REPORT ON THE 2022 SUMMER EXPLORATION PROGRAM

on the

TREK CLAIMS

on behalf of

ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC.

Liard Mining Division

NTS 104G 03, 104B 014, 15
BCGS 104B.094 - 096 and 104G.004 - 006
57° 01' 45" North Latitude
131° 17' 45" West Longitude

Field Work Periods: July 8-27th & August 8, 21-28th, Sept. 10-11th, 2022

Prepared For:

ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES
2 Toronto St., Suite 500,
Toronto, ON, M5C 2B6

Prepared By: John Biczok, H.B.Sc., P.Geo.
January 18th , 2023

S.O.W. Events # 5958272 and #5949693

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1 SUMMARY

This report presents the results of the 2022 geological and geophysical exploration field program carried out by Romios Gold Resources Inc. on the company's TREK claims in the northwestern part of the "Golden Triangle" in northwestern British Columbia (Fig. 1). The work was focussed almost entirely on the TREK SOUTH porphyry Cu-Au-Ag target, discovered by Romios in the last 1-2 years, and one day on the nearby TOE Zone VMS target. The geological field work was conducted by a Romios' geological crew varying from two to five people (most commonly 4 people) over several periods between July 8th and September 11th inclusive. The geophysical component of the program consisted of 3 lines of Alpha IP conducted by a 7-8 person crew from Simcoe Geoscience between July 15th and 27th, followed by one line of Magnetotelluric (MT) surveying conducted by a 2 man team from Phoenix Geophysics, with assistance from Romios personnel, from August 21st to 28th and September 10th to 11th.

The TREK claims form an irregular, North-South aligned block approximately 11.3 km N-S by ~4.2 to 9.8 km E-W within Romios' much larger Southwest-Trek-Andrei claim block which is 53 km long (E-W) and from <1/2 km to as much as 9 km wide (N-S). The TREK claims begin ~60 km west of the Bob Quinn airstrip beside provincial Highway 37 and the adjacent NorthWest high-voltage powerline. The claims are crossed by the cleared and partially constructed gravel road from the highway to the Galore Creek porphyry Cu-Au deposits owned by a JV between Teck and Newmont (GCMC) and currently in the final stages of a pre-feasibility study.

Several major prospects are found on the Trek claims, including the Trek North Zone alkalic porphyry Cu-Au zone and the recently discovered Trek South porphyry prospect and historic Cu-Au-Ag showings of indeterminate origin such as the TOE Zone. These latter 2 prospects were the main focus of the work on the Trek claims in 2022.

The local stratigraphy consists predominantly of upper Triassic Stuhini Assemblage fine-grained clastic sediments and volcanics, primarily andesitic and lesser basaltic varieties with locally predominant siltstone and limestone. A wide range of felsic to mafic intrusions ranging from lower Devonian to Eocene intrude these strata. At least two of them, the

early Jurassic Texas Creek plutonic suite and the late Triassic Copper Mountain suite, which includes the Galore Creek intrusions, are linked to major local ore deposits such as the giant porphyry Cu-Au deposits at Galore Creek, Copper Canyon, Schaft Creek and Red Chris, as well as various base and precious metal vein deposits such as Premier, Johnny Mountain and Snip.

The 2022 Romios program had several main goals:

1. to delineate the Trek South porphyry Cu-Au prospect partially outlined in 2019-2021 through further detailed geological mapping and sampling;
2. to map and sample a number of historic showings around the periphery of the Trek South target to determine if they are related to that suspected porphyry or if they represent different types of mineralized zones (e.g., Toe Zone, East Zone);
3. to complete the first ever IP and MT surveys over the Trek South target in an effort to define drill targets within the porphyry system.

The 2022 program expanded and infilled the past mapping of the Trek South area and the work to date has now identified a >1 km wide zone of epidote alteration and an overlapping >1 km wide pyrite-quartz vein stockwork flanked by locally well-developed garnet-epidote-actinolite skarn veins and a newly discovered broad zone of locally Cu-W mineralized skarnified limestone and calcareous siltstone. High-grade Au-Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn-Sb values were returned from samples of the Toe Zone and preliminary observations suggest that this is a Kuroko or Eskay Creek type VMS occurrence that warrants detailed work.

The IP survey was successfully completed on 2 E-W lines and one N-S line. The survey detected a strong chargeability high of >40 mV/v over a length of >800 m, a width of ~250-500 m, and a depth of >650 m, with a largely coincident resistivity low. The anomaly is centred under the Trek South porphyry-type system and the adjacent mineralized skarn area discovered in 2022. A subsequent MT survey over one of the IP lines detected the same anomaly as the IP survey and indicates that it extends to a depth of ~2 km. The strength of the IP anomaly implies that there is a high % of sulphide mineralization beginning at about 200 m beneath the exposed porphyry-skarn system. The size and strength of this feature is considered extremely encouraging and warrants a significant drilling program.

2 INTRODUCTION

Romios Gold Resources Inc. (the “Company” or “Romios”), through its 100% owned subsidiary McLymont Mines Inc., owns outright the TREK claim block in the Galore Creek area of the “Golden Triangle” area of NW British Columbia (Figs. 1, 2). The TREK claims have been heavily explored at various times in the past, primarily in the 1980s and then again in the period ~2006-2011 when Romios acquired the property and conducted a major drilling, geological, geochemical and geophysical survey program focussed primarily on the Trek North prospect. The Trek South area has been subject to brief spotty exploration programs by Romios and various junior companies, the areal extent of which were limited by the extent of a glacier and the local snow and icefields that have now melted back substantially in recent years.

The TREK claims lie ~8 km southeast of the Galore Creek Cu-Au deposits (Fig. 2). They are underlain primarily by upper Triassic Stuhini Group volcanics intruded by a number of small plutons of Eocene to Triassic age. The northern part of the claim has been heavily explored in the past and the “North Zone” porphyry Cu-Au zone has been partially outlined by drilling there. This project had very little work since 2011 when work on the nearby Galore Creek project was suspended by the owners at that time, a JV between Teck and NovaGold, until NovagGold’s interest was bought out by Newmont in 2018. Work on the project resumed in recent years and is now close to completing the pre-feasibility study stage. In 2019 a Romios crew working in the area noticed several large gossans exposed at the edge of a receding glacier on the southern Trek claims and spent one day mapping and prospecting the area (Biczok, 2020). A series of garnet-epidote +/- pyrite skarn veins were found in this area and prompted Romios to contract HEG & Associates to undertake a hyperspectral survey of part of the southern Trek claims in 2020 (unpublished internal report). This brief work program detected broad zones of porphyry-type alteration minerals (epidote, sericite, etc.) and was followed up by an expanded mapping and prospecting program over the southern Trek claims in 2021. This work outlined a 1 km wide area of epidote alteration and an overlapping pyrite-quartz stockwork, with locally appreciable copper, gold and silver values, and provided more evidence for the presence of a suspected porphyry copper system at depth in this area. Additional encouragement came

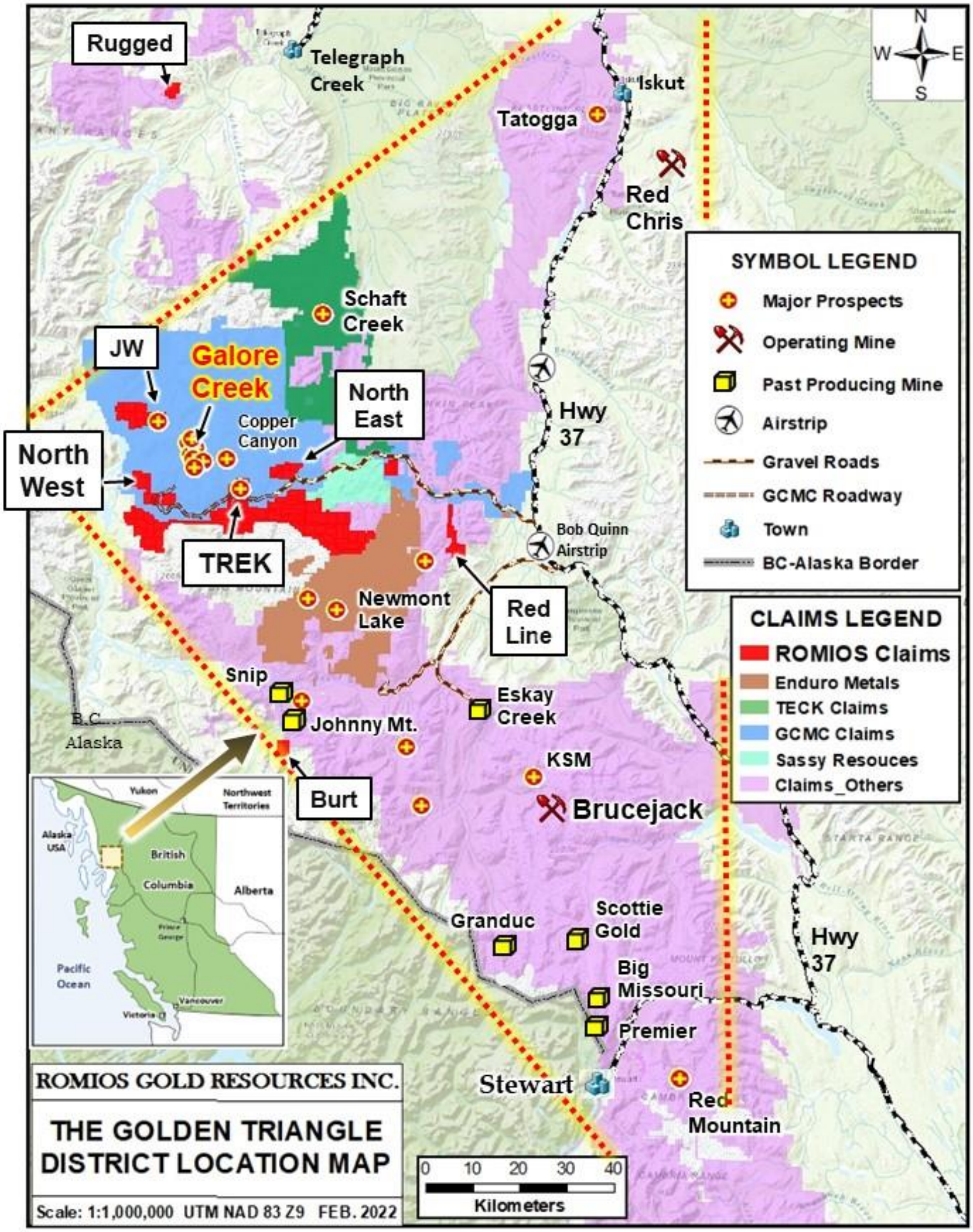


Figure 1: Regional Location Map of Romios' Trek Claims, Golden Triangle. BC

from an examination of the nearby TOE Zone which returned high-grade Au-Ag-Cu values.

This report presents the results of the extensive 2022 geological and geophysical exploration program on the Trek South target and the adjacent Toe Zone along with recommendations for further work.

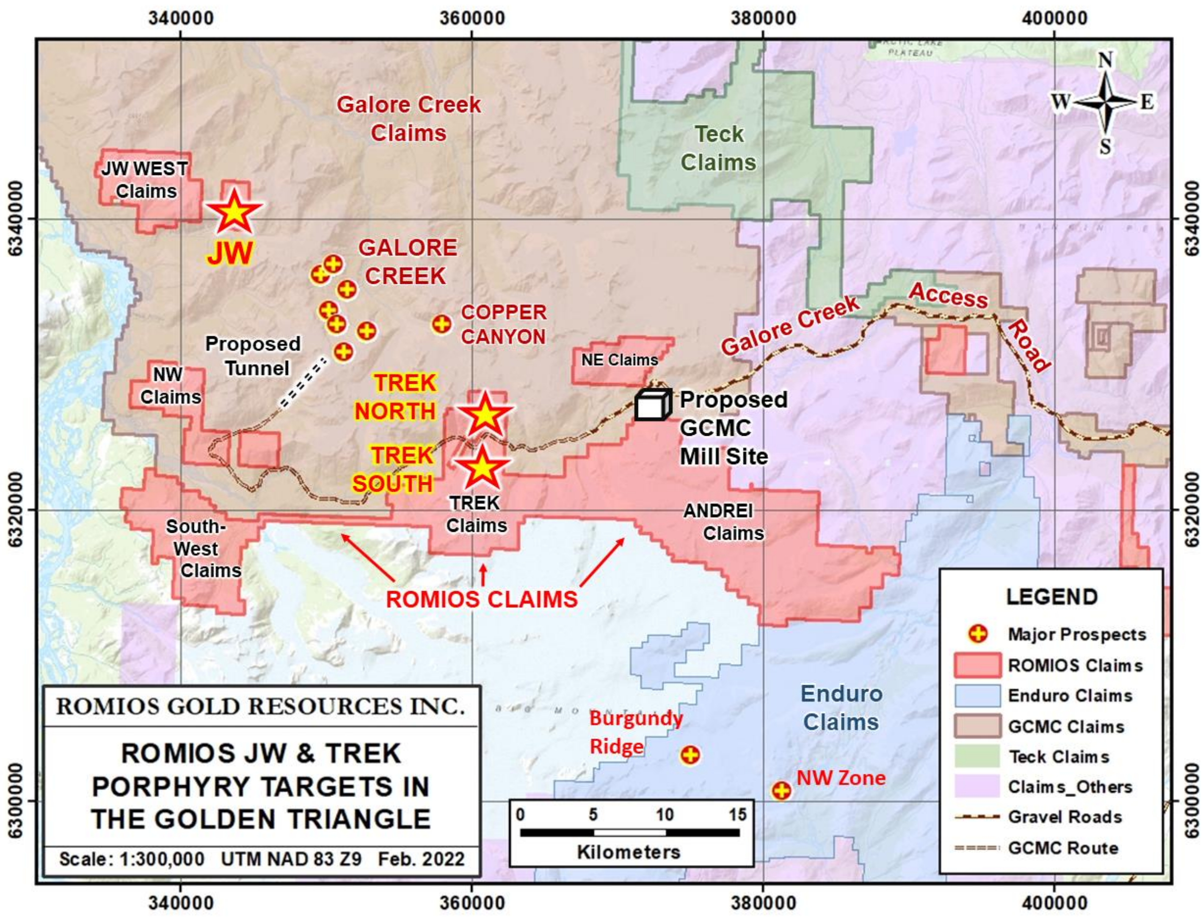


Figure 2: District claim map and location of TREK and JW porphyry prospects.

3 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Trek claims owned by Romios in the “Golden Triangle” area of northwestern British Columbia cover an irregular rectangular block approximately 11.3 km N-S by ~4.2 to 9.8

km E-W. The Trek claim block is approximately 7.6 km from the Galore Creek Cu-Au deposits to the northwest and 5 km from the Copper Canyon deposit to the north at its closest point (Fig. 2). The contiguous claim block is comprised of 24 claims with a total area of 6,379 Ha. Claim details are listed below in Table One and shown on Figure 3. The total hectares tabulated in Table One is slightly different than the stated total of 6,379 Ha, due to the overlap of the northern Trek claims with pre-existing claims held by GCMC; the overlap has been discounted in the quoted figure and not in the summary table.

Table 1: Trek claim detail summary table.

CLAIM NUMBER	CLAIM NAME	ISSUE DATE	GOOD TO DATE*	AREA (Ha)
509238		March 18, 2005	March 1, 2032	633.57
509239		March 18, 2005	March 1, 2032	527.98
509240		March 18, 2005	March 1, 2032	634.00
509243		March 18, 2005	March 1, 2032	528.33
509245		March 18, 2005	March 31, 2032	369.40
511908		May 1, 2005	March 1, 2032	140.96
528739		February 22, 2006	March 1, 2032	352.36
528740		February 22, 2006	March 1, 2032	422.90
528741		February 22, 2006	March 1, 2032	299.59
529446		March 5, 2006	March 1, 2033	387.79
844944	ANDREI A	January 28, 2011	March 1, 2032	440.50
844945	ANDREI B	January 28, 2011	March 1, 2032	440.48
1068808	TREK SOUTH	May 31, 2019	March 31, 2032	317.27
1068811	TREK SOUTH 1	May 31, 2019	March 31, 2032	176.31
1085514	TREK S1	November 17, 2021	November 17, 2032	88.13
1085515	TREK S2	November 17, 2021	November 17, 2032	70.51
1085517	TREK S3	November 17, 2021	November 17, 2032	141.04
1085518	TREK S4	November 17, 2021	November 17, 2032	158.68
1085520	TREK S5	November 17, 2021	November 17, 2032	88.17
1085521	TREK S6	November 17, 2021	November 17, 2032	88.17
1085522	TREK S7	November 17, 2021	November 17, 2032	105.81
1085523	TREK S8	November 17, 2021	November 17, 2032	88.18
1085524	TREK S9	November 17, 2021	November 17, 2032	123.43
1085525	TREK S10	November 17, 2021	November 17, 2032	70.52
			TOTAL Ha	**6694.07**

"Good To Date" is contingent on acceptance of this report and the assessment credits applied for.

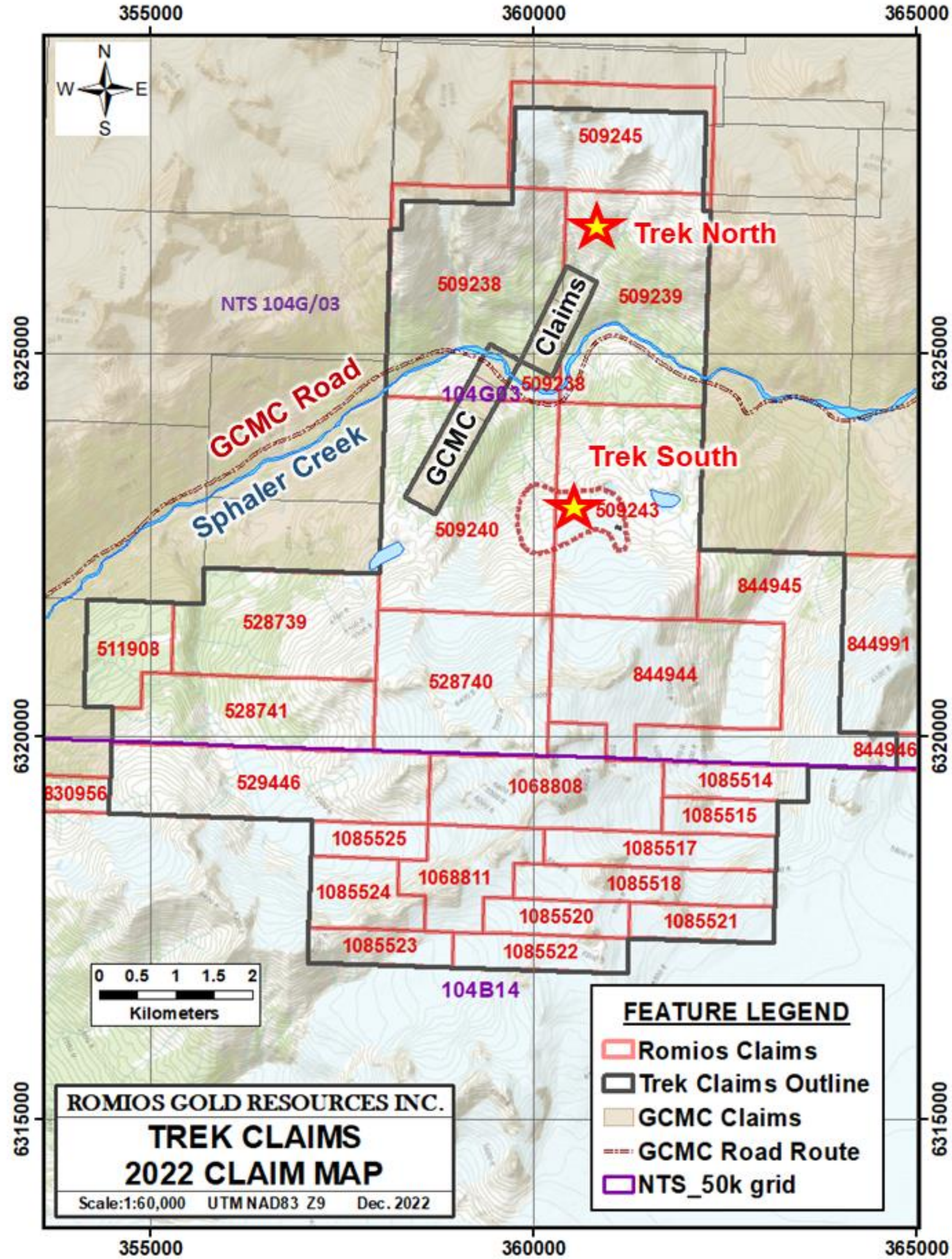


Figure 3: Claim map of the Trek claims on topographic map

The claims lie within the Liard Mining Division on NTS map sheets 104B/14 and 104G/03, and BCGS map sheets 104B.094 and 104G.004. Romios acquired most of the claims by staking while some of the most important claims, i.e. TREK, have been acquired by option from the original owners. The individual claims explored in 2022 are shown on the maps of the field work throughout the report and listed on the attached S.O.W.

4 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, PHYSIOGRAPHY AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The TREK claims are accessible by helicopter from several points, the nearest public site being the Bob Quinn airstrip, ~62 km to the east of the Trek claims on provincial highway #37 (Fig. 1). At their closet point, the claims are 7 km southeast of the giant Galore Creek porphyry Cu-Au deposits (Fig. 2) which are currently nearing the final stages of a pre-feasibility study by the owners, a Teck-Newmont JV (Galore Creek Mining Corp. or "GCMC"). Several construction camps and laydown areas are situated along the proposed and partially completed road along Sphaler Creek from Highway 37 to Galore Creek, including the Espaw camp several kilometres east of the TREK claim.

For the purpose of this program the claims were accessed by helicopter from the laydown area at the west end of the AltaGas/Northwest Power access road along the Iskut River, 47 km to the southeast of the Trek South claims. The laydown is very close to the McLymont Creek hydro power station, one of 3 in the immediate area, and is used by numerous exploration companies in the area. The crew stayed at the nearby Truffle trailer camp, a joint venture between Matrix Camps and Logistics and the Tahltan First Nation company Obsidian Camps and Logistics Inc.

The elevation of the Trek claims ranges from less than 1,300 ft./ 400 m ASL in the Sphaler Creek valley crossing the centre of the Trek claims to 7,875 ft. / 2400 m on some of the southernmost Trek claims. The principal work area around the Trek South target is at an elevation of about 4,265 ft. / 1,300 m. The upper elevations, including most of the Trek South area, are above treeline and large areas are still covered with glaciers or snow and icefields, or were only recently exposed by the melting of the snow and ice and as such are completely barren of vegetation. Moving downslope the barren areas give way to grassy slopes with local clusters of conifers. The treeline is at an elevation of about 3,400 ft. / 1,040 m and thick forests of spruce and hemlock cover the lower elevations; many of the intermediate slopes are covered with devil’s club and thick bushes.

The nearest BC weather station with available historic climate data is at Telegraph Creek. Monthly average temperatures there range from daily maximums and minimums of -10.5˚ C and -18.1˚ C in January to 21.9˚ C and 7.5˚ C in July. Average monthly temperatures at the Galore Creek site are reported to be -13° C in January and +11° C in July (NovaGold Resources NI 43-101 report, 2008) with an estimated average precipitation of 230 cm rainfall equivalent, primarily as snow.

5 HISTORICAL WORK AT TREK

A full review of the extensive past work on the Trek claims is beyond the scope of this report, especially in light of the fact that the area examined in 2022 is ~ 3 km from the heavily explored porphyry centre on the northern Trek claims. An NI-43101 report on the property was prepared by AGP Mining Consultants Inc. in 2011 (Desautels, 2011). The following work summary is taken from Close and Danz (2012) and references therein with only minor modifications.

Exploration on the Trek property was initially carried out in 1957 with the discovery of the Silver Standard Zone (Figure 4) that was later staked in 1963. In 1964, during a silt sampling exploration program, several mineralized zones were discovered north of Sphaler Creek, including the North Zone, and to the west of the Silver Standard Zone, the West Zone and Camp Zone. These zones contain both low-grade bulk tonnage porphyry Cu-Au mineralization and massive sulphide veins. From this early work, eight claims were retained (Figs. 3, 4) within the Trek property by Kennco/BIK and later sold to NovaGold Resources in 2004. As of 2018, these claims are now owned by the Galore Creek Mining Corp. (GCMC), a JV between Teck Corp. and Newmont Corp. Work in the late 1980’s led to the discovery of several new zones including the Gully, Heel, Toe, and East Zone. A

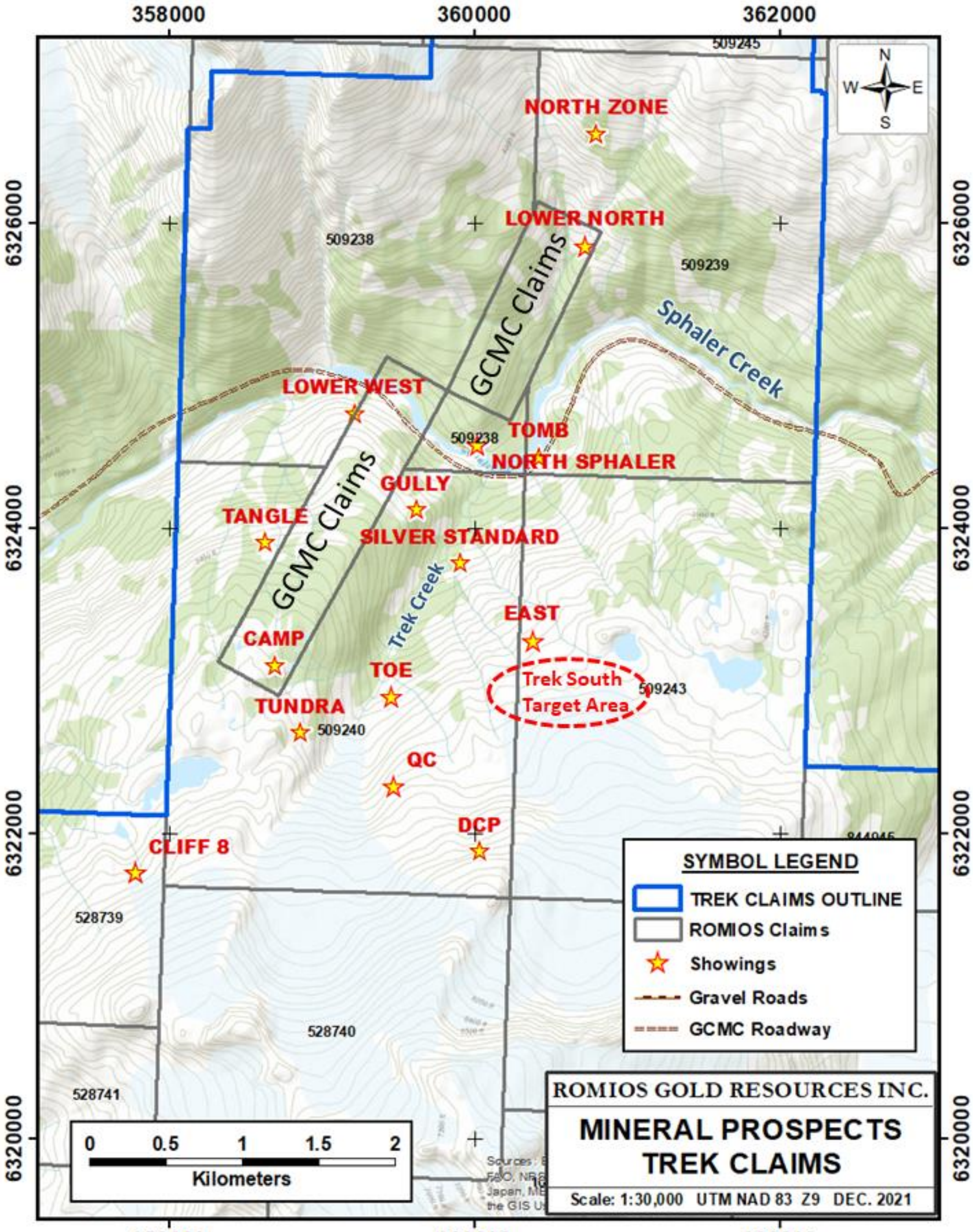


Figure 4: Map Of The Main Mineral Prospects On The Trek Claims

chip sample of massive sulphide vein from the Gully Zone assayed 5.31% Cu and 8.77g/t Au over 3.6 meters. The Gully Zone discovery led to infill soil sampling and a mag/VLF survey to better define the massive sulphide vein. In 1993 the Gully Zone was drilled and narrow massive and semi-massive sulphide veins were intersected.

In 2006, Romios initiated exploration efforts and carried out a soil geochemistry, mapping, and silt sampling program, with emphasis in an area now known as the Tangle Zone. In 2007, an airborne geophysical survey was completed over the property for Romios by Fugro Airborne Surveys. Fieldwork in 2008 began with a mapping, geochemical rock sampling, and prospecting program, and a diamond drilling program was initiated with six helicopter-assisted diamond drill holes totaling 1408.56 m on the North Zone. Drill holes intersected strong copper-porphyry and breccia-hosted mineralization, assaying up to 0.64% Cu and 0.41 g/t Au over 130.9m, including 30.5m of 2.11% Cu and 1.02 g/t Au. Over the 2009 season, nine NQ and HQ size, helicopter-assisted diamond drill holes for a total of 2730 m were drilled on the North Zone. Copper-porphyry and breccia hosted mineralization intersected returned grades of up to 0.36% Cu and 0.25 g/t Au over 49m, including a high-grade intersection of 4.5m of 2.16% Cu and 1.66 g/t Au. In 2010, 4,047.4m of drilling was completed in eight drill holes, along with soil and rock sampling, and 4.8 line kilometers of deep-penetrating Titan 24 MT/DCIP ground geophysics were conducted across the North and Tangle Zones. Intersections of up to 152.0 metres of 0.25% Cu, 0.15 g/t Au including 5.2 metres of 1.75% Cu, 0.60 g/t Au were intersected in 2010. In 2011 Romios drilled 7906.48 m between 13 holes on the North Zone and two holes at the Tangle Zone. A 1.4 km-long IP/Mag line and 215 m of downhole magnetic geophysics surveying was also completed, as well as extensive surface mapping and surface sampling. Drill holes intersected copper-porphyry breccia-hosted mineralization that assayed up to 113.64 metres of 0.30 g/t Au, 0.25% Cu and 3.01 g/t Ag and 2.15 meters of 1.82 g/t Au, 6.85% Cu and 33.83 g/t Ag.

No significant work was carried out on the Trek property after the 2011 program until Romios resumed field programs, albeit minor, in 2019. It was in 2011 that development work at Galore Creek was suspended due to a dramatic escalation in the expected capital costs, reportedly from $2 billion to $5 billion. In 2018, NovaGold's 50% share in the Galore

Creek project was sold to Newmont Corp. and the project then underwent renewed work which is now nearing completion of a pre-feasibility study.

During a one-day visit to the southern Trek claims in 2019 by a Romios crew working in the region, a large area of skarn-type veins and gossans were noted in an area recently exposed by a melting glacier (Biczok, 2020). Due to the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020, the only follow-up work that year was contracted to a crew working for HEG & Associates in the area. This crew mapped 2 broad swaths, one along the upper reaches of Trek Creek and the other across the rocky slope to the east (Fig. 4). Numerous samples were collected for hyperspectral analysis using a Terraspec instrument and this work (unpublished internal report) documented widespread areas of porphyry-type alteration minerals such as sericite and epidote in both areas (see Fig. 4).

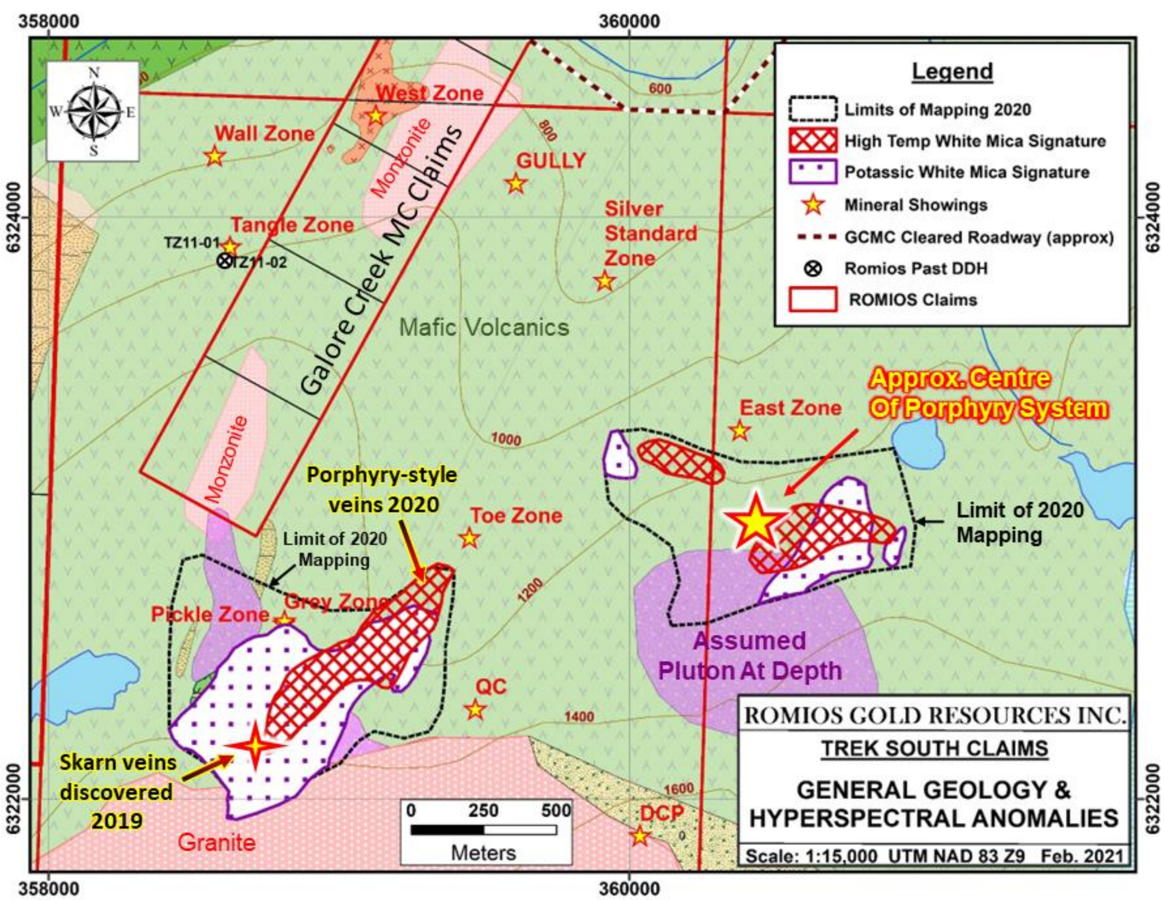


Figure 5: Hyperspectral alteration mineral anomalies and 2020 survey areas.

The results of the 2019 and 2020 work led to an expanded, ~9 day long geological mapping and sampling program conducted in 2021 by Romios personnel. This work outlined a 1 km wide zone of intense epidote alteration and an overlapping ~800 m wide stockwork of pyrite-quartz veins with locally substantial Cu, Au, Ag, +/- Bi, Te, W values (Biczok, 2021). This zone is believed to represent the distal phases of a porphyry Cu-Au system and this important realisation was the impetus for the 2022 geological and geophysical program.

5.1 TOE Zone

The following description is taken partly from Awmack (1991) and Simmons (2006) and references therein. The Toe Zone showing is exposed on the east side of Trek Creek near the former toe of the glacier at the head of Trek Creek which, as of 2022, has now receded more than 600 m to the south. It has been reported to be hosted in variably altered fine-grained andesitic tuff with rare feldspar and augite crystals, however, no such units were noted at the main exposures in the 2021 field examination. During the 2022 work, mafic volcanics, thought to be both andesite and basalt, were noted on the outcrop ledge above the main gossanous escarpment outcrops.

Discontinuous, well-banded and poorly banded steeply dipping sulphide lenses up to 3-4 metres wide are conformable with fine-grained, black host rocks with no discernible feldspar or other minerals that would suggest they are volcanic. The author believes these rocks to be argillites and a thin section of one such sample prepared in 2022 would support this. Alteration is characterized by pyrite-sericite-silica and is most abundant in what appear to be felsic volcanic lenses intercalated with the sequence of argillite and basalt/andesite. The alteration zone may be up to eight meters wide, is highly irregular and largely diffusing outwards from prominent fractures. The massive and semi-massive sulphide zones are characterized by variably banded/layered pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena and reportedly barite. Previously this showing has been interpreted to represent Kuroko-type volcanogenic massive sulphide mineralization. Awmack (1991) reports a chip sample assay over 67 cm grading 4.76% Cu, 1.17 g/t Au, 246.2 g/t Ag plus elevated Pb, Zn, and As. Romios' work from the 2006 exploration program did not confirm or deny Kuroko VMS model. Selected sample #270616 in 2006 assayed 4.45 g/t gold, 1965 g/t silver, 3.78% copper, 2.27% lead and 2.89% zinc. A 1 m chip sample of the accessible portion of a ~4 m wide gossanous felsic volcanic horizon collected in 2021 assayed 2.3 ppm Au, 82 ppm Ag, and 12,450 ppm Cu and a nearby 30 cm wide quartz-sulphide vein assayed 1.9 ppm Au, 153 ppm Ag, 2.49% Cu, 0.35% Pb, 1.11% Zn and 498 ppm Sb (Biczok, 2021). In 2022 a larger area around the main gossanous outcrops was mapped and sampled and this work aided in the interpretation of this prospect and returned high-grade assays from additional areas (See Sec. 9 below)

6 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

6.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The general geology of the region is presented on Fig. 5 below, taken from the BCGS digital geology map. The legend for this and subsequent regional units is presented in Table 2 below. The following description of the regional geology is taken from Tolhurst and Close (2011) with some modifications.

The regional geology in the claim area consists largely of mid-Paleozoic Stikine Assemblage and Mesozoic Stuhini Assemblage island arc successions, intruded by Triassic, Jurassic and Eocene plutons (Fig. 5). Regional mapping has been carried out at a scale of 1:50,000 by Logan et al (1989) and Logan and Koyanagi (1989, 1994) of the BCGS.

In general, the majority of the claims extending west from the Trek claims are underlain by upper Triassic Stuhini Group stratigraphy, consisting predominantly of volcanic rocks with lesser clastic sediments (shale, siltstone) (Figs. 5, 6). The volcanic rocks include three different calc-alkaline volcanic suites: a lower sub-alkaline hornblende bearing basaltic andesite, a sub-alkaline to alkaline augite-porphyritic basalt and an uppermost alkaline orthoclase and pseudoleucite-bearing shoshonitic basalt. The lower suite is the most voluminous and least distinctive, with aphyric and sparse hornblende and plagioclase-phyric flows, breccia and tuff.

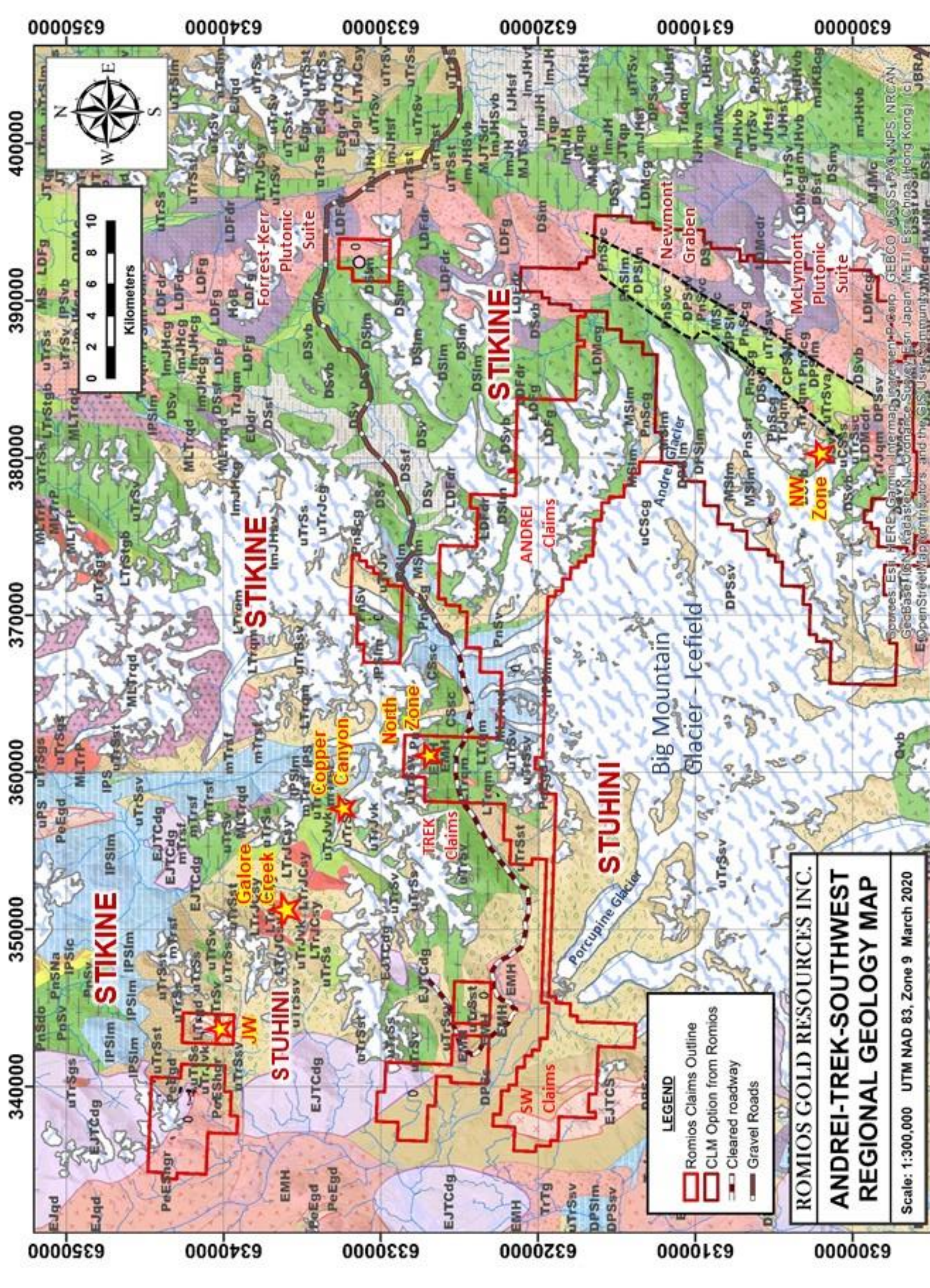


Figure 6: General geology of the Trek claims region

Table 2: : Geological legend for regional geology Fig. 5

GEOLOGICAL LEGEND FOR MAP 1*

EOCENE

EMH - Major Hart granite

DEVONIAN-PERMIAN

STIKINE GROUP

lPSlm – Lower Permian Stikine limestone, marble, calcareous rocks
PnSv – Pennsylvanian unsubdivided volcanic tuffs, basalt
PnScg – Pennsylvanian conglomerate, coarse clastics
MSlm - Mississippian limestone
uCScg – upper Carboniferous conglomerate, coarse clastics
DPSlm – Devonian to Permian limestone
DPSs – Devonian to Permian sediments
LDFdr - Late Devonian Forrest Kerr diorite
LDFg – Late Devonian Forrest Kerr Plutonic Suite
DSlm – Devonian limestone
DSvb – Devonian basaltic volcanics
DSm – Devonian unsubdivided metamorphic rocks
DSv - Devonian unsubdivided volcanics

EARLY JURASSIC

EJTCgd – Texas Creek diorite to monzonite

UPPER TRIASSIC to JURASSIC

LTrgd – Late Triassic granodiorite

STUHINI GROUP

uTrJvk – alkaline volcanic rocks, conglomerate
uTrSsv – sediments and volcanics
uTrSv – volcanics, tuffs
uTrSst – sediments

*From BCGS digital geology map

These units are fine to medium-grained, massive and fragmental textures are common. The middle suite consists of augite and feldspar-phyric breccia flows and fragmental rocks. The upper volcanic unit consists of an interbedded sequence of basic, coarse pyroxene feldspar flow breccias, orthoclase feldspar crystal tuffs and coarse pseudoleucite flows and/or sills.

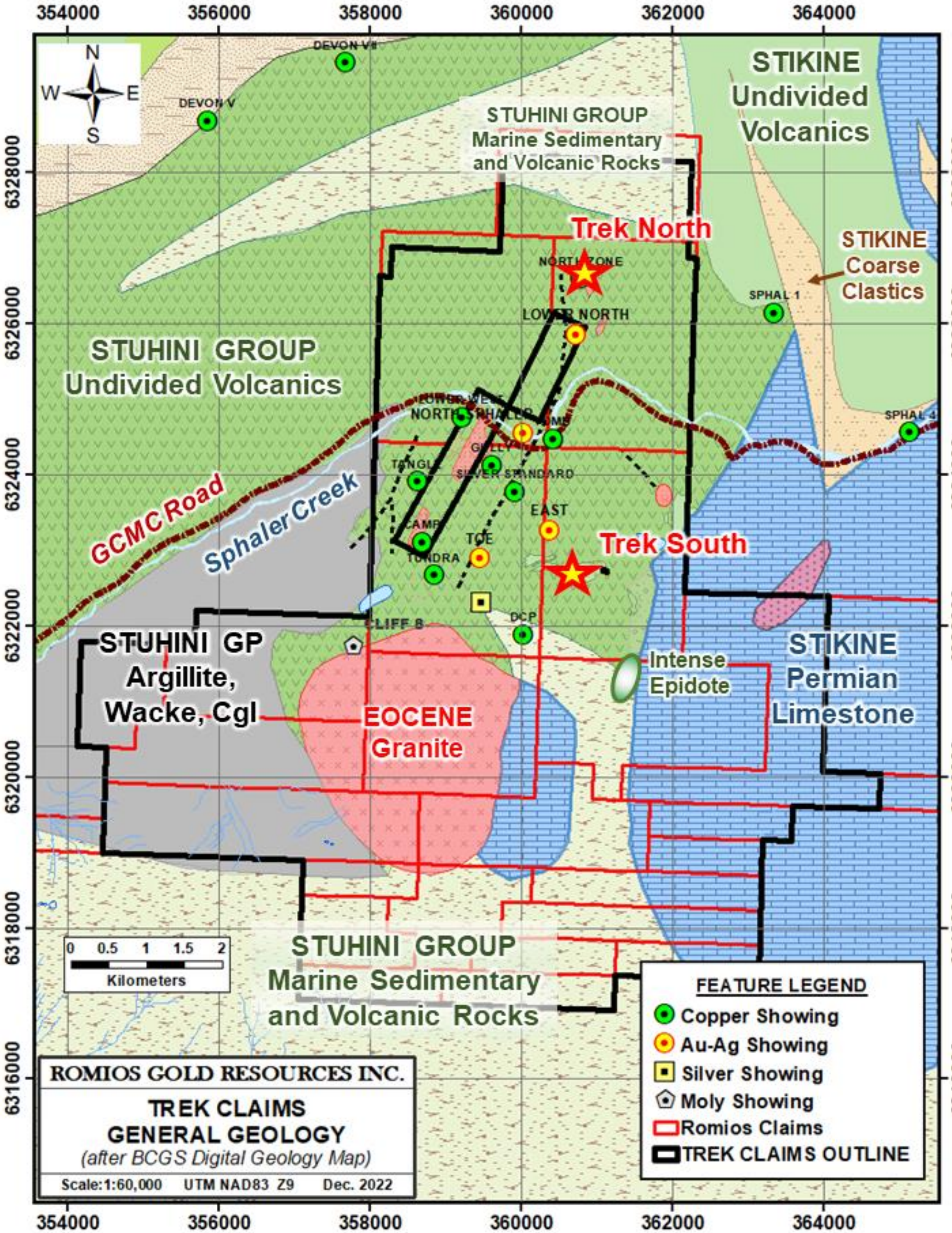


Figure 7: Major geological units in the TREK area, after BGCS digital geology map.

The area extending east from approximately the eastern boundary of the Trek claims and encompassing most of the Andrei claims (Figs. 5, 6) has been mapped by the BCGS as the Paleozoic Stikine Assemblage which comprises four main subdivisions. Devonian to Carboniferous variably foliated limestone, phyllite, mafic and felsic flows and tuff is overlain apparently conformably by 700 m of Lower to Middle Carboniferous limestone. The limestone sequences are overlain conformably to unconformably by greater than 300m of Upper Carboniferous to Permian thick-bedded conglomerate, siliceous siltstone and mafic to intermediate volcaniclastics. Lower Permian limestone and other calcareous metasediments form a thick sequence at the top of the Stikine assemblage. The overall paleogeographic setting is one of a series of volcanic island arcs with fringing carbonate reefs and banks capped by a marine carbonate slope (Logan et al., 2000).

Four major suites of intrusive rocks have been distinguished in the region. The Hickman batholith (~230-226 Ma) is a composite 1200 km^2 body which shows crude zonation from pyroxene diorite in the core to biotite granodiorite near the margins. The Late Jurassic to Early Jurassic Copper Mountain Plutonic Suite consists of numerous small alkaline and associated ultramafic bodies which occupy a NNW trending belt along the east side of the Coast Range (Francis, 2008). They include the Bronson, Zippa Mountain and Galore Creek intrusions and commonly host alkaline-style porphyry copper mineralization. The Galore Creek Intrusions (~210-198 Ma) consist of ten phases of orthoclase-porphyritic syenite intrusions cutting coeval Stuhini Group rocks of the upper volcanic unit (Logan, 2005; Enns et al., 1995; Mortensen et al., 1995). These are spatially and genetically related to the Galore Creek and Copper Canyon Cu-Au porphyry deposits. Calc-alkaline intrusions of the Early Jurassic Texas Creek suite (~205-187 Ma) are common through the Stewart/Unuk/Iskut/Galore Creek area and are associated with a number of porphyry (Kerr Zone) and related vein (Sulphurets, Scottie, Snip, Silbak Premier, Red Mountain) deposits. Small Eocene (~51-55 Ma) circular stocks and plugs of biotite quartz monzonite of the Major Hart suite are scattered throughout the area. Logan and Koyanagi (1994) believe them to be satellite bodies to the main Coast Plutonic Complex, which lies to the west. They are generally equigranular, medium-grained and unaltered. The ~3 km wide semi-circular granitic pluton in the SW corner of the Trek claims is part of this suite and has been dated at 47.3 Ma (K/Ar age from biotite, BC age-date digital database).

The dominant structures in the Galore Creek area are two approximately orthogonal fold trends, an earlier westerly trend and a later one trending northerly. These structures deform earlier syn-metamorphic, pre-Permian structures and related northeast striking penetrative foliations. East-dipping reverse faults which imbricate the Stikine Assemblage and offset Early Jurassic plutons are associated with north-trending folding. Northeast sinistral fault zones and younger north-striking extensional faults host Eocene stocks and Miocene dykes, respectively (Logan and Koyanagi, 1994).

7 SAMPLING, ASSAY AND QAQC PROCEDURES & RESULTS

7.1 SAMPLING AND ASSAY PROCEDURES

During the course of the field work described herein 68 rock samples were collected for geochemical analysis and assay, including 51 samples in the Trek South area and 17 samples at the TOE Zone (Appendix 2 & 3). A further 11 samples (D771801-11) were collected for Whole Rock Analysis. Nine additional samples were collected for making thin sections (complete) but their petrographic analysis is cursory and incomplete at the time of this report and will be presented in a future report. Two large samples of intrusive phases were collected for U-Pb age-dating at the University of British Columbia (UBC) which is underway at the time of this report. A further 14 samples of pyrite from the pyrite-quartz stockwork veins and 10 epidote samples were collected across the width of the porphyry system for trace element analysis by microprobe at UBC. If successful, this latter work may provide a vector towards the centre of the porphyry system; the results of the microprobe work have been delayed by equipment breakdowns and personnel shortages and are pending at the time of this report.

The rock samples collected for assay/analyses were either grab samples of various rock types or chip samples across the full widths of sulphide bearing rocks, quartz veins, or other rocks of interest, both in outcrop and boulders, as described in Appendix Three. Samples were collected by hand with small sledge hammers as well as rock chisels where necessary. Samples were put into laboratory grade plastic bags along with a sample tag and then secured with either a zip tie or tightly wound flagging tape.

Samples were analysed at the ALS laboratories in Terrace and Vancouver B.C. utilising their standard gold assay procedure Au-ICP 21 and either their 35 element ME-ICP41 analytical or the 48 element ME-MS61 package depending on the type of mineralization in the sample batch and the expected mineralogy and elements present. ME-ICP41 utilises an initial aqua regia digestion followed by inductively-coupled plasma–atomic emission spectrometry (ICP-AES) and inductively-coupled plasma–mass spectroscopy. The ME-MS61 package utilizes a four-acid digestion followed by an analysis by ICP-MS. After the discovery of significant tungsten mineralization in some samples from Trek South, 20 samples were re-analysed by the ME-MS85 method which involves a lithium borate fusion followed by an ICP-MS finish; this procedure is suitable for a more precise measurement of minerals resistive to normal acid digestions, such as tungsten minerals like scheelite. Samples submitted for Whole Rock Analysis were analysed by ALS' ME-MS81d method for the major oxides and trace elements.

The gold assay protocol includes a flux digestion followed by fire assay and an ICP-AES finish. A prepared sample is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents as required, inquarted with 6 mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead. The bead is digested in 0.5 mL dilute nitric acid in the microwave oven. 0.5 mL concentrated hydrochloric acid is then added and the bead is further digested in the microwave at a lower power setting. The solution is cooled, diluted to a total volume of 4 mL with de-mineralized water, and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry against matrix-matched standards.

7.2 SAMPLE SECURITY

Once brought into the camp from the field, samples were put in polyweave plastic rice bags secured with zip ties and hidden from view within the crew's locked vehicle until delivered in person to the ALS lab in Terrace by the author and/or a senior crew member.

7.3 QAQC PROCEDURES

As a matter of protocol, typically every 10th sample was either a blank (sourced from a local barren granite) or a certified reference material (CRM) standard from OREAS, in this case Standard #504C .

7.4 QAQC RESULTS SUMMARY

A total of 68 rock samples from TREK were analysed for their gold and multi-element contents in 2022. The results of the 7 blanks and 6 standards (OREAS CRM 504C) within, or closest to, the sample series are included with the sample results in Appendix Three and presented below in Table Three.

BLANKS: Gold results for all 7 blanks are below the detection limit of 0.001 ppm Au (values <0.001 are recorded as 0.0005 ppm in the author's spreadsheets). Copper results are insignificant, ranging from 2.2 to 32 ppm Cu. The blank sample results indicate that there has been no contamination of the samples during transport or analysis.

. SAMPLE	TYPE	Sample Shipment	Au ICP ppm	Cu ppm
D771851	BLANK	18-Jul-22	0.0005	2.2
D771870	BLANK	18-Jul-22	0.0005	20.6
D771884	BLANK	23-Jul-22	0.0005	10.1
D771900	BLANK	23-Jul-22	0.0005	32.2
D771910	BLANK	03-Aug-22	0.0005	11.4
D771951	BLANK	03-Aug-22	0.0005	3.7
D771968	BLANK	03-Aug-22	0.0005	10.9
D771860	STD 504C	18-Jul-22	1.47	11200
D771880	STD 504C	18-Jul-22	1.46*	10950*
D771890	STD 504C	23-Jul-22	1.48	11150
D771907	STD 504C	23-Jul-22	1.445	11150
D771920	STD 504C	03-Aug-22	1.43	11100
D771960	STD 504C	03-Aug-22	1.49	11050

*Result of re-assay due to original result being below acceptable range.

Table 3: Analytical results of Standards and Blanks, Trek Project

STANDARDS: The original assay results for Standard sample #D771880 for both gold and copper were slightly below the acceptable range for this CRM and as a result, the laboratory was requested to re-assay samples D771868 to D771883. The results from the re-assay were within the acceptable range for this CRM and they are given in the Corrected Certificate of Assay (COA) #TR22198198 in Appendix Three. The results of the re-assay are included in the discussion of the overall QAQC results below.

Gold results for the 6 Standards included in the batches of samples from TREK range from 1.46 to 1.49 ppm Au (Table 2) and are well within the acceptable range of 1.345 to 1.4935 (Certified Value of 1.48 +/- 3 x the Standard Deviation of 0.045 ppm) (See OREAS website for standard assay certificates).

Copper values for the CRM Standard 504C range from 10,950 to 11,200 ppm Cu versus the certified value of 11,100 ppm. They are all well within the range of 10,200 ppm to 12,000 ppm (11,100 +/- 3x the Standard Deviation of 300 ppm Cu).

No significant issues were noted with the results and the author is of the opinion that the analytical results are sufficiently accurate for the purposes of this program.

8 TREK SOUTH TARGET

The 2022 exploration program at Trek was focussed on several goals:

1. To further delineate the Trek South porphyry Cu-Au prospect partially outlined in 2019-2021 through detailed geological mapping and sampling.
2. To map and sample a number of historic showings around the periphery of the Trek South target to determine if they are related to that suspected porphyry or if they represent different types of mineralized zones (e.g Toe Zone, East Zone).
3. To complete the first ever IP and MT surveys over the Trek South target.

8.1 PAST WORK AT TREK SOUTH

While working on other Romios claims in the Trek region in 2019, Romios personnel noticed several prominent gossans exposed at the leading, receding edge of the main glacier at the south end of Trek Creek. A one-day field exam at that time delineated skarn-type epidote-garnet +/- pyrite veins over a broad area on the west side of the toe of the glacier, one of which assayed 4,130 ppm Cu, 1 ppm Au and 3.4 ppm Ag (Biczok, 2020). The largest gossans, on the east side of the glacier, could not be reached safely during this field visit. Although a major follow-up program was planned for 2020, Romios was unable to conduct its own field work at Trek that year due to the Covid-19 pandemic and resulting safety regulations. In lieu of this, HEG & Associates were contracted to undertake an alteration, lithological and hyperspectral survey of the area east of the glacier for 3-4 days (see area outlines on Fig. 5). This hyperspectral survey and alteration mapping work determined that there were broad zones of porphyry-type alteration minerals present in the area immediately west of and along the headwaters of Trek Creek, and a ~1 km wide area to the east (Fig. 5 and unpublished internal report by John Ryan). The area east of Trek Creek had been selected for investigation as much of it had not been mapped in recent years, was now much more exposed due to the significant receding of the local glaciers and icefields, and there is a prominent, circular aeromagnetic high in this area suspected of reflecting a granitoid intrusion (Fig. 8). This magnetic high was delineated by the 2007 Fugro airborne survey contracted by Romios and the data was reprocessed and Reduced To Pole (RTP) by Romios' geophysical consultant, Mr. Bob Lo, in 2021; the RTP magnetic map is presented in Fig. 8.

Following the encouraging results from 2019 and 2020, Romios' geological crew spent 7.5 days (29 man-days) mapping and sampling the Trek South claims in 2021 and discovered a ~1 km wide (E-W) zone of strong epidote alteration and an overlapping 800 m wide stockwork of pyrite-quartz veinlets east of Trek Creek (Biczok, 2021). Both the epidote and the quartz-pyrite veinlets have locally substantial enrichment in Cu-Au-Ag +/- Te, Bi, W and this area was interpreted as the upper/outer portion of a porphyry Cu-Au system at depth. These results led to an expanded program of geological mapping, sampling and geophysical surveys in 2022. The following section presents the result of that 2022 work.

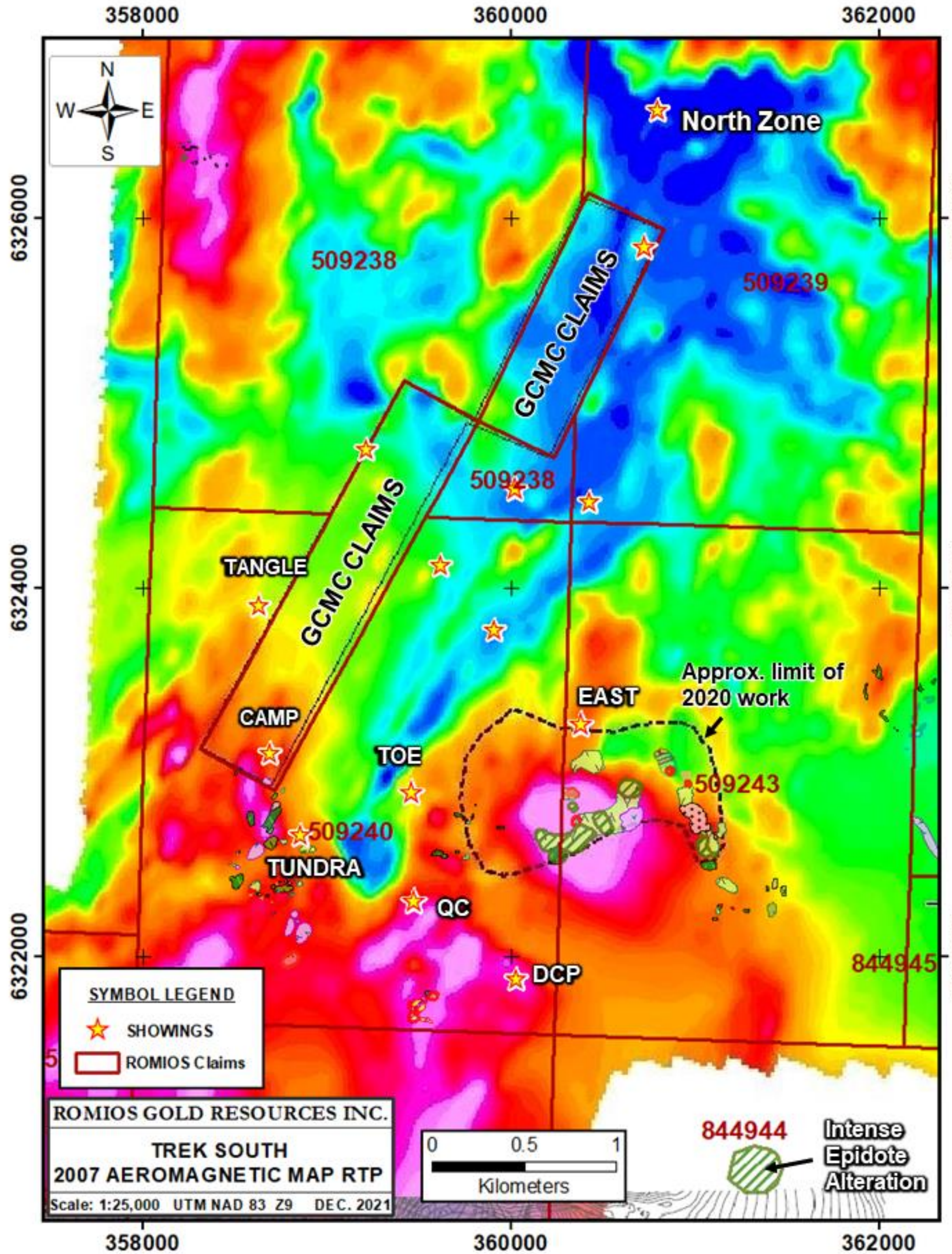


Figure 8: Reduced-To-Pole Aeromagnetic map of the Trek claims, 2007 Fugro Survey

Photo 1: Aerial view looking west across the Trek South prospect (light brown outcrops in centre of the photo at toe of central glacier).

8.2 GENERAL GEOLOGY OF TREK SOUTH

The general geology of the Trek South area is shown on Fig. 9 below and on larger scale Maps 1 to 5 appended at the end of this text. The area of main interest is underlain largely by Triassic Stuhini Group volcanic rocks, principally andesite and basalt flows and tuffs, with several large areas of intercalated siltstone, calcareous siltstone, limestone and conglomerates. These are intruded by a 600 m wide (E-W, zoned pluton dominated by hornblende diorite and lesser hornblende and/or biotite granodiorite. Various types of dykes intrude the area, the largest and most abundant are a series of white, feldspar-biotite weakly porphyritic felsic dykes of granodiorite composition. In the eastern part of the map area, these volcanics and sediments are in contact with a ~300 m wide swath of coarse volcaniclastic conglomerates which are then overlain to the east with the start of an extensive Permian limestone member of the Stikine Assemblage (Fig. 7).

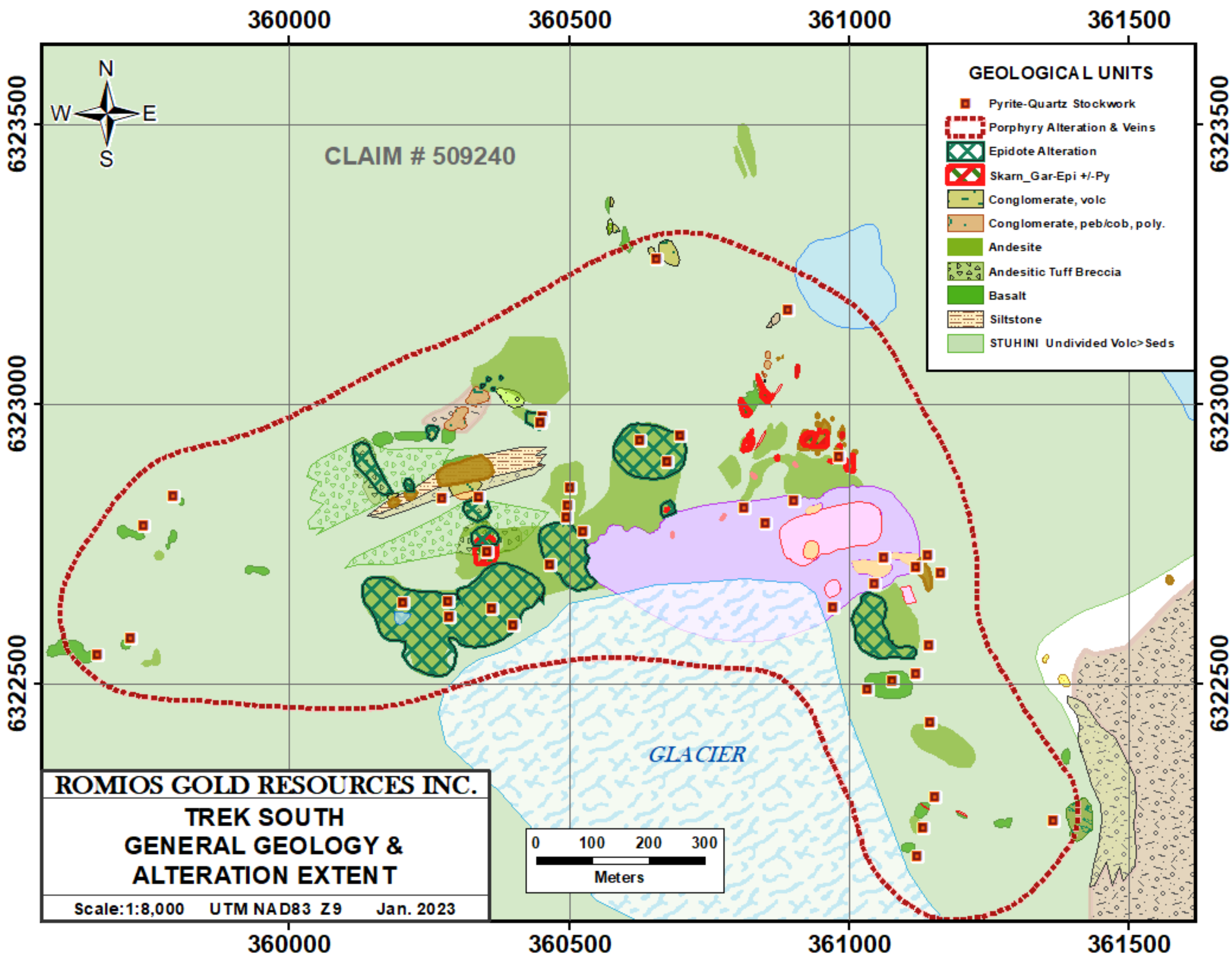


Figure 9: General geology and alteration of the Trek South area.

