

ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**For the years ended June 30, 2021 and 2020
(Expressed in Canadian \$)**

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the management of Romios Gold Resources Inc. (the "Company"). The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and reflect management's best estimates and judgments based on currently available information. The Company has developed and maintains a system of internal controls in order to ensure, on a reasonable and cost-effective basis, the reliability of the financial information.

The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring that management fulfills its responsibility and is ultimately responsible for reviewing and approving the consolidated financial statements. The Board carries out this responsibility principally through its Audit Committee. The consolidated financial statements have been audited by Wasserman Ramsay, an independent firm of Chartered Professional Accountants. Their report outlines the scope of their examination and opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

DATED September 14, 2021.

ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC.

Per: (signed) "Tom Drivas"
Name: Tom Drivas
Title: Chief Executive Officer

Per: (signed) "Frank van de Water"
Name: Frank van de Water
Title: Chief Financial Officer

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Romios Gold Resources Inc.:

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Romios Gold Resources Inc. and its subsidiary (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at June 30, 2021 and 2020, and the consolidated statements of changes in equity, loss and comprehensive loss and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as at June 30, 2021 and 2020, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 in the consolidated financial statements, which indicates that for the year ended June 30, 2021 the Company incurred losses of \$352,354 and had an accumulated deficit of \$36,389,399 at year end. As stated in Note 1, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises:

- Management's Discussion and Analysis

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained Management's Discussion and Analysis prior to the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact in this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS's, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the consolidated Financial Statements

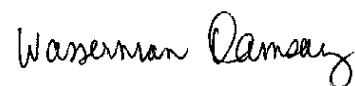
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Kevin Ramsay.



Markham, Ontario
September 14, 2021

Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

Romios Gold Resources Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Cdn \$)

As at	June 30 2021 \$	June 30 2020 \$
Assets		
Current		
Cash and cash equivalents (note 4)	905,495	159,927
Accounts receivable	16,134	7,224
Marketable securities (note 5)	1,531,040	487,793
Prepaid expenses	16,277	14,590
Total current assets	2,468,946	669,534
Exploration and evaluation assets (note 6)		
Acquisition costs, less property option proceeds	1,358,608	2,219,935
Right of use assets (note 7)	28,197	46,994
Total assets	3,855,751	2,936,463
Liabilities		
Current		
Accounts payable & accruals	61,538	59,078
Current portion of lease obligations (note 7)	20,714	17,649
Deferred flow-through share liability	140,373	-
Due to related parties (note 11)	907,735	741,402
Total current liabilities	1,130,360	818,129
Non-current liabilities		
Lease obligations (note 7)	13,557	34,271
Total liabilities	1,143,917	852,400
<i>Nature of operations and going concern (note 1)</i>		
<i>Subsequent Events (note 14)</i>		
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital (note 8(a))	33,910,008	33,012,471
Warrants (note 8(c))	82,588	-
Contributed surplus (note 9)	5,108,637	5,108,637
Deficit	(36,389,399)	(36,037,045)
Total shareholders' equity	2,711,834	2,084,063
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	3,855,751	2,936,463

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD, September 14, 2021

"Signed"

Anastasios (Tom) Drivas

"Signed"

Frank van de Water

Romios Gold Resources Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
(Expressed in Cdn \$)

	Share Capital \$	Warrants \$	Contributed Surplus \$	Deficit \$	Total \$
At June 30, 2019	33,012,471	33,223	4,900,886	(33,790,020)	4,156,560
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	(2,247,025)	(2,247,025)
Adjustment for expired warrants	-	(33,223)	33,223	-	-
Share-based compensation	-	-	174,528	-	174,528
At June 30, 2020	33,012,471	-	5,108,637	(36,037,045)	2,084,063
Flow-through units private placement, net	978,512	-	-	-	978,512
Working capital units private placement	165,000	-	-	-	165,000
Valuation of warrants issued	(82,588)	82,588	-	-	-
Deferred flow-through share liability	(163,387)	-	-	-	(163,387)
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	(352,354)	(352,354)
Share-based compensation	-	-	-	-	-
At June 30, 2021	33,910,008	82,588	5,108,637	(36,389,399)	2,711,834

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Romios Gold Resources Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Loss, and Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in Cdn \$)

		For the years ended June 30	
		2021	2020
		\$	\$
Expenses			
Operating activities			
Exploration expenses	Note 6	309,198	851,192
Less: refund received	Note 6	-	(63,339)
Net exploration expenses		309,198	787,853
Acquisition cost of properties dropped	Note 6	-	4,820
Amortization of right of use assets	Note 7	18,797	18,797
General and administrative activities:			
Professional fees		94,733	101,796
Management fees and salaries		203,963	203,513
Office and general		29,126	34,478
Shareholder communication		64,351	45,560
Share-based compensation		-	174,528
General and administrative expenses		392,173	559,875
Loss for the period before the following		720,168	1,371,345
Unrealized (gain)/loss on marketable securities	Note 5	(322,405)	865,954
Realized gain on marketable securities	Note 5	(25,925)	9,606
Interest on lease obligations	Note 7	4,409	5,991
Interest income		(879)	(5,871)
Deferred income tax		(23,014)	-
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year		352,354	2,247,025
Basic and diluted loss per share		0.00	0.01
Weighted average number of shares outstanding		209,118,000	198,397,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

