ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
25 August 2025

Preliminary Metallurgical Results Support Tuckanarra Development Potential

Odyssey Gold Limited (ASX:ODY) ("Odyssey" or "Company") is pleased to announce excellent results from a program of preliminary metallurgical testwork undertaken as part of the Technical Study currently underway for the Tuckanarra Gold Project.

The Technical Study forms part of the memorandum of understanding that Odyssey entered with its joint venture partner, Monument Murchison Pty Ltd ("Monument"), in April 2025[i] to investigate the potential for processing ore from Tuckanarra at Monument's Burnakura plant.

Previous metallurgical testwork focussed mainly on oxide and transitional mineralisation. As a higher gold price and an improved understanding of the controls of mineralisation has allowed for drilling of the depth extensions beneath existing pits, Odyssey has broadened the focus to include metallurgical understanding of primary fresh rock ore, particularly sulphide associated mineralisation.

Previous conventional metallurgical testwork highlighted gold recoveries of 94.7-99.3%[ii] for Cable-Bollard, Laterite, Maybelle and Lucknow deposits on oxide and transitional samples. The final round of Bottle Dump testwork averaged 91.5% recovery.

In the current sighter program, LeachWELL™ testing was conducted on 37 composite samples from the Highway, Cable, Bollard and Bottle Dump deposits, to understand the gold recovery under aggressive leach conditions. Of these, 31 composites were fresh rock and 6 are characterised as oxide.

Total LeachWELL recoveries were typically **95-97% across both oxide and fresh rock samples**. The lowest recovery was 92% in a low-grade sample.

Table 1. *Summary of LeachWELL Recovery by Deposit and Material Type*

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

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

Executive Director, Matt Syme, commented *"While the mining history and previous testwork gave us high confidence about gold recoveries from weathered ores at Tuckanarra, it is pleasing that initial sighter testwork on the fresh ores also points at very good recoveries. This augurs well for future exploration and potential exploitation of deeper ore sources."*

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Preliminary Metallurgical Testwork

Previous metallurgical testwork completed at the Company's Tuckanarra Gold Project ("Tuckanarra" or "Project") focussed on laterite, oxide and transitional weather mineralisation showing positive recoveries. To allow targeting of more advanced testwork, samples were selected from resource areas contributing the majority of fresh rock mineralisation (Cable Bollard, Highway and Bottle Dump), as well as oxide from the Highway Zone. While the Highway Zone has the same mineralisation style and host stratigraphy as Cable and Bollard, no previous metallurgical recovery testwork has been completed in the Highway Zone area.

A total of 135 subsamples (400-500g jars) of reverse circulation ("RC") and diamond drillhole samples previously analysed by photon assay were combined to generate 37 composites based on deposit, mineralisation style (vein vs sulphide), state of weathering and a range of interval grades (Table 3). Photon jars were combined, pulverised and split and analysed through ALS Laboratories LeachWELL CN15. The tail residue representing the part of the sample not soluble in cyanide was analysed by fire assay to calculate the composite head grade and give an indication of cyanide recoverable gold under aggressive leach conditions. The samples were analysed by ALS Laboratories in Perth, Western Australia.

Results were positive with LeachWELL recoveries in the range of 92%-99% but typically 95-97% (Table 2 and Table 3). High recoveries and low tail grades are encouraging and indicate that Tuckanarra mineralisation will respond well during cyanide hydrometallurgical processing even for very high sulphide samples (31-55% average logged sulphide yielding recoveries of 96-99%).

Table 2. *Summary of LeachWELL Recovery by Deposit and Material Type*

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

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

Higher grade composites tended to yield a higher proportion of gold reporting to the cyanide (Figure 1).

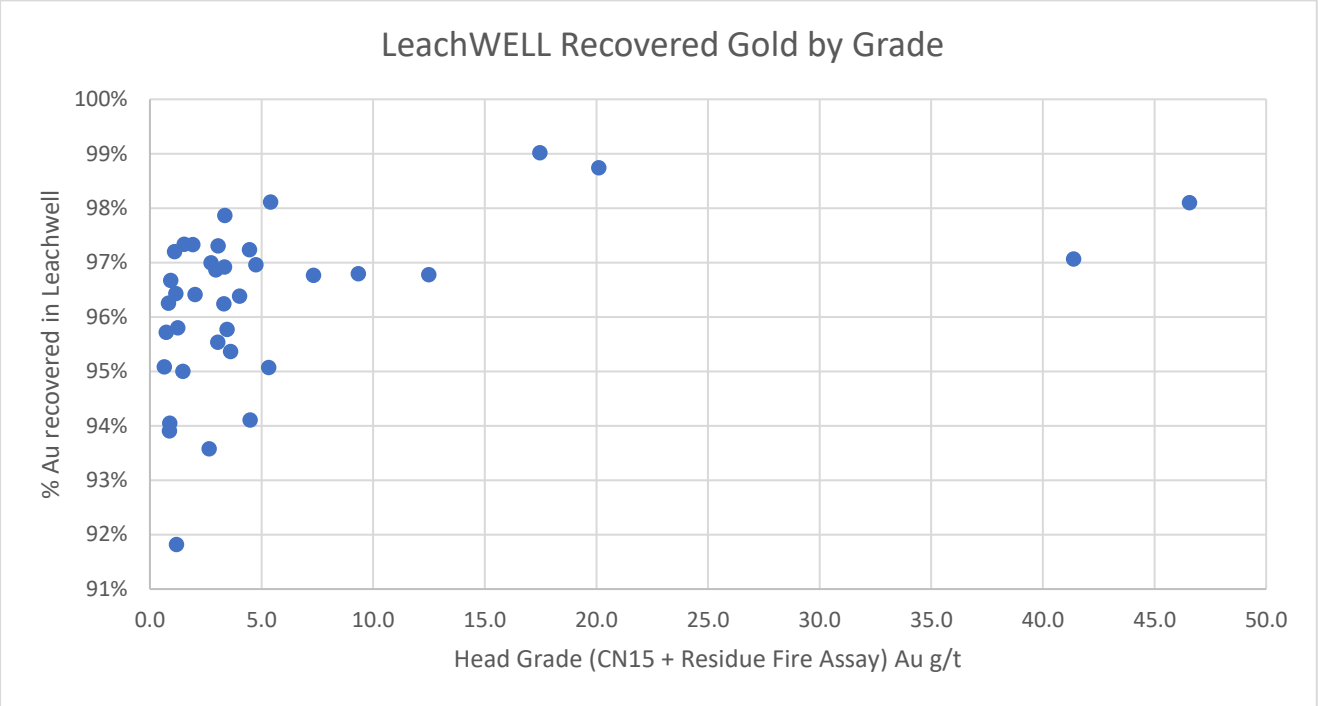

Figure 1. *Tuckanarra LeachWELL recovered gold by grade (g/t)*

The presence of logged sulphide or high logged sulphide did not negatively impact gold reporting to the LeachWELL solution (Figure 2).

