# MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE ON THE NORTH WEST ZONE, NEWMONT LAKE PROPERTY

## ISKUT RIVER DISTRICT
## NW BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

Submitted to:
**ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCE INC.**

May 11, 2007

Effective Date: August 22, 2006

Qualified Persons: John A. Nicholson, P.Geo
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## 1.0 Summary

The North West Zone ("NW Zone") is an advanced stage, gold copper silver prospect which forms part of an extensive land package held under option by Romios Gold Resources Inc ("ROMIOS") and its wholly owned subsidiary, Mclymont Mines Inc., "MMI", referred to as the Newmont Lake Gold Copper Project ("NLGCP"). The NLGCP is the subject of a 43-101 technical report dated October 30, 2005 prepared by John A. Nicholson which is available on SEDAR.

The project area is located in the Iskut River District, northwestern BC, approximately 30 kilometers southeast of Novagold's Galore Creek Project and about the same distance northwest of Barrick's Eskay Creek Mine. Figure 4-1 shows the project location relative to other advanced mining projects in north western BC. . The claims are presently accessible by helicopter from the airstrip at Bob Quinn Lake on Highway 37, 35 kilometers to the east. It is important to note that the proposed access road to Novagold Resources Galore Creek Project would, if constructed, significantly improve access the NLGCP.

The NLGCP covers a contiguous area of approximately 11,492 hectares comprising 237 Legacy claims and 3 mineral tenures held under an option agreement with Gulf International Minerals Ltd. ("Gulf") and 160 Legacy claim units held under an option agreement with Roca Mines Ltd. ("Roca"). The summary of the details of the option agreements between the various parties are described in the Nicholson Report and in Section 4.0.

The NLGCP forms an irregular, staircase shaped block roughly 16 kilometers long and 6 kilometers wide that covers a northeast trending graben structure (referred to as the Newmont Lake graben). Geological maps published by the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines (BCEMPR Bulletin 104, October, 2000) show that rocks within the graben comprise down dropped Permian to Triassic aged sediments and volcanics belonging to the Stuhini Group that have been intruded by a series of small, Late Triassic to Early Jurassic age alkaline intrusions. In the Iskut River region these rock units have potential to host high grade vein type gold occurrences such as the SNIP deposit, volcanogenic massive sulfide mineralization similar to that developed at Eskay Creek, skarn type copper gold occurrences, and alkalic, porphyry copper gold type mineralization similar to that presently being evaluated by Novagold Resources at the Galore Creek Project.

According to published technical information, there are a total of 22 intrusion related gold, copper and silver prospects located in the Newmont Lake area, all of which are located within the boundaries of the NLGCP. A total of 15 of these occurrences are located within the Gulf Option and seven are located within the Roca Option. The known prospects include three advanced stage targets referred to as the NW Zone, the Ken Zone and the Camp Zone where drilling by previous operators has partially defined several significant mineralized zones. The NW Zone and the Camp Zone were the focus of extensive drill testing by Gulf between 1987 and 1990 and the Ken Zone was tested by a limited drill program in 1988 by Pezgold Resources. With the exception of several scattered drill holes, the majority of the remaining 19 occurrences have not been tested by diamond drilling.

This Technical Report deals exclusively with the prospect referred to as the "North West Zone". The other prospects and occurrences located within the NLCGP are summarized briefly in this report and are described in more detail in the Nicholson Report dated October 30, 2005 filed on SEDAR.

According to Nicholson the advanced stage prospect referred to as the "NW Zone" has been described in literature as a highly retrograde altered copper – gold skarn (G.E. Ray, V. Jaramillio and A. Ettlinger, 1990) and is located on the Gulf Claims near the western margin of the graben in the southern part of the subject property. According to Gulf, between 1987 and 1990 a total of 16,633 meters of drilling in 148 holes was completed to test the extent of the NW Zone. Numerous significant drill intersections have been reported in technical reports prepared by Gulf on the NW Zone. The reported intersections consist of those intervals above an arbitrary cut-off grade of 0.1 oz/ ton or approximately 3 grams per tonne gold. The reported intersections range from relatively narrow zones grading less than 5 grams per ton (Drill Hole 90-15: 7.3 feet (2.3 meters) averaging 0.12 oz/ton) to wider zones containing more than 15 grams per tonne gold (Drill Hole 89-11: 26.8 feet(8.4 meters) averaging 0.625 oz/ton gold and 1.41% copper). G.E. Ray, V. Jaramillo and A. Ettlinger,

1990, noted that gold grades within the NW Zone are sometimes very high including for example, Drill Hole 87-29 which cut an 11.2 meter intercept that assayed 55.02 grams per tonne gold. According to Gulf Minerals, 1991 the NW Zone has been traced for 300 meters along strike and tested to a depth of 200 meters. The geometry of the mineralized zone is reportedly complex and comprises both sub-vertical and sub-horizontal components.

Nicholson, 2005 also notes that the assay database for the drill holes from the NW Zone lists extensive intervals of gold and copper mineralization that were below the arbitrary 3 gram per ton cut off grade reported in the technical reports prepared by Gulf Minerals. For example, summary data for DDH 89-25 lists a 2.7 meter wide interval (from 20.9 to 23.6 meters) that averages 7.71 g/t gold. The assay database for this drill hole lists 30 continuous assay intervals roughly 1.0 meters in length from a depth of 1.5 meters to a depth of 32.7 meters. The assay intervals include ten samples that ranged from 0.22 to 0.93 grams per tonne gold, six intervals that assayed between 1 and 2 grams per tonne gold and all of the 14 remaining intervals were above 2 grams per tonne gold. Copper values for this interval ranged from 0.26 to 1.04%.

According to Nicholson, 2005 and Ray, 2006, during the course of the 2005 exploration program ROMIOS undertook a comprehensive and systematic verification sampling program. The objectives of this program were to verify the presence of wide intervals of low grade gold and copper mineralization and to statistically confirm the accuracy of the drill assay database reported by Gulf Minerals. All of the drill core stored on site was examined and intact mineralized intervals from approximately 100 core boxes were selected for verification sampling. A total of 153 mineralized sample intervals of split core from the Gulf drilling program were quartered with a diamond blade rock saw. . On March 7, 2006 ROMIOS released the results of the assay verification program carried out on the Gulf core. This press release is available on the Romios website www.romiosgold.com and on SEDAR.

According to a press release issued February 14, 2007 Romios also tested the NW Zone with five core holes from a single drill pad as part of the 2006 exploration program. Management of Romios concluded that results of the program confirmed the high gold grades within the NW Zone and also confirmed the presence of significant copper and silver component within the mineralized zone. This press release is also available on the Romios website www.romiosgold.com and on SEDAR.

Although the re-sampling program of 2005 and 2006 confirmation drilling program are both rather limited in extent, the results both provide information which appears to validate the historical drilling results completed by Gulf Minerals.

Based on the drill hole data collected by Gulf Minerals in the late 1980's and early 1990's, an initial mineral resource estimate has been generated for the NW Zone. The current lack of a sound geologic model and the absence of QA/QC validation of the Gulf assay database have resulted in the classification of the resource in the "inferred" category. The mineral resource is listed at a series of cut-off grades in Table 1-1. Based on assumptions derived from operations of similar type, scale and location, a "base case" economic cutoff grade of 2gptAu has been determined and is highlighted in the resource table. The mineral resources have been limited to a maximum distance of 50m from a drill hole.

Table 1-1: **North West Zone Inferred Mineral Resource**

| AuEq (g/t) | ktonnes | AuEq (g/t) | Au (g/t) | Cu% | Ag (g/t) | kozAu | Mlbs Cu | kozAg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2,290 | 3.83 | 3.22 | 0.18 | 5.1 | 237 | 9.24 | 378 |
| 1.5 | 1,613 | 4.78 | 4.07 | 0.21 | 6.1 | 211 | 7.50 | 317 |
| **2** | **1,406** | **5.16** | **4.43** | **0.22** | **6.4** | **200** | **6.79** | **291** |
| 2.5 | 1,215 | 5.54 | 4.79 | 0.23 | 6.5 | 187 | 6.02 | 255 |
| 3 | 979 | 6.07 | 5.31 | 0.23 | 6.5 | 167 | 4.92 | 205 |
| 3.5 | 752 | 6.75 | 5.97 | 0.23 | 6.6 | 144 | 3.88 | 158 |
| 4 | 600 | 7.35 | 6.57 | 0.24 | 6.4 | 127 | 3.11 | 124 |
| 4.5 | 505 | 7.81 | 7.03 | 0.24 | 6.4 | 114 | 2.61 | 103 |

(In-situ undiluted mineral resources within a maximum distance of 50m from a drill hole

It is recommended that Romios complete a two stage follow-up program to evaluate the NW Zone. The initial stage of exploration should consist of several diamond drill holes to test the strike extensions of the NW Zone to the north and east and several diamond drill holes within the known part of the NW Zone to provide additional confirmation holes and material for preliminary metallurgical testing. This work would require approximately 1,500 meters of drilling at an estimated cost of $450,000 assuming that crew accommodations (camp) and a helicopter are available as part of a larger exploration program.

In the event that preliminary metallurgical testing confirms that the gold, copper and silver contained in the NW Zone can be recovered using conventional extraction techniques a second stage of surface drilling should be carried out. The entire deposit should be grid drilled on 25 meter spacing to provide a database for a measured and indicated resource estimate. This work would involve 5,000 meters of drilling at an estimated cost of $1,500,000.

## 2.0 Introduction and Terms of Reference

Co-author, Robert Sim, was commissioned by the board of directors of Romios Gold Resources Inc. to produce an independent review and technical report for the North West Zone gold-copper-silver deposit located on the Newmont Lake property. Mr. Sim, who visited the site in September 2005, served as one of the qualified persons responsible for this technical report which is compliant with national instrument 43-101 (NI43-101). Mr. Sim is a geologist with over 23 years of experience primarily in base and precious metals exploration, operations, resource modeling and feasibility-level evaluations. Mr. Sim has conducted evaluations on similar gold deposits in Canada and the USA.

Co-author, J. Nicholson, was commissioned by Romios Gold Resources Ltd. to provide an updated geological assessment of the project based on publicly available technical data released since completion of a Technical Report dated October 30, 2005 (filed on SEDAR).

The available technical data for the preparation of the resource estimate for the North West Zone consists of extensive drilling information provided by Gulf International Minerals Ltd. to Mclymont Mines Inc. pursuant to the June 25, 2004 option agreement. Sources are listed in the References section of this report and are cited where appropriate in the body of this report.

The mineral resource estimation presented in this report is based on drilling and geological information available as of August 22, 2006. Romios drilled an additional 5 holes on the NW zone late in 2006, the results of which have not been included in this resource estimation. The results of this drilling, which are described in section 18 of this report, are not expected to materially affect the resource estimation presented in this report.

This report includes estimates for mineral resources. There are no mineral reserves presented in this report.

List of term used in this report:

Romios, Romios – Romios Gold resources Inc.
McLymont, MMI – McLymont Mine Ltd.
Roca – Roca Mines Ltd.
NW Zone - North West Zone
Ounce (oz) – Troy ounces, 1 troy ounce = 31.103grams
Tonne – metric tonne (1000kg, 2204.6lbs)
DH – Drill Hole
Au – Gold
Cu – Copper
Ag – Silver

## 3.0 Reliance on other experts

As noted in the Summary section, the available technical data for the NW Zone consists of technical reports and drilling information provided by Gulf International Minerals Ltd. The reports provided by Gulf concerning the mineralization at the NW Zone appear to have been compiled by competent professional geologists and engineers without any misleading or promotional intent.

The authors have not examined any of the Legal Corner Posts which comprise the Newmont Lake property and, as a result, cannot directly verify the accuracy of the claim locations described in this report. The position of the mineral claims shown on the figures (prepared by Romios Gold Resources Inc.) included in this report is based on information provided by the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines.

The authors of this report have not conducted an in-depth review of the land tenure, nor independently verified the legal status or ownership of the properties or underlying option and/or joint venture agreements. While the authors have carefully reviewed all of the information provided by Romios, and believes the information to be reliable, the authors have not conducted an in-depth independent investigation to verify its accuracy and completeness.

## 4.0 Property Description and Location

The project area is located in the Iskut River District, northwestern BC, approximately 30 kilometers southeast of Novagold's Galore Creek Project and about the same distance northwest of Barrick's Eskay Creek Mine. Figure 4-1 shows the project location relative to other advanced mining projects in north western BC. . The claims are presently accessible by helicopter from the airstrip at Bob Quinn Lake on Highway 37, 35 kilometers to the east. It is important to note that the proposed access road to Novagold Resources Galore Creek Project would, if constructed, significantly improve access the NLGCP.

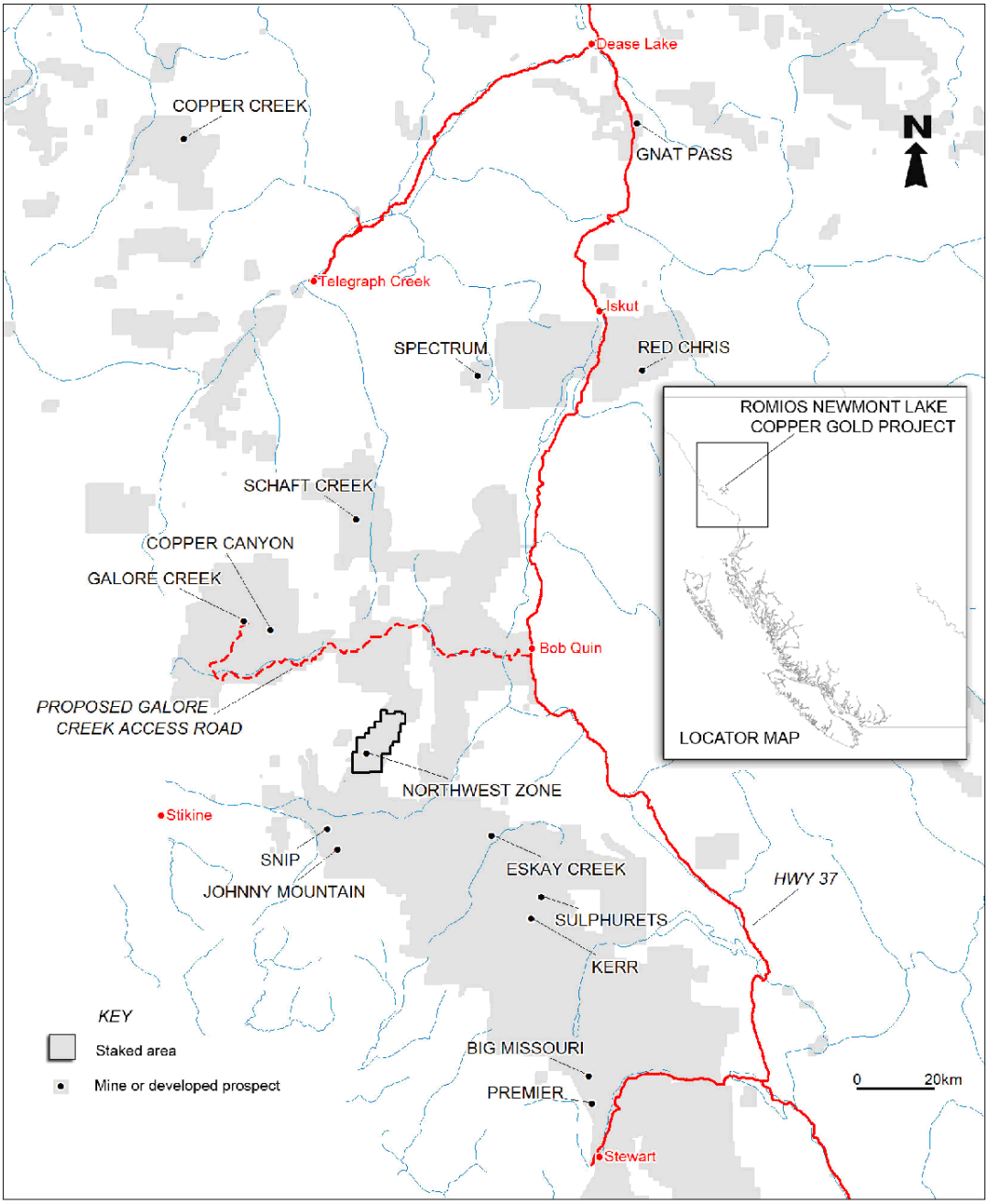



Figure 4-1: Location Map showing Developed Prospects and Access Roads in the Iskut River District

The property consists of approximately 115 square kilometres (11,492 hectares) of contiguous mineral claims which are recorded in the Liard Mining Division on Map Sheet No.s 104B086 and 104B096. The claims form an irregular, staircase shaped, north east oriented block roughly 16 kilometres long and 6 kilometres wide.

The property is located approximately 30 kilometres southeast of Novagold's Galore Creek Project and about the same distance northwest of Barrick Gold's Eskay Creek Mine in Northwestern British Columbia. The geographic centre of the property is situated at Latitude 56 degrees 52' and Longitude 130 degrees 05'.

Romios Gold Resources Inc.' and Mclymont Mines Inc. interest in the property is obtained through an option agreement with Gulf International Minerals Ltd. dated June 25, 2004, and a second option agreement with Roca Mines Inc. dated May 31, 2005. Copies of these agreements are available for viewing at the registered offices of Romios Gold resources Inc. and Mclymont Mines Inc.

The "Property" as defined in the Gulf Agreement consists of: four "Legacy claims" comprising a total of 80 modified grid units which were staked by Gulf International Minerals Ltd. in 1986 (also known as the Mclymont Claims) and which are referred to in the Option Agreement, dated for reference June 25, 2004, as the "Property"; ten "Legacy claims comprising a total of 163 modified grid units which were staked by Mclymont Mines in 2002 and which were transferred to Gulf International Minerals pursuant to the terms of the Option Agreement dated for reference June 25, 2004 (referred to as the Additional Property); and, four Legacy claims and three mineral tenures which lie within the "Area of Mutual Interest" defined in the June 25, 2004 agreement and which were staked or acquired by Mclymont Mines subsequent to signing of the agreement. Pursuant to Paragraph 11 of the Option Agreement these claims will form part of the "After Acquired Property" as described in the agreement dated June 25, 2004.

The Roca Property as defined in the Roca Agreement consists of eight Legacy claims comprising a total of 160 modified grid units. Pursuant to Paragraph 11 of the Gulf Option Agreement these claims will form part of the "After Acquired Property" as described in the agreement dated June 25, 2004.

In order to earn a 50% interest in the claims covered by the agreement with Gulf International Minerals Ltd. Romios and Mclymont must issue 250,000 shares to Gulf (issued) and spend an aggregate of $550,000 on exploration by October 1, 2005 (incurred as per Romios confirmation), an aggregate of $1,050,000 by October 1, 2006 (incurred as per Romios confirmation) and an aggregate of $3,325,000 by October 1, 2007. After earning a 50% interest Mclymont has an additional option, referred to in the agreement as the "Additional Option", to purchase an additional 25% interest in the amalgamated claim group for the sum of $1,000,000 either in cash or in shares based on the ten day trading average of the shares

In the event that Mclymont does not exercise the Additional Option, Gulf has the option to either participate as to 50% in the development of the project or elect to receive a Royalty. In the event that Mclymont elects to exercise the Additional Option, Gulf will have the option of either participating as to a 25% interest in the development of the amalgamated claim group or it can elect to receive a Royalty.

