ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
16 July 2026

High-Grade Results Confirm New Shackle Discovery and Continuity of Bollard Shoots

Highlights

- First-pass reverse circulation ("RC") drilling at the new **Shackle** target, located on a parallel structure 500m north-northwest of the Cable deposit, has intersected strong results in all three holes at shallow depths beneath historical workings over 80m of strike length:
    - **3m @ 16.1g/t Au** from 55m (CBRC0401);
    - **4m @ 5.3g/t Au** from 31m (CBRC0405); and
    - **3m @ 1.7g/t Au** from 44m (CBRC0404).
- Further RC drilling results at **Bollard** confirm continuity of the plunging shoots beneath the historical pit:
    - **15m @ 3.9g/t Au** from 102m (CBRC0363);
    - **6m @ 3.4g/t Au** from 77m (CBRC0353);
    - **9m @ 2.9g/t Au** from 35m (CBRC0367); and
    - **8m @ 2.4g/t Au** from 126m (CBRC0369).
- Results extend high-grade mineralisation recently reported in CBRC0371 **(5m @ 14.0g/t Au)** and CBRC0355 **(6m @ 9.6g/t Au)**[i].

Executive Director of the Company, Matt Syme, commented: *"The results at Shackle are particularly encouraging, with first-pass drilling reinforcing the opportunity to discover additional high-grade, shallow shoots across the Tuckanarra field. Discoveries such as Shackle, made through systematic testing of historical workings, could significantly enhance the initial years of production at the emerging Tuckanarra Project.*

"At Bollard, results also continue to improve confidence in our geological model and Mineral Resource estimate, highlighting the potential for additional higher-grade zones within the broader Cable-Bollard-Highway corridor."

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Overview

Odyssey Gold Limited (ASX:ODY) ("Odyssey" or "Company") is pleased to report further high-grade gold results from its ongoing resource growth and development drilling program at the Tuckanarra Gold Project ("Tuckanarra" or "Project").

The latest results continue to validate Odyssey's exploration strategy of systematically testing high-priority structural targets across the Tuckanarra Project, where previous exploration and mining largely focused on shallow oxide mineralisation (Figure 1).

First-pass drilling at the new Shackle target intersected high-grade gold beneath historical workings. Historical mining across the Tuckanarra field was generally confined to shallow oxide mineralisation above the water table, highlighting the potential for additional shallow discoveries where numerous historical workings and mineralised trends remain only lightly drilled.

At Bollard, infill and extensional drilling has confirmed the high-grade shoot beneath the historical pit, with new results confirming continuity of mineralisation up to 80m from recently reported results. Significant potential remains to define additional high-grade mineralisation below and adjacent to the existing Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE").

The results will be incorporated into ongoing MRE updates and mining studies, while also defining priority targets for future resource growth drilling.

Shackle Prospect – New High-Grade Shoot Identified

The Shackle Prospect is located within the broader Tuckanarra mineralised corridor, on a sub-parallel structure 500m north-northwest of Cable-Bollard-Highway and comprises a series of shallow historical workings extending over 80m of strike.

Despite the presence of historical mining, Shackle has received only one line of shallow rotary air blast ("RAB") drilling, including 93TPH0889[ii], which ended in mineralisation with 8m @ 1.1g/t Au to the end of hole at 40m, indicating that the primary mineralised structure had not been fully tested.

The latest RC drilling was designed to test beneath these workings and has successfully confirmed a new high-grade shoot continues beneath the historical workings (Figure 2, Figure 3). Results include:

- **3m @ 16.1g/t Au** from 55m (CBRC0401)
- **4m @ 5.3g/t Au** from 31m (CBRC0405)
- **3m @ 1.7g/t Au** from 44m (CBRC0404)

The Shackle deposit is open along strike and down dip. Future drilling will step out in both directions and down dip to test the continuity, extent and plunge of the shoot.

The results demonstrate the potential for additional high-grade shoots to be discovered beneath historical workings and by reassessing historical results throughout the Tuckanarra field.

The Shackle structure is one of many mineralised structures identified immediately west of the Cable-Bollard-Highway trend (Figure 1). The 500m-long area southwest of Shackle towards Cable remains largely untested and represents a future exploration target.