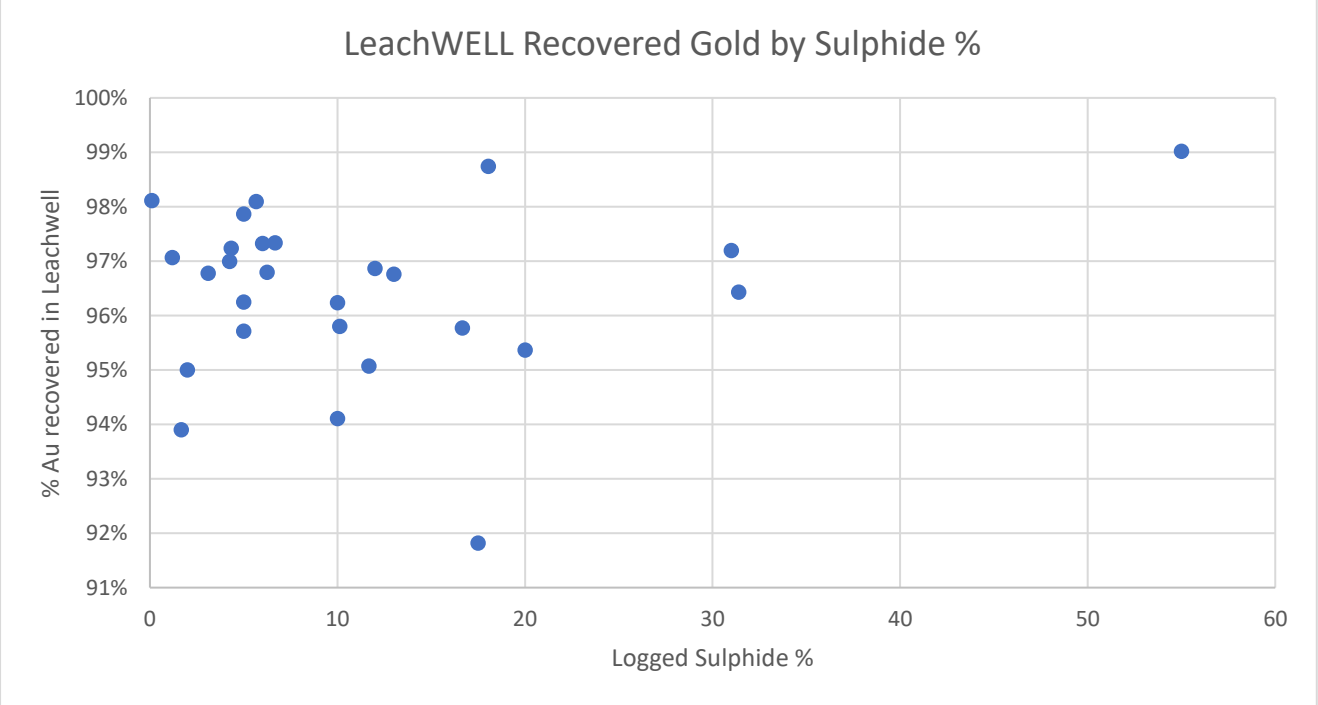

Figure 2. *Tuckanarra LeachWELL recovered gold by sulphide (%)*

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

Previous Metallurgical Testwork

In 2012 a previous owner of the Project, Phosphate Australia Limited, completed and published a set of metallurgical tests for laterite, pisolite, oxide and fresh material from the Cable West and Cable East areas[iii]. Total gold recovery from bottle roll tests ranged from 94.7% to 99.3%[iv].

Initial test work on the Bottle Dump deposit yielded variable extractions of 45-92.9%[iv]. Leach retention time, reagent doses and leach conditions were not reported for the first round of tests. Follow up testwork on diamond core yielded results of 92.1%, 79%, 96.1 and 99% gold extraction. Leach conditions for the second round of testing was 48 hours leach time, 300ppm cyanide maintained at 200ppm and pH maintained at 10. No aeration with oxygen was applied. It was recommended that due to the high sulphide content that testwork with high oxygen levels and the addition of lead nitrate is tested to further increase the gold extraction. No gravity recovery was reported for Bottle Dump testwork. No records of metallurgical recovery testwork are known for the Kohinoor deposit.

Future Work

Exploration and infill RC drilling and the mining technical studies are continuing. Future metallurgical and comminution testwork work includes SMC, bond abrasion Index determination, grind optimisation, gravity separation, and magnetic separation along with direct cyanidation with oxygenation.