In the event that Gulf elects to receive a Royalty, Mclymont has the option of either paying a Net Smelter Royalty (NSR) as set out in the agreement, or Mclymont can make a non-recourse loan to Gulf such that Gulf maintains a 25% interest in the original Mclymont claims and a 15% interest in the Additional Property as set out in the agreement. Interest on any loan advanced will be calculated at prime plus 5% based on the Prime Rate determined from time to time by the Bank of Canada. Repayment of the loan is to be made from proceeds of commercial production.

In order to earn a 50% interest in the claims covered by the agreement with Roca Mines Inc. Romios and Mclymont must issue 600,000 shares to Roca in instalments by October 1, 2007, pay a total of $200,000 in cash to Roca in instalments by October 1, 2007 and incur a total of $1,000,000 in exploration expenditures by October 1, 2007. Pursuant to the Roca agreement Romios and Mclymont also have the option to purchase an additional 25% interest in the Roca claims by paying $2,000,000 in cash or shares to Roca. The Roca claims are subject to an underlying Royalty payable to the original vendor of the claims.

**Table 4.1: List of Mineral Claims**

| Claim No. | Claim Name | No. of Units | Area (ha.) | Expiry date | Registered Owner |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Original Gulf International claims (Property – 80 claim units) | | | | | |
| 222489 | Mclymont #1 | 20 | 500 | 10/01/2008 | Gulf International |
| 222490 | Mclymont #2 | 20 | 500 | 10/01/2008 | Gulf International |
| 222491 | Mclymont #3 | 20 | 500 | 10/01/2008 | Gulf International |
| 222492 | Mclymont #4 | 20 | 500 | 10/01/2008 | Gulf International |
| Claims staked by Mclymont Mines in 2002 (Additional Property – 163 claim units) | | | | | |
| 393653 | MCX 1 | 8 | 200 | 10/01/2008 | Gulf International |
| 393654 | MCX 2 | 20 | 500 | 10/01/2008 | Gulf International |
| 393655 | MCX 3 | 20 | 500 | 10/01/2008 | Gulf International |
| 393656 | MCX 4 | 20 | 500 | 10/01/2008 | Gulf International |
| 393657 | MCX 5 | 20 | 500 | 10/01/2008 | Gulf International |
| 393658 | MCX 6 | 16 | 400 | 10/01/2008 | Gulf International |
| 393659 | MCX 7 | 20 | 500 | 10/01/2008 | Gulf International |
| 393660 | MCX 8 | 15 | 375 | 10/01/2008 | Gulf International |
| 393661 | MCX 9 | 20 | 500 | 10/01/2008 | Gulf International. |
| 393662 | MCX 10 | 4 | 100 | 10/01/2008 | Gulf International |
| Claims staked by Mclymont Mines subsequent to June 25, 2004 (After Acquired Property as provided in Para. 26 of the Option Agreement between Gulf and Mclymont dated June 25, 2004 – 39 claim units) | | | | | |
| 414379 | MCX 11 | 1 | 25 | 10/01/2008 | Mclymont Mines |
| 414380 | MCX 12 | 1 | 25 | 10/01/2008 | Mclymont Mines |
| 414381 | MCX 13 | 1 | 25 | 10/01/2008 | Mclymont Mines |
| 414382 | MCX 14 | 1 | 25 | 10/01/2008 | Mclymont Mines |
| 533293 | | | 388.7 | 10/01/2008 | Mclymont Mines |
| 533295 | | | 423.9 | 10/01/2008 | Mclymont Mines |
| 558326 | | | 1,024.5 | 03/02/2008 | Mclymont Mines |
| Claims optioned from Roca Mines Ltd. on May 31, 2005 (After Acquired Property as provided in Para 26 of the Option Agreement between Gulf and Mclymont dated June 25, 2004 – 160 claim units). | | | | | |
| 392462 | New 1 | 20 | 500 | 10/01/2008 | Roca Mines Inc. |
| 392463 | New 2 | 20 | 500 | 10/01/2008 | Roca Mines Inc. |
| 392464 | New 3 | 20 | 500 | 10/01/2008 | Roca Mines Inc. |
| 392465 | New 4 | 20 | 500 | 10/01/2008 | Roca Mines Inc. |
| 392466 | Mont 1 | 20 | 500 | 10/01/2008 | Roca Mines Inc. |
| 392467 | Mont 2 | 20 | 500 | 10/01/2008 | Roca Mines Inc. |
| 392468 | Mont 3 | 20 | 500 | 10/01/2008 | Roca Mines Inc. |
| 392469 | Mont 4 | 20 | 500 | 10/01/2008 | Roca Mines Inc. |

The claims which form the Newmont Lake Project have not been legally surveyed. The positions of Legal Corner Posts are generally based on hand held GPS readings which are considered to be sufficiently accurate for mineral claim locations.

The reader is cautioned that future legal surveys of the claim boundaries may affect the actual area over which the Issuer is entitled to the mineral rights.

During the preparation of the October 30, 2005 report it was noted that there is a discrepancy concerning the location of the Legal Corner Post (LCP) for the Mclymont 1-4 claims. The published government maps showed that the LCP is located approximately 200 meters south and 700 meters east of the location reported on technical maps published by Gulf. The position of the LCP on technical drawings prepared by Gulf is consistent with the original recording certificates on file with the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines.

The author was advised that Mclymont Mines Inc. notified the Ministry of Energy and Mines of the discrepancy. The Ministry of Energy and Mines reportedly agreed to amend the location of the LCP to match the location of the LCP reported on technical drawings prepared by Gulf International Minerals Ltd.

To the best of the author's knowledge at the time of writing of this report, the subject property(s) is free of any liens or pending legal actions and is not subject to any underlying royalties, back-in rights, payments or other encumbrances other than as disclosed in the Gulf Option Agreement dated June 25, 2004 and the Roca Option Agreement dated May 31, 2005.

To the best of the author's knowledge, there are no known existing environmental liabilities to which the property is subject, other than the requirement to remove the existing camp on the Gulf Claims in the event that exploration work is terminated for a period of more than one year.

To the best of the author's knowledge, government permits will be required to carry out the proposed Stage I and II exploration programs. This program will require application to the Ministry of Energy and Mines for permits and the Issuer may be required to post security equivalent to the estimated costs of any reclamation work which will be required after completion of the proposed exploration work.

The reader is cautioned that there is no guarantee that the Issuer will be able to obtain the permits required to carry out the proposed work program. However, the author is not aware of any problems encountered by other junior mining companies in obtaining the permits required to carry out similar programs in nearby areas.

To the best of the author's knowledge approval from local First Nations communities will also be required to carry out the proposed exploration programs. The reader is cautioned that there is no guarantee that the Issuer will be able to obtain approval from local First Nations. However, the author is not aware of any problems encountered by other junior mining companies in obtaining approval to carry out similar programs in nearby areas nor is the author aware of any instances where local First Nations communities have objected to exploration work in the general project area.

To the best of the author's knowledge, none of the claims which comprise the Newmont Lake Property have surface rights. In the event that a significant mineralized zone is identified detailed environmental impact studies will need to be completed prior to initiation of any advanced exploration or mining activities. The reader is cautioned that there is no guarantee that areas for potential mine waste disposal, heap leach pads, or areas for processing plants will be available within the Newmont Lake Claim Group.

The Mineral Tenure Maps provided by the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines indicate that a portion of the northern part of the Newmont Lake Claim Group is within an area that is subject to certain conditions (Mineral Reserve 328865). The affected area is indicated on Figure 4-2. The author requested clarification regarding Mineral Reserve 328865 from the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines and was advised that on July 30, 1981 the Provincial Government approved an Order in Council (Council No.1714) which established a reserve as requested by British Columbia Hydro (B.C. Hydro) for their proposed Stikine-Iskut River Reservoir. The author is not aware of any plans by B.C. Hydro to proceed with construction of a hydro reservoir in this area. However, the reader is cautioned that the author has not determined whether or not B.C. Hydro plans to proceed with construction of a reservoir at this location at any time in the future. It should also be noted that the proposed access road to Novagold Resources Galore Creek Project traverses the area covered by Mineral Reserve 328865. Publicly available technical reports concerning the Galore Creek Project do not make reference to potential conflicts with BC Hydro arising from construction of the proposed access road.

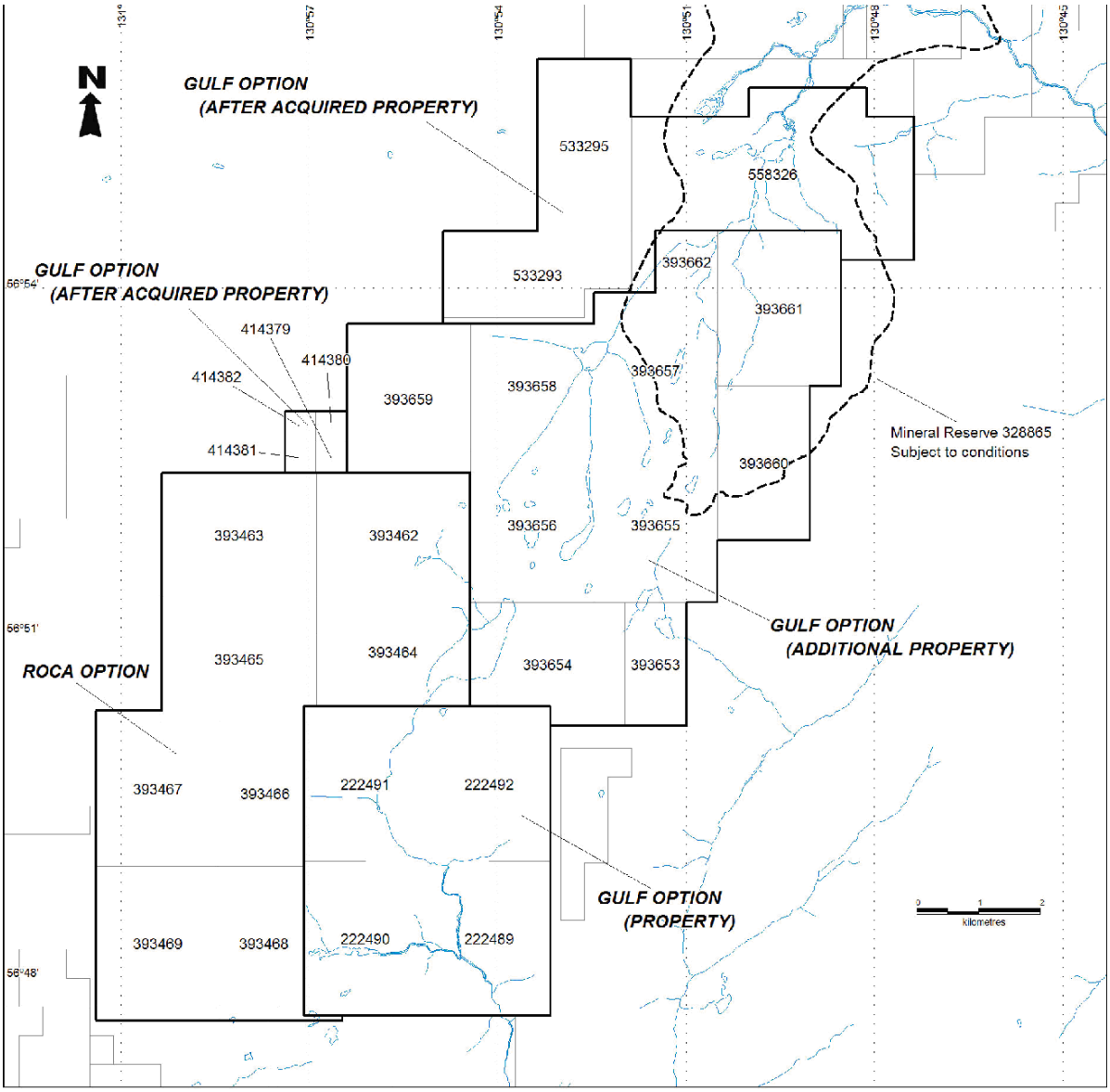


Figure 4-2: Property Map showing Mineral Tenure Reference Numbers

Note: Figure 4-1 shows the location of the property within British Columbia and the location of the property relative to access roads and nearby mines and developed prospects. Figure 4-2 shows the location of each of the individual mineral claims which comprise the subject property. Figure 4-2 also shows the position of the various subdivisions of the property pursuant to the option agreement with Gulf International Minerals.

## 5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

Figure 4-1 shows the location of the property relative to mines, developed prospects and access roads in the Iskut River District. Access to the property is by way of helicopter or fixed wing aircraft from an airstrip on Highway 37 near Bob Quinn Lake approximately 35 kilometres east of the property. A non-maintained airstrip known as the Forest Kerr Airstrip is located in the northern part of the subject property. The airstrip at Bob Quin is located approximately five hours drive from Terrace. There is air service several times daily from Vancouver to Terrace. Helicopters are generally available in Terrace. During the 2005 and 2006 field seasons helicopters were available for casual use from the airstrip at Bob Quin. It is important to note that the proposed access road to Novagold Resources Galore Creek Project would, if constructed, significantly improve access the NLGCP.

The topography of the Newmont Lake Claim Group is variable. Within the Newmont Lake graben topography is generally subdued relative to surrounding areas which can be extremely rugged. Elevations within the Newmont Lake graben range from approximately 700 meters above sea level (asl), to 1,300 meters asl. In the eastern part of the Newmont Lake Claim Group elevations reach up to 1,800 meters asl. In the western part of the Newmont Lake Claim Group, elevations reach up to 1,600 meters asl.

In general, a helicopter is required to access most areas of the property. However, it should be noted that detailed topographic maps prepared during 2005 indicate a potentially low cost access route which extends from the Forest Kerr airstrip through the Newmont Lake graben and to within several hundred meters of the NW Zone.

The lower elevations of the Newmont Lake Property are free of snow for approximately six months of the year. In general, exploration work in this area is carried out from June until October.

Crew accommodation for completion of the proposed Stage 1 program is available on site. The camp constructed by Gulf during 1988 is in useable condition and will provide an excellent base for operations. Crews travelling to and from the site can stay at Bell 2, a year round lodge facility, located approximately 50 kilometres south of Bob Quinn Lake on Highway 37. Driving time to Bell 2 from Terrace is approximately four hours. Experienced field personnel and drilling contractors are available in the communities of Terrace and Smithers.

Satellite imagery shows that approximately 90% of the area within the Newmont Lake graben is either forest covered or overburden covered. The slopes on the eastern and western sides of the Newmont Lake graben are well exposed with bedrock comprising approximately 50% of terrain features. Forested areas comprise stunted spruce, fir and cedar typical of sub-alpine conditions.

For reference, figure 9-1 shows the generalized topography of the Newmont Lake Property along with the location of the NW Zone and other prospects within the Newmont Lake Property, the location of the base camp and the Forrest Kerr airstrip.

## 6.0 History

The earliest recorded exploration work in the area of the Newmont Lake Claims was carried out by Newmont Exploration in the early 1960's. Newmont staked the Don Claims in the northern part of the current Property and the Ken Claims immediately west of the NLG. During the early 1960's and early 1970's Newmont completed geological mapping, magnetic surveys and several small diameter core holes (at the Ken Showing) located west of the Newmont Lake graben to test scattered outcrops of copper and gold bearing skarn mineralization.

In 1980, DuPont Canada staked the southern part of the current Property (referred to as the Warrior Claims) based on the results of regional stream sediment surveys. Follow up work by DuPont and Placer identified gold bearing quartz veins (now referred to as the Camp Zone) and several other areas of interest (including the area referred to as the DuPont Placer Zone and the Fault Zone) on the former Warrior claims (southern central part of the current Property). However, according to Kowalchuk, 1982, the source of the stream sediment anomalies was not identified. In 1986 DuPont allowed the Warrior Claims to lapse and the ground was re-staked as the Mclymont Claims by Gulf.

Several significant gold discoveries south of the project area in the mid 1980's, including Calpine Resources and Prime Resources' "Eskay Creek Deposit", Skyline Resources Johnny Mountain and Cominco's Snip Deposit, generated considerable industry interest and resulted in extensive reconnaissance exploration work. The area north and west of the Warrior claims (Mclymont Claims) was covered by several smaller claim groups which were briefly explored by various junior mining companies including Jazzman Resources Inc., Pezgold Resources and International Prism Exploration, Kirby Energy Inc., Thumper Resources Corp., Kestrel Resources Ltd., and Consolidated Sea Gold Corp / Bryndon Ventures Ltd. For reference Figure 4 shows the position of the former claim groups relative to the claims which form the Newmont Lake Claim Group.

In 1986 Gulf carried out drill testing of the gold bearing veins identified by DuPont and completed reconnaissance prospecting and sampling in the northern parts of the Mclymont Claims. This work identified a previously unknown, northeast trending zone of gold, copper and silver mineralization (termed the "NW Zone") in the north western part of the Mclymont Claims and also identified several additional targets (referred to as the Black Bear, Valentine and Gorge Zones) which were not drill tested. Between 1986 and 1990 Gulf completed a total of 16,633 meters of drilling in 148 drill holes to test the extent of the NW zone. According to Jaramillo, 1991, the zone is mineralized over a strike length of 300 meters and to a depth of 200 meters below surface and has not been fully delineated. Subsequent to 1990 no further work was carried out by Gulf International Minerals Ltd. on their NW Zone.

The only additional exploration work known to have been carried out within the Property consists of limited prospecting, sampling and very limited diamond drill testing carried out during the late 1980's by Pezgold Resources and International Prism Exploration, Kirby Energy Inc., Thumper Resources Corp., Kestrel Resources Ltd. and Connecticut Developments Ltd. Several gossans and outcropping mineralized zones within the current Property were identified and sampled. The Nicholson Report summarizes the technical information available for all of the know occurrences within the Newmont Lake property. Figure 9-1 shows the location of the known occurrences within the Newmont Lake Claim Group.

The reader is cautioned that the mineral occurrences and anomalous sample sites noted in this section and identified on the technical drawings included in this report are for historical reference purposes only. With the exception of the verification procedures related to the NW Zone described in section 14 the authors have not verified the location of the remaining occurrences and have not verified the reported metal contents of any of the mineralized zones other than the NW Zone.

# 7.0 Geological Setting

Author's note: The majority of the information in this item is excerpted from Bulletin 104 published by the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines in October 2000. Bulletin 104 covers the Forest Kerr – Mess Lake area. The Newmont Lake graben forms the south eastern corner of the area covered by Bulletin 104.

## 7.1 Regional Geology

The study area for Bulletin 104 straddles the boundary between the Intermontane Belt and the Coast Belt and is underlain mainly by rocks of the Stikine Terrane (Stikinia). The westernmost terrane of the Intermontane Superterrane, Stikinia is the largest of the allochthonous terranes. Like other terranes of the North American Cordillera, its pre-Jurassic geological history, paleontological and paleomagnetic signatures are unique. They have been interpreted to indicate that it originated far removed from the margin of ancestral North America (Gabrielse *et al.*, 1991) and was amalgamated with the Cache Creek, Quesnel and Slide Mountain terranes prior to accretion to the North American craton. Recent studies suggest that the Stikine terrane developed adjacent to the ancestral margin of North America (McClelland, 1992; Mihalynuk *et al.*, 1994). At this latitude Stikinia consists of well stratified middle Paleozoic to Mesozoic sedimentary rocks and volcanic and comagmatic plutonic rocks of probable island arc affinity which include: the Paleozoic Stikine assemblage, the Late Triassic Stuhini Group and the Early Jurassic Hazelton Group.