The Stuhini Group volcanic rocks are locally overprinted by very strong epidote alteration which is then cut by a stockwork of quartz-pyrite veinlets. These 2 features define the "porphyry-type alteration" outlined on Figure 9 above.

8.3 STRUCTURE

Bedding or flow contacts suitable for measuring accurate strikes and dips are rare in the volcanic rocks and therefore these measurements are concentrated in the area underlain by metasediments in the NE of the 2022 map area, north of the east end of the diorite-granodiorite pluton (see Map 2). In this area the bedding strikes fairly consistently NNW-SSE with a dip close to vertical, +/-10-15 degrees. The strata in the west part of the map area are at odds with this NNW-SSE trend, however, they strike ENE-WSW, based on only one bedding measurement but several well-defined contacts between the various volcanic and sedimentary units.

The discrepancy between the strike direction of rocks in the east and west parts of the map area requires further detailed mapping of the intervening ~400 m and more detailed mapping of the western area. At one western stop, the adjacent volcanic and coarse clastic units appear to give significantly different strike directions which may be resolved with further work. Given the importance of determining the orientation of the mineralized horizons in advance of a potential drilling campaign, this additional structural mapping is of high importance.

8.4 DESCRIPTION OF GEOLOGICAL UNITS IN THE TREK SOUTH AREA

The unit names ascribed to the various rock types observed at Trek South are field names only at this stage. No systematic lithogeochemical or petrographic study has been completed on these rocks as yet. Although some thin sections have been made and a small number of lithogeochemical analyses are available, these still require more in-depth study. Mapping Stops are shown on Map 1 and described in Appendix One.

STUHINI GROUP

The TREK South area is underlain primarily by mafic volcanics, believed to range from basalt to andesite based on their colouration and % of visible feldspar grains, plus at least 2 large areas of intercalated fine- to coarse clastic sediments and an area of calcareous siltstone and limestone that is commonly skarnified and mineralized. These lithologies are believed to be part of the Stuhini Group and are described separately below.

BASALT: A volcanic rock that is noticeably darker and more mafic than the andesites occurs in the NW of the mapped area and this is assumed to be a basalt. It is dark grey in colour, medium-grained containing visible plagioclase grains 1-2 mm long and hornblende (?) grains <1 mm, with local vesicles filled with red to white calcite. It is also moderately magnetic and generally much less epidotized than any nearby fragmental units or andesite. The basalt is locally tuffaceous (west of Stop JB19-4) as defined by somewhat diffuse bands of pitted surface alternating with smooth, massive surfaces. In some areas, e.g., Stop JB19-4, the basalt is intercalated with apparent andesite flows, each on the order of a few metres in thickness.

ANDESITE: The andesite varies from massive flows to coarse fragmentals thought to be tuff breccias and possible flow breccias with intercalated, reworked volcaniclastic sediments. It is generally lighter in colour than the basalts and often has a slight purple tinge to the overall grey colour.

The tuff breccias consist of 30-40% angular clasts of andesite <1 to 1 cm across with local minor input of other volcanic or sedimentary fragments. These tuffs grade into volcaniclastic conglomerates with up to 75% fragments that are typically more rounded and more heterolithic than the tuff breccias and locally include a high % of fine-grained intrusive rocks. The conglomerates are also weakly to moderately magnetic and may have local minor epidote alteration of the clasts. The fragments in the tuffaceous units are often preferentially and pervasively epidotized but the epidote can also, less frequently, replace the matrix more than the fragments, or both components equally. Large masses of epidote alteration up to 1 m are locally common in the andesites and their related volcaniclastic units.

In some areas, e.g. Stop JB14-5, the fragmental andesites appear to be a flow breccia rather than a tuff. These rocks have a high % of fragments that are quite angular, tightly packed, poorly sorted, black and very fine-grained.

DEBRIS FLOWS: An excellent example of a debris flow was found at Stop JB14-2 adjacent to the volcaniclastic conglomerates. It consists of 40%, angular fragments 10-100 cm in a fine-grained, grey volcaniclastic matrix.

SILTSTONE – CALCAREOUS SILTSTONE - QUARTZITE: Several large outcrops of siltstone are found in the NW part of the map area and calcareous varieties are abundant in the NE sector. The non-calcareous siltstones are very fine-grained, weather off-white to light beige, and locally have thin conglomerate beds. It is in sharp contact with the mafic volcanics at Stop JB14-4.

In the skarnified area north of the east end of the diorite-granodiorite pluton, the siltstones are predominantly fine-grained, light grey and weakly bedded, with lesser siliceous members, and are intercalated with lesser beds of white quartzite. Calcareous siltstone predominates across several large outcrops on the east side of the metasedimentary area, mainly from ~Stop DT-27-09 to -011 and are locally interbedded with limestone beds. The siltstones, limestone and even the quartzite are commonly skarnified to massive garnet-epidote assemblages +/- pods of gossanous pyrite in this area.

LIMESTONE: Mappable discrete beds of limestone occur in the northern skarn areas (Stops JB 27-06, -07 and -08) where they are >12-15 m wide and exposed for strike lengths of up to 50 m. The limestone is largely skarnified, only a 1-2 m wide zone is relatively unaltered at Stop JB 27-06. It is white, fine-grained and massive where fresh and grades through a “web-like” texture of epidote alteration into massive garnet-epidote skarns (see Skarn section 8.5.2 below). At Stop JB 27-06 a 1-2 m wide section of the limestone contains numerous angular fragments to 7 cm of purple mudstone. The limestone is flanked by conglomerate +/- quartzite on its western side at both the North and West skarn outcrops. The eastern margins are not clearly exposed.

CONGLOMERATE / SEDIMENTARY BRECCIA: The sedimentary sequence that extends from ~30 m to >340 m north of the east end of the diorite-granodiorite pluton includes at least 2 occurrences of conglomerate and/or sedimentary breccia. The breccia is essentially a matrix-supported conglomerate of 70-80% polymictic, angular clasts averaging 2-5 cm in length, dominated by basalt and limestone. It is weakly magnetic and is differentiated from the volcaniclastic conglomerates by the abundance of limestone and other sedimentary clasts and the lack of nearby tuff or flow breccias. It is strongly skarnified in some outcrops.

STIKINE ASSEMBLAGE

LIMESTONE: The extensive outcrops of limestone east of the current map area were not mapped specifically in 2022 but they were observed in 2021 and during a weather-induced stopover in 2022. The limestones are generally thick-bedded on a scale of a few tens of centimetres, weather light grey, and commonly have brown iron stained, softer patches or layers that locally contain various fossils. The limestone forms large escarpments along the east side of the claims, immediately east of the 2022 map area.

CONGLOMERATE: In the eastern portion of the 2022 map area, east of the diorite-granodiorite pluton, numerous extensive outcrops of conglomerate are found. These conglomerates locally are dominated by clasts of limestone, especially in those outcrops farthest east and closest to the large outcrops of Stikine limestone, consequently they are assumed to be part of the Stikine as well. The conglomerate is often interbedded with siliceous, weakly pyritic quartzite and thin, black limestone beds 5-10 cm thick. It is polymictic, varies from matrix- to clast-supported and the dominant clast size varies from pebble to boulder with a large % of cobble size. The clasts are primarily metasediments such as siltstone, arenite and even conglomerate.

QUARTZITE: Occurs in large outcrops east of the pluton, e.g., Stop JB13-12. It typically weathers light beige, is light grey on fresh surfaces, has ~1% disseminated fine-grained pyrite, and contains ~5% black limestone beds that are 5-10 cm thick, deformed and dismembered.

SILTSTONE(?): Several outcrops of a fine-grained, fairly siliceous, light grey, moderately hard, featureless unit occur south of the blue lake in the eastern edge of the mapped area (Stop JB13-14). There is no visible bedding or other features to help determine the type of lithology and for now this unit has been presumed to be either a massive siltstone of perhaps a dacite.

INTRUSIONS

HORNBLENDE DIORITE: This intrusive phase is the dominant rock type in a recently discovered, ~600 m E-W by >120 m N-S pluton in the Trek South target area (Maps 1-2, Fig. 9). It is generally homogenous and equigranular, medium grey in colour, and consists of ~40% hornblende grains 1-3 mm long and ~60% fine-grained, ~interstitial feldspar. There is no obvious visible quartz present. It is usually weakly to moderately magnetic, and like all phases of the pluton, epidote alteration is nil to very weak generally.

The diorite is locally cut by well-developed quartz-pyrite-chlorite stockwork-type veinlets but these are generally less abundant than in the surrounding volcanic rocks. The diorite commonly has minor, fine-grained disseminated pyrite throughout and/or as thin fracture coatings. The margins of the diorite intrusion are often heavily included by various intrusive and volcanic xenoliths and cut by leucocratic to mesocratic dykes of varying compositions including some pegmatites.

HORNBLENDE-BIOTITE GRANODIORITE: This phase of the pluton is transitional from the hornblende diorite and varies from biotite>hornblende to hornblende>biotite varieties. It forms a series of exposures arranged in a roughly circular pattern around the east-central biotite granodiorite core of the pluton. It is similar in appearance to that phase but lighter in colour and contains about 20-30% mafics ranging from 5-25% biotite flakes 1-3 mm long in addition to 5-25% hornblende. The majority of this phase is ~equigranular but it is locally coarse-grained (3-4 mm) and verges on being porphyritic. There may be minor quartz present but a thin section would be need to confirm this. The unit is also moderately magnetic and typically has fine-grained disseminated pyrite throughout as well as locally abundant pyrite-quartz stockwork veinlets. A sample of this phase, #D771805, submitted for Whole Rock analysis contained 54.9% SiO_2

BIOTITE GRANODIORITE: This would appear to be the most siliceous, most differentiated phase of the pluton and it is concentrated in a ~200 m x 75 m oval area in the east-central part of the pluton, as well as occurring in a 20 m wide dyke cutting the host andesites and a small plug near the SE margin of the pluton. A sample of this phase, #D771804, submitted for Whole Rock analysis contained 65.4% SiO_2, substantially higher than the Hbl-Bio Granodiorite sample D771805. It is distinctly whiter and more leucocratic than the other intrusive phases and consists of ~10-30% biotite flakes up to 3 mm across, in a white to light grey, fine-grained (<1-2 mm) feldspar dominant groundmass. The groundmass minerals (feldspar, + quartz?) are often somewhat translucent and there may be up to 5-10% quartz present. Trace to minor fine-grained pyrite is disseminated throughout as are scattered pyrite-quartz stockwork type veinlets, mainly subvertical. This phase is notable for its prominent and well developed flow-banding caused by an alignment of the minerals into biotite-rich and poor bands a few cm to 10s of cm wide

(Photo 2). In one instance, the flow bands form a circular pattern within a single outcrop (Stop JB20-2) ~8 m across, a "pipe-like" conduit of the granodiorite intruding up through the diorite.

Photo 2: Contorted flow banding in the biotite granodiorite.

PEGMATITE DYKES: A minor number of simple Feldspar>Quartz pegmatite dykes up to ~1 m wide occur throughout the exposed pluton. In some cases (Stop JB9-13), they contain small pods or vug fillings up to 10 cm wide of pyrite and lesser molybdenite.

FELSIC DYKES (Porphyritic Granodiorite): At least three fine-grained, white felsic dykes were mapped in the vicinity of the most well developed skarns north of the diorite-granodiorite pluton. The only other occurrence of this particular type of dyke known so far is in a large boulder of skarnified volcanics at the western toe of the main glacier, consequently, it is suspected that these dykes are related to the skarnification event/pluton. A sample of one such dyke was submitted to the geochronology laboratory at UBC in August, 2022 for age-dating; these results are pending as of the time of this report.

The felsic dykes typically contain ~5% feldspar phenocrysts <5 mm and a few % biotite phenocrysts, 1-3 mm, in a fine-grained groundmass of feldspar>quartz; no feldspar phenocrysts were visible in one dyke at stop JB8-8-1. The dykes range from 3 m to 5 m in width and have been traced in outcrop for 45 m. All three dykes in outcrop trend NNE. In at least spot, JB27-07, the dyke is flanked by 1-2 m of strong epidote alteration.

Sample D771808 is a representative sample of the felsic dyke at Stop JB22-05 that was submitted for Whole Rock Analyses. It contains 61.4% SiO2 and a relatively normal range of CaO, Na2O and K2O, and plots in the calc-alkaline field on an AFM diagram, in the subalkaline field on SiO2 vs Alkalies plot, and in the granodiorite field (close to the tonalite boundary) on an Ab-An-Or plot. Further analyses are underway and pending; at this point the dykes are simply referred to as felsic dykes, with a granodiorite composition, until further lithogeochemical and petrographic studies are undertaken.

OTHER PLUTONS: A variety of plutons ranging from the 47.3 Ma Eocene granite pluton in the SW corner of the claims to a number of monzonite to diorite plugs and small plutons occur across the property. Some of these intrusions, particularly the dioritic ones in the SW part of the claim, are fine-grained and quite difficult to distinguish from the adjacent volcanics. Several quartz monzonite plutons are shown on the map, based on the BCGS data. Mapping traverses by Romios personnel in recent years has so far failed to locate these latter plutons in the field and as a result their extent has been reduced on the current maps.

8.5 ALTERATION

8.5.1 EPIDOTE ALTERATION

Epidote alteration is strongly developed across a ~1 km (E-W) x > 500 m (N-S) area at the Trek South porphyry prospect (Fig. 9, Map 3). The alteration is preferentially developed in the volcanic rocks, especially the andesites, is weak to absent in most of the metasediments, and does not appear to have affected the diorite-granodiorite pluton. This is the strongest, most persistent and widespread epidote alteration that the author has observed on any of the Romios claims in the region. It occurs in a variety of styles:

1) As veins ranging from 1 cm to 1 m in width, often somewhat irregular, forming stockwork like patterns that may take up 60-70% of an outcrop. The veins locally have bright white bands up to 8 cm wide of fine-grained, generally hard material thought to be a mix of quartz, feldspar, and local carbonate. However, this material is very fine-grained in the 2 thin sections examined to date and is difficult to identify with any certainty. The epidote is locally associated with white albite (?) -quartz+/-actinolite veins and local minor disseminated chalcopyrite and bornite (Photos 6, 7).
2) In pervasive, massive, fine-grained alteration bands and patches in several areas mapped in 2022. These replacement zones can be quite large, e.g., at Stop JB14-5b the epidote forms an almost complete replacement of the host rocks in a NW trending mass 30-40 m wide and >50 m long (Photo 4). The several large replacement zones observed to date strike primarily NNW.
3) The epidote alteration is often quite strong and striking in the andesitic tuff breccias and other volcanic fragmentals (Photo 5). It most commonly replaces the fragments preferentially over the matrix but the reverse is locally true as well.

Photo 3: Well developed epidote alteration zone in volcanics at Trek South.

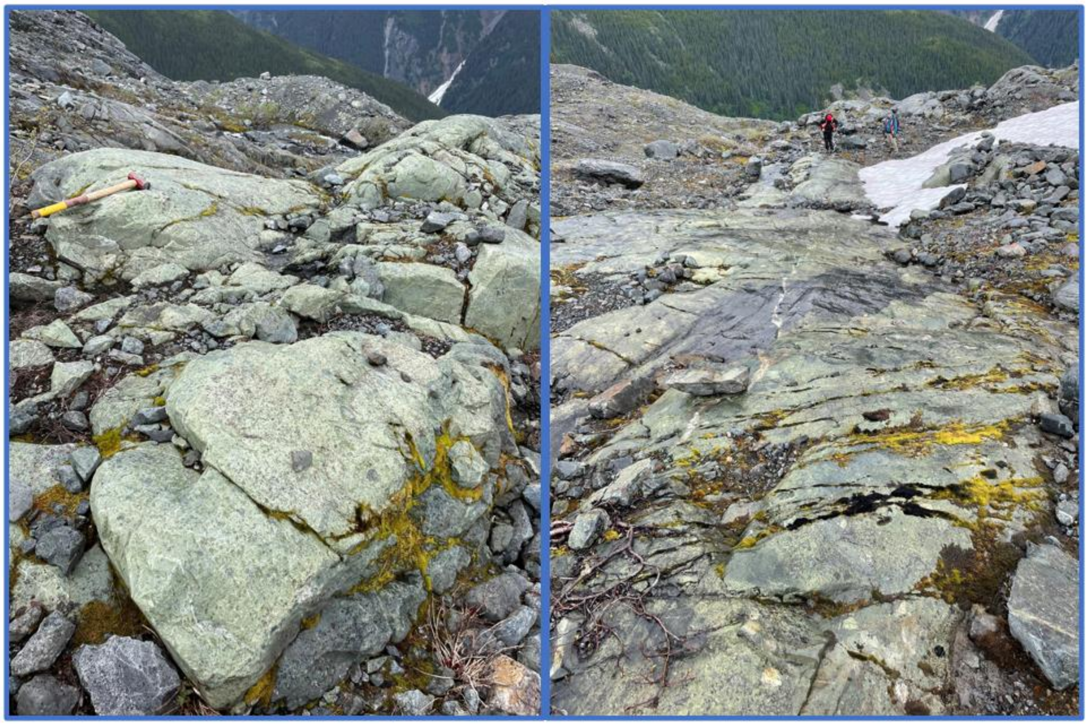


Photo 4: Two views of a massive epidote replacement zone approx. 30 m x 50 m

Photo 5: Common style of epidote alteration of fragments in andesitic tuff breccias.

Photo 6: Epidote veins with white cores (Fd-Qtz-Carb?)

Photo 7: Epidote alteration sample with secondary copper mineral staining

A large area of intense epidote alteration with minor copper staining was also located on a ridge top 1.4 km SE of the main Trek South porphyry exposures in the fall of 2022 (see Fig. 7) (Stop JB9-11-1), once the local snow fields had melted. The epidote alteration in this area is as intense as anywhere at the main Trek South prospect area and covers a large area, at least 100 m x 50 m and likely much more, probably >500 m, and is covered by an icefield to the west. This area was only examined briefly at the end of a day on the way back to camp. It clearly requires a through mapping and sampling program but appears to indicate that the porphyry alteration system is much bigger than the 1 km wide exposed area described above.

Photo 8: Well developed epidote alteration on ridge top SE of Trek South prospect.

8.5.2 QUARTZ-PYRITE VEINLET STOCKWORK

A stockwork of quartz-pyrite veinlets overprints the majority of the epidote alteration (Photo 9a) in the same > 1 km wide swath and extends beyond it in scattered outcrops to the north, southeast and west (Fig. 9, Map 3). The stockwork veinlets are variably developed, typically 1 to 6 cm wide at various angles, compositions and densities (Photos 9b, 10, 11). The number of veinlets can vary from <1 per metre to perhaps a dozen cross-cutting veins within a 1 m wide area. Minor chalcopyrite and bornite occurs in some veins and appreciable assays for Cu, Au, Ag and other metals of interest have been returned from these veins (see Mineralization section below).

The veinlets are most abundant in the volcanic rocks but occur throughout the diorite-granodiorite pluton as well, primarily in the eastern portion (Fig. 9, Map 3). They are less common on the sedimentary rocks but they have been found in the skarnified sediments north of the pluton. The veins are typically white, massive quartz with 5-10% euhedral to subhedral cubic pyrite grains a few mm across (Photo 9a) but the crystals locally reach 2.5 cm in width.

Photo 9a (left): Typical Qtz-Py vein cutting epidote. Photo 9b (right): Well-developed dense Qtz-Py vein stockwork.

There is relatively minor variation in the veinlets across such a wide area. Rare examples consist of massive pyrite with little or no quartz (Photo 10). Many of the veins have minor fine-grained chlorite patches and these can be substantial, up to 30-40% locally (Photo 11), especially near the diorite-granodiorite pluton it seems. In addition, many of the veins have fine-grained, often somewhat inconspicuous halo of associated sericite alteration +/- minor calcite.

VEIN ORIENTATIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS: In 2022, a program of detailed measurements of the density, orientation, composition and associated alteration of the quartz-pyrite veins was initiated and ten sites were examined, primarily in an E-W line across the majority of the porphyry system's extent (Fig. 10, Table 4). This program is still

Photo 10: (left): Massive pyrite vein, minor quartz. Photo 11 (right): Chlorite-Qtz-Py vein.

a work in progress and as such, only some preliminary observations will be made here. In addition to collecting structural and composition measurements of the quartz-pyrite veins, data was also collected on any felsic dykes and discrete epidote veins in the same sample area. In general, measurements of any and all veins within areas ranging from 56 to 192 square metres were collected at the 10 sites.

Table 4: Qtz-Py vein measurement site details

Stop #	Easting	Northing	Elev	Area (m2)	# of Q-P Veins	Veins/sq m
KK1	360987	6322693	1317	150	26	0.173
KK2	360892	6322713	1320	192	23	0.120
KK3	360751	6322709	1332	168	29	0.173
KK4	360168	6322586	1307	72	6	0.083
KK5	360252	6322628	1300	100	4	0.040
KK6	360379	6322635	1297	90	12	0.133
KK7	360500	6322675	1304	81	15	0.185
KK8	360607	6322686	1325	80	28	0.350
KK9	360435	6322796	1301	64	3	0.047
KK10	360552	6322853	1272	56	6	0.107

As can be seen in Table 2, the number of veins found per sq metre varies considerably. Of the sites examined to date, the highest density of veins occurs at sites KK-1, 2 and 8 within the diorite-granodiorite pluton and site KK -7 in the adjacent volcanics (Fig. 10). The author has observed greater densities of veins in a number of spots outside of the pluton and believes that more measurements are required to get an accurate picture.

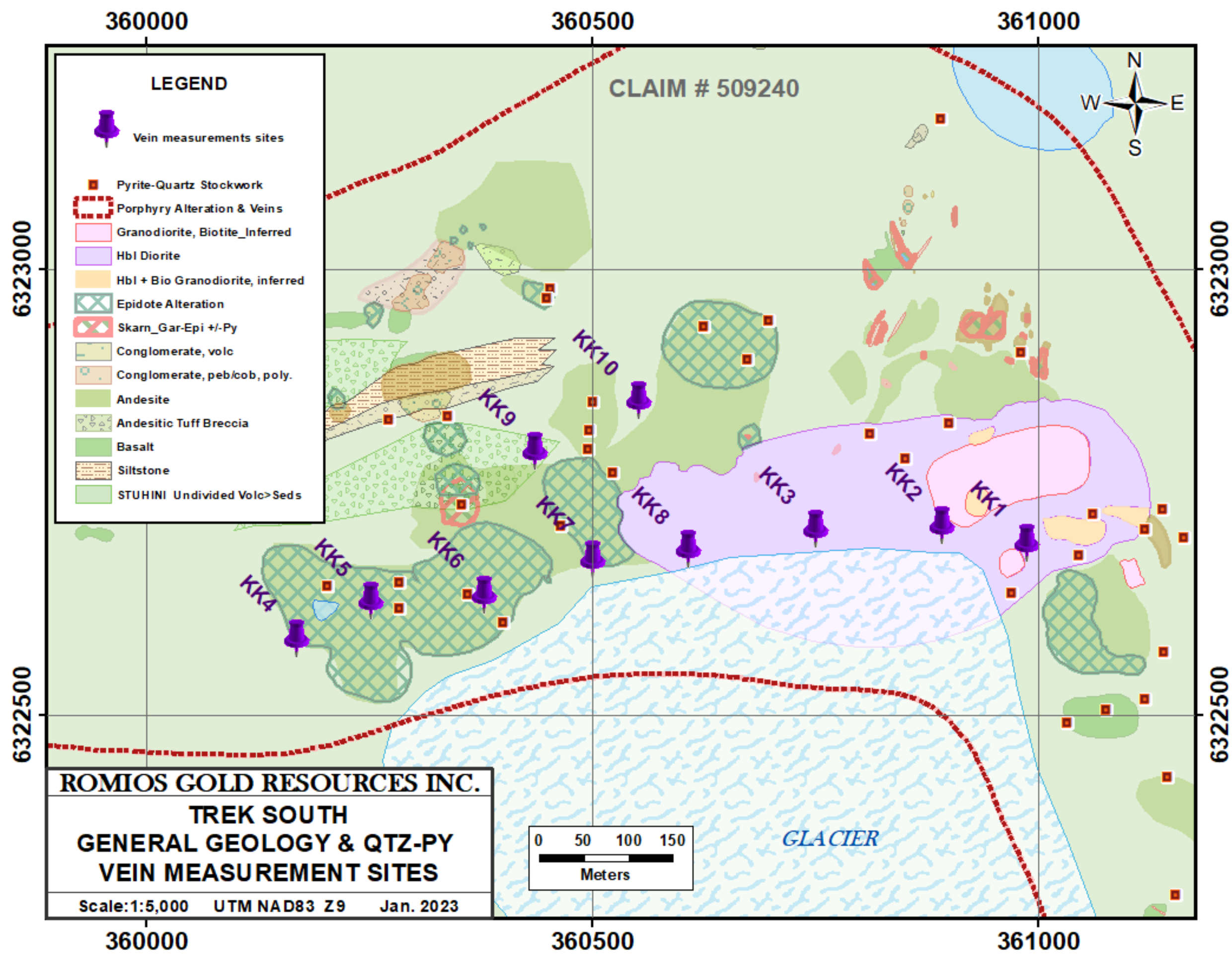


Figure 10: Location of quartz-pyrite vein measurement sites.

The quartz-pyrite veins tend to occur in several sets of predominant orientations including a roughly E-W, near vertical and a sub-horizontal set. Strike and dip measurements of the veins at the ten measurement sites have been plotted on rose diagram stereo-nets for each site and these plots are positioned in the appropriate location on Figure 11 below.

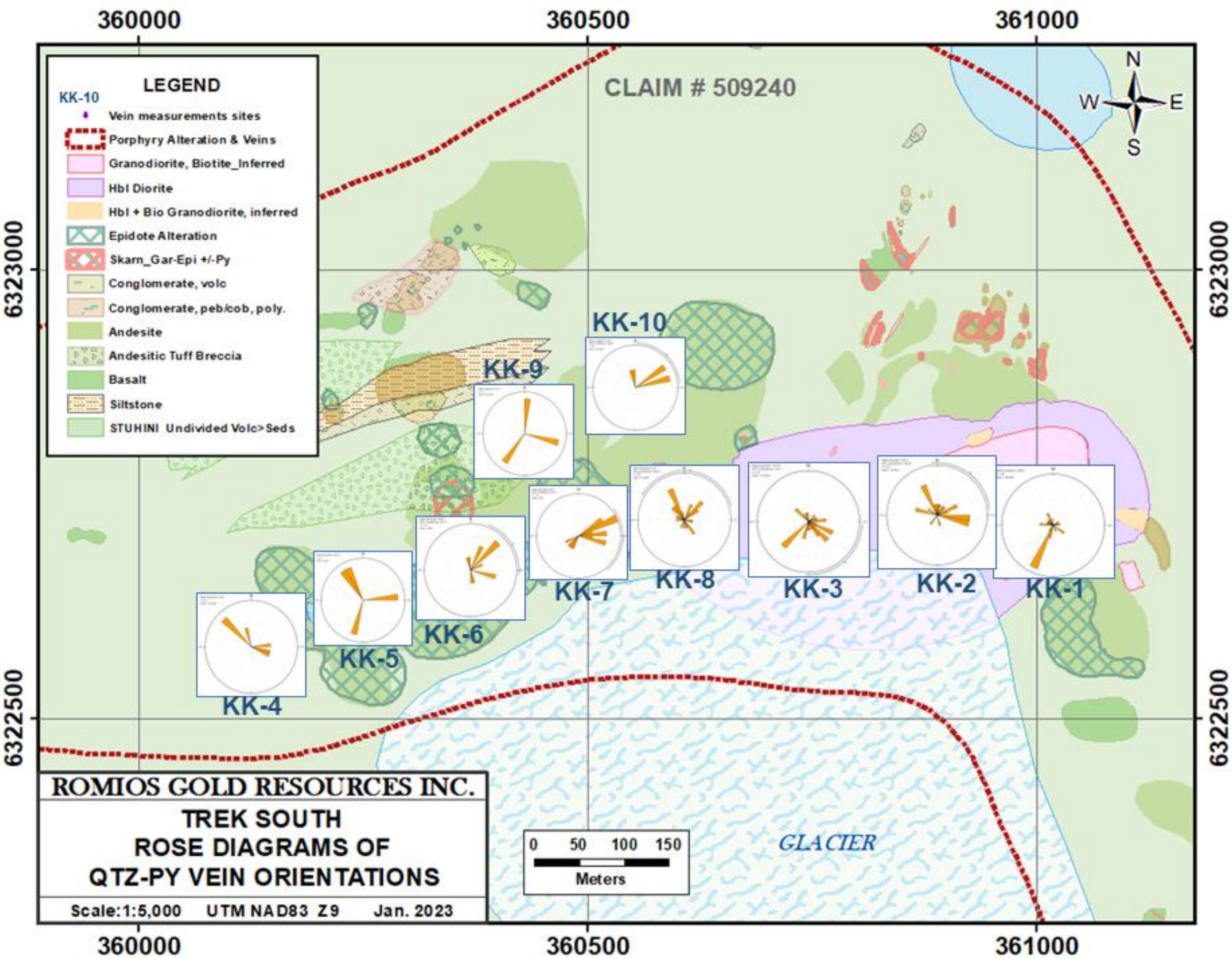


Figure 11: Rose diagram stereonets of Qtz-Py vein orientations

The stereo-nets show more variation in the vein trends than was expected from the general impression one might have mapping this area. Several sites show the ENE-WSW trend often noted in the field but several others show quite different trends (e.g., KK-1 and KK-4). Sites KK-5, 6 and 9 show an orthogonal pattern that may be consistent with doming above an intrusion, however, additional measurements are required at sites to the north of the main series (row KK-1 to KK-4) to fully assess the local structural controls on these veins.

SKARNS: In 2021, Romios' mapping crew came across an outcrop of well developed garnet-epidote skarn in a limestone horizon 190 m north of the diorite-granodiorite pluton. This outcrop contained several gossanous pods of massive pyrite and one sample (D779075) returned an assay of 0.22% Cu and O.21% W (Biczok, 2021). The 2022 program mapped a large area around this skarn and discovered that skarnified limestone and calcareous siltstone is widespread over an area at least 250 m N-S x 150 m E-W (see Fig. 12, Map 5). The north and eastern limits are obscured by overburden and the western edge is limited only by the extent of the mapping to date. For the purpose of this report that main skarn exposures have been termed the North, West and East skarns (Fig. 12). Descriptions of the various skarn textures and mineralogy follows below.

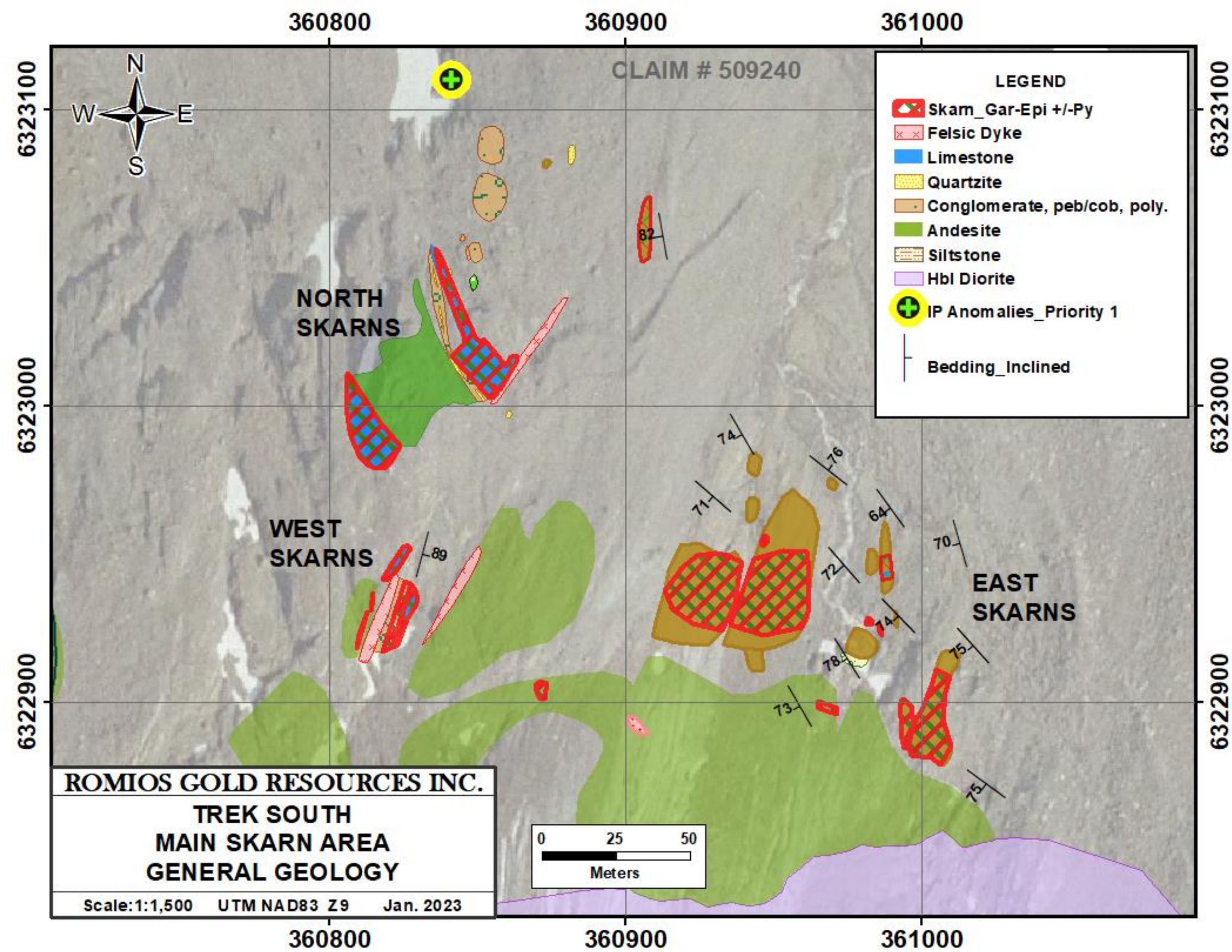


Figure 12: Main skarn area, general geology.

The most well developed skarns consist largely of varying percentages of medium-grained red garnet, green epidote, and lesser calcite. To date we have no thin sections of these skarns and the mineralogy may be more complex than is obvious in hand sample, e.g. one might well expect appreciable amounts of pyroxene locally mixed in with the epidote. The skarns range from those dominated almost entirely by green epidote to those composed largely of red garnets, and various intermediate mixtures (Photos 12-16). Small patches less than ~5 cm of white calcite are commonly spread throughout the massive skarns. The skarns often transition from fresh limestone through a 1-2 m wide zone of net-textured type of epidote alteration into the massive epidote-garnet skarns (see Photo 14).

Photo 12 (left): Massive garnet-epidote skarn in limestone, North Skarn zone. Photo 13 (right): Massive garnet-epidote skarn, East Skarns.

The North and West skarn zones are developed in limestone horizons ~10 to 15 m wide, flanked on their west side by polymictic conglomerates that contain a high % of limestone and basalt clasts. The conglomerates at the West Skarn are also skarnified sporadically

Photo 14: "Net-textured" epidote skarnification of limestone at the North Skarn.

Photo 15: Partially skarnified conglomerate flanking massive garnet-epidote skarn, West Skarn Zone.

with local patches of massive garnet and/or epidote. Some pods of relic limestone have rinds of fine-grained black skarn up tp 10 cm wide, possibly pyroxene, outlined by epidote.

In contrast to the skarnified limestone of the North and West skarns, the East Skarns are developed in a series of calcarous siltstones with lesser interbedded quartzite and minor limestone layers; all three of these rock types can be well skarnified. These skarns are generally finer-grained, more banded (Photo 16), and overall less well developed appearance but can be in fact be very highly skarnified as well (e.g., Photo 13 above).

Photo 16: Example of banded garnet-epidote skarnification on the East Skarns, Stop JB22-01.

Pods of semi-massive pyrite up to ~50 cm across are found scattered throughout all of the skarn zones and fine- to medium-grained pyrite is disseminated through much of the skarns as well. These pyritic areas commonly have appreciable copper and tungsten mineralization (see Mineralization section below). Visible chalcopyrite is very rare but minor malachite staining is locally present.

8.6 MINERALIZATION AT TREK SOUTH

8.6.1 PORPHYRY Cu-Au TYPE MINERALIZATION

The majority of the porphyry-type vein and associated mineralization at Trek South was mapped and sampled in 2021 and the 2022 work focussed more on the geophysical surveys, sampling and mapping of the skarns, and specific types of detailed vein mapping and sampling for scientific study. There was no major re-sampling of these veins or new found veins for their metal contents, consequently this report does not add much to the existing descriptions in Biczok (2021). As noted in that 2021 report, "as expected from the visible copper sulphides and secondary minerals observed in some of the quartz-pyrite, quartz, and epidote dominant veins, numerous samples returned appreciable copper values. Eleven samples assayed >1,000 ppm Cu up to a high of 18,300 ppm Cu. Eight samples assayed >0.1 ppm Au, with a high of 2.31 ppm Au and 2 samples returned high silver values of 66 and 257 ppm Ag. In addition to the encouraging results from the major metals of interest here, several samples contained significantly elevated levels of the less common metals that are often enriched in the centres of porphyry copper systems….136 and 863 ppm Bismuth, 198 ppm Tellurium and 2 samples assayed 603 and 7250 ppm Tungsten."

In 2022, 14 samples of pyrite from the quartz-pyrite veins as well as 10 epidote samples from the alteration veins were sampled on a somewhat regular spacing across the Trek South target as part of a planned scientific study of the trace element contents of these minerals at UBC. Variations in certain trace elements have recently been shown to provide a vector towards the centre of porphyry systems. During the 2022 sampling program for this study as well as the vein structure mapping program certain observations were made which add to the overall picture.

A surprising number of the quartz-pyrite veins examined in 2022 were found to contain masses of fine-grained molybdenite, in some cases as solid masses up to 20-30 cm long and 1-2 cm wide. Little or no molybdenite was noted in 2021. The limited number of quartz-pyrite vein assays in 2022 returned one additional high tellurium result of 317 ppm Te (Sample D771897, Appendix Two) and several more tungsten assays >1,000 ppm W. In addition to these points, the 2022 vein mapping program documented the frequent presence of narrow, fine-grained white mica margins on many of the veins (adding to the results of 2020 hyperspectral survey).

In addition to the veins samples in outcrop, and ~5 x 5 m cluster of mineralized boulders up to ~60-70 cm wide were found in the recently exposed area in front (north) of the glacier that flanks the southern exposed margin of the porphyry system. Numerous boulders from this cluster contain thin veinlets and fracture coatings of bornite and chalcopyrite. A composite grab sample (D771897) of these veinlets assayed **2.86% Cu, 8.85 g/t Au and 46.5 g/t Ag**, indicating that there is likely high-grade mineralization still hidden beneath the nearby glacier. Two mineralized boulders from the western margin of this same glacier assayed **2.91% Cu and 3.46% Cu.**

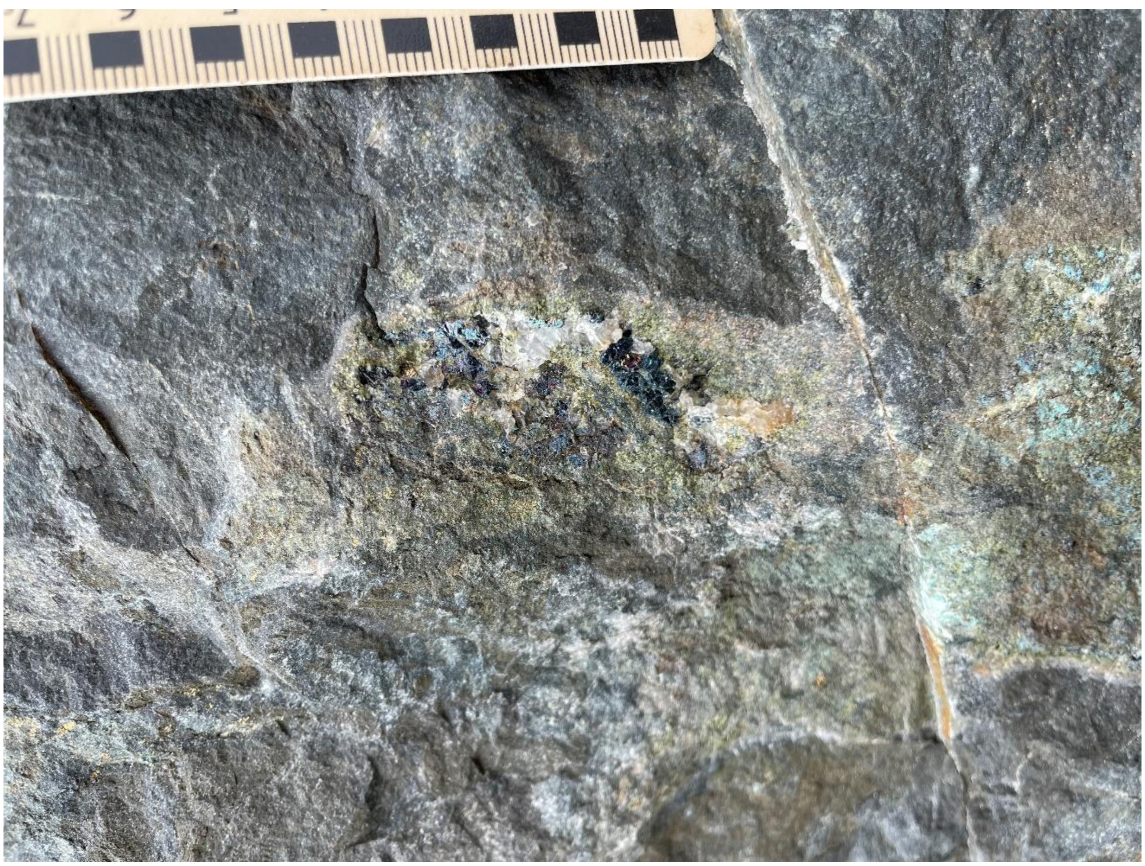


Photo 17: Bornite (blue and dark purple) in skarn-type veins cutting boulders near Trek South glacier toe, Sample D771897.

8.6.2 SKARN MINERALIZATION AT TREK SOUTH

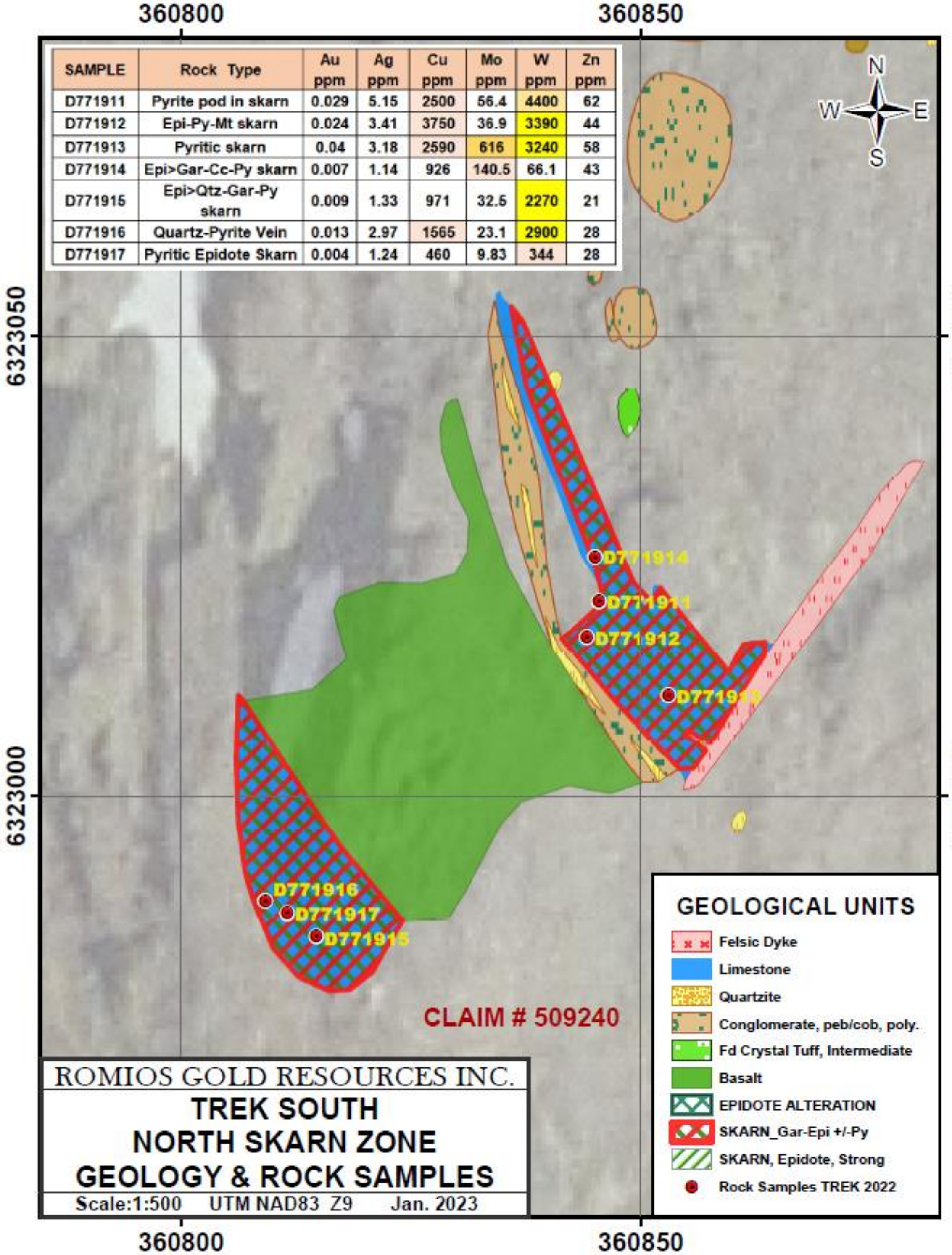
A noted above, a large area of skarnified limestone and calcareous metasediments, with lesser quartzite, was discovered in 2022 in the NE of the map area. These massive to banded, garnet-epidote dominant skarns commonly contain minor to 1% fine-grained disseminated pyrite as well as numerous small gossanous pyritic veins and scattered pods of massive to semi-massive pyrite up to ~50 cm across. Secondary copper minerals occur rarely on the skarn surfaces.

The 2022 sampling program was largely focussed on the most pyritic portions of the skarns and returned encouraging results in copper and tungsten. Assay results for the skarn samples are presented in Table 5 below, listed in more detail in Appendix 3, and shown on Map 5 (appended) and Figures 13 and 14 below. A series of 20 samples including many that had returned high tungsten values by the standard MS-41 or MS-61 methods, were re-assayed by a lithium borate fusion method more suitable for accurately determining the tungsten levels from acid-resistant minerals like scheelite. This re-assay (see appended COA TR22271493) resulted in substantially higher tungsten values, up to 368% higher and averaging 61% higher, e.g. in the case of sample D771911, W values went from a ME-MS41 value of 940 ppm to 4400 ppm W with ME-MS85 procedure. These results illustrate the importance of selecting the right assay method for the mineralization present. The re-assay values are included in Table 5.

The tungsten mineralization (scheelite?) was not expected nor obvious in the field and the 2022 sampling was focussed on gossanous, sulphidic areas of the skarn, consequently the presence of tungsten mineralization was only revealed by the assay results. Scheelite is a non-descript, typically off-white mineral that would be difficult to identify in an altered limestone without the use of an ultraviolet light. There is only a weak correlation between tungsten and iron or sulphur values, suggesting that tungsten mineralization is not necessarily concentrated in the gossanous, pyritic areas that were the focus of the sampling program. Future sampling programs will require the use of a UV light to define the tungsten mineralization in the field for a thorough sampling program. Twenty-one samples (of the 28 samples collected here) returned WO_3 values between **0.04% and 0.68% WO_3, averaging 0.24% WO_3** (converted from W ppm as WO_3 is the most common form of tungsten reported in resource models). Samples include grabs and numerous chip samples across 10-30 cm widths as well as wider chip samples with appreciable tungsten grades, e.g. **2.0 m @ 0.16% WO_3 and 0.5 m @ 0.4% WO_3**. These values are approaching the grades of major tungsten deposits and considered very encouraging, especially as these outcrops are probably ~300 m from the likely source pluton.

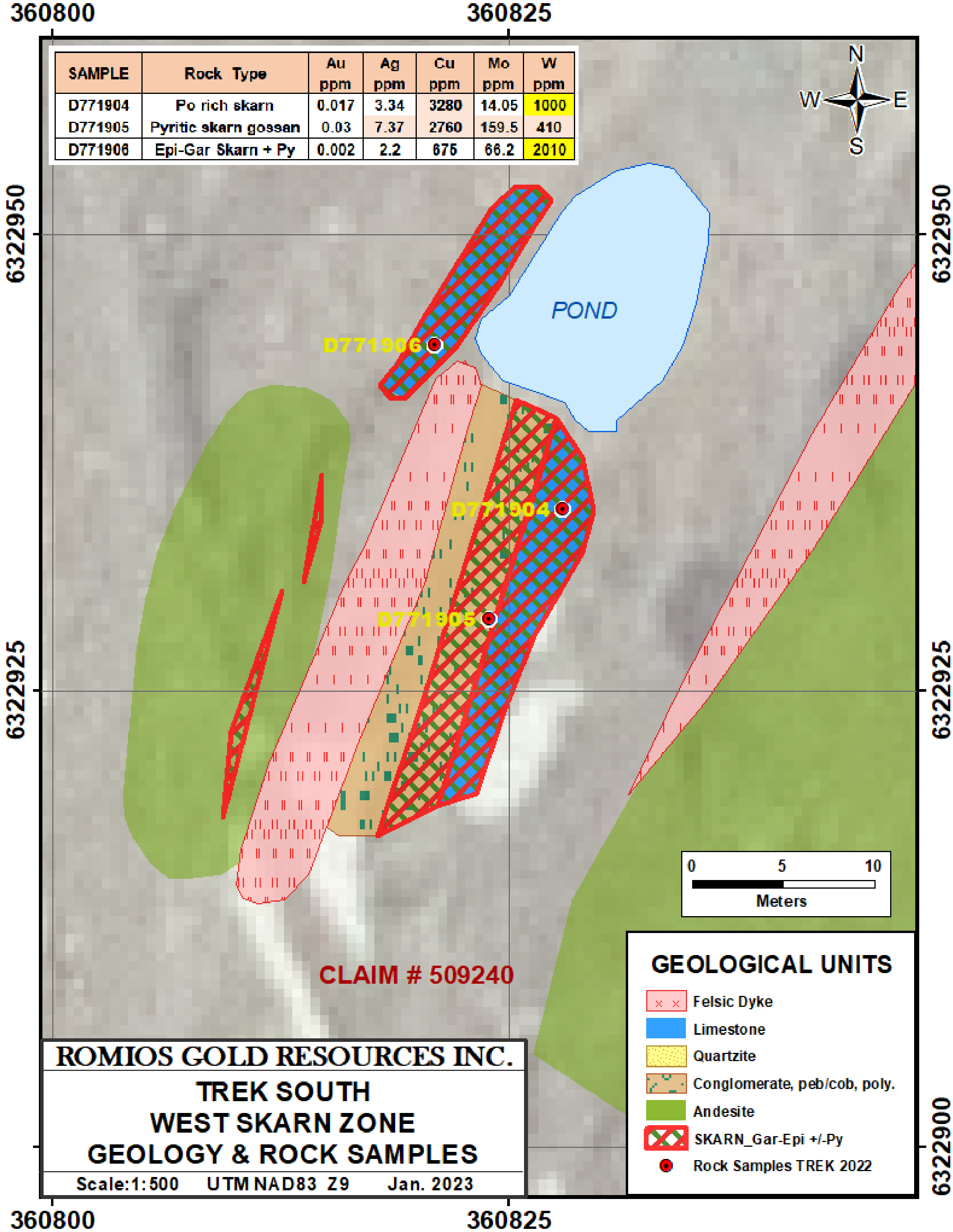
Table 5: Assay result summary table for skarn samples, Trek South

SAMPLE	Rock_Type	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	W ppm
D771853	Pyritic Skarn	0.005	1.3	147	14	**610**
D771855	Skarn vein with Py	0.019	**3.4**	**1205**	22	**150.5**
D771886	Gar-Epi skarn	**0.007**	**1.0**	**591**	**1**	**25**
D771899	Epidote-Pyrite skarn	**0.017**	**3.6**	**4500**	**382**	**440**
D771901	Pyritic skarn	**0.018**	**3.3**	**4040**	**170**	**860**
D771902	Epi-Py-Garnet skarn	**0.006**	**1.8**	**1795**	**39**	**104.5**
D771903	Epi-Py-Garnet skarn	**0.004**	**0.6**	**281**	**574**	**69.3**
D771904	Po rich skarn	**0.017**	**3.3**	**3280**	**14**	**1000**
D771905	Pyritic skarn gossan	**0.03**	**7.4**	**2760**	**160**	**410**
D771906	Epi-Gar Skarn with Py	**0.002**	**2.2**	**675**	**66**	**2010**
D771908	Po/Py Gar-Epi skarn	**0.011**	**2.5**	**1690**	**220**	**2240**
D771911	Pyrite pod in skarn	**0.029**	**5.2**	**2500**	**56**	**4400**
D771912	Epi-Py-Mt skarn	**0.024**	**3.4**	**3750**	**37**	**3390**
D771913	Pyritic skarn	**0.04**	**3.2**	**2590**	**616**	**3240**
D771914	Epi>Gar-Cc-Py skarn	**0.007**	**1.1**	**926**	**141**	**66.1**
D771915	Epi>Qtz-Gar-Py skarn	**0.009**	**1.3**	**971**	**33**	**2270**
D771917	Pyritic Epidote Skarn	**0.004**	**1.2**	**460**	**10**	**344**
D771952	Skarn	**0.044**	**8.6**	**2120**	**31**	**5390**
D771953	Skarn	**0.062**	**9.9**	**2680**	**707**	**3640**
D771955	Skarn	**0.008**	**1.0**	**801**	**30**	**1280**
D771956	Skarn	**0.003**	**1.3**	**373**	**9**	**46.6**
D771957	Skarn	**0.032**	**7.8**	**2900**	**103**	**1536**
D771958	Skarn	**0.002**	**0.5**	**186**	**13**	**244**
D771959	Skarn	**0.209**	**2.5**	**2620**	**12**	**610**
D771961	Skarn	**0.0005**	**0.4**	**245**	**42**	**40.9**
D771962	Py pod in Skarn	**0.037**	**7.9**	**9760**	**488**	**551**
D771963	Py pod in Skarn	**0.035**	**4.8**	**2470**	**79**	**646**
D771964	Skarn	**0.008**	**2.9**	**1005**	**29**	**1265**



SAMPLE	Rock Type	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
D771911	Pyrite pod in skarn	0.029	5.15	2500	56.4	4400	62
D771912	Epi-Py-Mt skarn	0.024	3.41	3750	36.9	3390	44
D771913	Pyritic skarn	0.04	3.18	2590	616	3240	58
D771914	Epi>Gar-Cc-Py skarn	0.007	1.14	926	140.5	66.1	43
D771915	Epi>Qtz-Gar-Py skarn	0.009	1.33	971	32.5	2270	21
D771916	Quartz-Pyrite Vein	0.013	2.97	1565	23.1	2900	28
D771917	Pyritic Epidote Skarn	0.004	1.24	460	9.83	344	28

Figure 13: Geology and samples results, North Skarn zone.



SAMPLE	Rock Type	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	W ppm
D771904	Po rich skarn	0.017	3.34	3280	14.05	1000
D771905	Pyritic skarn gossan	0.03	7.37	2760	159.5	410
D771906	Epi-Gar Skarn + Py	0.002	2.2	675	66.2	2010

Figure 14: Geology and sample results, West Skarn zone.

Copper and gold values are relatively consistent compared to the range of corresponding tungsten values. With one exception, the 18 samples with >500 ppm WO_3 (i.e., one lb/t) **average 0.227% Cu with a range of 0.07% to 0.45% Cu**. As opposed to the elevated gold levels in the quartz-pyrite veins throughout the adjacent porphyry-type alteration/mineralization system, the gold values in these skarnified rocks are generally low, averaging just 0.033 g/t Au with a range of 0.002 to 0.21 g/t Au. Silver values average 4.4 g/t Ag with a range of to 0.95 to 9.8 g/t Ag. Three samples also contained elevated molybdenum values between 488 and 707 ppm.

The 2022 discovery of copper-tungsten mineralization in the widespread skarn so far from the suspected source pluton (either the diorite-granodiorite pluton or the suspected pluton beneath the circular aeromagnetic high) is very encouraging. The host sediments strike towards the pluton(s) and skarn mineralization can typically be expected to increase at depth towards the pluton. The presence of tungsten mineralization adjacent to, or perhaps within, the porphyry system is somewhat unusual and not typical of porphyry systems in this region. The reason for this enrichment in tungsten is an intriguing question that requires further study and may be of major significance in the economics of any ore zones located here in future.

9 TOE ZONE

The TOE zone was the only historic zone that was located and re-examined in the Trek South area in 2022. It has returned significant base and precious metal assays in the past (Biczok, 2021) and has been interpreted as a possible Kuroko or Eskay Creek-type Au-Ag rich VMS occurrence. Little work has been done on this zone for many years and there is no indication it has ever been drilled in spite of the high assays. Romios personnel spent one day mapping and sampling the main exposures of the TOE Zone on July 15th, 2022.

The showing consists of at least 7 horizons of pyritic felsic volcanics a few metres to tens of metres wide, spread across a >175 m long (NE-SW) and ~65 m wide (NW-SE) embankment (Photo 18, Fig. 15). These felsic horizons are intercalated with primarily basaltic volcanics and Fd-crystal intermediate tuffs. A 30 m wide, yellow iron sulphate stained cliff face comprised of a black, fine-grained, massive, featureless unit with locally abundant disseminated, fine-grained pyrite dominates the central part of the prospect. Past workers apparently suggested that these rocks are andesitic volcanics but the author believes they are actually pyritic argillites as they lack visible feldspar, have widespread disseminated cubic pyrite, and appear sedimentary rather than volcanic in thin section.

The TOE zone outcrops are exposed primarily on a NW facing escarpment that is obscured to the NW and SE by glacial till (Fig. 9) and important portions of the escarpment are covered in dense underbrush; these factors make mapping the extent of the various units difficult. Many of the units do not display obvious bedding. The overall strike of the mineralized felsics intercalated with the mafic-intermediate volcanics is ~NNW-SSE, however, this apparent strike is seemingly not consistent with the overall outcrop pattern. A larger, more detailed mapping program is required to determine the bedding directions, potential fold patterns, and extent of the various units.

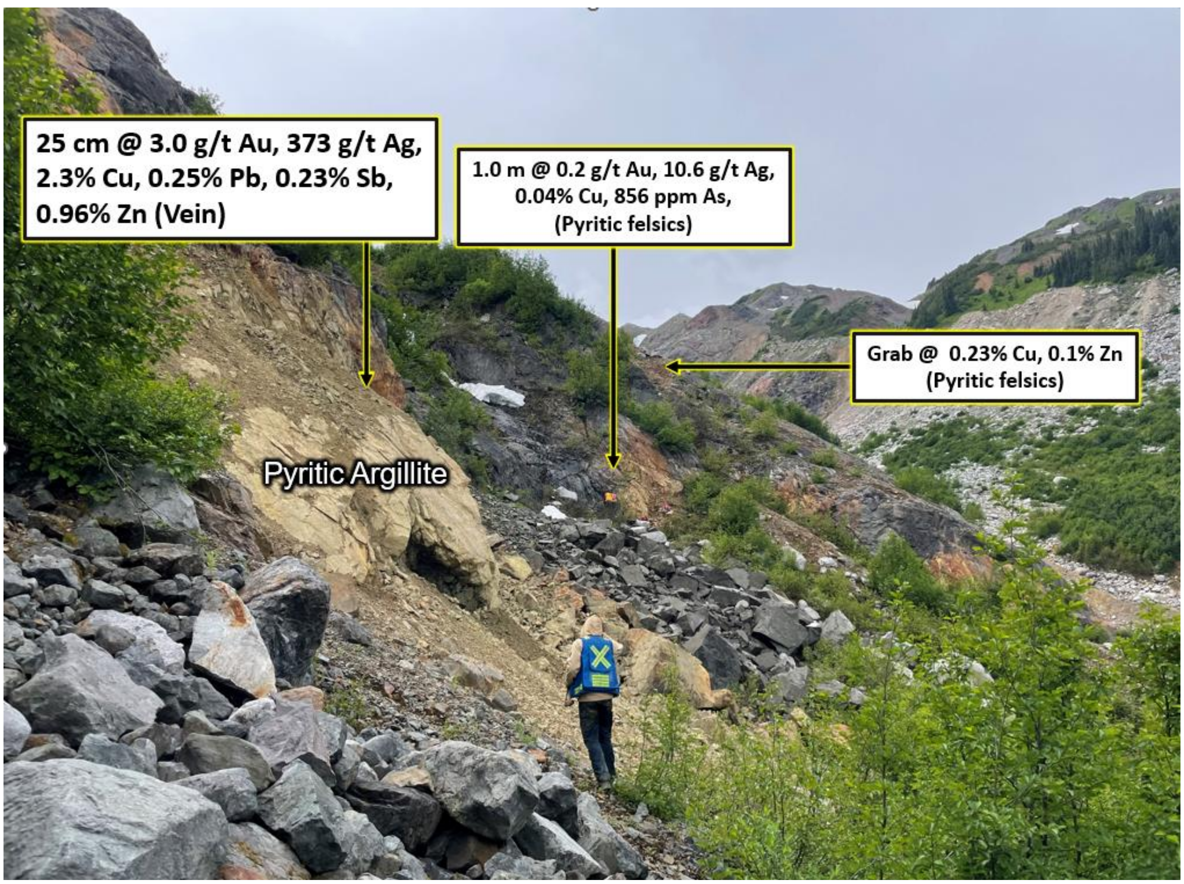


Photo 18: Gossanous argillite and felsic horizons at the TOE Zone. Looking SW. 2022 assay values.

9.1 DESCRIPTION OF UNITS AT THE TOE ZONE

The following unit descriptions are based on both field observations and brief thin section analysis of some of the units. A number of the thin section samples were found to be much more highly carbonatized and sericitized than is evident in hand sample.

PYRITIC ARGILLITE: This unit forms a prominent, light yellow weathering cliff face ~30 m wide (NE-SW) in the centre of the TOE Zone prospect (Photo 18). On fresh surfaces the rock is very fine-grained with no discernible feldspar or other mineral grains except pyrite, dark grey to black in colour, and contains 5-10% fine-grained, disseminated pyrite. In thin section this rock is unlike any others from the area. It consists of a very fine-grained aggregate of 20-30% quartz and high % of chlorite and unknown, brown minerals. It contains rare clots of quartz-feldspar < 0.7 mm but no phenocrysts. The thin section contains several % euhedral pyrite up to 1 mm, disseminated throughout, and rare coarse-grained carbonate patches to 7 mm studded with a high % of pyrite cubes <0.1 mm.

FELSIC VOLCANICS: These volcanics occur in several large outcrops up to 10 m wide (Fig. 15) and the original textures are generally obscured by gossanous coatings caused by the weathering of disseminated pyrite. The least gossanous exposures locally have closely spaced beds or possibly joint planes, every 5-8 cm, and still contain ~15% fine-grained disseminated pyrite. The more gossanous outcrops contain anywhere from 20-60% pyrite in a siliceous matrix. In thin section the unit is seen to be highly and pervasively sericitized with rare patches of coarse sericite up to 1 cm, and local patches of carbonate replacement. This unit appears similar to numerous occurrences of pyritic felsic volcanic piles found throughout the area but this is the first one known to the author that is associated with significant mineralization.

INTERMEDIATE ASH to FELDSPAR-CRYSTAL TUFF: This is a massive to thinly bedded (2-10 cm) unit, medium grey on fresh surfaces weathering to light to medium grey, moderately hard and very fine-grained to aphanitic. It varies from an ash tuff to a feldspar crystal tuff to local lapilli tuffs with 20-30% irregular dacitic (?) fragments up to 8 cm. In thin section it is seen to contain both K-feldspar and plagioclase phenocrysts/crystals and is locally highly carbonatized giving the unit an off-white colour.

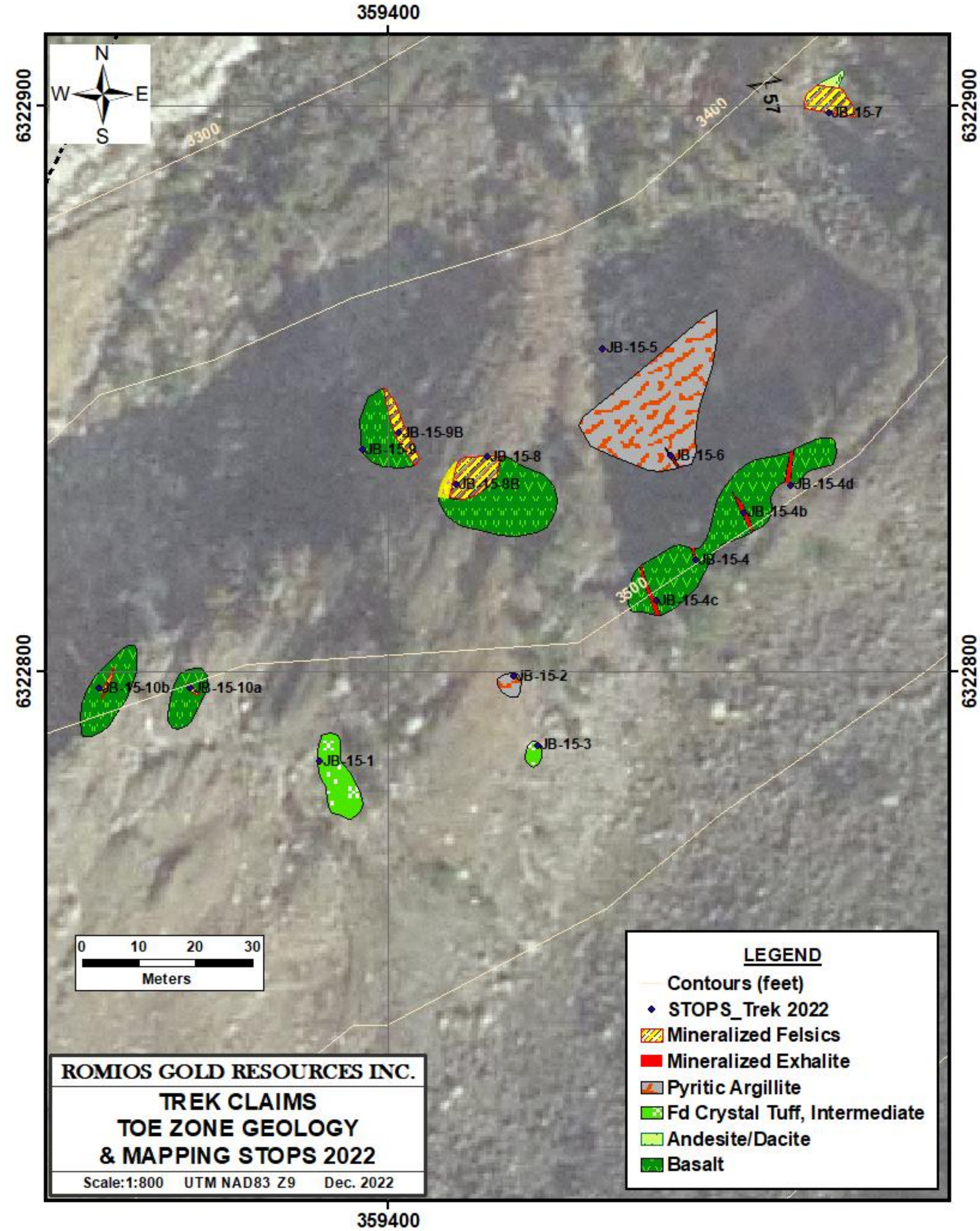


Figure 15: TOE Zone 2022 geological mapping on satellite image.

