ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

5 May 2025

Airborne EM Identifies Multiple Priority Targets at Tuckanarra

Odyssey Gold (ASX:ODY) ("Odyssey" or "Company") is pleased to announce the identification of multiple priority targets in the recently completed airborne electromagnetic ("EM") survey on the Tuckanarra Gold JV Project ("Project").

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Helicopter-borne versatile time-domain electromagnetic ("VTEM") survey completed with 593-line kilometres flown covering approximately 47km^2 of prospective stratigraphy.
- Geophysicists from Southern Geoscience ("SGC") chose and prioritised 32 EM anomalies.
- The survey identified EM anomalies coincident with all known mineral resources within the survey area confirming the effectiveness of the technique in identifying the sulphide alteration associated with gold mineralisation.
- Numerous anomalies have been identified along strike of the existing resources in the same favourable stratigraphy.
- Many anomalies are under cover and have no previous soil sampling and drilling.
- Odyssey Gold geologists have scored the 32 anomalies based on empirical and conceptual parameters to further refine and prioritise targets for further testing.
- The first 6 targets across different structural and stratigraphic positions have been modelled by SGC for immediate follow-up in advance the evaluation of all targets for future work. The first 6 targets comprise of 11 modelled conductors.
- Work is ongoing on the other targets.

Odyssey's Director, Matt Syme, said:

"The airborne EM survey is a game changing outcome for Odyssey's exploration at Tuckanarra. It has successfully identified numerous new targets on the Project, many along strike of the existing resources. Discrete EM anomalies have also been mapped within broad soil anomalies providing clearer drill targets and new targets have been identified under cover that has masked recognition at surface.

The merits of the survey method are confirmed by anomalies being generated coincident with all the known resources in the survey area.

Some of the anomalies generated represent immediate drill targets while others warrant ground surveys to better define the conductors prior to drilling.

The EM surveys continue to demonstrate the technique is an efficient and cost-effective tool to identify new high-grade shoots on the property with a view to growing our current shallow oxide resources and extending these to depth."

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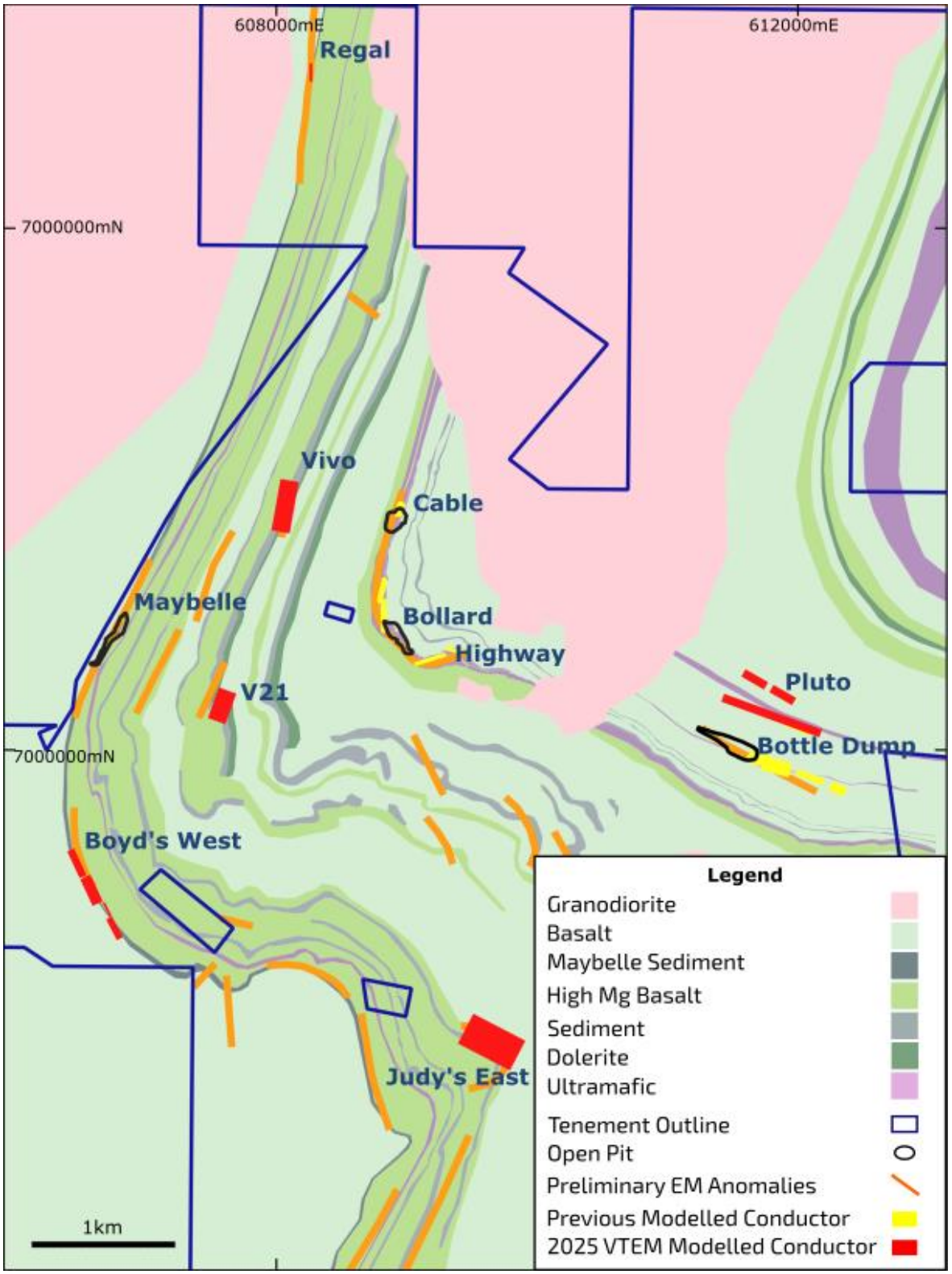

Figure 1 *- Conductive plates modelled by Southern Geoscience within the priority anomaly areas. Not all anomalies are shown on the map.*

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VTEM Background

The recognition of the relationship between gold mineralisation and the sulphide replacement of nearby sediments (Figure 2) over the last year has opened up the use of electrical geophysical techniques for deeper drill targeting of fresh rock gold mineralisation at Tuckanarra. Down-hole EM ("DHEM") and moving loop EM ("MLEM") anomalies and modelled conductors have correlated very well with sulphide alteration minerals, including pyrrhotite and pyrite, in the fresh rock at Bottle Dump, Highway Zone, and Bollard.

Gold mineralisation occurs where favourable stratigraphy is crosscut by northeast striking faults analogous to the "Boogardie Breaks" that control mineralisation at Mount Magnet. Sulphide replacement occurs adjacent to, though typically on the south side of the fault intersections (Figure 2). Gold mineralisation in fresh rock can either be sulphide replacement of iron oxides in banded iron formation ("BIF") (Bottle Dump, Cable East, Maybelle, Lucknow) or quartz veins in high-Mg basalt (Cable West, Bollard, Highway Zone). Where stratigraphy is dragged into the orientation of the crosscutting structure this orientation is also mineralised as seen at the Highway Zone.

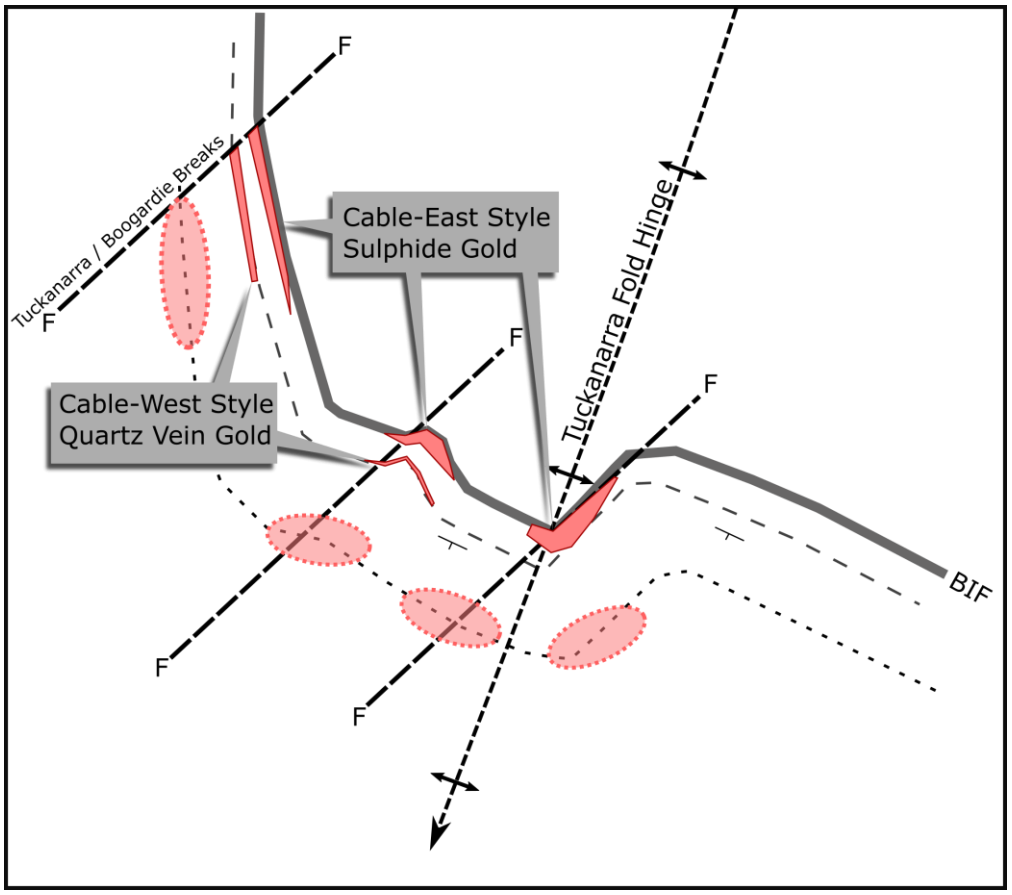

Figure 2 *- Schematic diagram of gold mineralisation targets styles at Tuckanarra*

The Survey

The VTEM survey, flown by UTS Geophysics, covered approximately 47km^2 of the southern area of the Tuckanarra Project. The flight lines spaced at 100m were oriented perpendicular to stratigraphy. Mineralisation is typically parallel to stratigraphy. Tie lines were flown on a 1km spacing perpendicular to the main survey direction. The helicopter maintained 99% of the survey within 28m-47m above ground. The plan survey was maintained except for where the helicopter was forced to deviate around towers around the Kabar Station homestead (Figure 11). The terrain is relatively flat, so the data is reported to be high quality. Powerline monitoring showed no significant interference from powerlines. Levelling and addressing of parallax issues in the data are continuing.