The Coast Plutonic Complex intrudes the western boundary of the Stikine Terrane. It is a long and narrow magmatic belt that extends the length of the Canadian Cordillera and is comprised predominantly of calcalkaline granitoid rocks of Jurassic to Paleogene age. Cooling ages and uplift history are complex across the belt. Plutonic rocks of the Coast Belt are mid-Cretaceous and are older on the west side of the belt and mainly Late Cretaceous and Tertiary on the east side. In the study area, which is on the east of the complex, voluminous postorogenic Tertiary bodies obscure the western margin of Stikinia. Eocene Sloko Group continental volcanic rocks erupted from centres located north and northwest of the study area.

Late Triassic to Early Jurassic intrusive rocks of the Copper Mountain Plutonic Suite (Woodsworth *et al*., 1991) characteristically comprise small alkaline bodies, varying from monzodiorite to monzonite to syenite. The intrusions are lithologically complex with multiple intrusive phases, and are metalogenically important because they are copper and gold mineralizers in both Stikinia and Quesnellia. U-Pb ages are similar (circa 200 to 210 Ma) for intrusions associated with porphyry Cu-Au deposits in both terranes. Multiple alkaline intrusions and associated ultramafic phases are also present at Galore Creek (Barr, 1966; Allen *et al*., 1976; Enns *et al*., 1995) U-Pb dates of 205.1 ±2.3 (zircon) and 200.1±2.2 (titanite) for the potassium feldspar megacrystic syenite porphyry at Galore Creek (Mortensen *et al*., 1995) constrain emplacement ages and brackets Cu-Au mineralization. In the Galore Creek camp, a late Triassic alkaline magmatic centre comprising Stuhini Group volcanic rocks and comagmatic syenitic intrusives hosts more than 10 synvolcanic fracture controlled copper-gold deposits.

The Newmont Lake graben is a three kilometre wide, northeast trending Post Late Triassic structure (reference Figure 3 and 4.) It extends for 20 kilometres northeastward from Mclymont Creek and demarcates the faulted northwestern contact of the Forrest Kerr Pluton. The eastern boundary of the graben consists of a one kilometre wide zone of intersecting north and northeast trending high angle faults. Faulted slivers of early Permian carbonate, late Carboniferous conglomerate and Devonian to Early Carboniferous volcanic rocks are caught up in this zone which separates the Forrest Kerr Pluton from late Triassic rocks of the graben. In addition, east of the major graben bounding fault is a small panel of mid-Carboniferous carbonate, which lies either in an unconformable contact with the Late Devonian Forrest Kerr Pluton or more likely in a faulted contact. Early Permian aged sedimentary and volcanic rocks at the south end of the graben are mainly homoclinal and compose southwest dipping fault blocks. The Mclymont Fault bounds the structure to the west. It is a single, strong, 040 degree trending structure that separates middle and Late Carboniferous strata (to the west) from Late Triassic strata within the graben. The Mclymont fault truncates northwesterly trending folds in older rocks to the west. The same northwest trending folds and strata are present on the eastern edge of the graben. Late Triassic rocks in the graben are folded about northeast trending axes, parallel to the length of the

graben. The northeast trending folds and faults are cut by northerly trending structures interpreted to be splay faults off the main northeast trending structure.

Sills and plugs of plagioclase-hornblende porphyritic monzonite to monzodiorite crop out around Newmont Lake. They closely resemble the Newmont Lake graben Facies andesitic volcanic rocks. Because they are distributed along the trace of the McLymont Fault, there may be a direct structural link for their emplacement. The rocks are porphyritic and characterized by a hematitic groundmass that is commonly purple to grey. Phenocrysts are pink subhedral to euhedral plagioclase crystals (up to 50 per cent) and hornblende crystals. Numerous round, recessively weathered mafic xenomelts (melt inclusions) average 5 to 10 centimeters in diameter. Centimetre scale flow laminae are common in some areas. Seriate to porphyritic textures suggest a subvolcanic environment of intrusion. In thin sections, plagioclase and lesser anorthoclase phenocrysts are euhedral and generally zoned. Most grains are moderately altered to sericite, typically with dusty cores and clear rims. Hornblende is clouded with opaque oxides or chloritized. Potassium feldspar is interstitial to plagioclase and hornblende. Quartz is a minor phase and apatite is an accessory mineral. Carbonate is another minor alteration product. The groundmass is very fine grained with a trachytic texture; staining for potassium indicates that more than 80 per cent of it is potassium feldspar. Figure 7-1 shows the generalized geology of the Newmont Lake Property.

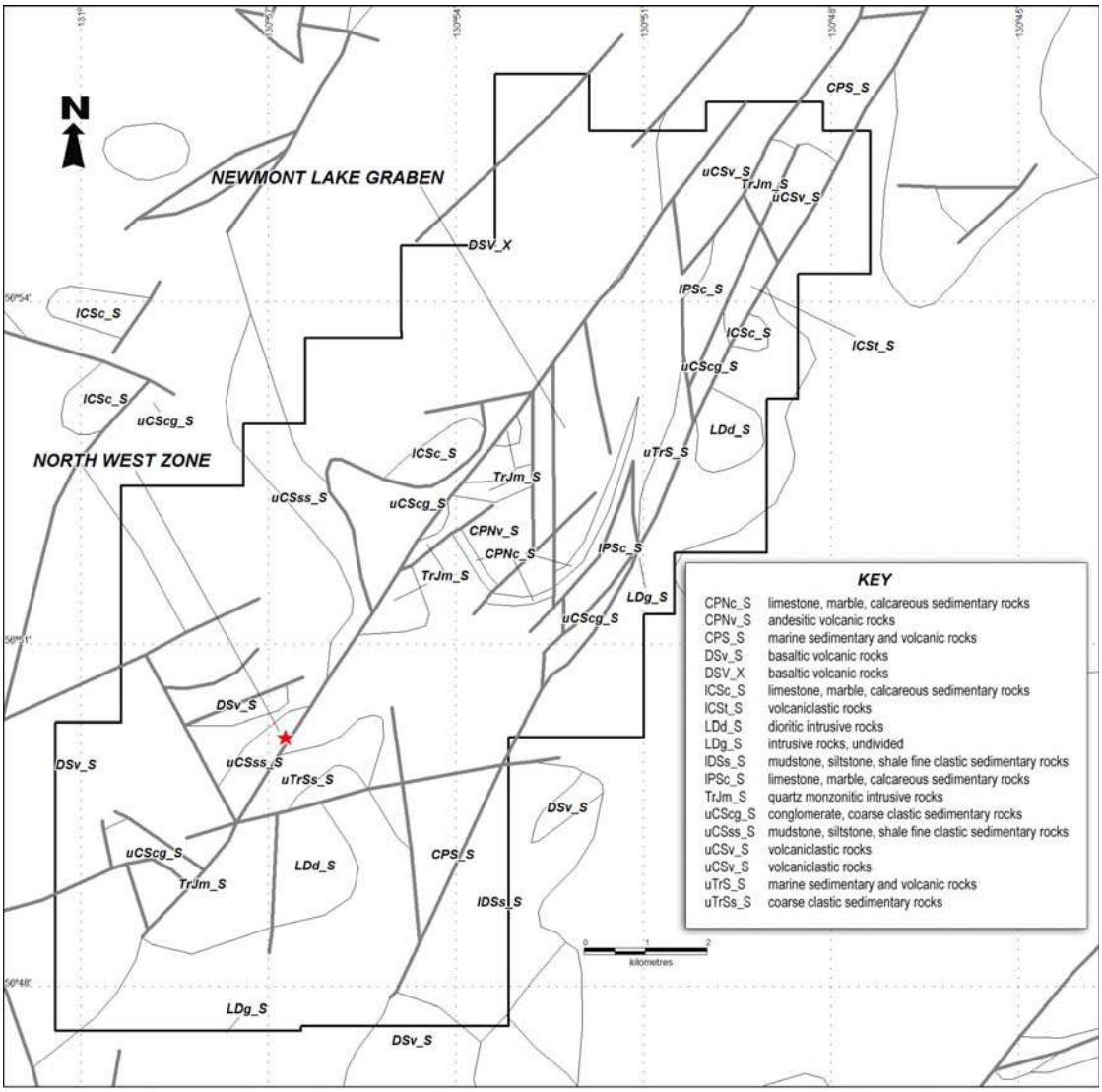



Fig. 7-1: Property map showing generalized geology of the Newmont Lake copper gold project.

## 8.0 Deposit Types

The Iskut River / Forrest Kerr-Mess Lake area lies within an important base and precious metal-rich part of Northwestern British Columbia, termed the "Golden Horseshoe" (Lefebure, 1991). The Horseshoe extends north from Alice Arm to the Taku River, east of the Coast Belt, and wraps back around the northwestern edge of the Bowser basin as far east as the Toodoggone River. Figure 4-1 shows the locations of the mineral deposits referenced in this section.

This metallotect is underlain predominantly by Late Paleozoic and Mesozoic volcanic and plutonic rocks of the Stikine terrane and is characterized by metal deposits related to island-arc volcanic centers. Mineral deposits commonly found in island arc settings include porphyry, intrusion-related (*i.e.*mesothermal) vein, metasomatic skarn, epithermal vein and volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits of the Kuroko type.

Regional examples of these deposit types are found in northwestern Stikine or Iskut River area (Figure 4-1). Porphyry copper deposits in the area include both the alkaline copper-gold-silver (Galore Creek) and calcalkaline copper-molybdenum-gold (Schaft Creek) types. Early Jurassic intrusion-related, gold-silver quartz veins are shear-hosted at the Snip gold mine and extensional vein structures at the past producing Stonehouse deposit (Johnny Mountain Gold Mine). The largest epithermal silver-gold deposit in the province is the Premier mine, formerly the Silbak Premier mine in the Stewart area. Tulsequah Chief is a Kuroko type volcanogenic gold-silver-zinc-copper-lead massive sulphide deposit located in the Tulsequah area of northwestern Stikinia. In 1996, the volcanogenic massive sulphide Eskay Creek mine was the sixth largest silver producer in the world and one of the highest grade deposits ever discovered in North America (Schroeter, 1997).

Mineral deposits and prospects in the Forrest Kerr-Mess Lake area can be grouped into four main categories: calcalkaline Cu-Mo-Au and alkaline Cu-Au porphyries; Cu- and Cu-Au skarns; subvolcanic Cu-Ag-Au (As-Sb) fault and shear-hosted veins and carbonate hosted replacement; and stratiform volcanogenic massive sulphide and carbonate hosted (?Irish-type) Zn-Pb-Ag deposits. The distribution of mineral occurrences in the map area (except stratiform types) shows a direct correlation with north and northeast striking faults and Late Triassic to Early Jurassic intrusive rocks.

Porphyry deposits, subvolcanic veins and carbonate hosted replacements are centered around the Loon Lake Stock, in the Schaft and Mess creeks area, and north of More Creek. Skarn occurrences are distributed along northeast trending faults west of the Forrest Kerr Pluton (FKP). Fault and shear hosted vein showings are localized along the prominent, north-trending Forrest Kerr Fault zone between More and Forrest Kerr creeks, and northeast of McLymont Creek east of the Forrest Kerr Pluton, and along the northeast-trending bounding structures of the Newmont Lake Graben, west of the Forrest Kerr Pluton. The stratiform massive sulphide deposits are hosted in Devonian to Mississippian volcanic rocks located near the headwaters of Mess Creek. These types of deposits can be modeled into one generalized hydrothermal system; each representing different sites (from deep, intermediate to near surface) and ore-forming environments within.

## 9.0 Mineralization

According to assessment reports on file with the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines, various major and junior mining companies have identified a total of 22 known base and precious metal occurrences or areas of interest within the Newmont Lake Claim Group.

The Nicholson Report dated October 20, 2005 filed on SEDAR includes a description of all of the known prospects within the Newmont Lake property. All of the assessment reports on file with the Ministry of Energy and Mines appear to have been compiled by professional technical people without any promotional or misleading intent.

A total of 15 of these occurrences are situated within the boundaries of the Gulf Option. The remaining seven occurrences are located within the boundaries of the Roca Option.

The location of each of these occurrences is shown in Figure 9-1. Each occurrence is labeled with a number. Each of the following descriptions of these occurrences is keyed to the number shown on Figure 9-1. The occurrences within the boundaries of the Gulf Option include numbers 1 to 15:

1 North West Zone – retrograde altered copper gold skarn
2 Camp Zone – intrusion hosted copper – gold veins
3 Black Bear Zone – intrusion hosted silicified, pyritic zone
4 Gorge Zone – intrusion hosted, silicified pyritic zone
5 Valentine Zone– intrusion hosted, silicified pyritic zone
6 Dupont Placer Anomaly – gold geochem anomaly
7 Kirby Showing – base and precious metal occurrence
8 Thumper Showing – base and precious metal occurrence
9 South Cuba Zone – base and precious metal occurrence
10 North Cuba Zone – base and precious metal occurrence
11 Syenite Zone – intrusion hosted silicified zone
12 Don Zone / Kestrel Zone – skarn copper mineralization
13 Camp Ridge Occurrence – skarn copper mineralization
14 Ken Zone – skarn copper gold mineralization
15 Rope Zone – skarn copper gold mineralization

The occurrences numbered 16 to 22 are located within the boundaries of the Roca Option.

16 Glacier Zone – skarn copper gold mineralization
17 Matterhorn Zone – skarn copper gold mineralization
18 Fault Zone - shear hosted gold mineralization
19 Gab 9 / Jazzman Extension – copper gold mineralization
20 Boulder Zone – copper gold mineralization in float
21 Rusty Shear Zone – shear hosted gold mineralization
22 Arseno-Sulphide Zone – shear hosted gold mineralization

The authors have not examined any of the known occurrences in detail on the subject property. The Nicholson Report summarizes available technical data for each of the known occurrences. Pertinent reference information for each occurrence is included in the Appendices section of the October 30, 2005 report. All of the appendices referred to in this section are available on request at the offices of Romios Gold Resources Inc.

It should be noted that the present technical report deals exclusively with the prospect referred to as the NW Zone.

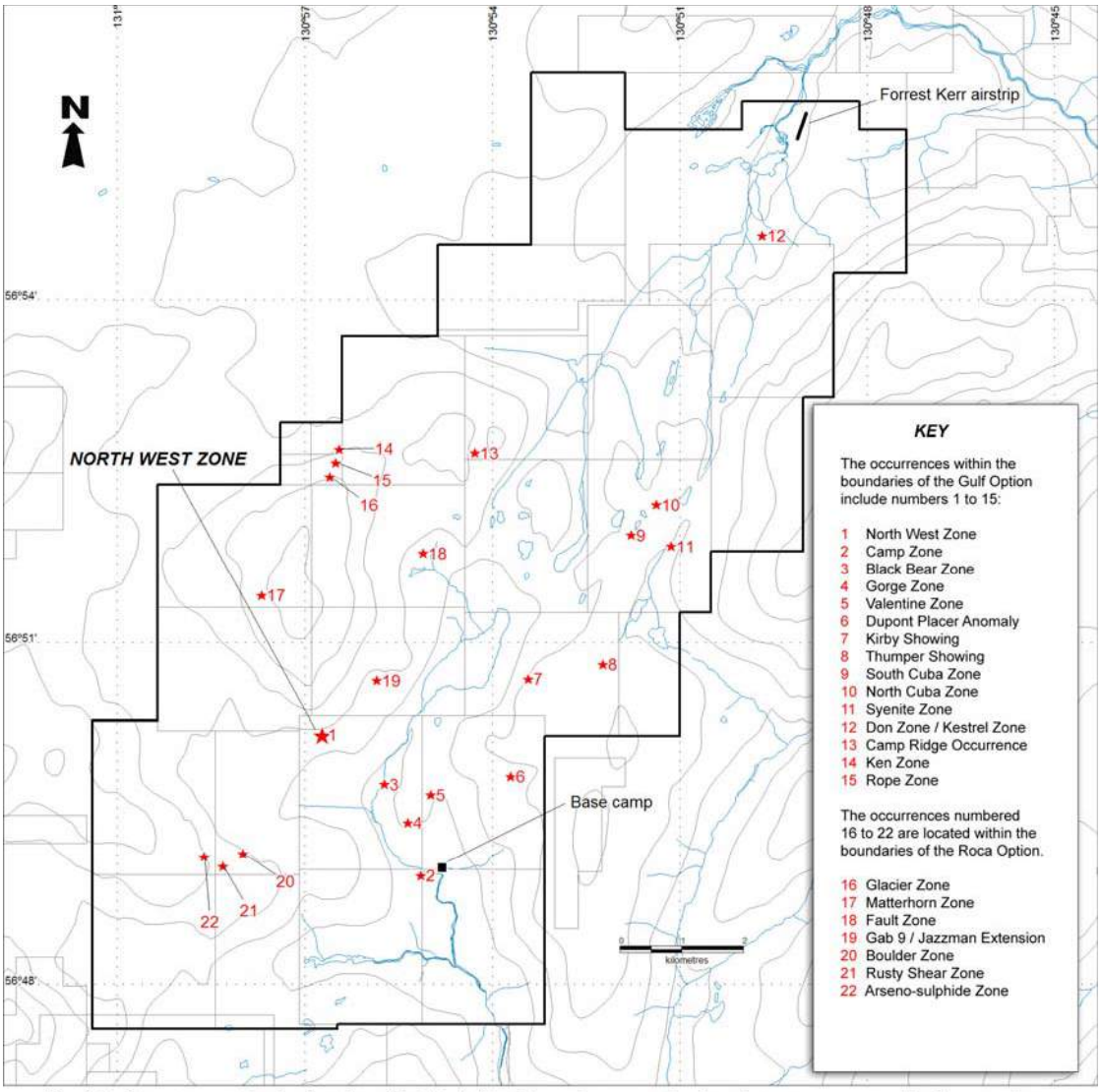



Fig. 9-1: Property map showing location of the North West Zone, other reported mineral occurrences, generalized topography, location of Forrest Kerr airstrip and location of the base camp.

## 9.1. The North West Zone

Bulletin 104 describes the NW Zone as follows: Gold-enriched skarns were discovered by Gulf International Minerals Limited at the northwest corner of the Mclymont property in 1987 (referred to as the NW Zone). The NW zone contains near surface, stratabound chimney and manto-type skarn mineralization hosted in a mid Carboniferous and younger volcaniclastic sequence consisting of green tuffaceous siltstone, sandstone, polylithic conglomerate and volcanic breccia with lesser interbedded marble beds.

Mineralization is developed in marble beds and along contacts between tuffaceous sandstones and marble where faults and fractures have provided permeability for the hydrothermal solutions. The deposit plunges north and has been traced by drilling for over 300 m in a northeast direction. It lies immediately west of and parallels the trend of the McLymont Fault. The 1989 drilling tested mineralization to a depth of 200 meters below the surface. Mineralization is in semi-conformable replacement zones in crinoidal marble and calcareous tuffaceous sediments and also in steep, fracture controlled zones. The shallow southeast dipping mineralized strata are truncated at depth by the McLymont fault. If this regional structure was open during the

Early Jurassic it could have acted as a conduit for mineralizing solutions to travel upward and outward into the permeable and chemically reactive carbonates.

Ray *et al*. (1991) classify the skarn as a retrograde-altered gold-rich skarn. Sulphides include pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena with a gangue of barite. Oxides are coarse-grained magnetite and specular hematite. Other skarn minerals include chlorite, dolomite, siderite, jasper and potassium feldspar. Polished section studies show that most of the gold is fine grained and occurs within chlorite, coarse pyrite and late stage fine grained pyrite (Ray *et al*., 1991).