ANDESITE/DACITE: Some portions of the volcanic pile are lighter in colour than the basalts but more mafic than the felsic horizons and these were termed andesites or dacite in the field. They are generally small layers that were hard to follow for any distance, too small to be visible at the scale of the mapping in 2022. Any future mapping program should attempt to trace these units out in more detail and, through the use of thin sections and whole rock analyses, determine their true composition.

BASALT: In outcrop this fine-grained, equigranular unit is dark grey to black on weathered surfaces with several percent fine-grained, disseminated pyrite visible. In thin section it was found to be highly and pervasively sausseritized with ~30% relic plagioclase visible. A sample of this unit submitted for Whole Rock Analyses (#D771807, Appendix Three) returned an SiO2 value of 48.1%, consistent with a basaltic composition, along with a low Na2O content of just 0.70% and a high K2O level of 5.04% which suggest that the basalt has been hydrothermally altered.

MINERALIZED EXHALITE: At least 7 horizons of a gossanous, sulphidic, siliceous unit were found in 2021-22. Five of these horizons are clearly within the mafic to intermediate volcanic sequence and they range from ~10-20 cm up to ~1 m in thickness. The most well developed horizons have a central core of semi-massive to massive pyrite up to 20-30 cm thick which is usually well mineralized with Au, Ag, Cu, Zn, Pb, +/- Sb (Photo 19) (see Mineralization Section below). The margins to this central core may still contain up to 40% pyrite in a matrix of often green-tinged quartz which presumably is a metamorphosed siliceous exhalite. A few of the horizons contain minor visible malachite and chrysocolla coatings on fracture surfaces. Due to the weathering of the sulphides and the associated release of acids, these horizons tend to be incised, relatively soft, and friable.

9.2 TOE ZONE MINERALIZATION

The one-day mapping and prospecting program at the TOE Zone in 2022 succeeded in locating 3 appreciably mineralized exhalites and 2 smaller horizons not sampled in the 2021 program. Results for the major metal contents of the 2022 sample are given in Table 6 and sample locations are shown on Figure 16 & 17. The 3 higher grade sites are located SE of the large pyritic argillite and pyritic felsic outcrops mapped in 2021 (Fig. 16). As noted above, these horizons average about 1 m in total thickness and have a semi-massive to massive pyrite core ~10-20 cm wide, flanked by siliceous layers with up to 40% disseminated pyrite; a typical example is depicted in Photo 19 below.

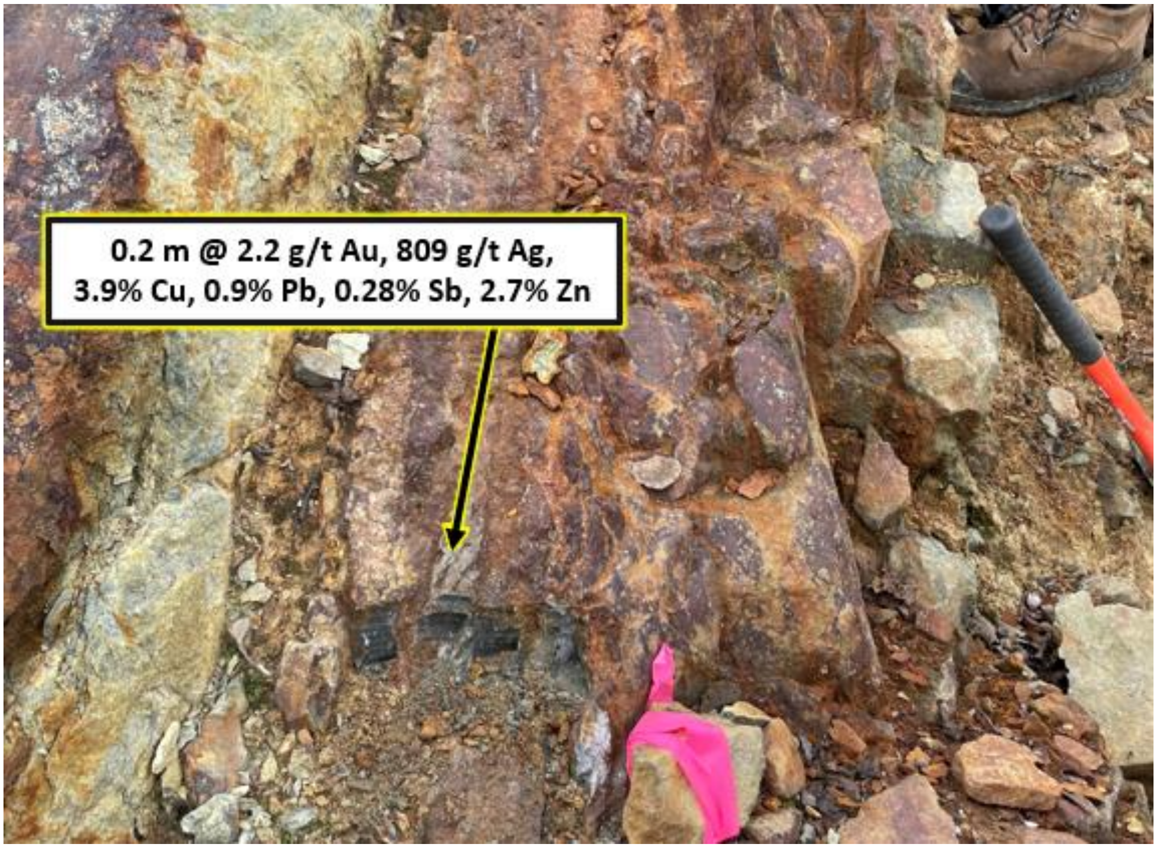


Photo 19: Typical mineralized exhalite horizon within the basaltic pile at the TOE Zone.

The mineralized exhalites are notable for their high concentrations of multiple metals including copper up to 3.9% Cu, silver up to 809 g/t Ag, gold up to 2.98 g/t Au, lead up to 0.9% Pb, zinc up to 3.0% Zn, antimony up to 0.28% Sb and arsenic up to 856 ppm, with locally elevated cadmium (268 ppm Cd), tellurium (36 ppm Te) and vanadium (377 ppm V) (see Figure 16 and Samples D771865 to D771883 in Appendices Two and Three).

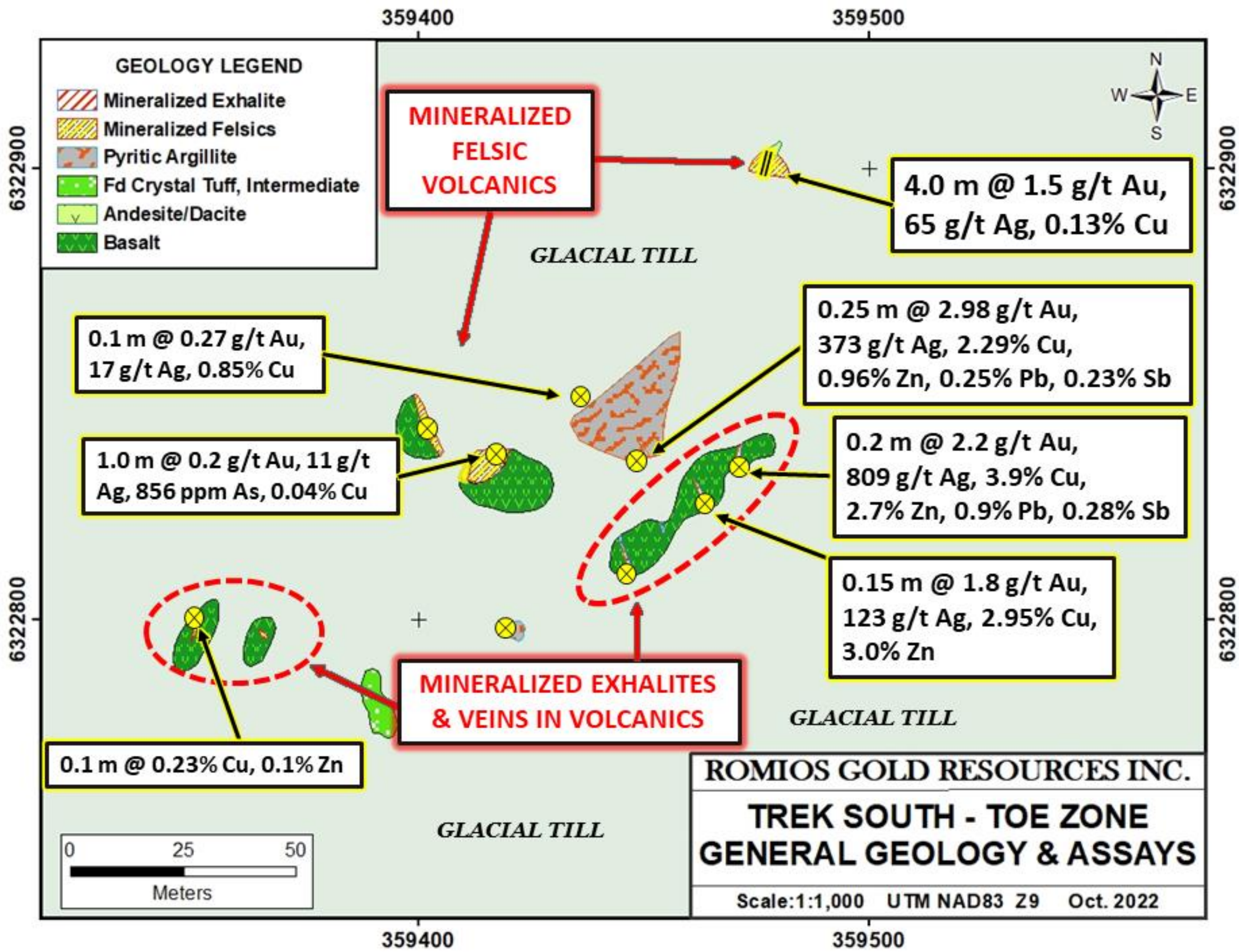


Figure 16: TOE Zone assay results 2022

One of the most promising results from the 2021 program was a 1 m chip sample across the centre of a ~4 m wide, highly weathered and friable pyritic felsic horizon at the NE limit of the examined outcrops. This sample assayed 2.3 g/t Au, 82 g/t Ag, and 1.24% Cu (Biczok 2021, sample # D779131). In 2022, sufficient hand tools were brought to this site to excavate a path across the entire 4 m wide rusty horizon and 4 chip samples, each 1 m wide, were collected across the full width of the zone. These samples, #D771874 to D77877) returned a weighted average of 1.5 g/t Au, 65 g/t Ag and 0.13% Cu (see Photo 20). This 4 m wide zone is highly weathered and it is likely that some of the metal contents like copper would be higher at depth in fresh rock.

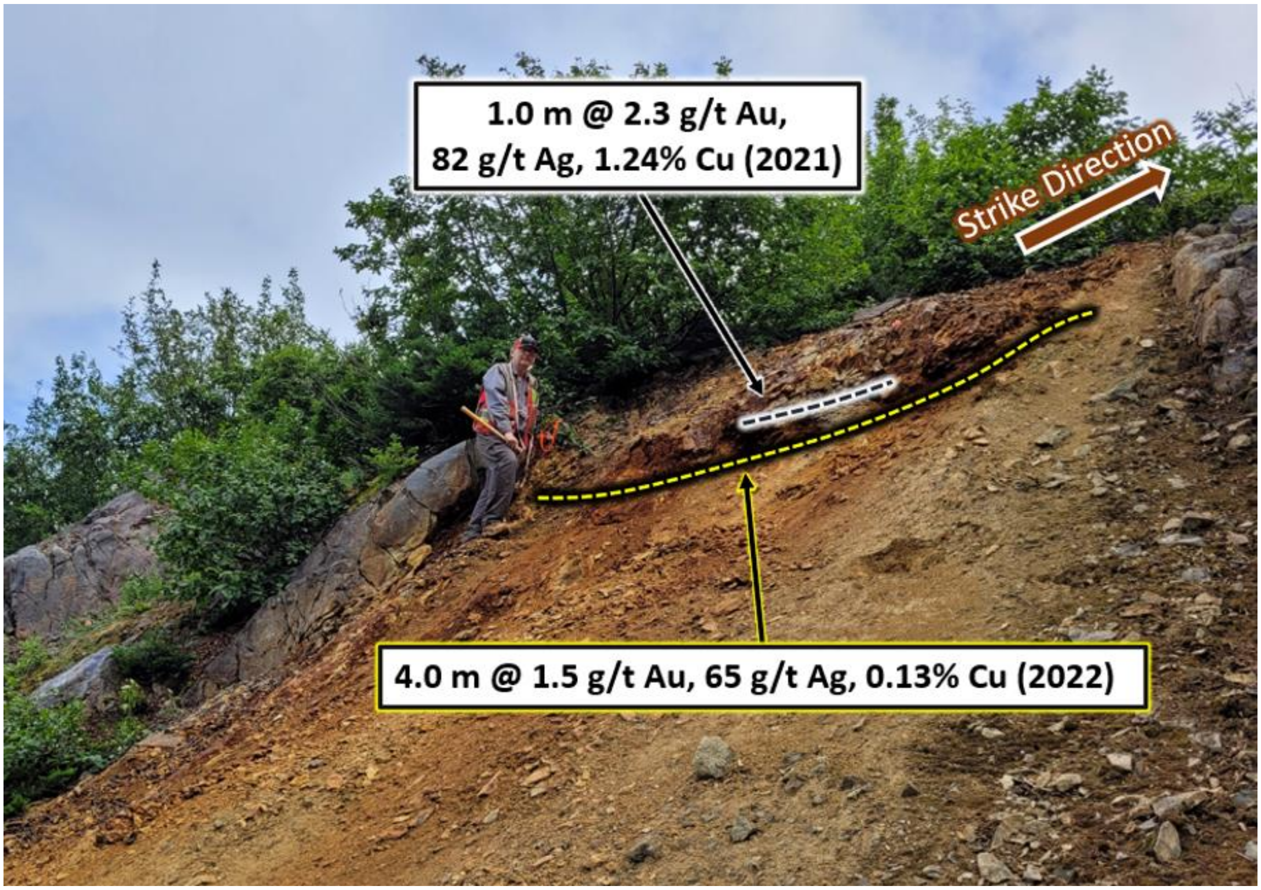


Photo 20: Photograph of the northeastern pyritic felsic horizon with samples results from 2021 and 2022.

One of the highest grade samples collected in 2021 was by a junior assistant in a hard to reach spot on top of the main pyritic argillite exposure. This sample, D779132, returned an assay of 1.9 g/t Au, 153 g/t Ag and 2.49% Cu (Biczok, 2021), however, the nature of the sample source was uncertain. In 2022 the author re-examined and resampled this mineralization. The source was found to be a ~25 cm wide vein, striking ~345°, vertical, and composed of a mixture of quartz and carbonates with abundant chalcopyrite and malachite. A chip sample collected in 2022, #D771873, assayed 2.98 g/t Au, 373 g/t Ag, 2.29% Cu, 0.25% Pb, 0.23% Sb and 0.96% Zn.

Table 6: Major metal results of samples from the TOE Zone, 2022 (in ppm)

SAMPLE	Rock Type	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Sb	Zn
D771865	Pyritic siltstone /dacite?	0.009	0.71	201	26.2	2.08	120
D771866	Pyrite vein	0.02	1.35	268	54.5	2.54	171
D771867	Pyritic Argillite?	0.049	3.08	311	48.7	3.34	407
D771868	Py-Qtz exhalite?	**1.845**	**123**	**29500**	90.2	13.75	**30000**
D771869	Py-Qtz exhalite?	0.132	5.54	461	65.6	4.09	312
D771871	Py-Qtz exhalite?	**2.2**	**809**	**39100**	**8950**	**2810**	**26900**
D771872	Pyrite Vein	0.272	16.85	**8510**	51.5	11.25	290
D771873	Cp-Mal-Qtz-Carb vein	**2.98**	**373**	**22900**	**2500**	**2310**	**9640**
D771874	Pyritic felsic volc	0.67	**66.4**	**2110**	77.8	**104.5**	105
D771875	Pyritic felsic volc	**2.49**	**65.5**	**696**	76.7	35.5	59
D771876	Pyritic felsic volc	**1.915**	**80.9**	**1675**	184	83.1	198
D771877	Pyritic felsic volc	**1.025**	**48.7**	**577**	89.7	24.2	40
D771878	Pyritic Argillite?	0.019	1.34	389	13.4	4.72	**596**
D771879	Pyritic felsic volc	0.201	10.55	402	61.5	10.75	61
D771881	Pyritic felsic volc	0.098	2.92	478	30.8	8.75	135
D771882	Pyritic felsic volc	0.047	5.55	115	47.7	9.83	636
D771883	Pyritic felsic volc	0.032	3.64	**2300**	40	8.57	**1030**

The extensive outcrops of gossanous, pyritic felsic volcanics and argillite returned generally low values compared to the veins and exhalites, however, the argillite does show some enrichment. Two samples of the argillite (#D771867 and D771878) assayed 311 to 389 ppm Cu and 407 to 596 ppm Zn with 0.019 to 0.049 ppm Au, suggesting that the mineralizing, exhalative event persisted to some degree during deposition of these sediments. The most representative sample of the gossanous larger felsic volcanic outcrops is D771881. No visible secondary copper staining or other obvious mineralization was noted in this sample but it still returned elevated levels of some metals: 478 ppm Cu, 410 ppm As, 0.098 ppm Au and 2.9 ppm Ag. These results suggest that hydrothermal fluids moved through the felsic volcanics and/or exhalative activity continued during their formation.

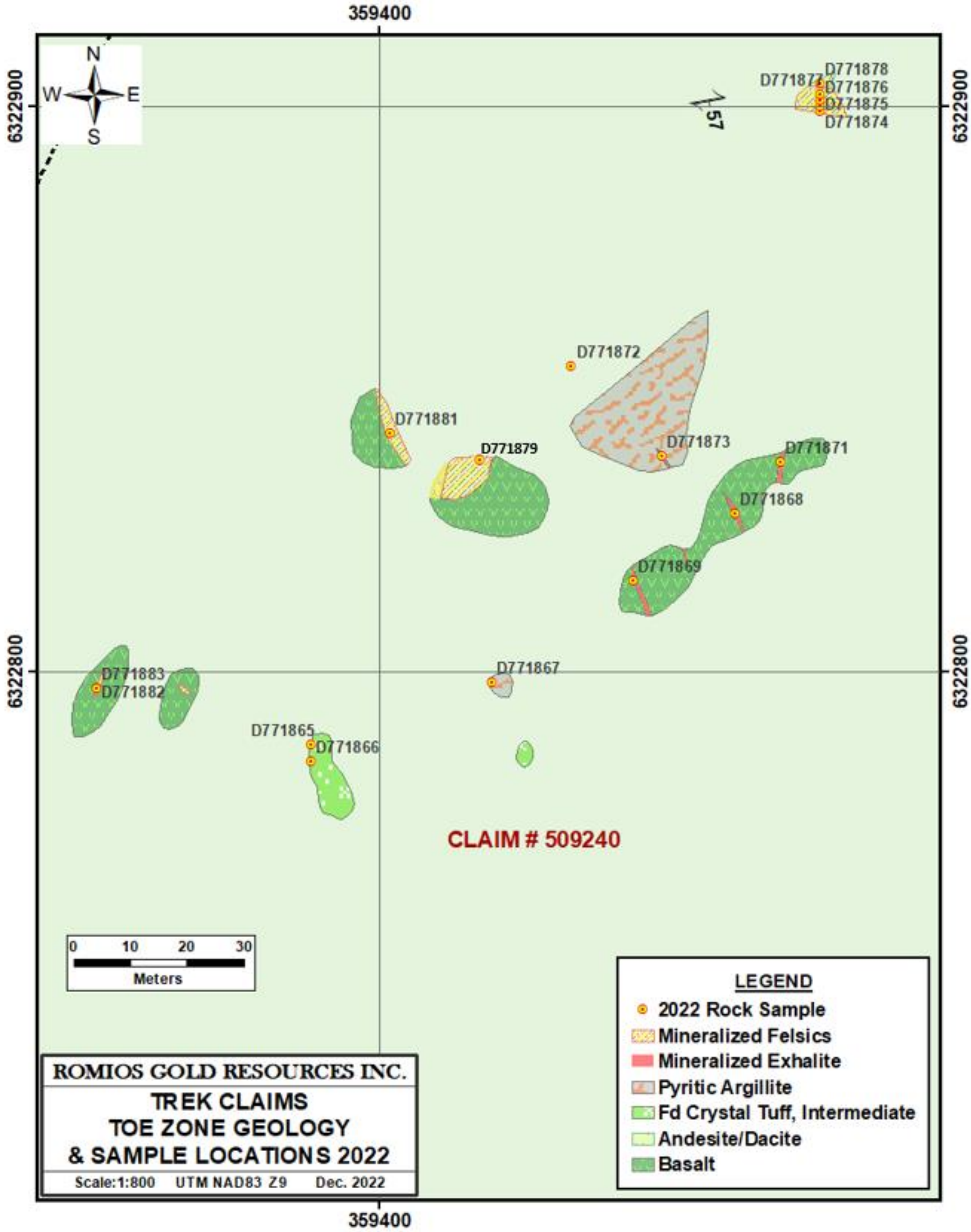


Figure 17: TOE Zone rock sample locations, 2022

The 2022 assays confirm the presence of high-grade polymetallic mineralization at the TOE Zone in both sulphide rich exhalite horizons and at least one very high grade vein. Lower grade metal enrichment is evident in both the extensive pyritic argillites and felsic volcanics. These results suggest the past presence of a long-loved hydrothermal exhalative event that deposited high-grade siliceous, sulphide exhalites as well as high-grade veins and lower-grade disseminated mineralization in the enclosing volcanic and sedimentary host rocks. This prospect warrants more detailed follow-up mapping, sampling and potentially an IP survey. Multiple samples of the various lithologies should be collected for Whole Rock analysis and thin section study to determine their true protolith and the influence of hydrothermal fluid pathways. The high-grades and extent of the gossanous zones at TOE are impressive and may be of considerable economic significance if these zones can be traced along strike.

10 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

Following on the discovery of an apparent porphyry Cu-Au type system at Trek South in 2021, Romios contracted with Simcoe Geoscience and Phoenix Geophysics to undertake IP and MT surveys respectively over Trek South in the summer of 2022. The results of the IP and MT surveys are considered very encouraging and they have generated drill targets of high priority. Reports on the IP survey by the contractor Simcoe Geoscience, and on the MT survey by Phoenix Geophysics are appended. A brief summary of the results is presented below.

IP Survey: In July 2022, Simcoe Geoscience completed 3 lines of Alpha IP^{TM} over the Trek South porphyry target and the newly discovered Cu-W skarn adjacent to it (see Figure 18). The line lengths totalled 5.6 km with individual line lengths ranging from 1.3 km to 2.3 km, producing readings to maximum depths of ~400 m to ~650 m Simcoe has now identified 12 chargeability anomalies, 3 of which are classed as Priority One and 9 are Priority Two or Three (Figs. 16, 17). The 3 Priority One anomalies are aligned in a NE-SW trend and **interpreted as a single, >800 m long body, 250 to 500 m wide and at least 650 m deep.** This extensive anomaly is also considered quite strong, reaching >40 mV/v over a large proportion, indicating the presence of abundant sulphide mineralization. A >500 m long Priority Two anomaly trend ~175 m east of and parallel to the main skarn horizons is also of considerable interest as a potential drill target. The potential of the two remaining IP anomaly trends remains to be determined through further geological mapping. Details of the individual survey line results are presented below.

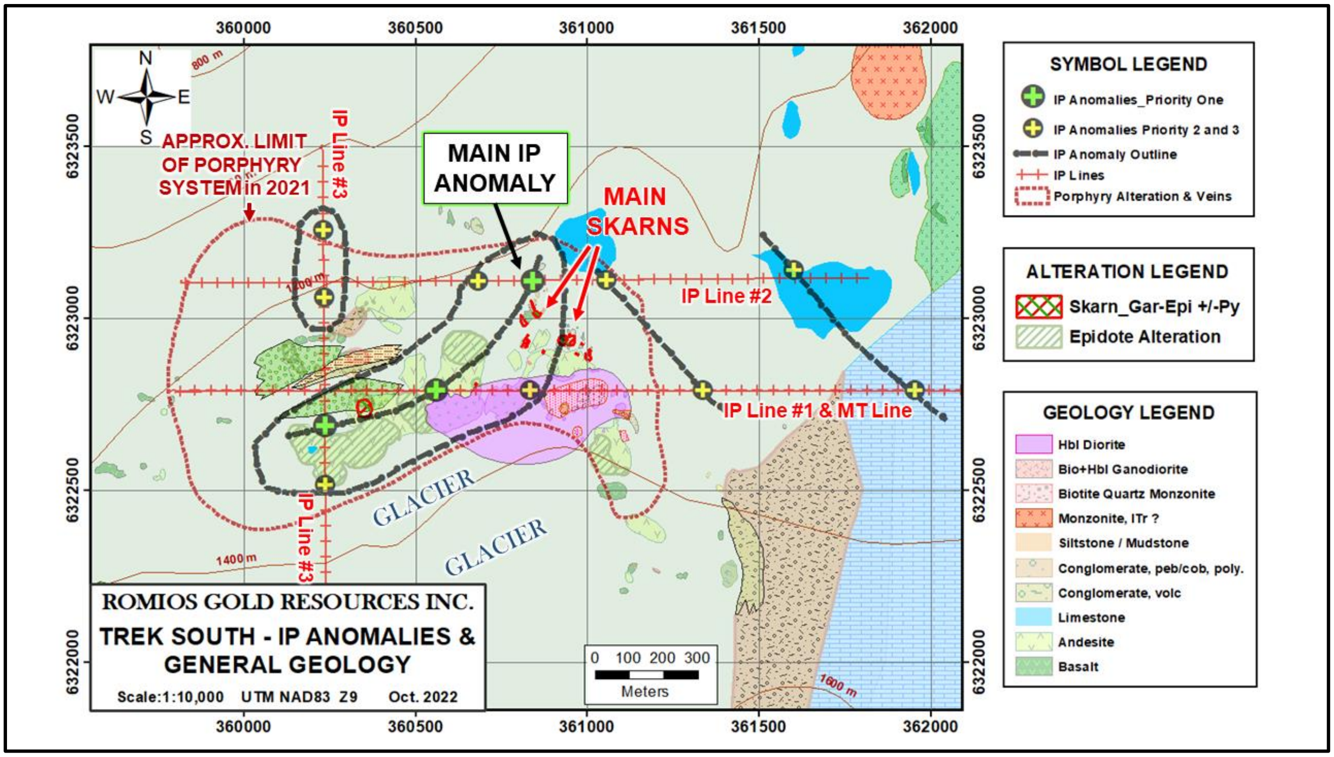


Figure 18: IP survey lines and anomaly centres at Trek South

The geophysical experts at Simcoe Geoscience have generated 2D and 3D inversion models of the IP results and these are presented on the 3 figures below. Rather than the traditional pseudo-sections produced in the past, these models provide a more representative visual estimate of the size and shape of the high chargeability – low resistivity sulphide body. The models clearly show a prominent central anomalous feature with high chargeability and low resistivity on both of the E-W lines, #1 and #2. The various features have been classified and labelled by Simcoe based on their strength, depth, correlation between chargeability and resistivity, etc. In general, the anomalies labelled "S" are strong, shallow features, "P" are strong but deeper, and W are weaker features but still of interest.

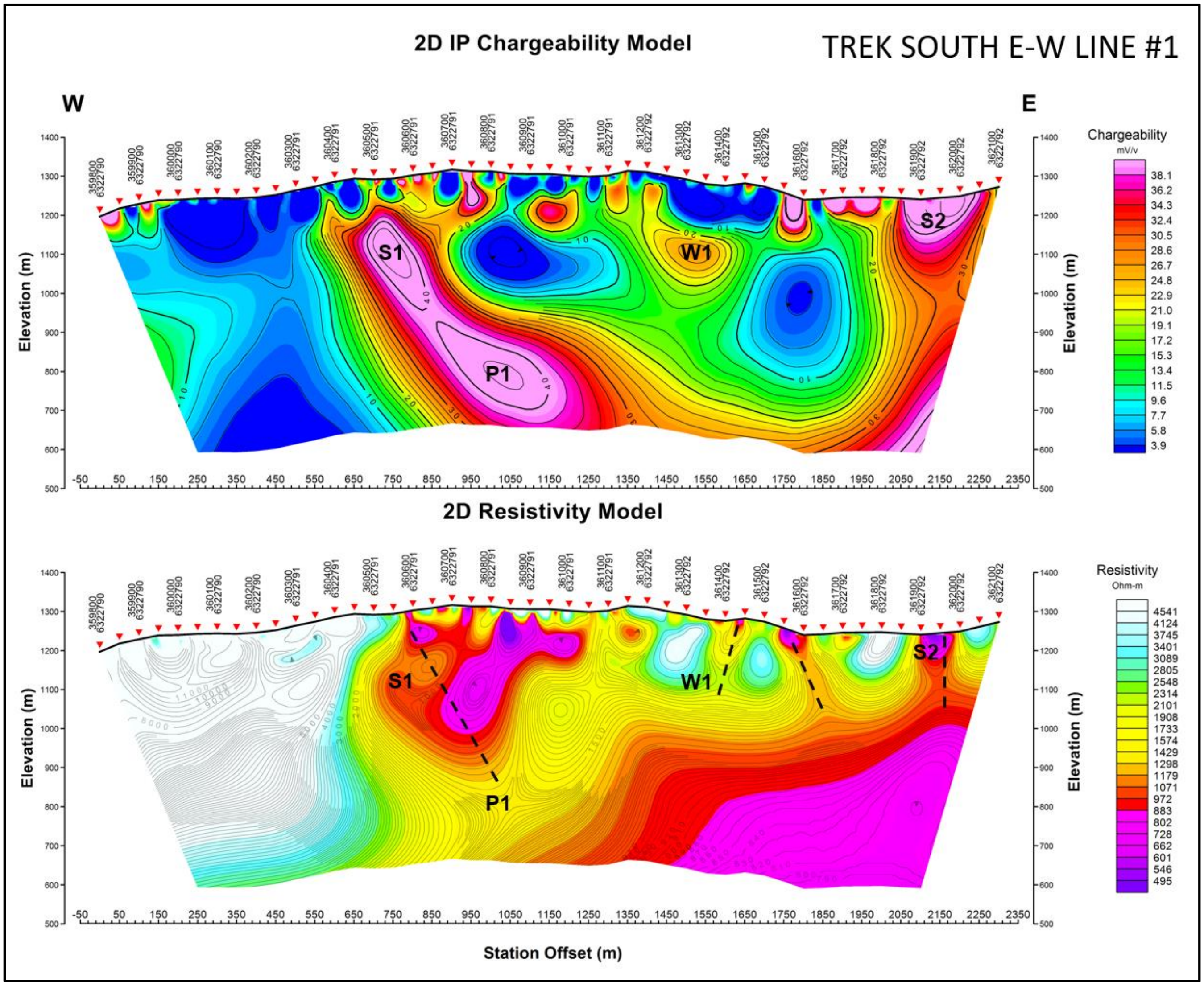


Figure 19: 2D inversion model of IP data from Line 1 (dashed lines are possible faults).

<u>IP LINE #1:</u>The 2D IP model from E-W Line #1 (Fig. 19) shows a prominent chargeability high 200 to 300 m wide, dipping east and extending from near surface under the porphyry system to a depth of at least 600 m (S1 and P1). The chargeability values for much of this feature are relatively high, in the 36 to 42 mV/v range which typically indicates the presence of a large amount of sulphide mineralization (pers. comm. Riaz Mirza, P. Geo., geophysicist with Simcoe Geoscience). The low chargeability area immediately east of anomaly S1 (in blue on Fig. 19) and west of anomaly W1 is largely coincident with the diorite-granodiorite pluton, suggesting that the presumed sulphide zone outlined by the

S1-P1 feature flanks the margins of that pluton and/or may have been cut off by that intrusion. Simcoe's geophysicist (Mr. Mirza) has suggested that there are a number of near-vertical faults visible in the IP data and these are shown on the 2D model diagrams as dashed lines. The source of the large, low resistivity feature and partially overlapping high chargeability area at the eastern end of the line is unknown at this time. The area is underlain largely by the Permian Stikine Assemblage limestones flanked by coarse clastic sediments to the west and neither of these units would normally give such a response. Detailed geological mapping of the area is required to potentially develop a geological model for this IP feature and assess its mineral potential.

IP LINE #2: The width of the central high chargeability – low resistivity feature on E-W Line #2 is at least 500 m at depth (P1) and it comes to a narrower point (S1) a short distance north of the Cu-W skarn outcrops discovered in 2022 (Fig. 20). At this time it is assumed that the sulphide mineralization found in the skarn outcrops is the source of the IP anomaly in this area and the data indicates that it gets wider and stronger at depth. The local mineralized strata strike SSE from here but it is quite conceivable that they turn to the SW going southward, given that the strata west of here strike almost E-W. The Simcoe geophysicist has interpreted this central IP anomaly as being continuous between Lines 1 and 2 and bending to the SW from the skarn outcrops (Fig. 18). The smaller chargeability high a short distance to the east of the main anomaly is under an overburden covered area and the source is unknown, but it's proximity and parallelism to the mineralized skarns is encouraging and suggests that it might also be caused by mineralized skarns. The low chargeability – high resistivity area west of the main IP anomaly is thought to be caused by a buried pluton which has been inferred from the aeromagnetic pattern (see 3D Magnetic Model section below).

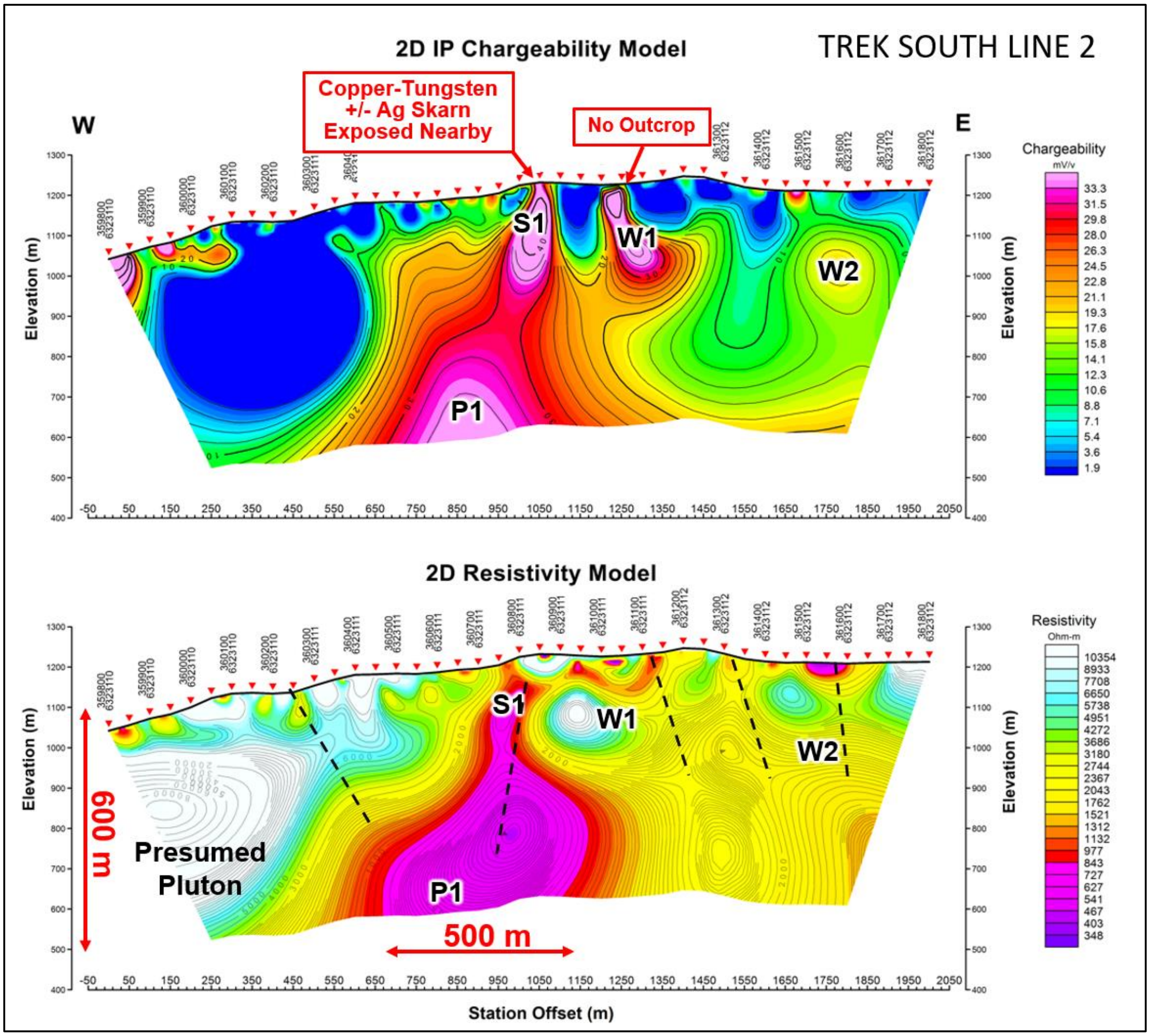


Figure 20: 2D inversion model of IP results, E-W Line #2

IP LINE #3: Due to the presence of the glacier along the south side of the Trek South prospect south of IP Line #1, the apparent decrease in the intensity of the porphyry system north of Line #2, and the overall uncertainty of the outline of the porphyry system, a 3rd line was planned in an N-S direction. In order to maximise the possible length of the line it was positioned on the west side of the target area so that it could be laid out along the west side of the glacier for some distance.

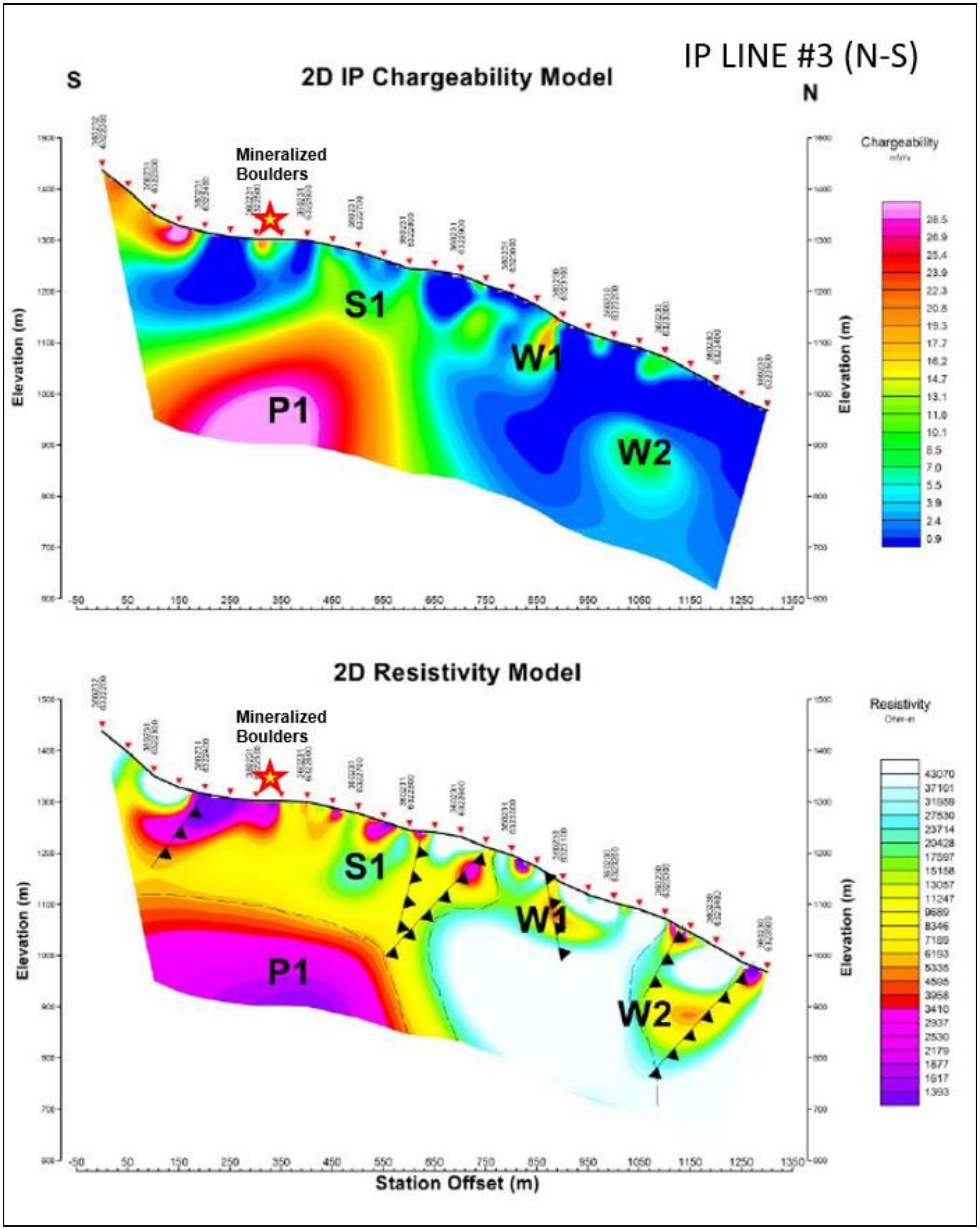


Figure 21: 2D inversion model of IP data, Line #3 (N-S)

The IP results from Line #3 outlined a high-chargeability / low resistivity feature (Fig. 21) at the south end of the line that is approximately 500 m long (N-S), open to the south and at depth, relatively strong at ≥ 30 mV/v in its centre and begins at ~150-200 m below surface. A smaller anomaly occurs near surface at the south end of the line as well.

The cluster of mineralized bornite-chalcopyrite boulders located a short way north of the glacier, and presumably pushed out by the glacier from mineralized bedrock beneath the ice, lies along this IP line above a small anomaly and directly above the main anomaly (Fig. 21). The south end of the line is close to a large outcrop hill/mountain that has not been mapped in detail yet due to its ruggedness, however, outcrops ~100-150 east of the line here are cut by a moderate number of malachite coated fractures. Clearly the detailed mapping and prospecting coverage needs to be extended to the area around the south end of Line #3.

MT SURVEY: After the IP survey was completed, a 2-person crew was mobilised from Phoenix Geophysics to complete a 2 km long magnetotelluric survey (MT) along IP line #1 with eleven survey points spaced 200 m apart. Readings were collected overnight for at least 10 hours and typically 3 stations were laid out each working day in the field. MT surveys such as this are usually capable of detecting low-resistivity features to much greater depths than IP surveys and it was hoped that the MT would outline the full extent of the IP anomalies and provide additional information on the overall geology. The MT survey 2D inversion model of the resistivity is presented in Figure 22 along with the corresponding IP inversion model. Technical and logistical details of the survey are provided in the appended report by A. Vetrov and E. Erdogan of Phoenix Geophysics along with a series of contoured resistivity plan and section maps. These data were modelled by Simcoe and presented in the cross-section shown in Fig. 22; see Fig. 19 for the resistivity units scale.

The MT survey was quite successful and detected the anomalously low resistivity feature coincident with the main IP anomaly and extended it to a depth of almost 2 km (Fig, 22). It should be noted that the geometry of the MT features is not necessarily very precise and there may be some distortion, especially near the edges of the survey/plots. The east-

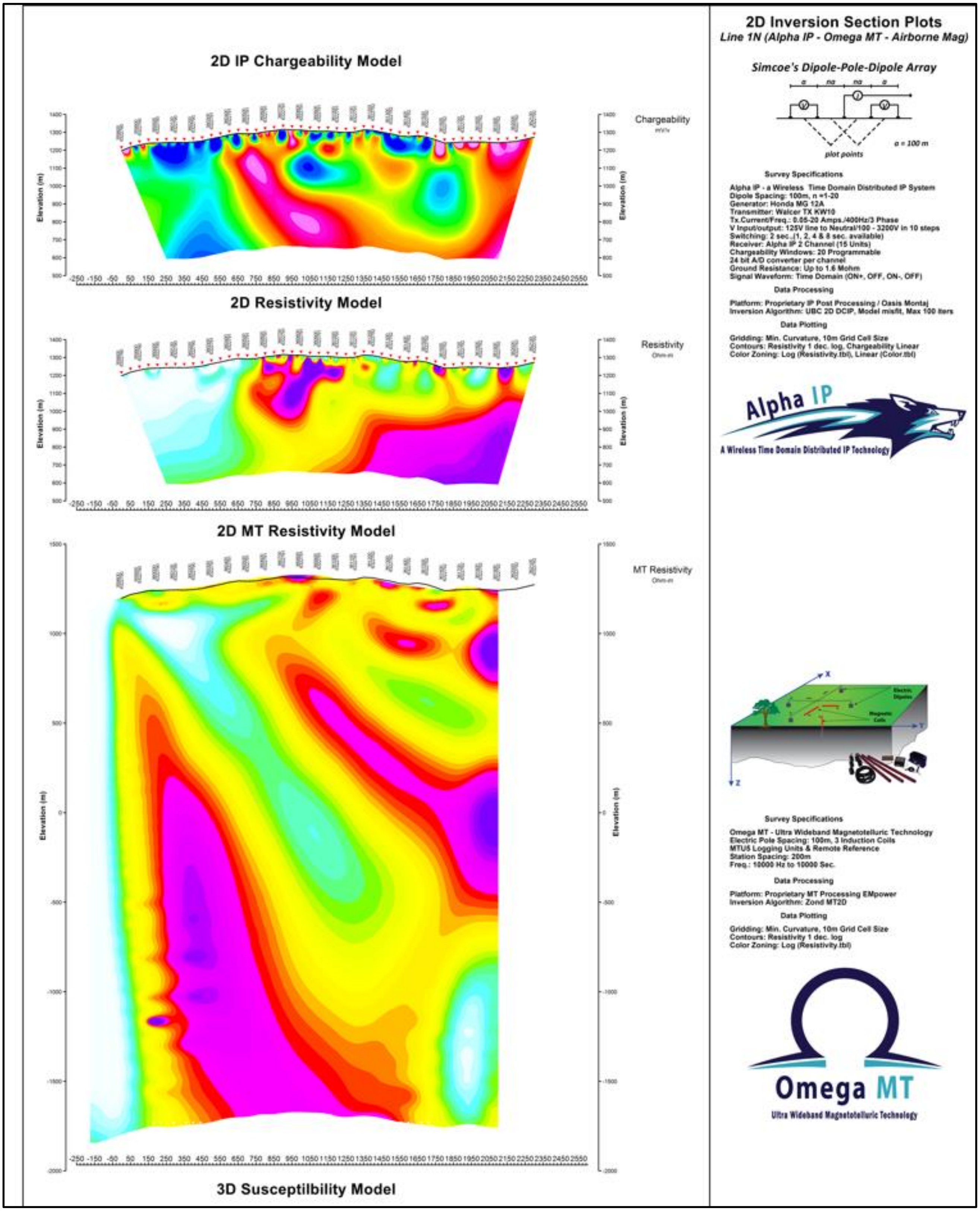


Figure 22: 2D IP and MT Resistivity Models, Line 1

dipping finger-like resistivity low in red and purple correlates well with the main IP anomaly on Line 1 (Fig. 19) and the size and depth extent of this feature is now very encouraging. The cause of the near-vertical resistivity low on the west side of the plot is uncertain at this point. It has been suggested that it is due to major fault, however, it is at least 400 m east of the Trek fault and there are no known faults of such magnitude in this area. The resistivity high between this western high and the central high is thought to caused by a buried pluton that has been inferred from the circular aeromagnetic high in this area.

3D Magnetic Susceptibility Model Of 2007 Aeromagnetic Survey: At Romios' request, experts from Simcoe Geoscience recently completed a 3D inversion model of existing aeromagnetic survey data over the Trek South IP survey area. This aeromagnetic survey was undertaken in 2007 by Fugro Airborne Surveys Inc. on Romios' behalf and the resultant maps clearly show a circular magnetic feature approximately 1.1 km x 0.8 km that underlies a large portion of the Trek South porphyry-style epidote alteration and quartz-pyrite stockwork area (see Fig. 23).

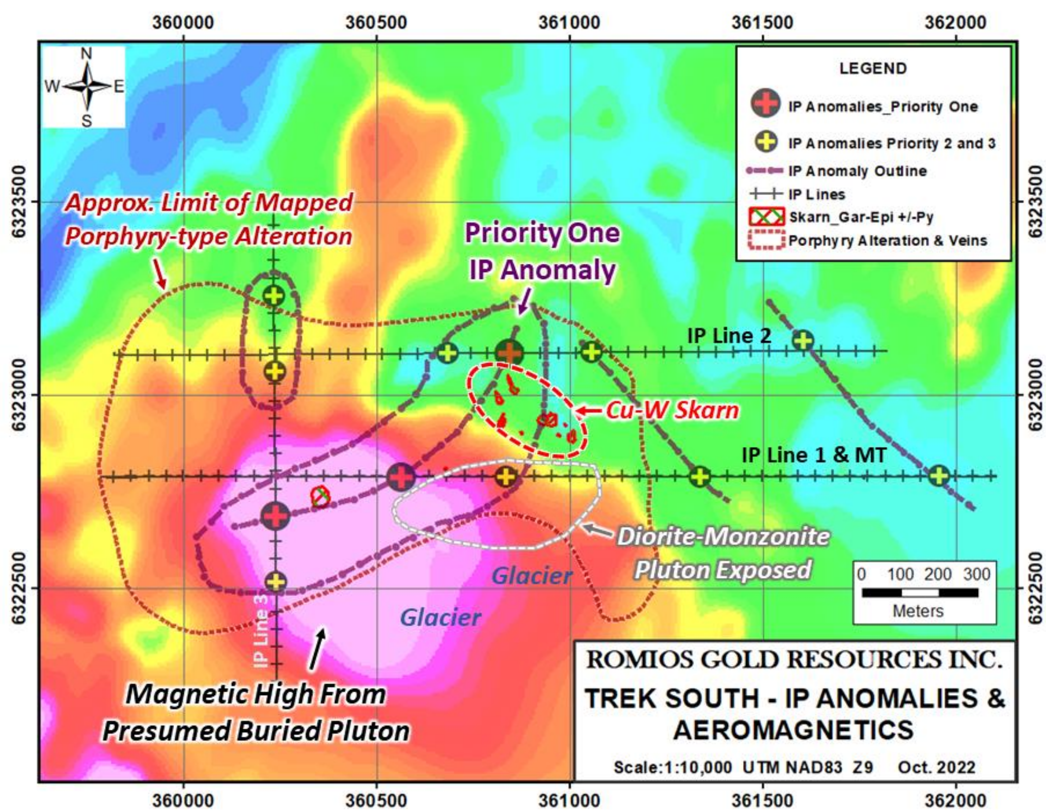


Figure 23: Colour contoured RTP aeromagnetic map of the Trek South area.

Romios' geologists have recently suspected that this magnetic high reflected a granitoid intrusion at depth responsible for the porphyry-style alteration and mineralization. Most of the volcanic and sedimentary rocks in this area are pervasively, weakly to moderately magnetic, a trait likely induced or strengthened by an intrusive at depth.

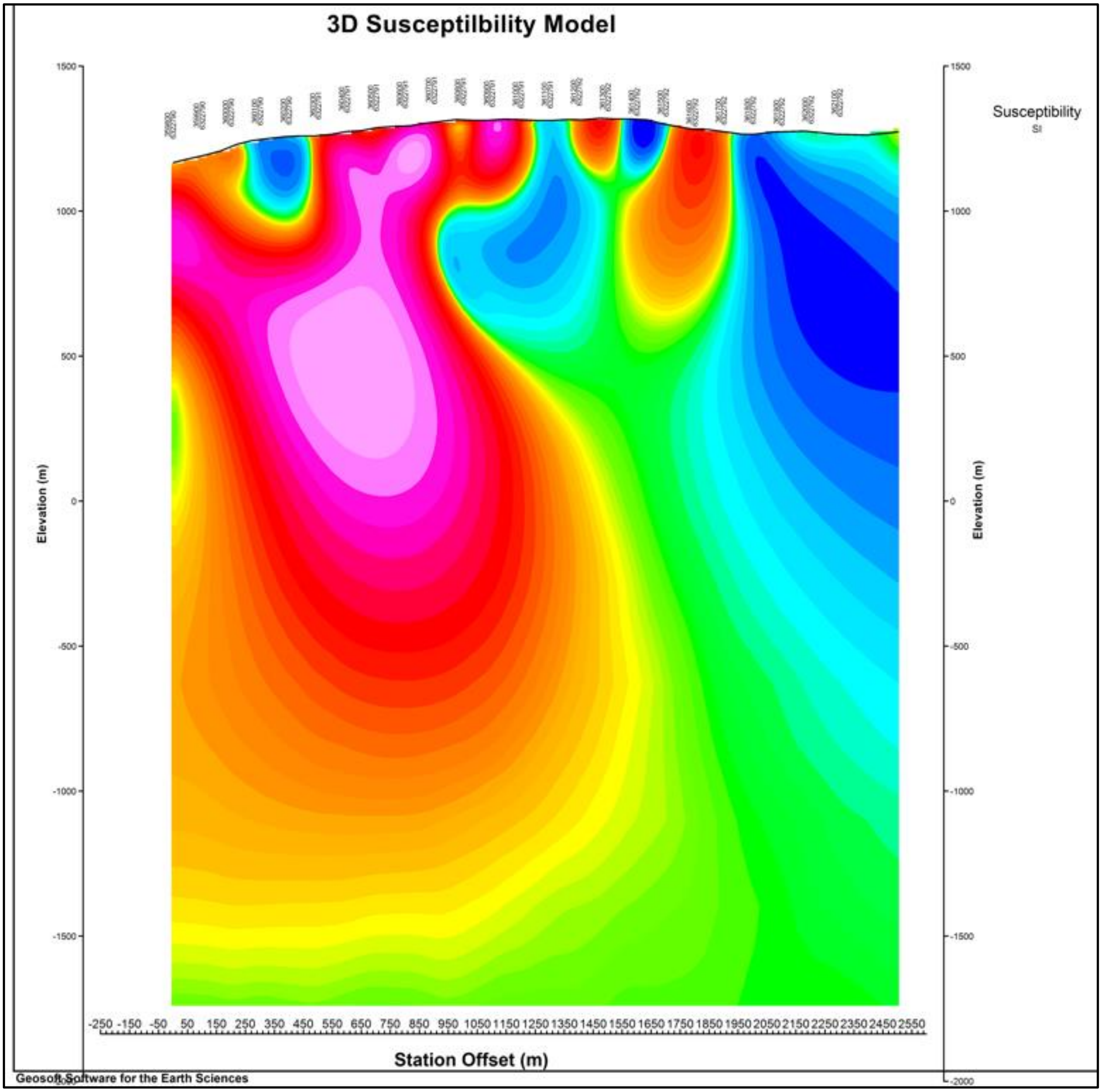
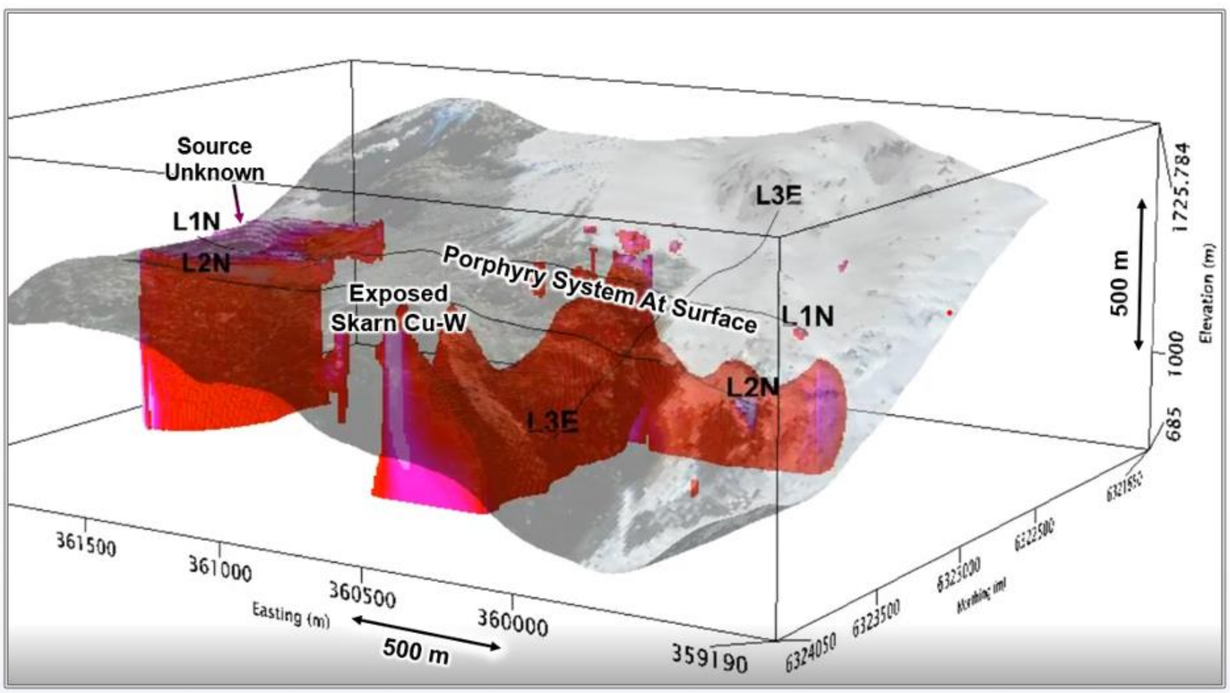


Figure 24: Cross section along IP/MT Line 1 of the 3D magnetic inversion of the 2007 aeromagnetic data.

The 3D model of the magnetic susceptibility generated by Simcoe Geoscience is presented above in Fig. 24 (this plot unfortunately does not have a scale bar but the red and purple areas are relatively magnetic compared to the green and blue areas). In addition to this plot, Simcoe generated a 3D video of the modelled aeromagnetics and the combined IP-MT results. This video is available on Romios website at www.romios.com. These models are consistent with a pluton ~800 m wide (E-W), starting ~2-300 m below surface and extending to a depth >1.5 km. The main, >800m long IP anomaly extends from the skarn horizons in the north to the southwest along the margin of this suspected pluton.

An orthogonal view through the 3D model generated by Simcoe is presented below in Figure 25. This 3D model incorporates the IP, MT and aeromagnetic models into a single model. It outlines two areas of high chargeability, one starting ~200 m below the Trek South porphyry system with upward projections into the skarn area, and another on the east edge of the map area that is so far unexplained.

Figure 25: 3D model of the Trek South geophysical results.



Southeast looking orthogonal view of the Trek South 3D chargeability model derived from IP data. Chargeability highs in red are believed to reflect sulphide mineralization beneath the exposed porphyry and skarn mineralization.

11 CONCLUSIONS

The 2022 exploration program on the TREK SOUTH claims was successful in several significant ways:

1) The extent of the 1 km wide epidote alteration and quartz-pyrite stockwork discovered in 2021 was mapped in more detail, revealing a somewhat larger extent that previously known and providing more details about the vein mineralogy and structural controls;
2) The mapping program resulted in the discovery of locally significant zones of copper-tungsten skarn mineralization spread out over an area at least 250 m N-S x 150 m E-W in skarnified limestone, calcareous siltstones, and minor conglomerates;
3) The IP survey identified a strong chargeability-low resistivity feature beneath the porphyry system and the newly discovered skarns. This anomaly is at least 800 m long, 250-500 m wide and extends to a depth >650 m. The strength of this anomaly points to the presence of a substantially larger volume and higher percentage of sulphide mineralization beginning 1-200 m below surface;
4) The MT survey results support the presence of the IP anomaly and indicate that it extends to a depth of almost 2 km.
5) Mapping and sampling of the TOE Zone resulted in the discovery of additional sulphide exhalites with quite high-grade levels of Cu, Au, Ag, Sb, Zn and Pb. The results to date support a Kuroko or Eskay Creek type VMS model for this untested prospect.
6) An area of intense epidote alteration and minor copper staining located ~1.4 km SE of the main Trek South porphyry target suggests that there could be another porphyry centre in this area.

The combination of the modelled presence of a large pluton beginning at shallow depth under a 1 km wide porphyry Cu-Au-Ag system, an adjoining area of extensive mineralized skarn development, and such a substantial, strong IP anomaly, presents a series of immediate drill targets considered to be of the highest priority.

12 RECOMMENDATIONS

GEOLOGICAL MAPPING: A number of areas at Trek South require detailed geological mapping to fill in gaps in the coverage achieved to date. Some of these are critical to understanding the potential extent and orientation of the mineralized skarn and porphyry system:

1) The ~400 m wide area west of the skarns needs to be mapped out to determine the extent of the metasediments and any changes in their strike and dip. The ~NNW-SSE trend of the strata at the main skarn zone is quite different than that at the ~E-W belt of metasediments located 400 m to the west.
2) The geology of the area underlying the large IP anomaly at the east side of the survey grid as well as the smaller feature detected on the north end of Line #3 require mapping and sampling in an effort to determine the nature and significance of these anomalies.
3) Mapping should also be conducted over the major, subvertical MT low-resistivity anomaly located at the west end of IP Line #1. Past mapping in this area has been very sparse and the area has moderate grass and forest cover, potentially obscuring the source of this major anomaly.

DIAMOND DRILLING: The 2022 IP/MT survey has defined obvious and extensive drill targets beneath the Trek South surface exposures of porphyry-style alteration and mineralization as well as the adjacent Cu-W skarn zones. A series of diamond drill holes is recommended to test these high-priority targets including:

1) At least 2 drill holes drilled from east to west through the IP anomaly a short distance south of Line 2 under the main skarn area. One hole ~300 m long should target the centre of the main IP target at depth of ~200 m. A second hole, ~6-700 m long, should step back ~250 m to the east and drill east to west through the adjacent smaller IP target and continue on to intersect the main IP target at a depth of about 3-400 m.
2) If the results of these holes are encouraging the drill collar should be steepened to intersect the main IP target at ~500 m below surface with a 3rd hole.

3) A second fan of holes should be drilled to test the main IP target under the porphyry system on Line #1. Two initial holes are proposed, both at -45 degrees, drilled from east to west, to test the inclined IP anomaly at depths of ~200 m and 400 m.
4) If time and budgets permit, consideration should be given to drilling a hole from north to south near the leading edge of the glacier close to the site of the bornite-chalcopyrite boulder cluster. This ~500 m long hole would target the IP anomaly detected under the boulders down to a depth of ~400 m.

The precise location and depths of the holes are still to be determined after consultation with Romios' consulting geophysicist but a rough estimate of the drill program proposed above is 3,000 metres at a cost of approximately $1.8 to $2 million.

Several additional areas with potential to host other porphyry centres have not been mapped ever or have not been explored for quite some time and deserve another look in light of the Trek South discovery. These areas are:

1) The TREK SouthWest area / "Tundra Showing" (formerly known as the Heel, Gray, Arch and Pickle Zones). This area on the west side of the headwaters of Trek Creek was proposed for drilling in 2010/2011 but those 2 holes were never drilled. Brief one-day mapping programs by Romios in 2019 and 2021 did not locate any widespread visible alteration but given the apparent strong porphyry-type alteration detected by the 2020 hyperspectral survey, and the numerous reported historic mineral showings here, a careful, systematic mapping effort backed up by petrographic and lithogeochemical analysis is recommended for this area.
2) The large area of intense epidote alteration and minor copper mineralization located on a ridge ~1.4 km SE of the main Trek South prospect warrants a thorough mapping and sampling program. This alteration zone extends under the edges of the main glacier from which mineralized boulders are being carried northward from this high ground.
3) The Tangle Zone, a.k.a. the Wall Zone, and the adjacent West Zones on GCMC claims. This area is host to a known granitic intrusion flanked by soil geochemical anomalies (up to 2,120 ppm Cu and 581 ppb Au) and several exposed showings. Two holes drilled from the same setup by Romios in 2011 intersected widespread

pyrite veining and propylitic, potassic and calc-potassic alteration (Close and Danz, 2012). Work in this area is complicated by the presence of the row of GCMC claims cutting through the property and every effort should be made to negotiate a suitable arrangement with GCMC to conduct exploration over the entire target area.

Age-dating of 2 intrusive phases is currently underway on one sample of the Fd-Bio phyric felsic dykes found near the main skarns and one sample of the diorite-granodiorite pluton. Several samples of the local intrusions have been collected for Whole Rock analyses. This work is part of an important effort to determine which regional suite of intrusions the local plutons and dykes belong to. Depending on the results of these pending analyses, an expanded effort may be required to determine where the Trek South intrusions fit in to the regional metallogenic framework.

TOE ZONE: Detailed geological mapping, sampling and, if deemed warranted after that work, an IP survey are recommended for the TOE Zone. If time and budgets permit, consideration should be given to drilling a short hole under the widest mineralized felsic horizon in order to obtain a core sample of the fresh rock and determine the true grade of this horizon.

Respectfully Submitted,

John L. Biczok, H.B.Sc., P.Geo.

January 17, 2023

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14 STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

The total expenses for the 2022 field work on the TREK claims, including a pro-rata share of joint crew expenses (flights, hotels, expense account travel, weather days, a few preparation days, field and assay supplies, etc.), plus report writing is **$445, 168.94**. Costs are itemised in the table below.

Table 4: Statement of Expenditures 2021

ITEM	UNITS	Cost/unit	$ Amount	COMMENTS
LABOUR				
John Biczok, P.Geo	19.5	$ 650.00	$ 12,675.00	Between July 9-27, Aug. 8, 23, Sept. 11
Daniel Thomson, Senior Assist.	18	$ 375.00	$ 6,750.00	Between July 9-27, Aug. 8, 23.
Hanna Tiitto, Junior Assist.	11	$ 325.00	$ 3,575.00	July 9, 18-27
Jacob Mohr-Wise, Junior Assist.	21	$ 325.00	$ 6,825.00	Between July 9-27, Aug. 23, 26-28
Kieran Kristoffersen, Senior Assist.	3	$ 400.00	$ 1,200.00	July 20-22
Stephen Burega, Field Assist.	0.5	$ 650.00	$ 325.00	Sept. 11 (1/2 day)
CONTRACTOR COSTS				
Simcoe Geoscience IP Survey	1	$ 117,175.00	$ 117,175.00	5.3 km of ALPHA IP, 3 lines
Phoenix Geophysics MT Survey	1	$ 44,900.00	$ 44,900.00	2 km of MT survey + standby, shipping, etc.
ASSAYS - ALS LABS - Multi-element analyses + gold assay + Whole Rock + Tungsten assays	81	$ 91.96	$ 7,448.76	Avg cost/sample in COAs TR22198198, 22206136, 22215686, + W re-assays, incl Stds, Blanks
CAMP ACCOMMODATION				Obsidian's Truffle Camp
Romios personnel	73	$ 285.00	$ 20,805.00	Days for Trek job only
Simcoe 7-8 man IP crew	101	$ 285.00	$ 28,785.00	July 15th to 27th
Phoenix Crew (1-2 men)	15	$ 285.00	$ 4,275.00	August 21 to 27, Sept. 10/11
HELICOPTER				
Aberdeen Helicopters	63.2	$ 2,295.24	$ 145,141.80	Hourly rate, fuel, pilot expenses
VEHICLE RENTAL	18	$ 204.00	$ 3,672.00	
% OF SHARED COSTS per Crew Field Day on Trek	18	$ 1,968.97	$ 35,441.39	Pro-rata share of travel, rain day costs, helicopter minimums, etc. divided among the 28 field days between July 8th and August 26th (minus the August break, not including Sept costs)
REPORT WRITING	9.5	650	$ 6,175.00	January 2023 report writing by J Biczok
		TOTAL	$445,168.94	

15 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, John Biczok, of the city of Greely, Ontario, do hereby swear and affirm that:

1. I am a Professional Geologist registered in good standing with Professional Geoscientists Ontario (since 2007).

2. I have an Honours B.Sc. degree in Geology from Lakehead University in Thunder Bay, ON.

3. I was employed as an exploration geologist by several major mining companies on a full-time basis from 1979 to 2003 throughout central and western Canada and much of India. From 2003 to March 2015 I was employed as a geologist at the Musselwhite gold mine, initially as a project geologist, followed by a senior exploration geologist position and then as senior research geologist. Since August 2016 I have been employed on a part-time basis by Romios Gold Resources Inc.