Results

Following quality control, specialist geophysical consultants SGC picked EM anomalies from individual flight line profiles. Anomalies were categorised and ranked to deprioritise features like IP effects and anthropogenic sources. Strong anomalies demonstrating good spatial definition and an elevated late time amplitude were ranked highest. The 32 anomalies were presented to Odyssey for further evaluation (Figure 1).

Odyssey geologists scored the targets based on the predictors of mineralisation at Tuckanarra and to exclude potential false positives The scoring included the host rock, destruction of magnetism in magnetic rocks, crosscutting structures, intensity of the EM conductor, historic workings, soil gold anomalism, anomalism in previous drilling, presence of mineralisation along strike absence of overlying drainage coincident with the anomaly. The scores were moderated by the existence or absence of data. The scored anomalies were then ranked for future work.

An initial subset of targets was then selected for modelling by SGC and evaluation by Odyssey geologists. These targets represent examples of a range of interpreted mineralisation styles, rock types and structural settings, not necessarily the largest or most intense conductors. This selection will build the understanding of the EM responses as the Company assesses which of the 32 anomalies warrant further work.

A summary of the modelled conductors is included in Table 1. The VTEM conductors have been modelled with conductance between 300S and 575S match expectations based on the previous ground surveys. Graphic sediments can produce EM anomalies. Only two holes have had graphitic sediment logged in the 6,000 holes drilled into the property, so the higher scored conductors are interpreted to be sulphide related.

Initial Targets

Pluto

The Pluto target is located 450m north of the Bottle Dump Pit on EL20/783. This a 1.5km long soil anomaly of over 10ppb gold in historic sampling peaking at 420ppb from sampling in 1990[i]. Coincident with this trend are 17 historic workings. Seven lines of 30m deep rotary air blast (“RAB”) drilling were completed in 1994 with a best result of 1m @ 18.6g/t Au from 7m in TPH0962[ii] from siliceous saprolitic clays associated with mafic rocks and BIF units. The mineralised RAB hole was completed immediately down dip of a 50m long line of three shallow workings. In 2022 Odyssey completed two reverse circulation (“RC”) holes totalling 212m drilling 50m to the west of the RAB line. The RC holes did not drill through the modelled conductor.

In 2023 a MLEM survey[iii] was completed to the east of the Bottle Dump resource and also covered a small area of the Pluto target. Along with defining the down plunge extension of the Bottle Dump mineralisation this survey identified an EM anomaly at Pluto. The anomaly was identified on the most western line of a MLEM survey and appeared open to the west. All previous drilling failed to intersect the modelled conductor generated from the 2023 data.

The VTEM survey has generated an EM anomaly that is modelled as 3 conductors (Figure 3). These show strong similarities in scale and geometry to Bottle Dump. The gold mineralisation at Bottle Dump follows intersection line between NW striking BIF and a WNW striking fault cross cutting at a very low angle. It is notable this same scale and geometry is seen at Pluto with conductors at low angles representing the orientation of the outcropping BIF and cross cutting structures. Three conductors are modelled with a conductance of 300S. The northern two conductors at Pluto are 200m long and strike to the NW, 240m vertical extent and start 100m below surface. To the south of these is an 800m long conductor striking to the WNW with 240m vertical extent starting 60m below surface. All conductors dip 70-75 degrees to the south. The historic drilling failed to intersect the modelled conductors, however the result in TPH0962 correlates with the position the conductors would intersect if projected into oxide.

The work to test these conducted would include approximately 4 RC drillholes and DHEM.

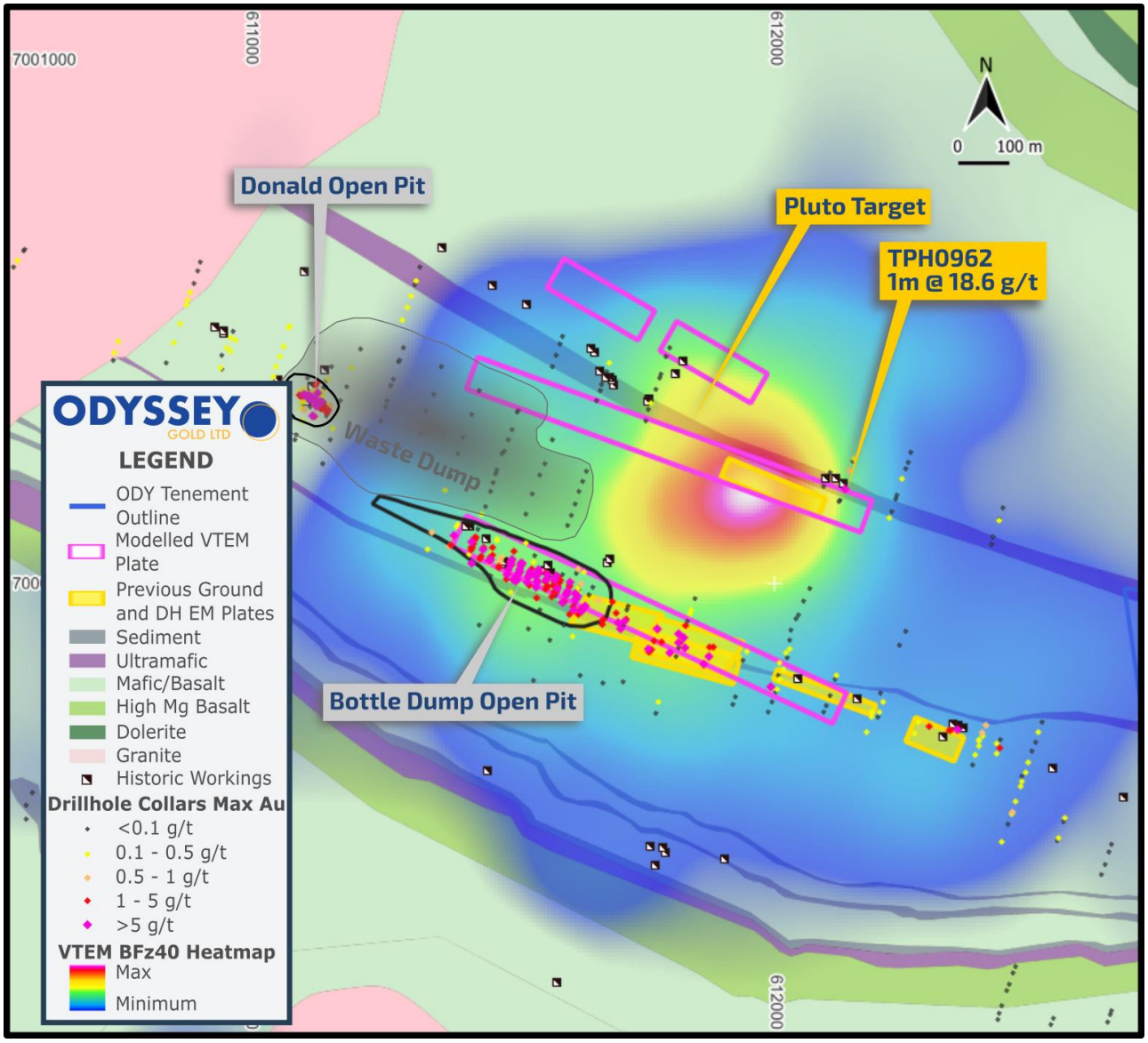

Figure 3 *- Pluto target with BZ40 EM heatmap*

Vivo

The Vivo target is located 750m to the west of the Cable Pit on P20/2399. The area has not previously attracted exploration by Odyssey. Soil anomalism occurs over an area of approximately 400m x 400m. Two lines of RAB drilled in the in 1980 intersected gold anomalism in a supergene oxide horizon with best results of produced best results of 3m @ 0.55g/t Au from 12m (TPH0017) and 6m @ 0.31g/t Au from surface (TPH0017) and 9m @ 0.2g/t Au from 12m (TPH0016). The basalts and BIF interpreted from magnetic data strike north-south (Figure 4). A NE striking cross cutting Tuckanarra Break causes destruction of magnetism in the BIF (Figure 5). This is coincident with a 500S modelled conductor 400m long with 200m plunge extent starting 120m below surface. The conductor strikes parallel to stratigraphy and is modelled to dip 45 degrees to the east.