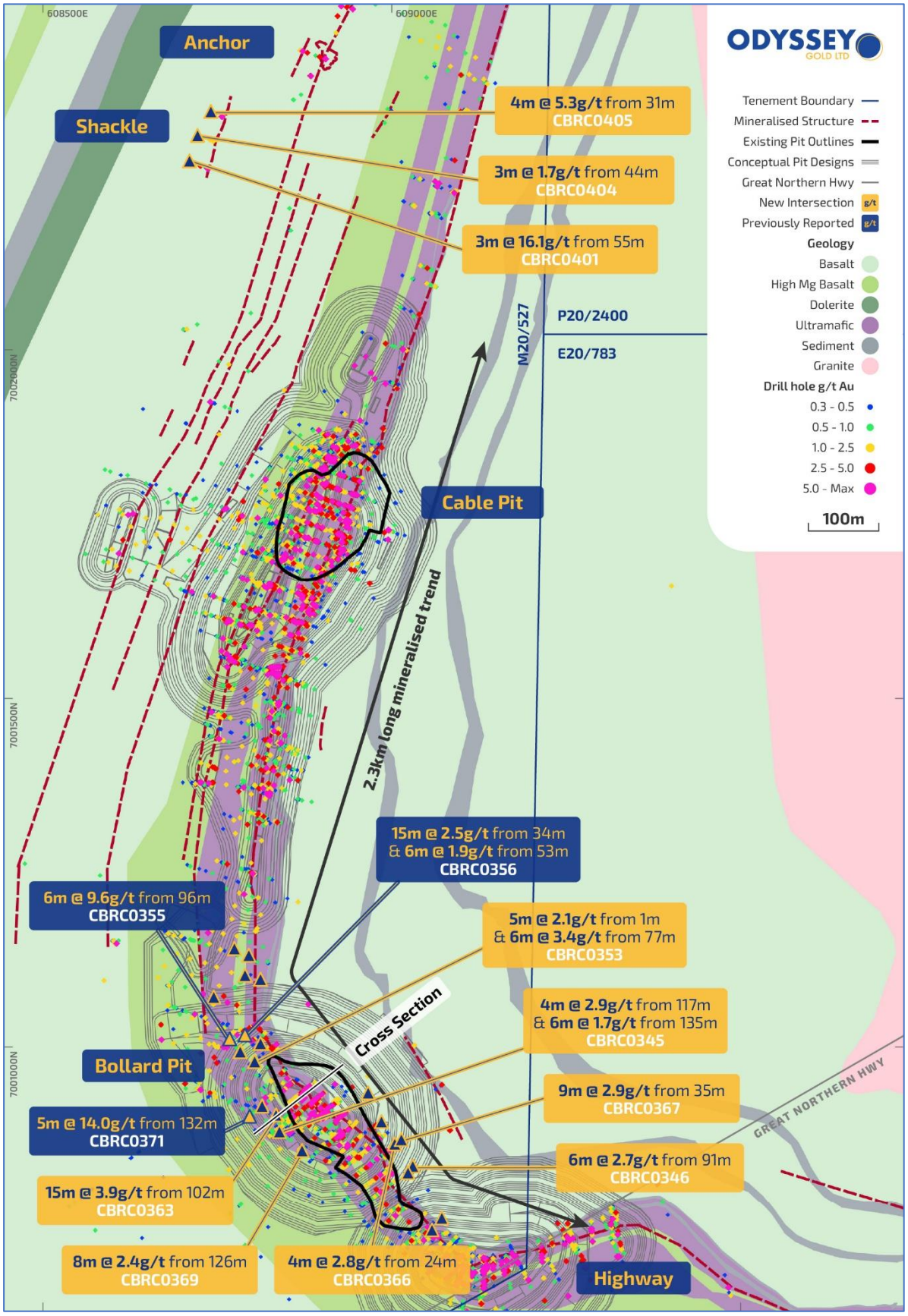

Figure 1 – Cable-Bollard-Highway trend showing conceptual pits and historical and recent drill results at Bollard.

Figure 2 – Shackle historical workings looking along the trend to the north-northwest.