According to Gulf, between 1987 and 1990 a total of 16,633 meters of drilling in 148 holes was completed to test the extent of the NW Zone. Numerous significant drill intersections have been reported in technical reports prepared by Gulf on the NW Zone. The reported intersections consist of those intervals above an arbitrary cut-off grade of 0.1 oz/ ton or approximately 3 grams per ton gold. These intersections range from relatively narrow zones grading less than 5 grams per ton (Drill Hole 90-15: 7.3 feet (2.3 meters) averaging 0.12 oz/ton) to wider zones containing more than 15 grams per ton (Drill Hole 89-11: 26.8 feet(8.4 meters) averaging 0.625 oz/ton gold and 1.41% copper). G.E. Ray, V. Jaramillo and A. Ettlinger, 1990, noted that gold grades within the NW Zone are sometimes very high including for example, Drill Hole 87-29 which cut an 11.2 meter intercept that assayed 55.02 grams per tonne gold. According to Gulf Minerals, 1991 the NW Zone has been traced for 300 meters along strike and tested to a depth of 200 meters. The geometry of the mineralized zone is reportedly complex and comprises both sub-vertical and sub-horizontal components

The mineralized zones are surrounded by irregular envelopes of silicification and later ankerite-dolomite alteration envelopes up to 25 meters wide. Both of these stages of mineral deposition/alteration appear to post date mineralization. The gold occurs together with silver and copper and trace amounts of antimony and arsenic.

According to Bulletin 104 well developed structures, proximity to intrusive bodies and the chemically reactive stratigraphy have all contributed to localizing this deposit. According to Ray et al. (1991) galena-lead isotopes from galena and sphalerite veins located peripheral to the NW zone give Pd-Pb model ages of Early Jurassic or older. These veins are interpreted to represent a distal part of the hydrothermal system that is responsible for deposition of the NW zone.

## 10.0 Exploration

This section describes all exploration work carried out in respect of the NW Zone by Romios Gold Resources Inc. and Mclymont Mines Inc. subsequent to execution of the option agreement with Gulf International Minerals Ltd. Previous exploration activities are described in section 6.

During the 2005 exploration program Romios and MMI carried out an examination of the drill core stored at the Gulf camp and completed a systematic assay verification sampling program. According to geological staff of Romios, a total of 153 sample intervals from 15 different drill holes that had been analyzed by Gulf between 1987 and 1990 were cut in half with a rock saw. Each of these intervals were placed in separate plastic bags and labeled by drill hole number and original assay interval footage. Results of this program were announced March 7, 2006 by Romios.

According to management of Romios, (von Einsiedel, 2006), results of the verification program completed in 2005 confirmed the assay results reported by Gulf and confirmed the presence of significant gold and copper values within the NW Zone

According to a press release issued February 14, 2007, Romios also tested the NW Zone with five core holes from a single drill pad as part of the 2006 exploration program. Management of Romios concluded that results of the program confirmed the high gold grades within the NW Zone and also confirmed the presence of significant copper and silver component within the mineralized zone. This press release is also available on the Romios website www.romiosgold.com and on SEDAR.

## 11.0 Drilling

All drilling utilized as part of the resource calculation for the NW Zone was completed by Gulf International Minerals Ltd. during exploration programs completed between 1987 and 1990. The distribution of drilling is shown in plan in Figure 11-1.

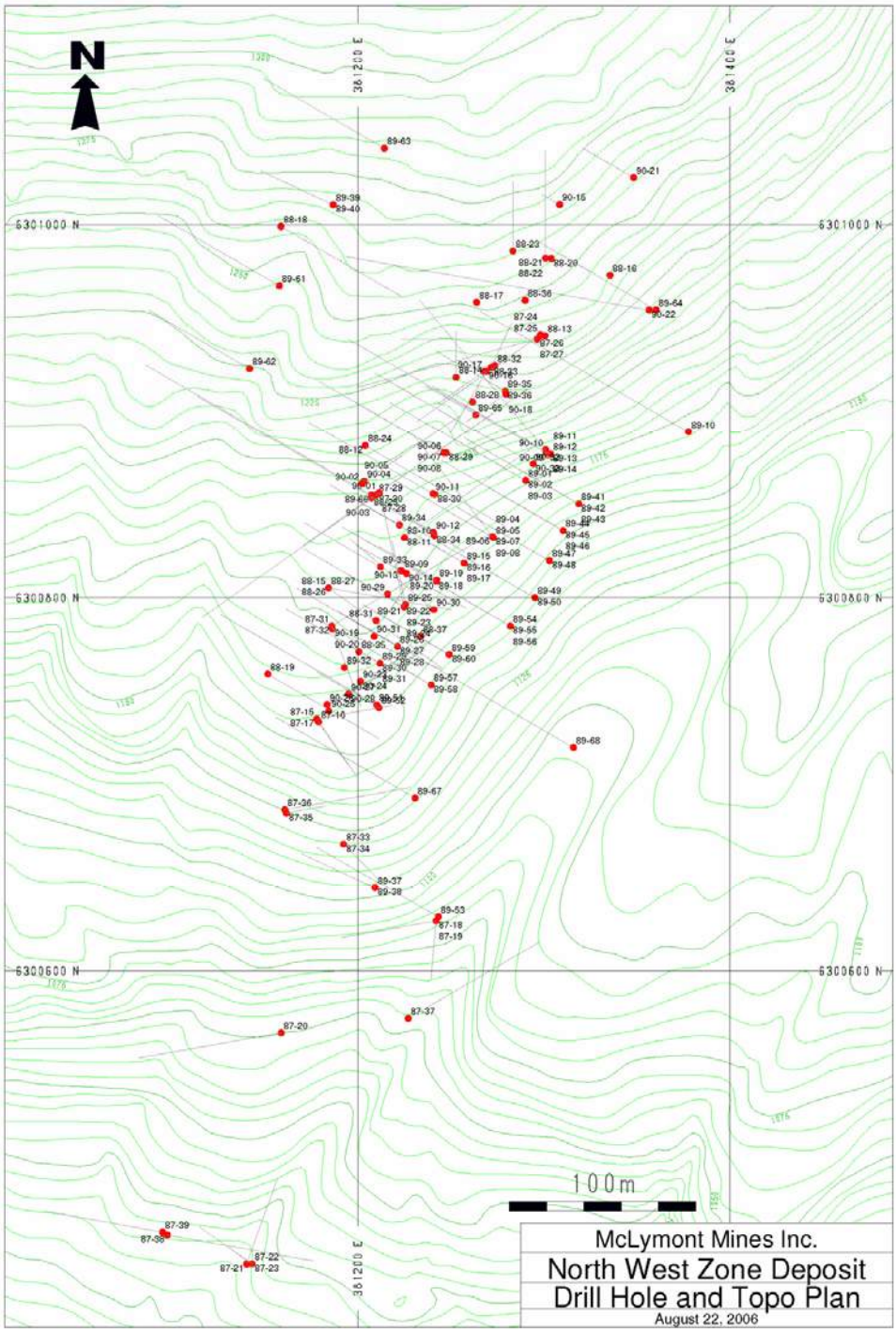



Figure 11-1: Drill Hole and Topography Contour Plan

The drilling programs were helicopter supported with numerous holes fan-drilled from a single setup. The distribution of holes tend to follow a local grid with sections oriented at an azimuth of 300 degrees and spaced at 20m intervals. The central portion of the deposit (about 381200E, 6300800N) has tightly spaced drilling with holes at 10-15m spacing. Other parts of the deposit tend to be drilled on 20-40m spacing.

Drill hole collars were originally surveyed with respect to a local grid system. During the fall of 2005, the collar locations of 7 of the drill holes were resurveyed in the UTM coordinate system using GPS. The relationship between the local/UTM coordinates were derived from these results and the collar locations of the remaining 173 (unsurveyed) holes were calculated in UTM (0,0 Local Grid = 372968.3E, 6288675N UTM).

There is no down-hole survey data available which may have an affect on the location of some of the deeper holes. The majority of the mineralization occurs at a relatively shallow depth and, therefore, this lack of down-the-hole survey data is not considered significant with respect to the resource estimates.

All holes in the database are diamond core holes with the majority being BQ-size core. There is item designating core size in the database. While reviewing the core during the site visit in September 2005, several holes have been drilled with AQ-size equipment but these are quite rare.

The collars of all holes remain visible in the field today. All drill core has been stored at the camp located approximately 3km SE of the NW Zone. There has been some minor deterioration of the core racks which has resulted in the loss of some core but it is estimated that +95% of the original core remains cataloged at the site.

According to a press release issued February 14, 2007, Romios also tested the NW Zone with five core holes from a single drill pad as part of the 2006 exploration program. Management of Romios concluded that results of the program confirmed the high gold grades within the NW Zone and also confirmed the presence of significant copper and silver component within the mineralized zone. This press release is also available on the Romios website www.romiosgold.com and on SEDAR.

## 12.0 Sampling Method and Approach

According to technical reports prepared by Gulf, drill core from the 1987 to 1990 field seasons was logged and split using a core splitter on site. Sample assay intervals were marked in the core boxes. Samples were bagged and shipped to ACME laboratories in Vancouver. All samples were analyzed for gold and the majority of samples were also analyzed for silver and copper.

To verify the drilling results reported by Gulf, Romios completed a program of verification sampling of the Gulf core stored on site during 2005 and completed five confirmation drill holes from a single pad in the central part of the deposit in 2006. Four holes were successfully completed.

The sampling program employed by Romios for the 2005 verification sampling program involved inspection of core from the NW Zone drilled by Gulf between1987 and 1990 and selection of 153 mineralized intervals from 15 different drill holes. All of the intervals that were sampled appeared to be intact and the intervals sampled by Gulf were still clearly marked in the core boxes. For each of the selected sample intervals the split core from the Gulf samples was cut in half (quartered) using a small, diamond blade rock saw. One part of the core was returned to the core box and the remaining half was bagged and numbered to match the original Gulf assay interval. Sample bags were sealed on site, flown to Bob Quin Lake by helicopter and shipped by commercial transport to ALS Chemex laboratory in North Vancouver.

The sampling programs employed by Romios for the 2006 drilling program involved primarily drill core samples. Romios established logging, sampling, and sample preparation protocols for the core sampling.
All drill core was loaded into wooden core boxes by the drilling crew at the drill site. Aluminum tags imprinted with the hole number, box number and the depth of the hole at the top and the bottom of the core box were affixed to the box. Wooden blocks marked with the depth and placed at the appropriate locations by the drilling crew identified the depth down the hole.

The core was logged for geology and split by a Romios geologist. While logging the core, the geologist also marked intervals of core to be sampled for analysis. A one metre (1.0 m) samples were taken as the norm, although shorter samples may have been taken in areas of higher-grade material or near geological boundaries. Sample numbers were allocated in numerical sequence based on assay tag books supplied by Eco Tech Labs Ltd. The tags were supplied in duplicate – one copy remained in the book for record keeping and the second was included with the sample sent for analysis. The sample numbers and depth intervals were recorded on the geological log to be correlated with the assay results upon receipt from the lab.

The core was split on-site by the Romios geologist. The marked samples were cut in half lengthwise using a manual core splitter, with half of the core placed into plastic sample bags to be sent for analysis. The remaining core was returned to its appropriate place in the core box for future reference. The second copy of the assay tag was included in the bag, which was then exteriorly labeled with the sample number using permanent marker and tied closed using non-removable plastic straps. Individual samples were then grouped in rice bags for ease of transport, which were in turn labeled with the contained sample sequence numbers and tied with plastic straps. The remaining and un-sampled core was sealed into the wooden core boxes and transported to the main camp area via helicopter and stored in covered core racks located at the core handling facility.
To avoid contamination of samples, the core splitter was brushed and the blade cleaned between each sample. The author observed the geotechnical, geological, core logging, and sample preparation on site and considered that the practices employed are acceptable and according to industry practices.

## 13.0 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

### 13.1 Sample Preparation

The verification sampling program completed in 2005 involved cutting the split half of the Gulf core using a small diamond blade rock saw. Sample intervals were selected to match the corresponding sample interval submitted by Gulf. Samples were bagged and shipped by air to Bob Quin Airstrip and then by commercial transport to ALS Chemex Laboratories in North Vancouver. Samples were analyzed for gold by fire assay and were also assayed by ICP for a suite of 41 elements including copper and silver.

The confirmation drill holes completed in 2006 were all drilled from a single drill station in the central part of the NW Zone. Drill core was logged on site and mineralized zones were split on site using a core splitter. Mineralized zones were sampled at one meter intervals. Samples were bagged and shipped by air to Bob Quin Airstrip and then by commercial transport to Smithers and then Kamloops BC. The primary laboratory used by Romios for analytical work on the drilling program was Eco Tech Laboratories Ltd. (Eco Tech) of Kamloops, BC. The drilling samples were shipped as half core from the Romios site to Eco Tech for sample preparation. Eco Tech is registered to ISO 9001 for the "provision of assay services" by International Cert Zertifizierung GmbH.

Within each batch of 35 samples sent to the assay lab, one blank sample and one standard reference sample were included. The blank sample was comprised of crushed granite. Powdered lime was initially used, but anomalous pyrite content necessitated a change to the granite product. The standard samples contained known quantities of metals and were sourced independently of Eco Tech. In addition to the blank and standard samples included by Pamicon, Eco Tech carried out a systematic duplicate and re-split assay for internal quality control purposes.

Samples were assayed for copper, gold and silver. A 29 element ICP analysis was also run on each sample. Results from the lab were initially received in digital form at the field office, with assay certificates being sent later.

#### 13.1.1 Gold and Silver Assay

Samples are sorted and dried. The samples are crushed through a jaw crusher and cone or rolls crusher to –10 mesh. The sample is split through a Jones riffle until a –250 gram sub sample is achieved. The sub sample is pulverized in a ring & puck pulverizer to 95% - 140 mesh. The sample is rolled to homogenize.
A 50 g sample size is fire assayed using appropriate fluxes. The resultant dore bead is parted and then digested with aqua regia and then analyzed on a Perkin Elmer AA instrument for gold and silver. Appropriate standards and repeat sample (Quality Control Components) accompany the samples on the data sheet.

#### 13.1.2 Copper Assay

Samples and standards undergo an aqua regia digestion in 200 ml phosphoric acid flasks. The digested solutions are made to volume with RO water and allowed to settle. The metals of interest are determined by Atomic absorption procedures. Instrument calibration is done by verified synthetic standards, which have undergone the same digestion procedure as the samples.

**Digestion**
Weigh 0.5g sample into 200 ml phosphoric acid flask.
Add 20 ml conc. HN03 to flasks using a calibrated dispenser.
Remove flasks from hot plate and when cool, add 60 ml conc. HCL from a calibrated dispenser. Put flasks on hot plate and digest for 60 minutes
Remove flasks from hot plate, allow to cool to room temperature and bulk to 200.ml mark with RO water.
Allow assay to settle or clarify by centrifuging an aliquot for analysis.

**Analysis**
Run the analysis by Atomic Absorption using the instrument parameters in the following table.

Set up calibration with verified synthetic standards.
Verify instrument calibration after every 10 samples.
Perform analysis in the linear range of the absorbance curve. It may be necessary to dilute some samples or rotate the burner to do this.
Standards used narrowly bracket the absorbance value of the sample for maximum precision.
Minimum reportable values exceed 0.01% Cu.

**Laboratory Quality Assurance and Quality Control**

Standard quality control procedures are used for these determinations (i.e. repeat every 9 samples).
Run one Can Met CRM/WCM CRM for each batch of 35 or less samples (one CRM per work sheet).
The following Can Met CRMS/WCM CRM were used available in this laboratory.

| CRM | Cu% |
|---|---|
| | |
| Cu106 | 1.43 |
| PB106 | 0.62 |

### 13.2 Analytical Procedure Assessment for Multi-Element ICP Analysis

Samples are catalogued and dried. Soil samples are screened to obtain a -80 mesh sample. Samples unable to produce adequate -80 mesh material are screened at a coarser fraction. These samples are flagged with the relevant mesh. Rock samples are 2 stage crushed to minus 10 mesh and pulverized on a ring mill pulverizer to minus 150 mesh, rolled and homogenized.

A 0.5 gram sample is digested with 3ml of a 3:1:2 (HCl:HN03:H20) which contains beryllium which acts as an internal standard for 90 minutes in a water bath at 95°C. The sample is then diluted to 10ml with water. The sample is analyzed on a Jarrell Ash ICP unit.

Results are collated by computer and are printed along with accompanying quality control data (repeats and standards). Results are printed on a laser printer and are faxed and/or mailed to the client.

### 13.3 Sample Security

All drill core and sample bags were taken by helicopter from the drill site to the Romios main camp site located on McLymont Creek. Core samples were transported by Romios personnel directly to the main camp and then to Bob Quin Airstrip via helicopter. They are secured at Bob Quin Airstrip until commercial transport arrives to subsequently deliver them to Eco Tech for preparation and analysis.

# 14.0 Data Verification

## 14.1 Introduction

The data verification in this section relates only to information used for the mineral resource estimate. Mr. Sim performed a site visit and has viewed the original assay certificates in electronic form. Data verification activities included:

Visual inspection of core racks and core storage facilities.
Visual check of assay certificates.
Re-entry Gulf database from original assay certificates and check against current database along with inclusion of omitted Cu and Ag values.
Visual checks of entered data.
Checking of anomalous values.
Analysis of QA/QC data including blanks and standards.
Implementation and analysis of check sampling program involving sending and analyzing ¼" core to ALS Chemex.
Perform statistical analysis to compare and verify Gulf International data against Romios data to assure validity and use for resource modeling purposes.
Check collars against topographic solids.

## 14.2 QA/QC Samples

Romios used two copper standards and one blank. Field duplicates were also taken. The copper standards are 50 gram packets from WCM Minerals of Burnaby BC, and have the following values; CU130: 0.44% Cu, 0.074% Mo, 36g/t Ag and 0.93g/t Au and CU132: 0.17% Cu, 0.046% Mo, 27g/t Ag and 0.17g/t Au. All field standards showed low variance of less than 5% from the expected values for Au, Ag and Cu with the exception of one silver value that exhibited a value outside acceptable ranges. All field duplicates resulted in an excellent correlation as compared to the respective original value with the exception of one gold duplicate which was outside expectable limits. All blanks returned values below detection. Overall the 2006 QA/QC field program demonstrated excellent results. In addition, an analysis of all internal QA/QC procedures performed by the laboratory which included standards, repeats and re-splits resulted in excellent correlations and results well within acceptable limits.

## 14.3 Gulf International Minerals Drill Core

Drilling on the NW Zone deposit was conducted by Gulf International Minerals Ltd. between 1987 and 1990. There are no records of any program which monitored the performance of the sample analysis during this period. The majority of the core from this program is in good condition in a series of core racks located at the exploration camp on the property. Several randomly selected holes were viewed by the author during his property visit in September 2005 and the split sample intervals matched the assay database and the mineralization present appeared representative of the analysis results for copper. It is also apparent that samples with higher gold values contain increased sulphide content.

During the 2005 summer exploration season, Romios personnel completed a re-sampling program of select intervals from this historic core stored on site. A total of 123 assay intervals from eighteen different drill holes were quarter-sawn with a diamond rock saw. One "quarter" was submitted to ALS Chemex in Vancouver BC for analysis and the remaining quarter core was retained on site in core racks. Most of these intervals were reviewed by the author during his property visit. Although "quarter-core" sampling of BQ-size drill core results in a relatively small sample, the program appeared to be conducted in a meticulous manner.