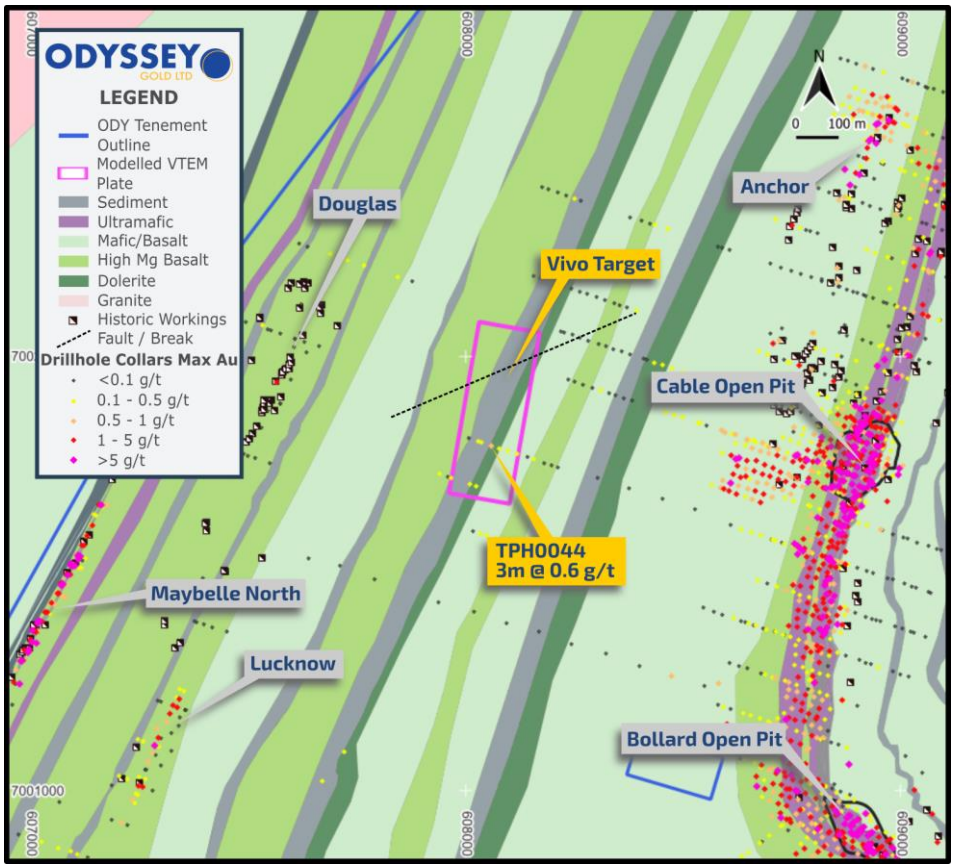

Figure 4 *- Vivo conductor with geology and maximum gold in hole.*

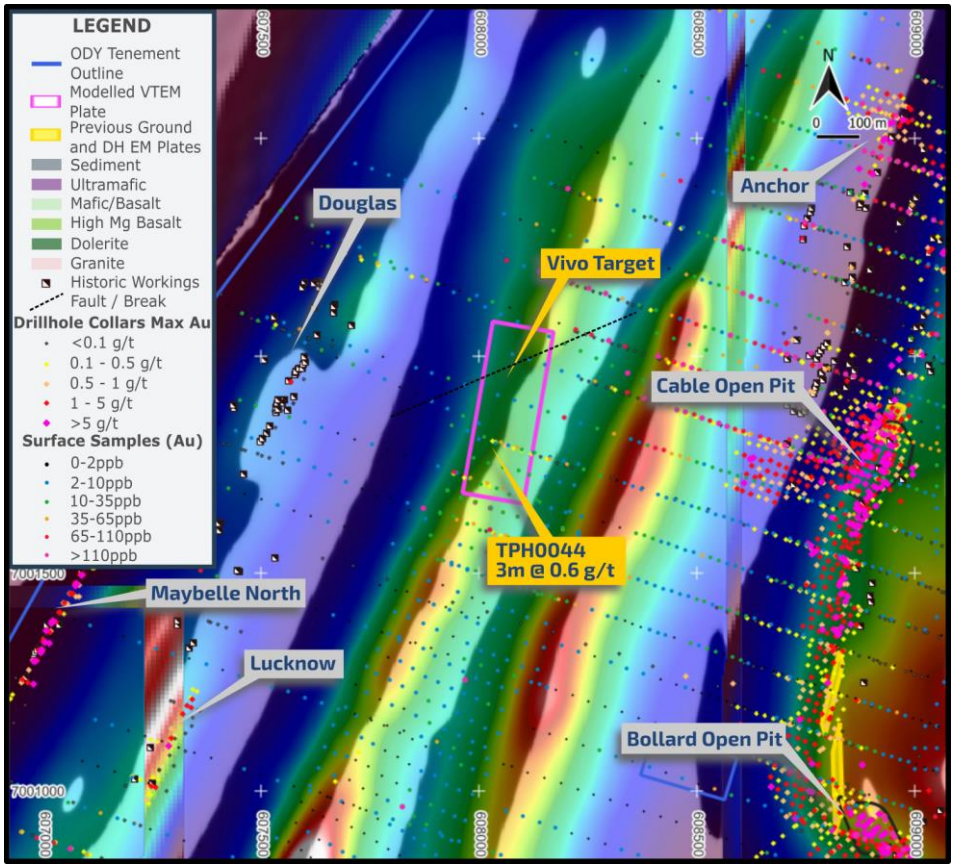

Figure 5 *- Vivo conductor with RTP magnetics and maximum gold in drilling*

The coincidence of soil and oxide gold anomalism over a significant area, destruction of magnetism, and modelled conductor in favourable host rock makes this a high priority target. Planning of RC drilling to intersect the conductor and potential vein hosted mineralisation in the hangingwall is underway.

Boyd's West

This target is located on P20/2417 and E20/782. This target is an EM anomaly under shallow alluvial cover approximately 1.8km south of the Maybelle resource. The Boyd's West target is comprised of multiple plates extending over 1,000m increasing in conductance to at peak of 350S in the south. The conductors are all west dipping at 50-80 degrees and start 35-70m below surface.

The conductors are coincident with the strike extension of the Maybelle sediment into the hinge of the Tuckanarra anticline. This sediment which has a distinctive elevated Ag, Zn and Pb signature, is the host rock of the Maybelle resource. The VTEM has generated EM anomalism coincident with the mineralised shoots at Maybelle and Maybelle North.

Limited previous exploration has been conducted in the Boyd's West target area. Soil sampling that has previously been completed would be ineffective due to cover and isolated shallow RAB holes in the area have not intersected the modelled conductor.

Two offsets in the modelled plates suggest the presence of NE striking faults with offset of 60-80m. The strong correlation between EM anomalies and gold mineralisation at Maybelle in the same sediments, and the presence of cross cutting structures (Figure 6) that also localise the gold mineralisation at Maybelle, make this a priority target. Two RC holes are planned to test whether sulphide is the source of the EM anomalies generated and the presence of gold mineralisation.

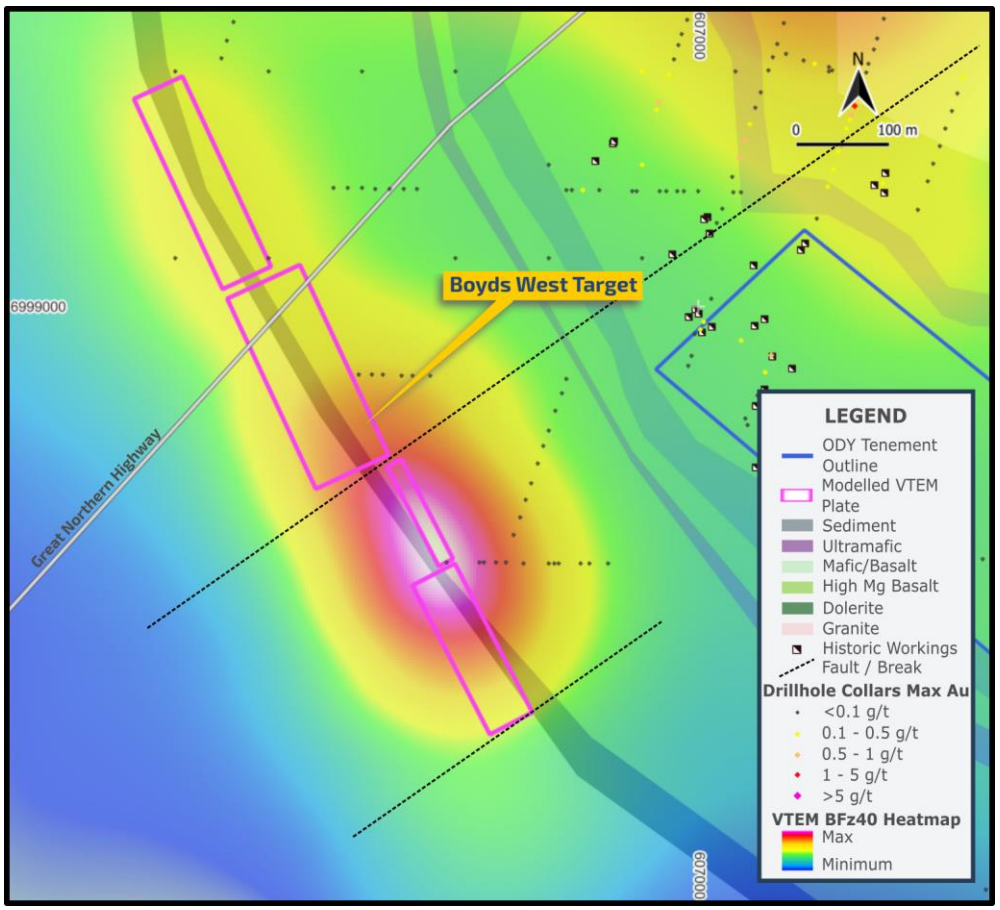

Figure 6 *- Boyd's Reward - BZ40 Heatmap on geology*

Judy's East

This target is located 3km south of the Highway Zone on E20/783. Previous exploration is limited to 200 x 100m soils sampling and rock chip sampling. The historic rock chips results are of interest however these have not been verified on the ground by Company geologists or the Competent Person are therefore not reported here. A number of workings in the target location and 300m to the east along with a historic small scale mine (Judy's Gift) 800m to the northwest. The rocks in the target area are interpreted to be BIF and high-Mg basalt as seen at Cable, Bollard and the Highway Zone. A local fold closure is crosscut by a fault resulting in destruction of magnetism in the BIF.

