ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

18 November 2026

Exceptional Drill Results Extend High-Grade Cable East Lode

Highlights

- Diamond drilling has returned further exceptional gold intersections at Cable East, immediately beyond the conceptual Stage 1 Cable pit:
    - **21.3m @ 8.2g/t Au** from 128.7m, including **0.86m @ 100.8g/t Au** from 133.67m (CBDG006).
    - **20.0m @ 4.2g/t Au** from 122m (CBDM001)**.**
- The two intersections are approximately 60m apart along the strike of the Cable East structure and sit within an emerging south-plunging high-grade shoot.
- The high-grade shoot is defined over approximately 100m of strike and to a depth of only around 120m below surface.
- The shoot is open for testing down-plunge to the south, where grade and thickness appear to be increasing with depth.
- The substantial grades and widths, together with the interpreted continuity of the south-plunging shoot, highlight the potential for future underground mining beyond the conceptual Stage 1 pit.

Executive Director Matt Syme commented: *"The Murchison region is renowned for delivering exceptional high-grade gold intersections, and these results are another striking example at relatively shallow depths. These intersections reinforce our view that the Stage 1 Cable pit is just a starting point, and there remains considerable potential to add very valuable resources to the Tuckanarra Project, including through future underground development of the high-grade mineralisation at depth. The Cable East mineralisation itself remains open at depth over more than 2km of known strike and results like these, which come from geotechnical and metallurgical drilling, highlight the ongoing potential."*

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Overview

Odyssey Gold Limited (ASX: ODY) ("Odyssey" or "Company") is pleased to report exceptional high-grade gold intersections from diamond core drilled as part of geotechnical and metallurgical investigations for the Tuckanarra Gold Project (Odyssey 80%). The eight-hole program, totalling approximately 1,155m, was designed primarily to support mine design and metallurgical testwork but has also provided important new information on the continuity and grade of the Cable East mineralised trend.

CBDG006 returned **21.3m** @ **8.2g/t Au** from 128.7m, including **0.86m** @ **100.8g/t Au** from 133.67m, while CBDM001 returned **20.0m** @ **4.2g/t Au** from 122.0m approximately 60m up-plunge. The results lie immediately outside the conceptual Stage 1 Cable pit and indicate a higher-grade position that has now been intersected over more than 60m of interpreted plunge extent. The trend remains open for further testing at relatively shallow depths close to the planned pit development. These results provide a strong basis for planned step-out drilling while the Company advances its initial development studies. Results from all eight holes are presented in Tables 2 and 3.