The samples selected for reanalysis covered a range of gold grades from 0.03 to 57g/tAu. One anomalous sample has been removed from the statistical analysis because it returned a grade of 819g/tAu (compared to an original sample grade of 10.79g/tAu). This is indicative of the high nugget effect and therefore the high relative variability of this deposit. The basic statistics are summarized in the table below.

Table 14.1: Basic Statistical Summary of Drill Core Resampling Program

| | *Original Analysis* | | | ***Resampling Analysis*** | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Au g/t* | Ag g/t | Cu% | Au g/t* | Ag g/t | Cu% |
| Mean | 4.09 | 11.5 | 0.35 | 4.30 | 14.6 | 0.43 |
| Std dev | 8.06 | 21.0 | 0.48 | 8.85 | 25.1 | 0.54 |
| CV | 1.97 | 1.83 | 1.39 | 2.06 | 1.72 | 1.27 |

(* excluding one sample which returned a grade of 819g/tAu)

The summary above shows that the re-sampled results return a slightly higher mean grade for gold, silver and copper when compared to the original analysis. The coefficient of variation is also reasonably low considering factors such as the small size of the (¼-core) samples, the relatively high gold nugget-effect present in this deposit and the relatively small suite of sample which make up this re-sampling program.

Overall, it is difficult to derive any conclusions from so few samples other than it shows that there is gold, silver and copper present in the general grade ranges shown in the original database.

A series of five diamond core holes were drilled in the central area of the NW Zone in order to provide some degree of comparison with the existing Gulf drilling results. One of these five holes encountered problems close to the collar and was abandoned. The location of these drill holes is shown in Figure 18-1. None of these holes is considered a true "twin" of the Gulf-vintage holes but the results showed that the location of the mineralized intervals and the grades encountered were similar to those present in the surrounding Gulf holes. The results of this "comparison" drilling program is described in more detail in Section 18.

## 15.0 Adjacent Properties

Figure 4-2 shows the location of the claims which comprise the Gulf Option and the Roca Option. The areas to the north, outlined in light dashed boundaries, are also controlled by Romios. There are no known mineral occurrences within this staked area

At the time Gulf carried out the drilling program on the NW Zone exploration for potential extensions of the zone was limited due to the fact that the northern boundary of the Gulf property was within one hundred and fifty meters of the most northerly drill holes completed by Gulf.

During the late 1980's the ground covering the projected strike extension of the NW Zone was controlled by Jazzman Resources Ltd. According to Montgomery, Toduruk and Ikona 1991, grab samples of altered and mineralized limestone collected near the south claim boundary (of the jazzman property) along the projected strike of the NW Zone returned values up to 0.379 oz/ton gold. Drilling near the south claim boundary confirmed the continuation to the northeast onto the Jazzman claims of the stratigraphy hosting the NW Zone mineralization. The best mineralization from drilling was encountered in DDH 90-02 with several 1.0 meter intervals returning anomalous Au values >100 ppb including values of 0.332 oz/ton, 0.136 oz/ton, and 0.118 oz/ton. Higher gold values appear to be associated with pyrite mineralization and silica alteration within a wider zone of ferrocarbonate alteration and dolomitization. Based on these results, Montgomery, Toduruk and Ikona 1991, concluded that continued drilling and evaluation of this area was warranted. There is no published record of any subsequent follow-up work on the former Jazzman claim area.

## 16.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing is known to have been carried out on the NW Zone.

# 17.0 Mineral Resource Estimates

## 17.1 Introduction

The mineral resource estimates for the McLymont Lake deposit were prepared by Robert Sim P.Geo. Estimations are made from 3-dimensional block models based on geostatistical applications using commercial mine planning software (MineSight®). The project limits area based in the UTM coordinate system using a nominal block size of 5x5x5m. Cross sectional information in the appendices of this report is presented using a local rotated grid (RG) system of vertical planes oriented at an azimuth of 300 degrees, spaced at 20m intervals (Fig 17-1). Although drilling occurs at a variety of orientations, as evident in the figure below, the majority of the holes have been drilled sub-parallel to the RG sections.

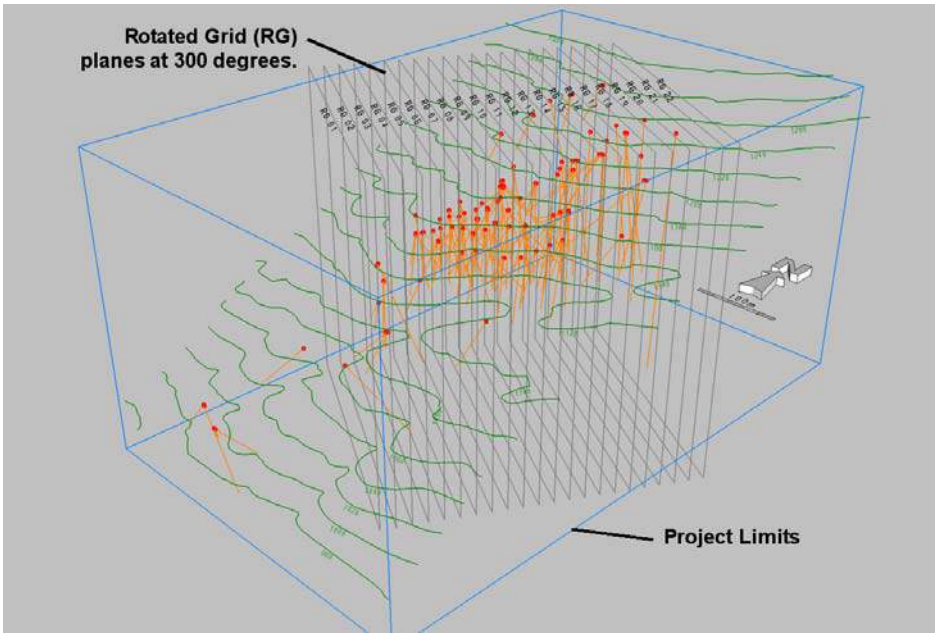



Figure 17-1: Isometric View with Topo Contours, DH trace and Rotated Grid Planes

Grade (assay) and geologic information is derived from work conducted by Gulf International Minerals dating back to the mid-late 1980's. The historic method of recording geologic information in this database does not allow for the segregation and interpretation of unique domains based on such features as lithologic domains, alteration facies or mineral zonation assemblages. As a result, there has been no interpreted geologic model developed, a process which typically forms the foundation of the development of a grade resource model. Alternatively, a grade shell approach has been taken in order to provide the required constraints during block grade interpolation.

The resource estimate has been generated from drill hole sample assay results for gold, silver and copper. Individual domains, reflecting distinct zones or types of mineralization, have been outlined and individual interpolation characteristics have been defined based on the geostatistical analysis of the data. The resources have been classified by their proximity to the sample locations and are reported, as required by NI43-101, according to the CIM standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves.

Resource modeling has been conducted using the commercial mine design software system, MineSight® developed by Mintec, Inc. This report includes estimates for mineral resources. There are no mineral reserves prepared or reported.

### 17.2 Geologic Model, Domains and Coding

As per G. Ray (April 2006), the NW Zone appears to comprise a number of pyritic mantos, chimneys and irregular ore-bodies that have structural and stratigraphic-lithologic controls. The system shows signs of highly oxidized hydrothermal fluids which indicate that the mineralization is related to a proximal igneous event. There is a north-plunging, higher-grade, core of mineralization surrounded by a low-grade halo which indicates there are two distinct styles of mineralizing events – a higher temperature mantos/skarn core surrounded by a more typical disseminated porphyry style of mineralization.

Unfortunately, the current state of the drill hole geologic database (described in section 17.3) does not allow for the separation of individual lithologic, alteration or mineral zone domains and, as a result, a traditional geologic model cannot be developed. This is often an important requirement in the development of a quality resource model and it is recommended that the drill core stored at the camp be relogged in order to bring some order and consistency to the database.

In the absence of geologic data, a probability shell approach has been implemented in an attempt to provide the ability to segregate the samples within the various mineralizing events. Probability shells have been developed based on the distribution both gold and copper in the deposit. (Composited) Drill hole samples above a cut-off limit of 1gptAu are tagged with and indicator flag of one (AUIND=1) and samples with grade less than 1gptAu are assigned a value of zero (AUIND=0). Similarly, copper samples above 0.5%Cu are assigned an indicator of one (CUIND=1) and samples below 0.5%Cu are assigned a value of zero (CUIND=0). Variograms are then produced using the assigned indicator values and indicator probabilities are then estimated throughout the block model using Ordinary Kriging (OK). This step assigns a probability estimate ranging between 0 and 1 - blocks with values approaching one (1) have a greater chance of containing grades above the cut-off limit. The resulting probability values in the blocks are contoured and the results are visually compared to the drill hole data. The 40% probability shell for gold produces the best envelope about samples above 1gptAu. The 25% probability shell for copper appears to be the best fit about samples >0.5%Cu. The gold and copper probability shells are shown in Figure 17-2. Note that both elements form a zone which plunges gently to the NNE (approximate azimuth 25 degrees, dip –15 degrees).

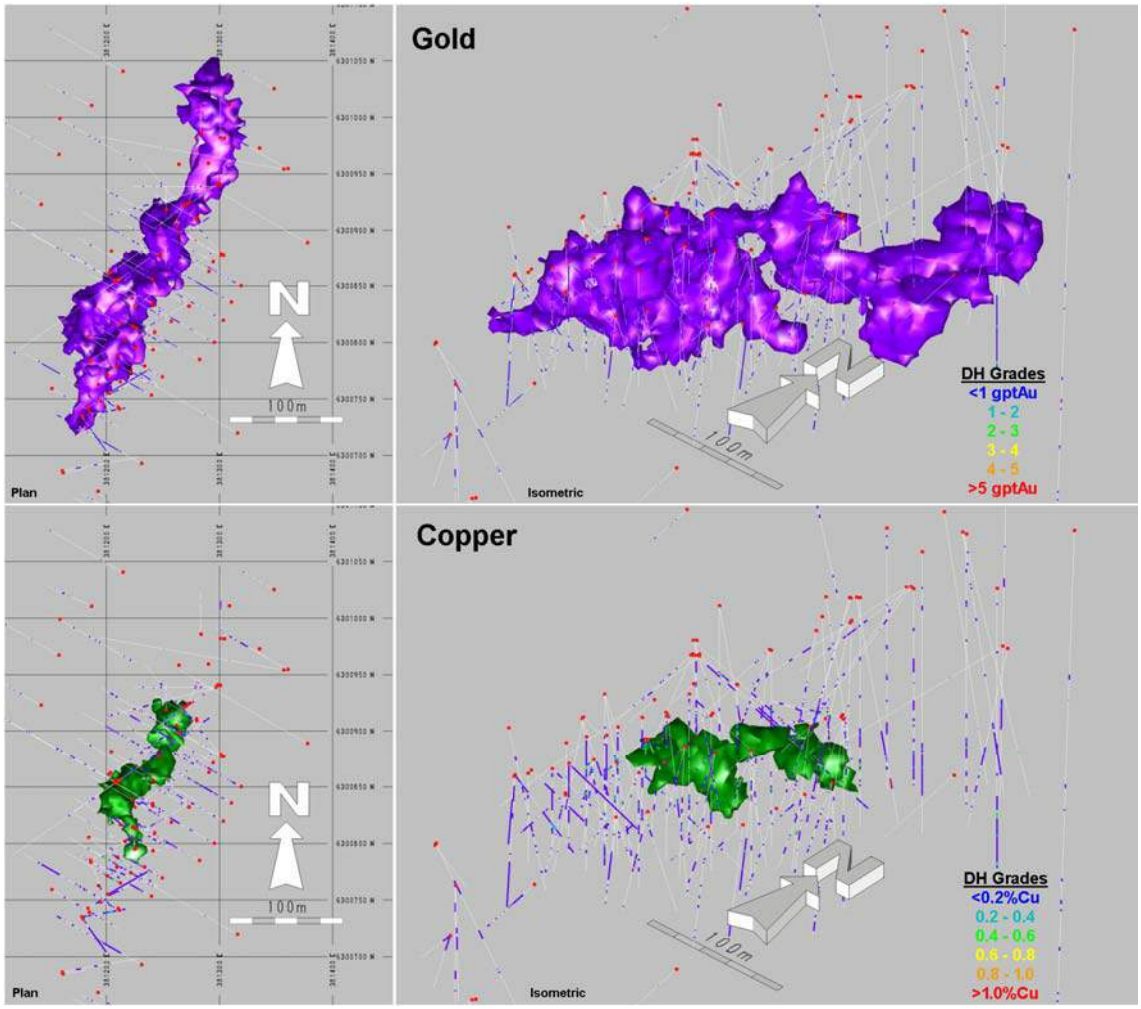


Figure 17-2: Gold and Copper Probability Shells

Drill hole samples are tagged with respect to their location inside/outside of the grade shells for further statistical evaluation as described below.

## 17.3 Available Data

The drilling database contains a total of 180 drill holes of which 154 are proximal to the McLymont deposit and influence the development of the resource block model (the other 26 holes test surrounding targets and are considered too distant to affect the grade of the McLymont deposit). All statistics presented in this report have been derived from the 154 drill holes in the vicinity of the McLymont deposit. The location of all the drill holes in the database are shown in Figure 17-2.

The drill hole database includes all drilling information available as of July 7, 2006. Romios completed four "confirmation" drill holes in the North West zone during the summer of 2006, essentially designed to validate the presence of the zone with modern drill holes. The results of these four drill holes have not been included in this resource estimation but have been described in Section 18 of this report.

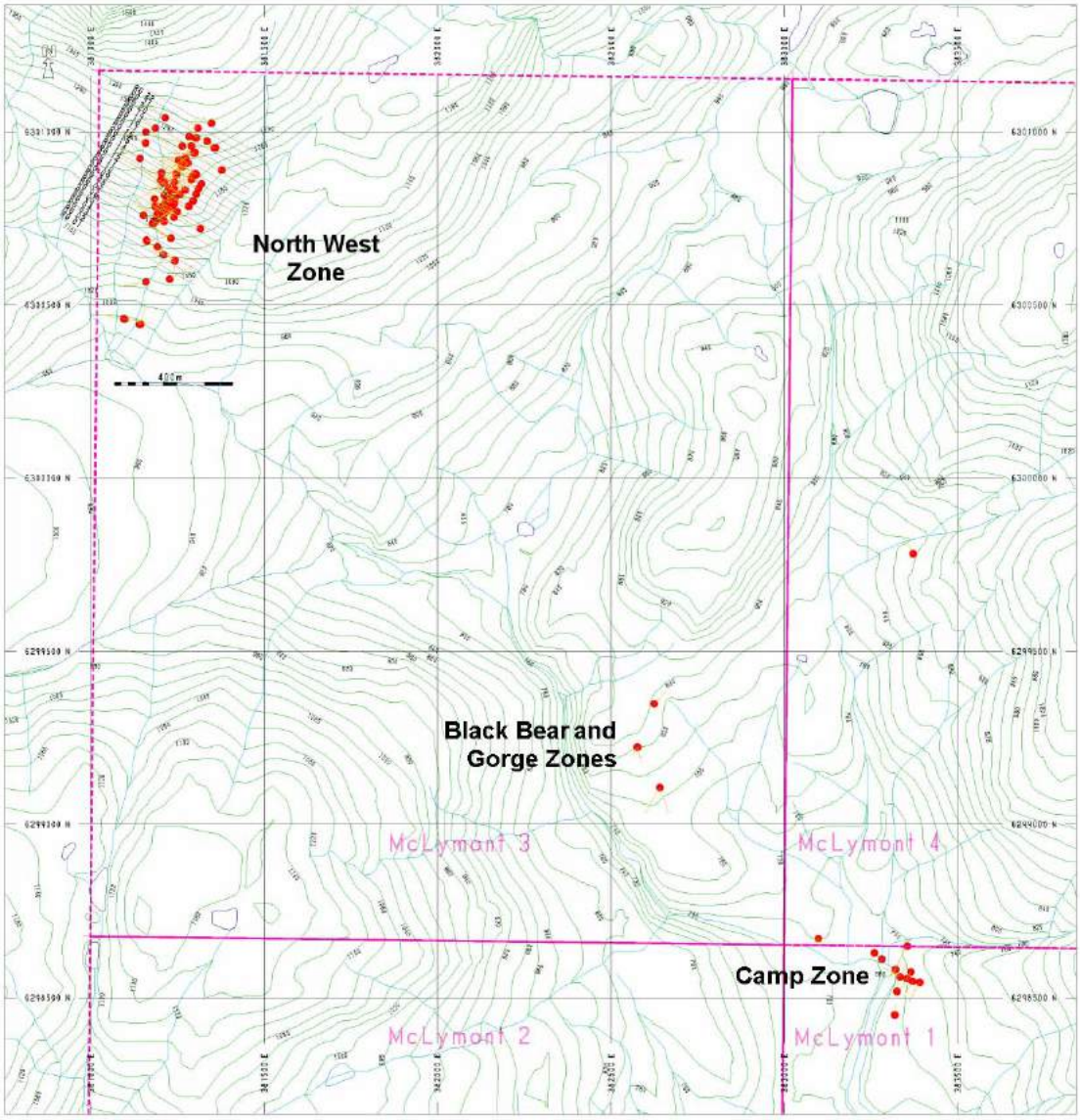



Figure 17-3: Drill Hole Plan

The database was originally provided to Romios by Gulf International Minerals Inc in June 2004. This database initially underwent inspection and validation by independent consultants (Victor A. Jaramillo, M Sc. A. 1991 and Derry, Michener, Booth & Wahl, 1989). During the spring of 2006 and under the direction of Garth Kirkham, the database was recreated from the original assay certificates. During this process, all measurements have been standardized to the metric system (a portion of the original drilling was recorded in imperial units and the analysis for gold was done in ounces per ton).

During the field season of 2005, Romios re-sampled portions of some of the existing drill holes stored on the property. The results of this re-sampling program allowed for some checks of the existing analysis (as described in Section 14 or this report) but also allowed for the addition of some copper analysis which were omitted when the original samples were run.

The 154 holes drilled in the area of the NW Zone total 16,991.5m of drilling from which about 20% has been analyzed for gold, copper and silver (not all intervals have been tested for all elements). It appears that only

select intervals were sampled and analyzed based on visual criteria designated by the geologist logging the core. A visual More extensive sampling of the drill core may result in analyzed Individual sample intervals range from a minimum of 0.09m to a maximum of 15.1m with a mean of 1.08m. The basic drill hole sample statistics are summarized in table 17.1

Table 17.1: Basic Drill Hole Sampling Statistics of NW Zone Drilling

| *Element* | *# samples* | *Total length of samples* | *min* | *Max* | *Mean* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 3131 | 3382.49m | 0 | 903.99 | 2.07gptAu |
| Copper | 3048 | 3279.54m | 0 | 8.22 | 0.115%Cu |
| Silver | 2593 | 2755.89m | 0 | 359.3 | 3.4gptAg |

The distribution of drill holes in the vicinity of the NW Zone are shown in plan in Figure 17-4.