4. I currently serve as Vice President of Exploration for Romios Gold Resources Inc. and personally took part in and supervised the geological work described in this report.

5. My only financial interest in Romios Gold Resources Inc. as of this date is a number of vested and pending stock options and a small share position. I have no personal interest in the claims described herein.

Signed: 

Date: *January 17, 2023*

SYMBOL LEGEND
Mapping Stops
Waypoints
IP Anomalies_Priority One
IP Anomalies Priority 2 and 3
IP Lines
Contours (feet)
GEOLOGICAL UNITS
Felsic Dyke
Hbl Diorite
Hbl + Bio Ganodiorite
Biotite Granodiorite
Hbl Granodiorite
Limestone
Quartzite
Siltstone, quartzite
Debris Flow
Sedimentary Breccia, polymictic
Conglomerate, volc
Conglomerate, peb/cob, poly.
Andesite
Basalt
IP LINE 2N
IP LINE 1N
IP LINE 3
STUHINI GROUP
STIKINE ASSEMBLAGE
CLAIM # 509240
ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC.
MAP 1: TREK SOUTH
MAPPING COVERAGE 2022
(Minus Alteration Areas)
Scale:1:2,500 UTM NAD83 Z9 Jan. 2023
0 50 100 150 200
Meters


SYMBOL LEGEND
Bedding_Inclined
IP Anomalies_Priority One
IP Anomalies Priority 2 and 3
IP Lines
Faults
Contours (feet)
GEOLOGICAL UNITS
Felsic Dyke
Hbl Diorite
Hbl + Bio Ganodiorite
Biotite Granodiorite
Hbl Granodiorite
Limestone
Quartzite
Siltstone, quartzite
Debris Flow
Sedimentary Breccia, polymictic
Conglomerate, volc
Conglomerate, peb/cob, poly.
Andesite
Basalt
STUHINI Undivided Volc>Seds
N
S
W
E
IP LINE 2N
IP LINE 1N
IP LINE 3
STUHINI GROUP
STUHINI GROUP
STIKINE ASSEMBLAGE
STIKINE ASSEMBLAGE
CLAIM # 509240
359800
360000
360200
360400
360600
360800
361000
361200
361400
361600
6323400
6323200
6323000
6322800
6322600
6322400
0 50 100 150 200
Meters
ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC.
MAP 2: TREK SOUTH
GENERAL GEOLOGY 2022
(Minus Alteration Areas)
Scale:1:2,500 UTM NAD83 Z9 Jan. 2023


SYMBOL LEGEND
Bedding_Inclined
IP Anomalies_Priority One
IP Anomalies Priority 2 and 3
IP Lines
Faults
Contours (feet)
GEOLOGICAL UNITS
Felsic Dyke
Hbl Diorite
Hbl + Bio Ganodiorite
Biotite Granodiorite
Hbl Granodiorite
Limestone
Quartzite
Siltstone, quartzite
Debris Flow
Sedimentary Breccia, polymictic
Conglomerate, volc
Conglomerate, peb/cob, poly.
Andesite
Basalt
STUHINI Undivided Volc>Seds
EPIDOTE ALTERATION
SKARN_Gar-Epi +/-Py
SKARN, Epidote, Strong
PYRITE-QUARTZ STOCKWORK
N
W
E
S
IP LINE 2N
IP LINE 1N
IP LINE 3
MAIN SKARN EXPOSURES
STUHINI GROUP
STUHINI GROUP
STIKINE ASSEMBLAGE
STIKINE ASSEMBLAGE
CLAIM # 509240
0 50 100 150 200
Meters
ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC.
MAP 3: TREK SOUTH
GENERAL GEOLOGY and ALTERATION 2022
Scale:1:2,500 UTM NAD83 Z9 Jan. 2023

SAMPLE	Rock Type	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
D771852	Qtz-Py Vein	0.04	13.3	44	15.05	89.3	12
D771853	Pyritic Skarn	0.005	1.26	147	13.9	610	61
D771854	Pyrite blebs in Fd-Qtz Pegmatite	0.121	11.45	2480	551	289	368
D771855	Skarn vein with Py	0.019	3.42	1205	22.1	150.5	80
D771858	Bio Granodiorite	0.001	0.48	328	9.74	2.7	50
D771859	Siltstone Hfls	0.001	0.66	550	19.75	7.6	67
D771861	Py qtzite	0.002	0.64	358	4.38	5.3	67
D771862	Qtz Vein, minor Py	0.153	4.1	347	1.94	1.2	24
D771863	Quartz-Pyrite vein	0.035	4.04	87.2	1.99	28	16
D771864	Py pod in Qtz-Py vein	0.14	5.98	30.7	394	1260	498
D771885	Cu-stained volcanic	0.714	9.59	3580	0.41	0.18	108
D771886	Gar-Epi skarn	0.007	1.04	591	0.59	25	73
D771887	Py veined metased?	0.08	3.66	95.6	0.8	55.3	66
D771888	Malachite boulder	0.101	9.06	34600	0.58	0.25	67
D771889	Malachite stained Qtz-Carb veined	0.043	4.01	29100	0.51	0.21	122
D771891	Pyrite veinlet	0.002	0.63	417	5.21	1.77	80
D771892	Cc-FeCarb-Py Float	0.008	0.64	295	2.18	0.36	33
D771893	Quartz-Pyrite vein	0.016	1.83	296	1.2	0.17	170
D771894	Quartz-Pyrite vein	1.69	20.1	443	8.5	1.67	195
D771895	Gar-Epi Skarn + Py	0.001	0.16	91.3	4.97	0.6	16
D771896	Epidote vein + Cp	1.285	74.4	22000	7.78	59	106
D771897	Quartz-Chalco-Bornite-Mal veinlets	8.85	46.5	28300	4.5	2.89	49

SAMPLE	Rock Type	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
D771898	Pyrite-Quartz Vein	0.169	4.63	57	10.35	1180	41
D771899	Epidote-Pyrite skarn	0.017	3.63	4500	382	440	77
D771901	Pyritic skarn	0.018	3.25	4040	169.5	860	83
D771902	Epi-Py-Garnet skarn	0.006	1.75	1795	39.2	104.5	37
D771903	Epi-Py-Garnet skarn	0.004	0.63	281	574	69.3	71
D771904	Po rich skarn	0.017	3.34	3280	14.05	1000	42
D771905	Pyritic skarn gossan	0.03	7.37	2760	159.5	410	30
D771906	Epi-Gar Skarn + Py	0.002	2.2	675	66.2	2010	32
D771908	Po-rich Gar-Epi skarn	0.011	2.5	1690	220	2240	48
D771909	Qtz-Py Vein	0.185	70.6	381	8.62	21.3	500
D771911	Pyrite pod in skarn	0.029	5.15	2500	56.4	4400	62
D771912	Epi-Py-Mt skarn	0.024	3.41	3750	36.9	3390	44
D771913	Pyritic skarn	0.04	3.18	2590	616	3240	58
D771914	Epi>Gar-Cc-Py skarn	0.007	1.14	926	140.5	66.1	43
D771915	Epi>Qtz-Gar-Py skarn	0.009	1.33	971	32.5	2270	21
D771916	Quartz-Pyrite Vein	0.013	2.97	1565	23.1	2900	28
D771917	Pyritic Epidote Skarn	0.004	1.24	460	9.83	344	28
D771952	Skarn	0.044	8.58	2120	30.9	5390	95
D771953	Skarn	0.062	9.85	2680	707	3640	92
D771954	Quartz vein	0.952	26.9	4470	105	511	289
D771955	Skarn	0.008	0.95	801	30.3	1280	39
D771956	Skarn	0.003	1.25	373	8.57	46.6	100
D771957	Skarn	0.032	7.83	2900	103	1535	226
D771958	Skarn	0.002	0.5	186	12.75	244	40
D771959	Skarn	0.209	2.49	2620	12.45	610	58
D771961	Skarn	0.0005	0.38	245	41.7	40.9	53
D771962	Pyrite pod in Skarn	0.037	7.89	9760	488	551	38
D771963	Skarn sulphide pod	0.035	4.82	2470	79.4	646	44
D771964	Skarn	0.008	2.85	1005	29	1265	48

ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC.

MAP 4: TREK SOUTH ROCK SAMPLE ASSAYS AND LOCATIONS

Scale:1:2,500 UTM NAD83 Z9 Jan. 2023

MAP 5:

ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC.

TREK SOUTH - MAIN SKARNS ROCK SAMPLE ASSAYS AND LOCATIONS

Scale:1:2,500 UTM NAD83 Z9 Jan. 2023

SAMPLE	Rock Type	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
D771852	Qtz-Py Vein	0.04	13.3	44	15.05	89.3	12
D771853	Pyritic Skarn	0.005	1.26	147	13.9	610	61
D771854	Pyrite blebs in Fd-Qtz Pegmatite	0.121	11.45	2480	551	289	368
D771855	Skarn vein with Py	0.019	3.42	1205	22.1	150.5	80
D771858	Bio Granodiorite	0.001	0.48	328	9.74	2.7	50
D771859	Siltstone Hfls	0.001	0.66	550	19.75	7.6	67
D771861	Py qtzite	0.002	0.64	358	4.38	5.3	67
D771862	Qtz Vein, minor Py	0.153	4.1	347	1.94	1.2	24
D771863	Quartz-Pyrite vein	0.035	4.04	87.2	1.99	28	16
D771864	Py pod in Qtz-Py vein	0.14	5.98	30.7	394	1260	498
D771885	Cu-stained volcanic	0.714	9.59	3580	0.41	0.18	108
D771886	Gar-Epi skarn	0.007	1.04	591	0.59	25	73
D771887	Py veined metased?	0.08	3.66	95.6	0.8	55.3	66
D771888	Malachite boulder	0.101	9.06	34600	0.58	0.25	67
D771889	Malachite stained Qtz-Carb veined	0.043	4.01	29100	0.51	0.21	122
D771891	Pyrite veinlet	0.002	0.63	417	5.21	1.77	80
D771892	Cc-FeCarb-Py Float	0.008	0.64	295	2.18	0.36	33
D771893	Quartz-Pyrite vein	0.016	1.83	296	1.2	0.17	170
D771894	Quartz-Pyrite vein	1.69	20.1	443	8.5	1.67	195
D771895	Gar-Epi Skarn + Py	0.001	0.16	91.3	4.97	0.6	16
D771896	Epidote vein + Cp	1.285	74.4	22000	7.78	59	106
D771897	Quartz-Chalco-Bornite-Mal veinlets	8.85	46.5	28300	4.5	2.89	49

SAMPLE	Rock Type	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
D771898	Pyrite-Quartz Vein	0.169	4.63	57	10.35	1180	41
D771899	Epidote-Pyrite skarn	0.017	3.63	4500	382	440	77
D771901	Pyritic skarn	0.018	3.25	4040	169.5	860	83
D771902	Epi-Py-Garnet skarn	0.006	1.75	1795	39.2	104.5	37
D771903	Epi-Py-Garnet skarn	0.004	0.63	281	574	69.3	71
D771904	Po rich skarn	0.017	3.34	3280	14.05	1000	42
D771905	Pyritic skarn gossan	0.03	7.37	2760	159.5	410	30
D771906	Epi-Gar Skarn + Py	0.002	2.2	675	66.2	2010	32
D771908	Po-rich Gar-Epi skarn	0.011	2.5	1690	220	2240	48
D771909	Qtz-Py Vein	0.185	70.6	381	8.62	21.3	500
D771911	Pyrite pod in skarn	0.029	5.15	2500	56.4	4400	62
D771912	Epi-Py-Mt skarn	0.024	3.41	3750	36.9	3390	44
D771913	Pyritic skarn	0.04	3.18	2590	616	3240	58
D771914	Epi>Gar-Cc-Py skarn	0.007	1.14	926	140.5	66.1	43
D771915	Epi>Qtz-Gar-Py skarn	0.009	1.33	971	32.5	2270	21
D771916	Quartz-Pyrite Vein	0.013	2.97	1565	23.1	2900	28
D771917	Pyritic Epidote Skarn	0.004	1.24	460	9.83	344	28
D771952	Skarn	0.044	8.58	2120	30.9	5390	95
D771953	Skarn	0.062	9.85	2680	707	3640	92
D771954	Quartz vein	0.952	26.9	4470	105	511	289
D771955	Skarn	0.008	0.95	801	30.3	1280	39
D771956	Skarn	0.003	1.25	373	8.57	46.6	100
D771957	Skarn	0.032	7.83	2900	103	1535	226
D771958	Skarn	0.002	0.5	186	12.75	244	40
D771959	Skarn	0.209	2.49	2620	12.45	610	58
D771961	Skarn	0.0005	0.38	245	41.7	40.9	53
D771962	Pyrite pod in Skarn	0.037	7.89	9760	488	551	38
D771963	Skarn sulphide pod	0.035	4.82	2470	79.4	646	44
D771964	Skarn	0.008	2.85	1005	29	1265	48

APPENDIX ONE:

GEOLOGICAL MAPPING STOP

LOCATIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS

Note: Strikes and dips quoted in the stop descriptions utilize the "Right Hand Rule", i.e., strikes are measured while facing along the strike such that the strata or foliation dipping to the viewer's right side.

STOP	Easting	Northing	Elev	Area	Rock_Type	Description	Sample	Fol'n Strike	Fol'n Dip	Bedding_ Strike	Bedding_ Dip	Vein_dike_ other Strike	Vein_dike_ other Dip
DT13-1	361036	6322829		Trek South	Granodiorite and Diorite	Contact between biotite granodiorite and hornblende diorite. Hornblende diorite is moderately magnetic						Contact 198	80
DT13-2	361006	6322794		Trek South	Granodiorite	Light tan coloured, 80% feldspar and qtz , 10% course 2mm hexagonal biotite,10% disseminated Py							
DT13-3	360996	6322806		Trek South	Biotite Granodiorite	60% feldspar qtz matrix, 20% course 2mm hexagonal biotite, 10% disseminated pyrite							
DT13-4	360986	6322802		Trek South	Granodiorite	Tan to pink coloured, 20% course 2mm biotite. Intruding dyke dark grey with large 5mm amphiboles							
DT13-5	361307	6322596		Trek South	Interbedded siltstone to conglomerate	Beds of siltstone to sandstone and pebble conglomerate. Conglomerate is heterolithic including limestone clasts.				140	78		
DT13-6	361377	6322548		Trek South	Sandstone to conglomerate	conglomerate layers are several meters thick, matrix supported with clasts 2-10 cm wide. Limestone bed fragments present in the conglomerate							
DT13-7	361386	6322525		Trek South	Pebble conglomerate	subangular to subrounded clasts 1-5cms wide							
DT13-8	361429	6322510		Trek South	Pebble conglomerate	Pebble conglomerate. Qtz vein 5-10cm wide striking for over 20m	D771863					111	70
DT14-1	360519	6322932		Trek South	Andesite	fine grained andesite with Qtz pyrite and epidote veins						210	29
DT14-2	360530	6322838		Trek South	Andesite	Fine grained andesite volcanic. Pink feldspathic veins present as well as a stockwork of epidote veining that can be seen to continue for at least 25 meters to east						Fd veins 081 Qtz pyrite 254	87 27
DT14-3	360558	6322785		Trek South	Andesite	Fine grained andesite volcanic. Qtz pyrite vein set, veins 1-3 cm wide, spaced 15 cm apart. Large 1-2 cm pyrite grains present						22	25
DT27-1	360969	6322974		Trek South	Siltstone	Interbedded layers of siltstones and sandstones. Sandstones have small dark lithic fragments and rounded feldspars. Beds 5-10 cm wide				308	76		

STOP	Easting	Northing	Elev	Area	Rock_Type	Description	Sample	Fol'n Strike	Fol'n Dip	Bedding_ Strike	Bedding_ Dip	Vein_dike_ other Strike	Vein_dike_ other Dip
DT27-10	360981	6322928		Trek South	limestone	Interbedded limestones, and carbonate rich siltstones and quartzites. Prevalent epidote garnet skarn alteration throughout	D771956 D771957 D771958 D771961			136	74		
DT27-11	360966	6322898		Trek South	Siltstone	Carbonate rich siltstone in contact with a biotite rich volcanic unit. Carbonate unit is 1m thick and very skarn altered	D771959 D771962			150	73		
DT27-12	360955	6322883		Trek South	Andesite breccia	Matrix supported, monolithic clasts 5-15cms wide. Subangular to subrounded. Contact with a fine grained volcanic unit						contact 341	62
DT27-13	360944	6322914		Trek South	quartzite	Very hard silicious unit. Skarn altered	D771963						
DT27-14	360945	6322956		Trek South	Siltstone	Interbedded quartzite and siltstone layers 2-5cm wide.	D771964			131	71		
DT27-2	360943	6322983		Trek South	Siltstone	Interbedded layers of siltstones and quartzite. Beds 2-10 cm wide. Quartzite is light tan colour and very siliceous.				150	74		
DT27-3	360942	6322967		Trek South	Andesitic Ash Crystal tuff	Medium grained volcanoclastic beds with 40% 1mm euhedral to subhedral plag, 20% 0.5mm hornblende, 40% dark fine grained matrix. Ash crystal tuff. Interbedded with siltstone and quartzite beds. 2-10cm wide beds				122	73		
DT27-4	360962	6322947		Trek South	Andesitic Ash Crystal tuff	Alternating layers of ash and crystal rich tuff. Ash layer consists of mostly fine grained matrix with sparse 10% 1mm hornblendes and plag. Crystal tuff 50% plag, 20% amphibole				139	72		
DT27-5	360987	6322951		Trek South	Siltstone	Interbedded quartzite and siltstone as well as limestone layers. Limestone beds are lightly skarnified, garnet epidote present but little sulphides				144	64		
DT27-6	360957	6322943		Trek South	limestone	Interbedded limestones and siltstones. Very skarnified, limestone beds have been altered to epidote garnet assemblages 20cms wide with significant pyrite content	D771952 D771953			305	82		
DT27-7	360960	6322935		Trek South	Andesite breccia	Contact between volcanic breccia and interbedded sediments. Volcanic is matrix supported, monolithic, with subangular to subrounded clasts 1-5cm wide.						contact 332	81

STOP	Easting	Northing	Elev	Area	Rock_Type	Description	Sample	Fol'n Strike	Fol'n Dip	Bedding_ Strike	Bedding_ Dip	Vein_dike_ other Strike	Vein_dike_ other Dip
DT27-8	360978	6322917		Trek South	Andesite breccia	Contact between volcanic breccia and interbedded sediments. Volcanic is matrix supported, monolithic, with subangular to subrounded clasts 1-5cm wide.				148	78		
DT27-9	360993	6322902		Trek South	Siltstone	Carbonate rich siltstone, and ash crystal tuff. Significant skarn alteration of the beds, but limited sulphides. Large qtz pyrite vein 35cm wide	D771954 D771955					qz vein 236	11
DT9-1	360694	6322755		Trek South	Hornblende Diorite	2-3mm Hornblende surrounded by feldspar, small enclaves of similar but finer grained rock occur. Sets of 2cm wide qtz pyrite veins occur consistently around every m.						vein 114	78
DT9-10	360899	6322836		Trek South	Hb diorite	1-3 mm hornblendes with sparse biotite in feldspars. Moderately magnetic						Contact 080	74
DT9-11	361011	6322852		Trek South	Hornblende biotite Diorite	Contact between Hb diorite and andesite. Diorite is very magnetic and consists of equal parts Biotite and hornblende							
DT9-2	360683	6322768		Trek South	Qz Monzonite	qtz monzonite dyke in contact with the diorite. 3-5mm feldspars 50%,qz 20% 3mm hexagonal biotite 15%, small pyrite stringers 10%, magnetite? 5%						contact 028	82
DT9-3	360671	6322802		Trek South	Hornblende Diorite	1-2 mm Hb. 30-100cm wide xenoliths of volcanic andesite as it approaches a contact to the north. Felsic dyke swarms occur parallel to the contact. 50cm wide Skarn alteration along the contact.	D771853					Dykes 094	78
DT9-4	360734	6322799		Trek South	Hornblende Diorite	Schlieren bands of very course HB up to 2cm, bands are 2inches wide and occur interspersed with lighter smaller Hb bands. Possible flow as they appear somewhat curved							
DT9-5	360775	6322802		Trek South	Qz Monzonite	Qtz monzonite dyke in contact with the diorite. Diorite becomes lighter and finer grained as you approach the						contact 218	80
DT9-6	360815	6322826		Trek South	diorite	Transitional contact between diorite and andesite, separated by feldspathic dyke swarms. 5-20cm wide feldspar dykes						dykes 304	70
DT9-7	360829	6322871		Trek South	qz monzonite	monzonite dyke intruding volcanic andesite	D771802					contact 316	86

STOP	Easting	Northing	Elev	Area	Rock_Type	Description	Sample	Fol'n Strike	Fol'n Dip	Bedding_ Strike	Bedding_ Dip	Vein_dike_ other Strike	Vein_dike_ other Dip
DT9-8	360870	6322902		Trek South	Andesite	0.5m wide 2m long skarn alteration of the andesite. Epidote and garnet present with veins and pods of pyrite and possible trace purple bornite	D771856						
DT9-9	360903	6322892		Trek South	Qz monzonite dyke	dyke cutting across an iron carbonate altered volcanic andesite							
JB-09-01	at pax wpt			Trek South	Hbl diorite pluton	Hbl diorite pluton. Homog, equigranular.							
JB-09-02	360526	6322738		Trek South	Hbl diorite pluton	West contact of the pluton. M.g., more hetero texture, a bit more f.g. Great sub-horiz Qtz-Py-chl vein set every 30 cm.						332	25
JB-09-03	360553	6322753		Trek South	Hbl diorite pluton	Complex western margin of pluton. Some massive diorite, some lighter coloured Diorite/g.d. dykes with hi % black f.g. volcanic xenos to 1 m. Local strong Epi +/- Qtz Py	D771852					350	18
JB-09-04	360598	6322768	1305	Trek South	Hbl diorite pluton	Transition zone between here and St 9-3. Here is massive Hbl Diorite.							
JB-09-05	360661	6322783	1311	Trek South	Hbl diorite pluton contact	Xenolith rich margin of Hbl Diorite pluton, most are prob volc but some could be f.g. pluton phases.							
JB-09-06	360793	6322739	1323	Trek South	Hbl diorite pluton	Hbl diorite pluton several white pegmatitic granodiorite dykes, striking 300°, 30°. Diorite is massive, aphyric, 40% Hbl, vague Fd laths to 2 mm.						300	30
JB-09-07	360814	6322810	1300	Trek South	Hbl diorite pluton contact	Transitional contact here. >50% Hbl diorite to south, <50% H.D. dykes to north and several Fd Peg dykes to 1m. Diorite is mod magnetic. Q-P veins at 300, and subhoriz sets						300	70
JB-09-08	360853	6322796	1292	Trek South	Hbl diorite	N-S cliff face 15m high of Hbl Diorite. Good Qtz-Py Vein sets.							
JB-09-09	360884	6322723	1310	Trek South	Hbl>Bio Diorite	Hbl>Bio Diorite							
JB-09-10	360920	6322716	1312	Trek South	Bio>Hbl Granodiorite	Bio>Hbl Granodiorite						360	90
JB-09-11	360928	6322712	1311	Trek South	Pegmatite with Pyrite	Irreg Fd>Qtz Pegmatite with local pods of Pyrite +/- some Moly. 5-10% Py/30cm area. Host is Hbl>Bio granodiorite ("g.d.").	D771854						

STOP	Easting	Northing	Elev	Area	Rock_Type	Description	Sample	Fol'n Strike	Fol'n Dip	Bedding_ Strike	Bedding_ Dip	Vein_dike_ other Strike	Vein_dike_ other Dip
JB-09-12	360969	6322676	1319	Trek South	Bio>Hbl Granodiorite	Bio>Hbl Granodiorite with blobs of dissem'd Py							
JB-09-13	360971	6322642	1325	Trek South	Hbl diorite	Appears to be f.g. phase of the diorite but hard to tell from meta'd volc. Goes north >50m.							
JB-09-14	361044	6322675	1332	Trek South	Hbl-Bio Granodiorite	Hbl-Bio Granodiorite. Lots of Epi boulders.							
JB-13-1	361043	6322784	1295	Trek South	Biotite Granodiorite	White weathering. Bio G.D., local sub-vert flow banding. Trace-minor f.g. dissem'd Py							
JB-13-10	361121	6322717	1320	Trek South	Bio-Hbl Granodiorite Contact	Contact with gossanous, pyritic siltstone that extends >20-30m SE. 10% Qtz-Py veins	D771859						
JB-13-11	3611351	6322547	1352	Trek South	Cgl-Sst	Beige weathering quartzite in creek. 5% Lst dismembered beds. 1% Dissem'd Py	D771861			218	83		
JB-13-12	361378	6322507	1363	Trek South	Quartzite, conglomerate	Start of huge Outcrop. Quartzite here, Cgl to east.							
JB-13-13	361415	6322495	1369	Trek South	Quartz vein in Cgl	10-17 cm wide Qtz vein >10m long with spotty rust after Py? Cutting polymictic Conglomerate, matrix to clast supported, grades into pebbly SST.	D771862			325	90		
JB-13-14	361571	6322686	1270	Trek South	Siltstone?	Very f.g., featureless o/c, mod hard, light beige. Prob massive siltstone or possibly a dacite??							
JB-13-2	360990	6322747	1305	Trek South	Biotite Granodiorite contact	Highly flow banded Bio G.D. with Hbl Diorite to south		72	90				
JB-13-3	360958	6322735		Trek South	Hbl-Bio Granodiorite contact	~sharp transition from Hbl-Bio GD to the NE, Hbl Dior/GD to SW.							
JB-13-4	360975	6322791	1294	Trek South	Biotite Granodiorite	west edge of large Bio poor G.D. phase. 1% dissem'd Py.	D771858, 771804						
JB-13-5	360987	6322742		Trek South	Bio G.D./Hbl diorite contact	Biotite Granodiorite with banding to north, Hbl GD/Diorite to south, contact over ~1m.1% Py in the mafic grains.	D771805						
JB-13-6	361023	6322748	1307	Trek South	Bio G.D./Hbl diorite contact	Biotite Granodiorite with banding to north, Hbl GD/Diorite to south.							
JB-13-7	361111	632273	1307	Trek South	Hbl diorite	Hbl diorite/G.D>, locally pyritic still							
JB-13-8	361095	6322743	1313	Trek South	Hbl diorite/G.D.	Hbl diorite/Granodiorite, 20m o/c laced with // felsic dykes 1-10cm every 10-20 cm		120	75			110	90

STOP	Easting	Northing	Elev	Area	Rock_Type	Description	Sample	Fol'n Strike	Fol'n Dip	Bedding_ Strike	Bedding_ Dip	Vein_dike_ other Strike	Vein_dike_ other Dip
JB-13-9	361113	6322719	1318	Trek South	Bio>Hbl Granodiorite	Was Hbl-Bio GD since last stop, now Bio>Hbl.							
JB-14-01	360348	6322803	1273	Trek South	Epidotized Andesite tuff breccia/Cgl	Centre of an intensely Epi altered area of andesite fragmentals (tuff brx?), clasts are preferentially Epi'd.							
JB-14-02	360307	6322837	1256	Trek South	Debris flow and Volc cgl	Volcaniclastic conglomerate and a great debris flow here. 40% angular clasts, wk-mod epi'd, 10-100 cm, in grey, f.g volc matrix. Volc cgl 25 m north.							
JB-14-03	360287	6322869	1244	Trek South	Siltstone?	Large area of white to beige-grey weathering, very f.g. unit, minor beds of cgl with epid'd clasts. Prob a siltstone, poss a dacite??							
JB-14-04	360281	6322892	1240	Trek South	Siltstone-Volcanic contact	Contact of the brownish siltstone/sed with the greenish volc/basalt to the north. Sharp contact at 245°, steep NW				245	80		
JB-14-05	360210	6322849	1247	Trek South	Siltstone-Volc contact	Andesite breccia to north, brown siltstone to south							
JB-14-05b	360146	6322871	1222	Trek South	Epidote pervasive alteration	Edge of pervasive strong Epidote alteration of the volc cgl/brx to the east, fresh to west. Epidote alt'n forms a 30-40m arm going north at 325 deg.							
JB-14-06	360178	6322950	1225	Trek South	Basalt	Since the last stop the rx have been dark grey, m.g. basalt. Locally visible Hbl to 1mm, mod mag, locally abundant red and white Cc filled vesicles.							
JB-14-07	360244	6322951	1217	Trek South	Basalt/Volc cgl contact	Start of mod Epi'n going east from here. Contact of the vesic basalt to the west and south with volc cgl/brx to the east and north. Contact at ~232 deg.							
JB-14-08	360290	6322960	1212	Trek South	Basalt, vesicular	Dip slope 35 deg North, of vesic basalt and intercalated polymictic cgl/brx that are highly epi'd. Contact ~232 deg but volc cgl may be vertical and strike more E-W. 1m blobs of epidote.				232			
JB-14-09	360346	6323026	1197	Trek South	Cgl/basalt contact	Polymictic pebble cgl in contact with f.g. featureless basalt/andesite?.							
JB-14-10	360359	6323034	1198	Trek South	Andesite	Massive, featureless f.g. andesite?							
JB-14-11	360392	6323006		Trek South	Andesite tuff	Andesite ash to lapilli tuff, nil to weak Epidote. But one set of Ep veins at 88°, 85°S						88	85

STOP	Easting	Northing	Elev	Area	Rock_Type	Description	Sample	Fol'n Strike	Fol'n Dip	Bedding_ Strike	Bedding_ Dip	Vein_dike_ other Strike	Vein_dike_ other Dip
JB-15-1	359388	6322784	1072	TOE Zone	Dacite tuff	Massive to thinly bedded (2-10cm), med grey, mod hard, f.g., locally 20-30% lapilli to 8 cm. Carbonatized dacitic ash to lapilli tuff.	D771806, D771865-66			37	70		
JB-15-10a	359365	6322797	1065	TOE Zone	Basalt/ andesite with felsic layer	Last o/c before Trek creek (east side). 1x2 m pod of rusty felsic-intermediate volc, pyritic,	D771881					320	
JB-15-10b	359349	6322797	1065	TOE Zone	Basalt/ andesite with felsic layer	Last o/c before Trek creek (east side). ~0.5x2 m pod of rusty felsic-intermediate volc, pyritic,	D771882-83						
JB-15-2	359420	6322798	1065	TOE Zone	Argillite	Very f.g., homog, black unit, local faint, thin bedding. Prob Argillite. Has 6% dissem'd Py grains 1-2mm and minor Py veinlets. Local more silt/sandy beds.	D771867			28	89		
JB-15-3	359424	6322785	1067	TOE Zone	Dacite tuff	Dacite tuff similar to Stop 15-1,							
JB-15-4	359453	6322822	1065	TOE Zone	Altered Basalt	30x20m o/c of dark grey, almost black unit with 2-10% dissem'd Py 1-3 mm, Probable altered basalt? Highly sausseritized, carb'd and Ser'd in thin section.							
JB-15-4b	359463	6322828	1068	TOE Zone	Pyrite-Chalco exhalite	~1 m wide, powdery gossan zone, ~5 m long in o/c, with ~15 cm pyritic core, rest is 40-50% Py and 50% green tinged quartz? Locally strong Malachite staining and moderate Cp.	D771868						
JB-15-4c	359445	6322815	1071	TOE Zone	Pyrite exhalite	SE end of the main Py exhalite. Sampled 10 cm core of 60% Py in a very f.g. siliceous matrix.Took WRx sample of the host basalt - D771807	D771869, D771807						
JB-15-4d	359471	6322837	1062	TOE Zone	Pyrite-Chalco exhalite	North end of another gossanous, pyritic exhalite ~1 m wide with a ~20 cm semi-massive Py core.	D771871			217	89		
JB-15-5	359438	6322857	1026	TOE Zone	Argillite	Base of the largest gossanous escarpment outcrop face. Appears to be f.g. black argillite weathering to a light yellow powdery surface due to f.g. dissem'd Py. Sampled a boulder with a c.g. Py vein <5 cm wide..	D771872						

STOP	Easting	Northing	Elev	Area	Rock_Type	Description	Sample	Fol'n Strike	Fol'n Dip	Bedding_Strike	Bedding_Dip	Vein_dike_other Strike	Vein_dike_other Dip
JB-15-6	359450	6322838	1029	TOE Zone	Quartz-sulphide vein	Top of Stop 15-5 cliff face @ high-grade vein site. 30 cm wide quartz-sulphide vein with a few % Chalco and heavy Malachite staining. Host rock is pyritic argillite?	D771873, + thin section JB-15-6					345	~90
JB-15-7	359478	6322899	1024	TOE Zone	Mineralized felsic volcanic	Hiked east to the ~4 m thick gossanous felsic volc sampled last year with good results. Deeply weathered, friable, rusty layer, prob felsic volc? Took four 1m chips.Rock on the north side of the gossan appears to be the black argillite but with f.g. silvery dissem'd Py.	D771874-78			280	moderate to north?		
JB-15-8	359417	6322835	1034	TOE Zone	Pyritic felsic volcanic	~15 m wide rusty felsic volc horizon, trends 270 deg from co-ords. Volc is f.g., siliceous, 10 to 60% f.g. dissem'd Py, local Malachite staining at the "copper waterfall" spot, took 1 m sample beside it.	D771879, thin section 15-8						
JB-15-8B	359412	6322833		TOE Zone	Pyritic felsic volcanic	Continuation of Py felsics from 15-8. Extends ~25 m due south and peters out? 3 m west it is less Pyritic, thinly bedded, 15% Py.				200	85		
JB-15-9	359395	6322841	1034	TOE Zone	Basalt/ andesite with felsic layer	Headed west to last big o/c before Trek creek. F.g. basalt/andesite with rare 1 mm plag visible. Large o/c ~40 m wide, has small horizon of interbedded felsics <2 m wide.							
JB-15-9B	359402	6322842	1031	TOE Zone	Basalt/ andesite with felsic layer	5m scarp with another thin felsic unit in the mafic volcanics. Western margin of same felsics as 15-8?							
JB-18-01	360409	6322454		Trek South	Float	Sampling talus on top of small medial moraine on glacier surface, coming from the south. Mix of volc, seds, and skarns, some minor Cu staining.	D771885-87						
JB-18-02	360388	6322220	1393	Trek South	Float	Sampling talus along lateral moraine on west margin of glacier, coming from the south. Mix of andesites and clastics, some with Mal staining.	D771888						
JB-18-03	360446	6322191	1404	Trek South	Basalt/ andesite	Large o/c ledge on west side of glacier. Mod magnetic, med grey basalt, 5-10% white plag grains ~2 mm. Weak Epi'n. Visible Malachite 30 m uphill to south. Local Mal on 2 sets of joints. Uphill to south is more purple andesite.							

STOP	Easting	Northing	Elev	Area	Rock_Type	Description	Sample	Fol'n Strike	Fol'n Dip	Bedding_ Strike	Bedding_ Dip	Vein_dike_ other Strike	Vein_dike_ other Dip
JB-18-04	360130	6322397	1333	Trek South	Float	40 cm boulder of andesite with pitted qtz-carb veins, lots of malachite.	D771889						
JB-19-01	360870	6323146	1227	Trek South	Sedimentary breccia/cgl	Grey sedimentary breccia, 75% clasts 2-5 cm avg, polymictic. Lst to basalt range. Mod dense stockwork of Qtz-Py veinlets, 5-6 veins/1-2 m area.	D771891						
JB-19-02	361025	6323111	1228	Trek South	Float	C.g. calcite boulder, Fe-carb stained, ~10 cm wide. 5-10% Qtz veins to 1 cm, 5-10% cubic Py crystals	D771892						
JB-19-03	360811	6323396	1213	Trek South	Andesite	Large o/c at south head of major gully, extends 100m north on each side. Rock is f.g./aphanitic andesite? Light purple-grey, <1% visible plag laths, ~massive, minor Qtz-Carb veins and Py.							
JB-19-04	360678	6323267	1193	Trek South	Volcaniclastic conglomerate	Med green-grey volc conglomerate with 40% mafic to intermed volc clasts 2-6 cm in a f.g. matrix. Mod magnetic, continues to Wpt 38.							
JB19-05	360570	6323364	1153	Trek South	Andesite / Volc Cgl	Andesite, massive, light grey, f.g., a few % Plag grains visible; in contact with volc cgl a few metres away. Cut @ 020 deg by a shallow dipping Qtz+/-Py-(Po) vein up to ~20-30 cm thick with a 5-8 cm core of semi-massive Py.	D771893-94					20	45
JB-20-01	360929	6322736	1313	Trek South	Bio-Hbl Granodiorite	Bio-Hbl Granodiorite with great flow banding. 20-30% mafics, Tr Py							
JB-20-02	360892	6322727	1317	Trek South	Bio & Hbl Granodiorite	Concentric circular flow banding in the Bio granodiorite ~8 m wide "pipe", partially surrounded by Hbl diorite.							
JB-21-01	360198	6322617	1303	Trek South	Volc Cgl and Andesite	Mix of Volc cgl/brx and massive andesite/basalt. Nice Gar-Epi skarn boulder here, sampled.	D771895						
JB-21-02	360239	6322616	1302	Trek South	Andesite/ Basalt	Massive andesite of basalt, f.g., featureless.	D771896						
JB-21-03	360228	6322621	1303	Trek South	Mineralized Boulders	5 m wide plie of mineralized angular boulders with Cp, Bornite, Mal, apparently from under the glacier now receded ~50m south.	D771897						
JB-22-01	360996	6322887	1272	Trek South	Skarn	Variably skarnified limey siltstone, possibly some Lst. Locally massive Epi-Gar skarn with few % dissem'd Py, ~5-110% Py in the most Epi'd areas, and gossanous patches of 10-20% py	D771899, 771901			126	75		

STOP	Easting	Northing	Elev	Area	Rock_Type	Description	Sample	Fol'n Strike	Fol'n Dip	Bedding_ Strike	Bedding_ Dip	Vein_dike_ other Strike	Vein_dike_ other Dip
JB-22-01B	361008	6322913	1264	Trek South	Siltstone +/- skarn	Calcareous siltstone, minor skarn, % decreases going north from 22-1				138	75		
JB-22-01C	361005	6322883	1275	Trek South	Skarn	3X3m o/c of Epi>Gar skarnified seds (siltstone and/or qtzite) with up to 10% Py/20cm.	D771902						
JB-22-02	360945	6322888	1267	Trek South	Andesite	Andesite, large o/c east side of N-S creek.							
JB-22-03	360925	6322939	1261	Trek South	Skarn	Skarnified (Epi-Gar) siltstone>quartzite. Skarn is m.g to c.g. South side is an E-W contact with andesite ? to the south	D771903						
JB-22-04	360858	6322969	1268	Trek South	Andesite	Andesite or poss, basalt,							
JB-22-05	360825	6322937	1279	Trek South	Skarn	Great skarn developed in limestone bed and adjacent conglomerate.	D771904-6, 771808			15	90		
JB-26-01	360984	6322924	1261	Trek South	Skarn	Skarnified calcareous qtzite, siltstone, limestone, in contact with biotite rich metaseds? to south	D771908						
JB-27-01	360907	6323061	1252	Trek South	Siltstone, Epi skarn	Siltstone, thinly bedded, relatively straight, widespread Epi skarnification throughout as patches/beds of f.g.				170	82		
JB-27-02	360881	6323085	1251	Trek South	Quartzite	Small flat o/c of white weathering, very f.g., aphyric, ~hard unit, prob bedding locally. Quartzite most likely. Mod frax controlled and scattered patches/spots of gossan after Py.	D771909						
JB-27-03	360873	6323082	1251	Trek South	Quartzite, siltstone	Light grey, Fe-stained metased.							
JB-27-04	360857	6323083	1252	Trek South	Conglomerate	Polymictic pebble to cobble cgl, clast supported. Clasts avg 2-3cm long, predom the dark grey/black, ~recessive volc. Plus white qtzite, minor Lst. Rare Epi'n.							
JB-27-05	360845	6323051	1260	Trek South	Conglomerate	Mainly Cgl from last stop to here, with lesser qtzite and siltstone beds. Here the cgl has some large blocks/slabs of light purple mudstone beds up to 20cm wide. Possible Fd-xl tuff bed (or arkose??) >6m wide. Patchy Epi>Gar skarn starting here.							
JB-27-06	360834	6323055	1251	Trek South	Limestone	Start of Lst bed. Unit has a web pattern of Epi skarnification forming a "cellular web" pattern <1 cm thick around "cells" of relic Lst < few cm across.				160			

STOP	**Easting**	**Northing**	**Elev**	Area	Rock_Type	Description	Sample	Fol'n Strike	Fol'n Dip	Bedding_ Strike	Bedding_ Dip	Vein_dike_ other Strike	Vein_dike_ other Dip
JB-27-07	360855	6323005	1266	Trek South	Limestone	Limestone. Fresh for ~1-2 m width but well skarnified to Epi-Gar for ~2 to 20m more width. In contact with a few metres of Cgl-Quartzite to west and then basalt going 10s of metres to west. South side of this big o/c cut by a >5m wide dyke of the Fd porphyry felsic unit.	D771911-14						
JB-27-08	360813	6322987	1274	Trek South	Skarnified Limestone	Highly skarnified Limestone unit ~13 m wide with several large pods of gossanous pyrite to 1m and scattered Py blebs in many areas. Gossans are surprisingly siliceous as before, ~30% qtz. Typical Epi (+Pyx?) > Gar + Cc m.g. to c.g. skarn	D771915-17			330			
JB-8-8-1	360841	6322933	1272	Trek South	Felsic dyke	F.g., white, siliceous dyke with Tr Biotite phenos 1-2mm, near large skarn outcrops (~same as dykes found in skarn O/c to NE and skarn boulders at west side of porphyry area. 4-5 m wide, exposed for ~20m. Another smaller parallel dyke 15 m east of here.						33	
JB9-11-1	361464	6321466		Trek South	Epidotized Andesite/ Basalt	Large area of heavily epidotized mafic volcanics primarily. Brief stop on way back to camp at end of day.							
Wpt 23	360455	6322965	1238	Trek South	Andesite tuff	# of Qtz-Py veins jumps up here, 3 to 4 every 1m. Host is Hbl phyric andesite.							
Wpt 38	360643	6323268		Trek South	Volcaniclastic conglomerate	Semi-continuous Volc Cgl outcrop since 19-4, extends SW to creek. Weak-mod density of Qtz-Py veinlets, thin set, <1cm, mainly N-S set, dips 25 E. Common Fe-Carb filled shear veins ~E-W with steep dips.							
Wpt 39	360605	6323276		Trek South	Andesite/ Basalt	From here to Wpt 41 it is mainly massive plag-phyric andesite and/or basalt flows. Still with Qtz-Py veins and Fe-Carb filled shears.							
Wpt 41	360569	6323308		Trek South	Basaltic Tuff contact with Volc Cgl	Possible tuffaceous bedding in the basalt here? Grey-beige, pitted bands ~10 cm wide separated by dark grey-black layers <20-30 cm wide. Interbedded sequence of tuff, a few metres of Fd-phyric andesite, vesicular basalt, in contact with >10m of volc cgl extending to the east.				182	72		

APPENDIX TWO:

SAMPLE LOCATIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS

(Including Whole Rock Analysis Samples)

SAMPLE	TYPE	STOP	Area	Easting	Northing	Rock Type	Description	Au ICP*	Ag	As	Cd	Cu*	Mn	Mo	Pb	Sb	V	W**	Zn
D771851	*BLANK*							*0.0005*	*0.03*	*3.8*	*0.04*	*2.2*	*823*	*0.47*	*8.7*	*0.12*	*58*	*0.1*	*56*
D771852	Grab	JB-09-02	Trek South	360550	6322763	Qtz-Py Vein	5 cm qtz-py vein cutting Hbl diorite, 5-10% Py, coarse blebs	0.04	**13.3**	3.2	0.53	44	159	15.05	158	0.83	8	89.3	12
D771853	Grab	DT-09-03	Trek South	360671	6322802	Pyritic Skarn	Py rich section of a Gar-Epi-Py skarn vein, 50 cm wide skarn vein. Magnetic, Mt within the pyrite section. Py pod 12x30 cm long, 40% euhedral Py, 60% Epi.	0.005	1.26	11.5	0.21	147	**2620**	13.9	7.5	1.14	336	**610**	61
D771854	Chips	JB-09-13	Trek South	360928	6322712	Pyrite blebs in Fd-Qtz Pegmatite	Composite grab/chip of several pyrite pods to 10x10cm in the quartz core of a Fd>Qtz pegmatite ~1/2 m wide. Tr Moly.	0.121	**11.45**	33.7	6.64	**2480**	178	**551**	**202**	1.55	14	**289**	368
D771855	Chip	DT-09-08	Trek South	360870	6322902	Skarn vein with Py	Skarn vein with 20% Py, Tr Bornite?	0.019	**3.42**	11.2	0.53	**1205**	**3090**	22.1	76.9	0.95	345	**150.5**	80
D771858	Grab	JB-13-04	Trek South	360975	6322791	Bio Granodiorite + Py	Bio poor granodiorite with 1% f.g. dissem Py	0.001	0.48	1.8	0.1	328	221	9.74	10.9	0.28	61	2.7	50
D771859	Grab	JB Wpt 10	Trek South	361140	6322671	Siltstone Hfls	Gossanous, Hfls'd meta-siltstone/qtzite package with several Py-Qtz veinlets to 4mm.	0.001	0.66	2.9	0.16	550	660	19.75	7.7	0.36	**247**	7.6	67
D771860	*STD 504C*							*1.47*	*4.23*	*35.2*	*0.17*	*11200*	*501*	*496*	*60.9*	*1.46*	*120*	*3*	*100*
D771861	Grab	JB-13-11	Trek South	361351	6322547	Py qtzite	Grab from a 10 cm rusty area in the pyritic quartzite (Cgl-Qtz pkg east of plutons< ~1% f.g. Py.	0.002	0.64	3.4	0.17	358	456	4.38	20.1	0.81	417	5.3	67
D771862	Chip	JB-13-13	Trek South	361415	6322495	Quartz Vein, minor Py	12 cm of qtz vein with minor Py.Vein varies from 10-17 wide, cutting Cgl at 115 deg	0.153	**4.1**	33.1	0.17	347	124	1.94	32.4	0.55	4	1.2	24
D771863	Chip	DT-13-08	Trek South	361429	6322510	Quartz-Pyrite vein	Quartz vein, 5-10cm wide, strikes 111,70 for >20m, 2-3% Py, often weathered out pits. Euhedral Qtz x'ls on edges. Cuts pebble cgl.	0.035	**4.04**	2.3	0.06	87.2	106	1.99	174	0.51	20	28	16
D771864	Chip	JB-14-11	Trek South	360455	6322965	Pyrite pod in Qtz-Py vein	20 cm Pyrite pod in qtz-py vein, strike ~110, dip 8 deg N, Vein is 1-2 cm wide mostly but blows out into 15x30 cm pod of Py	0.14	**5.98**	13.4	6.74	30.7	160	**394**	56.4	0.92	47	**1260**	498

SAMPLE	TYPE	STOP	Area	Easting	Northing	Rock Type	Description	Au ICP*	Ag	As	Cd	Cu*	Mn	Mo	Pb	Sb	V	W**	Zn
D771865	Grab	JB-15-01	TOE Zone	359388	6322787	Pyritic siltstone/dacite?	Pyritic dacite?/quartzose siltstone?	0.009	0.71	5.8	0.16	201	1410	3.37	26.2	2.08	377	2.7	120
D771866	Chip	JB-15-01	TOE Zone	359388	6322784	Pyrite vein	4 cm semi-massive Py vein ~// to bedding	0.02	1.35	13.4	0.3	268	1560	2	54.5	2.54	320	1.4	171
D771867	Chip	JB-15-02	TOE Zone	359420	6322798	Pyritic Argillite?	60 cm chip of pyritic argillite (?) with 5-7% m.g dissem'd and rare veinlet Py	0.049	**3.08**	142.5	0.68	311	**2910**	0.7	48.7	3.34	**298**	3.5	407
D771868	Chip	JB-15-04B	TOE Zone	359463	6322828	PY-Qtz exhalite?	10-15 cm wide preserved pyritic core of a Qtz-Py bed?, ~1 m wide, mostly decomp to yellow clays, etc. 40-50% Py in qtz matrix in sample. Local Malachite & Chrysocolla?	**1.845**	**123**	538	268	**29500**	**4530**	2.11	90.2	13.75	46	1.7	**30000**
D771869	Chip	JB-15-04c	TOE Zone	359445	6322816	PY-Qtz exhalite?	SW end of main Pyritic exhalite. 10 cm core, 60% f.g. dissem Py plus 20% c.g. Py on one side. Hard, f.g. grey siliceous matrix	0.132	**5.54**	**365**	0.78	461	**2320**	3.01	65.6	4.09	**281**	5.7	312
D771870	*BLANK*							*0.002*	*0.16*	*1.5*	*0.24*	*20.6*	*864*	*0.65*	*8.2*	*0.15*	*62*	*0.2*	*74*
D771871	Chip	JB-15-04D	TOE Zone	359471	6322837	Py-Qtz exhalite?	20 cm chip of core of a Py-Qtz vein/layer ~70 cm wide, strike 217, vert. At least one massive 2 cm Py band.	**2.2**	**809**	**621**	223	**39100**	939	3.34	**8950**	**2810**	68	1.5	**26900**
D771872	Chip	JB-15-5	TOE Zone	359434	6322854	Pyrite Vein	10 cm wide solid pyrite vein in big boulder at base of largest yellow gossan cliff face (Coords approx)	**0.272**	**16.85**	59.5	5.55	**8510**	716	0.93	51.5	11.25	39	1.7	290
D771873	Chip	JB-15-6	TOE Zone	359450	6322838	Cp-Mal-Qtz-Carb vein	25 cm chip of Cp-Mal-Qtz-Carb vein on top of the large yellow gossan cliff face. Strikes 345, ~vert	**2.98**	**373**	**336**	**89.1**	**22900**	1515	3.17	**2500**	**2310**	74	5.7	**9640**
D771874	Chip	JB-15-7	TOE Zone	359478	6322899	Pyritic felsic volc	0.0-1.0m chip of pyritic felsic volcanic layer	**0.67**	**66.4**	**499**	0.45	**2110**	239	3.02	77.8	**104.5**	**204**	8.9	105
D771875	Chip	JB-15-7	TOE Zone	359478	6322900	Pyritic felsic volc	1.0-2.0m chip of pyritic felsic volcanic layer	**2.49**	**65.5**	**305**	0.32	696	143	2.24	76.7	35.5	188	27.9	59

SAMPLE	TYPE	STOP	Area	Easting	Northing	Rock Type	Description	Au ICP*	Ag	As	Cd	Cu*	Mn	Mo	Pb	Sb	V	W**	Zn
D771876	Chip	JB-15-7	TOE Zone	359478	6322901	Pyritic felsic volc	2.0-3.0m chip of pyritic felsic volcanic layer	**1.915**	**80.9**	**570**	1.24	**1675**	141	3.59	184	83.1	166	29.9	198
D771877	Chip	JB-15-7	TOE Zone	359478	6322902	Pyritic felsic volc	3.0-4.0m chip of pyritic felsic volcanic layer	**1.025**	**48.7**	**549**	0.16	577	198	3.61	89.7	24.2	**253**	8.2	40
D771878	Chip	JB-15-7	TOE Zone	359478	6322904	Pyritic Argillite?	Pyritic argillite on north side of felsic horizon sampled above. (very silvery coloured Py/Asp?	0.019	1.34	102.5	0.22	389	**5840**	1.58	13.4	4.72	345	6.3	**596**
D771879	Chip	JB-15-8	TOE Zone	359417	6322835	Pyritic felsic volc	1m chip of pyritic felsics flanking "Copper waterfall"	**0.201**	**10.55**	**856**	0.32	402	337	2.26	61.5	10.75	**272**	5.1	61
D771880	*STD 504C*							*1.46*	*4.46*	*36.9*	*0.21*	*10950*	*525*	*513*	*62.6*	*1.73*	*125*	*3.4*	*105*
D771881	Chip	JB-15-9B	TOE Zone	359402	6322842	Pyritic felsic volc	1m chip of pyritic felsics in centre of gossanous scarp face, possibly extension of Copper Falls felsic body.	0.098	**2.92**	410	0.31	478	1205	2.1	30.8	8.75	**267**	2	135
D771882	Chip	DT-15-X	TOE Zone	359350	6322797	Pyritic volc	westernmost gossanous felsic pod/band within the mafic volcanics. ~30cm chip of weakly pyritic volcanics beside gossanous zone sampled below.	0.047	**5.55**	**287**	3.36	115	952	20.6	47.7	9.83	326	3.8	636
D771883	Chip	DT-15-X	TOE Zone	359350	6322797	Pyritic volc	westernmost gossanous felsic pod/band within the mafic volcanics. Chip/grab ~10cm of the most pyritic core to the small gossan, prob 5-10% Py.	0.032	**3.64**	181	6.35	**2300**	**1875**	4.73	40	8.57	314	4	1030
D771884	*BLANK*							*0.0005*	*0.03*	*2.2*	*0.06*	*10.1*	*350*	*0.29*	*4.6*	*0.12*	*44*	*0.06*	*37*
D771885	Grab	JB-18-1	Trek South	360409	6322454	Copper stained volcanic	8 cm piece of mafic volc 30% coated with Malachite, 1-2 thin Py veinlets <4mm wide.	**0.714**	**9.59**	9.2	1.69	**3580**	501	0.41	8.7	0.45	156	**0.18**	**108**
D771886	Grab	JB-18-1	Trek South	360405	6322450	Gar-Epi skarn	Garnet skarn band 4 cm with minor Epi on margin and 2-3% dissem'd Py on one edge.	**0.007**	1.04	6.9	1.74	**591**	**1960**	0.59	6.7	0.29	127	**25**	**73**
D771887	Chip	JB-18-1	Trek South	360407	6322452	Pyrite veined metased?	20 cm boulder of vfg, hard, light grey unit, metased??, with 4 // Py veinlets 3-5mm wide. Sampled the vein material as best as possible.	**0.08**	**3.66**	5.1	0.4	95.6	598	0.8	12.8	0.75	167	**55.3**	**66**

SAMPLE	TYPE	STOP	Area	Easting	Northing	Rock Type	Description	Au ICP*	Ag	As	Cd	Cu*	Mn	Mo	Pb	Sb	V	W**	Zn
D771888	Grab	JB-18-2	Trek South	360388	6322220	Malachite stained boulder	Boulder from moraine on west side of glacier. Malachite stained, f.g., grey, hard, ~granular looking rock. Possibly an arkosic sed or a bleached volc??	**0.101**	**9.06**	8.4	1.58	**34600**	540	0.58	4.8	0.36	55	**0.25**	**67**
D771889	Grab	JB-18-4	Trek South	360130	6322397	Malachite stained Qtz-Carb veined boulder	Boulder of grey andesite? with pitted surface and 5-10 cm wide Qtz-Carb veins and high % Malachite.	**0.043**	**4.01**	4.4	**10.65**	**29100**	**2470**	0.51	3.1	0.3	**870**	**0.21**	**122**
D771890	*STD 504C*							*1.48*	*4.35*	*36.5*	*0.19*	*11150*	*368*	*479*	*49.5*	*1.02*	*108*	*1.55*	*95*
D771891	Chip	JB-19-1	Trek _East Zone	360870	6323146	Pyrite veinlet	1cm Py veinlet at 194 deg, pale Py. 15% on the vein, 5% in the sed brx/cgl wallrx	**0.002**	0.63	5.6	0.16	417	817	5.21	9.6	0.27	**209**	**1.77**	**80**
D771892	Grab	JB-19-2	Trek _East Zone	361025	6323111	Calcite- Fe carb boulder with Py	10 cm boulder of c.g. Calcite, some Fe Carb staining on surface, with 5-10% dissem'd Py cubes 1-2 mm, especially on margins; 1-2% in the Cc.	**0.008**	0.64	6.9	0.6	295	**2440**	2.18	7.6	2.08	21	**0.36**	**33**
D771893	Chip	JB-19-5	Trek _East Zone	360570	6323364	Quartz-Pyrite vein	Shallow dipping Qtz-Py vein 5-8 cm wide, varies from white, ~mottled f.g. Qtz +/- minor Carb with trace Py to a Py rich core. This sample is the qtz with trace Py	**0.016**	1.83	110	1.47	296	**3620**	1.2	20.8	0.53	15	**0.17**	**170**
D771894	Chip	JB-19-5	Trek _East Zone	360570	6323364	Quartz-Pyrite vein	Same vein as D771893. Sample of the semi-massive Py core section. Weakly magnetic. Tr Mal nearby.	**1.69**	**20.1**	**486**	0.54	443	675	8.5	**326**	2.64	13	**1.67**	**195**
D771895	Grab	JB-21-1	Trek South	360198	6322617	Gar-Epi Skarn with Py	15x15x10 skarn boulder, ~40% med-c.g. Gar in patches and bands, 60% f.g. x'line Epi to 2mm. Minor Py + rusty patches to 8mm.	**0.001**	0.16	5.9	0.29	91.3	1345	4.97	2.3	0.37	106	**0.6**	**16**

SAMPLE	TYPE	STOP	Area	Easting	Northing	Rock Type	Description	Au ICP*	Ag	As	Cd	Cu*	Mn	Mo	Pb	Sb	V	W**	Zn
D771896	Grab	JB-21-2	Trek South	360239	6322616	Epidote vein with Chalco	10cm wide Epi vein with minor Mal staining, <1% Dissem'd Cp. Strikes 282, 82. Margins sheared for 5 cm.	**1.285**	**74.4**	5.9	6.64	**22000**	444	7.78	**36.5**	1.1	75	**59**	**106**
D771897	Comp-osite Chip	JB-21-3	Trek South	360228	6322621	Quartz-Chalco-Bornite-Mal veinlets	Composite chip of the thin, <1-2cm max, bornite bearing Qtz-Cp veinlets in boulder pile ~5m across down-ice from glacier toe. Veinlets follow ~straight frax, have a few % dissem'd Cp, lesser bornite, 1-2% Mal sprays to 2-3mm.	**8.85**	**46.5**	3.2	3.45	**28300**	752	4.5	7.3	1.06	57	**2.89**	**49**
D771898	Chip	TRK-PY-6	Trek South	360238	6322626	Pyrite-Quartz Vein	Irreg Qtz-Py vein at 275, 70, with a Py rich pod 40 cm long, 7 cm wide. Some interstitial Chlorite + ~25% dissem'd cubic Py to 4mm	**0.169**	**4.63**	36	0.09	57	253	10.35	14.3	0.63	43	**1180**	**41**
D771899	Chip	JB-22-1	Trek South	360996	6322887	Epidote-Pyrite skarn	7cm chip across f-m.g. Epi-rich skarn band with 20-30% dissem'd and streaked Py <few mm wide. Weakly magnetic, hard, minor red garnets.	**0.017**	**3.63**	11.9	0.68	**4500**	599	**382**	3.8	0.15	47	**440**	**77**
D771900	*BLANK*							*0.0005*	*0.05*	*0.3*	*0.03*	*32.2*	*451*	*1.45*	*1.7*	*0.05*	*44*	*1*	*38*
D771901	Chip	JB-22-1	Trek South	360996	6322887	Pyritic skarn	7cm chip of a ~20cm wide, hard, gossanous pyritic (30%), f.g. grey skarn. Within 50cm of D771899	**0.018**	**3.25**	19.5	0.72	**4040**	445	**169.5**	2.3	0.14	54	**860**	**83**
D771902	Chip	JB-22-1C	Trek South	361005	6322883	Epidote-Pyrite-Garnet skarn	10cm wide chip of the typical Epi skarn pod ~3x3m with c.g. Gar on edge of sample, 10% Py in thin seams 2-4mm.	**0.006**	1.75	3.7	0.46	**1795**	411	39.2	2.6	0.27	31	**104.5**	**37**

SAMPLE	TYPE	STOP	Area	Easting	Northing	Rock Type	Description	Au ICP*	Ag	As	Cd	Cu*	Mn	Mo	Pb	Sb	V	W**	Zn
D771903	Chip	JB-22-3	Trek South	360928	6322940	Epidote-Garnet-Pyrite skarn	10cm chip of hard, f.g. Epi-Gar skarn with 3-5% cubic Pyrite to 5mm. Skarn is mainly a mottled f.g. grey and black with 50% irreg patches of f-m.g. Gar and/or Epi skarn 2-20cm. Py is often ~porous/vague looking although the outline is obvious.	**0.004**	0.63	2.3	0.23	281	1135	**574**	9.7	0.15	99	**69.3**	**71**
D771904	Chip	JB-22-5	Trek South	360828	6322935	Po rich skarn	15cm chip of Po rich pod 35cm wide, between massive Epi>Gar Skarn with minor Py and a pseudobreccia looking epid'd/skarnified Limestone layer 30cm wide.	**0.017**	**3.34**	21.6	0.92	**3280**	385	14.05	5.3	0.17	64	**1000**	**42**
D771905	Chip	JB-22-5	Trek South	360824	6322929	Pyritic skarn gossan	30 cm chip across part of a 1m wide gossanous band 5% m long. 30-40% Py in greenish, f.g. skarn, comp unknown.	**0.03**	**7.37**	16.2	0.25	**2760**	366	**159.5**	4.5	0.72	46	**410**	**30**
D771906	Chip	JB-22-5	Trek South	360821	6322944	Epi-Gar Skarn + Py	F-m.g., hard, green, Epi>Gar skarn with 15% Py, minor Po.	**0.002**	**2.2**	3.1	1.36	**675**	573	66.2	8.5	0.23	94	**2010**	**32**
D771907	*STD 504C*							*1.445*	*4.29*	*35.6*	*0.17*	*11150*	*359*	*466*	*49.4*	*1.07*	*104*	*3.64*	*94*
D771908	Chip	JB26-1	Trek South	360984	6322920	Po/Py rich Gar-Epi skarn	1m chip of f.g. to m.g. Gar-Epi skarn band replacing Lst. 20% dissem, irreg Po/Py blebs, grains in ~typical hard, hornfels/skarn. Mod. Magnetic.	**0.011**	**2.5**	8.9	0.42	**1690**	**1755**	**220**	5.7	0.36	99	**2240**	**48**
D771909	Chip	JB27-2	Trek South	360881	6323085	Qtz-Py Vein	sample along a 1 cm Qtz>Py vein striking 214, 50 with 20% m.g. Py. Host is white weathering quartzite with numerous thin gossanous frax.	**0.185**	**70.6**	35.7	6.06	381	**2130**	8.62	**434**	4.01	8	**21.3**	**500**
D771910	*BLANK*							*0.0005*	*0.1*	*2.6*	*0.05*	*11.4*	*416*	*1.21*	*3.5*	*0.18*	*46*	*8.13*	*40*

SAMPLE	TYPE	STOP	Area	Easting	Northing	Rock Type	Description	Au ICP*	Ag	As	Cd	Cu*	Mn	Mo	Pb	Sb	V	W**	Zn
D771911	Chip	JB27-7	Trek South	360844	6323021	Pyrite pod in skarn	30cm chip across a 1x1m gossanous pod in the gar-epi skarnified Lst. 20-30% m.g. Py, hi % of v.f.g. Mt, in a ~siliceous host, possibly qtz flooded from nearby veinlet??	**0.029**	**5.15**	36.5	0.85	**2500**	474	56.4	10.4	0.54	61	**4400**	**62**
D771912	Chip	JB27-7	Trek South	360843	6323019	Epi-Py-Mt skarn	10 cm chip/slab across a ~25 cm wide face of Epi'd skarn, mod-str magnetic. 50-60% Epi+/-Pyx?, 15-20% Py, 15-20% white Qtz, few % f.g. Mt.	**0.024**	**3.41**	48.5	0.68	**3750**	323	36.9	2.4	0.29	56	**3390**	**44**
D771913	Chip	JB27-7	Trek South	360853	6323011	Pyritic skarn	50 cm chip across a gossan alongside edge of variably skarnified Lst - some "web" texture of Epi cutting Lst, most is massive Epi-Gar skarn. Sample is hard, mottled green-grey, f.g. epi +/-pyx? and some Qtz with 15% m-c.g. Py blebs, frax coatings.	**0.04**	**3.18**	16.2	1.24	**2590**	1005	**616**	4.3	0.51	62	**3240**	**58**
D771914	Chip	JB27-7	Trek South	360845	6323026	Epi>Gar-Cc-Py skarn	10-15cm chip across 2-3m wide smooth o/c of Epi>Gar-Cc skarn with 5-10% Pyrite blebs throughout. 15-20% c.g. Cc, 5% Gar, 10% Oy, rest is Epi +/- Pyx?, f.g. to m.g.	**0.007**	1.14	25.3	0.35	**926**	1160	**140.5**	3.2	0.34	41	**66.1**	**43**
D771915	Chip	JB27-8	Trek South	360813	6322987	Epi>Qtz-Gar-Py skarn	Another skarn zone west of previous stops. 20 cm chip across ~60cm gossan zone in Epi-Gar skarn. Rx are surprisingly siliceous - 30% ~clear qtz grains to 7mm, 10% Py, Tr Mt/Po, rest is f.g masses of Epi+/-Pyx and minor Gar	**0.009**	1.33	5.2	0.19	**971**	620	32.5	1.9	0.26	42	**2270**	**21**

SAMPLE	TYPE	STOP	Area	Easting	Northing	Rock Type	Description	Au ICP*	Ag	As	Cd	Cu*	Mn	Mo	Pb	Sb	V	W**	Zn
D771916	Chip	JB27-8	Trek South	360810	6322988	Quartz-Pyrite Vein	1-2cm thick qtz-py vein with ~50% c.g. Py; forms a gossan in the adjacent skarn for <70cm. Strikes 110, 20S. Chipped along the vein.	**0.013**	**2.97**	5.8	0.75	**1565**	365	23.1	6.5	0.36	47	**2900**	**28**
D771917	Chip	JB27-8	Trek South	360811	6322988	Pyritic Epidote Skarn	One of many gossanous spots ~5-10cm in the skarn. ~20cm wide here, most are qtz flooded/dismembered veins?, but this sample is more dissem'd Py in f.g Epi skarn. <1% visible qtz.	**0.004**	1.24	9.5	0.44	460	496	9.83	3.5	0.29	47	**344**	**28**
D771920	*STD 504C*							*1.43*	*4.68*	*41*	*0.18*	*11100*	*353*	*470*	*54.7*	*1.1*	*104*	*1.73*	*91*
D771951	*Blank*							*0.0005*	*0.02*	*0.3*	*0.03*	*3.7*	*456*	*0.53*	*1.9*	*0.025*	*45*	*0.38*	*39*
D771952	Chip	DT27-6	Trek South	360955	6322938	Skarn	20 cm chip across skarn altered limestone bed, 20% pyrite content	**0.044**	**8.58**	6.9	3.28	**2120**	950	30.9	17.1	0.28	126	**5390**	**95**
D771953	Chip	DT27-6	Trek South	360955	6322943	Skarn	20 cm Skarn altered limestone bed with 25% pyrite, 5% chalco, 5% moly. Malachite staining is visible on surface of the skarn.	**0.062**	**9.85**	9.8	3.38	**2680**	735	**707**	22	0.32	134	**3640**	**92**
D771954	Chip	DT27-9	Trek South	360993	6322903	Quartz vein	35 cm wide qtz pyrite vein, 25% pyrite content, 5% chalco- had a iridescent blue hue to it	**0.952**	**26.9**	21.5	4.44	**4470**	1075	**105**	**238**	0.47	41	**511**	**289**
D771955	Chip	DT27-9	Trek South	360980	6322893	Skarn	Chip across 15cm wide skarn vein, 15% pyrite, 20 % qtz, 20% garnets, 45% epidote	**0.008**	0.95	10	0.21	**801**	605	30.3	3.8	0.31	92	**1280**	**39**
D771956	Chip	DT27-10	Trek South	360981	6322928	Skarn	1m chip across skarn altered carbonate quartzite. 10% disseminated pyrite	**0.003**	1.25	3.3	0.2	373	770	8.57	6.6	0.28	**215**	**46.6**	**100**
D771957	Chip	DT27-10	Trek South	360981	6322925	Skarn	50 cm chip of skarn'd Limestone. 30% dissem'd & veinlet Py, 40% Epi, 10% garnets, 10% Cc.	**0.032**	**7.83**	24.6	3.04	**2900**	938	**103**	8.4	0.32	82	**1535**	**226**
D771958	Chip	DT27-10	Trek South	360983	6322928	Skarn	1 m chip across skarn altered carbonate siltstone. 10% disseminated pyrite	**0.002**	0.5	3.2	0.2	186	838	12.75	4	0.21	80	**244**	**40**

SAMPLE	TYPE	STOP	Area	Easting	Northing	Rock Type	Description	Au ICP*	Ag	As	Cd	Cu*	Mn	Mo	Pb	Sb	V	W**	Zn
D771959	Chip	DT27-11	Trek South	360966	6322898	Skarn	1 m chip across skarn altered limestone. 30% pyrite, 20% garnet, 40% epidote,10% calcite	**0.209**	**2.49**	43.3	0.28	**2620**	1045	12.45	2.7	0.28	92	**610**	**58**
D771960	*STD 504C*							*1.49*	*4.51*	*38.9*	*0.16*	*11050*	*357*	*469*	*53.9*	*1.04*	*104*	*1.56*	*91*
D771961	Chip	DT27-10	Trek South	360966	6322926	Skarn	50 cm chip across skarn altered limestone. 10% disseminated pyrite	**0.0005**	0.38	2.7	0.11	245	852	41.7	4	0.25	118	**40.9**	**53**
D771962	Chip	DT27-11	Trek South	360968	6322899	pyrite pod in Skarn	chip 30 cm across a pyrite pod on the margins of the skarn vein with 30% Py, 60% epidote, 10% calcite	**0.037**	**7.89**	18.8	1.36	**9760**	311	**488**	6	0.26	27	**551**	**38**
D771963	Chip	DT27-13	Trek South	360944	6322914	ırn sulphide	chip across 20cm wide, 30cm long pod of sulphides. 30% Py, 5% chalco, malachite visible on surface	**0.035**	**4.82**	17.2	0.18	**2470**	315	79.4	4.4	0.34	124	**646**	**44**
D771964	Chip	DT27-14	Trek South	360945	6322956	skarn	2m chip of skarn altered quartzite, 20 % pyrite	**0.008**	**2.85**	5.9	0.97	**1005**	936	29	9.2	0.33	95	**1265**	**48**
D771968	*BLANK*							*0.0005*	*0.03*	*0.2*	*0.03*	*10.9*	*404*	*0.86*	*1.8*	*0.025*	*41*	*0.96*	*35*

All assay values in ppm.