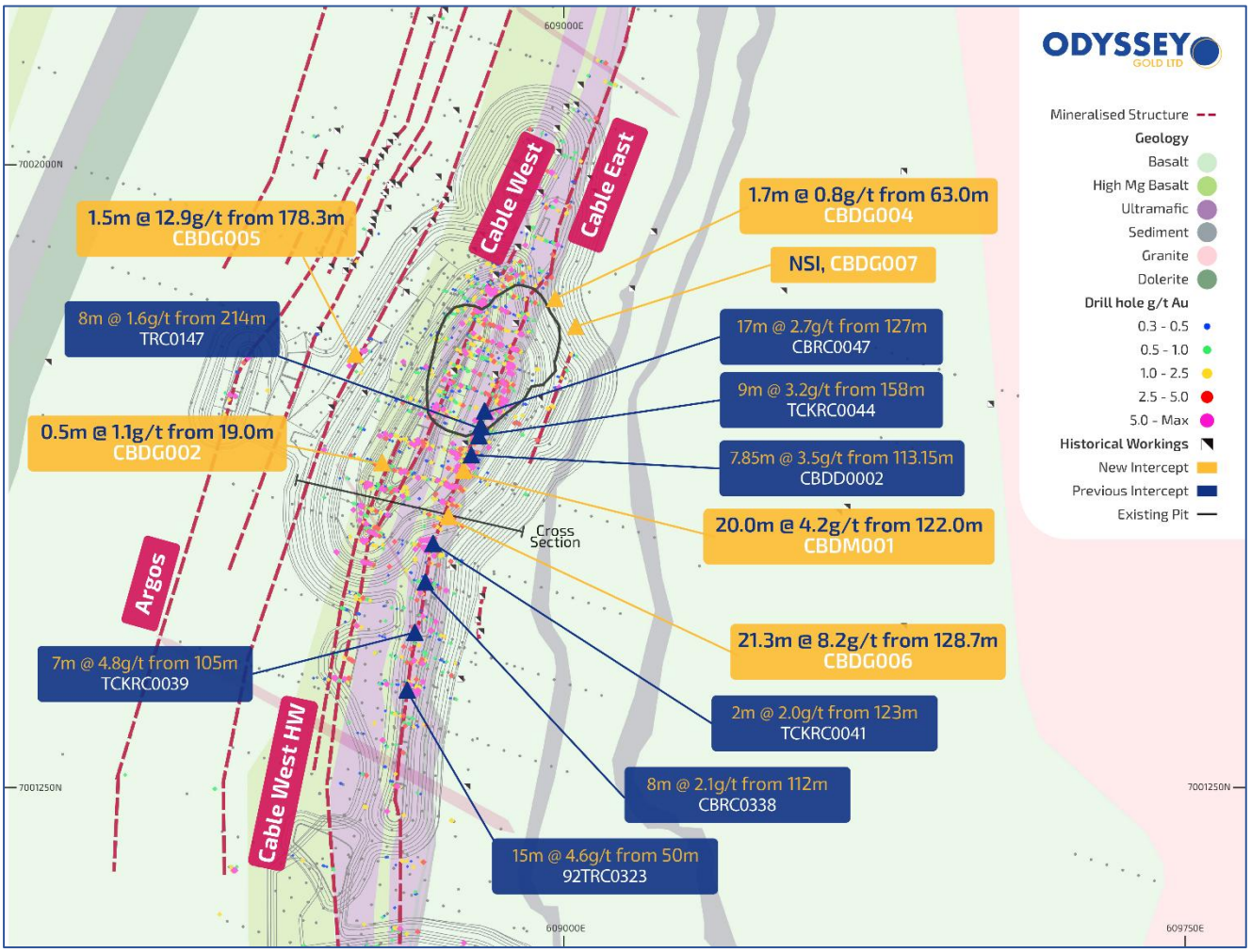


***Figure 1** – Cable East trend showing the conceptual Stage 1 Cable pit, recent diamond holes, significant gold intersections and selected previous holes for context[i,ii,iii,iv].*

Cable East – Exceptional High Grades Beyond the Stage 1 Pit

The Cable East trend forms part of a broader mineralised structural corridor extending through the Cable–Bollard–Highway area (Figure 1). Higher-grade shoots interpreted to plunge southward occur locally along this trend, including positions associated with the historic Cable and Bollard oxide pits mined in the early 1990s. The new diamond drilling provides evidence that high-grade mineralisation continues below and beyond the conceptual Stage 1 Cable pit.

Geotechnical hole CBDG006 intersected **21.3m @ 8.2g/t Au** from 128.7m, including a 0.86m interval grading **100.8g/t Au** from 133.67m. Metallurgical hole CBDM001, approximately 60m north and up-plunge, intersected **20.0m @ 4.2g/t Au** from 122.0m. Together, these results support an interpreted higher-grade shoot extending for more than 60m down-plunge and remaining open to the south at depth.

Native gold was observed in CBDG006 within intervals grading 23.1g/t Au (128.7–129.6m), 19.4g/t Au (130.53–131m) and 100.8g/t Au (133.67–134.53m). The photograph in Figure 2 shows sawn HQ core containing millimetre-scale native-gold flecks near the contact of a quartz–sulphide–chlorite vein, accompanied by pyrrhotite-bearing cross-cutting veinlets, within folded, banded sedimentary iron formation containing approximately 20% pyrrhotite. This association provides useful geological context for the high-grade assays and is not an estimate of grade or gold abundance across the broader 21.3m intersection.