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

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

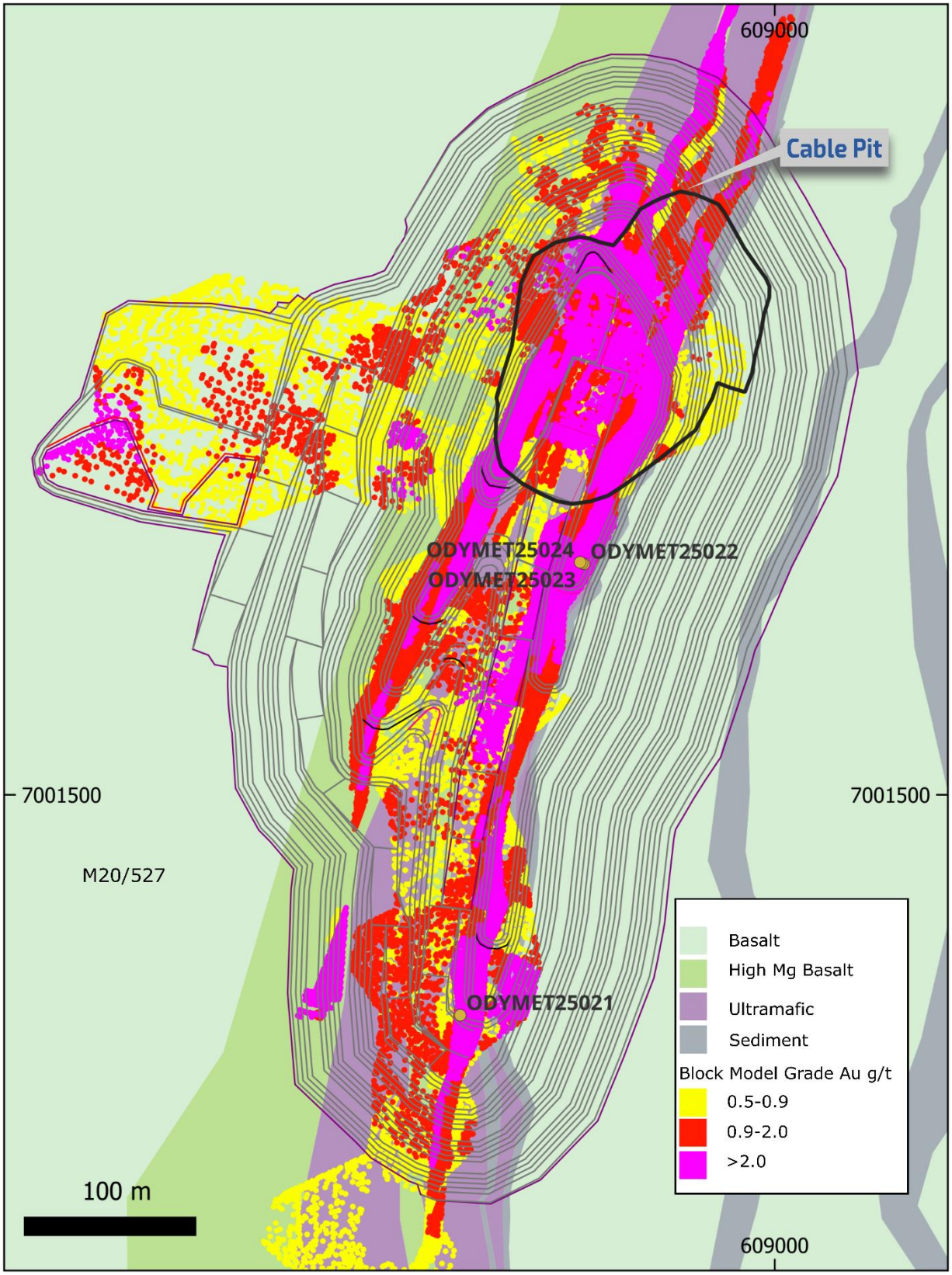

Figure 3. *Cable pit composite sample locations*

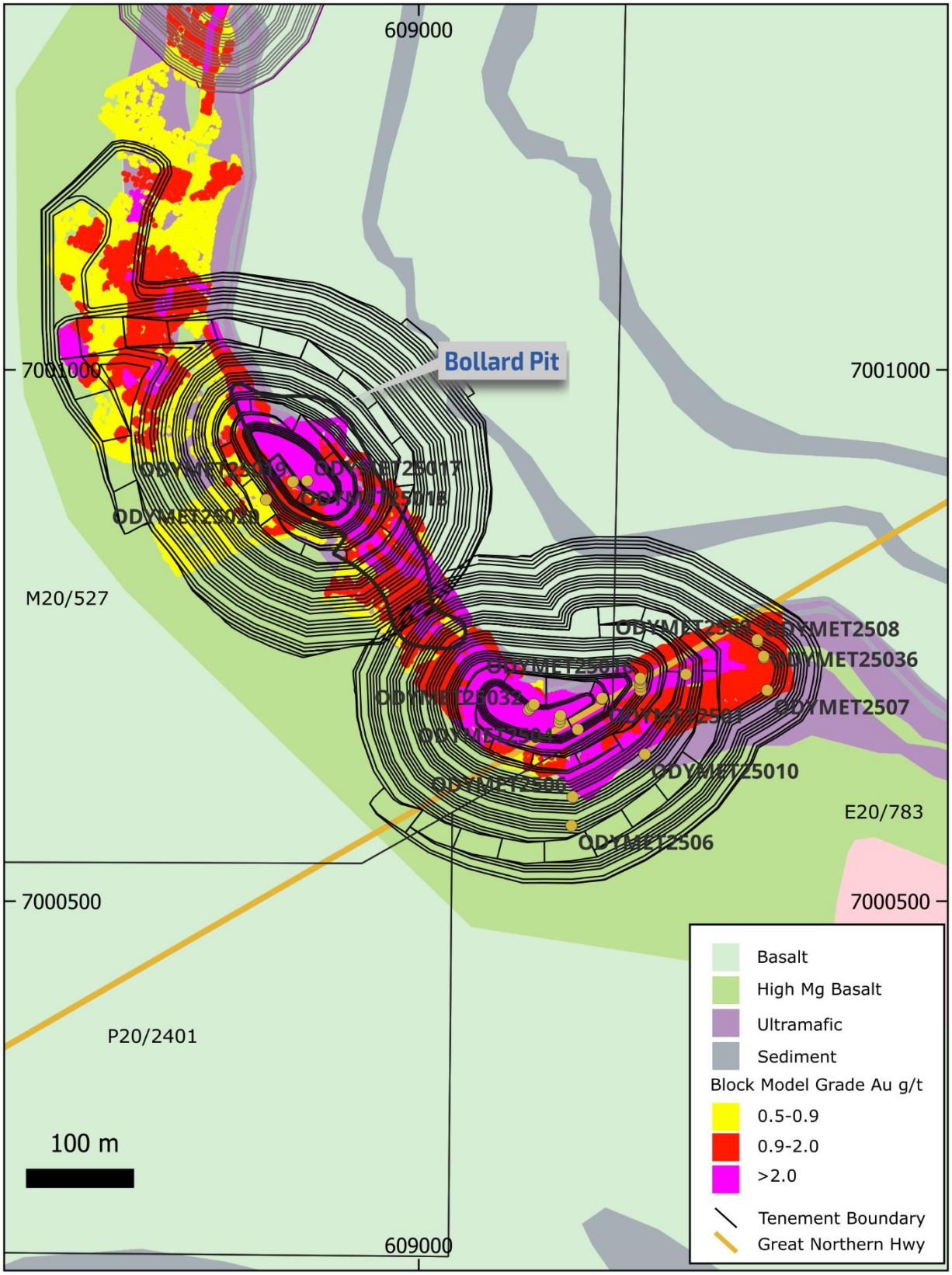

Figure 4. *Highway and Bollard pit composite sample locations*

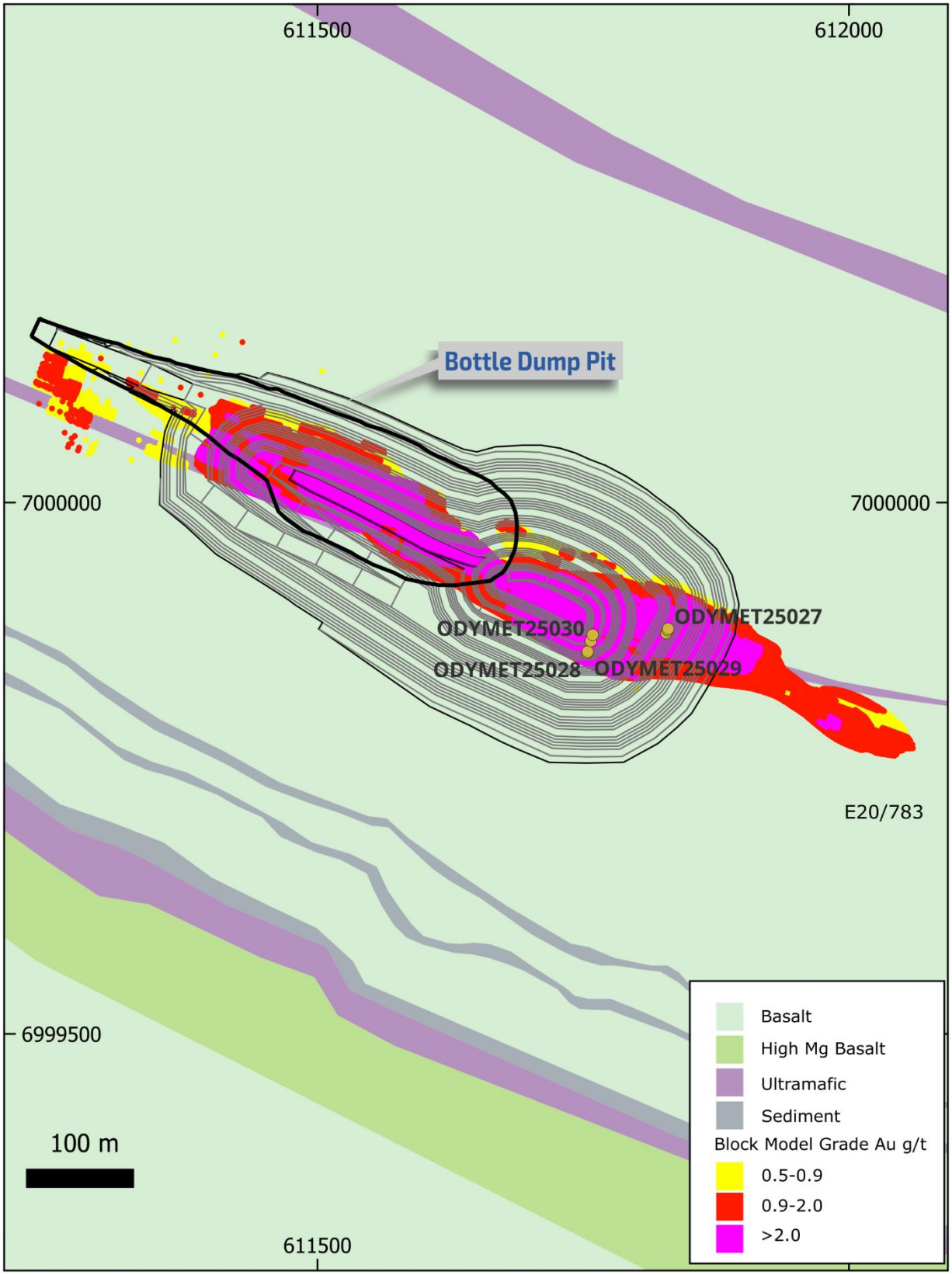

Figure 5. *Bottle Dump composite sample locations*

Table 3. *Composite results*

Sample Number	Hole ID	Deposit	Weathering	Average Logged Sulphide %	Composite Weight (kg)	Calculated Head Grade (g/t)	LeachWELL Au CN15 (g/t)	Residue Fire Assay AA25R (g/t)	CN15 Recovery
ODYMET2501	CBRCD0151	Highway	Fresh	4	0.71	4.5	4.34	0.12	97%
ODYMET2502	CBRCD0151	Highway	Fresh	6	0.78	46.6	45.7	0.87	98%
ODYMET2503	CBDD0168	Highway	Fresh	12	1	5.3	5.07	0.25	95%
ODYMET2504	CBDD0168	Highway	Fresh	12	0.68	3.0	2.87	0.09	97%
ODYMET2505	CBDD0168	Highway	Fresh	6	0.48	1.9	1.87	0.05	97%
ODYMET2506	CBRCD0169	Highway	Fresh	2	3.55	0.9	0.82	0.05	94%
ODYMET2507	CBRCD0170	Highway	Fresh	3	0.87	12.5	12.1	0.39	97%
ODYMET2508	CBRCD0170	Highway	Fresh	20	1.28	3.6	3.45	0.16	95%
ODYMET2509	CBRCD0170	Highway	Fresh	-	0.88	3.3	3.24	0.1	97%
ODYMET2510	CBRCD0172	Highway	Fresh	-	0.93	0.9	0.84	0.05	94%
ODYMET2511	CBRCD0172	Highway	Fresh	-	0.53	5.4	5.3	0.1	98%
ODYMET2512	CBRCD0172	Highway	Fresh	6	1.01	9.3	9.05	0.29	97%
ODYMET2513	CBRCD0172	Highway	Fresh	5	1.21	3.4	3.28	0.07	98%
ODYMET2514	CBRCD0172	Highway	Fresh	2	1.21	1.5	1.4	0.07	95%
ODYMET2515	CBRCD0172	Highway	Fresh	-	1.23	2.0	1.95	0.07	96%
ODYMET2516	CBRCD0172	Highway	Fresh	-	1	0.6	0.61	0.03	95%
ODYMET2517	CBDD0012	Bollard	Fresh	4	0.9	2.7	2.66	0.08	97%
ODYMET2518	TCKRCD0096	Bollard	Fresh	18	0.51	20.1	19.85	0.25	99%
ODYMET2519	TCKRCD0096	Bollard	Fresh	31	0.87	1.1	1.07	0.03	97%