*Au and Cu values from samples D771868 to D771883 are from repeat assays requested after a slight failure of the CRM Standard Sample #D771880 in the original result batch. Repeat, corrected results reported on COA TR22198198 dated Sept. 8, 2022. Au values listed are from the ICP method which is more reliable than the MS results due to the much larger sample size.

**Tungsten values for samples D771908 to D771964 are from a re-assay by ME-MS86, lithium borate fusion method, listed on COA TR22271493, dated Oct. 14, 2022

SAMPLE	Area	Field Name	Description	SiO2	Al2O3	Fe2O3	CaO	MgO	Na2O	K2O	Cr2O3	TiO2	MnO	P2O5	SrO	BaO	LOI	Total
D771801	Trek South	Quartz Monzonite	Quartz Monzonite with 10% Py stringers	60.8	15.95	5.12	4.21	1.37	4.18	2.62	0.001	0.74	0.04	0.41	0.14	0.23	2.96	98.77
D771802	Trek South	Monzonite dyke	Monzonite dyke cutting the andesites. M.g., biotitic. 50% 3-5mm oval to rect Fd, 15% 3mm euhedral hex. Bio, 20% Qtz, 10% small Py veinlets, 5% small magnetic grains, Mt?	66.6	14.85	4.43	3.44	1.47	3.51	3.27	0.003	0.53	0.07	0.18	0.08	0.24	1.35	100.02
D771803	Trek South	Biotite granodiorite	Biotite granodiorite with 2% dissem'd Py	56.1	17.7	6.97	6.71	2.8	4.01	1.81	0.003	1.04	0.09	0.41	0.14	0.18	2.31	100.27
D771804	Trek South	Biotite granodiorite	White, Biotite poor (5-10%) Granodiorite, 1% Py	65.4	15.75	4.13	3.71	1.16	3.92	3.11	0.002	0.53	0.02	0.22	0.13	0.28	1.66	100.02
D771805	Trek South	Hornblende granodiorite	Hornblende granodiorite/diorite with 1% f.g. dissem'd Py locked in the mafics. M.g., ~massive	54.9	17	7.9	6.74	3.48	3.73	1.94	0.006	1	0.1	0.36	0.14	0.19	1.73	99.22
D771806	TOE Zone	Dacite Tuff	Hard, ~felsic loooking, fg. Unit. Possibly dacite or a qtzose sed?	51.3	15.85	7.95	6.68	5.07	2.36	3.43	0.005	0.61	0.28	0.41	0.04	0.14	5.11	99.24
D771807	TOE Zone	Mafic volcanic	Basalt or andesite? Hosts several pyritic horizons/veins?	48.1	17.75	7.67	8.65	4.21	0.7	5.04	0.001	0.66	0.68	0.48	0.03	0.21	5.37	99.55
D771808	Trek South	Fd-Bio Porphyry	Fd-(Bio) Porphyritic dyke ~3-4m wide, at good skarn outcrop. 50% white Fd phenos 3-5mm, a few % Qtz, <2-3mm, in f.g. Qtz-fd groundmass. Massive.	61.4	16.75	5.13	4.09	1.44	4.18	2.8	0.001	0.75	0.05	0.39	0.14	0.25	2.1	99.47
D771809	Trek South	Andesite	F.g. volcanic with 1-2% f.g. amph?	55.6	18.8	7.32	4.47	4.01	4.77	3.1	0.001	0.5	0.14	0.41	0.13	0.18	1.43	100.86

APPENDIX THREE:

CERTIFICATES OF ASSAY

ALS Canada Ltd.

2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 604 984 0221 Fax: +1 604 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

To: ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC.
SUITE 500, 2 TORONTO ST
TORONTO ON M5C 2B6

Finalized Date: 8-SEP-2022
This copy reported on
11-OCT-2022
Account: ROGORE

CERTIFICATE TR22198198

Project: Trek

This report is for 39 samples of Rock submitted to our lab in Terrace, BC, Canada on 18-JUL-2022.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

JOHN BICZOK

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-21	Sample logging - ClientBarCode
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-32	Pulverize 1000g to 85% < 75 um
LOG-23	Pulp Login - Rcvd with Barcode
CRU-QC	Crushing QC Test
PUL-QC	Pulverizing QC Test

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Hg-MS42	Trace Hg by ICPMS	ICP-MS
Ag-OG62	Ore Grade Ag - Four Acid	
ME-OG62	Ore Grade Elements - Four Acid	ICP-AES
Cu-OG62	Ore Grade Cu - Four Acid	
Zn-OG62	Ore Grade Zn - Four Acid	
ME-ICP06	Whole Rock Package - ICP-AES	ICP-AES
OA-GRA05	Loss on Ignition at 1000C	WST-SEQ
ME-MS81	Lithium Borate Fusion ICP-MS	ICP-MS
TOT-ICP06	Total Calculation for ICP06	
Au-ICP21	Au 30g FA ICP-AES Finish	ICP-AES
ME-MS61	48 element four acid ICP-MS	

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number.Results apply to samples as submitted.All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

Comments: ***Corrected copy with Au-ICP21 and Cu-OG62 re-assay results for samples D771868 to D771883.***

Signature:

Saa Traxler, Director, North Vancouver Operations

ALS Canada Ltd.

2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 604 984 0221 Fax: +1 604 984 0218
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To: ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC.
SUITE 500, 2 TORONTO ST
TORONTO ON M5C 2B6

Finalized Date: 8-SEP-2022
Account: ROGORE

Project: Trek

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TR22198198

Sample Description	WEI-21	Au-ICP21	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61
Method / Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Au	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu
Units	kg	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
LOD	0.02	0.001	0.01	0.01	0.2	10	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.1	1	0.05	0.2
D771851	1.43	<0.001	0.03	7.47	3.8	2000	1.26	0.02	2.77	0.04	35.6	4.4	11	0.91	2.2
D771852	0.80	0.040	13.30	0.13	3.2	20	<0.05	106.5	0.03	0.53	1.24	32.9	18	0.15	44.0
D771853	0.61	0.005	1.26	5.64	11.5	110	0.54	4.34	12.35	0.21	16.15	13.4	15	0.11	147.0
D771854	0.40	0.121	11.45	3.42	33.7	30	0.17	6.64	0.12	6.64	57.5	386	11	0.68	2480
D771855	1.08	0.019	3.42	5.17	11.2	40	0.98	5.47	14.00	0.53	22.4	36.9	45	0.77	1205
D771856	1.22	0.031	0.73	7.09	49.5	520	0.71	0.05	4.80	0.18	22.8	32.7	19	1.12	17.2
D771858	0.62	0.001	0.48	7.55	1.8	2030	1.37	0.50	2.36	0.10	56.0	9.3	14	1.60	328
D771859	0.76	0.001	0.66	7.84	2.9	610	1.14	15.95	4.77	0.16	12.35	27.1	10	1.70	550
D771860	0.08	1.470	4.23	6.53	35.2	820	2.24	2.16	2.54	0.17	46.7	16.1	62	7.54	>10000
D771861	0.46	0.002	0.64	7.69	3.4	1770	3.70	0.42	4.21	0.17	25.1	21.0	8	6.96	358
D771862	0.52	0.153	4.10	0.09	33.1	10	<0.05	19.45	0.06	0.17	0.58	22.5	20	0.08	347
D771863	0.67	0.035	4.04	0.61	2.3	270	0.10	24.3	0.04	0.06	2.21	1.5	27	0.27	87.2
D771864	0.63	0.140	5.98	0.26	13.4	40	<0.05	159.0	0.08	6.74	1.12	39.6	16	0.17	30.7
D771865	0.67	0.009	0.71	6.84	5.8	180	0.78	3.09	5.09	0.16	15.65	44.5	90	2.40	201
D771866	0.64	0.020	1.35	6.27	13.4	60	0.57	10.60	3.67	0.30	14.45	70.9	62	2.53	268
D771867	0.90	0.049	3.08	5.32	142.5	60	0.79	3.68	2.36	0.68	6.74	38.5	141	2.64	311
D771868	0.91	1.845	>100	0.99	538	70	0.11	16.40	4.78	268	2.99	4.8	12	0.24	>10000
D771869	0.94	0.132	5.54	5.22	365	50	0.63	8.86	2.33	0.78	3.99	34.6	49	2.41	461
D771870	0.60	0.002	0.16	7.35	1.5	1600	1.29	0.07	2.91	0.24	33.1	4.2	10	0.81	20.6
D771871	0.46	2.22	>100	1.58	621	30	0.26	24.1	0.55	223	1.56	13.4	32	0.47	>10000
D771872	0.72	0.272	16.85	0.67	59.5	30	<0.05	8.60	0.51	5.55	0.91	63.1	20	0.48	8510
D771873	0.92	2.98	>100	1.58	336	20	0.34	18.25	1.13	89.1	17.05	7.5	20	0.54	>10000
D771874	1.32	0.670	66.4	4.67	499	120	0.51	9.41	0.04	0.45	2.41	10.0	62	1.21	2110
D771875	0.87	2.49	65.5	4.08	305	90	0.41	8.61	0.03	0.32	6.57	7.1	53	0.83	696
D771876	0.92	1.915	80.9	3.96	570	110	0.41	21.8	0.02	1.24	18.60	6.6	50	0.79	1675
D771877	0.87	1.025	48.7	4.74	549	140	0.55	11.95	0.03	0.16	3.93	9.0	62	1.05	577
D771878	0.38	0.019	1.34	7.62	102.5	670	0.94	0.31	1.90	0.22	20.8	12.4	73	6.12	389
D771879	0.80	0.201	10.55	6.14	856	50	0.61	14.00	0.17	0.32	2.27	23.1	61	1.60	402
D771880	0.08	1.460	4.46	6.91	36.9	860	2.29	2.23	2.62	0.21	52.1	16.5	61	8.52	>10000
D771881	0.91	0.098	2.92	6.30	410	30	0.57	5.82	0.98	0.31	4.36	23.9	49	2.40	478
D771882	1.15	0.047	5.55	6.77	287	30	0.80	3.23	1.48	3.36	9.57	30.8	76	1.90	115.0
D771883	0.60	0.032	3.64	6.79	181.0	60	0.93	2.83	2.46	6.35	10.80	29.1	75	1.86	2300
D771801	0.77														
D771802	1.30														
D771803	0.73														
D771804	0.98														
D771805	0.82														
D771806	0.48														
D771807	0.58														

Comments: ***Corrected copy with Au-ICP21 and Cu-OG62 re-assay results for samples D771868 to D771883.***

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

ALS Canada Ltd.

2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 604 984 0221 Fax: +1 604 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

To: ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC.
SUITE 500, 2 TORONTO ST
TORONTO ON M5C 2B6

Finalized Date: 8-SEP-2022
Account: ROGORE

Project: Trek

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TR22198198

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOD	ME-MS61 Fe % 0.01	ME-MS61 Ga ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Ge ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Hf ppm 0.1	Hg-MS42 Hg ppm 0.005	ME-MS61 In ppm 0.005	ME-MS61 K % 0.01	ME-MS61 La ppm 0.5	ME-MS61 Li ppm 0.2	ME-MS61 Mg % 0.01	ME-MS61 Mn ppm 5	ME-MS61 Mo ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Na % 0.01	ME-MS61 Nb ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 Ni ppm 0.2
D771851		2.39	16.60	0.18	0.6	<0.005	0.024	3.03	20.7	17.6	0.50	823	0.47	2.57	5.6	1.7
D771852		5.23	0.50	0.14	<0.1	0.021	0.015	0.06	0.7	1.0	0.03	159	15.05	0.01	0.4	6.5
D771853		12.90	27.6	0.18	1.5	0.076	1.640	0.04	7.4	1.7	1.22	2620	13.90	0.04	3.4	5.8
D771854		19.40	5.86	0.24	1.1	0.076	0.116	3.46	26.3	3.6	0.05	178	551	0.32	3.9	78.5
D771855		13.30	21.2	0.19	1.2	0.020	0.379	0.10	13.1	3.5	0.90	3090	22.1	0.11	6.4	23.7
D771856		7.57	17.30	0.17	0.5	0.388	0.063	2.76	12.8	27.6	2.39	1040	0.57	0.64	2.7	30.3
D771858		2.99	20.4	0.15	0.8	0.005	0.006	2.82	29.7	8.9	0.65	221	9.74	2.72	7.9	2.7
D771859		5.88	21.6	0.12	0.4	0.007	0.041	1.02	4.9	6.7	1.61	660	19.75	3.07	7.5	10.0
D771860		5.99	16.85	0.16	2.1	0.061	0.251	3.14	21.7	25.6	1.33	501	496	2.01	14.8	42.5
D771861		4.95	24.6	0.17	2.2	<0.005	0.054	4.06	11.4	20.1	1.52	456	4.38	0.56	24.0	6.2
D771862		5.00	0.40	0.09	<0.1	<0.005	0.014	0.03	<0.5	1.5	0.02	124	1.94	0.01	0.8	12.5
D771863		2.12	1.46	0.09	0.1	0.008	0.005	0.51	1.2	2.9	0.04	106	1.99	0.04	1.5	2.4
D771864		25.6	1.28	0.20	<0.1	0.272	1.435	0.05	0.6	2.6	0.37	160	394	0.01	0.7	11.7
D771865		7.58	18.05	0.16	0.4	<0.005	0.040	2.58	6.0	19.4	2.54	1410	3.37	1.11	5.7	36.7
D771866		12.35	15.90	0.22	0.2	<0.005	0.066	1.97	6.1	20.0	3.39	1560	2.00	1.66	6.7	34.3
D771867		16.55	14.80	0.15	0.1	0.041	0.105	2.39	2.6	12.1	1.90	2910	0.70	0.24	4.4	48.7
D771868		25.2	5.77	0.22	<0.1	3.02	8.91	0.05	1.6	2.3	2.40	4530	2.11	<0.01	0.6	13.2
D771869		17.25	12.50	0.16	0.4	0.035	0.219	1.86	1.6	11.1	1.55	2320	3.01	0.28	4.2	21.8
D771870		2.75	16.65	0.10	0.6	<0.005	0.029	2.71	17.6	16.6	0.49	864	0.65	2.58	6.0	2.3
D771871		25.1	5.95	0.24	0.1	18.35	6.51	0.40	0.9	4.3	1.20	939	3.34	0.07	1.1	14.8
D771872		39.3	2.02	0.27	0.1	0.152	0.342	0.31	<0.5	4.4	0.43	716	0.93	0.01	0.9	8.4
D771873		15.00	9.02	0.15	0.1	6.59	2.09	0.72	6.7	4.6	1.18	1515	3.17	0.03	0.8	9.3
D771874		11.85	10.50	0.16	0.5	2.60	0.463	2.42	1.2	5.4	0.28	239	3.02	0.07	2.0	13.6
D771875		14.15	10.40	0.18	0.4	1.290	0.334	2.08	4.1	4.5	0.19	143	2.24	0.06	1.6	10.8
D771876		14.20	8.50	0.22	0.3	3.08	0.374	2.00	11.9	4.0	0.17	141	3.59	0.06	1.6	10.0
D771877		11.20	14.95	0.14	0.4	2.25	0.308	2.44	2.3	4.9	0.29	198	3.61	0.07	1.5	12.1
D771878		11.55	16.00	0.08	0.3	0.036	0.315	2.97	10.0	28.3	4.06	5840	1.58	0.16	6.7	21.8
D771879		18.45	14.45	0.14	0.3	0.070	0.318	3.34	0.7	4.1	0.42	337	2.26	0.08	3.0	20.7
D771880		6.09	17.70	0.12	2.4	0.068	0.254	3.17	24.9	26.3	1.42	525	513	2.06	14.7	43.3
D771881		13.00	14.95	0.09	0.4	0.069	0.247	3.40	1.6	5.9	0.75	1205	2.10	0.11	3.9	14.0
D771882		12.45	16.15	0.09	0.3	0.039	0.218	3.35	4.0	9.0	0.99	952	20.6	0.23	3.0	22.4
D771883		12.10	14.50	0.10	0.3	0.058	0.456	2.59	4.7	11.0	1.78	1875	4.73	0.37	3.9	24.8
D771801																
D771802																
D771803																
D771804																
D771805																
D771806																
D771807																

Comments: ***Corrected copy with Au-ICP21 and Cu-OG62 re-assay results for samples D771868 to D771883.***

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
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To: ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC.
SUITE 500, 2 TORONTO ST
TORONTO ON M5C 2B6

Finalized Date: 8-SEP-2022
Account: ROGORE

Project: Trek

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TR22198198

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOD	ME-MS61 P ppm 10	ME-MS61 Pb ppm 0.5	ME-MS61 Rb ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 Re ppm 0.002	ME-MS61 S % 0.01	ME-MS61 Sb ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Sc ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 Se ppm 1	ME-MS61 Sn ppm 0.2	ME-MS61 Sr ppm 0.2	ME-MS61 Ta ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Te ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Th ppm 0.01	ME-MS61 Ti % 0.005	ME-MS61 Tl ppm 0.02
D771851		520	8.7	90.0	<0.002	0.02	0.12	5.3	<1	0.7	564	0.36	<0.05	5.68	0.193	0.46
D771852		20	158.0	2.2	0.002	5.00	0.83	0.7	1	<0.2	3.1	<0.05	2.07	0.06	0.006	0.03
D771853		610	7.5	0.8	0.007	1.44	1.14	14.7	1	11.6	424	0.23	0.31	3.78	0.170	0.07
D771854		70	202	58.6	0.146	>10.0	1.55	0.8	6	0.4	205	0.48	0.60	31.3	0.050	0.35
D771855		1290	76.9	4.6	0.009	3.18	0.95	33.2	2	5.1	300	0.35	0.70	1.52	0.331	0.05
D771856		1290	17.0	48.9	<0.002	2.78	7.49	30.4	5	0.6	166.5	0.15	<0.05	0.32	0.663	0.12
D771858		1000	10.9	59.5	0.002	1.32	0.28	4.4	1	0.8	1010	0.48	0.08	10.15	0.296	0.36
D771859		1590	7.7	12.6	0.006	3.03	0.36	22.0	1	0.9	1285	0.41	0.35	0.79	0.284	0.23
D771860		870	60.9	124.0	0.366	1.08	1.46	11.5	7	5.0	354	0.94	0.48	9.80	0.382	0.63
D771861		1820	20.1	91.6	0.014	1.85	0.81	18.5	4	1.5	574	1.26	0.26	2.75	0.591	0.72
D771862		20	32.4	1.0	0.003	3.00	0.55	0.2	1	<0.2	4.6	<0.05	10.60	0.03	<0.005	<0.02
D771863		90	174.0	10.2	<0.002	0.19	0.51	1.1	2	0.2	51.4	0.05	7.13	0.20	0.033	0.07
D771864		50	56.4	1.5	0.271	>10.0	0.92	1.7	10	0.4	5.1	<0.05	9.67	0.02	0.007	0.14
D771865		2250	26.2	61.4	0.006	5.18	2.08	54.3	12	0.9	233	0.31	0.31	0.66	0.495	0.61
D771866		1810	54.5	37.7	0.009	8.09	2.54	44.1	42	1.1	251	0.37	4.29	0.71	0.423	1.12
D771867		1730	48.7	52.6	0.002	>10.0	3.34	47.1	8	0.6	134.0	0.26	0.53	0.41	0.404	0.69
D771868		100	90.2	1.5	<0.002	>10.0	13.75	5.4	19	4.4	36.4	<0.05	4.04	0.05	0.020	0.12
D771869		1460	65.6	62.9	0.009	>10.0	4.09	43.5	4	0.5	136.5	0.23	1.37	0.54	0.381	0.55
D771870		500	8.2	74.4	<0.002	0.06	0.15	5.4	<1	0.7	559	0.36	<0.05	4.97	0.203	0.41
D771871		360	8950	10.8	0.002	>10.0	2810	10.0	31	2.8	42.7	<0.05	5.75	0.13	0.058	0.10
D771872		140	51.5	10.0	0.041	>10.0	11.25	5.1	25	0.2	101.5	<0.05	2.65	0.04	0.037	0.09
D771873		380	2500	18.2	0.002	>10.0	2310	9.4	13	3.0	74.3	<0.05	6.01	0.09	0.030	0.16
D771874		250	77.8	65.8	0.007	>10.0	104.5	27.8	32	2.1	25.3	0.09	15.40	0.53	0.136	0.41
D771875		60	76.7	56.6	0.004	>10.0	35.5	26.6	26	2.6	19.6	0.07	14.45	0.36	0.111	0.36
D771876		240	184.0	53.7	0.002	>10.0	83.1	19.3	43	3.2	20.3	0.07	35.9	0.39	0.109	0.34
D771877		250	89.7	69.8	0.005	>10.0	24.2	33.8	24	2.0	22.8	0.07	17.00	0.52	0.115	0.46
D771878		2000	13.4	103.5	0.003	1.16	4.72	45.6	<1	1.9	177.0	0.41	0.23	0.82	0.466	0.85
D771879		620	61.5	83.6	0.005	>10.0	10.75	33.6	28	0.9	213	0.17	5.63	0.35	0.193	0.59
D771880		960	62.6	141.5	0.372	1.15	1.73	12.2	8	5.7	368	1.07	0.44	11.90	0.408	0.73
D771881		1640	30.8	103.5	0.012	>10.0	8.75	31.5	8	1.0	371	0.24	2.31	0.54	0.233	0.89
D771882		1870	47.7	96.8	0.375	>10.0	9.83	41.0	9	1.2	174.0	0.19	3.07	0.69	0.238	0.80
D771883		2070	40.0	95.1	0.066	>10.0	8.57	40.1	11	1.3	303	0.21	2.24	0.72	0.304	0.77
D771801																
D771802																
D771803																
D771804																
D771805																
D771806																
D771807																

Comments: ***Corrected copy with Au-ICP21 and Cu-OG62 re-assay results for samples D771868 to D771883.***

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 604 984 0221 Fax: +1 604 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

To: ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC.
SUITE 500, 2 TORONTO ST
TORONTO ON M5C 2B6

Finalized Date: 8-SEP-2022
Account: ROGORE

Project: Trek

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TR22198198

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	Ag-OG62	Cu-OG62	Zn-OG62	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81	ME-MS81
	Analyte	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr	Ag	Cu	Zn	Ba	Ce	Cr	Cs	Dy	Er
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOD	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	2	0.5	1	0.001	0.001	0.5	0.1	5	0.01	0.05	0.03
D771851		3.3	58	0.1	13.5	56	10.7									
D771852		0.1	8	89.3	0.3	12	<0.5									
D771853		7.2	336	610	20.4	61	46.6									
D771854		2.7	14	289	4.6	368	30.0									
D771855		3.3	345	150.5	16.6	80	36.7									
D771856		0.7	296	1.7	23.6	85	14.0									
D771858		2.2	61	2.7	7.7	50	17.4									
D771859		0.5	247	7.6	14.5	67	9.0									
D771860		3.0	120	3.0	18.1	100	72.7		1.120							
D771861		2.1	417	5.3	10.0	67	74.6									
D771862		0.1	4	1.2	0.2	24	<0.5									
D771863		0.2	20	28.0	0.6	16	4.5									
D771864		0.1	47	1260	0.6	498	0.9									
D771865		0.5	377	2.7	15.1	120	10.8									
D771866		0.4	320	1.4	10.9	171	7.4									
D771867		0.4	298	3.5	10.0	407	3.5									
D771868		0.3	46	1.7	6.8	>10000	1.1	123	2.95	3.00						
D771869		0.4	281	5.7	6.6	312	12.7									
D771870		3.3	62	0.2	13.8	74	11.4									
D771871		0.2	68	1.5	2.5	>10000	2.4	809	3.91	2.69						
D771872		0.1	39	1.7	1.3	290	<0.5									
D771873		0.7	74	5.7	17.3	9640	1.9	373	2.29							
D771874		0.4	204	8.9	5.7	105	14.0									
D771875		0.6	188	27.9	14.7	59	10.0									
D771876		0.5	166	29.9	12.1	198	8.7									
D771877		0.6	253	8.2	10.0	40	13.2									
D771878		0.4	345	6.3	13.0	596	9.7									
D771879		0.4	272	5.1	4.9	61	7.4									
D771880		3.6	125	3.4	20.7	105	77.1		1.095							
D771881		0.5	267	2.0	15.1	135	9.5									
D771882		0.5	326	3.8	9.7	636	7.9									
D771883		1.1	314	4.0	12.6	1030	6.7									
D771801											2110	64.5	9	4.28	2.60	0.75
D771802											2170	51.2	22	2.31	1.91	0.96
D771803											1680	62.9	29	4.58	3.76	1.42
D771804											2510	63.4	14	1.44	2.05	0.87
D771805											1730	59.3	43	2.86	3.66	1.67
D771806											1285	17.6	45	3.58	2.36	1.39
D771807											1895	16.6	14	3.33	2.44	1.36

Comments: ***Corrected copy with Au-ICP21 and Cu-OG62 re-assay results for samples D771868 to D771883.***

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

ALS Canada Ltd.

2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 604 984 0221 Fax: +1 604 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

To: ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC.
SUITE 500, 2 TORONTO ST
TORONTO ON M5C 2B6

Finalized Date: 8-SEP-2022
Account: ROGORE

Project: Trek

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TR22198198

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	ME-MS81 Eu ppm 0.02	ME-MS81 Ga ppm 0.1	ME-MS81 Gd ppm 0.05	ME-MS81 Hf ppm 0.05	ME-MS81 Ho ppm 0.01	ME-MS81 La ppm 0.1	ME-MS81 Lu ppm 0.01	ME-MS81 Nb ppm 0.05	ME-MS81 Nd ppm 0.1	ME-MS81 Pr ppm 0.02	ME-MS81 Rb ppm 0.2	ME-MS81 Sm ppm 0.03	ME-MS81 Sn ppm 0.5	ME-MS81 Sr ppm 0.1	ME-MS81 Ta ppm 0.1
D771851																
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D771858																
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D771877																
D771878																
D771879																
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D771883																
D771801		1.40	22.7	4.18	3.58	0.35	35.9	0.09	9.76	30.5	8.05	73.8	6.51	1.2	1140	0.4
D771802		1.02	17.4	2.85	3.93	0.36	31.5	0.15	10.90	20.2	5.57	75.0	4.38	0.7	666	0.6
D771803		1.75	23.4	5.31	4.30	0.62	34.5	0.14	10.25	32.6	8.13	49.9	6.72	1.2	1185	0.5
D771804		1.33	21.2	3.31	3.94	0.35	36.4	0.08	9.34	26.3	7.41	60.6	4.87	1.2	1085	0.5
D771805		1.78	23.7	5.29	4.97	0.66	30.1	0.21	9.97	32.3	8.19	52.9	6.70	1.0	1160	0.3
D771806		0.70	16.1	2.64	1.86	0.48	8.7	0.18	12.85	9.8	2.25	97.6	3.05	<0.5	337	0.7
D771807		0.73	18.8	2.57	1.84	0.46	8.7	0.23	12.45	10.0	2.36	116.5	2.62	<0.5	224	0.6

Comments: ***Corrected copy with Au-ICP21 and Cu-OG62 re-assay results for samples D771868 to D771883.***

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

ALS Canada Ltd.

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North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
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www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

To: ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC.
SUITE 500, 2 TORONTO ST
TORONTO ON M5C 2B6

Finalized Date: 8-SEP-2022
Account: ROGORE

Project: Trek

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TR22198198

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	ME-MS81 Tb ppm 0.01	ME-MS81 Th ppm 0.05	ME-MS81 Tm ppm 0.01	ME-MS81 U ppm 0.05	ME-MS81 V ppm 5	ME-MS81 W ppm 0.5	ME-MS81 Y ppm 0.1	ME-MS81 Yb ppm 0.03	ME-MS81 Zr ppm 1	ME-ICP06 SiO2 % 0.01	ME-ICP06 Al2O3 % 0.01	ME-ICP06 Fe2O3 % 0.01	ME-ICP06 CaO % 0.01	ME-ICP06 MgO % 0.01	ME-ICP06 Na2O % 0.01
D771851																
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D771856																
D771858																
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D771879																
D771880																
D771881																
D771882																
D771883																
D771801		0.46	11.60	0.10	3.87	90	2.3	10.4	0.67	133	60.8	15.95	5.12	4.21	1.37	4.18
D771802		0.36	16.15	0.13	4.42	77	2.7	10.6	0.82	155	66.6	14.85	4.43	3.44	1.47	3.51
D771803		0.72	7.18	0.21	3.03	172	2.0	17.7	1.08	166	56.1	17.70	6.97	6.71	2.80	4.01
D771804		0.42	12.95	0.12	3.08	69	0.9	9.5	0.60	150	65.4	15.75	4.13	3.71	1.16	3.92
D771805		0.76	4.54	0.21	2.19	199	1.4	18.5	1.23	209	54.9	17.00	7.90	6.74	3.48	3.73
D771806		0.36	2.32	0.20	0.84	273	0.5	13.4	1.40	64	51.3	15.85	7.95	6.68	5.07	2.36
D771807		0.40	1.84	0.19	0.83	304	1.7	13.3	1.22	57	48.1	17.75	7.67	8.65	4.21	0.70

Comments: ***Corrected copy with Au-ICP21 and Cu-OG62 re-assay results for samples D771868 to D771883.***

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 604 984 0221 Fax: +1 604 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

To: ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC.
SUITE 500, 2 TORONTO ST
TORONTO ON M5C 2B6

Finalized Date: 8-SEP-2022
Account: ROGORE

Project: Trek

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TR22198198

Sample Description	ME-ICP06 K2O % 0.01	ME-ICP06 Cr2O3 % 0.002	ME-ICP06 TiO2 % 0.01	ME-ICP06 MnO % 0.01	ME-ICP06 P2O5 % 0.01	ME-ICP06 SrO % 0.01	ME-ICP06 BaO % 0.01	OA-GRA05 LOI % 0.01	TOT-ICP06 Total % 0.01
D771851									
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D771874									
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D771876									
D771877									
D771878									
D771879									
D771880									
D771881									
D771882									
D771883									
D771801	2.62	<0.002	0.74	0.04	0.41	0.14	0.23	2.96	98.77
D771802	3.27	0.003	0.53	0.07	0.18	0.08	0.24	1.35	100.02
D771803	1.81	0.003	1.04	0.09	0.41	0.14	0.18	2.31	100.27
D771804	3.11	0.002	0.53	0.02	0.22	0.13	0.28	1.66	100.02
D771805	1.94	0.006	1.00	0.10	0.36	0.14	0.19	1.73	99.22
D771806	3.43	0.005	0.61	0.28	0.41	0.04	0.14	5.11	99.24
D771807	5.04	<0.002	0.66	0.68	0.48	0.03	0.21	5.37	99.55

Comments: ***Corrected copy with Au-ICP21 and Cu-OG62 re-assay results for samples D771868 to D771883.***

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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To: ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC.
SUITE 500, 2 TORONTO ST
TORONTO ON M5C 2B6

Finalized Date: 8-SEP-2022
Account: ROGORE

Project: Trek

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TR22198198

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

ANALYTICAL COMMENTS

REEs may not be totally soluble in this method.

Applies to Method: ME-MS61

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Processed at ALS Terrace located at 2912 Molitor Street, Terrace, BC, Canada.

Applies to Method:			
CRU-31	CRU-QC	LOG-21	LOG-23
PUL-32	PUL-QC	SPL-21	WEI-21

Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.

Applies to Method:			
Ag-OG62	Au-ICP21	Cu-OG62	Hg-MS42
ME-ICP06	ME-MS61	ME-MS81	ME-OG62
OA-GRA05	TOT-ICP06	Zn-OG62	

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To: ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC.
SUITE 500, 2 TORONTO ST
TORONTO ON M5C 2B6

Finalized Date: 8-SEP-2022
Account: ROGORE

CERTIFICATE TR22206136

Project: Trek South

This report is for 24 samples of Rock submitted to our lab in Terrace, BC, Canada on 26-JUL-2022.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

JOHN BICZOK		

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
LOG-24	Pulp Login - Rcd w/o Barcode
CRU-QC	Crushing QC Test
PUL-QC	Pulverizing QC Test
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-32	Pulverize 1000g to 85% < 75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-OG46	Ore Grade Elements - AquaRegia	ICP-AES
Cu-OG46	Ore Grade Cu - Aqua Regia	
Au-ICP21	Au 30g FA ICP-AES Finish	ICP-AES
ME-MS41	Ultra Trace Aqua Regia ICP-MS	

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number.Results apply to samples as submitted.All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

Signature:
Saa Traxler, Director, North Vancouver Operations

ALS Canada Ltd.

2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
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To: ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC.
SUITE 500, 2 TORONTO ST
TORONTO ON M5C 2B6

Finalized Date: 8-SEP-2022
Account: ROGORE

Project: Trek South

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TR22206136

Sample Description	WEI-21	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41
Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Ag	Al	As	Au	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs
Units	kg	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
LOD	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.02	10	10	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.1	1	0.05
D771884	1.04	0.03	0.71	2.2	<0.02	<10	90	0.31	0.11	0.63	0.06	19.95	3.3	6	0.78
D771885	0.45	9.59	1.78	9.2	1.01	<10	160	0.14	0.41	1.29	1.69	11.25	21.4	10	4.03
D771886	0.83	1.04	2.58	6.9	<0.02	<10	70	0.23	0.47	9.06	1.74	12.10	9.1	9	1.01
D771887	0.52	3.66	2.84	5.1	0.03	10	150	0.27	167.5	2.75	0.40	12.05	13.6	10	4.95
D771888	0.60	9.06	1.66	8.4	0.09	<10	130	0.16	0.24	2.18	1.58	9.19	11.7	8	0.43
D771889	0.92	4.01	2.37	4.4	0.02	<10	220	0.12	0.16	9.65	10.65	2.97	23.7	72	3.44
D771890	0.08	4.35	1.87	36.5	1.42	<10	230	0.51	2.27	1.36	0.19	48.7	15.1	54	6.77
D771891	0.67	0.63	1.45	5.6	<0.02	<10	130	0.36	5.64	5.36	0.16	18.65	17.8	4	3.14
D771892	0.74	0.64	0.20	6.9	<0.02	<10	20	<0.05	3.99	12.10	0.60	3.22	19.8	6	0.16
D771893	0.59	1.83	0.50	110.0	0.02	<10	170	<0.05	1.58	9.80	1.47	8.20	14.3	6	0.94
D771894	0.68	20.1	0.33	486	1.38	<10	10	0.05	57.7	0.31	0.54	2.94	169.5	6	0.77
D771895	0.63	0.16	1.67	5.9	<0.02	<10	30	0.09	1.35	7.50	0.29	7.29	13.2	8	0.44
D771896	0.92	74.4	1.91	5.9	1.48	<10	20	0.17	237	1.61	6.64	3.38	22.9	15	0.34
D771897	0.41	46.5	1.21	3.2	>25.0	<10	140	0.12	34.9	4.59	3.45	2.52	19.0	9	0.91
D771898	0.31	4.63	0.65	36.0	0.05	10	10	<0.05	669	0.17	0.09	0.33	85.4	7	0.10
D771899	0.82	3.63	0.82	11.9	0.04	<10	10	0.51	2.86	5.05	0.68	4.72	49.7	12	0.23
D771900	0.52	0.05	0.64	0.3	<0.02	<10	80	0.11	0.23	0.58	0.03	20.2	3.8	7	0.31
D771901	0.55	3.25	1.27	19.5	<0.02	<10	10	0.41	2.03	0.82	0.72	6.82	149.0	23	0.21
D771902	0.80	1.75	0.82	3.7	<0.02	<10	<10	0.38	1.80	3.84	0.46	5.16	16.4	11	0.20
D771903	1.02	0.63	1.11	2.3	<0.02	<10	110	0.24	1.29	4.98	0.23	12.20	19.6	27	10.85
D771904	0.57	3.34	0.52	21.6	<0.02	<10	10	0.13	3.46	2.94	0.92	3.89	55.2	5	1.05
D771905	0.43	7.37	1.18	16.2	0.04	<10	10	0.18	3.45	1.02	0.25	3.69	386	16	0.43
D771906	0.58	2.20	0.74	3.1	<0.02	<10	10	0.20	6.82	3.67	1.36	11.95	10.9	18	0.17
D771907	0.08	4.29	1.80	35.6	1.41	<10	240	0.45	2.30	1.30	0.17	46.4	16.1	52	6.91

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 604 984 0221 Fax: +1 604 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

To: ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC.
SUITE 500, 2 TORONTO ST
TORONTO ON M5C 2B6

Finalized Date: 8-SEP-2022
Account: ROGORE

Project: Trek South

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TR22206136

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOD	ME-MS41 Cu ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Fe % 0.01	ME-MS41 Ga ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Ge ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Hf ppm 0.02	ME-MS41 Hg ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 In ppm 0.005	ME-MS41 K % 0.01	ME-MS41 La ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Li ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Mg % 0.01	ME-MS41 Mn ppm 5	ME-MS41 Mo ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Na % 0.01	ME-MS41 Nb ppm 0.05
D771884		10.1	1.87	3.41	0.09	0.13	<0.01	0.008	0.10	14.4	11.8	0.23	350	0.29	0.06	0.47
D771885		3580	4.01	5.53	0.14	0.10	0.02	0.072	0.83	6.3	21.2	1.15	501	0.41	0.15	0.28
D771886		591	8.92	10.95	0.96	0.18	0.02	0.349	0.15	5.4	6.5	0.29	1960	0.59	0.13	0.63
D771887		95.6	5.49	8.10	0.09	0.06	0.01	0.037	1.03	6.2	22.6	1.02	598	0.80	0.25	0.46
D771888		>10000	1.54	3.75	0.07	0.17	0.37	0.013	0.31	4.6	14.8	0.79	540	0.58	0.04	0.76
D771889		>10000	3.52	4.76	0.17	0.05	0.63	0.007	0.59	1.4	12.7	1.87	2470	0.51	0.12	0.18
D771890		>10000	5.69	8.34	0.18	0.47	0.05	0.219	0.79	23.1	22.6	1.14	368	479	0.18	0.99
D771891		417	5.55	7.43	0.14	0.26	<0.01	0.044	0.50	10.1	10.0	1.01	817	5.21	0.05	1.12
D771892		295	3.84	0.49	<0.05	<0.02	0.01	0.057	0.05	1.5	1.4	1.74	2440	2.18	<0.01	0.11
D771893		296	2.85	1.26	<0.05	<0.02	0.01	0.016	0.09	4.3	3.1	1.02	3620	1.20	<0.01	0.07
D771894		443	19.65	1.05	0.13	<0.02	0.05	0.023	0.10	1.7	1.3	0.17	675	8.50	<0.01	0.33
D771895		91.3	3.81	5.33	1.00	0.32	<0.01	0.066	0.01	3.4	0.9	0.06	1345	4.97	<0.01	1.34
D771896		>10000	4.51	4.63	0.25	0.18	0.06	0.550	0.06	1.5	6.8	1.27	444	7.78	0.01	0.45
D771897		>10000	4.03	2.93	0.13	0.06	0.35	0.040	0.23	1.1	2.3	0.56	752	4.50	0.06	0.09
D771898		57.0	27.4	2.23	0.30	<0.02	0.29	0.008	0.02	0.2	2.8	0.72	253	10.35	<0.01	0.59
D771899		4500	14.55	3.09	0.26	0.19	0.08	0.038	0.02	2.8	1.6	0.34	599	382	0.02	1.23
D771900		32.2	2.17	2.86	0.08	0.14	<0.01	0.009	0.14	12.6	13.1	0.27	451	1.45	0.11	0.65
D771901		4040	19.55	3.42	0.24	0.22	0.20	0.048	0.03	4.2	2.6	0.66	445	169.5	0.02	1.33
D771902		1795	5.33	2.95	0.20	0.25	0.02	0.031	0.01	2.8	0.6	0.22	411	39.2	0.03	1.24
D771903		281	3.59	4.59	0.32	0.35	0.01	0.088	0.58	6.6	7.6	0.83	1135	574	0.04	0.73
D771904		3280	19.00	3.90	0.58	0.13	0.24	0.265	0.01	2.0	0.3	0.11	385	14.05	<0.01	1.28
D771905		2760	20.8	3.67	0.35	0.13	0.11	0.023	0.03	2.1	0.8	0.48	366	159.5	0.03	0.71
D771906		675	4.87	4.27	0.46	0.38	0.40	0.291	0.01	6.1	0.6	0.18	573	66.2	<0.01	3.31
D771907		>10000	5.62	8.24	0.16	0.45	0.05	0.226	0.79	22.4	20.7	1.12	359	466	0.18	1.12

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

ALS Canada Ltd.

2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 604 984 0221 Fax: +1 604 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

To: ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC.
SUITE 500, 2 TORONTO ST
TORONTO ON M5C 2B6

Finalized Date: 8-SEP-2022
Account: ROGORE

Project: Trek South

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TR22206136

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOD	ME-MS41 Ni ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 P ppm 10	ME-MS41 Pb ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Rb ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Re ppm 0.001	ME-MS41 S % 0.01	ME-MS41 Sb ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Sc ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Se ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Sn ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Sr ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Ta ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Te ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Th ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Ti % 0.005
D771884		1.4	550	4.6	3.7	<0.001	0.01	0.12	1.2	<0.2	0.3	37.7	<0.01	<0.01	7.3	0.073
D771885		13.4	1830	8.7	48.3	<0.001	0.60	0.45	10.3	5.7	0.3	61.9	<0.01	0.46	1.0	0.203
D771886		3.1	950	6.7	8.9	0.001	0.11	0.29	8.7	0.6	3.9	67.2	0.01	0.05	0.6	0.111
D771887		5.4	2070	12.8	63.6	0.001	1.88	0.75	14.8	3.0	0.4	67.0	<0.01	1.20	1.2	0.185
D771888		3.4	1560	4.8	9.2	0.005	0.80	0.36	3.7	1.1	0.3	298	0.01	0.07	0.5	0.167
D771889		50.2	890	3.1	21.4	<0.001	0.66	0.30	10.5	26.9	0.2	290	<0.01	0.01	0.3	0.127
D771890		40.4	880	49.5	86.1	0.352	1.09	1.02	7.6	7.4	4.7	99.1	0.01	0.45	12.3	0.269
D771891		4.6	1630	9.6	27.6	0.006	1.86	0.27	10.8	1.1	0.6	251	0.01	2.26	1.9	0.232
D771892		8.4	370	7.6	1.7	0.001	1.84	2.08	2.8	0.9	<0.2	647	<0.01	1.83	<0.2	<0.005
D771893		1.7	190	20.8	4.9	0.001	0.24	0.53	5.5	0.3	<0.2	408	<0.01	0.42	<0.2	0.009
D771894		11.7	90	326	5.4	0.002	>10.0	2.64	1.9	5.5	<0.2	8.1	<0.01	32.7	<0.2	<0.005
D771895		5.1	1680	2.3	0.4	0.002	0.42	0.37	8.4	0.3	0.5	130.0	0.02	0.12	0.6	0.200
D771896		17.6	1300	36.5	2.4	0.009	1.94	1.10	5.4	5.3	0.2	165.5	0.01	5.11	0.2	0.187
D771897		6.3	450	7.3	8.7	0.004	0.55	1.06	3.9	13.0	<0.2	153.5	<0.01	2.89	<0.2	0.081
D771898		15.7	80	14.3	0.9	0.014	>10.0	0.63	2.8	7.9	<0.2	4.8	<0.01	317	<0.2	0.008
D771899		43.7	770	3.8	0.9	0.068	>10.0	0.15	1.6	12.4	0.9	136.0	0.01	0.95	0.8	0.061
D771900		1.8	520	1.7	6.5	<0.001	0.06	0.05	2.0	0.2	0.4	42.8	<0.01	0.06	5.9	0.099
D771901		42.2	650	2.3	0.8	0.088	>10.0	0.14	2.6	11.1	0.6	51.7	<0.01	1.00	0.8	0.067
D771902		17.0	850	2.6	0.4	0.009	4.20	0.27	1.5	4.3	0.5	125.0	0.01	0.26	1.1	0.072
D771903		22.2	1120	9.7	41.2	0.115	1.71	0.15	5.8	0.8	0.7	119.0	<0.01	0.19	1.1	0.145
D771904		8.1	580	5.3	0.7	0.010	>10.0	0.17	1.8	8.1	0.8	82.6	<0.01	0.89	0.3	0.054
D771905		6.3	750	4.5	1.1	0.033	>10.0	0.72	2.9	16.6	0.3	77.0	<0.01	1.60	0.3	0.076
D771906		29.2	1430	8.5	0.7	0.024	3.88	0.23	4.8	2.1	1.2	117.0	0.01	1.08	0.7	0.209
D771907		43.0	870	49.4	87.7	0.351	1.08	1.07	7.6	7.7	4.8	95.1	0.01	0.45	12.2	0.258

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

ALS Canada Ltd.

2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 604 984 0221 Fax: +1 604 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

To: ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC.
SUITE 500, 2 TORONTO ST
TORONTO ON M5C 2B6

Finalized Date: 8-SEP-2022
Account: ROGORE

Project: Trek South

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TR22206136

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	Cu-OG46	Au-ICP21
	Analyte	Tl	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr	Cu	Au
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
	LOD	0.02	0.05	1	0.05	0.05	2	0.5	0.001	0.001
D771884		0.02	0.84	44	0.06	4.62	37	1.9		<0.001
D771885		0.19	0.45	156	0.18	7.53	108	2.3		0.714
D771886		0.05	0.51	127	25.0	11.70	73	6.4		0.007
D771887		0.33	0.62	167	55.3	10.45	66	1.3		0.080
D771888		0.20	0.94	55	0.25	7.72	67	3.1	3.46	0.101
D771889		0.12	1.17	870	0.21	5.08	122	1.3	2.91	0.043
D771890		0.48	3.41	108	1.55	13.75	95	13.5	1.115	1.480
D771891		0.24	0.44	209	1.77	10.20	80	5.8		0.002
D771892		<0.02	<0.05	21	0.36	10.25	33	<0.5		0.008
D771893		0.08	0.06	15	0.17	13.30	170	<0.5		0.016
D771894		0.43	0.07	13	1.67	3.42	195	<0.5		1.690
D771895		<0.02	0.45	106	0.60	6.63	16	10.9		0.001
D771896		0.04	0.18	75	59.0	3.84	106	4.7	2.20	1.285
D771897		0.07	0.23	57	2.89	3.68	49	1.5	2.83	8.85
D771898		0.13	<0.05	43	1180	0.89	41	<0.5		0.169
D771899		0.08	0.98	47	440	3.01	77	5.2		0.017
D771900		0.04	2.67	44	1.00	6.49	38	2.2		<0.001
D771901		0.13	1.67	54	860	3.32	83	6.4		0.018
D771902		0.02	1.07	31	104.5	4.07	37	7.1		0.006
D771903		0.37	1.88	99	69.3	7.23	71	9.9		0.004
D771904		0.17	0.97	64	1000	2.06	42	3.7		0.017
D771905		0.07	0.40	46	410	2.84	30	3.6		0.030
D771906		0.22	3.19	94	2010	6.17	32	10.1		0.002
D771907		0.48	3.22	104	3.64	14.25	94	12.9	1.115	1.445

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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To: ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC.
SUITE 500, 2 TORONTO ST
TORONTO ON M5C 2B6

Finalized Date: 8-SEP-2022
Account: ROGORE

Project: Trek South

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TR22206136

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

ANALYTICAL COMMENTS

Gold determinations by this method are semi-quantitative due to the small sample weight used (0.5g).

Applies to Method: ME-MS41

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Processed at ALS Terrace located at 2912 Molitor Street, Terrace, BC, Canada.

Applies to Method:				
	CRU-31	CRU-QC	LOG-22	LOG-24
	PUL-32	PUL-QC	SPL-21	WEI-21

Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.

Applies to Method:				
	Au-ICP21	Cu-OG46	ME-MS41	ME-OG46

ALS Canada Ltd.

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North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 604 984 0221 Fax: +1 604 984 0218
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To: ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC.
SUITE 500, 2 TORONTO ST
TORONTO ON M5C 2B6

Finalized Date: 9-SEP-2022
Account: ROGORE

CERTIFICATE TR22215686

Project: Trek-Rugged-Red Line

This report is for 38 samples of Rock submitted to our lab in Terrace, BC, Canada on 3-AUG-2022.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

JOHN BICZOK		

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-21	Sample logging - ClientBarCode
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-32	Pulverize 1000g to 85% < 75 um
LOG-23	Pulp Login - Rcvd with Barcode
CRU-QC	Crushing QC Test
PUL-QC	Pulverizing QC Test

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-OG46	Ore Grade Elements - AquaRegia	ICP-AES
Cu-OG46	Ore Grade Cu - Aqua Regia	
Au-ICP21	Au 30g FA ICP-AES Finish	ICP-AES
ME-ICP06	Whole Rock Package - ICP-AES	ICP-AES
OA-GRA05	Loss on Ignition at 1000C	WST-SEQ
ME-MS81	Lithium Borate Fusion ICP-MS	ICP-MS
TOT-ICP06	Total Calculation for ICP06	
ME-MS41	Ultra Trace Aqua Regia ICP-MS	

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number.Results apply to samples as submitted.All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

Signature:

Saa Traxler, Director, North Vancouver Operations

ALS Canada Ltd.

2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
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To: ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC.
SUITE 500, 2 TORONTO ST
TORONTO ON M5C 2B6

Finalized Date: 9-SEP-2022
Account: ROGORE

Project: Trek-Rugged-Red Line

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TR22215686

Sample Description	WEI-21	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41	ME-MS41
Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Ag	Al	As	Au	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs
Units	kg	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
LOD	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.02	10	10	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.1	1	0.05
D771908	0.83	2.50	1.10	8.9	<0.02	<10	20	0.30	2.93	8.84	0.42	6.86	65.7	20	0.97
D771909	0.17	70.6	0.18	35.7	0.22	<10	40	0.10	313	4.09	6.06	3.71	13.8	11	0.23
D771910	0.62	0.10	0.80	2.6	<0.02	<10	90	0.37	0.33	0.77	0.05	21.3	3.3	6	0.81
D771911	0.88	5.15	0.28	36.5	0.03	<10	10	0.20	3.24	2.83	0.85	1.33	48.2	8	1.01
D771912	0.50	3.41	0.36	48.5	0.03	<10	10	0.15	1.98	1.30	0.68	2.09	91.9	8	2.18
D771913	1.01	3.18	0.66	16.2	0.05	<10	20	0.14	4.28	4.08	1.24	1.92	91.7	7	5.01
D771914	1.07	1.14	0.73	25.3	<0.02	<10	10	0.10	1.28	10.55	0.35	3.07	24.8	8	0.31
D771915	0.95	1.33	0.41	5.2	<0.02	<10	30	0.06	0.95	3.97	0.19	4.42	15.0	9	0.44
D771916	0.93	2.97	0.62	5.8	<0.02	<10	10	0.06	3.84	1.27	0.75	3.28	57.4	13	0.34
D771917	0.96	1.24	0.54	9.5	<0.02	<10	30	0.11	3.35	2.77	0.44	4.34	11.8	11	0.28
D771918	0.45	1.95	3.19	0.4	0.03	<10	3450	0.12	0.09	1.32	0.06	19.80	50.5	80	1.39
D771920	0.08	4.68	1.80	41.0	1.49	<10	230	0.55	2.34	1.28	0.18	50.0	16.8	53	7.66
D771921	0.41	1.24	0.90	33.2	<0.02	<10	90	0.34	0.13	0.36	0.17	12.90	5.2	29	0.40
D771922	0.76	0.22	0.45	10.0	<0.02	10	570	0.42	0.11	1.55	1.47	13.60	2.4	4	0.37
D771923	0.48	0.04	0.34	1.7	<0.02	<10	120	0.29	0.05	7.35	1.32	18.40	1.4	8	0.19
D771924	0.58	0.20	1.69	9.2	<0.02	<10	170	0.26	0.12	0.18	0.05	13.75	6.9	54	0.18
D771951	0.61	0.02	0.65	0.3	<0.02	<10	70	0.15	0.03	0.56	0.03	20.8	3.3	7	0.39
D771952	0.61	8.58	1.10	6.9	0.07	<10	20	0.22	30.8	4.51	3.28	5.89	49.9	23	2.76
D771953	0.65	9.85	1.32	9.8	0.05	<10	20	0.33	35.2	3.03	3.38	7.14	64.1	27	1.77
D771954	0.75	26.9	0.43	21.5	1.83	<10	10	0.13	66.9	2.20	4.44	6.86	108.5	9	1.10
D771955	0.65	0.95	1.06	10.0	<0.02	<10	10	0.24	1.35	5.62	0.21	17.85	23.9	10	0.28
D771956	0.70	1.25	1.78	3.3	<0.02	<10	60	0.52	1.99	2.06	0.20	22.6	19.4	11	10.60
D771957	0.90	7.83	0.76	24.6	0.04	<10	20	0.36	8.73	1.41	3.04	6.91	76.8	38	1.24
D771958	0.62	0.50	1.39	3.2	<0.02	<10	70	0.43	1.36	3.88	0.20	14.00	5.4	8	1.04
D771959	1.52	2.49	1.36	43.3	0.22	<10	20	0.36	1.20	7.65	0.28	8.40	112.0	17	0.55
D771960	0.08	4.51	1.79	38.9	1.51	<10	230	0.56	2.31	1.28	0.16	48.1	16.3	53	7.34
D771961	0.52	0.38	1.35	2.7	<0.02	<10	80	0.46	1.05	3.18	0.11	18.10	14.1	7	2.22
D771962	0.93	7.89	0.20	18.8	0.06	<10	10	0.31	4.18	4.11	1.36	0.89	120.0	3	0.62
D771963	0.57	4.82	1.30	17.2	0.03	<10	20	0.23	1.39	1.72	0.18	6.05	30.9	12	1.45
D771964	0.68	2.85	1.02	5.9	<0.02	<10	20	0.23	12.20	4.17	0.97	9.08	19.7	20	2.07
D771965	1.10	1.40	1.49	0.9	0.13	<10	100	0.38	0.07	3.11	0.17	40.9	22.5	16	4.33
D771966	1.09	1.72	0.59	33.8	<0.02	10	190	1.06	0.16	0.13	0.25	24.3	2.1	11	0.95
D771967	0.66	0.09	0.18	5.4	<0.02	<10	440	0.32	0.02	2.48	4.09	2.59	4.4	17	0.13
D771968	0.75	0.03	0.54	0.2	<0.02	<10	70	0.14	0.02	0.50	0.03	18.70	3.0	7	0.41
D771808	0.66														
D771809	1.00														
D771810	0.84														
D771811	0.64														

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 604 984 0221 Fax: +1 604 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

To: ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC.
SUITE 500, 2 TORONTO ST
TORONTO ON M5C 2B6

Finalized Date: 9-SEP-2022
Account: ROGORE

Project: Trek-Rugged-Red Line

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TR22215686

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOD	ME-MS41 Cu ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Fe % 0.01	ME-MS41 Ga ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Ge ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Hf ppm 0.02	ME-MS41 Hg ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 In ppm 0.005	ME-MS41 K % 0.01	ME-MS41 La ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Li ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Mg % 0.01	ME-MS41 Mn ppm 5	ME-MS41 Mo ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Na % 0.01	ME-MS41 Nb ppm 0.05
D771908		1690	13.25	6.50	0.77	0.19	0.58	0.355	0.03	5.1	2.1	0.32	1755	220	0.01	1.21
D771909		381	4.84	0.68	<0.05	<0.02	0.03	0.440	0.08	1.8	1.4	0.11	2130	8.62	<0.01	0.47
D771910		11.4	2.11	3.61	0.08	0.15	<0.01	0.009	0.11	14.9	12.6	0.26	416	1.21	0.07	0.56
D771911		2500	21.6	2.69	0.40	0.04	0.35	0.154	0.02	0.7	1.3	0.18	474	56.4	<0.01	0.32
D771912		3750	18.70	2.36	0.33	0.07	0.45	0.170	0.02	1.1	0.3	0.12	323	36.9	<0.01	0.65
D771913		2590	11.85	3.30	0.58	0.09	0.69	0.196	0.04	0.9	0.3	0.16	1005	616	<0.01	0.90
D771914		926	5.86	3.05	0.47	0.12	0.05	0.099	0.02	1.3	0.7	0.22	1160	140.5	<0.01	0.69
D771915		971	5.97	2.17	0.24	0.10	0.65	0.138	0.01	2.2	0.4	0.09	620	32.5	<0.01	1.63
D771916		1565	8.78	3.08	0.26	0.12	0.81	0.185	0.01	1.6	0.9	0.14	365	23.1	<0.01	1.48
D771917		460	2.46	2.60	0.26	0.10	0.10	0.174	0.01	2.0	0.6	0.17	496	9.83	<0.01	1.04
D771918		2110	8.02	10.25	0.22	0.14	0.07	0.028	2.73	9.6	8.8	3.36	875	0.44	0.07	0.40
D771920		>10000	5.46	8.60	0.18	0.43	0.10	0.244	0.76	24.8	26.0	1.11	353	470	0.18	1.08
D771921		62.0	3.74	3.44	0.10	0.02	0.34	0.036	0.25	8.0	4.4	0.42	189	3.42	0.04	0.09
D771922		12.4	1.86	1.25	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.057	0.19	6.3	3.4	0.04	466	2.40	0.04	<0.05
D771923		3.9	1.84	0.90	0.06	0.02	0.04	0.028	0.20	8.5	1.9	0.05	1735	2.09	0.01	0.13
D771924		18.3	6.29	11.85	0.11	0.17	0.21	0.034	0.09	7.3	18.0	1.34	178	9.04	0.06	0.19
D771951		3.7	2.02	3.06	0.08	0.15	0.06	0.008	0.14	14.6	15.7	0.28	456	0.53	0.12	0.60
D771952		2120	15.90	7.88	0.28	0.22	0.53	0.524	0.15	3.8	6.3	0.68	950	30.9	<0.01	0.84
D771953		2680	15.90	9.03	0.18	0.28	0.60	0.676	0.14	4.2	5.3	0.53	735	707	<0.01	1.55
D771954		4470	14.40	1.65	0.09	0.11	0.21	0.617	0.16	3.9	2.4	0.23	1075	105.0	0.02	1.05
D771955		801	5.32	4.54	0.38	0.42	0.29	0.141	0.02	10.7	1.5	0.35	605	30.3	<0.01	4.12
D771956		373	5.26	5.95	0.11	0.21	<0.01	0.072	1.19	11.5	8.8	1.47	770	8.57	0.07	0.36
D771957		2900	13.40	4.50	0.14	0.20	0.44	0.451	0.12	5.1	2.2	0.27	938	103.0	<0.01	1.16
D771958		186.0	2.90	6.51	0.07	0.24	0.09	0.447	0.17	7.3	3.4	0.42	838	12.75	0.02	0.67
D771959		2620	11.80	6.01	0.44	0.31	0.21	0.105	0.05	4.9	0.9	0.14	1045	12.45	0.02	1.18
D771960		>10000	5.44	8.53	0.17	0.43	0.11	0.233	0.76	23.6	26.1	1.11	357	469	0.18	1.06
D771961		245	3.85	4.52	0.29	0.24	0.05	0.092	0.30	9.6	6.0	0.71	852	41.7	0.07	0.98
D771962		9760	31.3	1.60	0.36	0.03	0.21	0.019	0.01	0.6	1.0	0.17	311	488	<0.01	0.31
D771963		2470	16.00	3.77	0.20	0.18	0.22	0.021	0.07	3.4	2.3	0.36	315	79.4	0.05	1.10
D771964		1005	8.18	5.96	0.31	0.22	0.37	0.407	0.09	5.6	2.6	0.41	936	29.0	<0.01	2.38
D771965		2100	5.46	6.18	0.20	0.11	0.05	0.025	0.46	21.2	4.7	0.87	658	0.88	0.16	<0.05
D771966		40.9	2.58	2.03	0.08	0.04	0.08	0.071	0.31	15.7	0.9	0.04	53	6.79	0.02	<0.05
D771967		9.8	3.61	0.51	<0.05	0.19	0.03	0.019	0.09	1.4	1.1	0.76	909	2.91	0.02	0.25
D771968		10.9	1.85	2.64	0.08	0.14	0.03	0.008	0.12	12.5	16.5	0.24	404	0.86	0.09	0.62
D771808																
D771809																
D771810																
D771811																

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

ALS Canada Ltd.

2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 604 984 0221 Fax: +1 604 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

To: ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC.
SUITE 500, 2 TORONTO ST
TORONTO ON M5C 2B6

Finalized Date: 9-SEP-2022
Account: ROGORE

Project: Trek-Rugged-Red Line

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TR22215686

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOD	ME-MS41 Ni ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 P ppm 10	ME-MS41 Pb ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Rb ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Re ppm 0.001	ME-MS41 S % 0.01	ME-MS41 Sb ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Sc ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Se ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Sn ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Sr ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Ta ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Te ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Th ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Ti % 0.005
D771908		17.0	2100	5.7	1.8	0.087	8.23	0.36	1.6	5.0	3.8	148.5	0.01	0.57	0.7	0.046
D771909		5.1	80	434	3.3	0.001	2.73	4.01	1.0	2.1	0.5	144.0	<0.01	12.35	<0.2	<0.005
D771910		1.4	560	3.5	3.9	<0.001	0.02	0.18	1.4	0.3	0.3	44.5	<0.01	0.02	7.0	0.088
D771911		8.6	230	10.4	1.0	0.017	>10.0	0.54	1.2	8.8	0.7	45.0	<0.01	1.04	<0.2	0.015
D771912		10.8	650	2.4	1.5	0.012	>10.0	0.29	1.2	7.9	0.6	42.5	<0.01	0.91	0.2	0.033
D771913		20.3	570	4.3	3.0	0.099	>10.0	0.51	1.5	5.2	0.9	44.4	<0.01	0.86	0.2	0.042
D771914		10.6	760	3.2	0.4	0.056	4.26	0.34	2.1	2.0	1.0	148.5	<0.01	0.32	0.2	0.063
D771915		10.2	710	1.9	0.6	0.016	3.21	0.26	1.6	2.1	0.7	69.9	<0.01	0.19	0.3	0.061
D771916		12.8	930	6.5	0.4	0.020	5.95	0.36	2.0	3.4	0.7	51.6	<0.01	0.36	0.2	0.061
D771917		11.2	1160	3.5	0.5	0.002	1.36	0.29	2.0	0.7	0.6	74.1	<0.01	0.12	0.2	0.072
D771918		45.8	2790	5.3	120.0	<0.001	0.03	0.08	9.8	0.9	0.5	171.0	<0.01	0.04	2.2	0.731
D771920		45.5	870	54.7	92.8	0.364	1.06	1.10	7.8	8.5	4.5	98.4	0.01	0.49	12.7	0.254
D771921		23.4	1130	30.1	9.3	0.015	0.95	17.25	2.3	19.4	0.2	21.9	<0.01	0.10	0.4	<0.005
D771922		7.8	120	7.7	6.3	0.005	0.08	0.34	3.3	0.6	0.3	81.0	<0.01	0.02	0.4	<0.005
D771923		4.3	210	2.3	6.3	<0.001	<0.01	0.09	2.2	0.3	0.2	663	<0.01	0.02	0.4	<0.005
D771924		40.4	930	16.3	2.4	0.005	0.83	0.72	5.1	1.3	0.5	11.9	<0.01	0.01	1.0	0.124
D771951		1.6	530	1.9	7.8	<0.001	0.02	<0.05	1.7	<0.2	0.4	41.8	<0.01	<0.01	6.1	0.098
D771952		25.3	1420	17.1	12.8	0.014	>10.0	0.28	2.1	7.3	2.9	146.5	<0.01	1.86	0.7	0.045
D771953		32.0	850	22.0	10.9	0.294	>10.0	0.32	2.9	7.5	3.0	106.5	<0.01	1.72	0.9	0.054
D771954		19.5	490	238	9.9	0.020	>10.0	0.47	2.0	7.1	0.3	89.4	<0.01	14.00	0.5	0.034
D771955		15.8	2430	3.8	0.8	0.015	4.21	0.31	5.1	2.6	1.3	237	0.01	0.34	1.1	0.183
D771956		8.2	1610	6.6	92.3	0.002	2.24	0.28	8.2	1.2	0.7	89.3	<0.01	0.31	3.1	0.173
D771957		29.0	2100	8.4	8.4	0.034	9.05	0.32	3.0	6.3	1.4	38.7	<0.01	2.24	0.9	0.038
D771958		5.4	1080	4.0	10.0	0.004	0.66	0.21	1.9	0.5	1.5	182.0	0.01	0.20	2.1	0.070
D771959		23.9	1030	2.7	3.1	0.006	>10.0	0.28	7.3	7.2	1.4	150.0	0.01	0.41	0.5	0.101
D771960		44.5	870	53.9	91.4	0.349	1.06	1.04	7.8	8.0	4.5	98.1	0.01	0.49	11.7	0.258
D771961		6.9	1240	4.0	22.5	0.012	1.22	0.25	2.7	0.9	1.0	110.0	<0.01	0.14	2.5	0.141
D771962		52.6	220	6.0	1.3	0.096	>10.0	0.26	0.6	25.2	<0.2	116.0	<0.01	1.48	<0.2	0.007
D771963		17.2	930	4.4	4.7	0.035	>10.0	0.34	2.5	15.6	0.3	141.0	<0.01	0.65	1.0	0.065
D771964		22.3	1910	9.2	7.7	0.013	5.62	0.33	2.4	3.2	1.8	137.0	0.01	0.77	0.9	0.072
D771965		8.6	5230	1.8	78.0	<0.001	0.04	0.53	10.4	0.8	0.5	269	<0.01	0.15	1.1	0.179
D771966		6.9	1370	12.2	10.9	0.022	0.20	1.52	5.4	6.4	0.3	26.8	<0.01	0.06	2.3	<0.005
D771967		18.0	340	0.8	3.4	0.030	0.02	0.22	5.0	2.0	<0.2	188.0	<0.01	0.01	0.2	<0.005
D771968		1.4	490	1.8	6.8	<0.001	0.03	<0.05	1.5	<0.2	0.3	36.7	<0.01	<0.01	5.7	0.085
D771808																
D771809																
D771810																
D771811																

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ALS Canada Ltd.