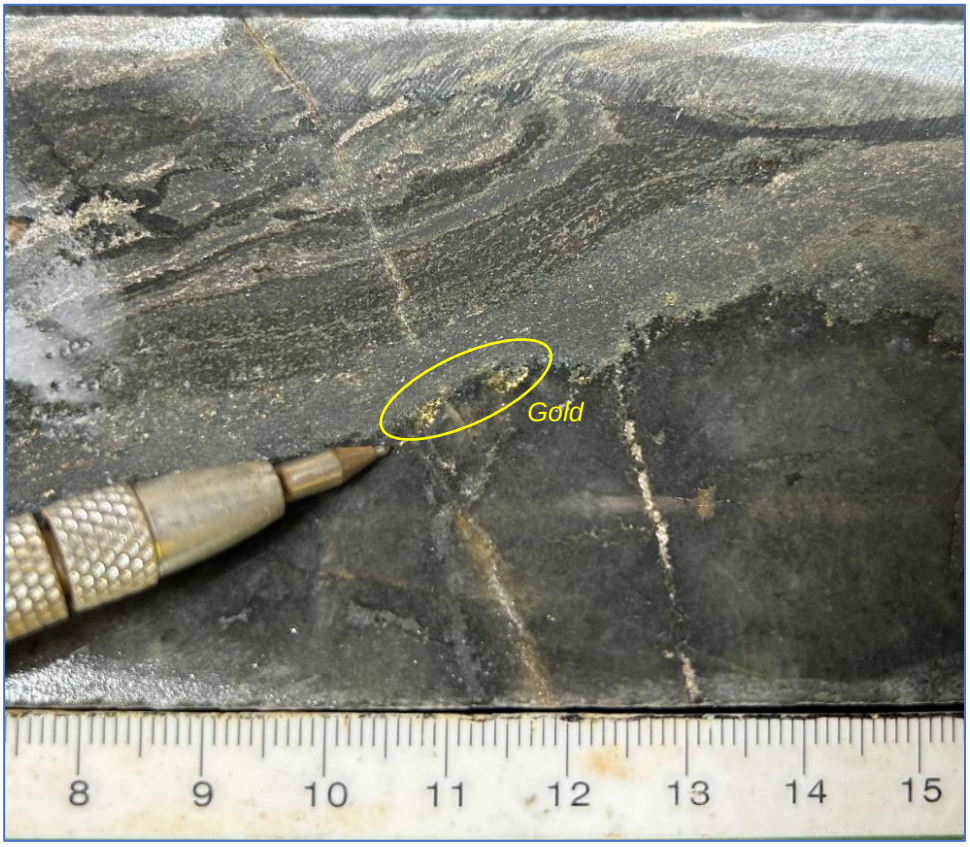


Figure 2 *– CBDG006 interval 133.67-134.53m assayed 100.8g/t Au. Millimetre-sized gold flecks at the contact of a quartz-sulphide-chlorite vein with pyrrhotite cross-cutting veinlets, within pyrrhotite-rich (20% pyrrhotite) folded, banded sedimentary iron formation. The photograph shows sawn HQ core and the scale bar shows centimetre and millimetre gradations.*

The substantial grades and approximately 10m true widths intersected in both holes highlight the potential for underground mining beneath the conceptual Stage 1 pit. The emerging high-grade shoot remains open down-plunge, providing a priority target for further drilling to establish its continuity and scale.

Cable Geology and Exploration Potential

The Cable deposit comprises three principal subparallel mineralised lodes, known as Cable East, Cable West and Cable West Hanging Wall, together with significant near-surface laterite-hosted gold mineralisation (Figure 3). The primary lodes are developed within a structurally complex sequence of mafic, ultramafic and banded iron formation units, with gold mineralisation associated with sulphide development, quartz veining and deformation. The lodes are locally folded, resulting in variations in their orientation and thickness, with the Cable East lode dipping steeply west in the vicinity of CBDG006 and CBDM001. The cross section also illustrates the development of laterite-hosted gold mineralisation where the primary lodes intersect the weathering profile.