A large conductor with conductance of 300S is modelled running parallel to the BIF adjacent to the intersection with the fault. The conductor is 450m strike with 400m plunge extent dipping 50 degrees to the southwest. The top of the modelled conductor starts 55m below surface. The confluence of a large conductor in a favourable stratigraphic and structural setting makes Judy's gift a priority target. Future work includes surface mapping of the area and locating of previous rock chip samples followed by RC drilling to confirm the source of the EM anomaly and presence of gold mineralisation.

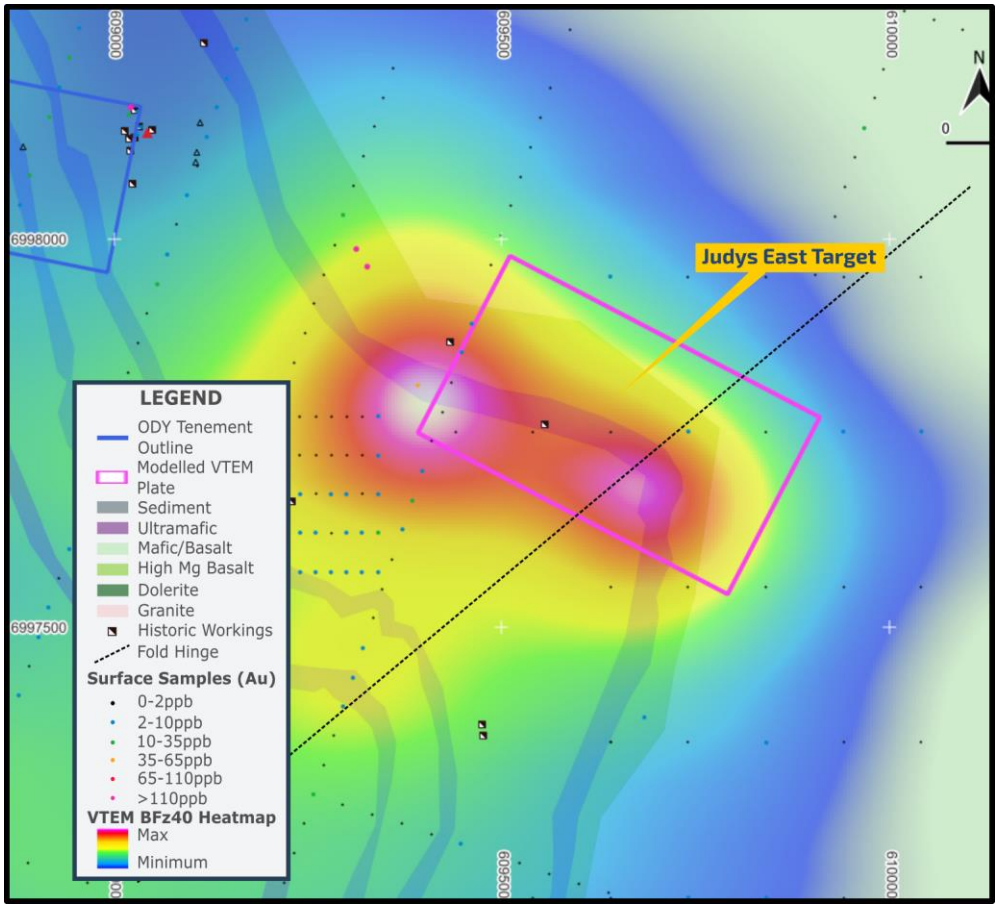

Figure 7 *- Judy's East Target with EM BZ40 heatmap over geology.*

Regal

The Regal target is located 3km north of the Cable Pit on E20/924. North-South striking mafic stratigraphy is intruded by pegmatitic granite sills.

Similar to the Boyd's West target, the VTEM survey has generated an anomaly in the Maybelle sediment in this location. Low level EM anomalism extends for a 1.3km along the sediment. The most intense part of the anomaly is modelled as a 575S conductor dipping at 80 degrees to the east with length 140m, plunge extent of 125m. The top of the conductor is modelled to start 30m below surface.

The Company is reliant on regional magnetic data to interpret the area so the local structures are not well defined. Shallow vacuum drilling may have been completed in the area however the Competent Person is unable to verify the location of this data and is not reported here. Due to the shallow depth of vacuum drilling, it is likely to be an ineffective test of the target.

Gold mineralisation is known in the area with extensive shallow workings and drilling 350m to the east (Figure 8). Historic shallow aircore and RAB drilling have intersected results of up to 2m @ 15.8g/t Au and rock chip sample results of up to 5.6g/t Au[iv] along 350m of strike.

Future work includes mapping of the target area and outcrops to the east, looking for evidence of the vacuum drilling and RC drilling to determine the source the EM anomaly.

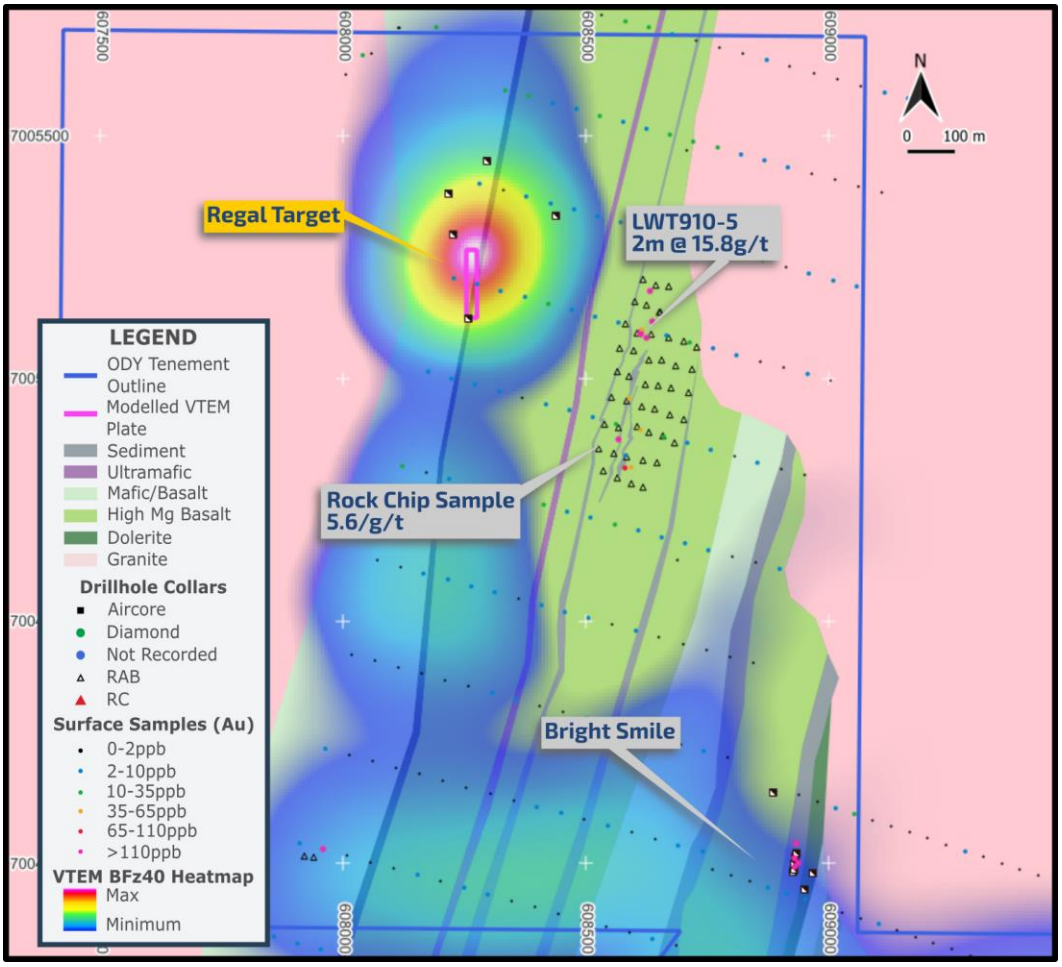

***Figure 8** – Regal EM Target with EM BZ40 heatmap over geology*

V21

The V21 target is located in the heart of the Tuckanarra anticline, 400m north of Karbar Station, on E20/783.

North-south striking high-Mg basalt, BIF and dolerite are crosscut by a NNE striking fault (Figure 9) coincident with an EM anomaly generated in the VTEM Survey.

A 250m long 300S conductor is modelled to start 125m below surface. The conductor is modelled to dip at 45 degrees to the west and with a plunge length of 140m although this is likely the depth limit of detection of the VTEM.

The area has shallow alluvial cover. This is interfering with the bedrock response and makes the historic soils sampling of the target area ineffective. Along strike to the north of the conductor soil sampling generated an isolated peak result of 4.5g/t Au (CD202) and a historic grab sample (195) produced a result of 0.94g/t Au[v]. A single line of aircore traverses the southern edge of the target however this is too shallow to have intersected the modelled conductor.