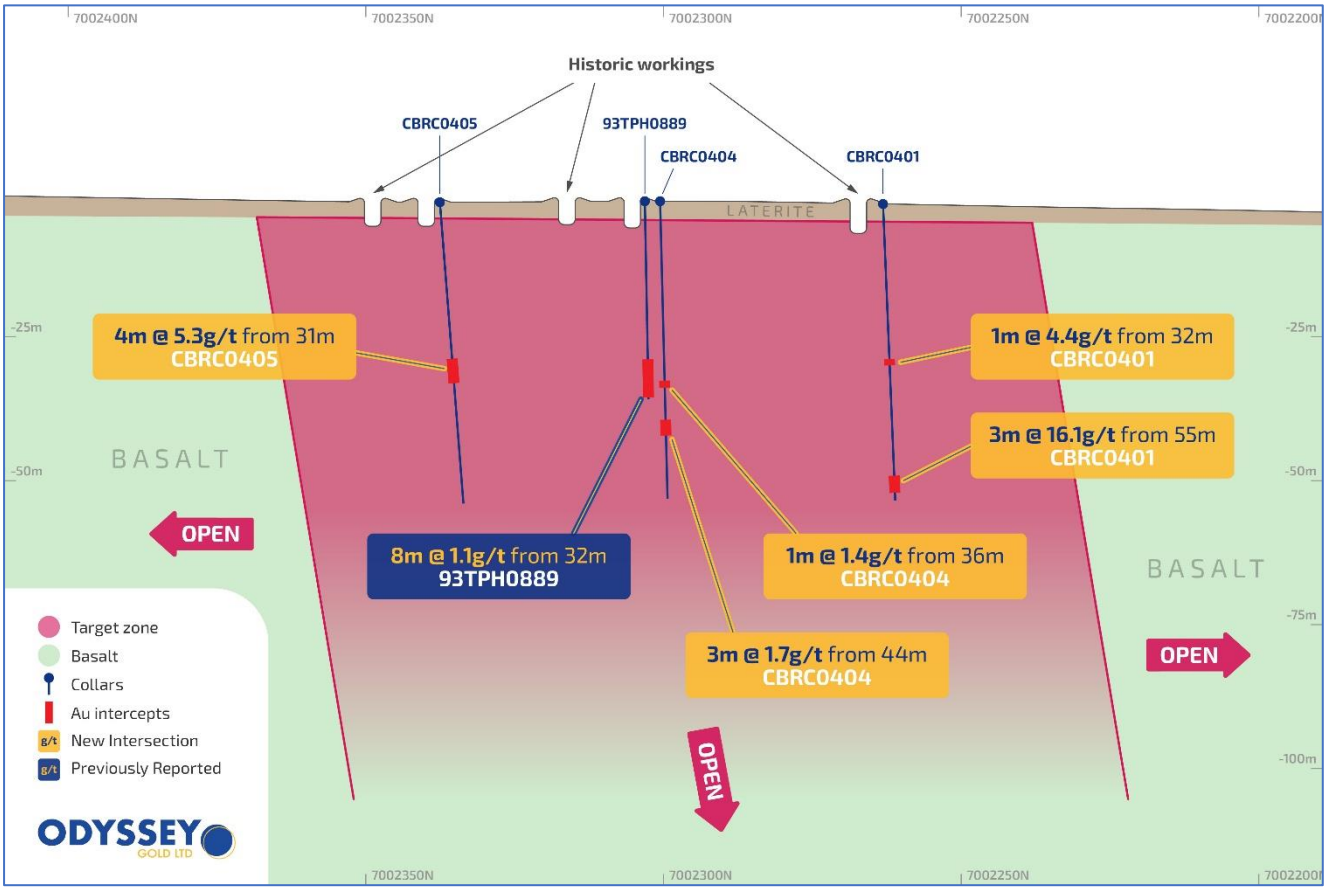

Figure 3 – Long section through the Shackle Prospect showing historical workings, historical RAB hole 93TPH0889 and recent RC drilling, which confirms a new high-grade shoot beneath historical mining.

Bollard Deposit

The Bollard open pit is situated within granted mining lease M20/527. The deposit was mined in 1992-1993, with approximately 191kt @ 2.7g/t for 16.8koz presumed mined[iii] from laterite and oxide mineralisation to the water table at approximately 40m depth.

Bollard currently has a shallow open pit Indicated and Inferred MRE of 0.68Mt @ 2.1g/t Au for 46koz (Table 1). Recent drilling was designed to achieve two objectives:

1. infill the existing MRE to improve geological confidence and support future resource classification upgrades; and
2. test extensions to high-grade shoots beneath and along strike from the historical open pit.

Recent drilling continues to demonstrate the potential for high-grade mineralised shoots to extend below the historical Bollard pit (Figure 4, Figure 5). Drilling has now confirmed continuity between the recently reported intersection in CBRC0371 **(5m @ 14.0g/t Au)** and new results from CBRC0353, CBRC0363 and CBRC0369 along 140m of strike. The high-grade shoot remains open along strike and down dip where a 130m step out hole previously intersected **7.65m@ 11.8g/t**[iv] on the same structure.

New results include:

- **15m** @ **3.9g/t Au** from 102m (CBRC0363);
- **6m** @ **3.4g/t Au** from 77m (CBRC0353);
- **8m** @ **2.4g/t Au** from 126m (CBRC0369); and
- **4m** @ **2.9g/t Au** from 117m and **6m** @ **1.7g/t Au** from 135m (CBRC0345).

Importantly, the link between Bollard and Cable remains poorly tested where previously defined electromagnetic ("EM") geophysical conductor plates[v] suggest continuity of sulphide mineralisation, providing a priority target area for follow-up drilling (see Figure 4 inset).

In addition to extending the interpreted high-grade shoot, infill drilling intersected numerous mineralised zones within and adjacent to the existing MRE, improving geological confidence, supporting conversion of Inferred Resources and reinforcing the continuity of near-surface mineralisation (see also Table 2 and Table 3):

- **6m** @ **2.7g/t Au** from 91m (CBRC0346)
- **5m** @ **2.1g/t Au** from 1m (CBRC0353, in laterite)
- **4m** @ **2.8g/t Au** from 24m (CBRC0366)