The new diamond drilling has intersected substantial widths of high-grade mineralisation (~10m true width) on the Cable East lode beyond the conceptual Stage 1 pit design. Importantly, the results demonstrate that the high-grade mineralisation is not confined to the near-surface oxide and laterite zones historically mined at Cable but continues into fresh rock at depth. Additionally, geotechnical hole CBDG005 was extended to test the Cable West lode in an area of limited drilling at depth, intersecting 1.5m @ 12.9g/t Au from 178.3m (Figure 1). The combination of substantial mineralised widths, multiple parallel lodes and high grades extending into fresh rock highlights the potential for underground resource development beyond the initial open-pit scenario.

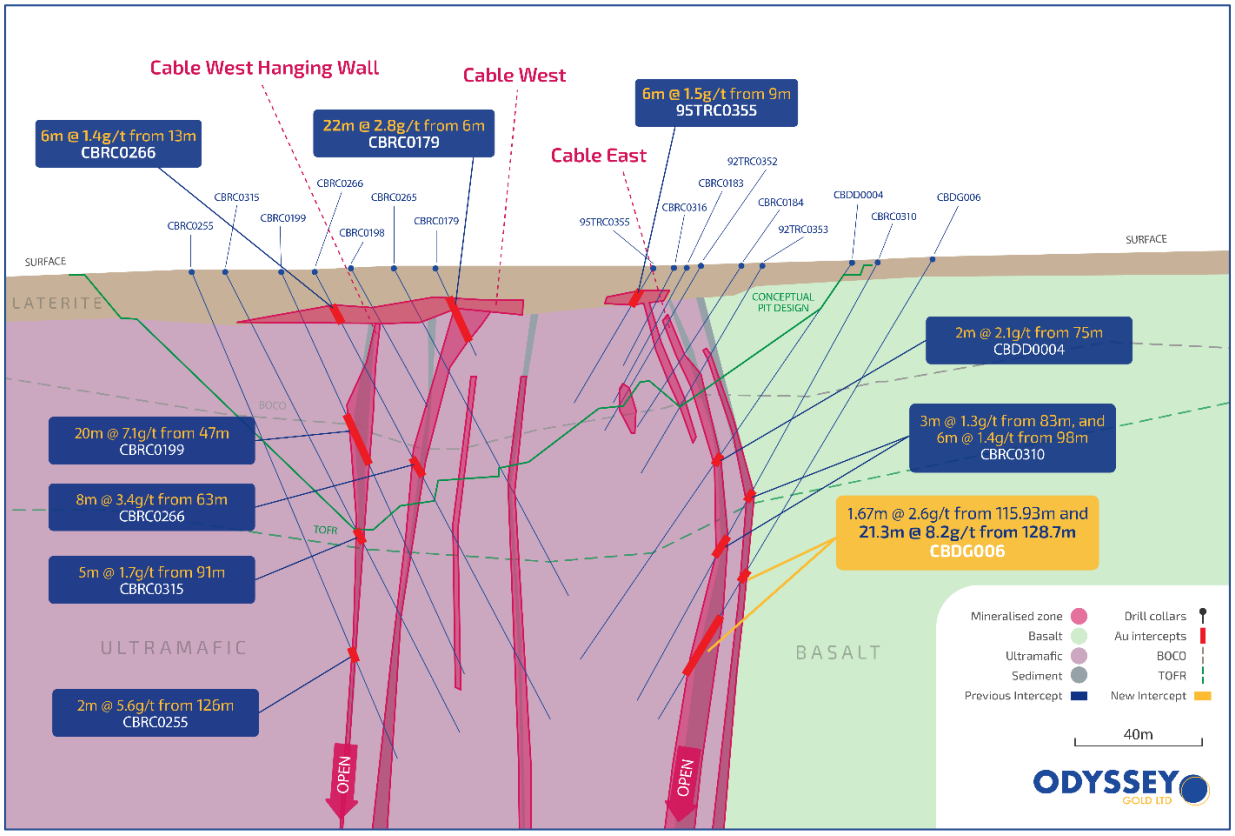


Figure 3 *– Cable cross section showing the three principal mineralised lodes (Cable East, Cable West and Cable West Hanging Wall), associated laterite-hosted mineralisation, previous results, and recent high-grade diamond drilling results beneath the conceptual Stage 1 Cable pit*[v,vi,vii,viii,ix,x].