ODYMET2520	TCKRCD0096	Bollard	Fresh	1	0.94	41.4	40.2	1.18	97%
ODYMET2521	CBDD0011	Cable	Fresh	10	0.85	3.3	3.19	0.12	96%
ODYMET2522	CBDD0002	Cable	Fresh	17	1.05	3.5	3.31	0.14	96%
ODYMET2523	CBDD0002	Cable	Fresh	13	1.04	7.3	7.1	0.23	97%
ODYMET2524	CBDD0002	Cable	Fresh	18	1.18	1.2	1.1	0.09	92%
ODYMET2525	TCKDD0064	Bottle Dump	Fresh	55	0.41	17.5	17.3	0.17	99%
ODYMET2526	TCKDD0064	Bottle Dump	Fresh	5	0.64	0.7	0.7	0.03	96%
ODYMET2527	TCKDD0064	Bottle Dump	Fresh	5	0.43	0.8	0.8	0.03	96%
ODYMET2528	TCKRCD0067	Bottle Dump	Fresh	10	1.04	1.2	1.19	0.05	96%
ODYMET2529	TCKRCD0067	Bottle Dump	Fresh	7	0.83	1.5	1.5	0.04	97%
ODYMET2530	TCKRCD0067	Bottle Dump	Fresh	31	0.86	1.2	1.12	0.04	96%
ODYMET2531	TCKRCD0067	Bottle Dump	Fresh	10	1.14	4.5	4.24	0.25	94%
ODYMET2532	CBRC0148	Highway	Oxide	-	0.35	3.1	2.97	0.08	97%
ODYMET2533	CBRC0148	Highway	Oxide	-	0.6	4.0	3.87	0.14	96%
ODYMET2534	CBRC0148	Highway	Oxide	-	0.41	4.7	4.6	0.14	97%
ODYMET2535	CBRC0148	Highway	Oxide	-	0.61	2.7	2.49	0.16	94%
ODYMET2536	CBRC0155	Highway	Oxide	-	0.32	0.9	0.9	0.03	97%
ODYMET2537	CBRC0155	Highway	Oxide	-	0.36	3.0	2.91	0.13	96%

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

Table 4. *Drillhole collar details for composite samples*

Hole ID	Deposit	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Precollar Depth	EOH Depth	Hole Type
CBDD0002	Cable	608943.2	7001612.1	495.5	296	-57		204.2	DD
CBDD0011	Cable	608720.4	7001376.6	487.9	95	-56		225.2	DD
CBDD0012	Bollard	608826.1	7000877.3	486.9	76	-56		249.2	DD
CBDD0168	Highway	609116.7	7000519.2	484.9	10	-57		357.1	DD
CBRC0148	Highway	609086.0	7000662.5	486.6	45	-52		106	RC
CBRC0155	Highway	609328.2	7000714.4	489.0	355	-57		124	RC
CBRCD0151	Highway	609163.7	7000552.7	485.1	359	-59	130	339.1	RCD
CBRCD0169	Highway	609142.0	7000437.0	485.0	360	-53	246	440.75	RCD