2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 604 984 0221 Fax: +1 604 984 0218
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To: ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC.
SUITE 500, 2 TORONTO ST
TORONTO ON M5C 2B6

Finalized Date: 9-SEP-2022
Account: ROGORE

Project: Trek-Rugged-Red Line

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TR22215686

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOD	ME-MS41 Tl ppm 0.02	ME-MS41 U ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 V ppm 1	ME-MS41 W ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Y ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Zn ppm 2	ME-MS41 Zr ppm 0.5	Cu-OG46 Cu % 0.001	Au-ICP21 Au ppm 0.001	ME-MS81 Ba ppm 0.5	ME-MS81 Ce ppm 0.1	ME-MS81 Cr ppm 5	ME-MS81 Cs ppm 0.01	ME-MS81 Dy ppm 0.05	ME-MS81 Er ppm 0.03
D771908		0.19	3.21	99	1840	6.21	48	5.8		0.011						
D771909		0.07	0.13	8	21.3	6.00	500	<0.5		0.185						
D771910		0.02	0.89	46	8.13	5.79	40	2.3		<0.001						
D771911		0.12	0.19	61	940	0.90	62	1.1		0.029						
D771912		0.12	0.19	56	1320	1.54	44	1.8		0.024						
D771913		0.28	0.33	62	2130	1.71	58	2.7		0.040						
D771914		0.02	0.33	41	65.5	3.18	43	3.3		0.007						
D771915		0.18	0.57	42	1950	2.05	21	2.8		0.009						
D771916		0.22	0.43	47	2260	2.27	28	3.3		0.013						
D771917		0.07	0.51	47	390	3.61	28	2.9		0.004						
D771918		0.14	0.58	380	4.27	9.06	73	5.8		0.035						
D771920		0.51	3.11	104	1.73	15.60	91	13.4	1.110	1.430						
D771921		0.06	0.11	34	0.75	5.81	66	1.1		0.015						
D771922		0.16	<0.05	10	0.47	7.36	111	1.2		0.001						
D771923		0.12	0.05	3	0.15	21.8	67	0.7		0.001						
D771924		0.43	0.23	102	0.21	3.46	32	4.8		<0.001						
D771951		0.05	2.53	45	0.38	6.84	39	2.5		<0.001						
D771952		0.29	4.49	126	1510	5.04	95	7.4		0.044						
D771953		0.29	3.06	134	1630	4.76	92	9.8		0.062						
D771954		0.12	0.46	41	440	2.94	289	2.9		0.952						
D771955		0.15	1.06	92	1060	5.11	39	12.6		0.008						
D771956		0.62	1.20	215	25.5	9.11	100	5.0		0.003						
D771957		0.21	4.21	82	1340	6.08	226	6.6		0.032						
D771958		0.11	1.72	80	219	6.47	40	8.6		0.002						
D771959		0.10	0.95	92	480	7.84	58	10.0		0.209						
D771960		0.50	3.25	104	1.56	15.40	91	13.0	1.105	1.490						
D771961		0.17	1.08	118	37.5	7.82	53	7.3		<0.001						
D771962		0.12	0.40	27	420	0.67	38	0.7		0.037						
D771963		0.16	1.29	124	530	3.41	44	5.2		0.035						
D771964		0.18	2.49	95	1030	5.26	48	6.6		0.008						
D771965		0.11	0.27	208	1.91	11.40	36	4.6		0.166						
D771966		0.12	0.32	36	1.38	7.56	94	1.1		0.002						
D771967		0.05	0.12	42	0.18	11.80	111	20.6		<0.001						
D771968		0.04	2.42	41	0.96	5.77	35	2.4		<0.001						
D771808											2290	65.5	8	3.65	2.23	0.88
D771809											1750	16.2	9	4.33	2.64	1.80
D771810											962	30.5	64	0.28	2.86	1.54
D771811											2430	34.6	69	0.31	2.78	1.78

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

ALS Canada Ltd.

2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 604 984 0221 Fax: +1 604 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

To: ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC.
SUITE 500, 2 TORONTO ST
TORONTO ON M5C 2B6

Finalized Date: 9-SEP-2022
Account: ROGORE

Project: Trek-Rugged-Red Line

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TR22215686

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOD	ME-MS81 Eu ppm 0.02	ME-MS81 Ga ppm 0.1	ME-MS81 Gd ppm 0.05	ME-MS81 Hf ppm 0.05	ME-MS81 Ho ppm 0.01	ME-MS81 La ppm 0.1	ME-MS81 Lu ppm 0.01	ME-MS81 Nb ppm 0.05	ME-MS81 Nd ppm 0.1	ME-MS81 Pr ppm 0.02	ME-MS81 Rb ppm 0.2	ME-MS81 Sm ppm 0.03	ME-MS81 Sn ppm 0.5	ME-MS81 Sr ppm 0.1	ME-MS81 Ta ppm 0.1
D771908																
D771909																
D771910																
D771911																
D771912																
D771913																
D771914																
D771915																
D771916																
D771917																
D771918																
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D771963																
D771964																
D771965																
D771966																
D771967																
D771968																
D771808		1.62	21.9	4.11	3.52	0.30	34.9	0.06	9.29	31.7	7.23	67.4	6.01	0.8	1190	0.4
D771809		0.76	17.0	2.32	1.58	0.57	9.2	0.26	8.78	10.1	2.02	74.5	2.39	<0.5	1150	0.3
D771810		1.56	13.6	3.43	3.16	0.57	17.1	0.23	7.01	17.6	3.77	15.7	3.59	1.0	606	0.2
D771811		1.02	16.4	3.44	3.39	0.63	16.8	0.19	7.43	17.7	4.08	22.4	3.70	1.0	455	0.3

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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Finalized Date: 9-SEP-2022
Account: ROGORE

Project: Trek-Rugged-Red Line

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TR22215686

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	ME-MS81 Tb ppm 0.01	ME-MS81 Th ppm 0.05	ME-MS81 Tm ppm 0.01	ME-MS81 U ppm 0.05	ME-MS81 V ppm 5	ME-MS81 W ppm 0.5	ME-MS81 Y ppm 0.1	ME-MS81 Yb ppm 0.03	ME-MS81 Zr ppm 1	ME-ICP06 SiO2 % 0.01	ME-ICP06 Al2O3 % 0.01	ME-ICP06 Fe2O3 % 0.01	ME-ICP06 CaO % 0.01	ME-ICP06 MgO % 0.01	ME-ICP06 Na2O % 0.01
D771908																
D771909																
D771910																
D771911																
D771912																
D771913																
D771914																
D771915																
D771916																
D771917																
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D771961																
D771962																
D771963																
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D771965																
D771966																
D771967																
D771968																
D771808		0.47	10.85	0.11	3.19	103	1.5	10.3	0.63	139	61.4	16.75	5.13	4.09	1.44	4.18
D771809		0.39	1.21	0.27	0.52	284	1.3	14.9	1.69	55	55.6	18.80	7.32	4.47	4.01	4.77
D771810		0.50	2.23	0.27	1.26	112	0.7	20.7	1.58	124	52.0	17.05	5.23	7.53	1.88	6.93
D771811		0.45	2.56	0.26	1.33	120	0.9	16.5	1.47	127	64.0	16.65	5.11	1.06	3.12	5.64

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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Finalized Date: 9-SEP-2022
Account: ROGORE

Project: Trek-Rugged-Red Line

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TR22215686

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOD	ME-ICP06 K2O % 0.01	ME-ICP06 Cr2O3 % 0.002	ME-ICP06 TiO2 % 0.01	ME-ICP06 MnO % 0.01	ME-ICP06 P2O5 % 0.01	ME-ICP06 SrO % 0.01	ME-ICP06 BaO % 0.01	OA-GRA05 LOI % 0.01	TOT-ICP06 Total % 0.01
D771908										
D771909										
D771910										
D771911										
D771912										
D771913										
D771914										
D771915										
D771916										
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D771961										
D771962										
D771963										
D771964										
D771965										
D771966										
D771967										
D771968										
D771808		2.80	<0.002	0.75	0.05	0.39	0.14	0.25	2.10	99.47
D771809		3.10	<0.002	0.50	0.14	0.41	0.13	0.18	1.43	100.86
D771810		0.72	0.008	0.60	0.33	0.38	0.07	0.10	7.90	100.73
D771811		1.38	0.009	0.65	0.08	0.26	0.05	0.26	3.42	101.69

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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Finalized Date: 9-SEP-2022
Account: ROGORE

Project: Trek-Rugged-Red Line

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TR22215686

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

ANALYTICAL COMMENTS

Gold determinations by this method are semi-quantitative due to the small sample weight used (0.5g).

Applies to Method: ME-MS41

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Processed at ALS Terrace located at 2912 Molitor Street, Terrace, BC, Canada.

Applies to Method:	CRU-31	CRU-QC	LOG-21	LOG-23
	PUL-32	PUL-QC	SPL-21	WEI-21

Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.

Applies to Method:	Au-ICP21	Cu-OG46	ME-ICP06	ME-MS41
	ME-MS81	ME-OG46	OA-GRA05	TOT-ICP06

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To: ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC.
SUITE 500, 2 TORONTO ST
TORONTO ON M5C 2B6

Finalized Date: 14-OCT-2022
Account: ROGORE

CERTIFICATE TR22271493

Project: Trek-Rugged-Red Line

This report is for 20 samples of Rock submitted to our lab in Terrace, BC, Canada on 23-SEP-2022.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

JOHN BICZOK		

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
FND-02	Find Sample for Addn Analysis

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-MS85	Lithium Borate Fusion - Select Elements	ICP-MS

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number.Results apply to samples as submitted.All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

Signature:

Saa Traxler, Director, North Vancouver Operations

ALS Canada Ltd.

2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 604 984 0221 Fax: +1 604 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

To: ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC.
SUITE 500, 2 TORONTO ST
TORONTO ON M5C 2B6

Finalized Date: 14-OCT-2022
Account: ROGORE

Project: Trek-Rugged-Red Line

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TR22271493

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	ME-MS85 W ppm 0.5
D771908		2240
D771911		4400
D771912		3390
D771913		3240
D771914		66.1
D771915		2270
D771916		2900
D771917		344
D771952		5390
D771953		3640
D771954		511
D771955		1280
D771956		46.6
D771957		1535
D771958		244
D771959		610
D771961		40.9
D771962		551
D771963		646
D771964		1265

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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To: ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC.
SUITE 500, 2 TORONTO ST
TORONTO ON M5C 2B6

Finalized Date: 14-OCT-2022
Account: ROGORE

Project: Trek-Rugged-Red Line

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TR22271493

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.

Applies to Method: FND-02 ME-MS85

APPENDIX FOUR:

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT, ALPHA IP 2D SURVEY

TREK SOUTH PROJECT.

by

Riaz Mirza, M.Sc., P. Geo.
Simcoe Geoscience

Next Generation Geophysics

SIMCOE GEOSCIENCE
www.SimcoeGeoscience.com

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC.

Alpha IP 2D Survey – a Wireless Time Domain Distributed IP Technology

TREK SOUTH PROJECT,

Golden Triangle, British Columbia

AUGUST 12, 2022 **PROJECT # SGL-22120**

Simcoe Geoscience Limited
13-11 Cardico Drive, Stouffville, ON, L4A 2G5
Phone: +1 (905) 235 7822 / Toll Free: +1 (844) 794 7822
FAX: +1 (905) 235 7821 / info@SimcoeGeoscience.com

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report describes the data acquisition, processing and analysis of 2D Alpha IP Resistivity & Chargeability Survey carried out by Simcoe Geoscience Limited (Simcoe) over the Trek South Project, British Columbia, Canada on behalf of Romios Gold Resources Inc. The general location of the project area is shown in Figure 1-1. The Alpha IP data was acquired over a period of 15 days from July 14th to July 28th, 2022 including mobilization, demobilization and weather standby days.

The Trek South project is in the Golden Triangle about 64 Km airstrip west of the Bob Quinn Camp on Highway 37, which is approximately 200 km north of Stewart, British Columbia. The project consists of 5.6-line km of Alpha IP™ data along three (3) profiles (L1N, L2N and L3E). Line 1N and Line 2N are oriented in the E-W direction while L3E is in the N-S direction. The profiles have variable lengths; Line 1N and Line 2N are of 2300m and 2000m, respectively and 320m apart whereas Line 3E is of 1300m length and cuts both east-west lines in the western half.

The Alpha IP - Induced Polarization and resistivity data were acquired using a 'dipole-pole-dipole (Reverse & Forward)' configuration with a 100m station spacing and extra current injections at both ends of the survey spreads.

The exploration objectives are to image both the pyrite cap and below to the porphyry to depth of 650+ m. The Alpha IP profiles were setup to cover and evaluate an approximately 1 km wide zone of strong epidote alteration with an overlapping 800 m wide zone of scattered quartz-pyrite veinlets, believed to be the peripheral part of a buried porphyry copper system Additional information shows that the Qtz-Py veinlets are typically a few cm wide and spaced perhaps every 1 m with locally denser clusters.

For the 2D Alpha IP survey, at least twelve (12) chargeability anomalies have been identified which are interpreted and presented in the cross-sections as relevant exploration targets for this project. From which, three (3) chargeability anomalies considered as first priority, six (6) as second priority and three (3) as third priority targets. Four (4) anomaly zones (AZ1 to AZ4) have been indicated and presented in the corresponding maps as well. The drill targets can be selected from the first priority targets on the 2D sections for targeting and future exploration follow-up.

The following are recommendations derived from the interpretation of the 2D IP survey at Trek South Project, British Columbia, Canada:

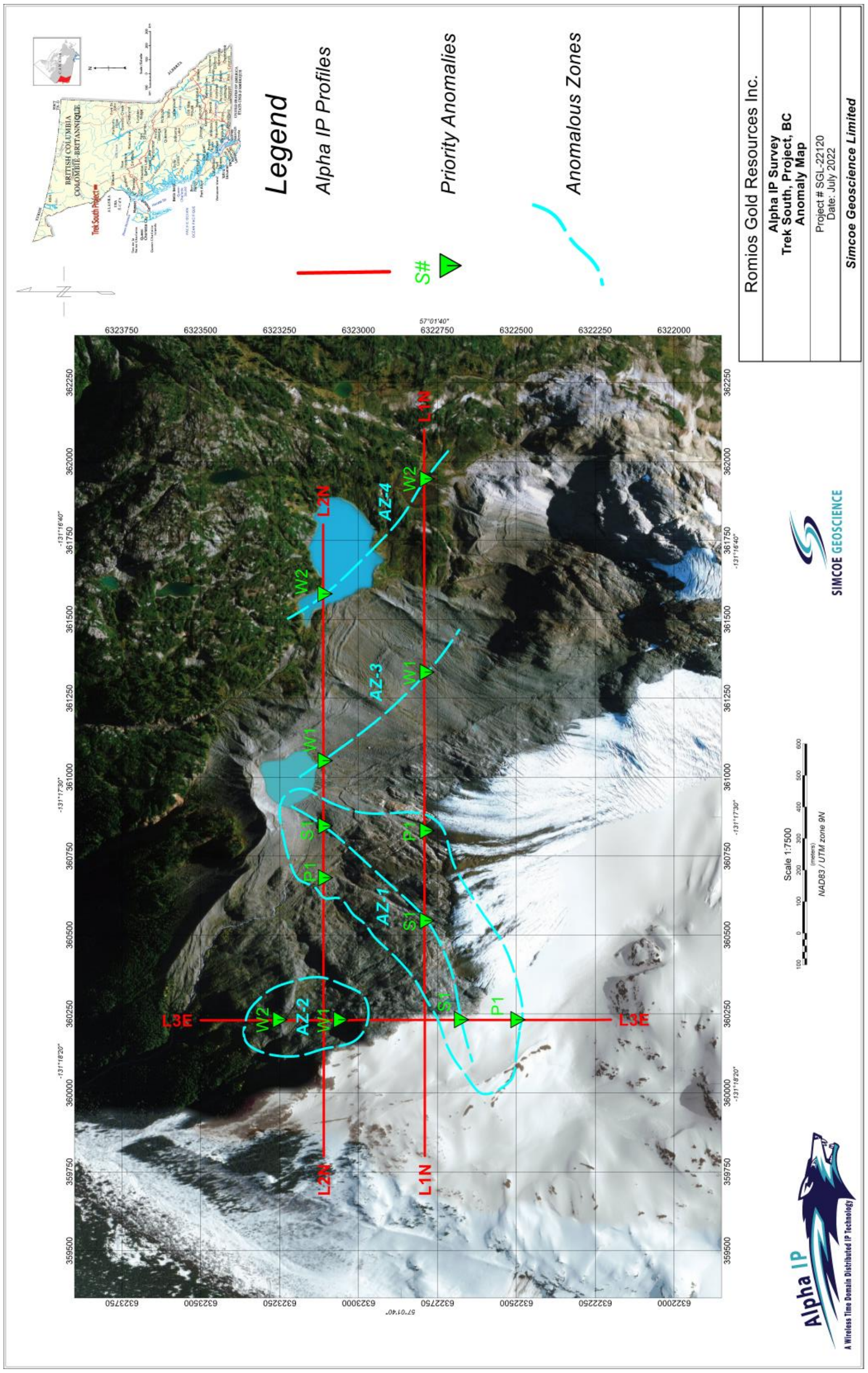
- Review the available geological, geophysical and geochemical data (if available) in the vicinity of the priority target areas prior to drilling and commencing further exploration of these zones.
- In cases where the deep IP chargeability responses are an extension of the shallower IP chargeability anomalies related to known mineralization, a higher priority may be assigned to these responses.
- Similarly, if mineralization and/or alteration are encountered when drilling the first priority targets, a step-back drilling should be considered for deeper anomalies.

To drill-test the top and center parts of the interpreted high priority anomalies utilizing vertical and angled drilling. If favourable results are obtained, then test the deep portion and unexplored areas of the interpreted anomalies where significant chargeability, and resistivity responses are observed.

A summary of the interpreted geophysical anomalies and the proposed drillhole targets are presented in Tables below.

Trek South Project, British Columbia, Canada Geophysical Anomaly Interpretation Summary Table

Line	Easting	Northing	Surface Elevation	ID	Priority	Target Depth	Target Elevation	Chargeability	Resistivity	Structure
L1N	360546	6322790	1297	S1	First	200	1097	Strong	Low	Fault
L1N	360831	6322790	1320	P1	Third	520	800	Strong	Moderate	
L1N	361333	6322790	1274	W1	Second	190	1084	Moderate	Moderate	Fault
L1N	361945	6322790	1242	W2	Second	110	1132	Strong	Low	Fault
L2N	360682	6323112	1198	P1	Third	500	698	Strong	Low	Fault
L2N	360846	6323112	1228	S1	First	150	1078	Strong	Low	Fault
L2N	361053	6323112	1230	W1	Second	150	1080	Strong	Moderate/ High	Fault
L2N	361581	6323113	1219	W2	Second	190	1029	Moderate	Moderate/ High	Fault
L3E	360232	6322681	1283	S1	First	140	1143	Moderate	High	
L3E	360232	6322502	1314	P1	Third	390	924	Strong	Low	
L3E	360232	6323063	1160	W1	Second	110	1050	Moderate	Low	Fault
L3E	360232	6323256	1085	W2	Second	210	875	Moderate	Moderate/ High	Bounded by Faults


Legend
Alpha IP Profiles
Priority Anomalies
S#
Anomalous Zones
Romios Gold Resources Inc.
Alpha IP Survey
Trek South, Project, BC
Anomaly Map
Project # SGI-22120
Date: July 2022
Simcoe Geoscience Limited
Scale 1:7500
NAD83 / UTM zone 9N
L1N
L2N
L3E
AZ-1
AZ-2
AZ-3
AZ-4
SIMCOE GEOSCIENCE
Alpha IP

DIGITAL ARCHIVE

The digital archive provided along with this geophysical interpretation report contain all the information regarding the 2D Alpha IP Resistivity & Chargeability Survey for the Trek South Project, British Columbia, Canada.

The archive contains copies of the survey proposal, contract, raw field data, processed data, preliminary field results, final inversion results, Geosoft products, image files, an electronic copy of this report and the appendices. The project folder is structured as following:

Folder	Content
…//Client Data/	Romios Gold Resources Inc. provided limited geological information.
…//Field Data/	Raw data folder containing the instrument "VMN & IAB" recording time, data and date stamp information.
…//Interpretation/	Folder containing interpreted models for drill targeting and future follow ups.
…//Inversions/	Raw data with measured voltage error conditioning and inversion files required for chargeability and resistivity earth model creation.
…//Maps/	Folder containing pseudo-sections plotted in Geosoft, 2D inversion models plotted in Geosoft. "Geosoft Products" folder and files including base maps, location and contoured grid "Maps". Geosoft "Database" for each line, "Grid Files" for each section. Sections (In-line DC Resistivity and IP Chargeability, posted, contoured (equal area zoning) and plotted in ground units) and 2D inversion sections, interpretation map files, "XYZ Model Files" and 3D volumes.
…//Preliminary Results/	PDF Presentation presented or emailed to client.
…//Processed Data /	Resistivity and chargeability processed data in ASCII file format and Geosoft files for each individual survey line.
…//Proposal & Contract/	SGL-C-20220314_Romios Gold Resources Inc-Trek South Project_BC_Alpha IP_Survey_Service Agreement.pdf
…//Reports/	Final Geophysical Report in PDF format.

CONTRACT RELEASE LETTER: SGL-22120

From: **Simcoe Geoscience Limited (Simcoe)**

13-11 Cardico Drive, Stouffville, Ontario, Canada L4A 2G5
Phone: +1 (905) 235 7822 / Toll Free: +1 (844) 794 7822
Fax: +1 (905) 235 7821
Email: info@SimcoeGeoscience.com

To: **Romios Gold Resources Inc.**

Suite 500, 2 Toronto St., Toronto, ON, Canada M5C 2B6
Phone: +1 416-221-4124
Email: jbiczok@romios.com

Attention to: **Mr. John Biczok, VP Exploration**

Re: SGL-C-20220314_Romios Gold Resources Inc_Trek South Project_BC_Alpha IP_Survey_Service Agreement".

Romios Gold Resources Inc. retained Simcoe Geoscience Limited (Simcoe) to carry out 2D Alpha IP Resistivity & Chargeability Survey at Trek South Project, British Columbia, Canada. The geophysical field survey was completed on 28/07/2022. Included, you will find the following items:

Item	Description	Quantity
Geophysical Interpretation Report	Geophysical survey report describing the data acquisition, methodology, data quality, processing and interpretation results relevant to survey objectives	1 Digital Copy of the Report
Digital Archive	Digital archive containing the acquired raw data and final processed results, digital maps, presentations, and documents	1 Electronically Transferred Digital Data Compilation

This represents the end of our contractual agreement regarding the geophysical survey. Contact us if you need any additional material or information.

Thank you,

Signed by: ________________________________ August 12, 2022

Riaz Mirza, Director and Geoscientist
Simcoe Geoscience Limited

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

1 INTRODUCTION

This report describes the data acquisition, processing and analysis of 2D Alpha IP Resistivity & Chargeability Survey carried out by Simcoe Geoscience Limited (Simcoe) over the Trek South Project, British Columbia, Canada on behalf of Romios Gold Resources Inc. The general location of the project area is shown in Figure 1-1. The Alpha IP data was acquired over a period of 15 days from July 14th to July 28th, 2022 including mobilization, demobilization and weather standby days.

The Trek South project is in the Golden Triangle about 64 Km airstrip west of the Bob Quinn Camp on Highway 37, which is approximately 200 km north of Stewart, British Columbia. The project consists of 5.6-line km of Alpha IP™ data along three (3) profiles (L1N, L2N and L3E). Line 1N and Line 2N are oriented in the E-W direction while L3E is in the N-S direction. The profiles have variable lengths; Line 1N and Line 2N are of 2300m and 2000m, respectively and 320m apart whereas Line 3E is of 1300m length and cuts both east-west lines in the western half. The Alpha IP survey profiles are shown in Figure 1-2. The geophysical project general information and survey specifications are provided in Table 1.

The Alpha IP - Induced Polarization and resistivity data were acquired using a 'dipole-pole-dipole (Reverse & Forward)' configuration with a 100m station spacing and extra current injections at both ends of the survey spreads.

The exploration objectives are to image both the pyrite cap and below to the porphyry to depth of 650+ m. The Alpha IP profiles were setup to cover and evaluate an approximately 1 km wide zone of strong epidote alteration with an overlapping 800 m wide zone of scattered quartz-pyrite veinlets, believed to be the peripheral part of a buried porphyry copper system Additional information shows that the Qtz-Py veinlets are typically a few cm wide and spaced perhaps every 1 m with locally denser clusters.

This interpretation report consists of two parts. The geophysical data acquisition, methodology, survey parameters, inversion results and geophysical interpretation and discussion of the targets, geophysical sections and volumes are presented in the first part of the report. The second part of the report contains the appendices including Survey Logistics, Instrument Specifications and Inversion Sections.

All available information and products will be provided in digital format, including raw field measurements, the operators log and processed data. The data will be provided in an instrument file format as well as ASCII formatted files. The final inversion results will also be provided digitally in a geographically referenced NAD 83/UTM Zone 9N file format.

Figure 1-1: General Location of Trek South Project in British Columbia, Canada.

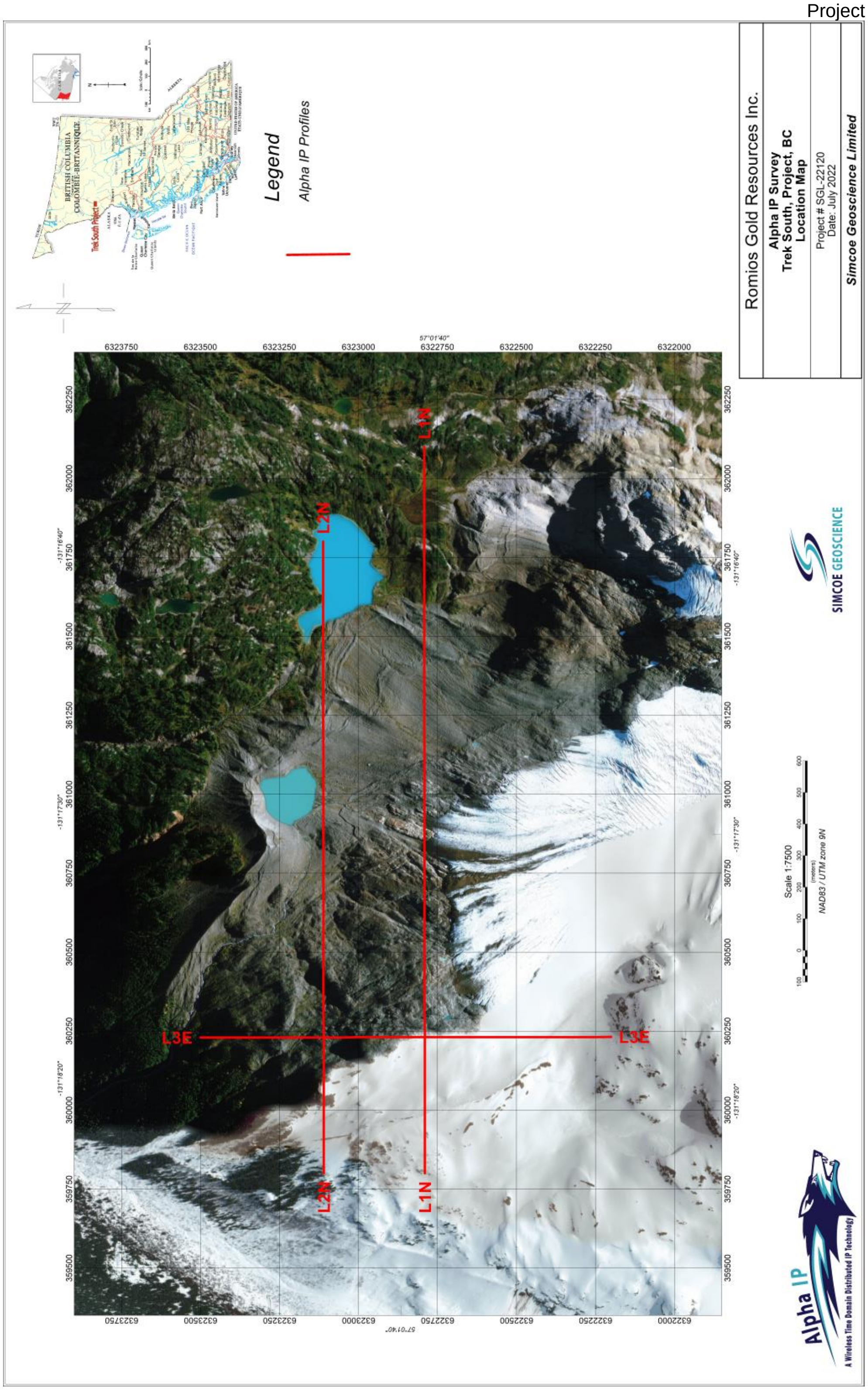


Figure 1-2: Alpha IP Survey Profiles Location Map for Trek South Project.

Table 1: Project Specifications and Personnel Contacts

Contract	
Project Name	Trek South Project, British Columbia, Canada
Reference Number	SGL-22120
Report Date	August 12, 2022
Client	
Legal Name	Romios Gold Resources Inc.
Address	Suite 500, 2 Toronto St., Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5C 2B6
Web Site	https://romios.com/
Phone	+1 416-221-4124
Contact	
Client Representative:	John Biczok,
Qualifications:	VP Exploration
Email	jbiczok@romios.com
Survey Description	
Objectives	Exploration of porphyry Cu-Au-Ag target
Methodology	2D Alpha IP Resistivity & Chargeability Survey
Survey Type	100m Dipole-Pole-Dipole Reverse and Forward Configuration
Location	In the Golden Triangle of Northwestern British Columbia
Completion Date	28/07/2022
Contractor	
Contracted by	Simcoe Geoscience Limited (Simcoe)
Principal	Riaz Mirza
Qualifications	Director & Geoscientist, M.Sc., P.Geo.
Phone	+1 (905) 252-5922
Email	rmirza@simcoegeoscience.com
Surveyed by	Simcoe Geoscience Limited (Simcoe)
Web Site	https://www.simcoegeoscience.com

1.1 Project Location and Access

The Trek South project is in the Golden Triangle about 64 Km airstrip west of the Bob Quinn Camp on Highway 37, British Columbia. The base of operations was in the Bob Quinn Camp and crew flew by helicopter to the grid on daily basis.

The helicopter route from Bob Quinn camp to the Trek South Project is shown in Figure 1-3.

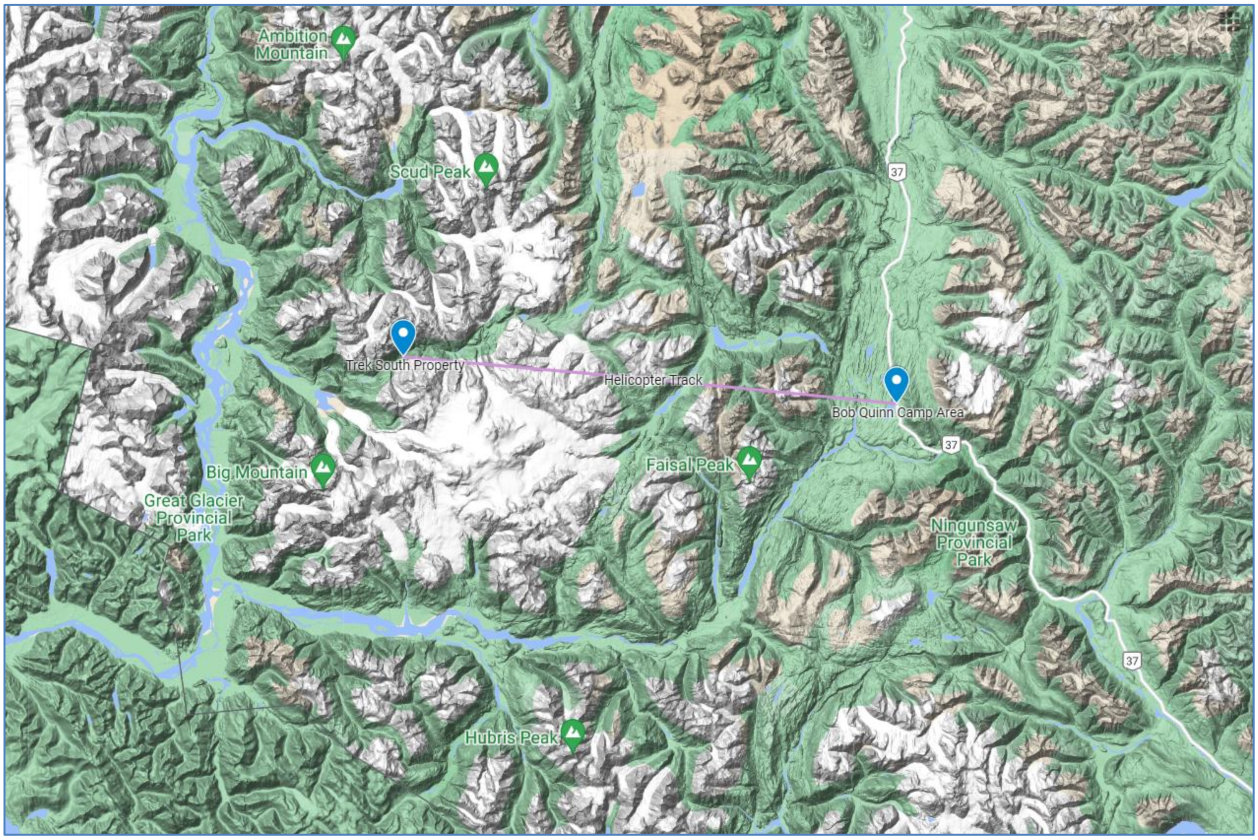


Figure 1-3: The Helicopter Route from Bob Quinn Camp to the Trek South Project.

1.2 Objectives

The exploration objectives are to image both the pyrite cap and below to the porphyry to depth of 650+ m. The Alpha IP profiles were setup to cover and evaluate an approximately 1 km wide zone of strong epidote alteration with an overlapping 800 m wide zone of scattered quartz-pyrite veinlets, believed to be the peripheral part of a buried porphyry copper system Additional information shows that the Qtz-Py veinlets are typically a few cm wide and spaced perhaps every 1 m with locally denser clusters.

The Alpha IP™ – a Wireless Time Domain Distributed IP system was used to provide the following benefits to the exploration program:

- To detect and delineate chargeability and resistivity anomalous zones related to the emplacement of massive to disseminate sulphide and gold mineralization from surface to a depth of >500+ meters.

- To map resistivity and chargeability features related to geological structures, alteration, faults and lithology.

The Alpha IP™ – a Wireless Time Domain Distributed System is the world first wireless IP system, where least amount of wire is being used and can be expanded to as many channels and eliminates the concept of limited "n" values. Alpha IP™ provides full waveform data with 24-bit digital sampling and advanced signal processing. The chargeability and resistivity components provide an excellent means of delineating target mineralization from surface to a depth of 800+m when the profile is 3200m, depth of investigation can be increased by adding more channels.

1.3 Survey Scope

Based on the exploration objectives, the expected dimensions of the geological target, mineralization, and the terrain conditions, Simcoe Geoscience Limited (Simcoe) has designed a geophysical survey and utilized its "state of the art" "Alpha IP™" – a Wireless Time Domain Distributed Induced Polarization technology, which is aimed to provide high resolution data and greater depths to resolve smaller targets which could be missed in conventional 2D IP surveys.

The Trek South project consists of three (3) profiles, a total of 5.6 km IP data was acquired. The survey lines were designed by Romios Gold Resources to cover the known mineralization and major trends. For each profile, and depending on the profile length, deployments of 12 to 18 receiver dipoles were acquired. The profiles have variable lengths, and the two parallel lines are 320m. The Table below shows IP lines and their respective lengths with start and end coordinates. The detailed line locations are shown in Figure 1-1.

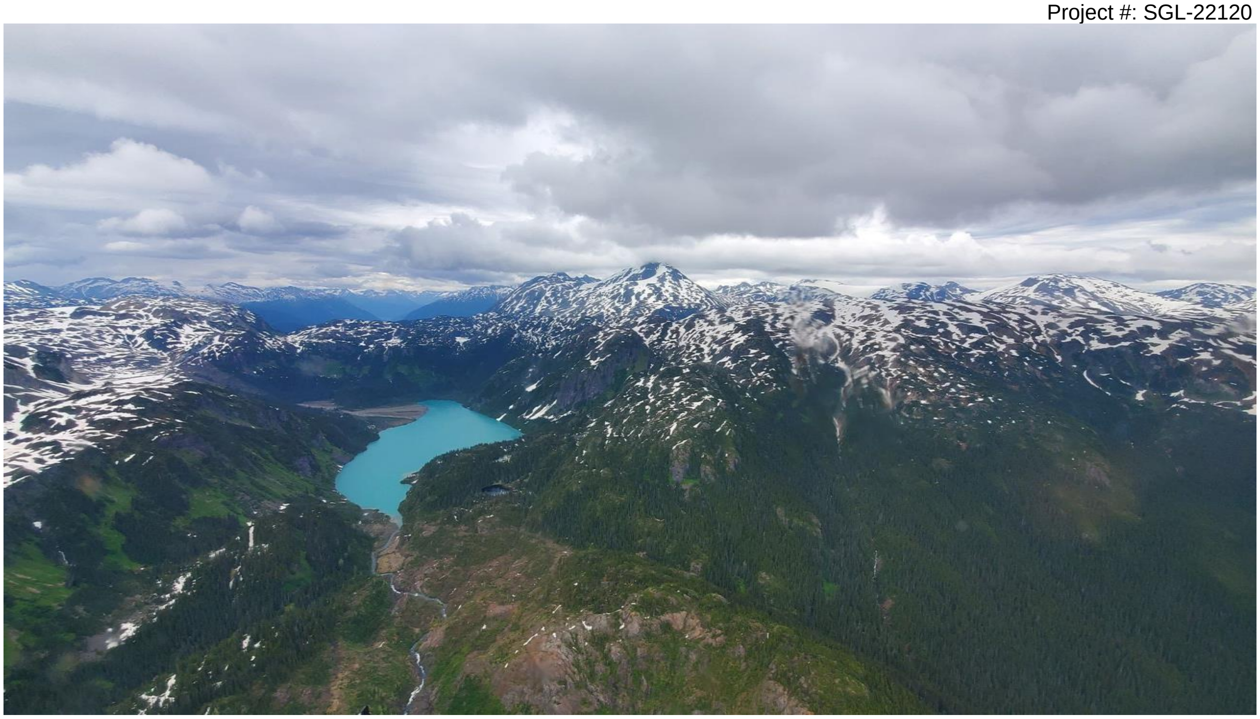
NAD83/UTM Zone 9N					
Prospect	**Line**	**Azimuth**	**Start UTM**	**End UTM**	**Line-km**
Trek South	L1N	90ºN	359800 mE / 6322790 mN	362100 mE/ 6322792 mN	2.3
Trek South	L2N	90ºN	359800 mE / 6323110 mN	361800 mE / 6323112 mN	2.0
Trek South	L3E	0ºN	360232 mE / 6322200 mN	360230 mE / 6323500 mN	1.3

1.4 Project Physiography and Climate

The project is in the north-western British Columbia, where high mountains and ridges are common topographic features. The survey was in an undulating high elevation terrain above the tree line with rocky ground and patches of snow. The topography ranges in elevation from 900 m to 1500 m above sea level. Pictures on the following pages show vegetation, terrain, and Alpha IP crew.


FRABILL


CURRENT MAX - 25A
SIMCOE GEOSCIENCE
WALCER GEOPHYSICS LTD
TORONTO CANADA
TX KW10



2 Survey Methodology

2.1 Time Domain Induced Polarization and Resistivity Theory

Direct Current (DC) Resistivity and Induced Polarization (IP) is an electrical method that uses the injection of current and the measurement of voltage difference along with its rate of decay to determine the subsurface resistivity and chargeability, respectively. Depth of investigation is mainly controlled by the array geometry, but may also be limited by the received signal, which is dependent on transmitted current, and overall ground resistivity.

The chargeability parameter is particularly susceptible to cases with a low signal-to-noise ratio. Low signal-to-noise happens when insufficient current is injected due to highly resistive materials. The accuracy of dip and strike positions of structures is decreased (side shift) if only pole-dipole (PDR) or (PDL) is used, combining the PDR and PDL overcome misleading positions of structures, so the choice of Dipole-Pole-Dipole configuration is highly recommended.

Time Domain Induced polarization (IP) is a rather complex phenomenon but easy to measure. When a voltage applied between two electrodes is abruptly interrupted the electrodes used to monitor the voltage do not register an instantaneous drop to zero but rather records a fast-initial decay followed by a slower decay. If the current is switched on again, the voltage will first increase at a very high rate and then build up slowly. This phenomenon is known as induced polarization (Figure 2-1). The technique is mostly concerned with measuring the electrical surface polarization of metallic minerals.

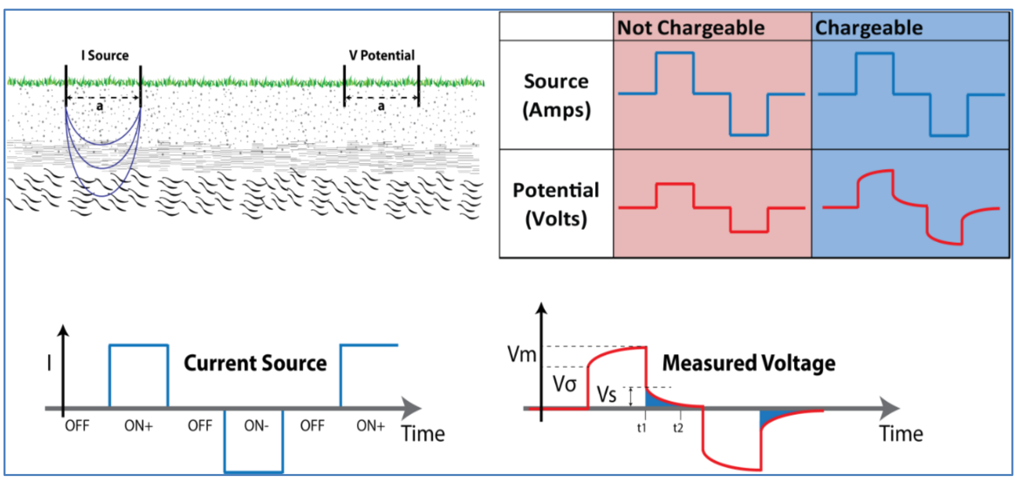


Figure 2-1: Example of Time Domain IP Measurement Sequence and Parameters

The purpose of resistivity and IP surveys is to determine the subsurface resistivity distribution by making measurements on the ground surface. From these measurements, the true resistivity of the subsurface can be estimated. The ground resistivity is related to various geological parameters such as the mineral and fluid content, porosity, and degree of water saturation in the rock.

Disseminated sulphides have very good, induced polarization responses. In theory, massive sulphides should have lower responses but in practice they can have very good responses. This is due to the mineralization halo generally surrounding massive sulphides. Clay minerals may also produce significant IP responses. The IP technique is often used to distinguish between clay and for example water saturated media which have similar resistivities but different chargeability.

The data are acquired in a similar manner to resistivity and resistivity is in fact measured by default during an IP survey. The same electrode configurations used for resistivity are also used for IP investigations. Various electrode layouts can be used (pole-dipole, dipole-dipole, etc.); varying the distance between the electrodes results in soundings to different depths, which may be used to map the variability of resistivity and chargeability with depth.

2.2 Alpha IP System Setup

Simcoe used its "state of the art" Alpha IP™ - a Wireless Time Domain Distributed Induced Polarization system with the simultaneous deployment of up to 18 receiver dipoles (9 Alphi) along the 2300m profile in single deployment. A schematic field setup with Alpha IP is described in Figure 2-2.

The Alpha IP system provides precise full waveform time series data including Induced Polarization, Resistivity and SP (self potential) measurements. Each receiver unit (Alphi) is a dual channel system and continuously record at a 10 millisecond (ms) sample rate. The Alphi's synchronizes the GPS PPS signal with transmitter and current recording unit, allowing for smooth processing of the signal.

Each Alphi is fully independent, incorporating its own power source, GPS module and digital memory for up to 3 months continuous recording. Data on the memory can be downloaded directly on a simple USB stick for post processing.

Figure 2-2: Alpha IP Schematic Spread Setup with Current Injection Offset.

In its standard configuration (a = 100m / n = 1-40) Alpha IP surveys typically image DC resistivity to depths of 800-1000m, and the IP typically images to 700-1000m in sub-vertical tabular geologic settings and up to 50% more for sub-horizontal.

The differences in penetration are a function of the relative property contrasts and relative signal-to-noise levels between the two measurements. Penetration also decreases or increases proportionally to the dipole-size (i.e., 400-600m for 50m dipoles, and 900-1200m for 100m dipoles) with good signal. A detailed introduction to Time Domain IP surveys is given in Telford, et al. (1976).

In its standard setup, each Alphi has a common electrode (P2) at the receiver. P1 and P2 are setup in opposite directions. The current recording unit, which sits in series between the injection electrode and transmitter records the injected current. GPS is used to synchronize an internal clock in order to accurately time stamp each record within an absolute accuracy of 250 microseconds (µs). Detailed technical specifications are Alpha IP™ system is provided in Appendix B.

2.3 Alpha IP Data Acquisition

Simcoe was responsible for staking and positioning the survey lines for this project. One of the crew members flagged the lines at every 50m intervals with two color flags in order to differentiate receiver and injection dipoles. Stainless steel non-polarized electrodes were used for both receiver and injection electrodes at 50m intervals up to n = 18 along the profile orientation (Figure 2-3 and Figure 2-4).

The infinite pole was setup in a pit with conductive ground before data acquisition. The pole location was setup 6-8 km away from the survey area (Figure 2-5). A “10kw” power transmitter (Walcer TX KW10) was used and powered by a Honda Motor Generator MG12A. The generator can output regulated 125V/220V AC, 20KVA maximum at 400 Hz/ 3 phase to the transmitter which has an output of 100-3200V in 10 steps with regulated current ranges from 0.05 – 20 Amps. The switching can be set to 1sec, 2sec, 4sec, 8sec. For this project 2sec ON+ OFF- were used.

The current injection points were located at every 100m between the potential dipoles. Data were acquired with dipole-pole-dipole (Reverse & Forward) current injections configuration. Extra current injections were also made at the end of the lines for additional depth coverage.

At the end of each day data is retrieved from both current recorder and receiver units (Alphi) on USB sticks, which are binary format files contains UTM positions of each receiver and injection electrodes, input and output voltages and input currents for every injection. Data is dumped to a field computer and field QA/QC is performed at the end of the survey day. If the data quality is acceptable the crew will be notified, and the line will be picked up and moved to next position if re-acquisition is not required.

The Induced Polarization and Resistivity field data was acquired with the following parameters:

Table 2: Field Survey Specifications and Parameters

Trek South Project, British Columbia, Canada	
Survey Array	Dipole-Pole-Dipole Array
Receiver Configuration	100 Rx = Continuous In-line voltages
Array Length	2300m
Dipole length	Rx = 100 meter
Sampling Interval	Ex = 100 meter
Rx-Tx Separation	N-spacing = 1 – up to 18 (max)
Tx Current	+/- 1 - 20 Amps
Input Impedance	100 MOhms
Input Voltage	15V, automatic gain, input protection 1000V
Readings	Full waveform 10ms (100Hz) sampling rate
Noise Rejection	Power line rejection, SP linear drift correction
Transmitter Square wave Switching	2 sec., (2 sec. ON+, 2sec. OFF, 2 sec. ON-, 2sec. OFF)
Chargeability Windows	20 Programmable
Time-Series Stacking	up to 100 cycles (full waveform)
Read Time	approx. 5.0 minutes per station
Time-Domain Decay Window	1600 ms
Integration Start Time	220 ms
Integration End Time	1820 ms

Figure 2-3: Example of Line Staking with Wireless IP Receiver (Alphi) Setup

Figure 2-4: Example of Injection Dipole with Honda Motor Generator and Transmitter Setup.

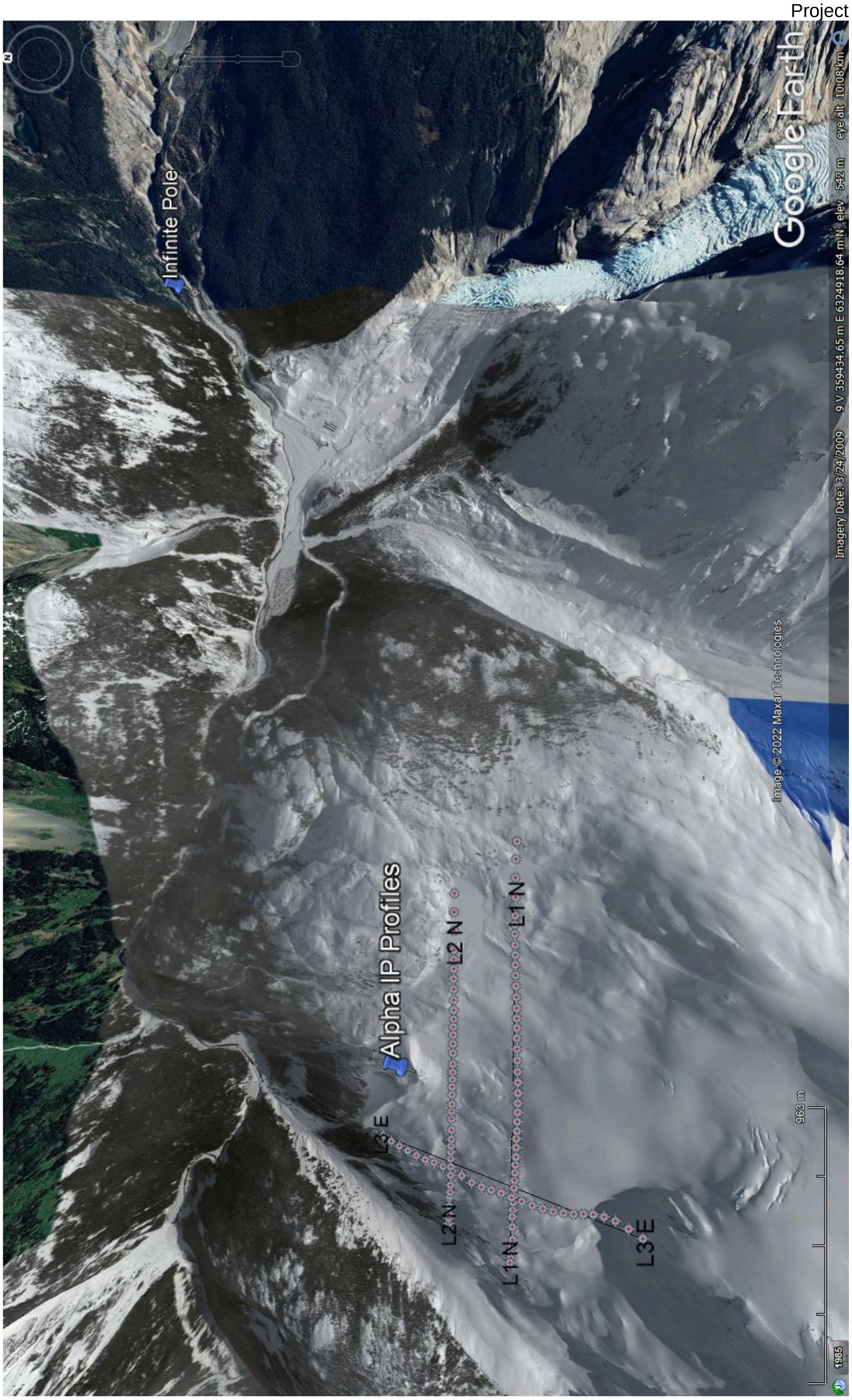


Figure 2-5: Alpha IP Infinite Pole Location.

3 Processing and Modeling

3.1 Data QA/QC and Post-Processing

The final processing of Time Domain IP is complicated and performed in several steps using different processing platforms. Infield QA/QC and post processing is completed with proprietary timeseries processing software. The software allows review of the full waveform raw data, the stacked readings and the chargeability decay (M) for each acquisition channel.

The data is viewed, current and voltage records are synchronized, edited if necessary and processed. "Noisy" data is rejected using an arithmetic algorithm to identify noisy half-cycles and to enhance Rx – Tx synchronization (Figure 3-1).

Once the data is synchronized and UTM coordinates of both current injections and receiver dipoles are verified, data is exported to view in Post Processing software, where data can be displayed both numerically and graphically. Conditioning of both resistivity and IP data involves adjustment of data errors and removal of poor-quality data for inversions.

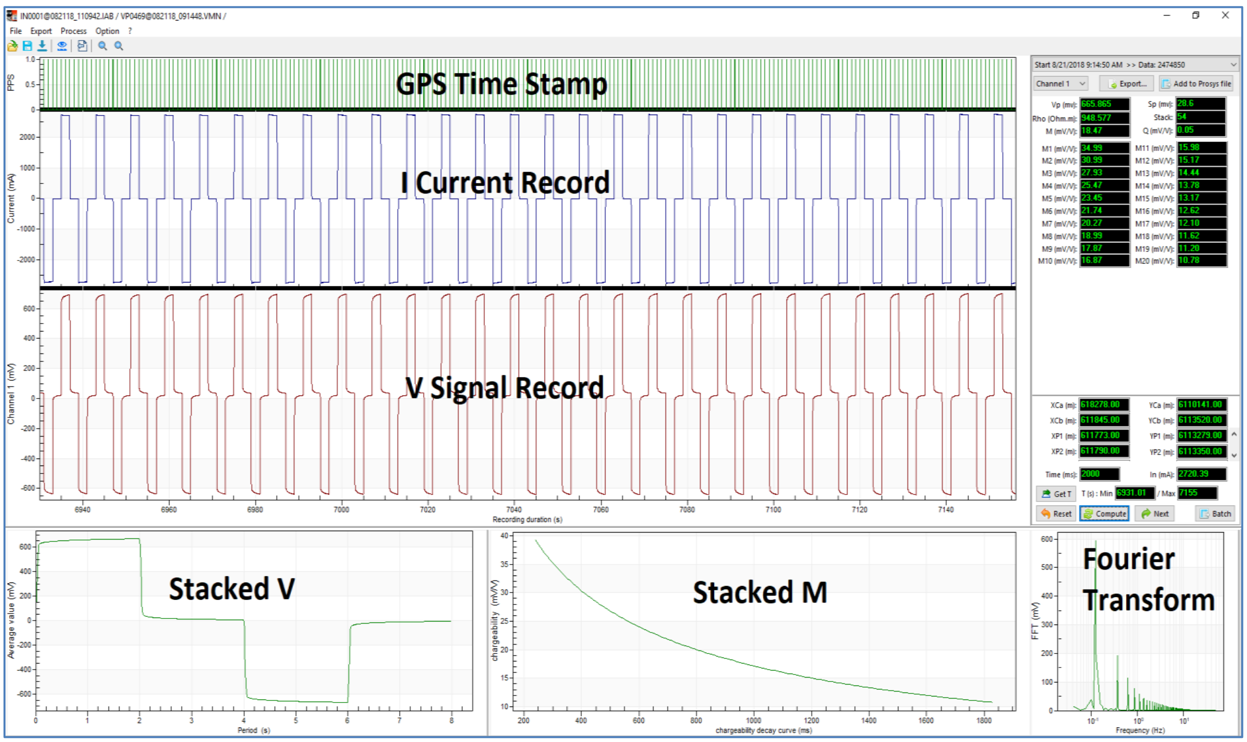
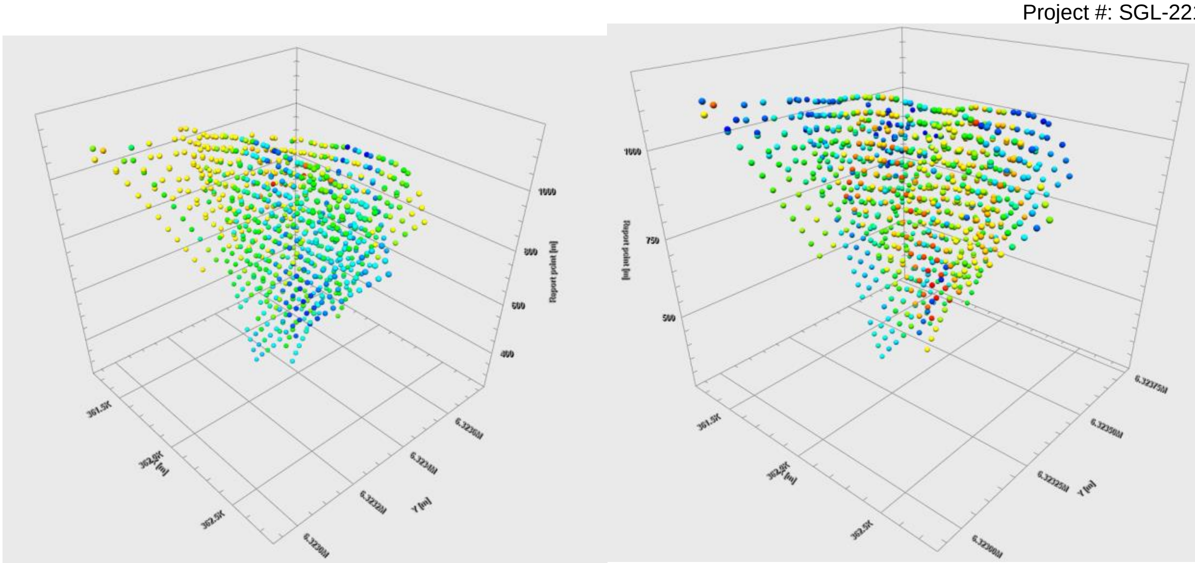


Figure 3-1: Example of Time-Series Data Viewer with Rx, Tx and GPS Time Synchronization

Individual transmission events are viewed and analysed before the stacking process. Pseudo-section plots along with individual stacked curves, current values, resistivity and decay curves are reviewed. Data density of individual profiles as well as combines is shown in Figure 3-2.

Once the data satisfy the QA/QC process, the entire line file is exported onto UBC format to run the model inversions. In general, for the Trek South Project, British Columbia, Canada, the quality of the raw data is good, and the repeatability is excellent.



Resistivity *Chargeability*

Figure 3-2: Data QA/QC and Post-Processing Results and Data Density.

3.2 2D Inversions of Induced Polarization and Resistivity Data

The primary tool for evaluating the resistivity and induced polarization data is through the model inversion in two-dimensions (2D). The goal of the inversion is to generate an earth model which acceptably reproduces the observed field data. However, two inverse problems must be resolved. Firstly, the DC potentials are used to recover the electrical conductivity, and secondly, the IP data are used to recover the chargeability.

An inversion model depends not only on the data collected but also on the associated data errors in the reading and the "model norm". It is also a good practice that inversion models be reviewed in context with the observed data (raw pseudo-sections), model fit, and with an understanding of the model norm used.

In general, the data are noise contaminated; therefore, to fit them precisely the process could lead to the introduction of inversion 'artifacts'. An inversion 'artifact' translates into a step up or down in resistivity or chargeability model values, usually around the periphery of the model to a level that is not logically reasonable.

A perfect fitting of the calculated data set with the measured data set is generally not practical because it creates a 'forced' earth model and some features observed in the constructed model would assuredly be artifacts of the noise. The error of each data point is adjusted for the inversion process using a general error equation:

$$errors\begin{pmatrix} Vp \\ IP \end{pmatrix} = \mathrm{A}\% \begin{vmatrix} Vp \\ IP \end{vmatrix} + B \times \mathrm{Acq\_Error}\begin{pmatrix} Vp \\ IP \end{pmatrix} + C\ (\mathrm{floor})$$

with the set of parameters $\{A, B, C\}$ adjusted (and large errors data points removed) for each dataset until we achieve convergence with relaxation of the resistivity or chargeability models.

The 2D inversions are carried out along each line to produce cross-sections of the resistivity and chargeability variations along the survey lines. The UBC DCIP2D (UBC-GIF) inversion suite1 (Oldenburg & Li, 1994) is used for the 2D inversion of the DC and IP data:

- DCINV2D: program to invert DC potentials to recover a 2D conductivity model.
- IPINV2D: program to invert IP data to recover a 2D chargeability model.

The programs use the potential difference (voltage) and apparent chargeability values as input data. Estimated errors on the resistivity and IP data are included in the inversion. The resistivity data is inverted using an unconstrained 2D inversion with a homogenous half-space of average input data as starting model. The resistivity models are labeled as *2D Resistivity*. The IP inversions are calculated from the same data set and parameters. The models[2] use a previously calculated *2D Resistivity* model as the reference model. They are labeled the *IP Chargeability* model.

In general, the use of the previously calculated *Resistivity* model as a starting model is theoretically better, but some features on the *Resistivity* model might introduce 'artifacts' or 'false anomalies' on the *IP Chargeability* models. For example, it can be shown that the UBC code tends to add a very strong IP anomalous response below a very conductive overburden where this is not supported by the data. This appears due to the strong resistivity contrast on the *Resistivity* model. In this situation it is also a good practice to consider the half space reference *IP Chargeability (HS)* model which uses a constant resistivity value close to the area average as this will be not 'constrain' the IP by any pre-defined (resistivity) structure. This allows comparison of models and this can be used to validate chargeability anomalies.

The inversions are generally run for a maximum of 100 iterations with topography incorporated into the final inversion models. Before exporting the models for section plotting, each inversion model is examined with observed apparent data and predicted results.

For this study there were few models generated with a constant resistivity reference models as optional geological constrain as we observed significant effect on the chargeability responses due to the thickness of the conductive overburden, which varies from 20 to ~70m in some areas along profiles. The *Resistivity* and *Chargeability* inversions use the same mesh. The horizontal mesh is commonly set to 4 cells between electrodes.

The vertical mesh is designed with a cell thickness from 10m for the first few hundred's meters to accommodate the topographic variation along the profile, and then it increases from 20 to 100m with depth.

[1] A comprehensive theory and methodology for 2D inversions for those programs is also available at www.eos.ubc.ca/ubcgif.
[2] The reference model is used to calculate the sensitivity matrix used at each iteration for the IP inversion.

4 RESULTS

This section presents the resistivity and chargeability 2D inversion results in cross-sections, providing detailed descriptions of the interpreted geological contacts or faults, chargeability zones, conductive trends, and selected anomalies (if any), on a line-by-line basis. The structure and lithology are interpreted mainly from the resistivity sections. IP chargeability can be an indicator of presence of disseminated sulfides that are associated with gold and copper mineralization at Trek South project. Anomalous chargeability data are used to help target areas for further exploration work including detailed geological mapping and drilling.

The quality of the raw resistivity and IP data is good for the surveyed lines. Overall ground contacts were good and contact resistance at transmit and receiving dipoles were low. The range of current injected in the ground was between 1 amp to 5.5 amps except for few locations where currents were as low as 1 amp. Generally, the IP decay curves are clean, however some noisy decay curves were also noticed at larger n vales, which were removed from the final inversions. The current was injected for 5-7 minutes and up to 100 stacks were recorded for cleaner data and better signal to noise ratio.

A total of six (6) inversion models along three (3) lines were generated to present resistivity and IP survey results. Sections were gridded using the minimum curvature gridding algorithm, resistivity sections are plotted on log-linear scale while chargeability sections are on linear scale. The inversions were generally run with successive removal of poorly fitting data and error adjustment before arriving at the final 2D models. Some data acquired with large transmit-receiver separations (deeper data) were not of high quality and were removed prior to inversion. The 2D models along each profile are presented to a maximum depth of 600m up to 650m. A complete set of sections are included in Appendix A. Although all data are of good quality, Simcoe recommends caution in targeting deep anomalies based only on geophysics.

The smooth resistivity and chargeability models were used for the interpretation and targeting. The DC resistivity method is used to resolve the structure and lithology of the subsurface by measuring the electric potential (DC). Resistivity can be an indicator of metallic mineralization but is often controlled by rock porosity and is therefore an indirect indicator of alteration and mineral grain fabric.

In the induced polarization method, electrical capacitance, or chargeability of the subsurface is measured. Chargeability is a near-direct indicator of the presence of sulphide mineralization, in both massive and disseminated forms. The gold mineralization in the area is associated with sulphide mineralization; hence the IP is a good tool. Chargeable mineralization is most commonly various sulphides and graphite, but also includes clay-type minerals potentially making it a useful tool for base-metals exploration.

The interpreted results do not necessarily represent mineralization, mineral grade, and/or the full extent of the sources of the anomaly; furthermore, they are not intended for metal differentiation. Different geological, structural, and mineral assemblages may produce anomalies with similar response amplitude, shape, orientation, and size. All the above factors can be combined to yield alternative interpretations of the same geophysical response.

The consistent and constant colour bar ranges for both chargeability and the resistivity are used, where chargeability ranges from 1.0 mV/v – 40+ mV/v and resistivity ranges from 200 Ωm – 10000+ Ωm. The cool colors (blue) for resistivity represent high resistivity and hot colors (red) represent high conductivity, while in chargeability color bar, hot (red) represent high chargeability and cool (blue) low chargeability responses. The dynamic color ranges used in this report are all relative and specific to this survey area.

The interpretation legend and color bars used in this interpretation are illustrated in Figure 4-1.