The Cable East longitudinal section (Figure 4) illustrates the distribution of gold tenor (grade multiplied by downhole intersection length) within the Cable East lode in the vicinity of the proposed Stage 1 mining pit. The new intersections of 21.3m @ 8.2g/t Au (CBDG006) and 20.0m @ 4.2g/t Au (CBDM001) represent approximately 175 and 84 gram-metres, respectively, and rank among the highest-tenor intersections drilled to date on the Cable East structure. The results support the interpretation of a moderately south-plunging high-grade shoot, with the new intersections defining a particularly strong mineralised position that remains open down-plunge.

Despite the substantial strike extent and multiple mineralised lodes identified at Cable, drilling has generally been focused at relatively shallow depths, with the Cable East system tested to a maximum of approximately 200m below surface, and only around 120m within the main Cable shoot. This is modest compared with the vertical extent of many established high-grade gold deposits in Western Australia's Murchison region. The combination of multiple lodes, thick high-grade intersections and limited drilling at depth highlights the down-plunge targets for further drilling to assess the scale of a potential underground resource.

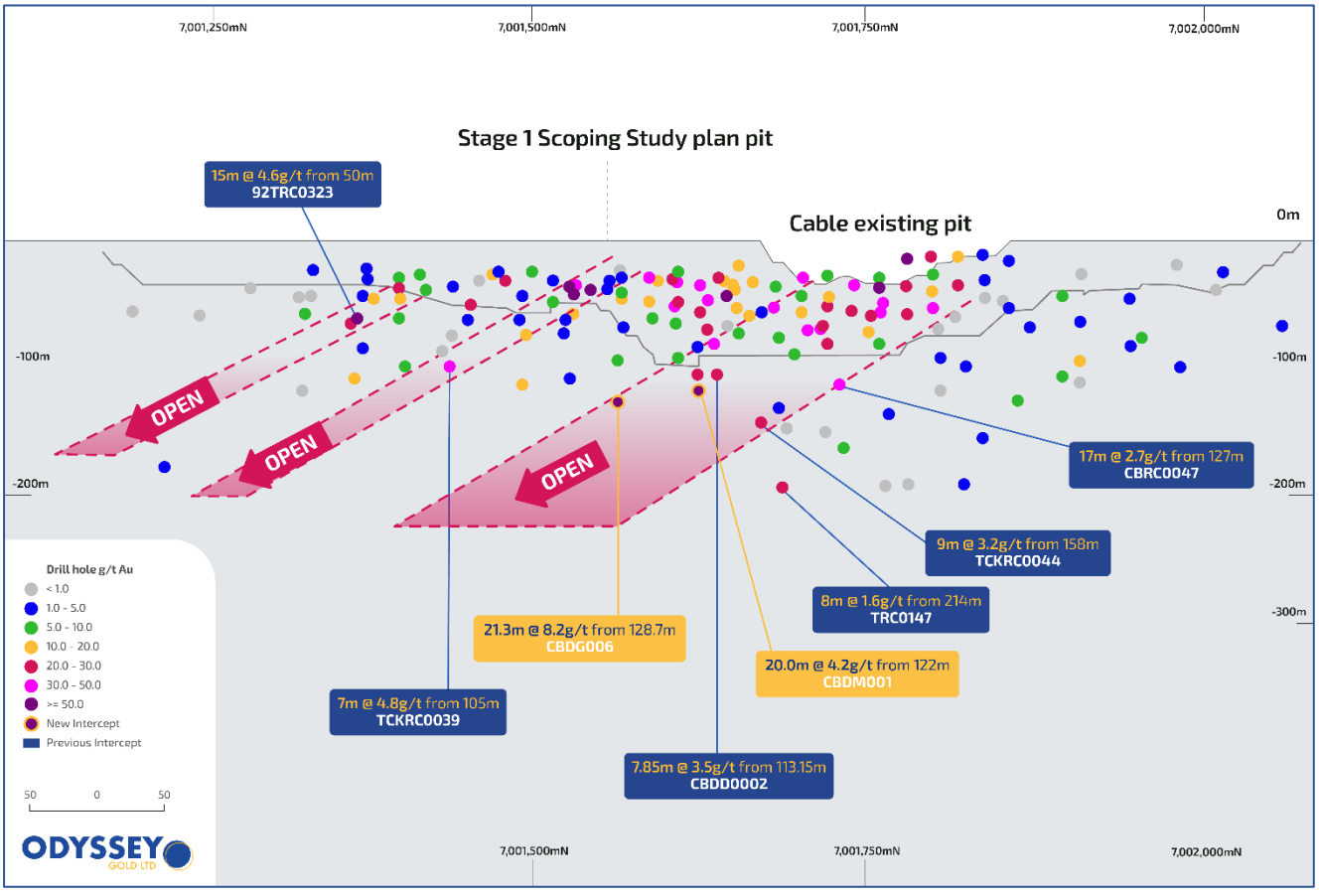


Figure 4 *– Cable East longitudinal section showing gold metal tenor (gram-metres) of drillhole intersections and interpreted moderately south-plunging high-grade shoots[xi,xii,xiii,xiv]. Recent diamond drilling has intersected some of the highest-tenor mineralisation recorded on the structure, with multiple target positions remaining open down-plunge. Parallel mineralised lodes are not shown.*

Several additional positions along the interpreted plunge trends also remain to be explored, presenting further opportunities for high-grade mineralisation within the existing Cable East structural corridor.

Mineral Resources

Tuckanarra Project Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources stand at 6.3Mt @ 2.2g/t Au for 451koz Au.