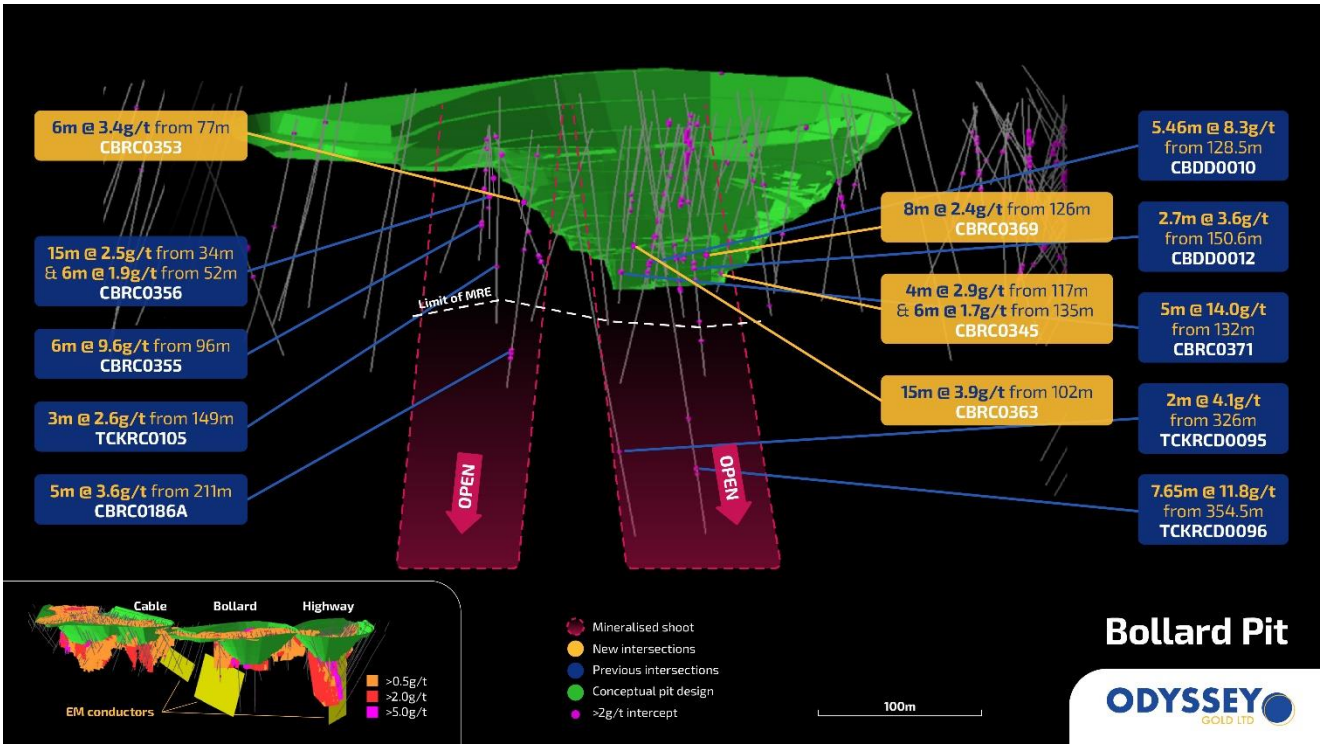

Figure 4 – Recent drilling confirms continuity of high-grade plunging shoots beneath and along strike of the historical Bollard pit and conceptual pit cutback. The lightly drilled Cable-Bollard gap remains a priority target, where previously identified EM conductors suggest continuation of the mineralised system (see inset bottom left).

Figure 5 – Cross section through the Bollard deposit showing recent drilling confirming continuity of high-grade mineralisation beneath and adjacent to the historical open pit, with infill drilling designed to improve confidence in the MRE.

A revised MRE, incorporating recent results, will now be prepared for Bollard, to support mining studies. Future drilling will focus on further resource definition, better understanding the connection between Bollard and the Cable and Highway deposits, and extending and defining the high-grade shoot at depth to understand the potential for underground mining.

Project Growth Beyond the Initial Stage 1 Scoping Study

Following completion of the recently announced Stage 1 Scoping Study, Odyssey's immediate focus is advancing the initial Stage 1 Tuckanarra development while continuing to grow the Project's mineral resources through targeted drilling and systematic evaluation of additional exploration opportunities across the broader project.

The Tuckanarra Project contains numerous historical workings developed during the early 1900's, where mining generally focused on narrow, high-grade quartz veins above the water table and within the upper oxide profile. Many of these areas have seen limited modern exploration.

Shackle's prospectivity was identified from historical workings and anomalous results in a single line of historical RAB holes. Numerous similar targets at Tuckanarra remain poorly tested by drilling. Odyssey has a ranked portfolio of over 70 priority targets where it will apply the successful exploration approach used at Shackle (Figure 6). For example:

1) East Lynn represents one of the highest-priority historical targets within the Tuckanarra Project. Shallow historical workings extend for approximately 600m along strike, yet no drilling has been completed beneath the workings;

2) At Bottle Dump East, historical workings over a strike length exceeding 60m are associated with an EM conductor and significant shallow intercepts including[ii]:

   - **8m @ 3.5g/t Au** from 35m incl**. 2m @ 8.1g/t** (TK0075); and
   - **4m @ 2.6g/t Au** from 8m (TK0149).

3) At Highway East, aircore and RC drilling of historical workings intersected encouraging results for follow-up approximately 200m to 400m along strike of the Highway deposit, including:

   - **2m @ 5.5g/t Au** from 21m (TCKA0236)[vi]; and
   - **3m @ 1.5g/t Au** from 41m (CBRC0068)[vii].

Figure 6 – Tuckanarra Project plan showing priority exploration targets capable of delivering additional MRE growth to support future expansion of the Tuckanarra Project.

Mineral Resources

The Tuckanarra Project currently has Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources of 6.3Mt @ 2.2g/t Au for 451koz of gold.

***Table 1**. Tuckanarra Project July 2026 Mineral Resource Estimate by Deposit[viii].*

Deposit	Category	Mining Method	COG (Au g/t)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold (g/t)	Ounces (kOz)	CP
Anchor	Inferred	Pit	0.9	0.09	2.6	7	5
Bottle Dump	Indicated	Pit	0.9	0.15	3.4	17	1
	Inferred	Pit	0.9	0.76	2.2	54	
	Total		0.9	0.91	2.4	70	
Bollard	Indicated	Pit	0.9	0.15	1.9	9	2
	Inferred	Pit	0.9	0.53	2.2	37	
	Total			0.68	2.1	46	
Cable	Indicated	Pit	0.5	1.65	1.6	70	6
	Inferred	Pit	0.5	1.09	2.0	87	
	Total			2.75	1.8	158	
Highway Zone							4
	Inferred	Pit	0.9	0.44	2.3	32	
	Inferred	UG	2	0.35	5.8	65	
	Total			0.79	3.8	97	
Kohinoor	Inferred	Pit	0.9	0.16	2.4	12	3
	Inferred	UG	2	0.03	9.1	9	
	Total			0.19	3.5	22	
Lucknow	Inferred	Pit	0.9	0.22	1.3	9	2
Maybelle	Indicated	Pit	0.9	0.09	2.3	7	2
	Inferred	Pit	0.9	0.57	1.8	34	
	Total			0.66	1.9	41	
Grand Total				**6.3**	**2.2**	**451**	**5**

1 - Ian Glacken - Snowden Optiro
2 - Brian Wolfe - International Resource Solutions
3 - Andrew Bewsher – BMGS
4 – Matthew Walker and Justine Tracey - Snowden Optiro
5 - Matt Briggs – Odyssey
6 – John Winterbottom Helena Consulting
Totals may not add up due to rounding. Resources are reported on a 100% project basis. Pit resources reported above ~180m vertical below surface except Maybelle and Lucknow reported above 140m vertical below surface and Highway Zone reported for oxide and transitional only.