Due to this interference of the alluvial cover fixed loop EM ("FLEM") is being considered prior to RC drilling.

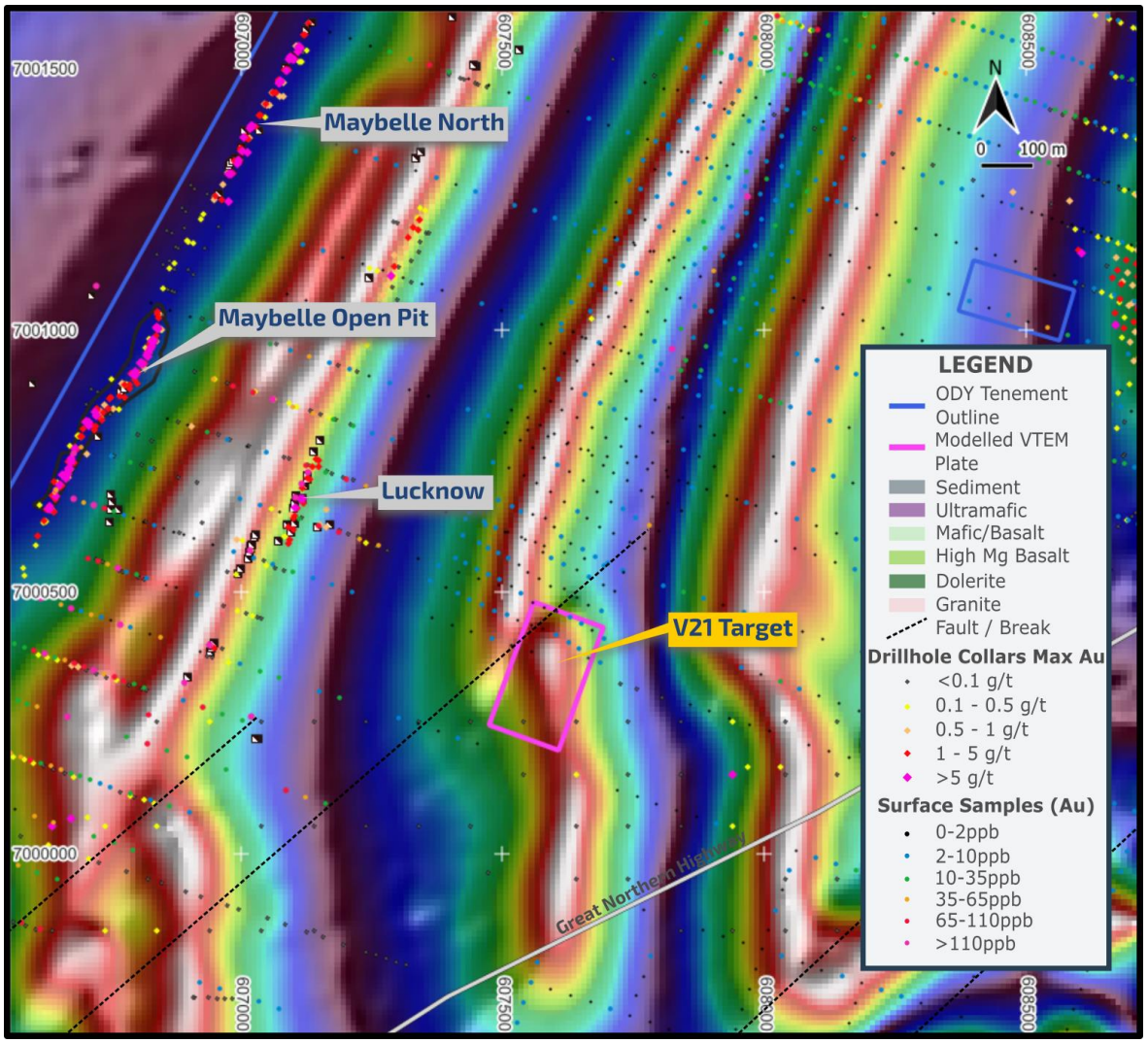

Figure 9 *- V21 EM Target with RTP magnetics and maximum gold in drilling and soil samples.*

Future Work

Current and planned work programs at the Tuckanarra Project include:

- A technical study of the options for mining existing resources for processing at the Burnakura Plant;
- FLEM surveys of conductors identified if required prior to RC drilling;
- RC drilling of priority conductors identified in the EM survey;
- RC drilling of the Bollard North Conductor; and
- Drilling of the Highway high grade shoot to the south to extend the underground resource.

ABOUT ODYSSEY GOLD

Odyssey's Tuckanarra Gold Project (80% Odyssey) is part of the prolific Murchison Goldfields (Figure 10). The Murchison Goldfields are host to a +35Moz gold endowment (historic production plus current resources) with 7.5Mtpa of processing capacity within 120km of the Project. The Project straddles the Great Northern Highway approximately 40km north of Cue and 680km north-northeast of Perth.

The Project currently has an indicated and inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of 5.14Mt @ 2.5g/t Au for 407koz of gold. This includes a high-grade subset of 2.25Mt @ 3.9g/t for 283koz of gold above a 2.0g/t Au cut off. Approximately 4.2Mt @ 2.3g/t Au for 311koz is on granted mining leases.

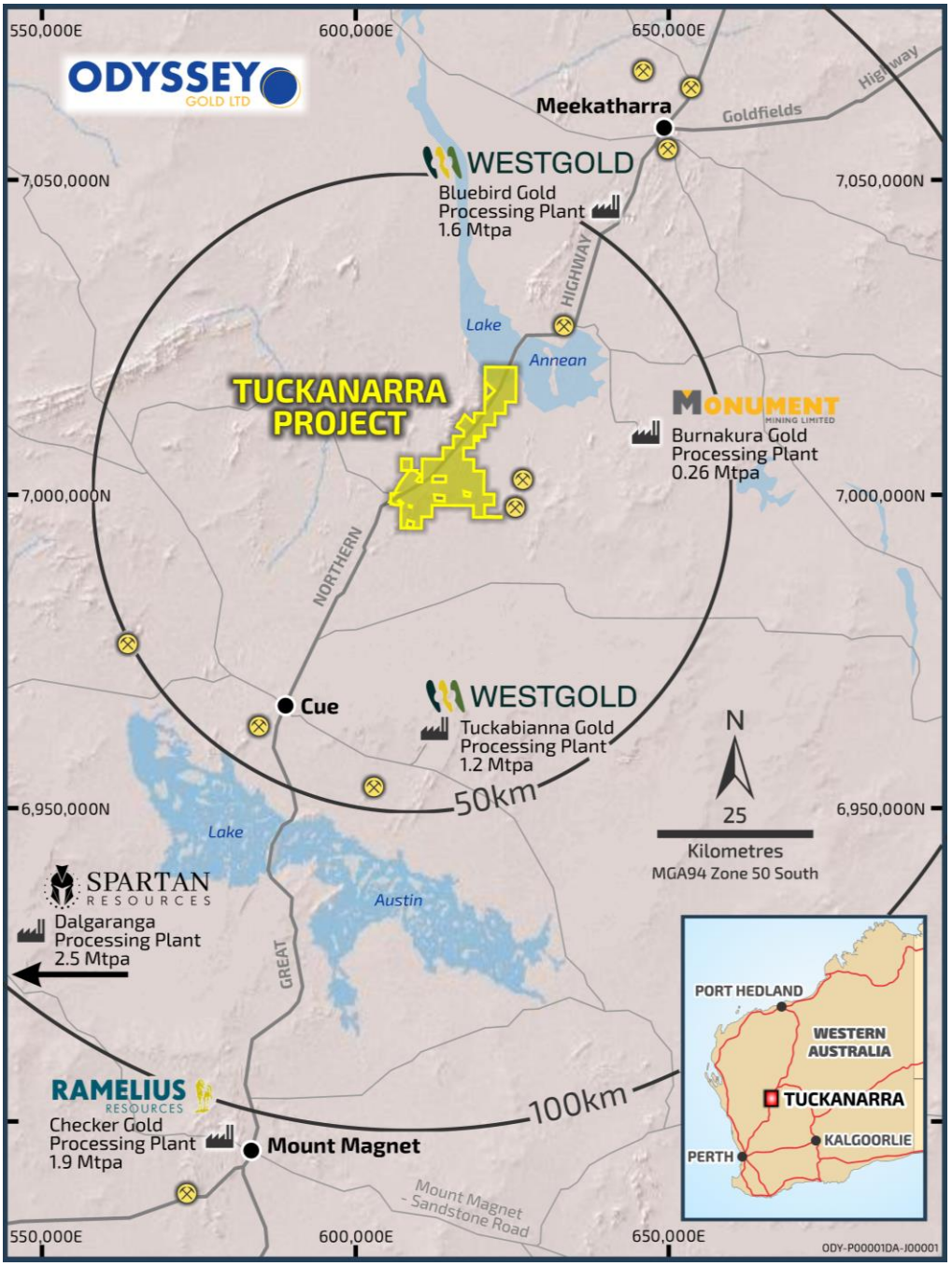

Figure 10 *- Odyssey Gold in located in the heart of the Murchison Gold District surrounded by 7.5Mtpa of processing capacity.*

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

The information in this announcement that relates to all other Exploration Results and Mineral Resource Estimates is extracted from announcements dated 27 November 2020, 23 September 2021, 19 April 2022, 28 July 2023, 27 August 2024 and 18 February 2025 respectively, which are available to view at www.odysseygold.com.au and is based on, and fairly represents information compiled by the relevant Competent Person, Mr 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 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, Director of the Company.