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

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	87	6
	Inferred	Pit	0.5	1.09	2.0	70	
	Total			2.75	1.8	158	
Highway	Inferred	Pit	0.9	0.44	2.3	32	4
	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	**Indicated**			**2.1**	**1.8**	**120**	
	Inferred			**4.3**	**2.4**	**330**	
	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.

Drill Results

Table 2. Drill Hole Collar Data.

Hole ID	Area	Hole Type	East	North	RL	EOH (m)	Dip	Azi
CBDG002	Cable	DD	608786	7001636	491	151	-65	291
CBDG004	Cable	DD	608995	7001837	499	150	-55	291
CBDG005	Cable	DD	608751	7001766	490	219	-55	103
CBDG006	Cable	DD	608930	7001543	494	165.6	-61	290
CBDG007	Cable	DD	609013	7001803	499	125.9	-55	279
CBDM001	Cable	DD	608945	7001601	495	150.2	-59	291
BLDG001	Bollard	DD	608956	7000969	494	98.5	-53	225
BLDG004	Bollard	DD	608901	7000839	488	94.36	-55	350

Coordinates are MGA94 Zone 50.

Table 3. Drill Hole Assay Data.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	True Width (m)	Comment
CBDG002	19.00	19.50	0.50	1.1	0.3	
CBDG004	63.00	64.70	1.70	0.8	1.2	
	89.80	90.40	0.60	1.9	0.4	
CBDG005	1.00	5.80	4.70	1.2	4.0	0.10m core loss
	178.30	**179.80**	**1.50**	**12.9**	**1.1**	
	183.00	184.00	1.00	1.9	0.7	
CBDG006	115.93	117.60	1.67	2.6	0.8	
	128.70	**150.00**	**21.30**	**8.2**	**10.7**	
	128.70	**131.00**	**2.30**	**17.9**	**1.2**	**incl.**
	133.67	**134.53**	**0.86**	**100.8**	**0.4**	**and**
	141.00	**144.00**	**3.00**	**6.5**	**1.5**	**and**
	148.00	**149.00**	**1.00**	**6.8**	**0.5**	**and**
CBDG007						NSI
CBDM001	**122.00**	**142.00**	**20.00**	**4.2**	**10.0**	
	123.00	**124.78**	**1.78**	**10.5**	**0.9**	**incl.**
	129.00	**134.00**	**5.00**	**6.5**	**2.5**	**and**
	139.31	**140.00**	**0.69**	**7.8**	**0.4**	**and**
BLDG001	34.35	37.30	2.00	1.1	1.4	0.95m core loss
BLDG004	19.10	21.10	2.00	2.5	1.4	

Assay intercepts are down-hole lengths and estimated true widths. NSI = no significant intersection.