Forward Looking Statements

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

Competent Persons Statements

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

The information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resources is extracted from announcements dated 2 August 2023, 15 February 2024 and 7 July 2026, 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.

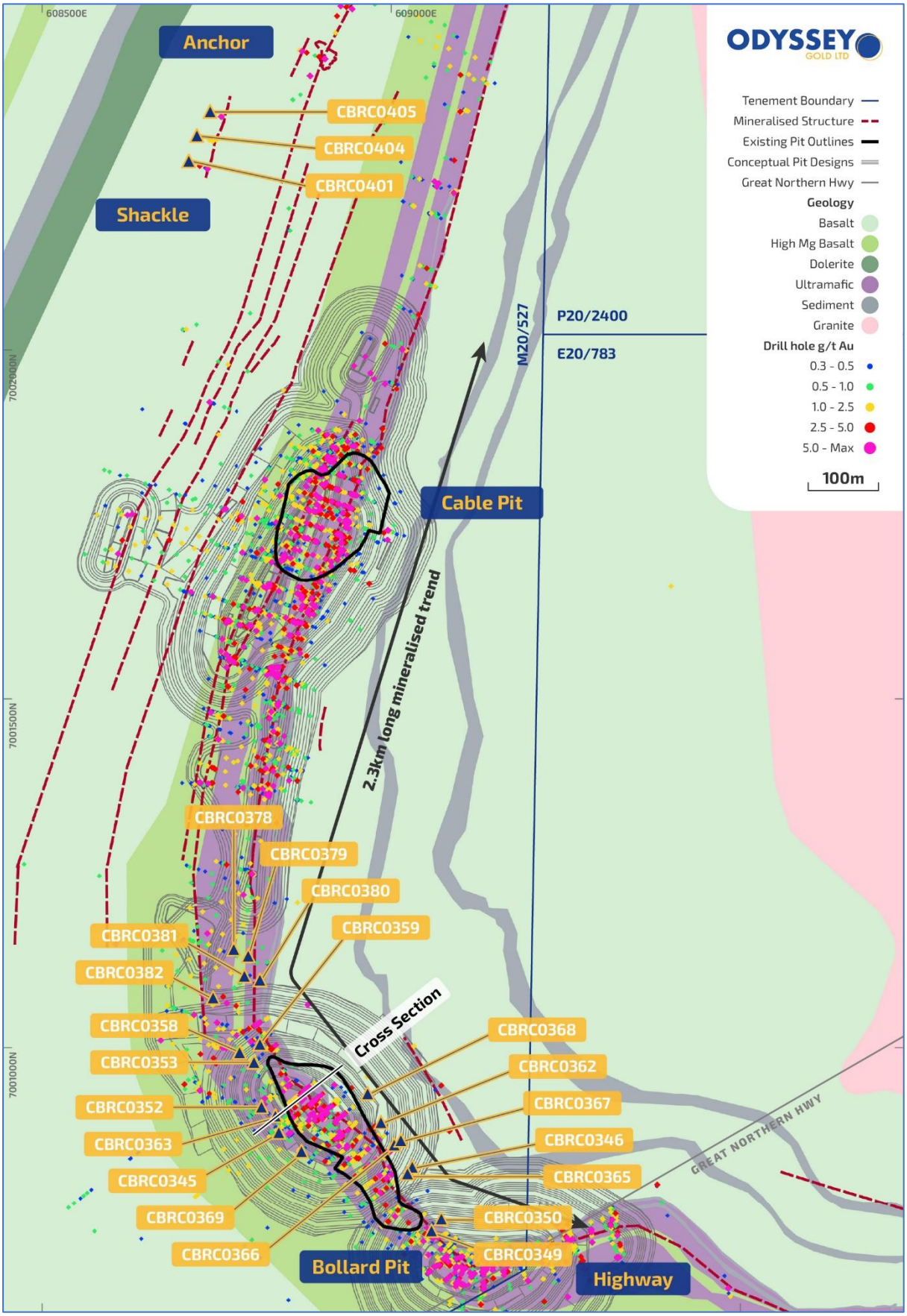

Figure 7 – Collar plan showing location of drill holes published in this release.

Table 2. *Drill Hole Collar Table*

BHID	Project	Hole Type	East	North	RL	EOH Depth	Dip	Azimuth	Tenement
CBRC0345	Bollard	RC	608839	7000878	487	158	-58	52	M20/527
CBRC0346	Bollard	RC	609029	7000827	491	104	-53	232	M20/527
CBRC0349	Bollard	RC	609057	7000735	488	23	-60	52	M20/527
CBRC0350	Bollard	RC	609071	7000754	489	23	-60	52	M20/527
CBRC0352	Bollard	RC	608813	7000919	487	132	-60	51	M20/527
CBRC0353	Bollard	RC	608804	7000981	489	108	-60	51	M20/527
CBRC0358	Bollard	RC	608801	7001003	488	78	-57	45	M20/527
CBRC0359	Bollard	RC	608811	7001004	488	78	-56	47	M20/527
CBRC0362	Bollard	RC	608985	7000892	492	50	-55	230	M20/527
CBRC0363	Bollard	RC	608834	7000902	487	140	-62	50	M20/527
CBRC0365	Bollard	RC	609023	7000820	491	86	-53	232	M20/527
CBRC0366	Bollard	RC	609005	7000859	491	42	-52	232	M20/527
CBRC0367	Bollard	RC	609013	7000865	492	68	-60	225	M20/527
CBRC0368	Bollard	RC	608966	7000932	493	122	-56	231	M20/527
CBRC0369	Bollard	RC	608871	7000851	487	146	-60	51	M20/527
CBRC0378	Bollard	RC	608775	7001139	489	20	-90	0	M20/527
CBRC0379	Bollard	RC	608795	7001131	489	20	-90	0	M20/527
CBRC0380	Bollard	RC	608786	7001103	488	12	-90	0	M20/527
CBRC0381	Bollard	RC	608805	7001098	488	12	-90	0	M20/527
CBRC0382	Bollard	RC	608745	7001072	487	18	-90	0	M20/527
CBRC0401	Shackle	RC	608710	7002270	486	60	-60	110	M20/527
CBRC0404	Shackle	RC	608722	7002307	486	60	-60	108	M20/527
CBRC0405	Shackle	RC	608741	7002342	486	60	-60	112	M20/527

Coordinates are MGA 94 Zone 50.