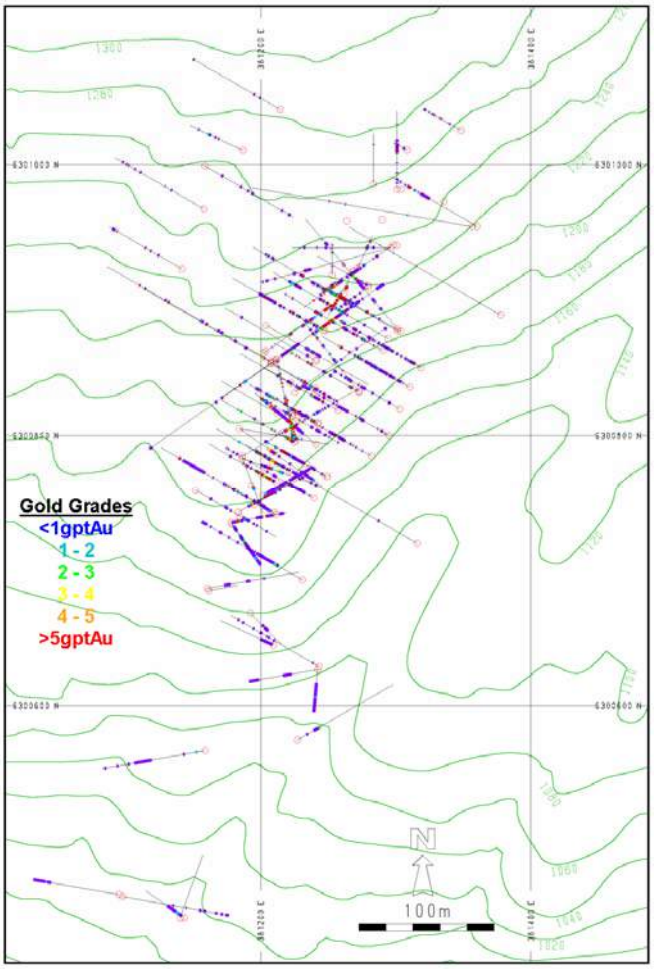



Figure 17-4: Drill Hole Plan North West Zone

A three-dimensional surface has been generated from topographic contour data with lines on 5mV intervals. There appears to be an approximate 10m discrepancy between the contour topo data and the drill hole collar locations (i.e. the DH collars occur consistently 10mV below the contoured topo surface). Due to the probability shell approach in the development of the resource model, this discrepancy will not significantly affect the global resource estimation but it is recommended that the source of this error be identified and corrected.

## 17.4 Compositing

Compositing of drill hole samples is carried out in order to standardize the database for further statistical evaluation. This step eliminates any effect related to the sample length which may exist in the data.

The length of samples in the database is variable with a mean of slightly over 1m (1.08m). It is beneficial to select a composite length which is similar to the original sample interval in order to retain the original characteristics of the underlying data. The generation of longer composites can result in some degree of smoothing which could mask some of the features of the data. Samples have been composited to constant lengths of 1m.

Drill hole composites are length-weighted and have been generated "down-the-hole" meaning that composites begin at the top of each hole and are generated at 1m intervals down the length of the hole.

Several holes were randomly selected and the composited values were checked for accuracy. No errors were found.

The final step in the preparation of the drill hole data is to "spear" the composited sample intervals with the grade shell domains. This involves the selection of intervals which occur either inside or outside of the gold and copper grade shell envelopes and the assignment of domain codes.

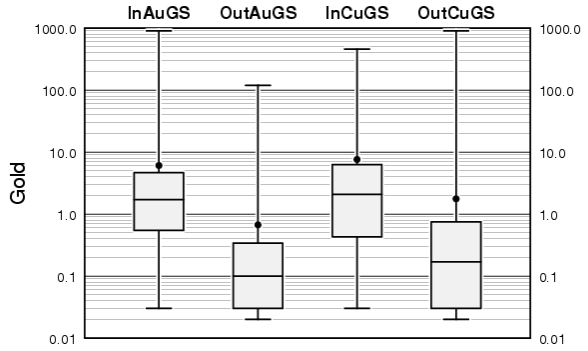
## 17.5 Exploratory Data Analysis

Exploratory date analysis (EDA) involves the statistical evaluation of the database in order to quantify the characteristics of the data. One of the main purposes of this exercise is to determine if there is evidence of spatial distinctions in grade which may require the separation and isolation of domains during interpolation. The application of separate domains prevents unwanted mixing of data during interpolation and the resulting grade model will better reflect the unique properties of the deposit. However, applying domain boundaries in areas where the data is not statistically unique may impose a bias in the distribution of grades in the model.

A domain boundary, which segregates the data during interpolation, is typically applied if the average grade in one domain is significantly different from that of another domain. A boundary may also be applied where there is evidence that there is a significant change in the grade distribution across the contact.

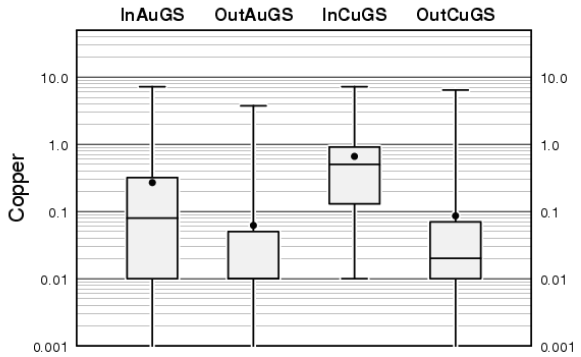
### 17.5.1 Basic statistics by Domain

A series of boxplots were generated for the gold, copper and silver distributions both inside and outside of both the gold and copper grade shells. The results are shown in Figures 17-5, 17-6 and 17-7.



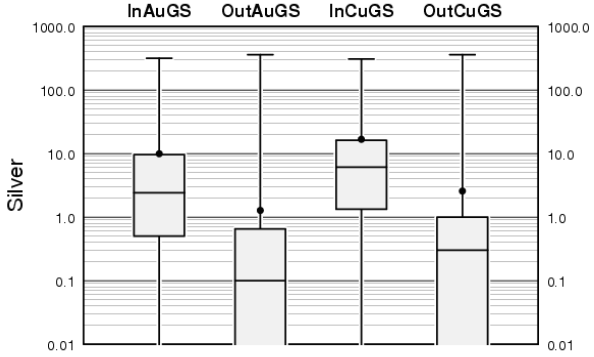

| | InAuGS | OutAuGS | InCuGS | OutCuGS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of data | 1085 | 3155 | 212 | 4028 | Number of data |
| Mean | 6.071 | 0.669 | 7.588 | 1.76 | Mean |
| Variance | 1061.79 | 15.157 | 1064.1 | 246.024 | Variance |
| Skewness | 22.052 | 20.277 | 12.43 | 48.313 | Skewness |
| Coef of Variation | 5.367 | 5.816 | 4.299 | 8.911 | Coef of Variation |
| Maximum | 903.99 | 119.14 | 456.45 | 903.99 | Maximum |
| Upper quartile | 4.642 | 0.34 | 6.29 | 0.75 | Upper quartile |
| Median | 1.71 | 0.1 | 2.075 | 0.17 | Median |
| Lower quartile | 0.545 | 0.03 | 0.43 | 0.03 | Lower quartile |
| Minimum | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.02 | Minimum |

Figure 17-5: Boxplot of Gold Grades In/Out of Probability Shells




| | InAuGS | OutAuGS | InCuGS | OutCuGS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of data | 1050 | 3066 | 206 | 3910 | Number of data |
| Mean | 0.269 | 0.062 | 0.66 | 0.086 | Mean |
| Variance | 0.279 | 0.028 | 0.655 | 0.054 | Variance |
| Skewness | 5.741 | 10.603 | 3.448 | 11.153 | Skewness |
| Coef of Variation | 1.963 | 2.677 | 1.227 | 2.698 | Coef of Variation |
| Maximum | 7.2 | 3.75 | 7.2 | 6.41 | Maximum |
| Upper quartile | 0.32 | 0.05 | 0.91 | 0.07 | Upper quartile |
| Median | 0.08 | 0.01 | 0.5 | 0.02 | Median |
| Lower quartile | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.13 | 0.01 | Lower quartile |
| Minimum | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.01 | 0.0 | Minimum |

Figure 17-6: Boxplot of Copper Grade In/Out of Probability Shells




| | InAuGS | OutAuGS | InCuGS | OutCuGS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of data | 845 | 2640 | 197 | 3288 | Number of data |
| Mean | 9.908 | 1.272 | 16.718 | 2.566 | Mean |
| Variance | 610.932 | 97.287 | 1173.14 | 168.028 | Variance |
| Skewness | 6.909 | 26.036 | 4.993 | 16.047 | Skewness |
| Coef of Variation | 2.495 | 7.753 | 2.049 | 5.051 | Coef of Variation |
| Maximum | 315.0 | 359.3 | 307.4 | 359.3 | Maximum |
| Upper quartile | 9.625 | 0.65 | 16.1 | 1.0 | Upper quartile |
| Median | 2.4 | 0.1 | 6.1 | 0.3 | Median |
| Lower quartile | 0.5 | 0.0 | 1.325 | 0.0 | Lower quartile |
| Minimum | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | Minimum |

Figure 17-7: Boxplot of Silver Grades In/Out of Gold Probability Shell

The results above show a distinct grade difference in all three metals in both the gold and copper grade shells. Note that the very limited size of the copper grade shell contains only about 5% of the sample intervals.

### 17.5.2 Contact Profiles

The nature of grade trends between two domains is evaluated using the contact profile which graphically displays the average grades at increasing distances from the contact boundary. Contact profiles which show a marked difference in grade across a domain boundary, are an indication that the two data sets should be isolated during interpolation. Conversely, if there is a more gradual change in grade across a contact, the introduction of a "hard" boundary (i.e. segregation during interpolation) may result in much different trends in the grade model – in this case the change in grade between domains in the model is often more abrupt than

the trends seen in the raw data. Finally, a flat contact profile indicates no grade changes across the boundary. In the case of a flat profile, “hard” or “soft” domain boundaries will produce similar results in the model.

Contact profiles have been generated for both gold and silver across the gold grade shell boundary and for copper samples across the copper grade shell domain boundary. The results are shown below.

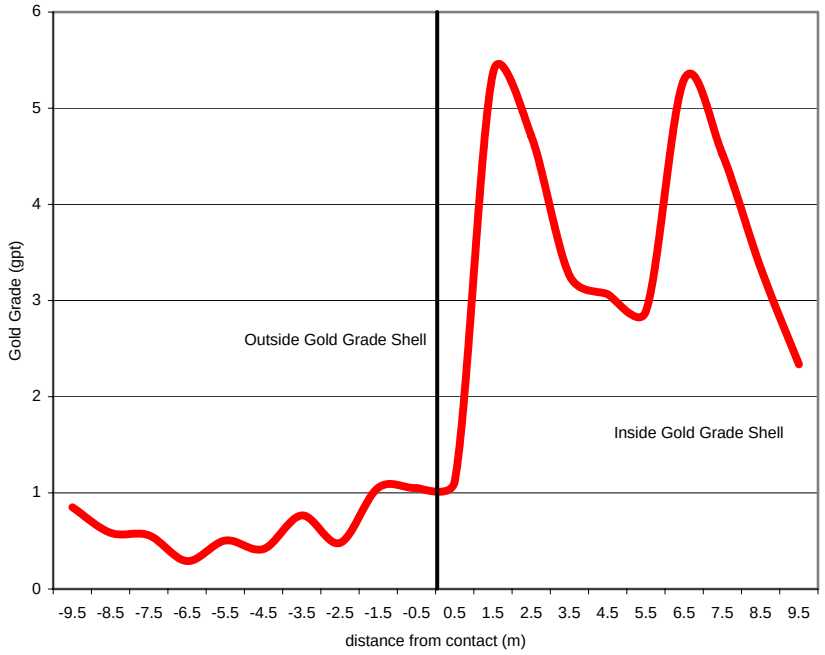



Figure 17-8: Contact Profile of Gold In/Out of Gold Probability Shell

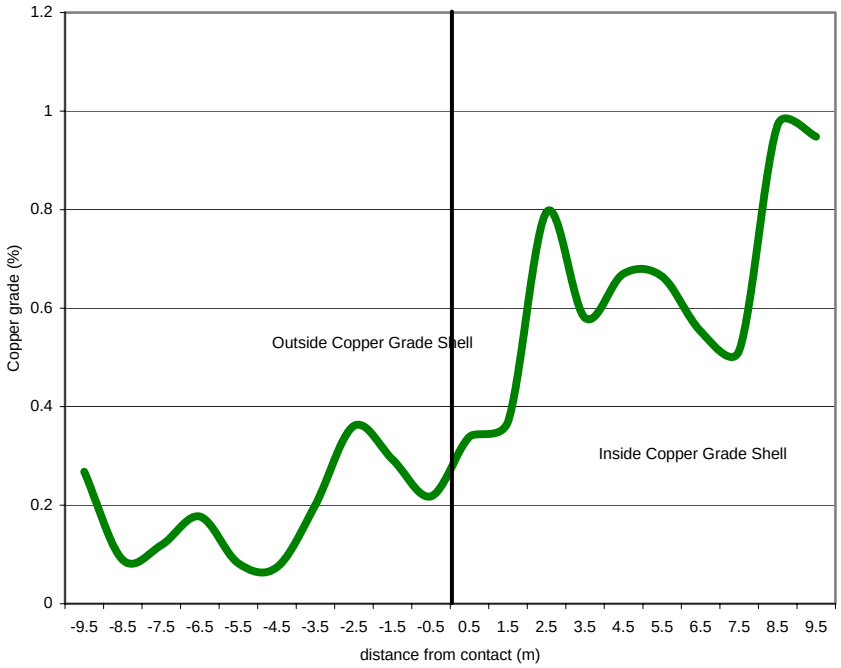



Figure 17-9: Contact Profile of Copper In/Out of Copper Probability Shell

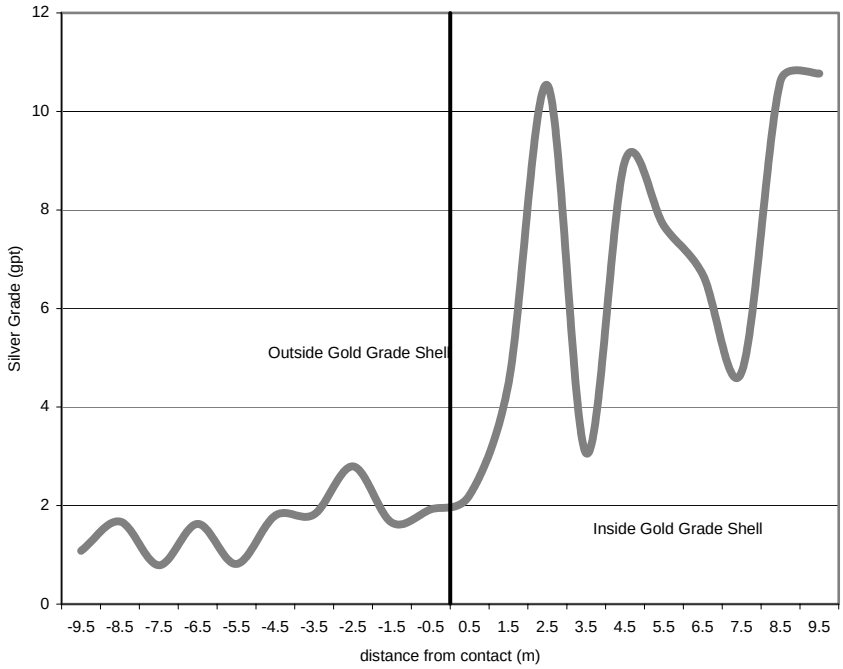



Figure 17-10: Contact Profile of Silver In/Out of Gold Probability Shell

There are relatively sharp changes in both gold and silver grades across the gold grade shell boundary. This is in contrast to the somewhat gradational change in copper grade across the copper grade shell boundary.

### 17.5.3 Histograms and Probability Plots

A series of histograms and probability plots have been generated for the gold, copper and silver, in and out of the grade shell domains. As expected, the results show differing populations based primarily on grade differences.

### 17.5.4 Conclusions and Modeling Implications

The results of the EDA show that the grade shells have been successful in isolating zones of higher-grade samples. The contrast between the gold and, to a lesser extent, silver grades in the gold grade shell verses the surrounding low-grade rocks are relatively well defined and support the idea that the higher-grades in the deposit may be the result of a separate mineralizing event. These results suggest the use of a distinct (hard) domain boundary during gold and silver grade interpolation in the block model.

There is a more gradational change in copper grade across the copper grade shell boundary. This result is related to the selection of the 25% probability envelope during the initial development of the copper grade shell domain – there is simply too much variability in sample grades. This feature, coupled with fact that the domain is very limited in size, indicate that the copper grade shell should be ignored during copper grade interpolation.

The various domains applications utilized during modeling are summarized in table 17-2.

Table 17-2: **Summary of Modeling Domains**

| *Element* | *Domain* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|
| Gold | 1) Inside AuGS<br>2) Outside AuGS | Hard boundary used between gold grade shell domain. |
| Copper | None | No grade shell domain used during interpolation. |
| Silver | 1) Inside AuGS | Hard boundary used between gold grade shell domain. |

| | |
|---|---|
| | 2) Outside AuGS |

### 17.6 Bulk Density Data

The historical value of 3.24t/m3 has been retained for this resource estimate. A total of 7 core samples were selected for bulk density measurements which range from 3.24 to 4.43t/m3 with a mean of 3.87t/m3. A conservative approach, selecting the minimum measured value for SG, has been used for reporting purposes.

There appears to be a correlation between the sulphide content in the rocks and the gold grade. Therefore, this density value may be globally representative however, the sulphide content is quite variable and additional testing for bulk density is recommended.

### 17.6 Evaluation of Outlier Grades

Histograms and probability plots were reviewed in order to identify the existence of anomalous outlier grades in the composite database. In addition, a decile analysis of the data was also conducted in order to quantify the distribution of contained metal with respect to the sample density. If the top-decile of the database contains more than 40% of the contained metal, or there is more than twice the contained metal than the previous ($9^{th}$) decile, then some form of top-cutting may be required and the data must then be evaluated on a finer (percentile) scale. At the percentile level, if there is >10% of the contained metal in a single percentile bin, or there is more than twice the contained metal than the previous bin, then some form of top-cutting may be required (or additional sampling in the high-grade areas may be required). The proportion of metal by decile/percentile in the high-grade ranges for gold, copper and silver is summarized in Table 17-3.

Table 17.3: **Proportion of Contained Metal in Top Decile/Percentile**

| *Element* | *Decile/Percentile* | *% Metal* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold Inside AuGS | 9th | 12.7 | Max value of 903.99gptAu. Top cut 11 samples to 60gptAu. |
| | 10th | 65.0 | |
| | $99^{th}$ | 7.6 | |
| | $100^{th}$ | 32.9 | |
| Gold Outside AuGS | 9th | 9.8 | Max value of 119.14gptAu. Top cut 21 samples to 15gptAu |
| | 10th | 75.3 | |
| | $99^{th}$ | 11.3 | |
| | $100^{th}$ | 40.6 | |
| Copper | 9th | 18.9 | Max value 7.2%Cu. Top cut 10 samples to 3%Cu. |
| | 10th | 64.4 | |
| | $99^{th}$ | 9.0 | |
| | $100^{th}$ | 21.3 | |
| Silver Inside AuGS | 9th | 16.2 | Max value 315.0gptAg. Top cut 23 samples to 60gptAg. |
| | 10th | 61.9 | |
| | $99^{th}$ | 10.6 | |
| | $100^{th}$ | 19.0 | |
| Silver Outside AuGS | $9^{th}$ | 10.0 | Max value 359.3gptAg. Top cut 14 samples to 20gptAg. |
| | $10^{th}$ | 78.9 | |
| | $99^{th}$ | 9.9 | |
| | 100th | 41.3 | |

### 17.7 Variography

The degree of spatial variability in a mineral deposit depends on both the distance and direction between points of comparison. Typically, the variability between samples increases as the distance between samples also increases. If the degree of variability is related to the direction of comparison, then the deposit is said to exhibit anisotropic tendencies which can be summarized with the search ellipse. The semi-variogram is a common function used to measure the spatial variability within a deposit.