Table 4. Drill Hole Individual Assay Interval Data CBDG006 & CBDM001.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	True Width (m)	Comment
CBDG006	115.93	116.81	0.88	3.2	0.4	
	116.81	117.60	0.79	1.9	0.4	
	128.70	**129.60**	**0.90**	**23.1**	**0.5**	***Visible gold***
	129.60	**129.97**	**0.37**	**29.2**	**0.2**	
	129.97	130.53	0.56	0.7	0.3	
	130.53	**131.00**	**0.47**	**19.4**	**0.2**	***Visible gold***
	131.00	132.00	1.00	3.0	0.5	
	132.00	132.80	0.80	3.8	0.4	
	132.80	133.25	0.45	1.7	0.2	
	133.25	133.67	0.42	1.4	0.2	
	133.67	**134.53**	**0.86**	**100.8**	**0.4**	***Visible gold***
	134.53	135.00	0.47	0.9	0.2	
	135.00	136.00	1.00	1.8	0.5	
	136.00	137.00	1.00	0.5	0.5	
	137.00	138.00	1.00	0.6	0.5	
	138.00	139.00	1.00	0.1	0.5	
	139.00	140.00	1.00	0.7	0.5	
	140.00	141.00	1.00	2.5	0.5	
	141.00	**142.00**	**1.00**	**7.5**	**0.5**	
	142.00	**143.00**	**1.00**	**6.3**	**0.5**	
	143.00	**144.00**	**1.00**	**5.5**	**0.5**	
	144.00	145.00	1.00	2.5	0.5	
	145.00	146.00	1.00	0.0	0.5	
	146.00	147.00	1.00	0.4	0.5	
	147.00	148.00	1.00	1.1	0.5	
	148.00	**149.00**	**1.00**	**6.8**	**0.5**	
	149.00	150.00	1.00	2.8	0.5	
CBDM001	122.00	123.00	1.00	4.9	0.5	
	123.00	**123.40**	**0.40**	**11.8**	**0.2**	
	123.40	123.95	0.55	1.0	0.3	
	123.95	**124.78**	**0.83**	**16.2**	**0.4**	
	124.78	125.30	0.52	3.9	0.3	
	125.30	126.00	0.70	0.5	0.4	
	126.00	127.00	1.00	0.6	0.5	
	127.00	128.00	1.00	0.1	0.5	
	128.00	129.00	1.00	3.7	0.5	
	129.00	**130.00**	**1.00**	**8.4**	**0.5**	
	130.00	**131.00**	**1.00**	**6.6**	**0.5**	
	131.00	132.00	1.00	3.6	0.5	
	132.00	133.00	1.00	3.7	0.5	
	133.00	**134.00**	**1.00**	**10.0**	**0.5**	
	134.00	135.00	1.00	3.3	0.5	
	135.00	136.00	1.00	3.2	0.5	

	136.00	137.06	1.06	4.9	0.5	
	137.06	138.00	0.94	0.6	0.5	
	138.00	138.70	0.70	0.5	0.3	
	138.70	139.31	0.61	1.0	0.3	
	139.31	**140.00**	**0.69**	**7.8**	**0.3**	
	140.00	140.45	0.45	2.4	0.2	
	140.45	141.10	0.65	1.5	0.3	
	141.10	142.00	0.90	0.8	0.5	

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.