CBRCD0170	Highway	609344.0	7000618.0	485.0	350	-58	150	282.05	RCD
CBRCD0172	Highway	609225.0	7000535.0	485.0	358	-58	149.7	374.9	RCD
TCKDD0064	Bottle Dump	611769.3	6999754.8	529.6	26	-50		372.1	DD
TCKRCD0067	Bottle Dump	611714.8	6999746.3	530.5	21	-58	190	342.1	RCD
TCKRCD0096	Bollard	609034.0	7001003.0	500.1	238	-47	250	419.4	RCD

Table 5. *Details of composite samples*

Deposit	Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Composite
Highway	CBRCD0151	274.25	274.55	ODYMET2501
Highway	CBRCD0151	274.55	274.8	ODYMET2501
Highway	CBRCD0151	274.8	275	ODYMET2501
Highway	CBRCD0151	275	275.4	ODYMET2502
Highway	CBRCD0151	275.4	276.25	ODYMET2502
Highway	CBRCD0151	277.1	277.5	ODYMET2502
Highway	CBDD0168	290.9	291.4	ODYMET2503
Highway	CBDD0168	292.1	292.5	ODYMET2503
Highway	CBDD0168	292.5	293.15	ODYMET2503
Highway	CBDD0168	295.8	296.1	ODYMET2503
Highway	CBDD0168	296.1	296.4	ODYMET2504
Highway	CBDD0168	296.4	297.1	ODYMET2504
Highway	CBDD0168	303.3	303.8	ODYMET2504
Highway	CBDD0168	303.8	304.3	ODYMET2505
Highway	CBDD0168	304.3	305.2	ODYMET2505
Highway	CBRCD0169	245.6	246	ODYMET2506
Highway	CBRCD0169	246	247	ODYMET2506
Highway	CBRCD0169	247	248	ODYMET2506
Highway	CBRCD0169	292.9	293.9	ODYMET2506
Highway	CBRCD0169	293.9	294.9	ODYMET2506
Highway	CBRCD0169	294.9	295.9	ODYMET2506
Highway	CBRCD0169	295.9	296.25	ODYMET2506
Highway	CBRCD0169	296.25	297.2	ODYMET2506
Highway	CBRCD0169	297.2	298	ODYMET2506
Highway	CBRCD0169	298	298.8	ODYMET2506
Highway	CBRCD0169	403	403.75	ODYMET2506
Highway	CBRCD0169	403.75	404.6	ODYMET2506
Highway	CBRCD0169	404.6	405	ODYMET2506
Highway	CBRCD0169	405	405.9	ODYMET2506
Highway	CBRCD0169	405.9	406.9	ODYMET2506
Highway	CBRCD0170	166.1	167.1	ODYMET2507
Highway	CBRCD0170	167.1	167.5	ODYMET2507
Highway	CBRCD0170	167.5	168.3	ODYMET2507