The components of the variogram include the nugget, the sill and the range. Often samples compared over very short distances (even samples compared from the same location) show some degree of variability. As a result, the curve of the variogram often begins at some point on the y-axis above the origin – this point is called the "nugget". The nugget is a measure of not only the natural variability of the data over very short distances but also a measure of the variability which can be introduced due to errors during sample collection, preparation and assaying.

The amount of variability between samples typically increases as the distance between the samples becomes greater. Eventually, the degree of variability between samples reaches a constant, maximum value. This is called the "sill" and the distance between samples at which this occurs is referred to as the "range".

The spatial evaluation of the data in this report has been conducted using a correlogram rather than the traditional variogram. The correlogram is normalized to the variance of the data and is less sensitive to outlier values, generally giving better results.

Variograms were generated using the commercial software package Sage 2001© developed by Isaacs & Co. Multidirectional variograms were generated for gold, copper and silver in each of the interpolation domains as listed in Table 17-2. The results are summarized in Table 17-4.

**Table 17.4: Variogram Parameters**

| | | | | *1st Structure* | | | *2nd Structure* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Domain** | **Nugget** | **S1** | **S2** | **Range (m)** | **AZ** | **Dip** | **Range (m)** | **AZ** | **Dip** |
| Gold Inside AuGS | 0.682 | 0.268 | 0.05 | 23 | 357 | -43 | 428 | 107 | 62 |
| | | | | 8 | 36 | 40 | 88 | 24 | -4 |
| | | | | 4 | 108 | -21 | 4 | 117 | -27 |
| Gold Outside AuGS | 0.755 | 0.097 | 0.148 | 32 | 292 | -64 | 138 | 216 | 41 |
| | | | | 9 | 188 | -6 | 15 | 105 | 23 |
| | | | | 6 | 275 | 25 | 10 | 354 | 40 |
| Copper | 0.736 | 0.189 | 0.074 | 40 | 259 | 31 | 151 | 202 | 0 |
| | | | | 32 | 342 | -12 | 32 | 292 | 1 |
| | | | | 5 | 234 | -56 | 4 | 140 | 89 |
| Silver Inside AuGS | 0.492 | 0.460 | 0.048 | 70 | 151 | 14 | 245 | 225 | 2 |
| | | | | 11 | 325 | 76 | 82 | 133 | 28 |
| | | | | 3 | 61 | 1 | 19 | 139 | -62 |
| Silver Outside AuGS | 0.503 | 0.396 | 0.102 | 22 | 126 | -19 | 601 | 47 | 7 |
| | | | | 21 | 106 | 70 | 264 | 142 | 41 |
| | | | | 5 | 34 | -6 | 46 | 309 | 48 |

(Correlograms conducted on 1m DH composite data. All models spherical)

### 17.8 Model Setup and Limits

A block model was initialized in MineSight® the dimensions defined in Table 17-5. The selection of a nominal block size measuring 5x5x5m is considered appropriate with respect to the current drill hole spacing as well as the selective mining unit (SMU) size typical of an operation of this type and scale. The extent of the block model in relation to the various domains is shown in Figure 17-11.

Table 17.5: **Block Model Limits**

| ***Direction*** | ***Minimum*** | ***Maximum*** | ***Block size (m)*** | ***# Blocks*** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **East** | 381000 | 381400 | 5 | 80 |
| **North** | 6300400 | 6301200 | 5 | 160 |
| **Elevation** | 900 | 1300 | 5 | 80 |

(Model is not rotated)

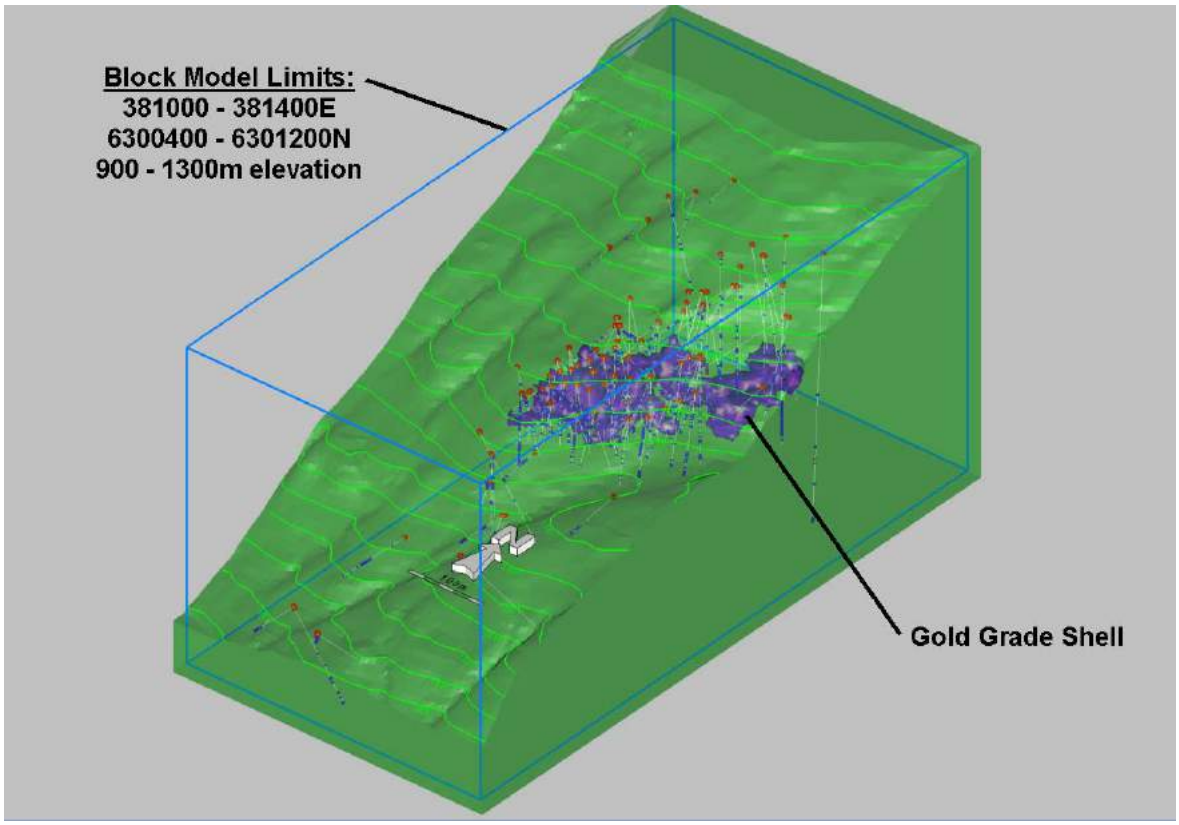


Figure 17-11: Block Model Limits in Relation to Surface Topo and Gold Grade Shell

Blocks in the model have been coded using the 3-dimensional gold probability shell solid on a majority basis. Blocks which are >50% inside the gold probability shell envelope are coded with a specific tag (AUZNE=2 for inside the AuGS and AUZNE=1 for blocks outside the AuGS). These are used for domain code matching with the drill hole composites during grade interpolations.

The proportion of blocks which occur below the topographic surface is also generated and stored within the model as individual percentage items. These values are utilized as a weighting factor in determining the in-situ resources for the deposit.

### 17.9 Interpolation Parameters

The block model grade interpolation, by ordinary kriging (OK), was conducted using the various domain-code matching limitations as defined in Table 17-2. The results of the OK estimations for gold, copper and silver were tuned to produce an acceptable comparison with the NN distribution displayed in a series of swath plots (described in section 17.10.2).

The NW Zone OK model has been generated with a relatively limited number samples in order to match the results of the NN drift analysis. This approach reduces the amount of smoothing (averaging) in the model and, while there may be some uncertainty on a localized scale, this approach produces reliable estimations of the recoverable grade and tonnage for the overall deposit.

The interpolation parameters are summarized in Table 17-6. Note that all interpolation runs have been made using a 100x50x50m search ellipse with the long axis oriented at an azimuth of 25 degrees and a dip of –15 degrees.

The NN grade estimates have been generated using a 5m drill hole composite file. This unique file matches the block size in the model and ensures that all of the sample data is represented in the NN model.

Table 17.6: **Interpolation Parameters by Domain for OK Model**

| **Element / Domain** | ***# Composites*** | | | ***Other*** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Min/block** | **Max/block** | **Max/hole** | |
| Gold Inside AuGS | 6 | 15 | 5 | Max 5/Octant. Samples >5gptAu limited to max distance of 10m. |
| Gold Outside AuGS | 6 | 15 | 5 | Max 5/Octant. |
| Copper | 6 | 15 | 5 | Max 5/Octant. Samples >0.5%Cu limited to max distance of 30m. |
| Silver Inside AuGS | 6 | 15 | 5 | Max 5/Octant. Samples >10gptAg limited to max distance of 10m. |
| Silver Ouside AuGS | 6 | 15 | 5 | Max 5/Octant |

For comparison purposes, an inverse distance weighted (IDW) model has also been produced. The parameters used to develop the IDW model are summarized in table 17-7.

Table 17.7: **Interpolation Parameters by Domain for IDW Model**

| **Element / Domain** | ***# Composites*** | | | ***Other*** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Min/block** | **Max/block** | **Max/hole** | |
| Gold Inside AuGS | 8 | 28 | 7 | Max 7/Octant. Samples >5gptAu limited to max distance of 20m. |
| Gold Outside AuGS | 6 | 15 | 5 | Max 5/Octant. |
| Copper | 6 | 15 | 5 | Max 5/Octant. Samples >0.5%Cu limited to max distance of 30m. |
| Silver Inside AuGS | 8 | 28 | 7 | Max 7/Octant. Samples >10gptAg limited to max distance of 20m. |
| Silver Ouside AuGS | 6 | 10 | 5 | Max 5/Octant |

## 17.10 Validation

The results of the modeling process were validated through several applications. This includes a thorough visual review of the results, comparisons with other methods and grade distribution comparisons using swath plots.

### 17.10.1 Visual Inspection

Detailed visual inspection of the block model has been conducted in both section and plan to ensure the desired results following interpolation. This includes confirmation of the proper coding of blocks within the respective domains and below the topographic surface. The distribution of block grades were also compared relative to the drill hole samples in order to ensure the proper representation in the model. The effects of the hard-boundary limitations were also confirmed during this evaluation process.

### 17.10.2 Comparison of Interpolation Methods

As stated above, additional models have been generated using both the IDW and NN interpolation methods. These results are compared to the OK model estimates at a series of gold cutoff grades in the figures below. This comparison is limited to blocks within a maximum distance of 25m from a drill hole.

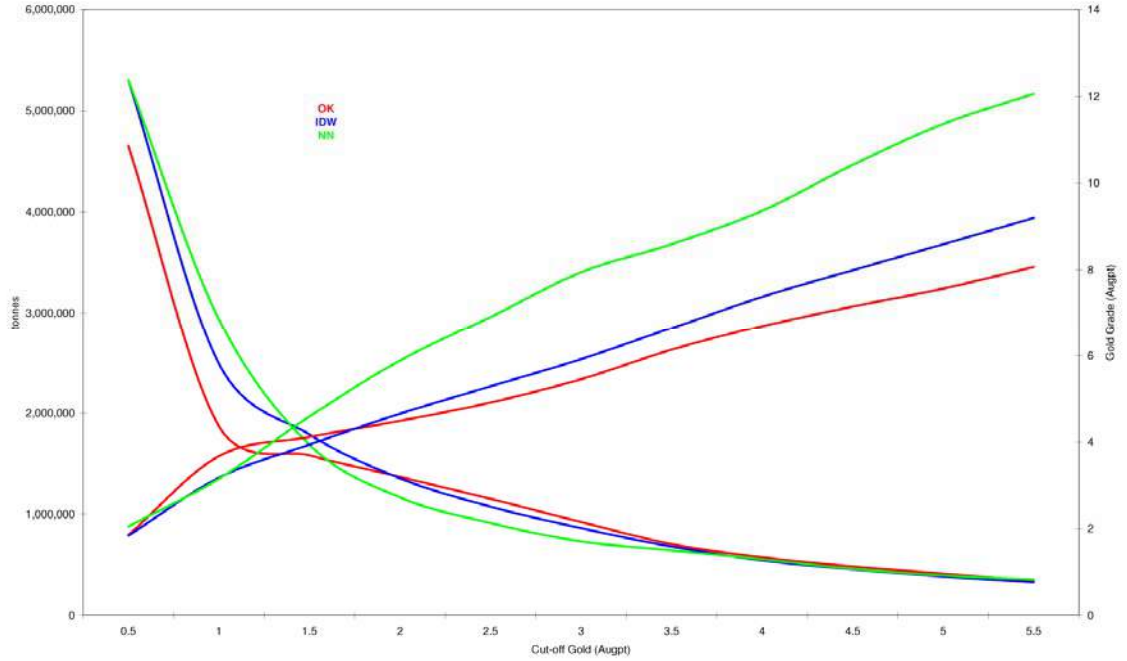



Figure 17-12: Grade/Tonnage Comparison of Models – Gold

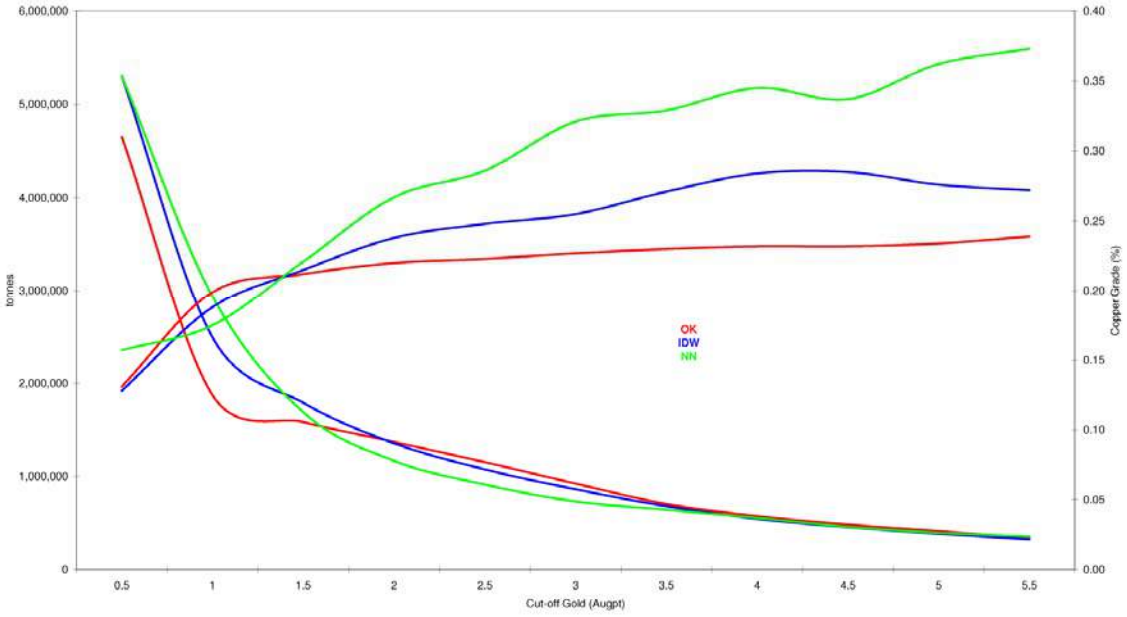



Figure 17-13: Grade/Tonnage Comparison of Models – Copper

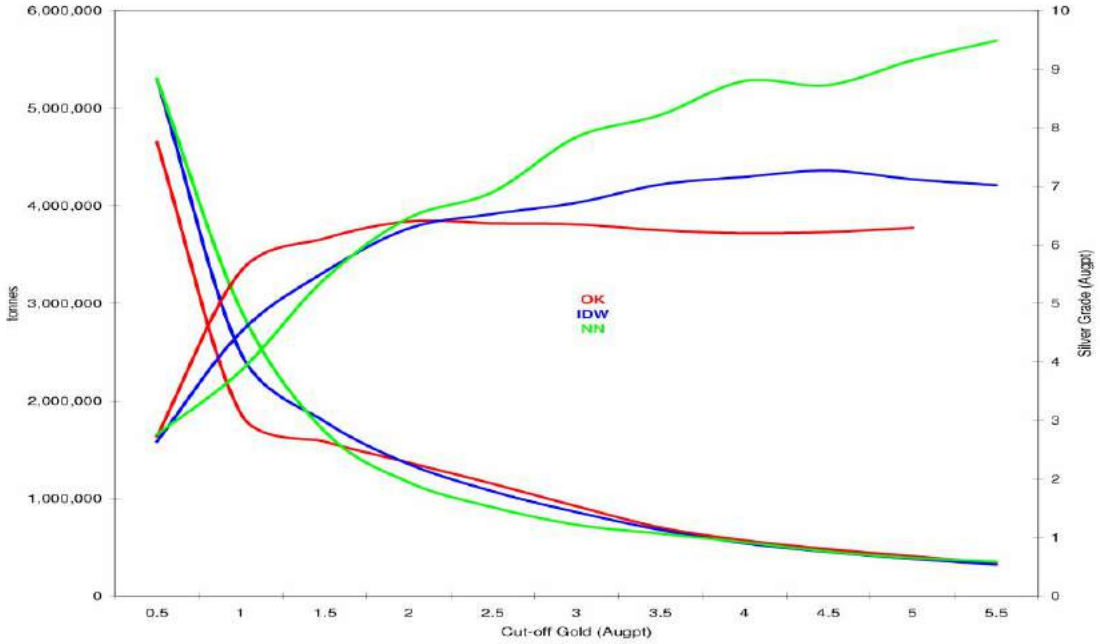


Figure 17-14: Grade/Tonnage Comparison of Models – Silver

The OK and IDW models compare reasonably well throughout the grade range. As is typical of NN estimates, they produce higher grades and lower tonnage at the higher cutoff limits.

### 17.10.3 Swath Plots (Drift Analysis)

A swath plot is a graphical display of the grade distribution derived from a series of bands, or swaths, generated in several directions through the deposit. Grade variations from the OK model are compared using the swath plot to the distribution derived from the declustered (NN) grade model.

On a local scale, the NN model does not provide reliable estimations of grade but, on a much large scale, it represents an unbiased estimation of the grade distribution based on the underlying data. Therefore, if the OK model is unbiased, the grade trends may show local fluctuations on a swath plot but, the overall trend should be similar to the NN distribution of grade.

Swath plots have been generated for the gold, copper and silver distributions in the model and are limited to blocks within the gold grade shell zone (since this zone contains the majority of the potentially economic resources). The north swath plots are presented below.

Overall there is good correlation between models. Deviations tend to occur for two reasons. First, reduced tonnage near the edges of the deposit tend to accentuate the differences in grade between models. Second, differences in grade become more apparent in the lower-grade areas – these typically are the flanks of the deposit where the density of drilling decreases.