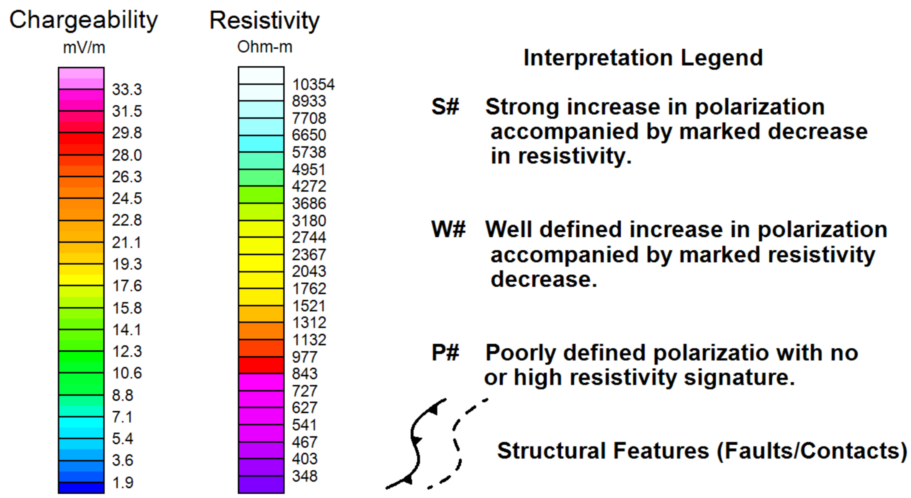


Figure 4-1: Interpretation legend with symbols and color bars.

The interpretation presented in this report is oriented to target resistivity and chargeability anomalous zones that might indicate the presence of gold mineralization, alteration zones and geological structures (faults, contacts, etc.) which may be potentially related to economic mineralization in the Trek South property. The structural interpretation of the 2D sections explains the potential dip and extension of the faults and contacts at greater depth. No geological information available for Trek South property at the time or this report. The characteristics and locations of the targets, along with the structural interpretation of the 2D sections are described in the following sections of the report. The interpreted resistivity and chargeability anomalous zones were classified according to the anomaly amplitude, size and multi-parameter (resistivity & chargeability) association as follows:

- *First priority targets (S#):*
  - Small area (<150m x 150m) anomalies exhibiting a **Strong** increase in IP response (>30 mV/v), accompanied by a marked decrease in resistivity (<1500 Ωm); interpreted to be consistent with semi-massive sulphide with potential for copper and gold mineralization and these zones are at moderate depth.
- *Second priority targets (W#):*
  - Moderate to small area (200m x 200m) anomalies exhibiting a **Well-defined** increase in IP response (>15 mV/v to 20 mV/v), by a marked resistivity decrease (<3000 Ωm); interpreted to be consistent with disseminated to semi-massive sulphide with potential for gold mineralization.
- *Third priority targets (P#):*
  - Large area anomalies (>200x200m) exhibiting a **Poorly defined** IP response (>35 mV/v), with no resistivity signature (>3000 Ωm); interpreted to be consistent with unaltered zones with weak to no mineralization, more likely contact or formational response. However, there is a potential for extension of shallower anomalies.

4.1 GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALOUS ZONES

Two profiles (Line 1N & Line 2N) are acquired in east-west orientation. They are 2300m and 2000m long, respectively and covering the known geological trends in the Trek South Project area. The third profile (Line 3E) is acquired in a S-N orientation which is 1300 m long. The elevation ranges from 900m to approx. 1500m above sea level. The profiles were surveyed by setting up to 18 receiver dipoles with a 100m dipole length. The results of the 2D inversions of the Chargeability and Resistivity are displayed in Figure 4-2 to Figure ***4-4***. Both resistivity and chargeability sections mapped subsurface electrical responses to a depth of 650m.

The IP models display chargeability responses in the range of 1.0 mV/v to 40 mV/v. The strongest chargeability is mapped in the central part of the sections. The moderate to strong chargeability responses are also mapped in the sections where distinct zones of elevated chargeability are resolved. The first and second priority zones are relatively shallow compared to third priority zone, which extends to a depth more than 400m. Aside from anomalous zones, overall chargeability is in the high range, which reflects major amounts of pyrite and high sulphide percentage in the survey area. The chargeability zones are generally controlled by the sub-vertical faults. The strong chargeability is observed at the central parts of the two parallel profiles (L1N and L2N) and at the southern part of Line 3E.

The resistivity models display a subsurface resistivity variation range from 200Ωm to 10000Ωm. In general, the survey area has low to moderate resistivity, and the range of resistivity shows the sedimentary and volcanics rock units in the area. The resistivity sections resolved the distinct changes in resistivity from west to east along the two parallel lines and from south to north along line 3E. Sub-horizontal contacts are mapped in this region and several sub-vertical faults are resolved, which extends from surface to a depth of more than 500m.

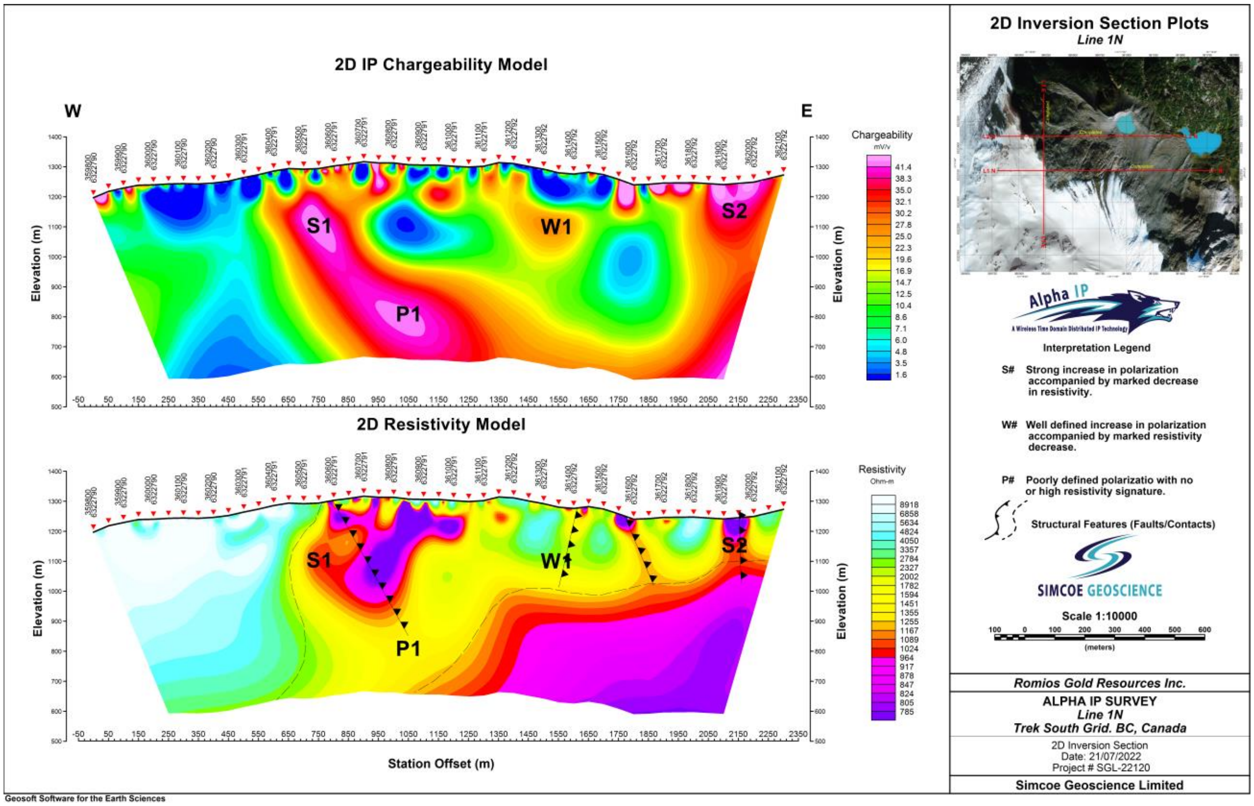


Figure 4-2: Line 1N interpreted chargeability and resistivity sections.

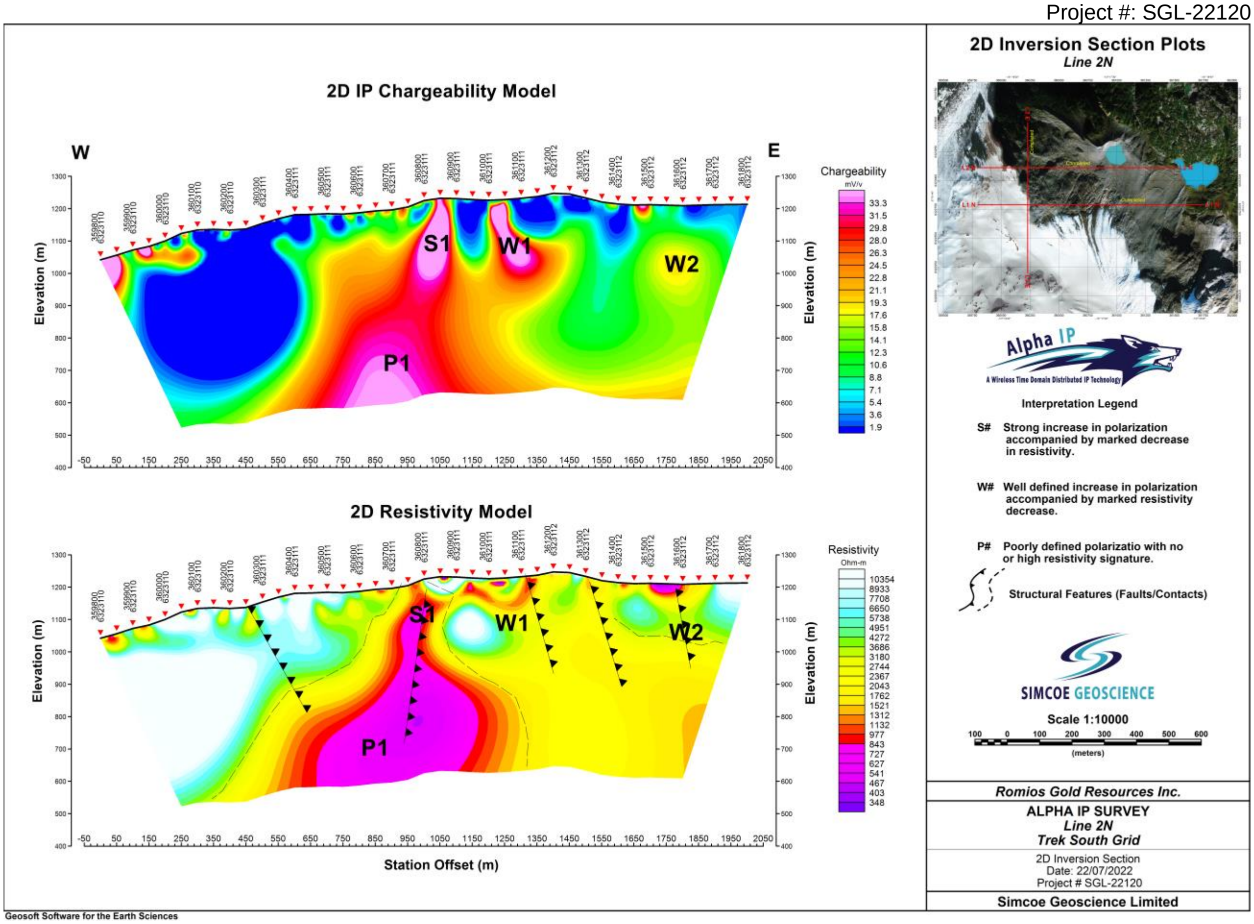


Figure 4-3: Line 2N interpreted chargeability and resistivity sections.

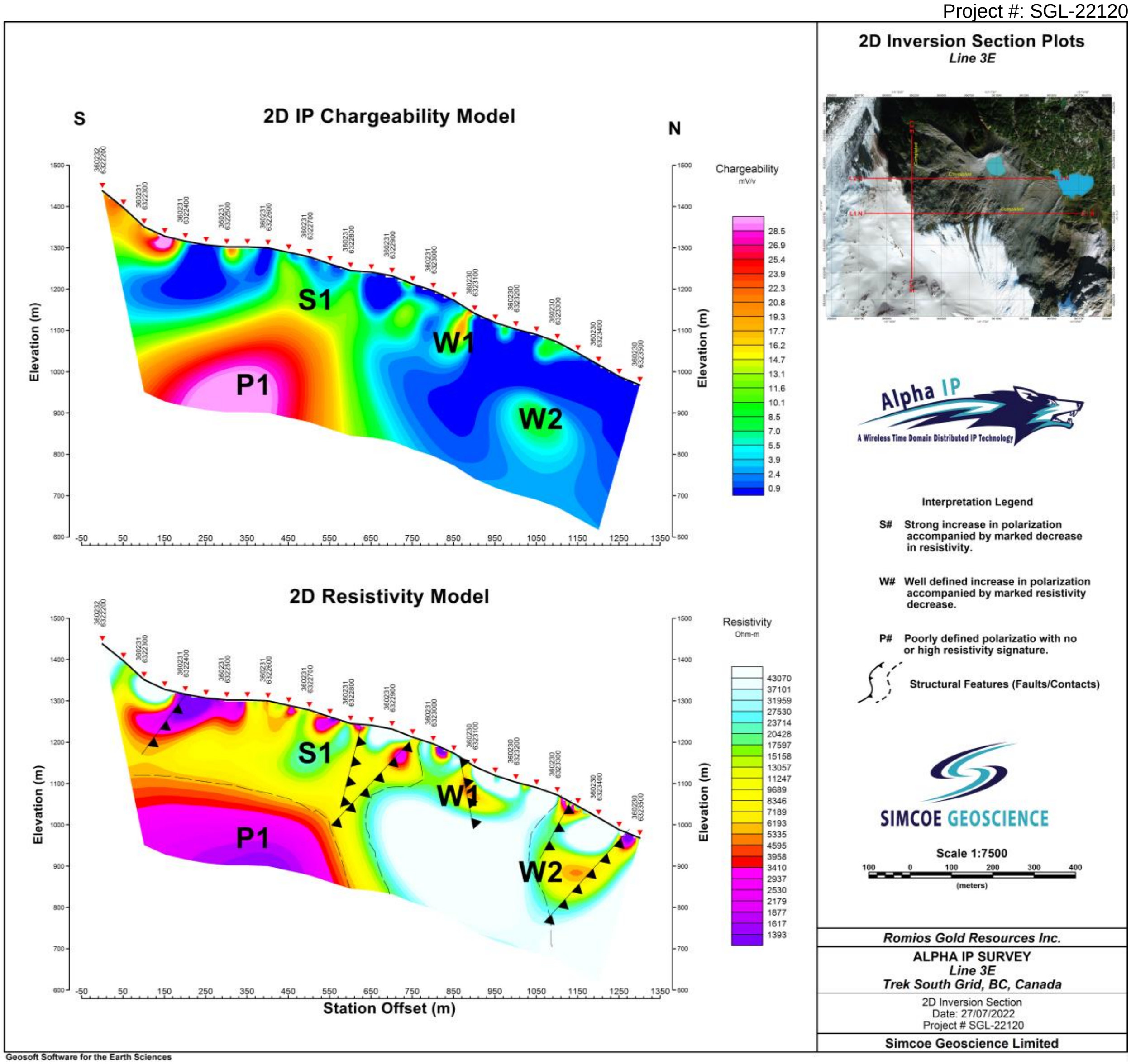


Figure 4-4: Line 3E interpreted chargeability and resistivity sections.

For the 2D Alpha IP survey, at least twelve (12) chargeability anomalies have been identified which are interpreted and presented in the cross-sections as relevant exploration targets for this project. From which, three (3) chargeability anomalies considered as first priority, six (6) as second priority and three (3) as third priority targets. Four (4) anomaly zones (AZ1 to AZ4) have been indicated and presented in the corresponding maps as well (Figure 4-5).

The drill targets can be selected from the first priority targets on the 2D sections for targeting and future exploration follow-up. High priority should be assigned for drill targeting the anomalous zones that indicate extension of known mineral zones or favorable structural zones. Other locations are also recommended as second priority exploratory drilling for targeting near surface and small size moderate and low amplitude chargeability responses with lower potential, and deep anomalous zones that may represent extension of shallower anomalies.

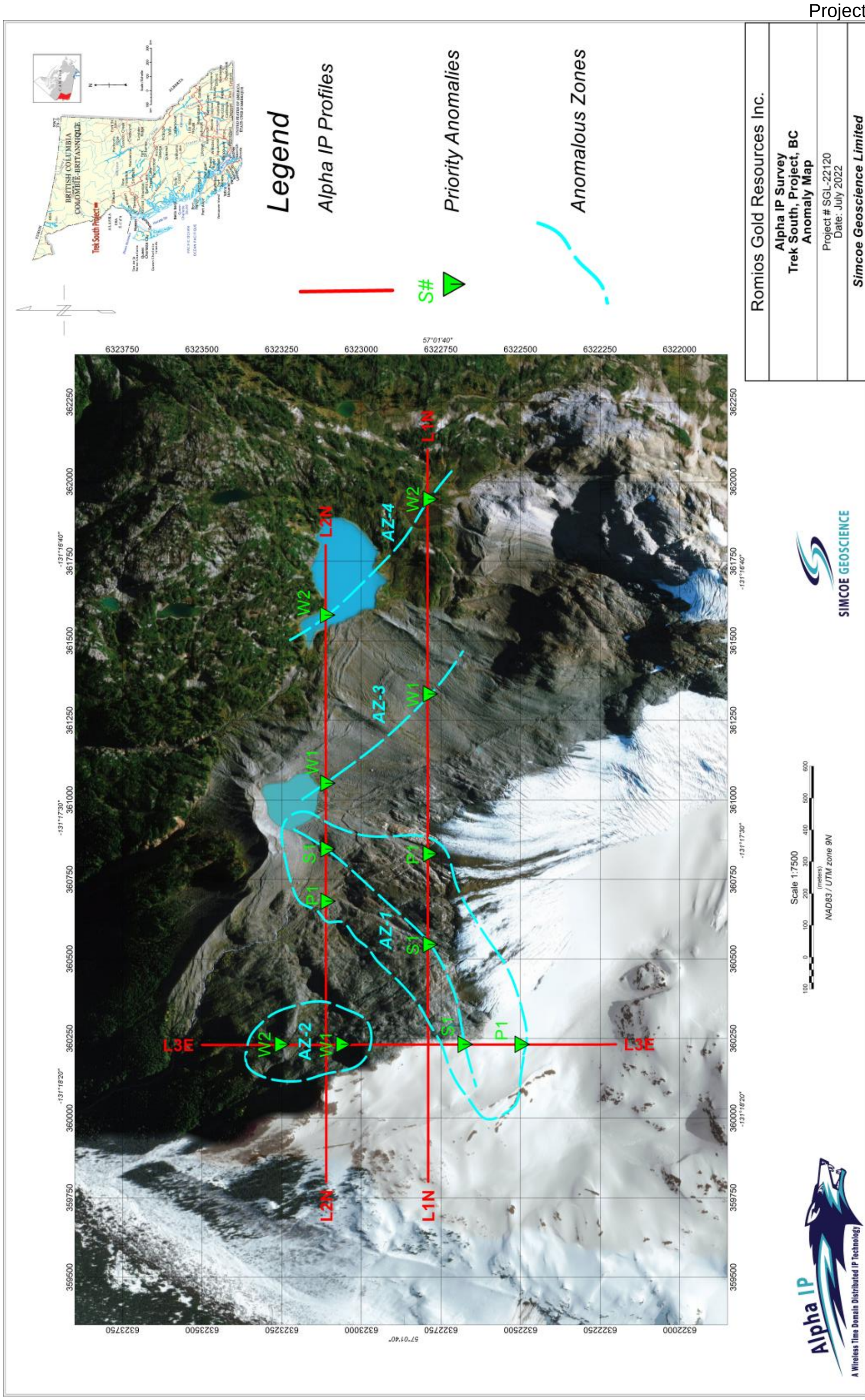


Figure 4-5: Interpretation Plan Map with Anomalous Zones and Priority Targets Overlay.

4.2 STACKED SECTIONS

Chargeability and Resistivity stacked sections are presented in Figure 4-6 and Figure 4-7. The chargeability and resistivity models presented in stacked sections will efficiently show the correlation and continuation of chargeable, conductive and susceptibility responses in line to line lateral and vertical (depth) extent. It is recommended that drill plans should always be plotted in 3D space to minimize the possibility of missing un-tested targets.

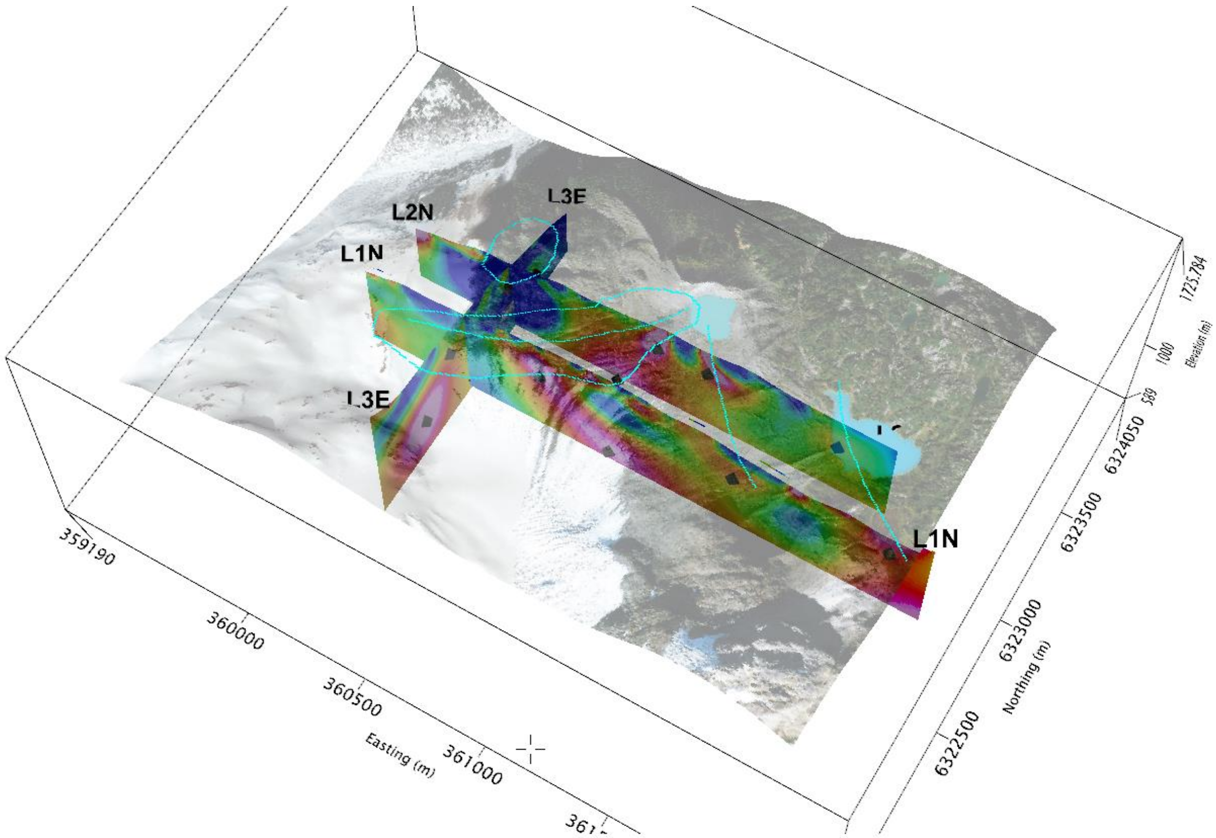


Figure 4-6: Stacked Chargeability Sections with Interpreted Anomalies.

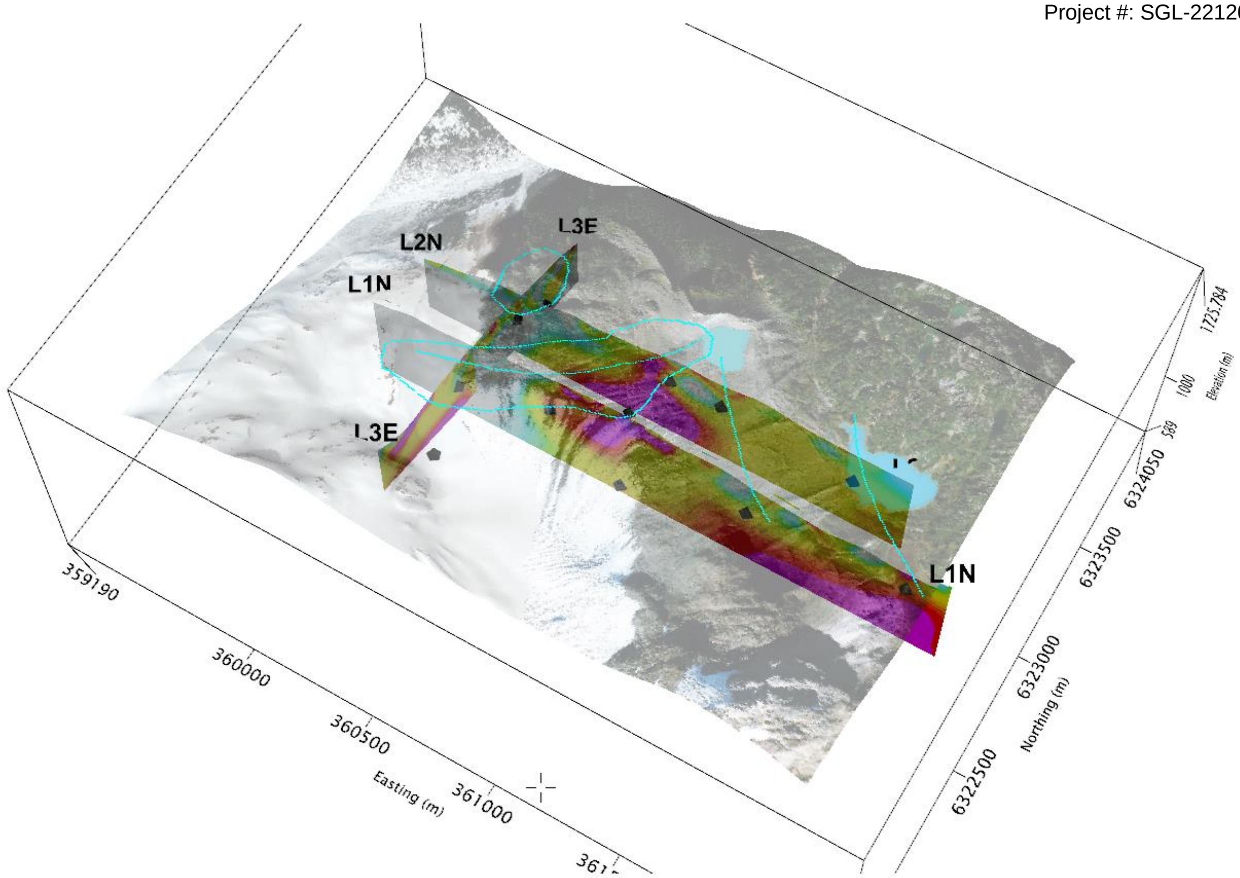


Figure 4-7: Stacked Resistivity Sections with Interpreted Anomalies.

5 CONCLUSION

The exploration objectives are to image both the pyrite cap and below to the porphyry to depth of 650+ m. The Alpha IP profiles were setup to cover and evaluate an approximately 1 km wide zone of strong epidote alteration with an overlapping 800 m wide zone of scattered quartz-pyrite veinlets, believed to be the peripheral part of a buried porphyry copper system Additional information shows that the Qtz-Py veinlets are typically a few cm wide and spaced perhaps every 1 m with locally denser clusters.

Good resolution of sub-vertical to vertical structures (faults and contacts) was achieved along each profile and are explained by the sub-vertical features and gradient zones interpreted from the 2D sections. The faults and geological contacts are potentially associated with remarkable resistivity gradient and moderate to strong chargeability zones with responses.

The interpreted chargeability anomalous zones were prioritized according to the anomaly amplitude, size, possible profile to profile continuation and multi-parameter association (Resistivity and Chargeability). The survey has successfully detected and characterized geophysical signatures possibly related to copper and gold mineralization.

Twelve (12) chargeability anomalies have been identified which are interpreted and presented in the cross-sections as relevant exploration targets for this project. Four (4) anomaly zones (AZ1 to AZ4) have been indicated and presented in the corresponding maps as well. The drill targets can be selected from the first priority targets on the 2D sections for targeting and future exploration follow-up.

5.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are recommendations derived from the interpretation of the 2D IP survey at Trek South Project, British Columbia, Canada:

- Review the available geological, geophysical and geochemical data (if available) in the vicinity of the priority target areas prior to drilling and commencing further exploration of these zones.
- In cases where the deep IP chargeability responses are an extension of the shallower IP chargeability anomalies related to known mineralization, a higher priority may be assigned to these responses.
- Similarly, if mineralization and/or alteration are encountered when drilling the first priority targets, a step-back drilling should be considered for deeper anomalies.
- To drill-test the top and center parts of the interpreted high priority anomalies utilizing vertical and angled drilling. If favourable results are obtained, then test the deep portion and unexplored areas of the interpreted anomalies where significant chargeability, and resistivity responses are observed.

A summary of the interpreted geophysical anomalies and the proposed drillhole targets are presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Trek South Project, British Columbia, Canada Geophysical Anomaly Interpretation Summary Table

Line	Easting	Northing	Surface Elevation	ID	Priority	Target Depth	Target Elevation	Chargeability	Resistivity	Structure
L1N	360546	6322790	1297	S1	First	200	1097	Strong	Low	Fault
L1N	360831	6322790	1320	P1	Third	520	800	Strong	Moderate	
L1N	361333	6322790	1274	W1	Second	190	1084	Moderate	Moderate	Fault
L1N	361945	6322790	1242	W2	Second	110	1132	Strong	Low	Fault
L2N	360682	6323112	1198	P1	Third	500	698	Strong	Low	Fault
L2N	360846	6323112	1228	S1	First	150	1078	Strong	Low	Fault
L2N	361053	6323112	1230	W1	Second	150	1080	Strong	Moderate/ High	Fault
L2N	361581	6323113	1219	W2	Second	190	1029	Moderate	Moderate/ High	Fault
L3E	360232	6322681	1283	S1	First	140	1143	Moderate	High	
L3E	360232	6322502	1314	P1	Third	390	924	Strong	Low	
L3E	360232	6323063	1160	W1	Second	110	1050	Moderate	Low	Fault
L3E	360232	6323256	1085	W2	Second	210	875	Moderate	Moderate/ High	Bounded by Faults

Respectfully submitted by;

Riaz Mirza

Director & Geoscientist, M.Sc., P.Geo.
Simcoe Geoscience Limited

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7 Statement of Qualifications

I, Taher Ameen, Geophysicist, declare that

I am a Geophysicist with residence in Kitchener, Ontario and presently employed in this capacity with Simcoe Geoscience Limited, Stouffville, Ontario, Canada.

I hold the following academic qualifications: Bachelor of Science Degree (B.Sc.) in Geology from Salahaddin University-Erbil (SUE), Iraq in 1993, a Master of Science Degree (M.Sc.), Geophysics, from University of Sulaimani, Iraq in 2007 and a Partially finished PhD in Applied Geophysics from University of Arkansas at Little Rock, USA (2014 to 2017) with one year at University of Waterloo, Canada (2018) as a visiting graduate student.

I am a in the process to obtain designation as a professional geoscientist (P. Geo) with license to practice in the Province of Ontario, (APGO).

I am a member of the American Geophysical Union (AGU), Seismological Society of America (SSA), Society of Exploration Geophysicists (SEG) and the Canadian Exploration Geophysics Society (KEGS).

I have practiced my profession in both industry and academic jobs continuously since 1994 in Middle East, USA, and Canada.

I have no interest, nor do I expect to receive any interest in the properties or securities of Romios Gold Resources, its clients, its subsidiaries, or its joint-venture partners.

I have prepared this geophysical report including maps and figures contained in this report. I can attest that the information and interpretation accurately and faithfully reflect the data acquired on site.

The statements made in this report represent my professional opinion in consideration of the information available at the time of writing this report.

Stouffville, Ontario

August 12, 2022

Taher Ameen
Geophysicist, MSc.
Simcoe Geoscience Limited

Simcoe Geoscience Limited
13-11 Cardico Drive, Stouffville, ON, L4A 2G5
Phone: +1 (905) 235 7822 / Toll Free: +1 (844) 794 7822
Fax: +1 (905) 235 7821 / info@SimcoeGeoscience.com

I, Riaz Mirza, P.Geo., declare that

I am Director and Geoscientist with residence in Georgina, Ontario and I am presently employed in this capacity with Simcoe Geoscience Limited, Stouffville, Ontario, Canada.

I hold the following academic qualifications: Bachelor of Science Degree (B.Sc.), Applied Geology from University of the Punjab, Pakistan in 1997, a Master of Science Degree (M.Sc.), Geophysics, Seismic Methods, from Quaid-e-Azam University, Pakistan in 2000, and an Advanced Master of Science Degree (M.Sc.), Applied Environmental Geoscience from University of Tuebingen, Germany in 2003;

I am a registered geoscientist, since 2012, with license to practice in the Province of Ontario, (APGO License # 2154).

I am a member of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists (SEG) and the Canadian Exploration Geophysics Society (KEGS);

I have practiced my profession continuously since 1997 in Southeast Asia, Europe, and North America, South America, Middle East, Africa;

I have no interest, nor do I expect to receive any interest in the properties or securities of Romios Gold Resources, its clients, its subsidiaries or its joint-venture partners;

I am the Professional Geophysicist responsible for this project.

I was in charge of the data acquisition, Quality Control and Assurance of the acquired data; I have analyzed the data and reviewed the survey the report, and can attest that these accurately and faithfully reflect the data acquired on site;

The statements made in this report represent my professional opinion in consideration of the information available to me at the time of writing this report.

Stouffville, Ontario

August 12, 2022

PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST
RIAZ M. MIRZA
PRACTISING MEMBER
2154
ONTARIO

[signed and sealed]

Riaz Mirza, M.Sc., P.Geo.
Director & Geoscientist
Simcoe Geoscience Limited

Simcoe Geoscience Limited
13-11 Cardico Drive, Stouffville, ON, L4A 2G5
Phone: +1 (905) 235 7822 / Toll Free: +1 (844) 794 7822
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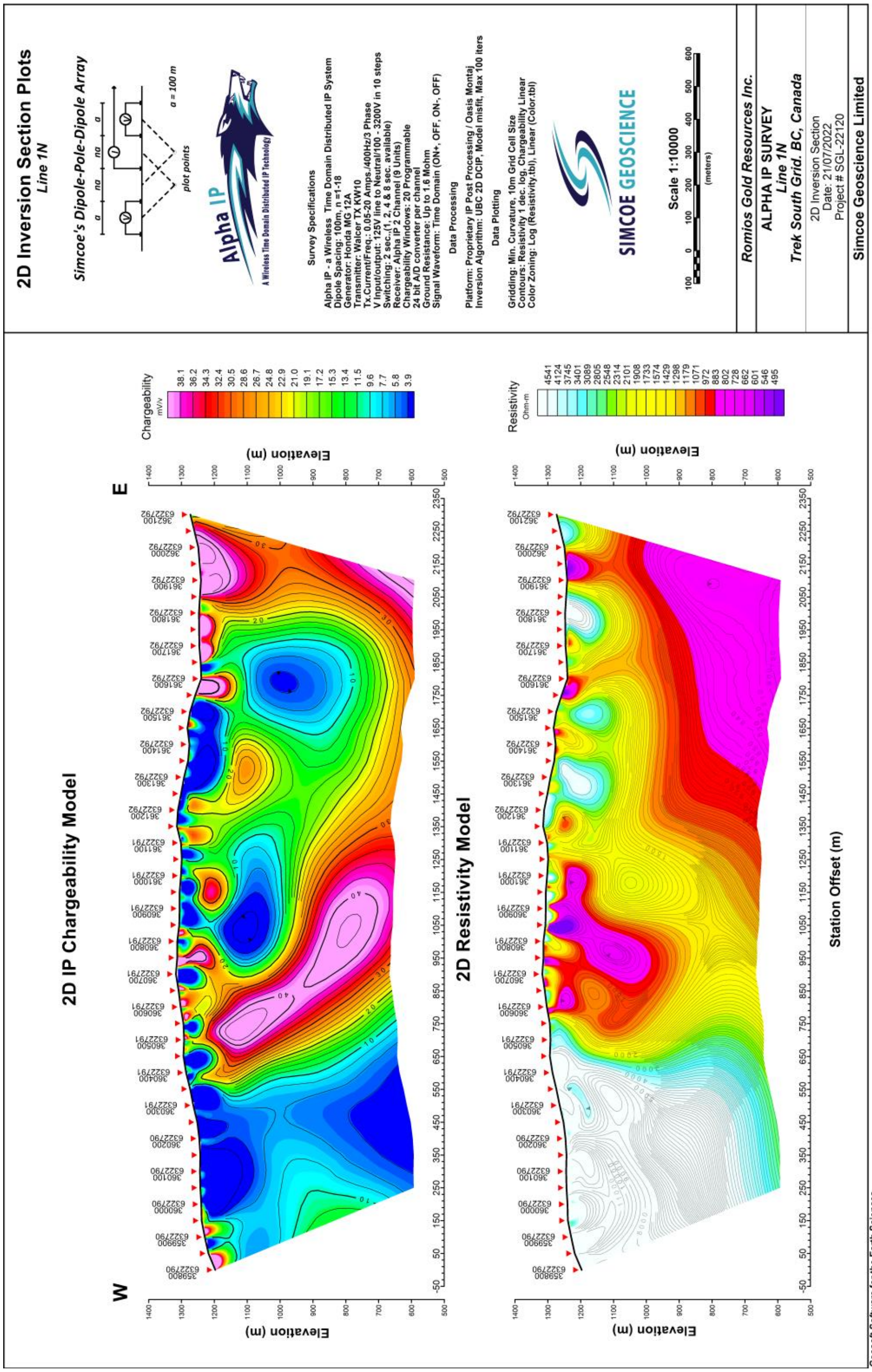
APPENDIX A: 2D INVERSION SECTIONS



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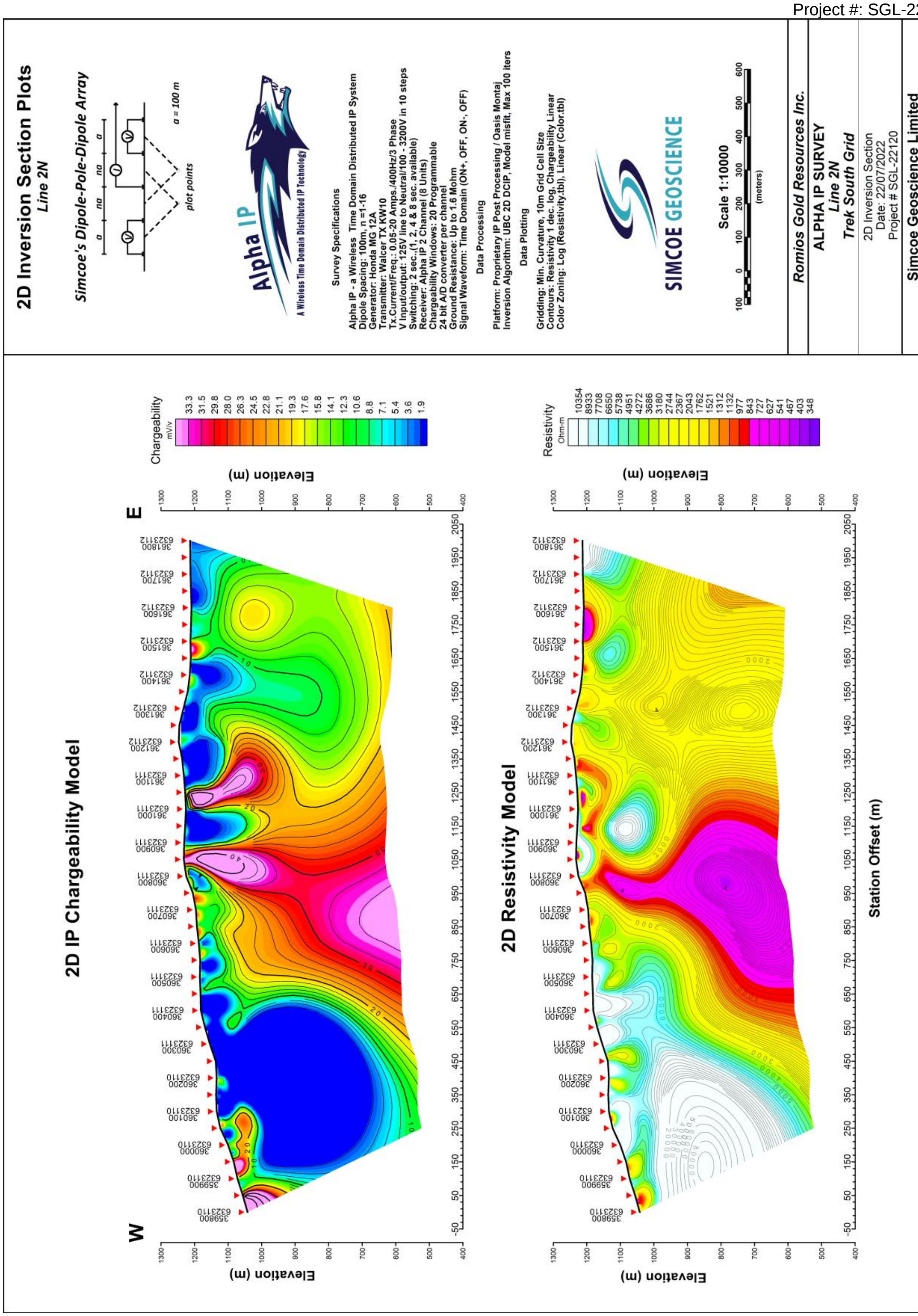

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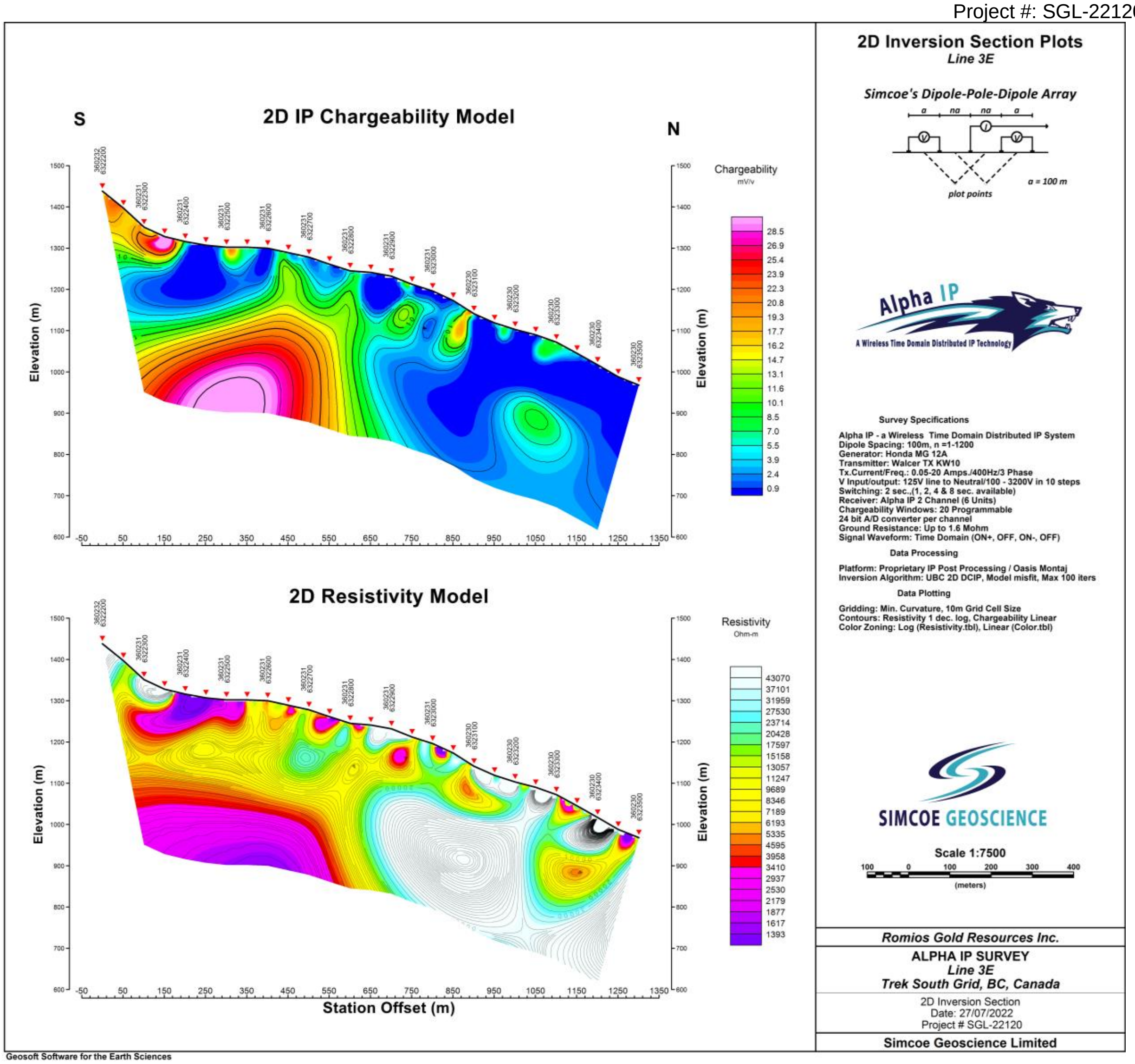

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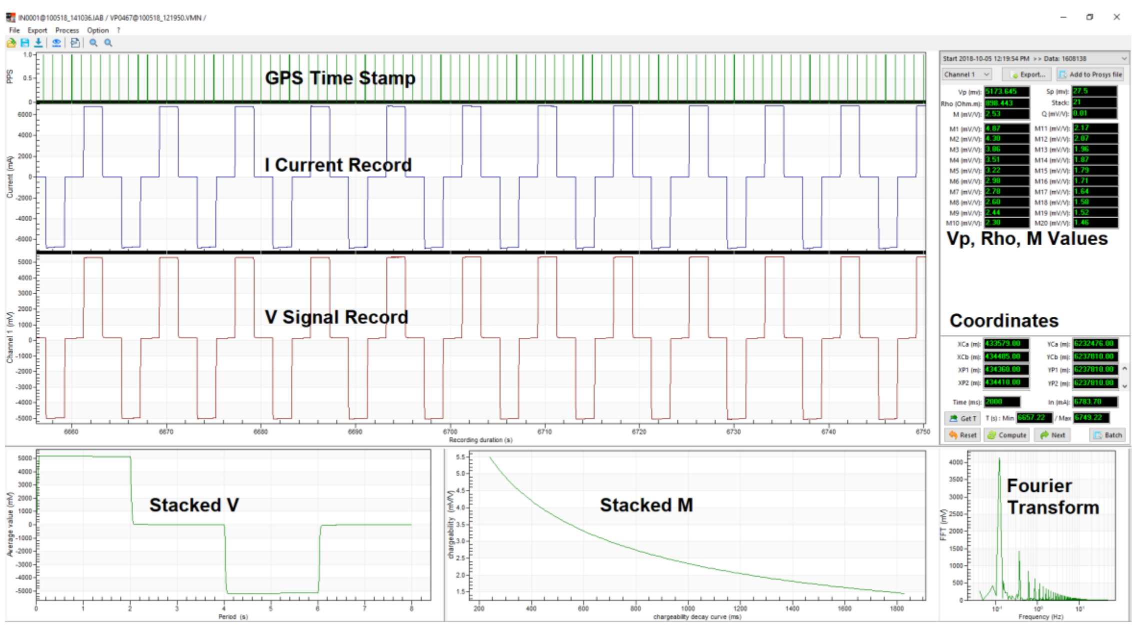
APPENDIX B: INSTRUMENT SPECIFICATIONS

Typical Alpha IP Current Recorder and Voltage Receiver (Alphi)



IP Receiver (V-Alpha) Characteristics	
Pulse duration	1s, 2s, 4s, or 8s
Channels	2 Channels
Input Impedance	100 MOhms
Induced Polarization	(Chargeability) measured every 10 milliseconds (200 IP windows for a 2 sec pulse)
Input Voltage	15V, Automatic Gain, Input Protection 1000V
Resolution / Accuracy	1 µV / 0.2%
Readings	Full Waveform 10ms (100Hz) Sampling Rate, Resistivity, Self-Potential
Noise Rejection	Power Line Rejection, SP Linear Drift Correction.
Storage	Up to 70 days, Stored on Solid State Memory
Low Pass Filter & Upper Cut Off Frequency	10 Hz – 50Hz
Frequency Resolution	Up to 34 micro Hz
Time Resolution	250 micro seconds (Time Stamped Samples)
Contact Resistance Check	Fast resistance check to improve the contacts
GPS	Internal GPS with PPS (one pulse per second), GPS Input for Coordinates and Synchronization
Display	LCD Display, Graphic and Alpha Numeric with 16 Lines of 40 Characters
Data Flash Memory	one month recording
After Acquisition	Data retrieval on a USB Key
Battery Test	In Field Test
Power supply	Internal Li-Ion Rechargeable Battery; Optional External 12V Standard Battery
Autonomy	80 Operating Hours with the Internal Li-Ion Battery
Operating Temperature	-20 °C to +70 °C, Weather proof IP 67
Dimensions	31 x 25 x 15 cm
Weight	2.8 kg
IP Current Recorder (I-Alphi) Characteristics	
Pulse duration	1s, 2s, 4s, or 8s
Channels	1 channel
Input current	+/- 25000mA (optional 50A)
Resolution / Accuracy	0.1mA / 0.1%
Protection	up to 50 A and 3 000 V
Sensor	Magnetic Sensor
Magnetization offset (offset memory)	up to 0.05%
Readings	full waveform 10ms (100Hz) sampling rate
Calibration	Offset Calibration
Storage	up to 70 days 2 channels full waveform, stored on solid state memory
Time Resolution	250 micro seconds (time stamped samples)
Battery Test	In field test
GPS	Internal GPS with PPS (one pulse per second), GPS input for coordinates and synchronization
Display	LCD display , graphic and alpha numeric with 4 lines of 20 characters
Data Flash Memory	one month recording
After Acquisition	Data retrieval on a USB key
Power supply	internal Li-Ion rechargeable battery; optional external 12V standard car battery can be also used
Autonomy	80 operating hours with the internal Li-Ion battery

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Operating Temperature	-20 °C to +70 °C, Weather proof IP 67
Dimensions	31 x 25 x 15 cm
Weight	3.0 kg
IP Transmitter Characteristics	
Voltage Input	125V line to neutral, 400 Hz / 3 phase
Output	100 - 3200V in 10 steps, 0.05 - 20 Amps, Tested to 10.5 kVA
Switching	1 sec., 2 sec., 4 sec., 8 sec.
Metering	LED for line voltage and output current
Size	63cm. x 54cm. x 25cm.
Weight	44 kg.
IP Generator Characteristics	
Output	Self Excite / Regulated, 120 / 220V AC, 20 KVA Max, 400 Hz / 3 phase
Generator	Bendix Aircraft Type, Very durable, Forced Air Cooled
Engine	24 HP Honda, Electric Start
Gasoline Tank	External - to minimize, shipping problems with airlines
Size	79cm. x 61cm. x 48cm
Weight	89 kg.

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APPENDIX C: SURVEY LOGISTICS

A.1 ACCESS

Base of Operation:	Quinn Bob Camp, BC
Mode of Access to Grid:	Helicopter
Mode of Access to Lines:	Foot

A.2 SURVEY GRID AREA

Established by:	Romios Gold Resources
Coordinate Reference System:	UTM Coordinates
Datum & Projection:	NAD83/Zone 9 N
Grid Azimuth:	E-W & S-N
Station Interval:	100m
Method of Chaining:	Metric, points GPS surveyed

A.3 PERSONNEL

Operations Manager:	Riaz Mirza
Responsible Geophysicist:	Taher Ameen
Data Processing (off site):	Mirza Shahbaz
Crew Chief:	Dustin Kirk
IP operator Transmitter:	Sai Wiswanathan
Field Technicians/Field Helpers:	Ahtsham Safdar, Emil Mathews (Geotech), Saad Asif (Geotech), Eldhose Baby (Geotech), Stebin Sunny (Geotech).

A.4 INSTRUMENTATION

Receiver System:	Alpha IP Wireless x20 receiver: 40 channels max.
Transmitter:	Walcer TX KW10
Current Recorder	Alpha IP Current Recorder x2
Power Supply:	MG12A, Input: 125V line to neutral 400 Hz / 3 phase Output: 100 - 3200V in 10 steps 0.05 - 20 Amps
Transmit Electrodes	6 x 0.75-inch diameter 4 feet long stainless-steel rods
Receiver Electrodes:	Ground contacts using stainless steel rods

A.5 COVERAGE AND PRODUCTION

Total Survey Period:	15 days from July 14th to July 28th, 2022.
Survey Days (read time):	9 days
Mob/Demob/Break:	3 days
Safety Inductions / Site visit:	0 day
Standby Days/ weather day	3
Number of Lines surveyed:	3
IP Survey Coverage:	5.6 km

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Fax: +1 (905) 235 7821 / info@SimcoeGeoscience.com

A.6 PRODUCTION LOG

SIMCOE GEOSCIENCE

PRODUCTION SUMMARY		**2D Induced Polarization and Resistivity Surv**		**Crew List:**
Survey Specifications		**Equipment**		RM = Riaz Mirza, Director, 905 252 5922
Client:	Romios Gold Resources Inc.	Alpha IP	1 x Receiver, 1 x Current Recorder, 1 x Tx, 1 x MG	Crew Chief/Dustin Kirk, 506 655 8285
Project:	The Trek South Grid	Accessories	Stainless Steel Electrodes, Dipole Wire, Power Wire	**Operators**
Project #	SGL-22120	***Grid:***	Trek South	AS = Ahtsham Safdar (Crew Chief), 403 796 428
Location:	Kitimat-Stikine,BC	***L1N***	complete	SW = Sai Wiswanathan (Operator), 249 979 1412
Grid Access:		***L2N***	complete	**GeoTechs**
		L3E	complete	EM = Emil Mathew (Geotech), 249 979 0316
				SA= Saad Asif (Geotech), 431 335 2447
				EB = Eldhose Baby (Geotech), 249 979 0332
		Completed	***3 of 3***	SS= Stebin Sunny (Geotech), 705 923 5908

Day	Date	Description	Work Standby	Cost	Crew	Area	Dipoles	Total Injectio	Injections Complete	Status	Health status of the crew	General condition of
1	14-Jul-22	MOB	0				....	....	....	....	Good	Good
2	15-Jul-22	MOB / Picked up Rental Trucks, Gear and Supplies in Terrace BC. All Crew arrived and settled into the Truffle Camp at 11pm.	0	$ 28,500.00	D Kirk, A Safdar, W Sai, Emil M, Saad A, E Baby, S Sunny		....	....	....	....	Good	Good
1	16-Jul-22	All Crew were Introduced to the Management Team and Staff and did a Safety Induction at Camp. Helicopter Safety Orientation with the Pilot. Organized and sorted equipment, then all Crew went to the Grid at 10:30 am. We slung all gear and were able to Flag L1 and Establish LZ's.	1	$ 7,500.00	D Kirk, A Safdar, W Sai, Emil M, Saad A, E Baby, S Sunny	Kitimat-Stikine,BC	....	....	....	....	Good	Good
2	17-Jul-22	All Crew went to the grid to finish Prepping L1. Set up Infinite, and Established a few more LZ's. Rained most of the day today.	1	$ 7,500.00	D Kirk, A Safdar, W Sai, Emil M, Saad A, E Baby, S Sunny	Kitimat-Stikine,BC	....	....	....	....	Good	Good
3	18-Jul-22	All Crew flew to the grid to finish Prepping L1. Infinite is now completed. We set up , programmed and configured all Computers and performed RS Checks on all. L1 is now ready to read tomorrow, weather permitting.	1	$ 7,500.00	D Kirk, A Safdar, W Sai, Emil M, Saad A, E Baby, S Sunny	Kitimat-Stikine,BC	....	....	....	....	Good	Good
4	19-Jul-22	All Crew flew to the grid to prep and read L1. The Transmitter had some lightning damage that needed to be repaired on the motherboard. All Crew prepped the harder parts of L2, while the transmitter was being repaired to avoid any down time. Reading L1 adjurned until tomorrow.	1	$ 7,500.00	D Kirk, A Safdar, W Sai, Emil M, Saad A, E Baby, S Sunny	Kitimat-Stikine,BC	....	....	....	....	Good	Good
5	20-Jul-22	Transmitter was repaired and serviced at camp, then all Crew flew to the grid to read L1. L1 is now Completed.	1	$ 7,500.00	D Kirk, A Safdar, W Sai, Emil M, Saad A, E Baby, S Sunny	Kitimat-Stikine,BC	18	24	24	Line 1N (Complete)	Good	Good
6	21-Jul-22	All Crew flew to the grid to prep and test L2. L2 is now ready to read tomorrow.	1	$ 7,500.00	D Kirk, A Safdar, W Sai, Emil M, Saad A, E Baby, S Sunny	Kitimat-Stikine,BC	....	....	....	....	Good	Good
7	22-Jul-22	All Crew flew to the grid to read L2. L2 Completed. All Crew picked up L2 and made piles at various LZ's to bump the gear to L3 and set up	1	$ 7,500.00	D Kirk, A Safdar, W Sai, Emil M, Saad A, E Baby, S Sunny	Kitimat-Stikine,BC	16	21	21	Line 2N (Complete)	Good	Good
8	23-Jul-22	Weather Day	0	$ 5,800.00	D Kirk, A Safdar, W Sai, Emil M, Saad A, E Baby, S Sunny	Kitimat-Stikine,BC	....	....	....	....	Good	Good
9	24-Jul-22	Weather Day	0	$ 5,800.00	D Kirk, A Safdar, W Sai, Emil M, Saad A, E Baby, S Sunny	Kitimat-Stikine,BC	....	....	....	....	Good	Good
10	25-Jul-22	Weather Day	0	$ 5,800.00	D Kirk, A Safdar, W Sai, Emil M, Saad A, E Baby, S Sunny	Kitimat-Stikine,BC	....	....	....	....	Good	Good
11	26-Jul-22	All Crew flew to the grid to finish prepping and read L3. L3 is now Completed. The Trek South Survey is now 100% Completed. Tomorrow we will wrap up the line, and sling gear back to camp. Organize trailers etc. and prepare for demob. (Weather Permitting).	1	$ 7,500.00	D Kirk, A Safdar, W Sai, Emil M, Saad A, E Baby, S Sunny	Kitimat-Stikine,BC	12	14	14	Line 3E (Complete)	Good	Good
12	27-Jul-22	Picked up and packed up	1	$ 7,500.00	D Kirk, A Safdar, W Sai, Emil M, Saad A, E Baby, S Sunny	Kitimat-Stikine,BC	....	....	....	....	Good	Good
13	28-Jul-22	Demob	0	$ -	D Kirk, A Safdar, W Sai, Emil M, Saad A, E Baby, S Sunny	Kitimat-Stikine,BC	....	....	....	....	Good	Good

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APPENDIX FIVE:

REPORT ON THE TREK SOUTH MT SURVEY

by

A. Vetrov &

E. Erdogan,

Phoenix Geophysics

Trek South MT survey

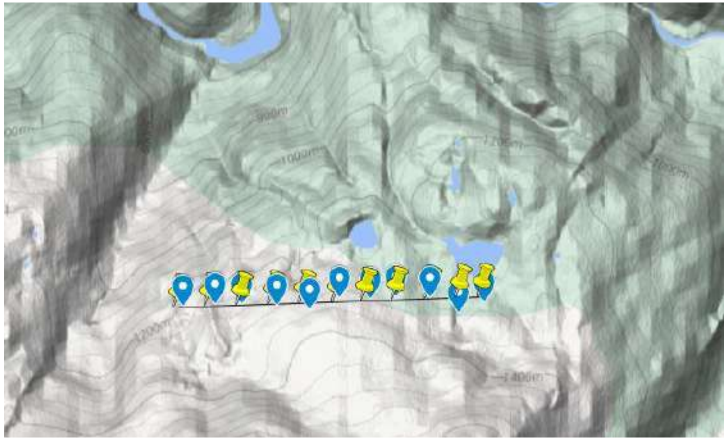
Anton Vetrov

Erhan Erdogan

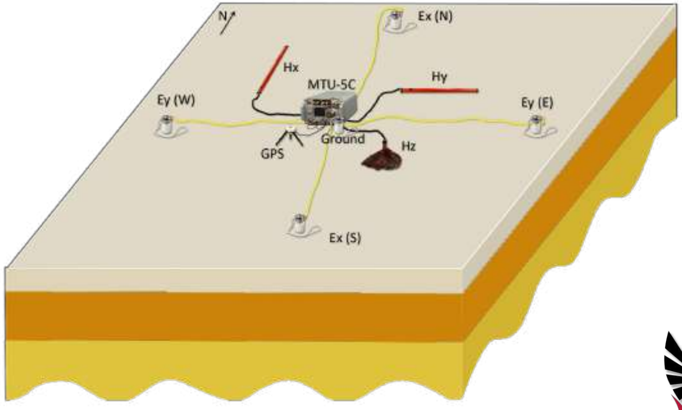
Trek South MT survey

Survey Planning

- 11 sites planned on an IP line 2
- Each site expected to have full magnetic tensor and two electrical dipoles 100 m long.
- Azimuth 0°
- Remote Reference station to be defined at place
- Electrical field component to be measured with non-polarized electrodes
- The data to be acquired overnight with target frequency 0.1 Hz or better



MT survey line



Typical MT station

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Trek South MT survey

Survey Execution

- 11 sites with full tensor magnetic component and two electrical dipoles + a remote reference station have been set
- Particular site locations and electrical dipoles length was defined in accordance with local topography and surface conditions: the sites 5 and 10 were shifted south, the site 6 had L shape dipoles and 5 degree azimuth for electrical dipoles
- Remote station placed about 50 km away from the site
- The data at each site was acquired overnight for at least 10 hours.
- The night time data has been extracted with remote reference correction using EMpower V2 software
- All data exported to EDI format

Setting N electrode for Station MT-2

MT Equipment

Receivers

- 2 MTU-5C, one RXU-8A and one MTU-8A receivers have been used during the survey
- The receivers have identical data acquisition characteristics, the difference is only the number of channel inputs
- Receivers support the simultaneous recording of high and low bands covering AMT and MT signals (from 10 kHz to below 10,000 second) with 24 bit ADC per channel

MT Receiver Specification Comparison Sheet

	# E dipoles	# H channels	Power consumption, Watts	Weight, lb	Dimensions, inches
MTU-5C	2	3	6*	9	W: 8.5 H: 9 D: 5.5
MTU-8A	2	6	7.5*	11	W: 12.6 H: 9 D: 5.5
RXU-8A	5	3	7.5*	11	W: 12.6 H: 9 D: 5.5

* maximum value tested with all channels active, and screen always on

New Generation MT Receivers: MTU-5C, MTU-8A, RXU-8A

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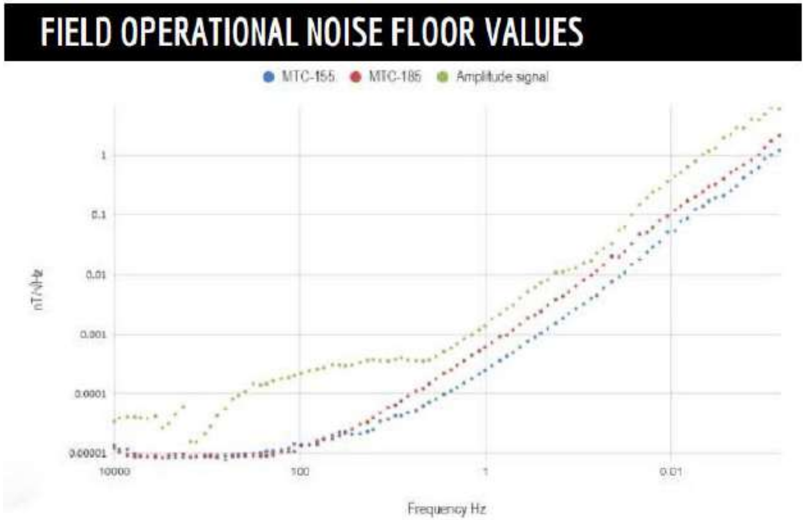
MT Equipment

Sensors

- MTC-155 sensors have been used for measuring horizontal components of magnetic field
- MTC-185 sensors have been used for measuring vertical component of magnetic field (except Remote Reference)
- PE5 Led-Chloride electrodes have been used for electrical dipoles



MTC-185 and MTC-155 Induction Coils (Magnetic Sensors)

PE5 non-polarized electrode (Telluric Sensor)

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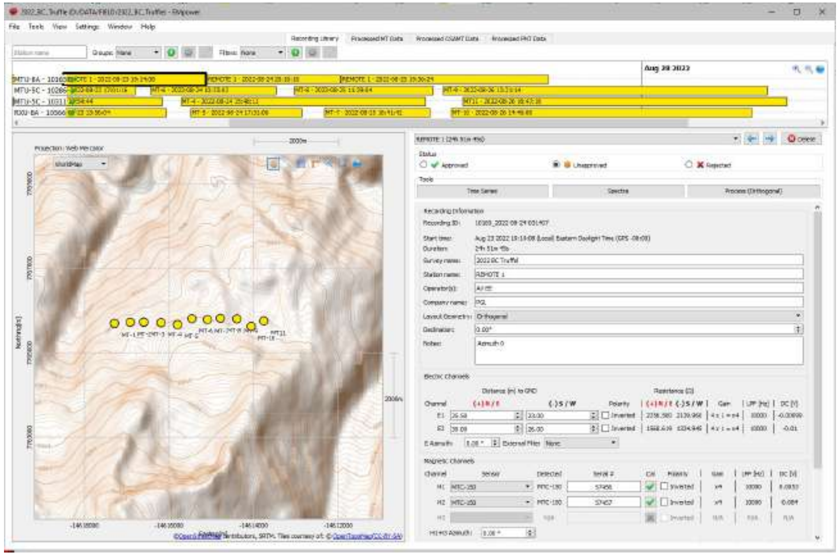
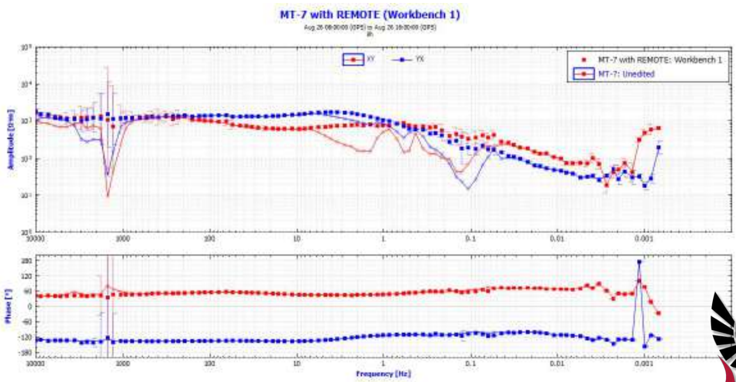
MT Equipment

EMpower V2

- EMpower is an advanced Data QC, Processing and Project Management software for Magnetotelluric and CSAMT methods
- EMpower is used to configure the receivers
- EMpower is used to Field QC the data
- In the Project Management mode:
  - Review time series and metadata
  - Calculate Apparent Resistivity curves (including remote reference and time frame selection)
  - Data denoising robust processing and masking
  - Data export to EDI format