APPENDIX 1 – 2025 VTEM Flight Lines

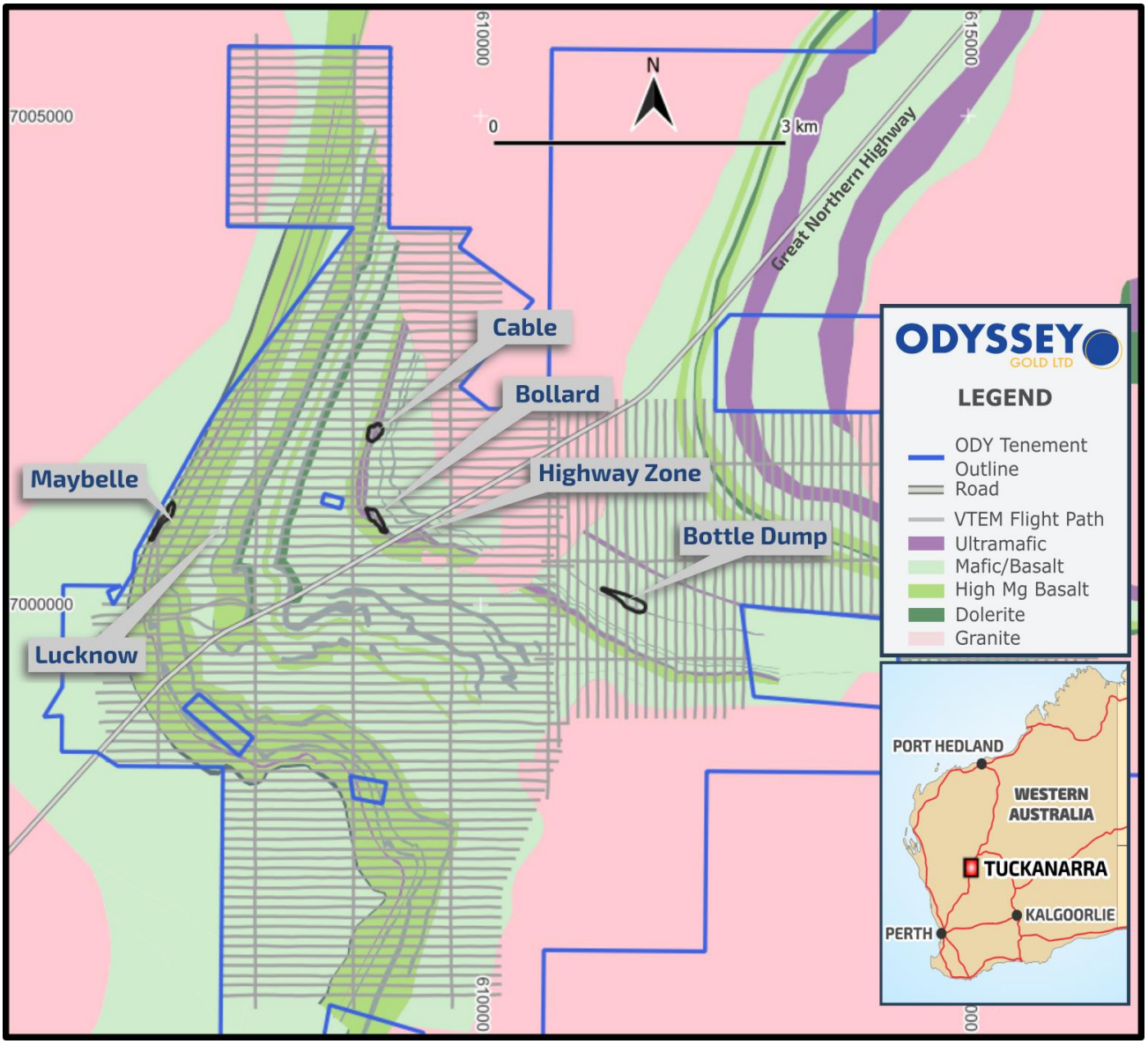

Figure 11 *– 2025 VTEM flight lines*

APPENDIX 2 – 2025 VTEM Modelled Conductors

Table 1. *Summary of VTEM Modelled Conductors*

Easting	Northing	Plate centroid RL	Depth to top of conductor	Length (m)	Plunge (m)	Dip	Dip direction	Conductance (S)	Name	Tenement
611670	7000540	300	100	200	240	75	205	500	Pluto	E20/783
611880	7000420	340	60	800	250	75	205	500	Pluto	E20/783
611760	6999930	300	100	200	240	75	200	500	Pluto	E20/783
608070	7001870	280	120	400	200	45	280	500	Vivo	P20/2399
606760	6998630	350	40	180	150	70	245	350	Boyd's West	E20/782
606700	6998780	375	35	120	120	80	230	350	Boyd's West	E20/782
606580	6998930	345	55	225	150	54	245	350	Boyd's West	P20/2417
606470	6999130	360	70	225	100	60	220	350	Boyd's West	P20/2417
609650	6997760	250	55	450	400	50	205	300	Judys East	E20/783
607580	7000340	280	125	250	140	45	290	300	V21	E20/783
608270	7005200	400	30	140	125	80	95	575	Regal	E20/924

APPENDIX 3 – Historic Vivo drilling results

Table 2. *Drillhole details for historic Vivo results.*

Hole ID	Year drilled	Method	EOH Depth	Northing	Easting	RL	Azimuth	Dip	
TPH0013	1980	RAB	30	7001734	607928	484	108	-60	M20/527
TPH0014	1980	RAB	30	7001727	607946	484	108	-60	M20/527
TPH0015	1980	RAB	7	7001721	607965	485	108	-60	M20/527
TPH0016	1980	RAB	30	7001708	608003	485	108	-60	M20/527
TPH0017	1980	RAB	42	7001702	608022	485	108	-60	M20/527
TPH0041	1980	RAB	30	7001816	607997	483	108	-60	P20/2399
TPH0042	1980	RAB	30	7001809	608016	483	108	-60	P20/2399
TPH0043	1980	RAB	28	7001803	608035	483	108	-60	P20/2399
TPH0044	1980	RAB	30	7001797	608054	483	108	-60	P20/2399
TPH0045	1980	RAB	30	7001790	608073	483	108	-60	P20/2399
TPH0046	1980	RAB	30	7001784	608092	483	108	-60	P20/2399
TPH0047	1980	RAB	40	7001777	608111	483	108	-60	P20/2399
TPH0048	1980	RAB	30	7001771	608130	483	108	-60	M20/527
TPH0049	1980	RAB	30	7001765	608149	483	108	-60	M20/527
TPH0050	1980	RAB	30	7001758	608168	483	108	-60	M20/527
TPH0051	1980	RAB	40	7001752	608187	483	108	-60	M20/527
TPH0052	1980	RAB	30	7001746	608206	483	108	-60	M20/527

MGA94 Zone 50 Grid.

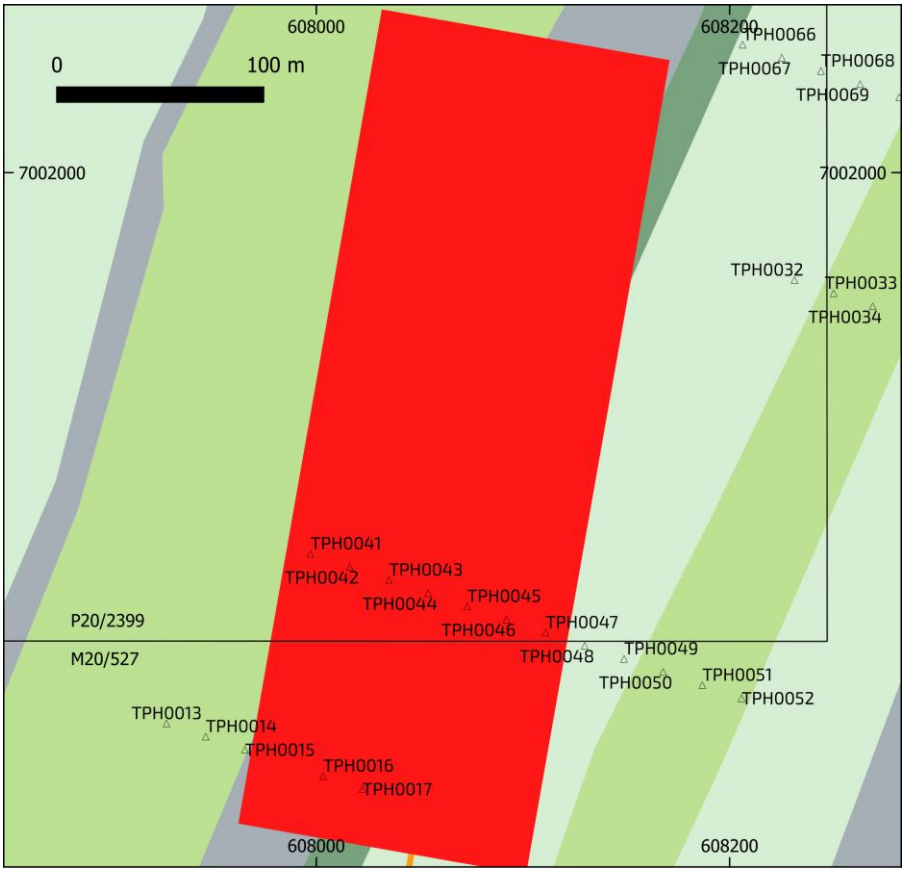

Figure 12 *– Vivo historic RAB drilling collar map with modelled conductor (red).*

Table 3. *Table of significant results from 1980 Vivo RAB drilling.*

Hole ID	From	Interval	Grade (Au g/t)
TPH0016	12	9	0.21
TPH0017	3	6	0.31
TPH0043	3	3	0.20
TPH0044	12	3	0.55
TPH0045	9	3	0.32
TPH0046	9	3	0.24

Results reported for samples >0.2g/t. All samples are 3m composites.