Table 3. *Assay Results Table.*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade (Au g/t)	True Width (m)	Note	Zone
CBRC0345	6	8	2	0.8	2.0		Bollard
CBRC0345	45	49	4	0.7	2.7		Bollard
CBRC0345	55	56	1	1.2	0.7		Bollard
CBRC0345	62	63	1	1.6	0.7		Bollard
CBRC0345	117	121	4	2.9	2.7		Bollard
CBRC0345	125	127	2	1.2	1.3		Bollard
CBRC0345	135	141	6	1.7	4.0		Bollard
CBRC0345	148	149	1	2.0	0.7		Bollard
CBRC0346	74	77	3	2.4	1.5		Bollard
CBRC0346	91	97	6	2.7	3.0		Bollard
CBRC0346	94	95	1	6.6	0.5	incl.	Bollard
CBRC0349						NSI	Bollard

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade (Au g/t)	True Width (m)	Note	Zone
CBRC0350						NSI	Bollard
CBRC0352	4	8	4	0.8	4.0		Bollard
CBRC0352	34	38	4	0.7	2.7		Bollard
CBRC0352	90	91	1	1.6	0.7		Bollard
CBRC0352	94	96	2	0.9	1.3		Bollard
CBRC0353	1	6	5	2.1	5.0		Bollard
CBRC0353	3	4	1	6.1	1.0	incl.	Bollard
CBRC0353	60	68	8	1.2	5.3		Bollard
CBRC0353	77	83	6	3.4	4.0		Bollard
CBRC0353	80	81	1	8.1	0.7	incl.	Bollard
CBRC0359	18	22	4	1.3	2.7		Bollard
CBRC0362	25	26	1	4.4	0.5		Bollard
CBRC0363	3	13	10	0.8	6.7		Bollard
CBRC0363	72	73	1	2.3	0.7		Bollard
CBRC0363	82	83	1	1.5	0.7		Bollard
CBRC0363	102	117	15	3.9	10.0		Bollard
CBRC0363	103	104	1	10.5	0.7	incl.	Bollard
CBRC0363	106	110	4	5.9	2.7	incl.	Bollard
CBRC0363	114	115	1	10.5	0.7	incl.	Bollard
CBRC0365	1	6	5	0.5	2.5		Bollard
CBRC0365	74	76	2	2.0	1.0		Bollard
CBRC0366	6	9	3	1.9	3.0		Bollard
CBRC0366	24	28	4	2.8	2.0		Bollard
CBRC0366	25	26	1	9.5	0.5		Bollard
CBRC0367	35	44	9	2.9	4.5		Bollard
CBRC0367	38	39	1	17.3	0.5	incl.	Bollard
CBRC0367	56	59	3	1.9	1.5		Bollard
CBRC0367	63	67	4	0.7	2.0		Bollard
CBRC0368	71	75	4	2.1	2.0		Bollard
CBRC0368	80	86	6	0.8	3.0		Bollard
CBRC0369	88	90	2	0.8	1.0		Bollard
CBRC0369	126	134	8	2.4	4.0		Bollard
CBRC0369	130	131	1	5.3	0.5	incl.	Bollard
CBRC0369	141	142	1	1.8	0.5		Bollard
CBRC0378	2	5.5	3.5	1.5	3.5	0.5m samples	Bollard
CBRC0379	18.5	19.5	1	6.7	1.0	0.5m samples	Bollard
CBRC0379	18.5	19	0.5	10.0	0.5		Bollard
CBRC0380						NSI	Bollard
CBRC0381						NSI	Bollard
CBRC0382	1.5	6	4.5	1.8	4.5	0.5m samples	Bollard

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade (Au g/t)	True Width (m)	Note	Zone
CBRC0382	12.5	13	0.5	2.7	0.5	0.5m samples	Bollard
CBRC0401	32	33	1	4.4	0.7		Shackle
CBRC0401	55	58	3	16.1	2.0		Shackle
CBRC0401	55	57	2	23.5	1.3	incl.	Shackle
CBRC0401	56	57	1	39.1	0.7	incl.	Shackle
CBRC0404	36	37	1	1.4	0.7		Shackle
CBRC0404	44	47	3	1.7	2.0		Shackle
CBRC0405	31	35	4	5.3	2.7		Shackle
CBRC0405	33	35	2	9.6	1.3	incl.	Shackle

Results are reported for intervals of over 2m @ 0.5g/t Au or where geologically significant. Intervals >5g/t are highlighted red. Laterite intersections are close to true width, and true width of deeper intersections is approximately 2/3 of drilled length.