EMpower Project Management



Example of data with and without Remote Reference

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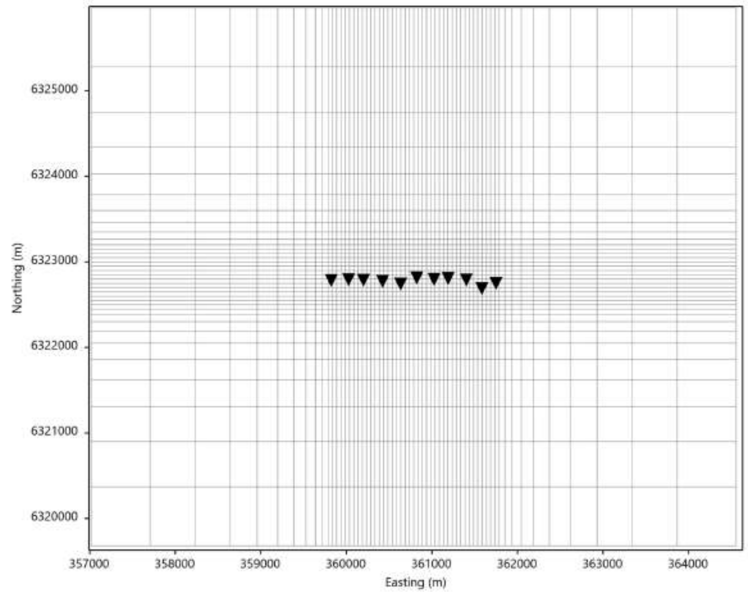
3D Modeling & Inversion



Starting Model

35 x 60 x 67 cells

100 ohm-m Homogenous

0° Rotation

Topography: SRTM 30m resolution

Inversion Parameters

Data Inverted: # 11 sites

Full tensor complex impedances

Error Floors:

xy/yx:%5 impedances

xx/yy:%20 impedances

Tzx/Tzy: %5

Horizontal model regularization: 0.3

Vertical model regularization: 0.2

Data fit: 1.57 (total 127 iterations)

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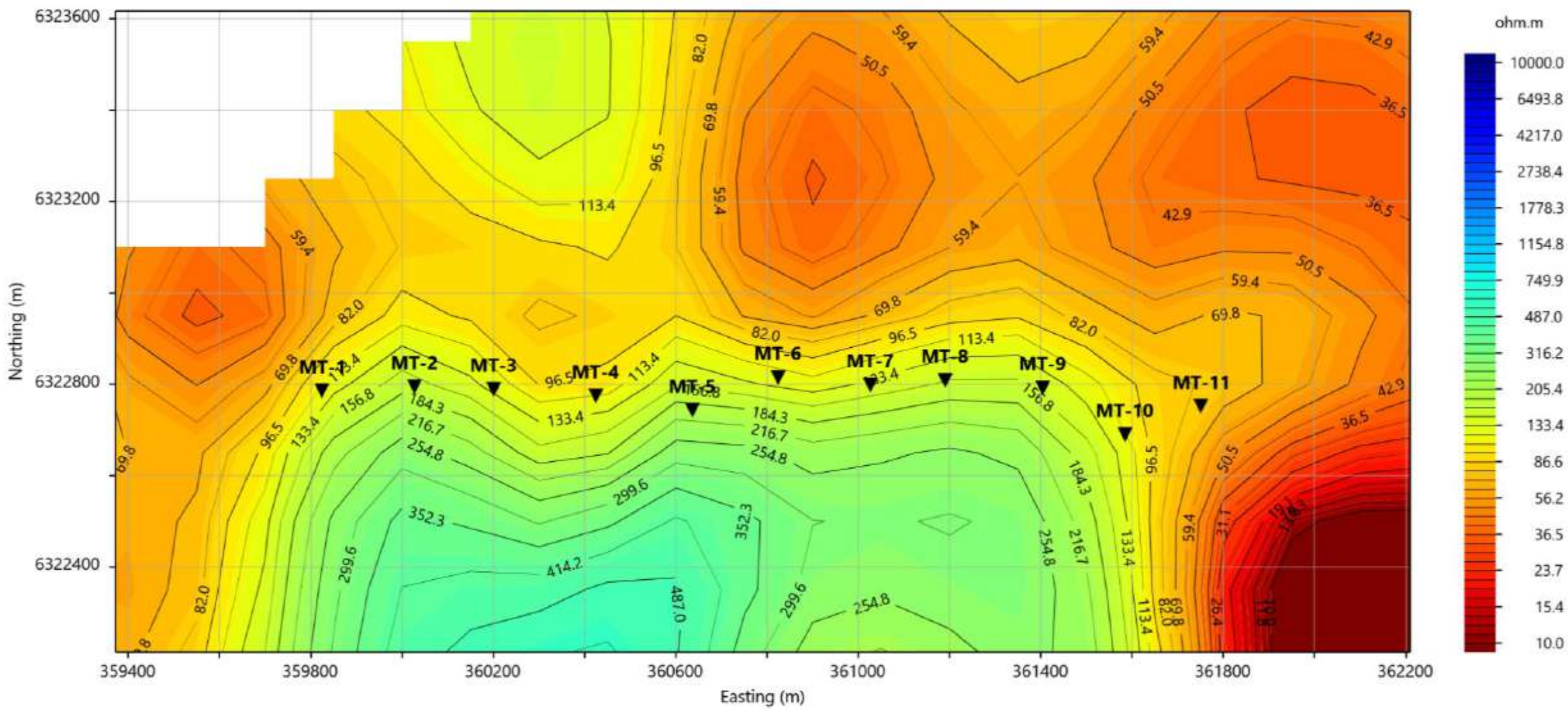
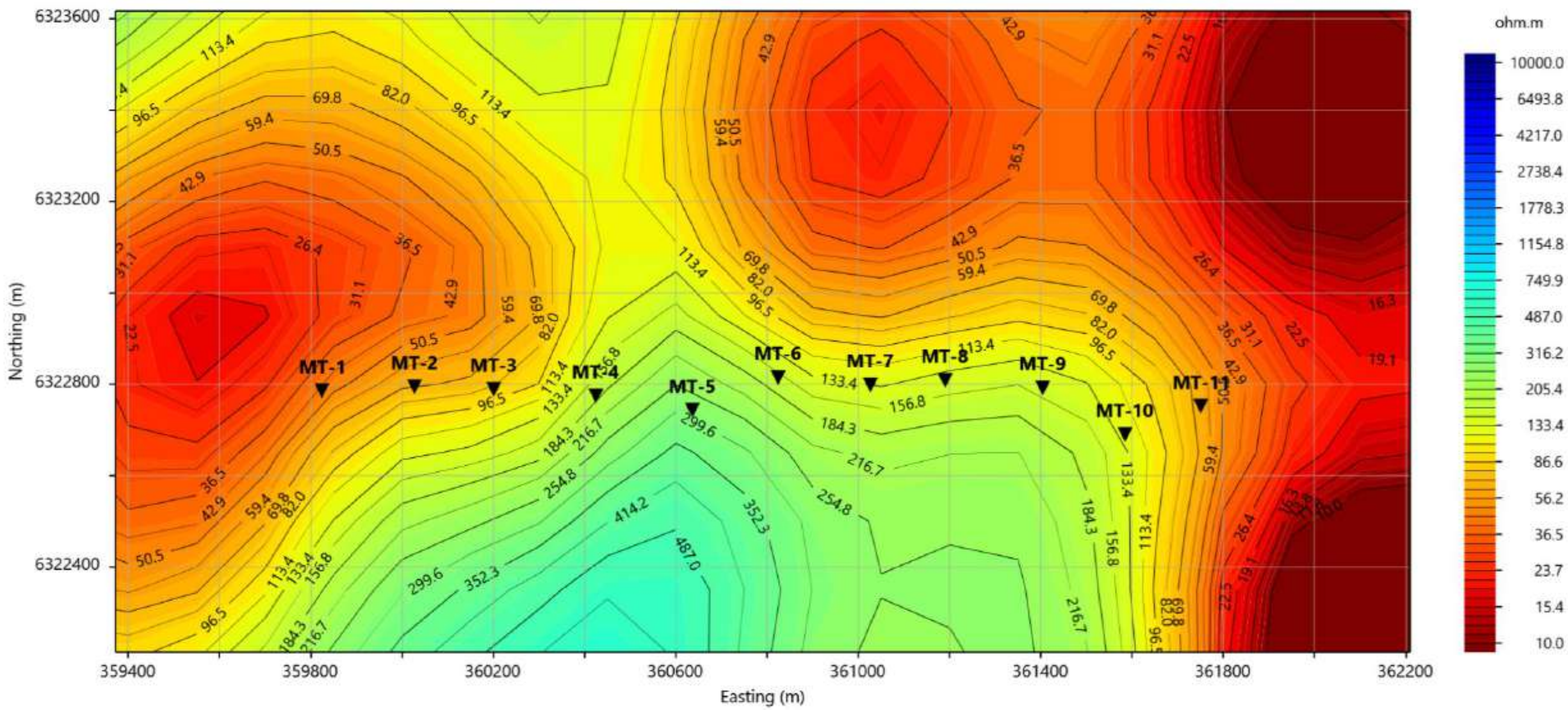
Resistivity Maps Extracted from 3D MT Model

900m asl



Resistivity Maps Extracted from 3D MT Model

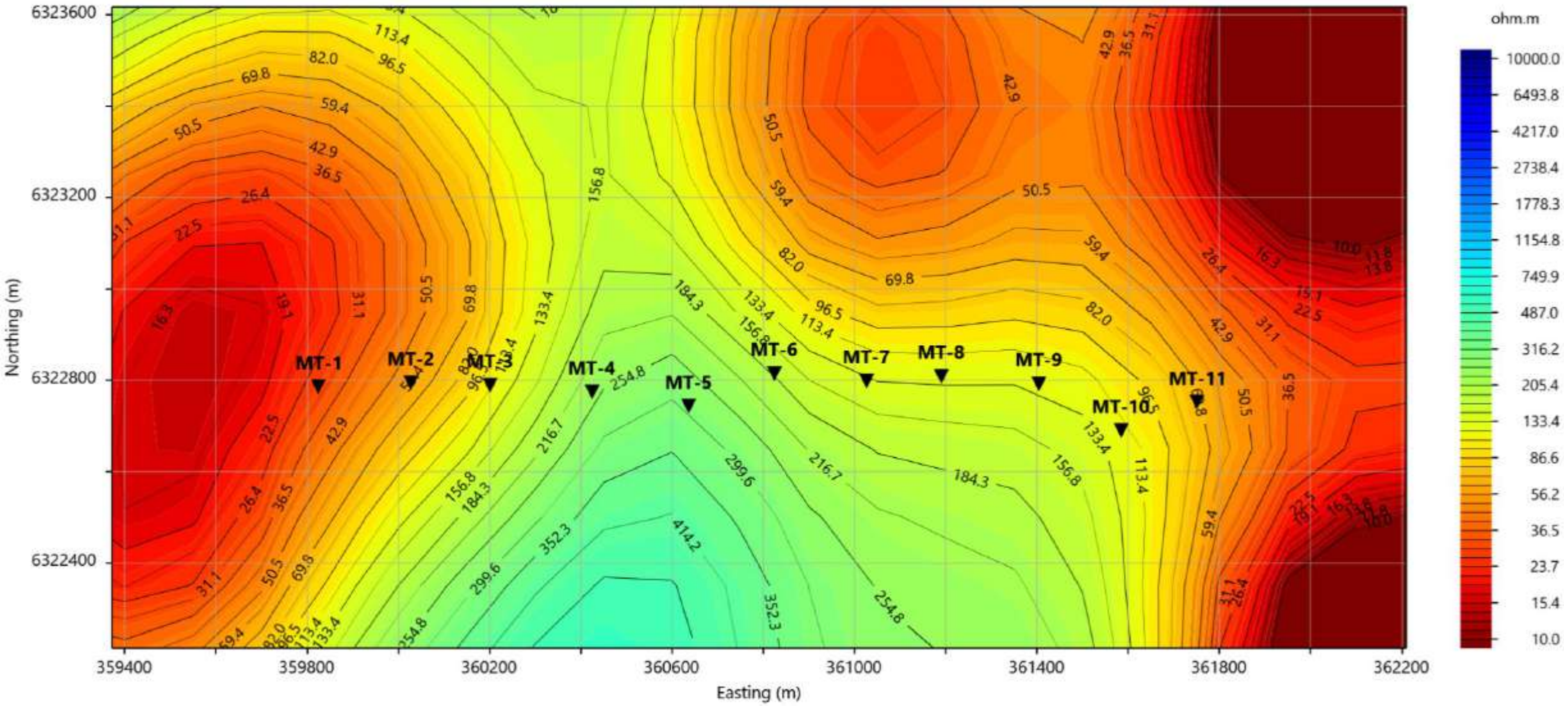
700m asl



PHOENIX
GEOPHYSICS

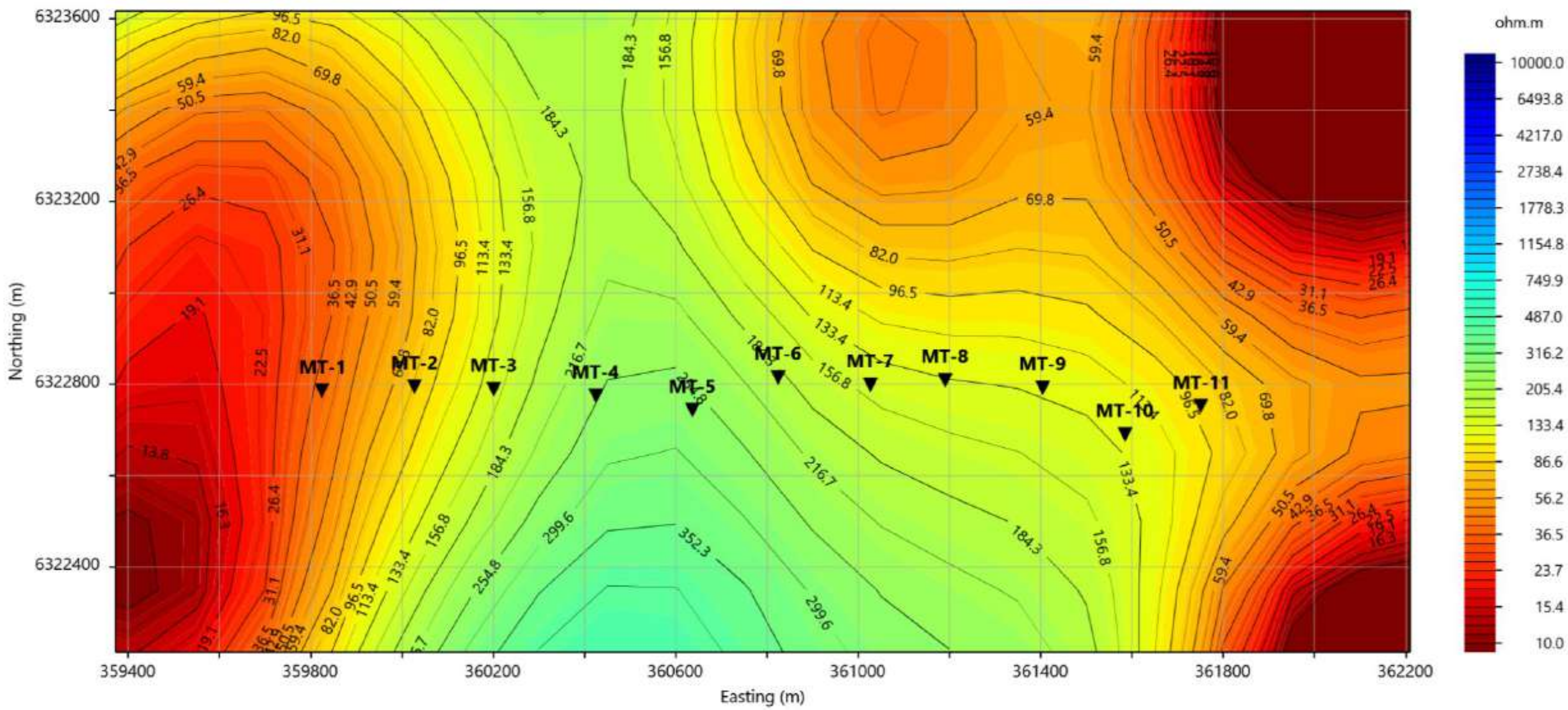
Resistivity Maps Extracted from 3D MT Model

500m asl



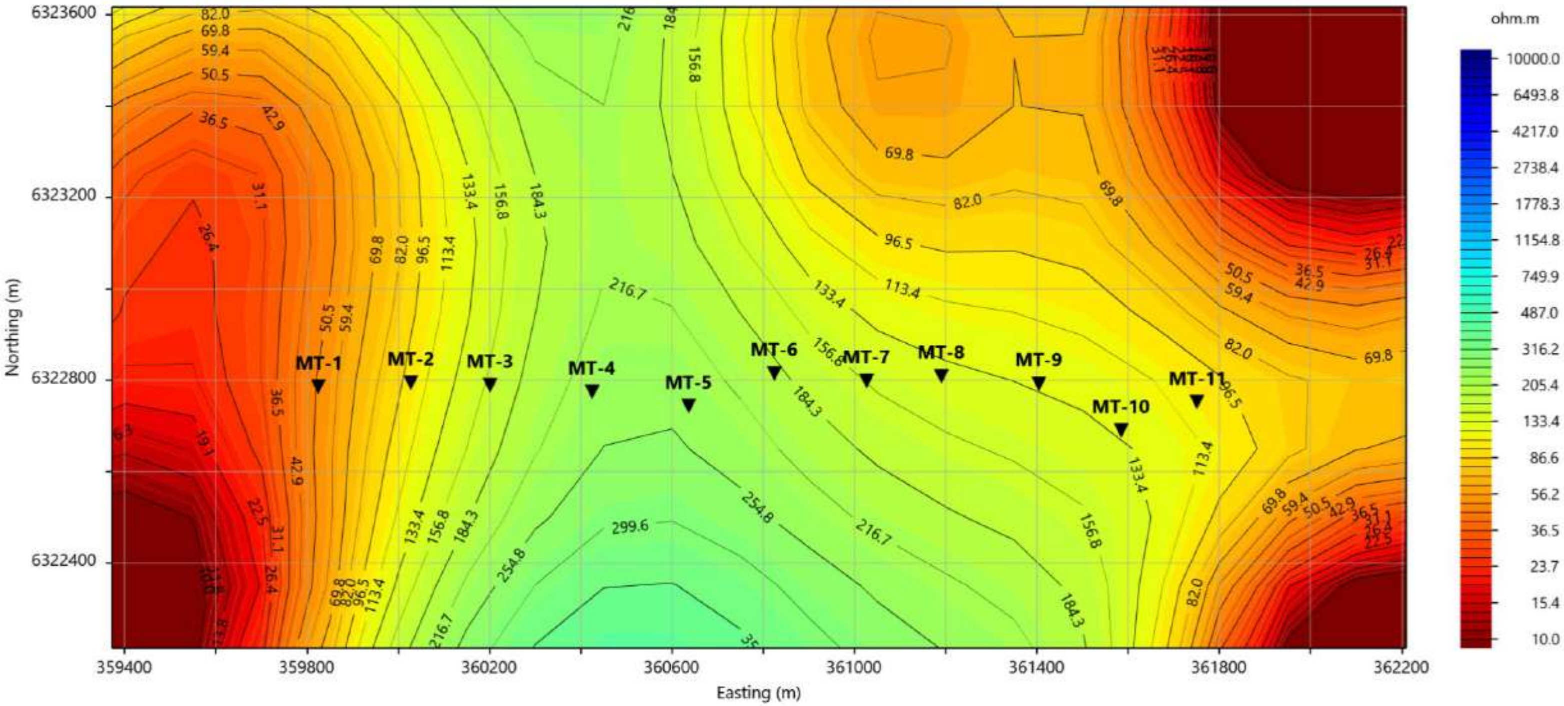
Resistivity Maps Extracted from 3D MT Model

300m asl



Resistivity Maps Extracted from 3D MT Model

100m asl



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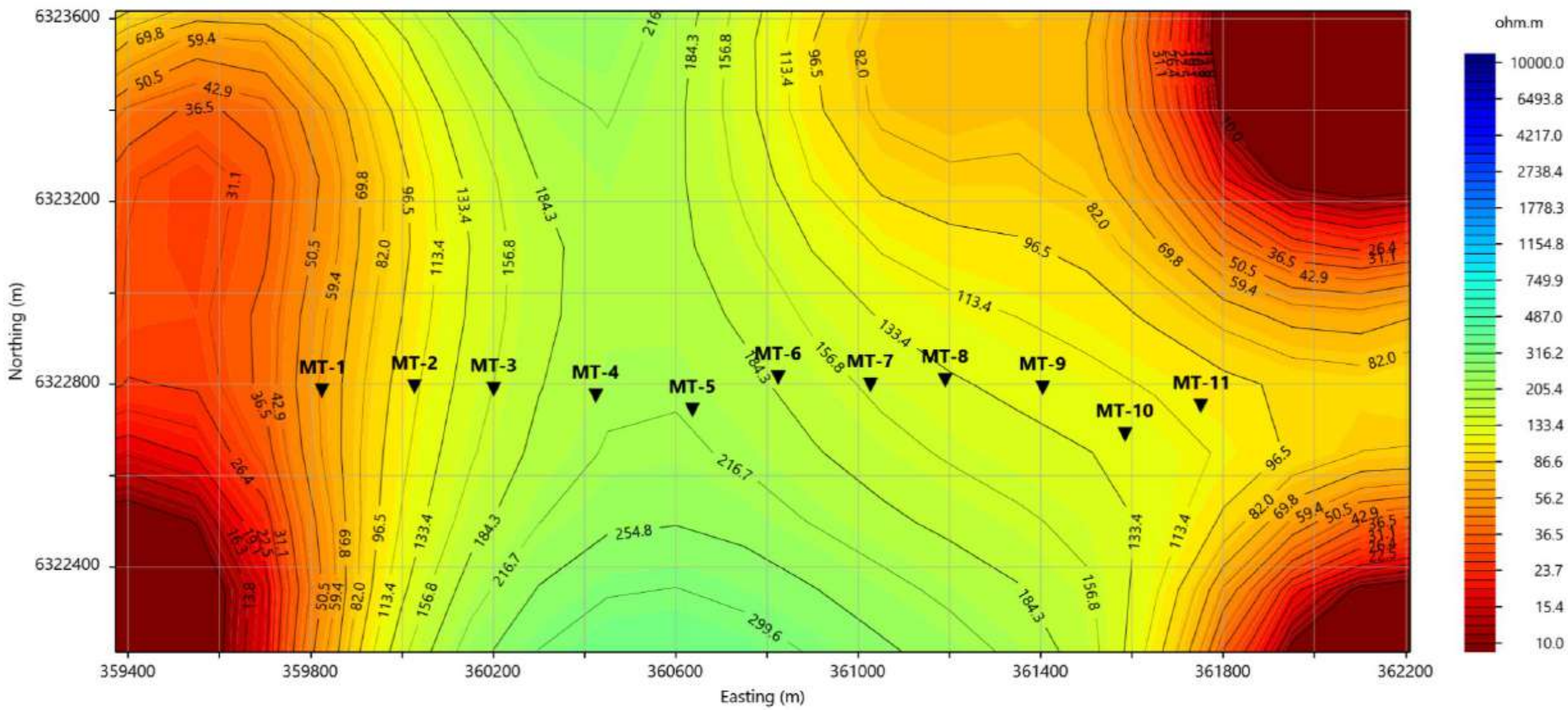
Resistivity Maps Extracted from 3D MT Model

-100m asl



PHOENIX
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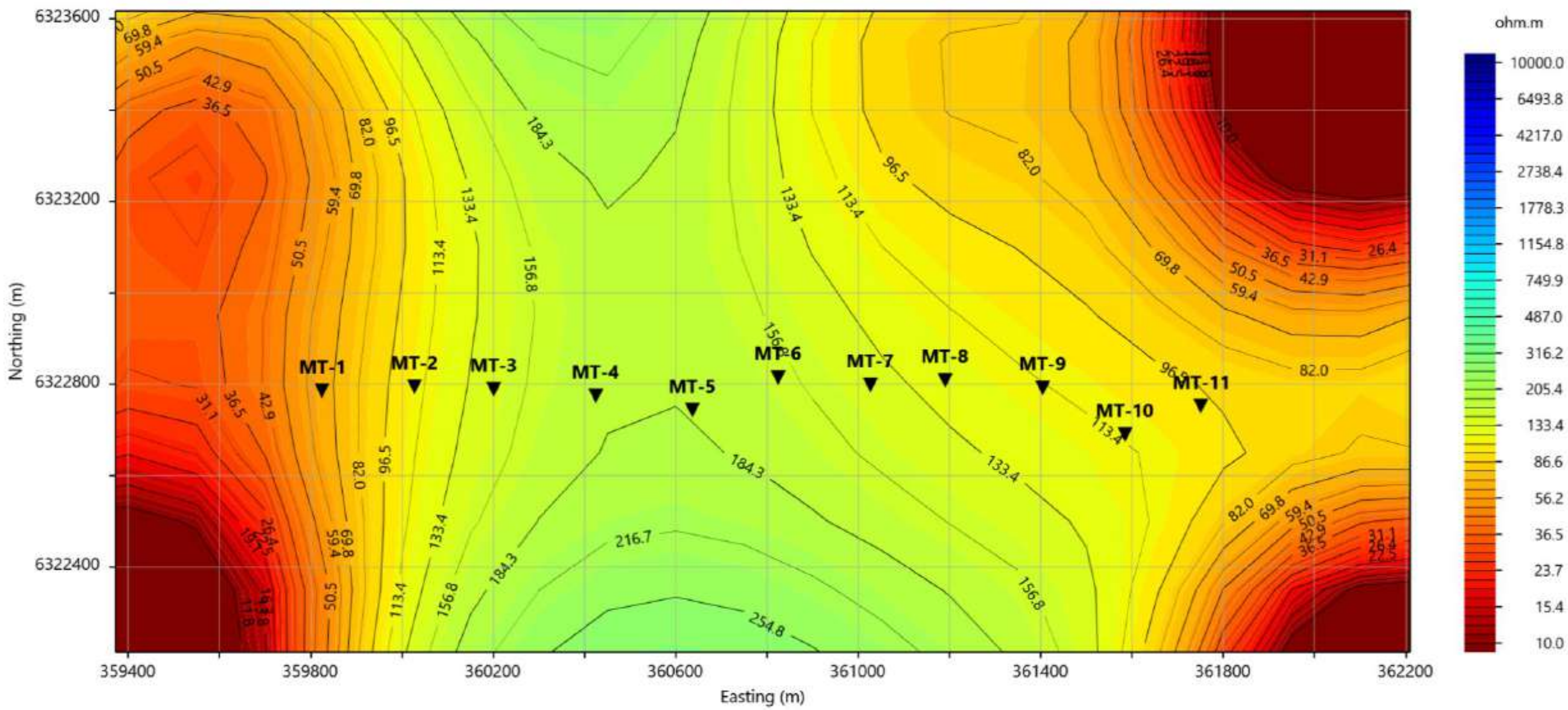
Resistivity Maps Extracted from 3D MT Model

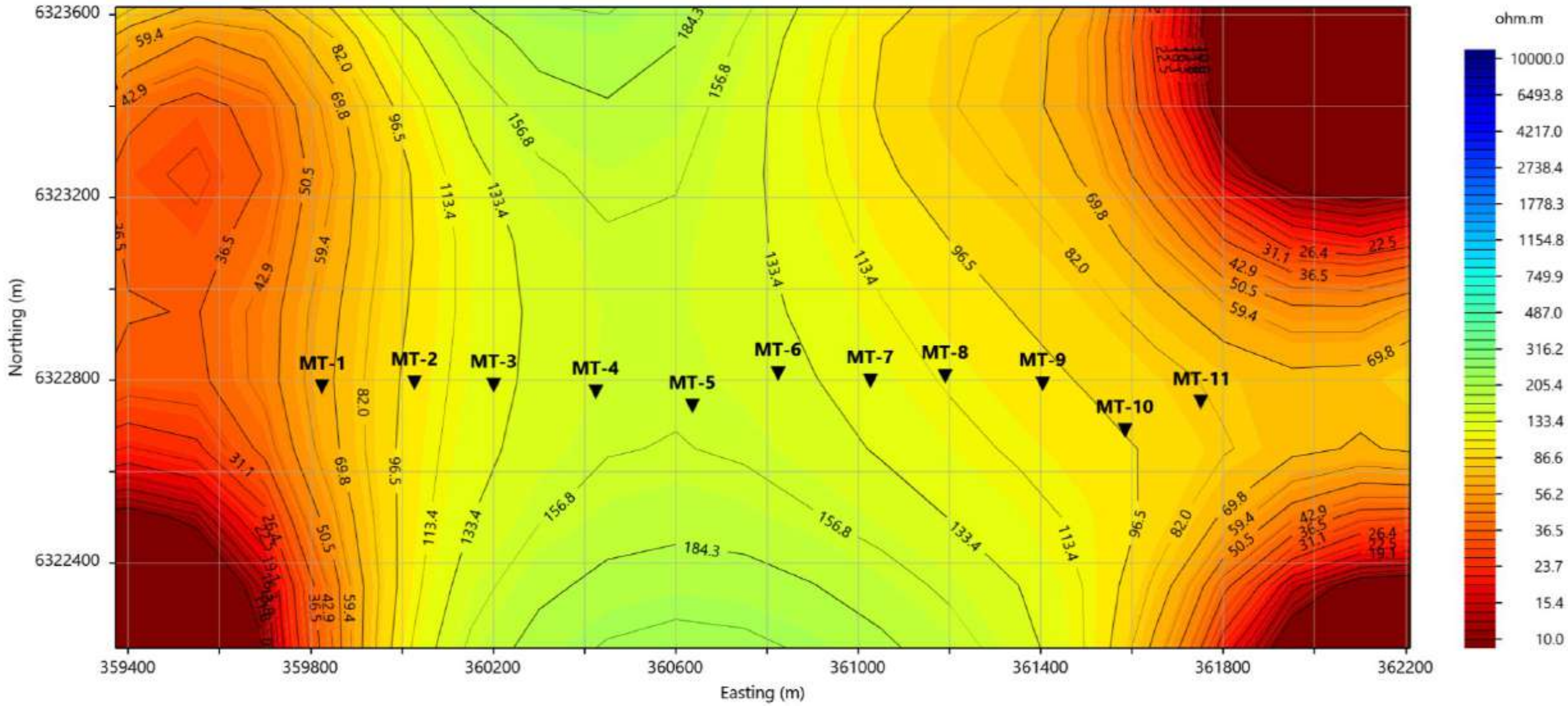
-300m asl



PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS

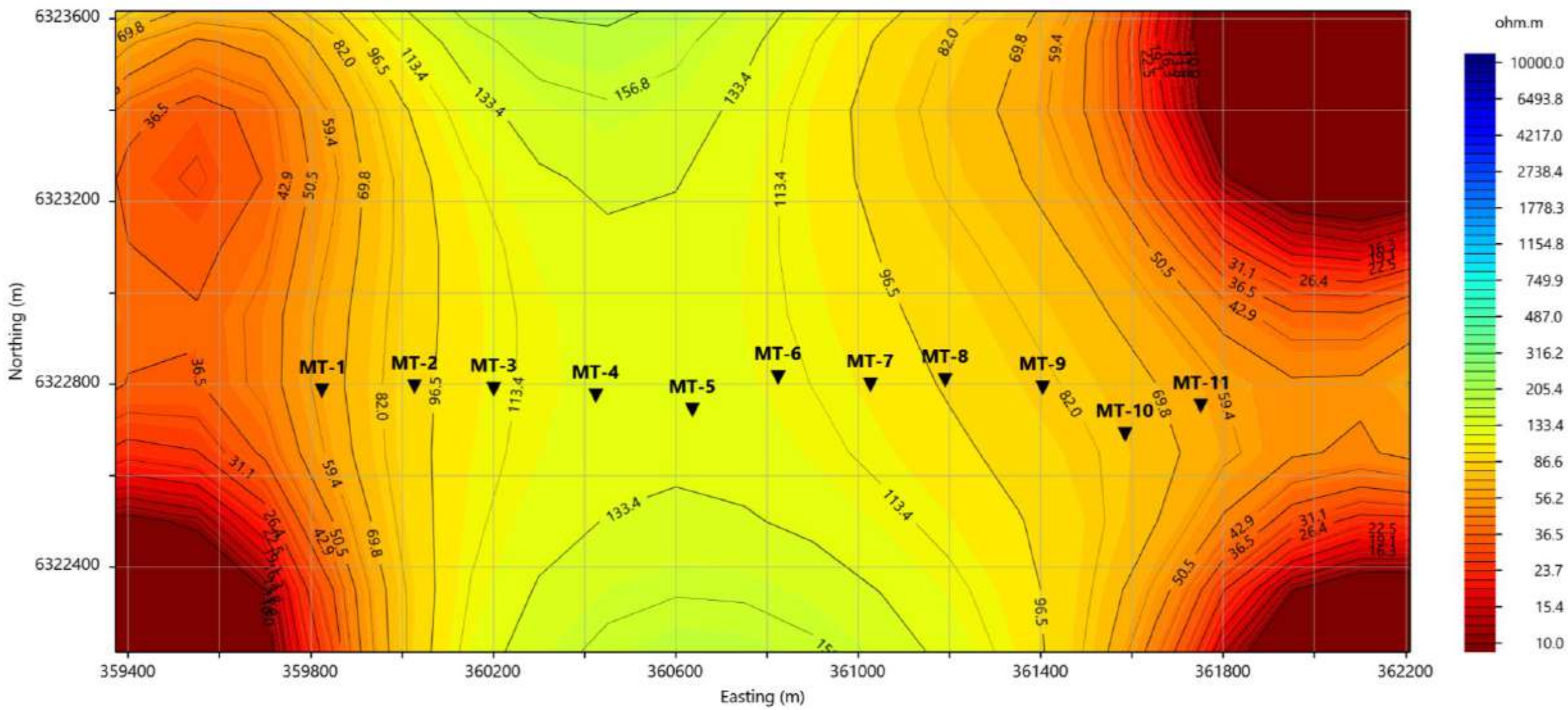
Resistivity Maps Extracted from 3D MT Model

-500m asl



Resistivity Maps Extracted from 3D MT Model

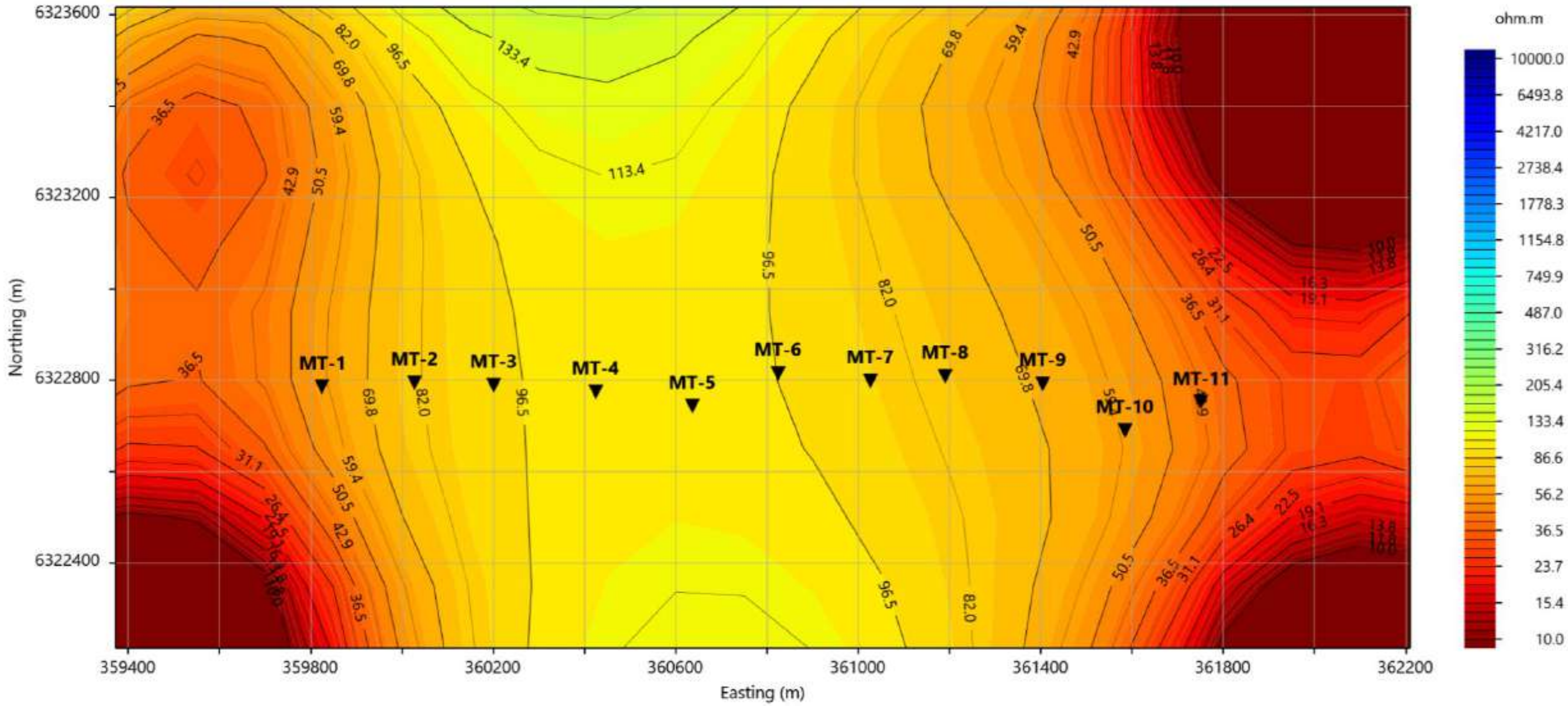
-700m asl



PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS

Resistivity Maps Extracted from 3D MT Model

-900m asl



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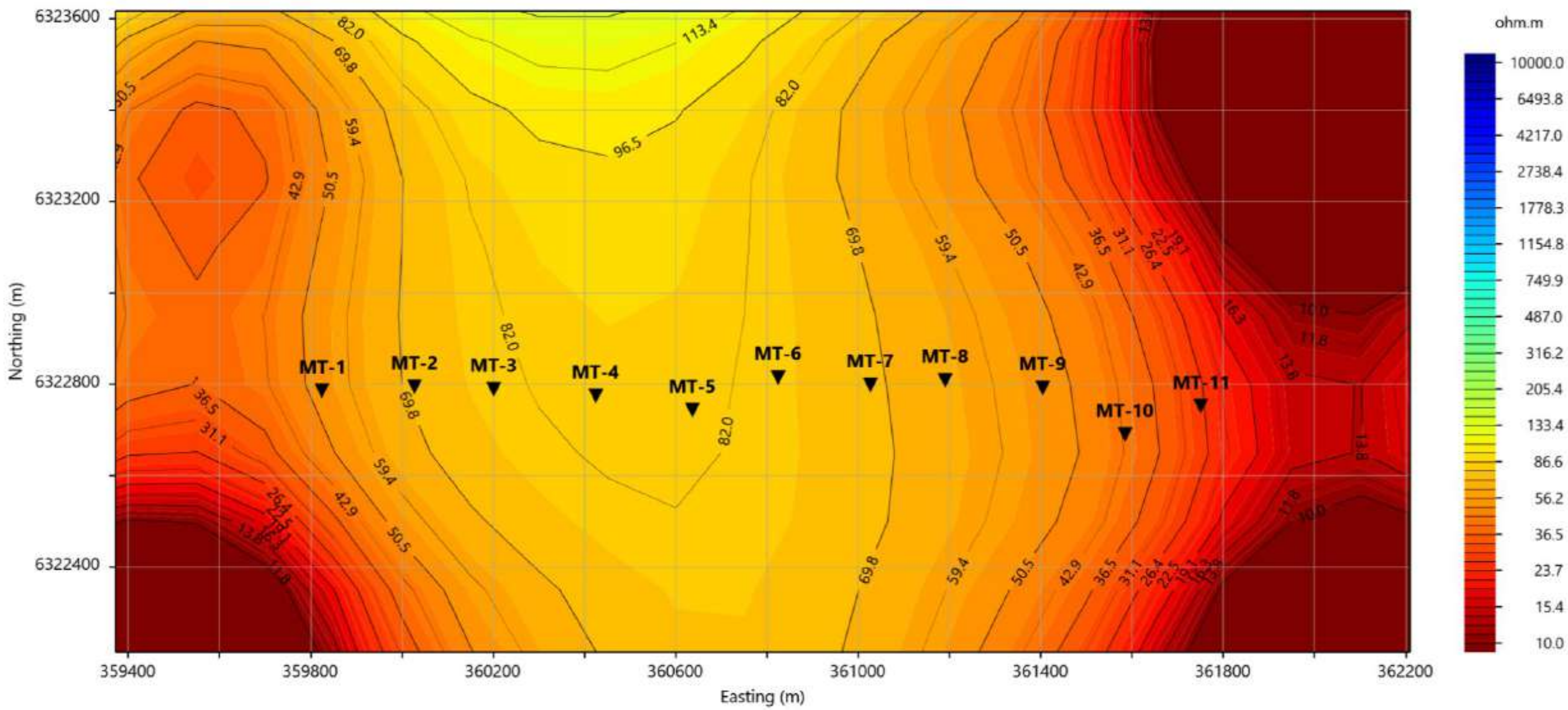
Resistivity Maps Extracted from 3D MT Model

-1100m asl



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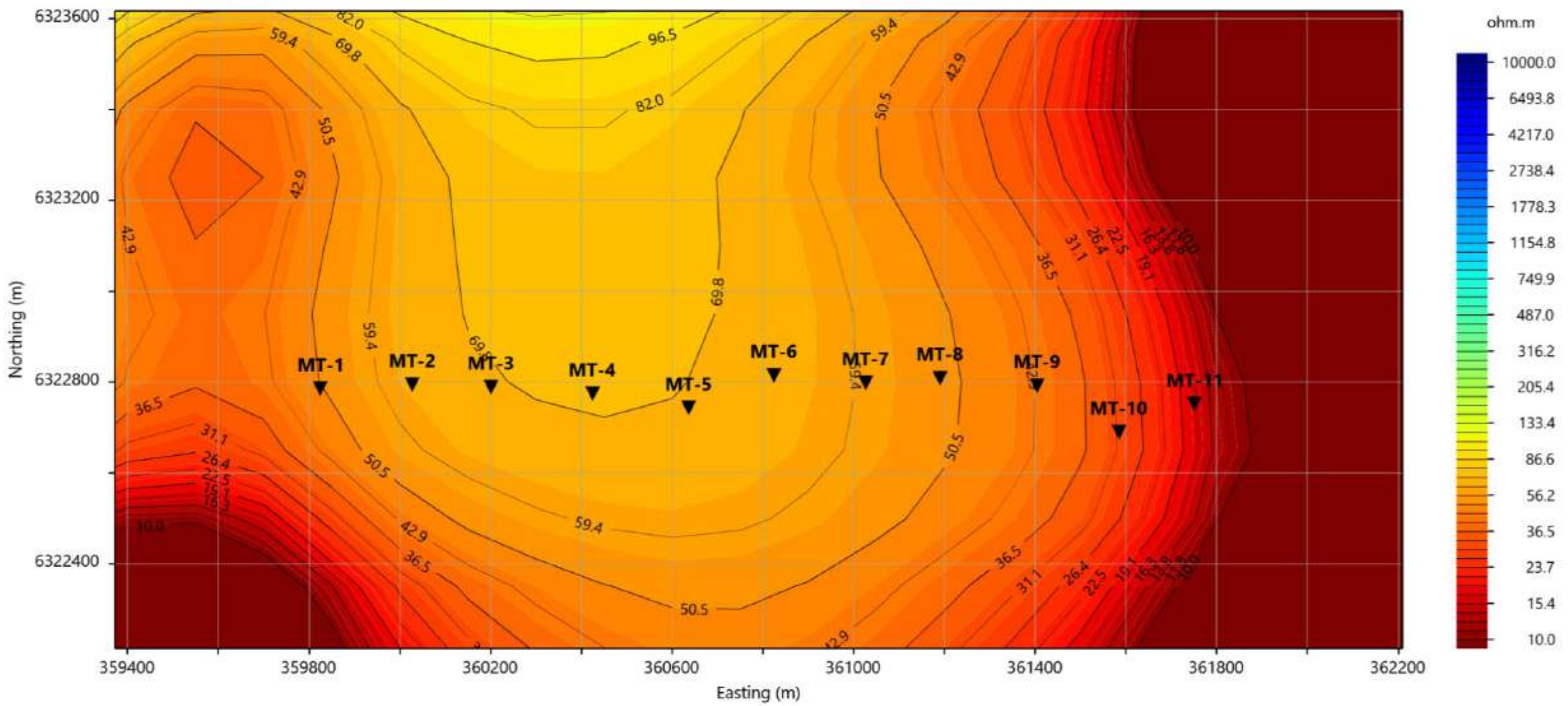
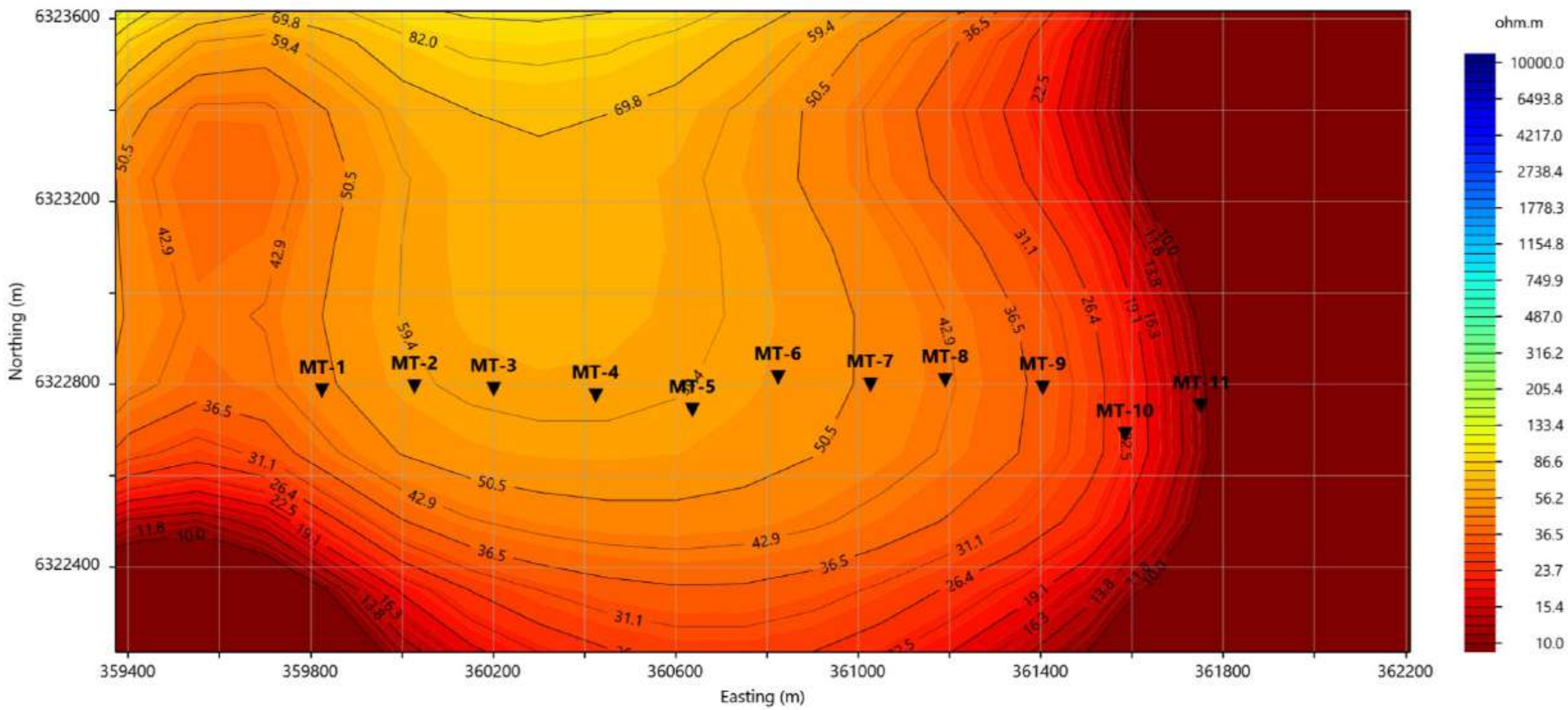
Resistivity Maps Extracted from 3D MT Model

-1300m asl



Resistivity Maps Extracted from 3D MT Model

-1500m asl



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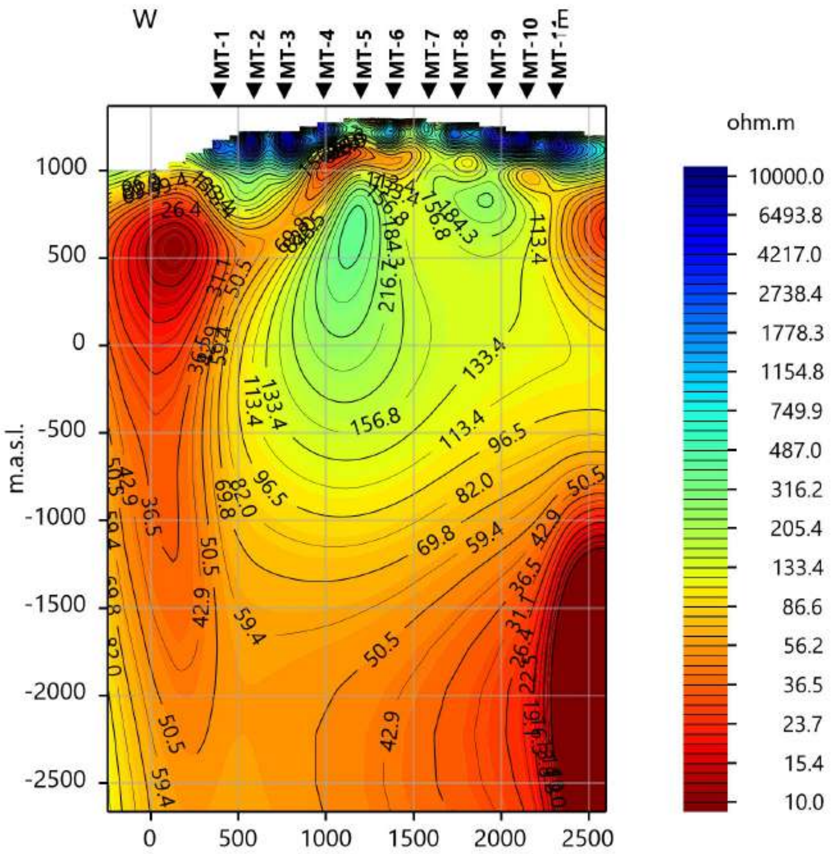
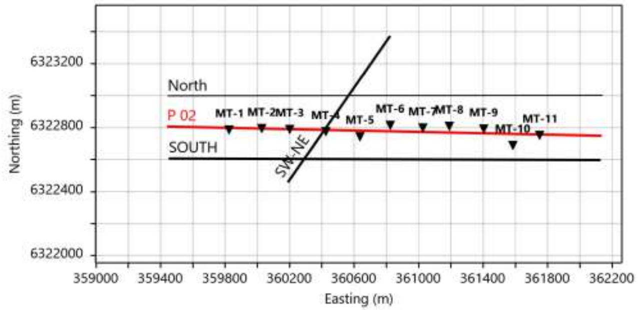
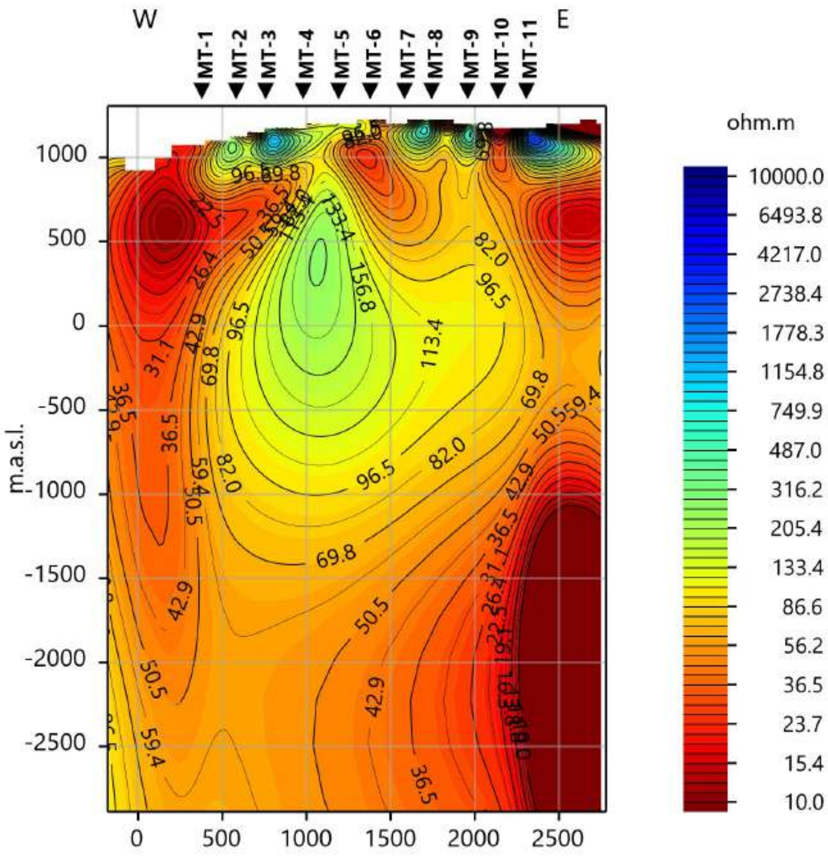
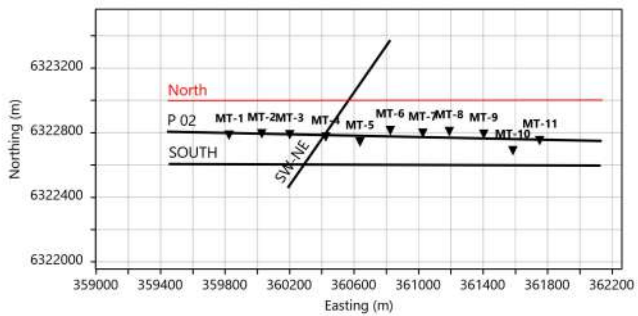
Resistivity Cross Sections Extracted from 3D MT Model





Resistivity Cross Sections Extracted from 3D MT Model





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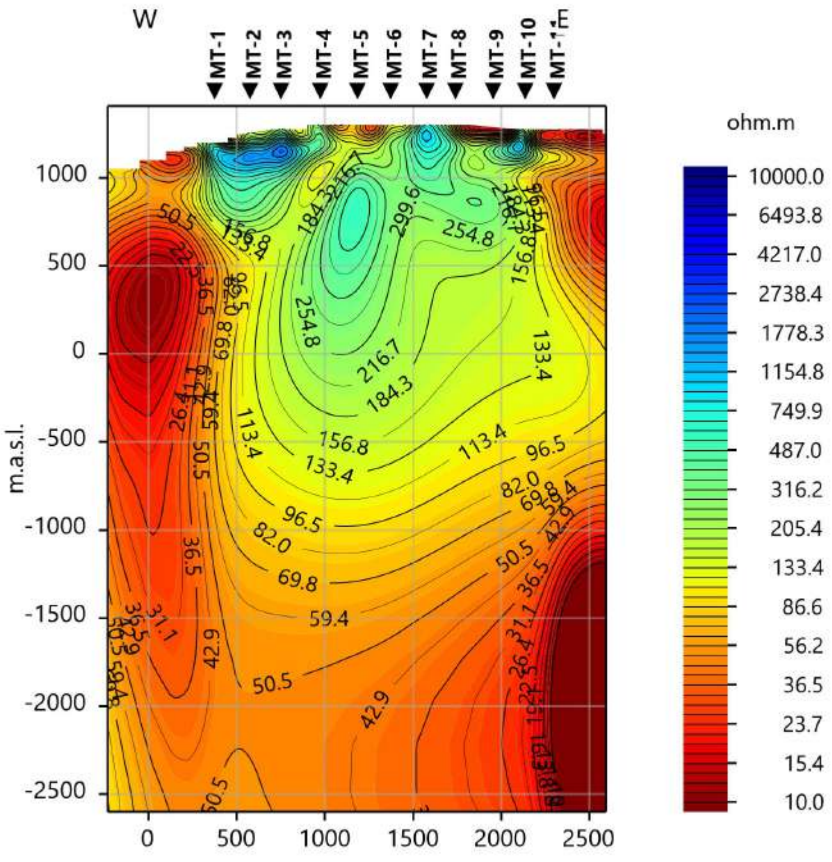
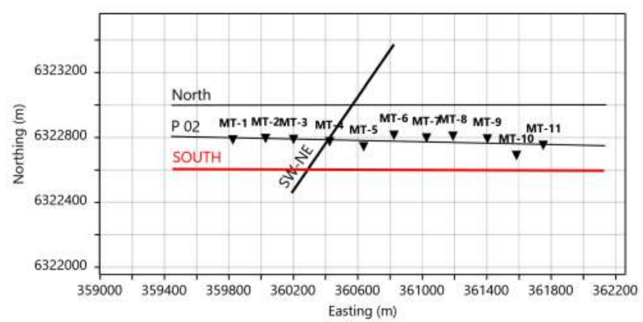
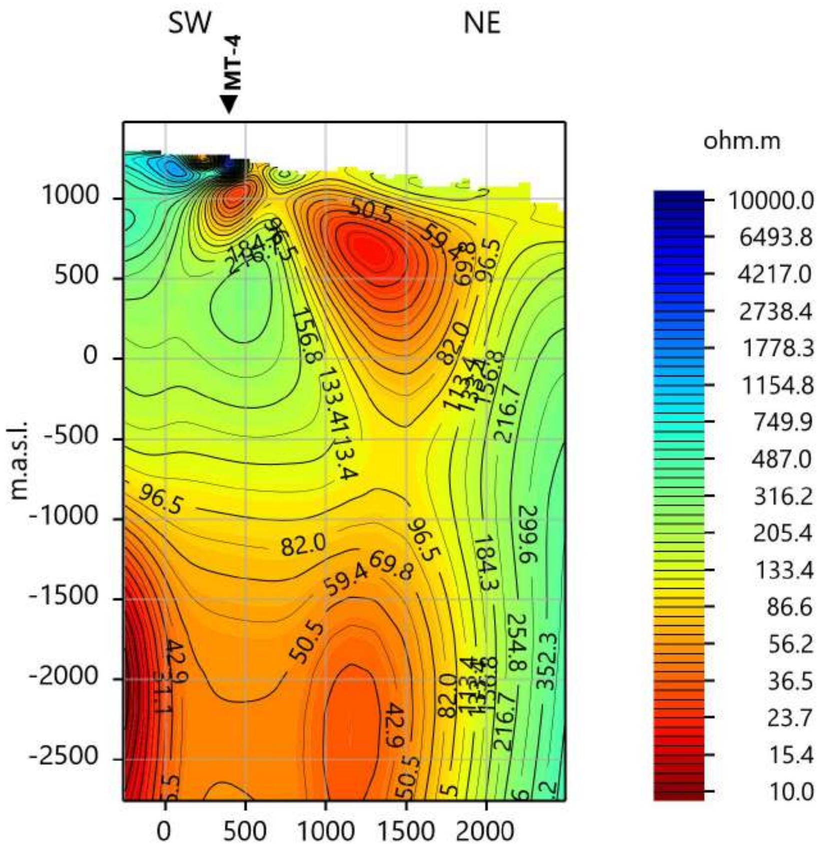
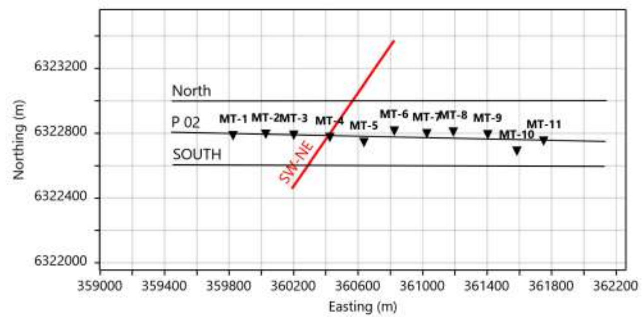
Resistivity Cross Sections Extracted from 3D MT Model





Resistivity Cross Sections Extracted from 3D MT Model





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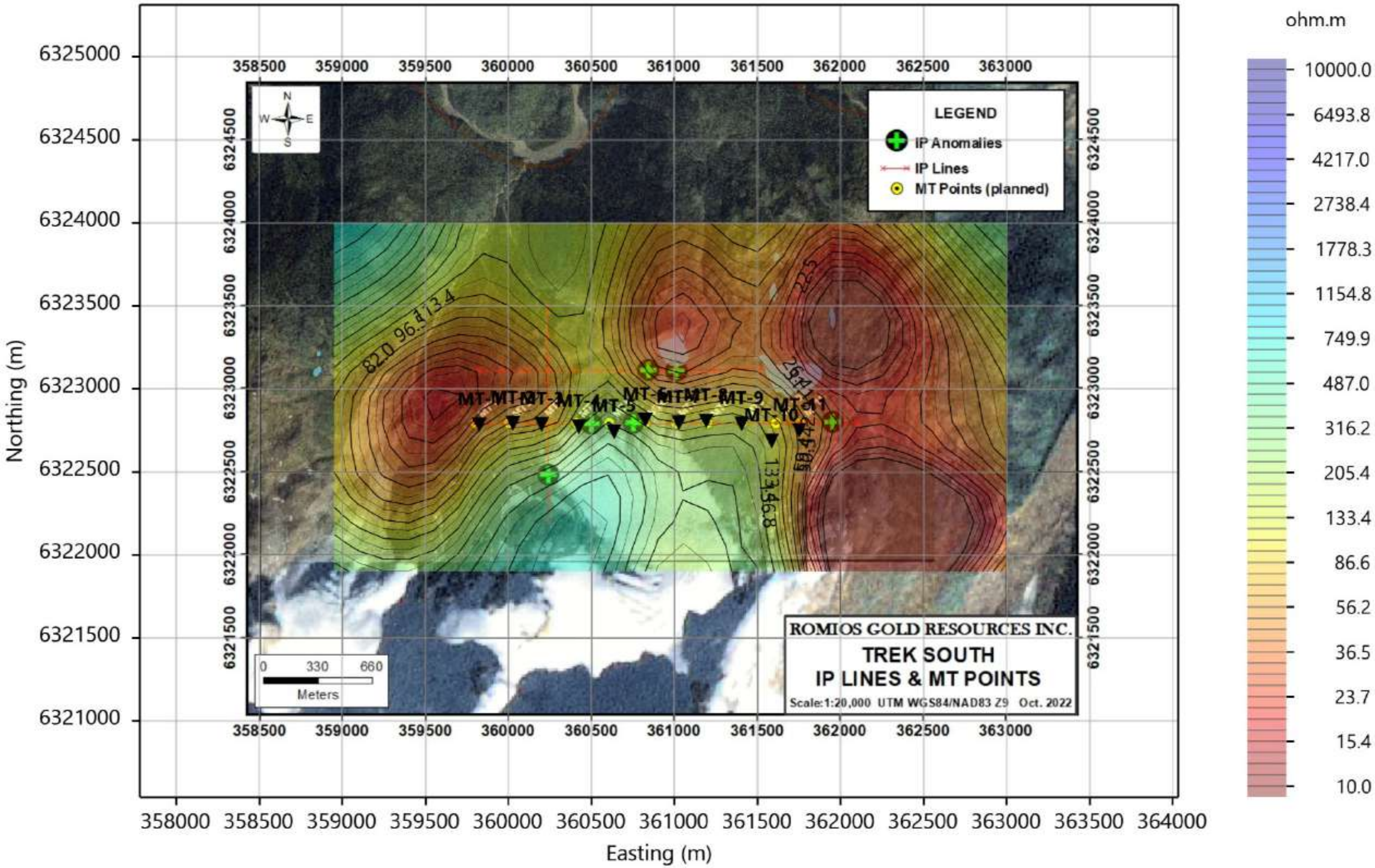
Resistivity Cross Sections Extracted from 3D MT Model

900m asl



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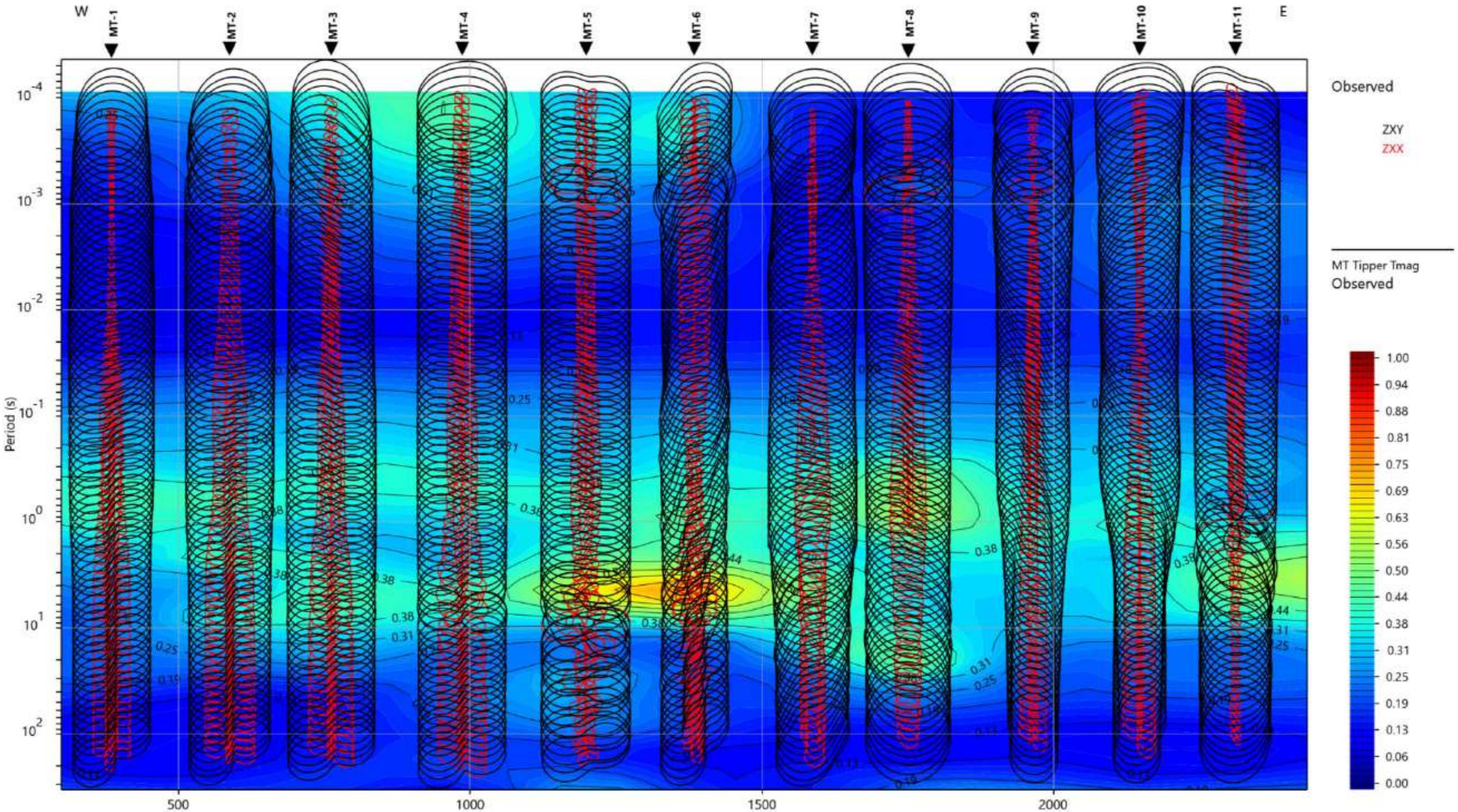
Tipper Magnitude Cross Section & Polar Diagrams



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3D Inversion Data Fit for itr #127