Deposit	Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Composite
Highway	CBRCD0170	168.3	168.75	ODYMET2507
Highway	CBRCD0170	257.6	258.35	ODYMET2508
Highway	CBRCD0170	258.35	259.35	ODYMET2508
Highway	CBRCD0170	259.35	259.8	ODYMET2508
Highway	CBRCD0170	259.8	260.8	ODYMET2508
Highway	CBRCD0170	260.8	261.8	ODYMET2509
Highway	CBRCD0170	261.8	262.65	ODYMET2509
Highway	CBRCD0170	262.65	263.65	ODYMET2509
Highway	CBRCD0172	204	204.8	ODYMET25010
Highway	CBRCD0172	204.8	205.8	ODYMET25010
Highway	CBRCD0172	205.8	206.4	ODYMET25010
Highway	CBRCD0172	206.4	207.4	ODYMET25010
Highway	CBRCD0172	263.15	264	ODYMET25011
Highway	CBRCD0172	264	264.35	ODYMET25011
Highway	CBRCD0172	316.8	317.4	ODYMET25012
Highway	CBRCD0172	327	327.4	ODYMET25012
Highway	CBRCD0172	327.4	328.2	ODYMET25012
Highway	CBRCD0172	328.2	328.65	ODYMET25012
Highway	CBRCD0172	328.65	329.4	ODYMET25013
Highway	CBRCD0172	329.4	330	ODYMET25013
Highway	CBRCD0172	335	335.5	ODYMET25013
Highway	CBRCD0172	335.75	336.2	ODYMET25013
Highway	CBRCD0172	336.2	336.7	ODYMET25014
Highway	CBRCD0172	336.7	337.5	ODYMET25014
Highway	CBRCD0172	337.5	337.8	ODYMET25014
Highway	CBRCD0172	342.1	342.7	ODYMET25014
Highway	CBRCD0172	342.7	343.25	ODYMET25015
Highway	CBRCD0172	343.25	344	ODYMET25015
Highway	CBRCD0172	344	345	ODYMET25015
Highway	CBRCD0172	345	345.3	ODYMET25015
Highway	CBRCD0172	345.3	346.3	ODYMET25016
Highway	CBRCD0172	346.3	347.3	ODYMET25016
Highway	CBRCD0172	347.3	348.1	ODYMET25016
Bollard	CBDD0012	133	134	ODYMET25017
Bollard	CBDD0012	138.3	139	ODYMET25017
Bollard	CBDD0012	139	140	ODYMET25017
Bollard	CBDD0012	140	140.7	ODYMET25017
Bollard	TCKRCD0096	309.25	310.05	ODYMET25018
Bollard	TCKRCD0096	310.05	310.9	ODYMET25018
Bollard	TCKRCD0096	310.9	311.2	ODYMET25019
Bollard	TCKRCD0096	311.2	311.5	ODYMET25019
Bollard	TCKRCD0096	311.5	312.2	ODYMET25019
Bollard	TCKRCD0096	355	356	ODYMET25020
Bollard	TCKRCD0096	356	357	ODYMET25020
Bollard	TCKRCD0096	357	357.5	ODYMET25020
Bollard	TCKRCD0096	357.5	358.1	ODYMET25020
Cable	CBDD0011	180	180.4	ODYMET25021
Cable	CBDD0011	181.2	181.85	ODYMET25021
Cable	CBDD0011	181.85	182.05	ODYMET25021
Cable	CBDD0002	113.15	114	ODYMET25022
Cable	CBDD0002	114	115	ODYMET25022
Cable	CBDD0002	115	115.65	ODYMET25022
Cable	CBDD0002	115.65	116.29	ODYMET25022
Cable	CBDD0002	116.29	116.66	ODYMET25023
Cable	CBDD0002	116.66	117	ODYMET25023
Cable	CBDD0002	117	117.86	ODYMET25023

Deposit	Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Composite
Cable	CBDD0002	117.86	118.37	ODYMET25023
Cable	CBDD0002	118.37	118.71	ODYMET25024
Cable	CBDD0002	118.71	119.55	ODYMET25024
Cable	CBDD0002	119.55	120	ODYMET25024
Cable	CBDD0002	120	121	ODYMET25024
Bottle Dump	TCKDD0064	225.24	226	ODYMET25025
Bottle Dump	TCKDD0064	226.75	227.17	ODYMET25025
Bottle Dump	TCKDD0064	229.5	230.38	ODYMET25026
Bottle Dump	TCKDD0064	230.38	231	ODYMET25026
Bottle Dump	TCKDD0064	232	232.97	ODYMET25026
Bottle Dump	TCKDD0064	232.97	233.37	ODYMET25027
Bottle Dump	TCKDD0064	233.37	234.18	ODYMET25027
Bottle Dump	TCKRCD0067	236.88	237.32	ODYMET25028
Bottle Dump	TCKRCD0067	237.32	238	ODYMET25028
Bottle Dump	TCKRCD0067	238	238.57	ODYMET25028
Bottle Dump	TCKRCD0067	238.57	238.86	ODYMET25028
Bottle Dump	TCKRCD0067	238.86	239.66	ODYMET25029
Bottle Dump	TCKRCD0067	240.34	241	ODYMET25029
Bottle Dump	TCKRCD0067	241	241.21	ODYMET25029
Bottle Dump	TCKRCD0067	257	257.27	ODYMET25030
Bottle Dump	TCKRCD0067	257.27	257.47	ODYMET25030
Bottle Dump	TCKRCD0067	257.47	257.67	ODYMET25030
Bottle Dump	TCKRCD0067	271.43	272	ODYMET25030
Bottle Dump	TCKRCD0067	272	272.44	ODYMET25031
Bottle Dump	TCKRCD0067	272.44	272.64	ODYMET25031
Bottle Dump	TCKRCD0067	272.64	273.08	ODYMET25031
Bottle Dump	TCKRCD0067	273.08	273.5	ODYMET25031
Highway	CBRC0148	42	43	ODYMET25032
Highway	CBRC0148	44	45	ODYMET25032
Highway	CBRC0148	45	46	ODYMET25033
Highway	CBRC0148	46	47	ODYMET25033
Highway	CBRC0148	47	48	ODYMET25033
Highway	CBRC0148	48	49	ODYMET25033
Highway	CBRC0148	51	52	ODYMET25034
Highway	CBRC0148	52	53	ODYMET25034
Highway	CBRC0148	53	54	ODYMET25034
Highway	CBRC0148	54	55	ODYMET25035
Highway	CBRC0148	55	56	ODYMET25035
Highway	CBRC0148	56	57	ODYMET25035
Highway	CBRC0155	29	30	ODYMET25036
Highway	CBRC0155	30	31	ODYMET25036
Highway	CBRC0155	31	32	ODYMET25037
Highway	CBRC0155	32	33	ODYMET25037
Highway	CBRC0155	33	34	ODYMET25037