APPENDIX 1 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data - RC and Diamond Drilling

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	RC samples are split using a cone splitter into calico bags representing the 1m interval. RC hole diameter starting at 5 ¾ inch diameter. 0.5m samples were trialled within the laterite for a short period and these noted in the results table where relevant. 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. This is initially used to identify the footwall tholeiitic basalt. Odyssey drills diamond tails NQ diameter for resource holes. Metallurgical and geotechnical holes are drilled HQ triple-tube (HQ3).
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Sampling was carried out under the ODY protocols and QAQC. See further details below. Sampling is supervised by a geologist and/or trained field technician. Rig inspections document chain markings of metre intervals, rig setup, splitter and cyclone cleanliness, consistency of sampling and adherence to company procedures. Sample recovery and moisture levels are estimated and recorded. Holes are terminated once two wet samples are generated to ensure sample quality. Certified standards and blanks were inserted into the assay batches. Sample recovery was impacted in oxide surface as noted in the results table.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	Mineralisation is generally associated with foliation, quartz veining, 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 presence of these indicators or gold assay grades above 0.5g/t are used to report significant mineralisation, with a maximum of 2m of below 0.5g/t Au (internal dilution) within an intersection.
	In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Samples are sent to the NATA accredited ALS Laboratory in Canning Vale, Perth and analysed via Photon Assay technique (method code Au-PA01) along with quality control samples. Individual samples are assayed for gold after drying and crushing to nominally 85% passing 2mm and 450-500g split taken for PhotonAssay). The PhotonAssay technique was developed by CSIRO and Chrysos Corporation and is a fast, chemical free non-destructive, alternative using high-energy X-rays to traditional fire assay and uses a significantly larger sample size (500g v's 50g for fire assay). This technique is accredited by the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA). Repeat assays are routinely taken of elevated gold samples. Where samples weights are not sufficient for photon assay fire assay is used as an alternative. Composites are analysed by 50g fire assay (Au-AA26). 1m Samples within composite intervals of interest are subsequently assayed by photon assays of the 1m intervals.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face- sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	RC drilling has been undertaken by Challenge Drilling with a truck mounted KW 380 RC rig with booster compressor. RC hole diameter starting at 5 ¾ inch diameter reducing as the hole progresses. Downhole surveys for RC drilling were recorded using an Axis Mining Technology, north seeking Champ Gyro.
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. 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. Standard practices for RC drilling are used.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No relationship between recovery and grade have been identified. This is not seen to be a material risk with the drilling methods and approach to sampling being undertaken.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	All RC chips and diamond core is logged onsite by geologists to a level of detail to support future mineral resource estimation and mining studies.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging is qualitative and records lithology, grain size, texture, weathering, structure, alteration, veining and sulphides. Chips are digitally photographed. RC samples are routinely scanned with pXRF
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All holes are logged in full, including the reported intersections.
Sub- sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No core results are being reported.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	1m RC samples are split using a cone splitter. Hangingwall and footwall intervals are composited by spear sampling from the reject sample pile on the ground combined into 4m composite samples. Samples are dry except where noted. Drilling of a hole is terminated if dry samples cannot be produced.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	1m RC samples were submitted to ALS Laboratory Perth where samples are coarse crushed and split a 450-500g sample was assayed by Photon Assay. 4m composites are milled to homogenise the sample and a 30g charge is fire assayed. These are subsequently replaced by fire assay prior to inclusion in resource estimates.
		The sample preparation procedures carried out are considered acceptable. All photon tubs and coarse rejects are retained at the laboratory.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub- sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.	Sampling is supervised by a geologist and sample recovery and moisture content noted. A checklist to ensure ongoing checking for sample quality and to avoid contamination has been implemented. The geologist monitors samples for contamination during drilling. Drill crews are required to routinely clean the cyclone, typically after each rod.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Samples are inspected for contamination. The RC cyclone is routinely cleaned. RC field duplicates are collected on selected intervals that have been identified as geologically prospective by the field geologist at the time of drilling. The duplicate samples are collected directly from the second chute from the on-rig cone splitter.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	All samples were submitted to ALS Laboratory Perth where a 450-500g sample was assayed by Photon Assay for gold. The PhotonAssay technique was developed by CSIRO and Chrysos Corporation and is a fast, chemical free non-destructive, alternative using high-energy X-rays to traditional fire assay and uses a significantly larger sample size (500g vs. 50g for fire assay). This technique is accredited by the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA). Repeat assays are routinely taken of elevated gold samples. Photon is considered total. Composites are analysed through 50g fire assay, which is considered a total digestion method.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical surveys reported in this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Certified reference material (CRM) samples sourced from Geostats and were inserted approximately every 20 samples in mineralised zones. External lab check assays have not been completed for the current program.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	All assays are reviewed by Odyssey Gold and significant intercepts are calculated as composites and reported using a nominal 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade; however, intercepts may be reported within sub-grade mineralisation if dictated by a geological domain. A maximum of 2m consecutive internal waste is nominally allowed in composites. All significant intercepts are checked by the Competent Person. Previous announced intersections may vary with a change in interpretation. A reannouncement of previous results will not occur unless the Competent Person decides the change is material. The competent person routinely inspects drilling, chips, and the geologists logging to ensure correlation with assay results.
	The use of twinned holes.	Dedicated twin holes have not been drilled. In places, drilling aims to confirm some historic results therefore some partial twinning of holes occurs.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All drill hole logging is completed on digital logging templates with built-in validation. Logging spreadsheets are uploaded and validated in a central MS Access database. All original logging spreadsheets are also kept in archive. Duplicated copies of the database and drillhole data is routinely backed up through cloud server backups. Logging of key intersections has been reviewed by the Competent Person.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assay data was adjusted.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Drill hole collars are hand-held GPS positions, accurate to ~5m. Collars are routinely surveyed by a qualified contractor surveyor at a later date to obtain accurate positions for use in further modelling and planning. Trimble R10, RTK GPS was used with expected accuracies +/- 20mm Horizontal and +/- 30mm vertical, relative to the survey control used. GPS Base receiver at SSM Cue 58 with redundancy check to SSM Cue 129. Downhole surveys for both RC and DDH drilling are recorded using a True North seeking GYRO survey tool.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The project currently uses the MGA94, Zone 50 grid system. Migration to MGA 2020 is underway.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The site topographic surveys including the pit surveys match well with the drill hole collars. Detailed aerial photography over the region has aided on locating historic drillhole collars. An updated digital terrain model has been generated from a UAV drone survey to validate GPS RL surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill hole spacing for the 2026 drill program is variable as most drilling to date is either first pass drilling of new exploration targets or infill resource drilling. In general, drill hole collar spacing for the reported drillholes is 100m spaced on exploration targets and 40x40m or 40m x 20m for infill drilling.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	Drilling at Cable is on a spacing which is sufficient to test the grade continuity of mineralisation for this style of mineralisation. The current data set is considered appropriate for use in a future Mineral Resource.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	4m sample composites are used. Where reported intervals are composites this is disclosed in the announcement. All significant 4m composites are subsequently replaced with the assays from 1m samples. Intersections reported a length-weighted averages. No composites are reported in this announcement.