APPENDIX 4 – Tuckanarra Project Mineral Resource Estimate by Deposit

***Table 4**. Tuckanarra Project Mineral Resource Estimate by Deposit*

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

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

Open pit resources are reported above 0.9g/t Au cut-off for material less than 140-180m below surface, except the Highway Zone which is reported above 0.9g/t Au cut-off for oxide and transitional material. Underground resources are reported above 2.0g/t Au cut-off for material more than 180m below surface or fresh rock. Resources are reported on a 100% project basis.

APPENDIX 5 – JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – VTEM Survey

(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.*	*VTEM was flown at the Tuckanarra Project in late March 2025. The survey was flown by UTS geophysics. The survey was coordinated and supervised by Southern Geoscience (SGC).* The survey was flown with Geotech Ltd.'s Versatile Time-Domain Electromagnetic (VTEM™ Max) geophysical system. The VTEM™ Max Time Domain EM system is used for locating discrete conductive anomalies as well as mapping lateral and vertical variations in resistivity. • It has a high sensitivity caesium magnetometer for mapping geologic structure and lithology and a caesium magnetometer base station for diurnal correction. A Radar altimeter is used• A real time (WAAS) GPS Navigation System providing an in-flight accuracy up to 1.5 metres The system uses a concentric transmitter.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Data is re-flown when the standard deviation of the normally processed 44th time gate EM channel exceeds 0.01 pico volts per Amp-m4 continuously over a horizontal distance of 2 km under normal survey conditions, or when UTS's on-site representative deemed the data to be un-interpretable.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	Gold mineralisation is associated with massive, laminated or breccia quartz veining, or sulphide replacement of iron rich sediments. Sediments proximal to quartz vein hosted gold mineralisation are often sulphide replaced but do not necessarily contain gold mineralisation of interest. The pyrrhotite and sulphide are amenable to detection by electrical techniques. Previous downhole EM surveys are Cable, Bottle Dump and the Highway Zone have defined conductors coincident with, or adjacent to gold mineralisation. Sulphide may predate mineralisation, be contemporaneous or be remobilized post mineralisation.
	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.	An industry standard VTEM Max survey was flown by UTS. 100m spaced flight lines with 1km spaced tie lines. The system aims to maintain an EM sensor height of 35m and magnetic sensor height of 73m. Transmitter used 25Hz base frequency. • Transmitter loop diameter – 35 m • Peak dipole moment – 700,000 NIA • Transmitter Pulse Width – 7 ms • VTEM max Receiver – Z,X, coils A Geometrics split-beam total field magnetic sensor was used with a sampling interval of 0.1 seconds and an in-flight sensitivity of 0.02 nT. The magnetometer sensor performed continuously in areas of high magnetic gradient with the ambient range of the sensor approximately 20k-100k nT. A GPS system using a Novatel GPS receiver provided in-flight navigation control. An altimeter system recorded the ground clearance. A dedicated high sensitivity base station including a caesium magnetometer and a GPS system recorded the GPS time together with the magnetic data to record magnetic activity.
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).*	No drilling was completed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	No drilling was completed.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Flight lines were flown perpendicular to stratigraphy which is expected to be perpendicular to most mineralisation.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No drilling was completed.
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.*	No drilling was completed.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	The survey is treated as qualitative. The is not expected relationship between the intensity or RM anomalies and the grade of mineralisation. EM is an indirect approach to targeting sulphide anomalism associated with gold mineralisation.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	No drilling was completed.
Sub- sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No drilling was completed.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	No drilling was completed.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The forward modelling and the detection of sulphide alteration associated with all mineral resources in the area surveyed, demonstrates the appropriateness of the VTEM method.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.	UTS has an onsite representative during the survey assessing the data quality. Data is re-flown when the standard deviation of the normally processed 44th time gate EM channel exceeds 0.01 pico volts per Amp-m4 continuously over a horizontal distance of 2 km. SGC has subsequently conducted validation and an assessment of the data.
	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.	Tie lines are flown on a 1km spacing perpendicular to the main survey. Leveling and parallax correction of the data is continuing.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The line spacing is appropriate to identify sulphide anomalism on a scale of interest for targeting.
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.*	No assaying is conducted. The VTEM technique is appropriate for the purpose used.
	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.	An industry standard VTEM Max survey was flown by UTS. 100m spaced flight lines with 1km spaced tie lines. The system aims to maintain an EM sensor height of 35m and magnetic sensor height of 73m. Transmitter used 25Hz base frequency. • Transmitter loop diameter – 35 m

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Peak dipole moment – 700,000 NIA • Transmitter Pulse Width – 7 ms • VTEM max Receiver – Z,X, coils A Geometrics split-beam total field magnetic sensor was used with a sampling interval of 0.1 seconds and an in-flight sensitivity of 0.02 nT. The magnetometer sensor performed continuously in areas of high magnetic gradient with the ambient range of the sensor approximately 20k-100k nT. A GPS system using a Novatel GPS receiver provided in-flight navigation control. An altimeter system recorded the ground clearance. A dedicated high sensitivity base station including a caesium magnetometer and a GPS system recorded the GPS time together with the magnetic data to record magnetic activity.
	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.	UTS has an onsite representative during the survey assessing the data quality. Data is re-flown when the standard deviation of the normally processed 44th time gate EM channel exceeds 0.01 pico volts per Amp-m4 continuously over a horizontal distance of 2 km. SGC has subsequently conducted validation and an assessment of the data.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Anomalies identified during the survey and picked by SGC have been confirmed in the data by the Competent Person. Anomalies detected coincide with moving loop, fixed loop and DHEM conductors modelled in previous surveys. UTS have not been provided this data.
	The use of twinned holes.	No drilling was completed.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Data was recorded on a flash card and loaded into the UTS data acquisition system. A dedicated field computer was used in the field for purposes of displaying geophysical data for quality control and copying/verifying the digital data.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Data may be levelled and is treated as qualitative.
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.*	A real time (WAAS) GPS navigation system provides an in-flight accuracy up to 1.5 metres
	Specification of the grid system used.	The project currently uses the MGA94, Zone 50 grid system.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Altitude is recorded with +-1.5m accuracy. Terrain mapping is +-0.5m. This is adequate.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Flight lines are 100m spaced. Data-recording rate of 0.1 point per second, approximately every 2 -4 meters along the survey line.
	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.	Line spacing is adequate to demonstrate continuity of lithology and to identify sulphide anomalism of a scale of interest where the mineralisation is oriented perpendicular to the survey orientation.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No composites reported

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.*	Conductors which are oriented perpendicular to the flight lines will be more prominent and apparent.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No relevant bias is expected.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	UTS maintained custody of the survey data and provided it to SGC for analysis. ODY was provided images of the raw data from UTS immediately following the survey. UTS are continuing to complete parallax correction and leveling of the data.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	SGC has assessed the data and reported it to be appropriate quality for analysis. No terrain impacts of powerline interfere is observed. SGC note levelling and parallax issues are present in this data which will be fixed before the final data is delivered by the contractor.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Historical 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.*	Drilling results pertaining to the Vivo Target were drilled by Metana. Sampling methods employed are RAB. The location and tenor of historical drill records cannot be absolutely verified until key drill holes have been reviewed and collars located on the ground. It is uncertain as to how much key exploration information will be re-verifiable past the current exploration reports. Historical sampling has been documented in old reports and government records (available on WAMEX) with key reports reviewed by the Competent Person. The sampling has been carried out Rotary Air Blast (**RAB**) drilling techniques at the Tuckanarra Project (**Project**). Records for data collection have been reviewed against WAMEX open file reporting by the author. *The exploration data is considered suitable for current reporting purposes and exploration targeting, however further work would be required to verify the data suitable for inclusion in potential future project reviews of resource estimations.*
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	The quality of collar locations of historical drilling is unknown. See further details below.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Sampling of drillholes was by three metre composites, collected by "spearing" samples on the ground for comparative volume and transferred to a calico bag representing approximately 2kg of sample. Samples were sent to the GMA laboratory in Perth for analysis for gold.
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*	RAB drilling was completed over geochemical anomalies and areas of historical workings. Drilling was conducted by Glindemann and Kitching