APPENDIX 1 – JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">Sampling techniques</td><td>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.</td><td>Composites are sourced from photon assay jars from previously announced drilling. These were originally 5 ¾ inch face sampling RC 1m cone split samples or NQ3/HQ3 diamond drillhole half core samples as detailed in the following announcements.
<table>
<tr><th>Hole ID</th><th>Released</th></tr>
<tr><td>CBDD0002</td><td>20/01/2022</td></tr>
<tr><td>CBDD0011</td><td>17/03/2022</td></tr>
<tr><td>CBDD0012</td><td>23/06/2022</td></tr>
<tr><td>CBDD0168</td><td>8/11/2023</td></tr>
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<tr><td>CBRC0155</td><td>9/03/2023</td></tr>
<tr><td>CBRCD0151</td><td>9/03/2023</td></tr>
<tr><td>CBRCD0169</td><td>9/12/2024</td></tr>
<tr><td>CBRCD0170</td><td>9/12/2024</td></tr>
<tr><td>CBRCD0172</td><td>9/11/2024</td></tr>
<tr><td>TCKDD0064</td><td>20/12/2021</td></tr>
<tr><td>TCKRCD0067</td><td>20/12/2021</td></tr>
<tr><td>TCKRCD0096</td><td>02/11/2021</td></tr>
<tr><td>TCKRCD0096</td><td>20/01/2022</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</td><td>Individual photon samples were assayed for gold after drying and crushing to nominally 85% passing 2mm and 450-500g split taken for PhotonAssay and preserved in a sealed jar.

Photon assay jars were selected to generate a range of assay values and targeting a range of visually observed and recorded sulphide percentages. Samples contributing to each composite are from one drillhole and one mineralisation interval each. The same drillhole may occur in multiple composites.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</td><td>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. Visual observations of trace amounts of minerals in core are qualitative. Sulphide may predate mineralisation, be contemporaneous or be remobilized post mineralisation.</td></tr>
<tr><td>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.</td><td>Individual photon samples were assayed for gold after drying and crushing to nominally 85% passing 2mm and 450-500g split taken for PhotonAssay and preserved in a sealed jar.

Metallurgical samples were selected from samples in photon assay jars retained by ALS or kept in storage by ODY. Samples were weighed and split to generate a composite for bottle roll cyanide analysis.

Samples were subjected to a bottle roll cyanide leach for 24 hours using the ALS technique ME-CN15 on the leach liquor to measure the leach grade. The residue was filtered (FIL-01) to generate a sample for analysis by fire assay (Au-AA25R) to establish the tail grade.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drilling techniques</td><td>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).</td><td>Testwork was completed on photon assay jars from previous RC and diamond drilling. Diamond drilling was completed using an HQ or NQ drilling bit. RC holes were drilled with a ~5¼ inch face-sampling bit. No new drilling samples have been generated.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Odyssey RC drilling sample recovery and sample moisture content is visually estimated and recorded. 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. Testwork was completed on photon assay jars. No new drilling samples have been generated. Visual estimates of recovery were documented for original samples as detailed in the respective results announcements.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	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. Care is taken to record the entire core however in friable oxidised areas losses occur. No drilling was completed in the generation of composite samples.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No material relationship between recovery and grade have been identified. This is not seen to be a material risk with the drilling methods and approach to sampling being undertaken. This is not significant for preliminary recovery testwork on composites.
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.*	Testwork was completed on photon assay jars. No new drilling samples have been generated. Photon assay composites have not been logged. All original samples contributing to composites were geologically logged.
	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. All drilling is logged onsite by geologists to a level of detail to support geological interpretation. The logging is appropriate in format and detail for use in resource estimation. Logging is qualitative and records lithology, grain size, texture, weathering, structure, alteration, veining and sulphides. Core and chip trays are digitally photographed. Chip trays are routinely scanned with pXRF. All holes are logged in full. Machine learning is routinely used to classify rock types and is incorporated into the interpretation of geological domains. No geotechnical logging is reported. Geotechnical inspections of open pits have been completed. Logging is qualitative and quantitative. Testwork was completed on photon assay jars. No new drilling samples have been generated. All holes were logged as documented in respective announcements. The visually observed sulphide percentage estimates are visually observed and estimated and are therefore qualitative.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	Composites may not represent full intersection lengths.
Sub- sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Odyssey diamond drilling was completed using an HQ or NQ drilling bit for all holes. Core was cut in half with using a table saw or less commonly a brick saw for sampling, with a half core sample sent for assay at measured intervals. Intervals were a combination of 1m and geological boundaries. One side of the core was consistently sampled to ensure no bias was introduced during sampling. Half core samples were sent to Minanalytical/ALS Perth for preparation and assay.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC holes were drilled with a ~5¼ inch face-sampling bit where 1m samples were collected through a cyclone and cone splitter to form 2-3kg samples. Samples were sent to Intertek Perth or Minanalytical/ALS Perth for preparation and assay.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	RC subsamples and diamond half core were submitted to ALS Laboratory, Canning Vale where the sample is 'fine crushed' to 90% <3.15mm and a 400-500g 'crush split' sample collected for Photon Assay. The sub-sampling technique is currently appropriate. Composite samples generated are appropriate for preliminary recovery testwork.
		Suitability of samples, sample selection, and the testwork process was assessed by an experienced consultant metallurgist.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.	No QAQC processes were applied by ODY in the generation of LeachWELL composites. Calculated head grades were compared to the average of photon assays and showed good correlation with a minor bias documented in the body of the announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 and losses/recovery recorded. 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. The most significant risk to sample representivity is the honouring of RC sample lengths and hole flushing. RC holes are ended if groundwater cannot be managed. Photon jars are believed to be representative splits of the sample interval collected.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	LeachWELL analysis is a partial digestion. Fire assay is total. The completeness of the LeachWELL digestion is illustrated here.
	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 relevant.
	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.	The Company relied on laboratory CRMs for the preliminary recovery testwork.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Results have been verified by the competent person. Calculated head grades were compared to original photon assays.
	The use of twinned holes.	This is recovery testwork.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Drillhole data is stored in the SQL database. Composite sample listing is stored in a Microsoft excel spreadsheet.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustment to assay data other than documented.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Drill hole collars are located using handheld GPS with 3-5m accuracy. And subsequent to drilling collars are surveyed by a licensed surveyor with a differential GPS system.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The project currently uses the MGA94, Zone 50 grid system.
	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 recent UAV drone survey to validate GPS RL surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Samples to be used in composites are selected to be representative of mineralisation styles. Drilling has been completed on a range of holes spacings typically 100m spaced lines to 40x40m. Drilling is on a spacing which is sufficient to generate a global resource estimate. Further drilling is required to confirm local grade continuity and volumes.
	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.	See ASX announcement of 2 August 2023 and 15th February 2024 for the Mineral Resource Estimates.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Compositing has been applied as documented.