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 bulk of the intercepts appear to be orthogonal to the mineralisation +/- 25 degrees unless otherwise stated in the intercepts table. Assay intercepts are stated as down-hole lengths. Previous resource modelling showed grade bias in holes drilled down the mineralisation.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	RC and DD samples are collected in prenumbered calico bags. Samples are delivered to the lab directly by Odyssey personnel or freighted via an independent freight provider.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	All QAQC data is reviewed to ensure quality of assays; batches containing standards that report greater than 2 standard deviations from expected values are re-assayed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		mining centre. The area has four small open pits, extensive minor gold workings, and prospecting pits principally associated with mafic lithologies and Altered Ferruginous Transitional (**AFT**) and Altered Ferruginous Fresh (**AFF**) material which were originally banded iron formations. The magnetite content within the AFT/AFF's has been destroyed and predominantly altered to an assemblage of hematite with the relic structure of the banded iron intact. Where mineralised veins intersect major competency contrasts such as high magnesium basalt or AFT/AFF, veining becomes layer parallel resulting in larger deposits such as the Bollard and Cable deposits. Several styles of gold mineralisation have been identified in the area including: • Mineralised AFT and AFF material ± quartz veining (Cable East, Cable Central); • Quartz veins ± altered ultramafic and basalts (Cable West, Highway, Lucknow, Maybelle, Maybelle North, Miners' Dream); and • Gold mineralisation within laterite (Anchor, Bollard, Drogue). Below the base of complete oxidation (~40m) gold mineralisation is commonly seen associated with quartz-pyrrhotite veins and pyrrhotite replacement of the host rocks. Prospective models for the discovery of additional gold deposits in the area are related to the intersection of shear zones with prospective lithologies.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ▪ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ▪ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ▪ dip and azimuth of the hole ▪ down hole length and interception depth ▪ hole length. *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Drill hole details are provided in Table 2 to 5. Results that are interpreted to be discontinuous, or outside the areas of interest may not be highlighted in the announcement.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Significant intercepts are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages of grades above a nominal 0.5 g/t Au; or according to geological/mineralised units in occasional cases where warranted. No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Higher grade intervals are included in the reported grade intervals; and have also been split out on a case-by-case basis where relevant.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used.

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').*	The bulk of the exploration drilling was conducted so that results would be close to orthogonal to the mineralisation as understood at the time; however, the true relationship to the mineralisation is not accurately determined. Due to restrictions of access, such as from historic open pits, the drill angle may be compromised. Cross sections are included in the announcement to illustrate the interpreted orientation of the drillhole to the mineralisation. True widths of intersections in this announcement are interpreted to be 70-100% of the downhole width.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to Figures in the body of this announcement.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Balanced reporting has been used. The Executive Director required the release of incomplete results as per Section 674(2)(d). The exploration results should be considered indicative of mineralisation styles in the region. Exploration results illustrated may be highlights of the drilling and are not meant to represent prospect scale mineralisation. As the projects are brownfields exploration targets, and there are large numbers of holes drilled over the region, it is considered appropriate to illustrate mineralised and non-mineralised drill holes using diagrams, with reference to the table of significant intercepts. RC grade control holes are not displayed within the open pit and off section RC and RAB holes may not be displayed for clarity. Removing the off section holes does not materially change the interpretation from the that displayed. Results of assaying of metallurgical holes may not be reported where sample preparation and assaying is inconsistent with resource data.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	No other meaningful data is required to be presented other than what has been presented in the body of this announcement. The reader is referred to the Independent Geologists Report in the Odyssey Gold Prospectus and subsequent announcements.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Metallurgical testwork and mining technical studies are continuing. Additional drilling is underway to upgrade Inferred Resources to Indicated based on the outcome of in-progress mining studies. Similarly conventional testwork will be prioritised based on the mining study and will include SMC, bond abrasion Index determination, grind optimisation, gravity separation, and magnetic separation along with direct cyanidation with oxygenation. RC drilling to test the EM conductor further to the north of the results in this announcement is planned.

[i] Refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 22 June 2026.
[ii] Refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 19 November 2020.
[iii] Refer to WAMEX Report A35574.
[iv] Refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 20 November 2024.
[v] Refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 1 September 2025.
[vi] Refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 28 April 2023.
[vii] Refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 9 March 2023.
[viii] Refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 7 July 2026.