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	Pty Ltd and Bordec Drilling. RAB holes were drilled at a -60 declination to a maximum depth of 50m.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Sample recovery or ground water ingress is not recorded or reported.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	This is not documented in historic reports.
	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.	This is not documented in historic reports. Results are being used qualitatively for exploration targeting.
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.*	Drilling was geologically logged, and historic logging records have been transcribed.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of RAB chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	3m composites are spear sampled and ~2kg 1m splits are also collected.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Samples are recorded as spear samples from the ground
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Spear samples from the are not ideal. As the results are being quantitatively for targeting the compromised samples are acceptable for that purpose. These RAB holes are not suitable for resource reporting.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.	Every tenth sample is automatically prepared in duplicate and analysed by 25g digested in Aqua/Regia, solvent extracted, flame AA finish. 0.02ppm detection limit. All samples reporting greater than 2.00 ppm Au are re-analysed by 50g fire assay, flame AAS with 1ppb detection and +-2ppb precision. All samples with a value greater than 5.00ppm Au are resampled from a reject and 50g fire assay, flame AAS with 1ppb detection and +-2ppb precision. All samples with a value greater than 20.00 ppm Au are resampled and the entire remaining coarse reject is fine pulverised and analysed by 50g fire assay, flame AAS with 1ppb detection and +-2ppb precision.by Fire Assay. In addition to the "in house" quality control, random samples are sent to contract laboratories for checks. All atomic adsorptive standards are prepared from "Spec Pure" gold wire. No other controls are reported
	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.	All drilling measures are documented above. Samples are recorded as spear samples from the ground. No other documentation is available.
	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 given the particle size and current use of the samples for targeting.
Quality of assay data and	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Aqua Regia is considered to be an incomplete digest. Fire assay where applied is considered a complete digest. It is not recorded which samples are aqua regia and which are fire assay beyond the above protocol.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	*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 instrumentation results are reported here.
	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.	This is not documented in the historic wamex reports. Qualitative assessment suggests understatement of grades in RAB holes when compared to recent RC drilling however further assessment is required. Results are being used qualitatively
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant assay results have been cross-checked to original company reports available on the WAMEX website. No material errors have been identified to date. Original laboratory reports for assaying services have been sighted for a small number of drilling and geochemical results. Spot checks have been made to original company reports/diagrams for selected anomalous soils geochemical results and significant drill hole intercepts. No material errors have yet been identified. At the prospect scale the quality of data is currently considered acceptable for exploration purposes.
	The use of twinned holes.	There have been no recent twin holes drilled at the Project.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Drilling and logging details appear to be handwritten on printed templates. Historic data compilation is from scanned and digital WAMEX reports.
	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.*	Historical collars are understood to have been collected using a combination of GPS and gridding. Original coordinates ranged from local grid to AMG Zone 50, then to MGA Zone 50.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The project currently uses the MGA94, Zone 50 grid system. Previous workers also used AMG Zone 50.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The site topographic surveys including the pit surveys match well with the drill hole collars.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	RAB results reported are from single line drill traverses of workings of soil anomalies
	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.	Further work is required at the Project to test for extension of mineralisation potential and verification of historical collars. Some 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 potentially appropriate for use in a future Mineral Resource providing further drilling is completed.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	3m composites were collected.
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.*	It is considered the orientation of the bulk of the drilling and sampling suitably captures the dominant “structure” of the style of mineralisation at Tuckanarra.
	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.	This is not currently considered material. Further work will be undertaken to analyse this in the future as exploration works progress.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Unknown for historical data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling and assaying techniques are considered to have been of industry-standard at the time. Odyssey reviews are outlined above and in the announcement of the 22 October 2020

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>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.</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Tenement</td><td>ODY Ownership</td></tr>
<tr><td>E20/783-I</td><td>80%</td></tr>
<tr><td>E20/924</td><td>100%</td></tr>
<tr><td>E20/996</td><td>100%</td></tr>
<tr><td>E51/1806</td><td>80%</td></tr>
<tr><td>M20/527</td><td>80%</td></tr>
<tr><td>P20/2400</td><td>80%</td></tr>
<tr><td>P20/2401</td><td>80%</td></tr>
<tr><td>P20/2415</td><td>80%</td></tr>
<tr><td>P20/2416</td><td>80%</td></tr>
<tr><td>E20/782-I</td><td>80%</td></tr>
<tr><td>P20/2399</td><td>80%</td></tr>
<tr><td>P20/2417</td><td>80%</td></tr>
<tr><td>P20/2418</td><td>80%</td></tr>
</table>
Odyssey’s subsidiary, Tuckanarra Resources Pty Ltd, owns an 80% interest in the Tuckanarra and Stakewell Projects A 1% royalty is payable on Odyssey’s interest in the project. Surveying. A road reserve traverses the Boyd’s West target. Native title exists where it has not been extinguished by the Tuckanarra town common. Native title is extinguished on all targets reported except Regal and Pluto.</td></tr>
<tr><td>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.</td><td>The tenement package is understood to be in good standing with the WA DMIRS.
M20/527 expires in September 2035. The Company expects the renewal of the lease at this time. E20/783 expires in January 2026. The Company anticipates applying for a mining lease covering the Highway Zone in advance of this.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>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”), 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.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		1996 to 2003: St Barbara Mines Limited In 1996 St Barbara Gold Mines ("St Barbara") purchased the Reedys plant and tenements from GMA. Minimal exploration was undertaken until Anglo Gold Australia ("Anglo") became managing joint venture partner in late 2000. Anglo focused on the central Tuckanarra tenement area and completed detailed GIS compilation, soil sampling, rock chip sampling and the drilling of a total of 21 RC holes for 3512 metres and the drilling of 109 aircore and RAB holes for 5127 metres. 2003 to 2006: Mercator Gold Pty Ltd Following the withdrawal of Anglo from the joint venture, St Barbara entered into a joint venture with Mercator Gold Australia Pty Ltd ("Mercator"). Mercator completed GIS compilation work, mapped the existing pits and completed a number of lines of geophysical induced polarisation to test for the presence of chargeable zones that may have a gold-sulphide association. 2006 to 2011: No field work was carried out on the Tuckanarra gold project post 2006. The Tuckanarra tenement package was acquired by Phosphate Australia in late 2011. Phosphate Australia focused on drilling laterite and oxide resources on the Cable-Bollard Trend, and Anchor with aircore drilling before selling the project to Monument mining in 2015. 2020 to present. Odyssey Gold acquired the project in late 2020: Odyssey Gold released an updated JORC 2012 MRE in February 2024 for a combined Indicated and Inferred Resource of 407koz at 2.5g/t Au.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Project area is located within the Meekatharra-Wydgee Greenstone belt within the north-eastern Murchison Domain. The majority of greenstones within the Meekatharra-Wydgee belt have been stratigraphically placed within the Polelle Group and the Norie Group of the Murchison Supergroup. The Project area covers Archean basement rocks assigned to the 2815-2805 Ma basal Norie group of the Murchison Supergroup, which covers the eastern margin of the Meekatharra-Wydgee greenstone belt. The Norie group comprises a thick succession of pillowed and massive tholeiitic basalts of the Muroulli Basalt, and conformably overlying and mafic schist and felsic volcanoclastics with interbedded BIF and felsic volcanic rocks of the Yaloginda Formation (Van Kranendonk et al, 2013). These rocks are folded around the south- plunging Besley Anticline. Adjacent to these rocks are the mafic sequences of the Meekatharra Formation (Polelle Group). Granitoids in the Project area comprises of the Jungar Suite and Annean Supersuite to the east and the Munarra Monzogranite of the Tuckanarra Suite to the west. The Jungar Suite comprises of foliated to strongly sheared K-feldspar-porphyritic monzogranites. These rocks are characterized by strong shear fabrics that suggest they may have been emplaced during, or just before, shearing. The Annean Supersuite includes hornblende tonalite and monzogranitic rocks. The Tuckanarra Suite consists of strongly foliated and locally magmatically layered granodiorite to monzogranitic rocks. The Project is situated within the 'Meekatharra structural zone', a major regional, NE-trending shear dominated zone, about 50 to 60km wide, stretching from Meekatharra through the Cue region as far south as Mount Magnet. This major shear zone is dominated by north and northeast-trending folds and shears (e.g. Kohinoor shear). The Mt Magnet fault is the major east- bounding structure of the Meekatharra structural zone. The mineralised zones of the Project are located in the Tuckanarra greenstone belt comprising a series of mafic and inter-banded mafic and iron formations, with a variable component of clastic sediments, (greywackes and minor shales). The sequence is folded into a south-westerly plunging anticline with a well-developed axial plane cleavage and numerous fractures, bedding parallel faults and shears. The belt extends northwards to Stake Well and east towards the Reedys mining centre. 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		which were originally banded iron formations. The magnetite content within the AFT/AFF's has been destroyed and predominantly altered to an assemblage of hematite with the relic structure of the banded iron intact. Where mineralised veins intersect major competency contrasts such as high magnesium basalt or AFT/AFF, veining becomes layer parallel resulting in larger deposits such as the Bollard and Cable deposits. A number of styles of gold mineralisation have been identified in the area including: • Mineralised AFT and AFF material ± quartz veining (Cable East, Bollard, Cable Central). • Quartz veins ± altered ultramafic and basalts (Cable West, Bollard, 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.*	Modelled conductor and historic drill hole details are provided in the appendixes.
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.*	EM anomalies were picked and rated from the profile data on a line-by-line basis, not on the gridded data. EM response needs to extend across at least 3 flight lines demonstrate good spatial definition and elevated late time amplitude to be noted as an anomaly. Results for the historic holes are reported above 0.2g/t Au. This is interpreted to be geologically significate for the target area. No upper cut-offs have been applied to reported intersections. Intersections are length weighted. The samples are 3m composites so should be treated as qualitative.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	No high-grade samples are spread across long intervals.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Metal equivalents are not reported.
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').*	Oxide mineralisation is near horizontal. Fresh rock mineralisation is typically, 70-90 degrees dip. Drilling has not drilled deep enough to intersect the any of the conductors modelled.

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 and Tables in the body of the text.
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. Where data is excluded, it is noted in the announcement.
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 previous 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.*	Future work is noted in the announcement. • A technical study of the options for mining the existing resources for processing as the Burnakura plant. • Mapping of areas above EM anomalies identified in the EM survey • Fixed loop EM surveys of conductors identified if required prior to RC drilling • RC drilling of priority conductors identified in the EM survey • RC drilling of the Bollard North Conductor • Drilling of the Highway high grade shoot to the south to extend the underground resource.

[i] Refer ASX announcement dated 27 November 2020
[ii] Refer ASX announcement dated 19 April 2022
[iii] Refer ASX Announcement dated 28 July 2023
[iv] Refer ASX announcement dated 23 September 2021
[v] Refer ASX announcement dated 18 February 2025