APPENDIX 1 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data - RC and Diamond Drilling Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	RC samples are split using a cone splitter into calico bags representing the 1m interval. RC hole diameter starting at 5 ¾ inch diameter. Individual samples weigh less than 5kg. The sample size is deemed appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. 1m intervals were selectively composited into 4m intervals as described below. 4m composites included in intersections are flagged in the results table. 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. RC 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 generally recorded. Holes are terminated once two wet samples are generated to avoid low sample quality. Certified standards and blanks were inserted into the assay batches at specific sample numbers. Sample recovery was impacted in shallow oxide and laterite close to surface where noted.
	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 sedimentary 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 Photon Assay. The Photon Assay 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. Where sample 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. DD drilling used a KWL1600 diamond rig; sampling is NQ half core for resource holes, and triple-tube HQ3 half core for holes drilled primarily for metallurgical or geotechnical purposes. Downhole surveys for RC and DD 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		geologists. For diamond drilling, core was assessed for core recovery, and core loss noted. Core was metre marked by trained geologists and field technicians to core blocks inserted by the drill crews. Voids intersected were recorded and logged as voids or stopes.
	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 has 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.*	Core was sawn with half core taken for assay. One side of the core was consistently sampled to ensure no bias was introduced during sampling.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	1m RC samples were 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 50g charge is fire assayed. 4m composites that return greater than approximately 0.1g/t are subsequently replaced by 1m intervals 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. A consistent side of the half core is selected. No duplicates are reported. Consistently recovering 100% of mineralised intervals gives confidence that the intervals are representative.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the fine-grained 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical surveys reported in this release.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Certified reference material (CRM) samples sourced from Geostats and were inserted approximately every 20 samples in mineralised zones. External lab check assays have not yet 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.
	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 surveyed by a licensed surveyor with DGPS positions, accurate to ~1cm.. 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 s 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 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 are 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. True widths are 50-100% of drilled widths in primary lodes, and close to drilled width for vertical holes drilled through laterite mineralisation.
	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 and estimated true widths. 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 which includes M20/527. A 1% royalty is payable to Monument mining on Odyssey's interest in the Tuckanarra JV Project. Cable and Bollard drilling undertaken was within in M20/527. Native title is extinguished in M20/527 and some surrounding areas in this report. A cemetery reserve falls within M20/527 but does not impact the resource area currently. Heritage clearances have been undertaken and no sites impact resource areas or planned drilling.
	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 in good standing with the WA DMPE.
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 most 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 more than 64 RAB holes, defining gold mineralisation at the Maybelle prospect and identifying numerous additional areas which were prospective for gold resources. They concluded that the area hosted excellent potential for the delineation of small-to-medium gold mines and noted that little drilling had been completed at depth. Following the 1987 stock market crash, Metana Minerals purchased the Tuckanarra group of tenements. 1988 to 1996: Metana Minerals (Gold Mines of Australia) Between 1988 and 1990 Metana Minerals (renamed Gold Mines of Australia ("GMA")) completed a systematic 200m x 40m soil geochemistry program over a large portion of their tenement holding, including Tuckanarra. Between 1990 and 1995 GMA undertook numerous drilling programs encompassing Rotary Air Blast ("RAB"), Reverse Circulation ("RC") and Diamond Drilling ("DD") over the defined gold anomalies and historic workings. This resulted in the delineation of gold mineral resources at the Maybelle, Bollard, Bottle

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		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: Limited 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 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 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 characterised 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 units 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 Tables 2 and 3. 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 core 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.
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 50-100% of the downhole width and provided in Table 3.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 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 or off section RC and RAB holes may not be displayed for clarity. Removing the off-section holes does not materially change the interpretation from 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 Geologist's 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.*	Further drilling is planned to test extensions along strike and down dip and, where appropriate, support future Mineral Resource updates. Metallurgical testwork and mining technical studies are continuing.

[i] Refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 19 November 2020.
[ii] Refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 2 July 2021.
[iii] Refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 2 November 2021.
[iv] Refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 20 January 2022.
[v] Refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 20 January 2022.
[vi] Refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 25 September 2025.
[vii] Refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 22 January 2026.
[viii] Refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 6 July 2026.
[ix] Refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 19 November 2020.
[x] Refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 1 September 2025.
[xi] Refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 19 November 2020.
[xii] Refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 20 January 2022.
[xiii] Refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 2 July 2021.
[xiv] Refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 2 November 2021.
[xv] Refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 6 July 2026.