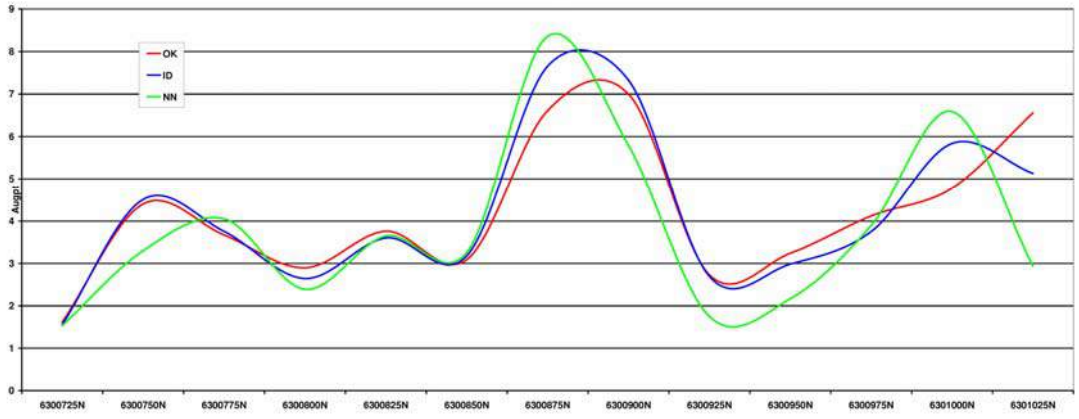



Figure 17-15: Swath Plot - Gold

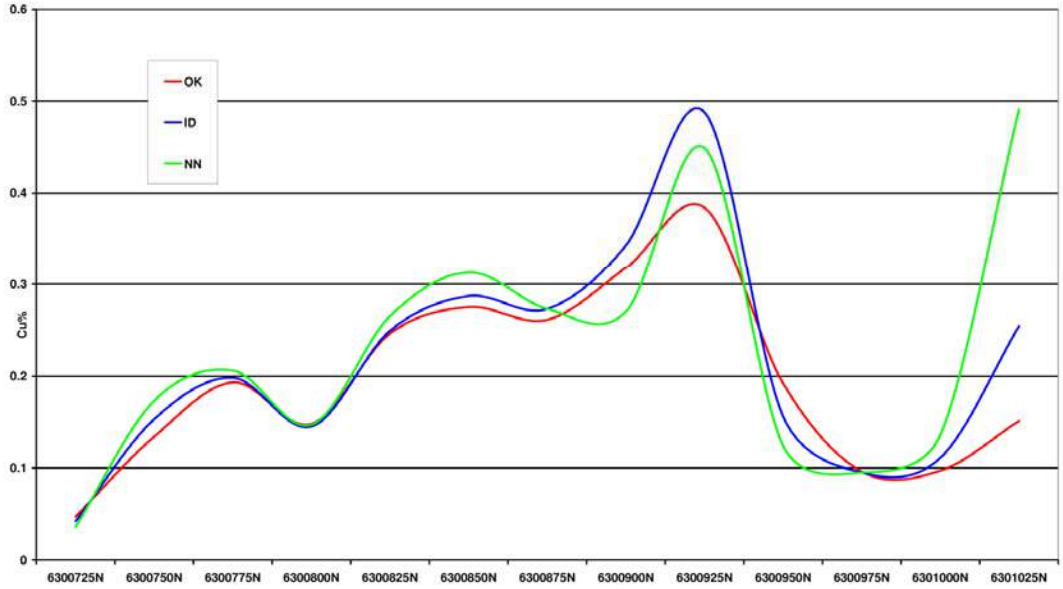



Figure 17-16: Swath Plot - Copper

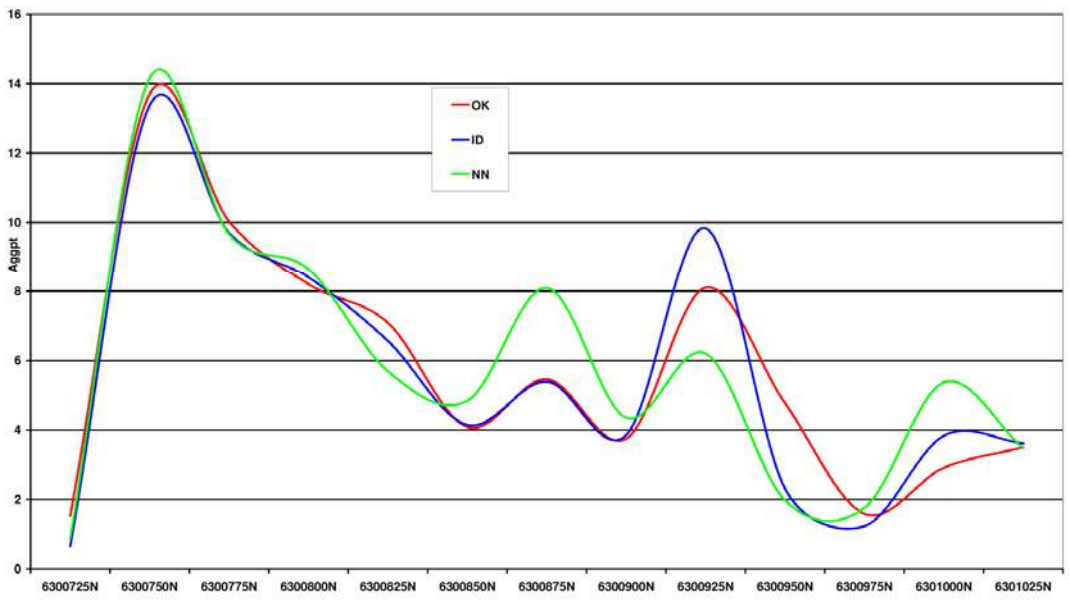



Figure 17-17: Swath Plot - Silver

## 17.11 Resource Classification

The current density of drilling on the NW Zone is considered relatively high, with much of the core of the deposit drilled on 15-35m spacing. Typically, this spatial distribution of sampling information would result in a relatively high-level mineral resource (Indicated plus some measured resources). However, the current lack of a sound underlying geologic database and geologic model, coupled with the absence of QA/QC on the analysis data, results in a decreased level of confidence in the overall resource. As a result, the complete resource has been classified as "inferred" at this current time.

## 17.12 Mineral Resources

Although the NW Zone is primarily a gold deposit, there is some minor contribution to the NSR anticipated from the copper and silver content. As a result, the mineral resources are tabulated based on a gold equivalent (AuEq) cut-off grade which is calculated based on the following assumptions.

Gold Price: US$485/oz (1 gramme Au = $15.59)
Copper Price: US$2.00/lb (1%Cu/tonne = $44.09)
Silver Price: US$8.50/oz (1 gramme Ag = $0.27)
(* There are no adjustments for mining or metallurgical recoveries)

AuEq%=Augpt + (Cu% x (Value of 1%Cu)/(Au Value in $/gmAu)) + (Aggpt x (Ag Value in $/gmAg)/(Au Value in $/gmAu))
AuEq% = Augpt + (Cu% x 44.09/15.59) + (Aggpt x 0.27/15.59)
AuEq% = Augpt + Cu% x 2.83 + Aggpt x 0.017

Based on assumptions derived from operations of similar type, scale and location, a "base case" economic cutoff grade of 2gptAu has been determined and is highlighted in the resource table.

The mineral resources have been limited to a maximum distance of 50m from a drill hole.

Table 17-8: **North West Zone Inferred Mineral Resource**

| AuEq (g/t) | ktonnes | AuEq (g/t) | Au (g/t) | Cu% | Ag (g/t) | kozAu | Mlbs Cu | kozAg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2,290 | 3.83 | 3.22 | 0.18 | 5.1 | 237 | 9.24 | 378 |
| 1.5 | 1,613 | 4.78 | 4.07 | 0.21 | 6.1 | 211 | 7.50 | 317 |
| **2** | **1,406** | **5.16** | **4.43** | **0.22** | **6.4** | **200** | **6.79** | **291** |
| 2.5 | 1,215 | 5.54 | 4.79 | 0.23 | 6.5 | 187 | 6.02 | 255 |
| 3 | 979 | 6.07 | 5.31 | 0.23 | 6.5 | 167 | 4.92 | 205 |
| 3.5 | 752 | 6.75 | 5.97 | 0.23 | 6.6 | 144 | 3.88 | 158 |
| 4 | 600 | 7.35 | 6.57 | 0.24 | 6.4 | 127 | 3.11 | 124 |
| 4.5 | 505 | 7.81 | 7.03 | 0.24 | 6.4 | 114 | 2.61 | 103 |

(In-situ undiluted mineral resources within a maximum distance of 50m from a drill hole)

## 18.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

As part of the 2006 exploration program Romios tested the NW Zone with five core holes from a common drill pad located in the central part of the deposit (Figure 18-1). The first hole, DDH06-06, encountered problems and was abandoned near the collar. Two of these drill holes, DDH06-07 and DDH06-08, were "confirmation" holes drilled parallel and approximately 4m from two Gulf Minerals International drill holes (90-02 and 90-05). Drill hole DDH06-09, tested the continuity between hole DDH06-07 and 08. The final hole, DDH06-10, tested the limits of the deposit on the eastern edge.

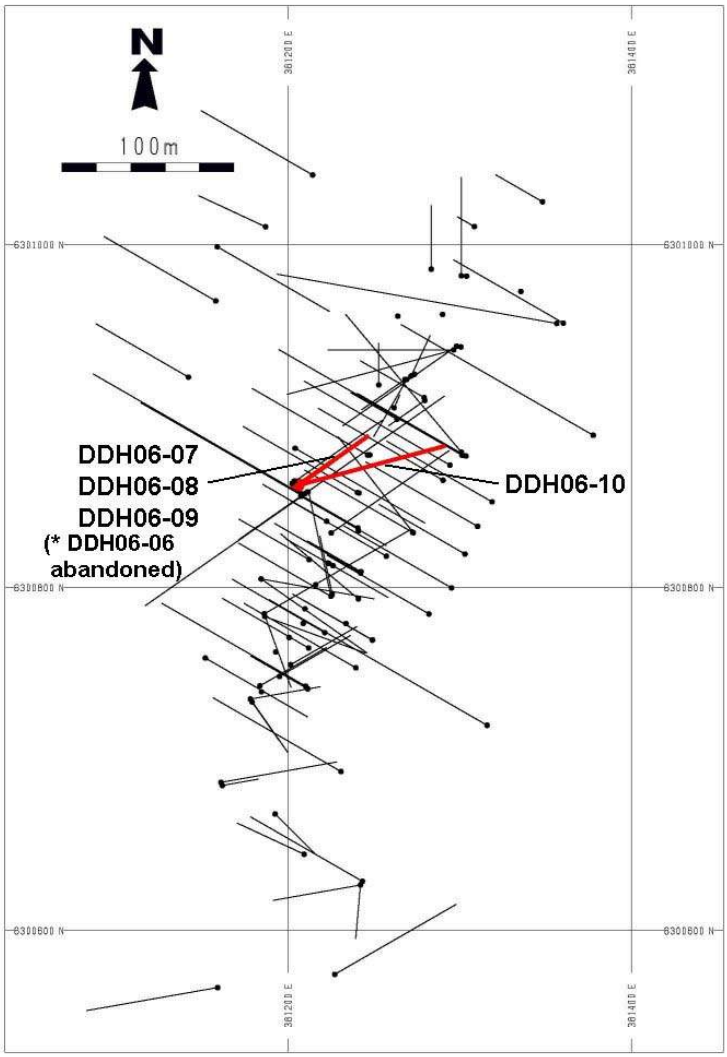



Figure 18-1: Plan Showing Romios 2006 Drill Hole Locations

Direct comparisons between holes DDH06-08 with 90-05 and DDH06-07 with 90-02 are difficult primarily due to the fact that Gulf did not continuously sample the complete length of the drill hole (only intervals which exhibited "visual" signs of mineralization were sampled). Similarly, the Romios holes often do not show discontinuous sample coverage, primarily due to drilling problems and localized lack of core recovery. It is the author's option that these "comparison" holes are not considered true "twins" because they are separated by approximately 4m and, due to the relatively high nugget exhibited in the variography, significant differences in grade can be expected over such short distances.

Drill hole DDH06-07 intersected a wide zone of gold-copper-silver mineralization from 55.56m to 67.77m (12.21 metres) averaging 11.54g/tAu, 1.23%Cu and 13.6g/tAg. Within this zone, a continuous interval of higher grade mineralization was encountered between 62.72m and 66.65 m contained a weighted average of 19.47 g/tAu, 2.64%Cu and 31.16 g/tAu. In addition, there are two separate mineralized sections higher in the hole; between 57.69m to 59.12m assaying 28.70 g/tAu, 0.39%Cu, 8.0 g/tAg and 60.80m to 61.25m assaying 31.10 g/tAu, 1.79%Cu, 13.1 g/tAg.

Holes DDH06-08 and DDH06-09 both have numerous intervals within the projected “ore” zone which have not been sampled due to drill recovery problems.

In hole DDH06-10, a wide zone of continuous gold, copper and silver mineralization was encountered from 34.24m to 57.32m averaging 1.69g/tAu, 0.24%Cu and 3.4g/tAg and containing individual sample values ranging up to 9.51g/tAu.

The results of the drilling completed on the NW Zone by Romios in 2006 has roughly verified the location, thickness and general grade distribution of the deposit as defined by historical information generated by Gulf. The results of the program appear to have been hampered by drilling recovery problems – a factor to consider when selecting drilling contractors and equipment for future programs.

The results from the 2006 drilling program were not available as of the effective date of this technical report and, therefore, they have not been used in the generation of the resource model. The results of the 2006 drilling are not expected to materially affect the resource estimation presented in this report.

## 19.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

As per G. Ray (April 2006), the NW Zone appears to comprise a number of pyritic mantos, chimneys and irregular ore-bodies that have structural and stratigraphic-lithologic controls. The system shows signs of highly oxidized hydrothermal fluids which indicate that the mineralization is related to a proximal igneous event. There is a north-plunging, higher-grade, core of mineralization surrounded by a low-grade halo which indicates there are two distinct styles of mineralizing events – a higher temperature mantos/skarn core surrounded by a more typical disseminated porphyry style of mineralization.

The NW Zone deposit is a north northeast oriented, shallow dipping, sub-tabular body approximately 300 meters in length and up to 100 meters in width that varies from 30 to 70 meters in thickness. The southern end of the deposit outcrops on the southwest facing slope of the ridge that forms the western side of the Newmont Lake graben.

Unfortunately, the current state of the drill hole geologic database (described in section 17.3) does not allow for the separation of individual lithologic, alteration or mineral zone domains and, as a result, a traditional geologic model cannot be developed. This is often an important requirement in the development of a quality resource model and it is recommended that the drill core stored at the camp be re-logged in order to bring some order and consistency to the database.

Based on the drill hole data collected by Gulf Minerals in the late 1980's and early 1990's, an initial mineral resource estimate has been generated for the NW Zone. The current lack of a sound geologic model and the absence of QA/QC validation of the Gulf assay database has resulted in the classification of the resource in the "inferred" category. At a projected "base case" cut-off grade of 2g/tAu, the inferred mineral resource is estimated to be 1,406ktonnes at an average grade of 4.43g/tAu, 0.22%Cu and 6.4g/tAg. This equates to in-situ contained metal of 200koz of gold, 6.79Mlbs of copper and 291koz of silver. Based on the available drill hole data, the NW Zone appears to be open along strike to the north and east of the drill holes completed by Gulf.

## 20.0 Recommendations

It is recommended that Romios complete a two stage follow-up program to evaluate the NW Zone. The initial stage of exploration should consist of several diamond drill holes to test the strike extensions of the NW Zone to the north and east and several diamond drill holes within the known part of the NW Zone to provide additional confirmation holes and material for preliminary metallurgical testing. This work would require approximately 1,500 meters of drilling at an estimated cost of $450,000 assuming that crew accommodations (camp) and a helicopter are available as part of a larger exploration program.

In the event that preliminary metallurgical testing confirms that the gold, copper and silver contained in the NW Zone can be recovered using conventional extraction techniques a second stage of surface drilling should be carried out. The entire deposit should be grid drilled on 25 meter spacings to provide a database for a measured and indicated resource estimate. This work would involve 5,000 meters of drilling at an estimated cost of $1,500,000.

## 21.0 Sources of Information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Utem, Magnetometer & VLF-EM Survey on the Ridge lcefield Grid, Gab 11 & 12, MON 1 & 2, WE1 & ZEL CLAIMS for Sea Gold Resources Inc. by SJ Geophysics Ltd. & Lamontagne Geophysics Ltd., April 1991.

## 22.0 Certificates

# CERTIFICATE of AUTHOR

I, Robert Sim, P.Geo, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist with an office at 6810 Cedarbrook Place, Delta, British Columbia, Canada V4E 3C5.

2. This certificate applies to the technical report titled Mineral Resource Estimate for the North West Zone, Newmont Lake Property, dated May 11, 2007 (the "Technical Report") prepared for Romios Gold Resources Inc.

3. I graduated from Lakehead University with an Honours Bachelor of Science (Geology) in 1984.

4. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, License Number 24076.

5. I have practiced my profession continuously for 23 years and have been involved in mineral exploration, mine site geology and operations, mineral resource and reserve estimations and feasibility studies on numerous underground and open pit base metal and gold deposits in Canada, the United States, Central and South America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia. I have gained relevant experience working on similar gold deposits including the Troilus Deposit, Quebec (Inmet Mining Corportation), Pinson Deposit, Nevada (Atna Resources) and the Hilorico Deposit, Peru (Northern Peru Copper Corp.).

6. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

7. I personally visited the site on September 17-18, 2005. I am responsible for the preparation of Sections 11, 12, 13, 14 and 17 of the Technical Report.

8. I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

9. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in Section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101.

10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Preliminary Assessment has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

11. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated this 11th day of May, 2007


Robert Sim, P. Geo.

## 22.0 Certificate

I, John Nicholson, of 302 – 675 West Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C. hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist with offices located at 310–675 West Hastings St.

2. This certificate applies to the "Mineral Resource Estimate for the NW Zone", Iskut District, NW BC, Canada, dated May 11, 2007 prepared for Romios Gold Resources Inc.

3. I graduated from the University of British Columbia with a BSc. (1985) in Geology (Honours) and have practised my profession continuously since graduation. I have been a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia since 1992 with membership number #19933.

4. I personally examined the said property in 1993 and 1994 for Gulf International Minerals Ltd. and visited it again on August 18, 2004 for Romios Gold Resources Inc. and Melymont Mines Inc and I am familiar with the project area.

5. In the independent report titled "Mineral Resource estimate for the NW Zone", Iskut District, NW BC, Canada, dated May 11, 2007 I am responsible for sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

6. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience. I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

7. I have practiced my profession as a geologist since my graduation from university in the private sector in Eastern and Western Canada, in parts of the United States and throughout Latin and South America reporting on and managing several projects in mineral exploration for various TSX listed junior mining companies including Donner Minerals Ltd. and Starfield Resources Ltd

8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical report misleading.

9. I have read the National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F and the forgoing report has been prepared in accordance with National Policies.

10. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my qualified knowledge, information and belief, this technical report contains all the scientific and technical information that is required to make the report not misleading

Dated the 11th day of May, 2007.

John Nicholson, P.Geo.

May 11th/07