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. Odyssey drilling has typically achieved this.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	Samples are given as down-hole lengths. Drilling orientation is not believed to be material to the determination of metallurgical recovery.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Photon jars have been stored by ALS or by ODY
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	This testwork has not been audited. The laboratory has previously been audited by ODY staff. Reviews have been completed as part of the resource estimation process. These are documented in the resource announcements.

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 Project. A 1% royalty is payable on Odyssey's interest in the project. Samples were selected from M20/527 and E20/783. Native title is extinguished in this area. A road reserve and associated infrastructure such as the Great Northern Highway traverses the project area.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenement package is understood to be in good standing with the WA DMIRS. 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.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Refer to the body of the report and to previous announcements. Exploration History Gold was discovered at Tuckanarra in the late 1890s by prospectors searching further afield from Cue and Mt Magnet, with the first mine (Nemesis) discovered and developed in 1900. Subsequent exploration and development located additional deposits in the general area with the majority of deposits being developed as small underground mines exploiting narrow, highly mineralised quartz veins associated with Banded Iron Formation lithologies. In general, these historic gold mines were mined down to the water table, which is approximately 20m deep at Tuckanarra. 1980 to 1987: Tuckanarra Minerals By the mid-1980s Tuckanarra Minerals had completed in excess of 64 RAB holes, defining gold mineralisation at the Maybelle prospect and identifying numerous additional areas which were prospective for gold resources. They concluded that the area hosted excellent potential for the delineation of small-to-medium gold mines and noted that little drilling had been completed at depth. Following the 1987 stock market crash, Metana Minerals purchased the Tuckanarra group of tenements. 1988 to 1996: Metana Minerals (Gold Mines of Australia) Between 1988 and 1990 Metana Minerals (renamed Gold Mines of Australia ("GMA")) completed a systematic 200m x 40m soil geochemistry program over a large portion of their tenement holding, including Tuckanarra. Between 1990 and 1995 GMA undertook numerous drilling programs encompassing Rotary Air Blast ("RAB"), 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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 comprise of the Jungar Suite and Annean Supersuite to the east and the Munarra Monzogranite of the Tuckanarra Suite to the west. The Jungar Suite comprises of foliated to strongly sheared K-feldspar-porphyritic monzogranites. These rocks are characterized by strong shear fabrics that suggest they may have been emplaced during, or just before, shearing. The Annean Supersuite includes hornblende tonalite and monzogranitic rocks. The Tuckanarra Suite consists of strongly foliated and locally magmatically layered granodiorite to monzogranitic rocks. The Project is situated within the 'Meekatharra structural zone', a major regional, NE-trending shear dominated zone, about 50 to 60km wide, stretching from Meekatharra through the Cue region as far south as Mount Magnet. This major shear zone is dominated by north and northeast-trending folds and shears (e.g. Kohinoor shear). The Mt Magnet fault is the major east- bounding structure of the Meekatharra structural zone. The mineralised zones of the Project are located in the Tuckanarra greenstone belt comprising a series of mafic and inter-banded mafic and iron formations, with a variable component of clastic sediments, (greywackes and minor shales). The sequence is folded into a south-westerly plunging anticline with a well-developed axial plane cleavage and numerous fractures, bedding parallel faults and shears. The belt extends northwards to Stake Well and east towards the Reedys mining centre. The area has four small open pits, extensive minor gold workings, and prospecting pits principally associated with mafic lithologies and Altered

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Ferruginous Transitional (**AFT**) and Altered Ferruginous Fresh (**AFF**) material which were originally banded iron formations. The magnetite content within the AFT/AFF's has been destroyed and predominantly altered to an assemblage of hematite with the relic structure of the banded iron intact. Where mineralised veins intersect major competency contrasts such as high magnesium basalt or AFT/AFF, veining becomes layer parallel resulting in larger deposits such as the Bollard and Cable deposits. A number of styles of gold mineralisation have been identified in the area including: • Mineralised AFT and AFF material ± quartz veining (Cable East, 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.*	Drill holes which are the source of composites are detailed in Appendix 1.
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.*	Not relevant for the reporting of metallurgical recovery testwork.
	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.	Not relevant for the reporting of metallurgical recovery testwork.
	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').*	Not relevant for the reporting of metallurgical recovery testwork.

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.*	Not relevant for the reporting of metallurgical recovery testwork. All results from the preliminary recovery testwork are reported.
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. Material information under the JORC code may not be disclosed where precluded by ASX listing rules.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Exploration and infill RC drilling and the mining technical studies are continuing. Future metallurgical and comminution testwork work includes SMC, bond abrasion Index determination, grind optimisation, gravity separation, and magnetic separation along with direct cyanidation with oxygenation.

[i] Odyssey's ASX announcement dated 14 April 2025.
[ii] Odyssey's ASX announcement dated 2 August 2023.
[iii] Phosphate Australia Limited's ASX announcement dated 17 May 2012.
[iv] Odyssey's ASX announcement dated 2 August 2023.