Romios Gold Resources Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Cdn \$)

	For the years ended June 30	
	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Operating activities		
Net loss for the year	(352,354)	(2,247,025)
Items not affecting cash:		
Share-based compensation	-	174,528
Deferred income tax	(23,014)	-
Amortization of ROU assets (note 7)	18,797	18,797
Interest on lease obligations (note 7)	4,409	5,991
Unrealized (gain)/loss on marketable securities (note 5)	(322,405)	865,954
Realized gain on marketable securities (note 5)	(25,925)	9,606
Acquisition cost of properties dropped	-	4,820
	(700,492)	(1,167,329)
Net change in non-cash working capital		
Accounts receivable	(8,910)	76,060
Prepaid expenses	(1,687)	16,062
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	5,461	(289,261)
Due to related parties	163,333	59,064
Net cash used in operating activities	(542,295)	(1,314,404)
Investing activities		
Exploration and evaluation assets acquisition costs (note 6)	(6,740)	(11,700)
Net cash from investing activities	(6,740)	(11,700)
Financing activities		
Repayment of lease obligations (note 7)	(22,058)	(19,862)
Marketable securities sold (note 5)	173,150	266,785
Private placement of flow-through units	1,062,020	-
Private placement of working capital units	165,000	-
Share issue costs	(83,509)	-
Net cash from financing activities	1,294,603	246,923
Change in cash and cash equivalents	745,568	(1,079,181)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year	159,927	1,239,108
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year	905,495	159,927

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

June 30, 2021

(Expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated)

1. Nature of operations and going concern

Romios Gold Resources Inc. ("Romios" or "the Company") is a listed public Company (TSX-V:"RG") incorporated under the Ontario Business Corporations Act and has interests in resource properties which are being explored and evaluated to determine their economic viability. The registered office and location of corporate records is Suite 500, 2 Toronto St., Toronto, Ontario.

These consolidated financial statements ("Statements") have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. As at June 30, 2021 the Company had no sources of operating cash flows. The Company will therefore require additional funding which, if not raised, would result in the curtailment of activities and project delays. The Company had working capital of \$1,338,586 at June 30, 2021, after providing for \$907,735 due to related parties, and has incurred losses since inception, including \$25,018,565 spent on exploration and evaluation of its mineral properties that it currently holds, resulting in an accumulated deficit of \$36,389,399 at June 30, 2021. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is uncertain and is dependent upon its ability to continue to raise adequate financing. There can be no assurances that the Company will be successful in this regard, and therefore, there is doubt regarding the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, and accordingly, the use of accounting principles applicable to a going concern. These consolidated financial statements do not reflect adjustments that would be necessary if the "going concern" assumption is not appropriate. If the "going concern" assumption is not appropriate, adjustments to the carrying values of the assets and liabilities, the expenses and the balance sheet classifications, which could be material, would be necessary.

The recoverability of expenditures on its resource properties is dependent upon the existence of resources that are economically recoverable, confirmation of the Company's ownership interests in the claims, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to complete the exploration and the development of the properties, and upon future profitable production or proceeds from disposition thereof.

2. Basis of preparation and statement of compliance

The Statements of the Company as at and for the year ended June 30, 2021 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") in effect as of June 30, 2021.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the Statements.

Principles of consolidation

The Statements include the accounts of 100% owned McLymont Mines Inc., which holds the title to some of the claims in British Columbia and Romios Gold Nevada Inc. which holds the mining claims in Nevada. All inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated on consolidation.

Presentation Currency

The Company's presentation currency and functional currency is the Canadian dollar ("\$").

Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the Statements and notes. By their nature, these estimates, judgments and assumptions are subject to measurement uncertainty and the effect on the Statements of changes in such estimates in future periods could be material. These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions, and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The more significant estimates and judgments are as follows:

Critical accounting estimates

The amounts recorded for share-based compensation transactions are based on estimates. The Black-Scholes model is based on subjective estimates of assumptions for expected volatility, expected number of options to vest, dividend rate, risk-free interest rate and expected life of the options.

The recoverability of amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets is dependent on the discovery of economical reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain financing to complete development of the properties and on future production or proceeds of disposition of the assets.

Management's opinion is that there is no material restoration, rehabilitation and environmental obligation based on the existing facts and circumstances.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are computed based on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities on the statement of financial position and their corresponding tax values. Deferred income tax assets also result from unused loss carry-forwards and other deductions. The valuation of deferred income tax assets is adjusted to reflect the uncertainty of realization through profitable operations.

Critical accounting judgments

The following accounting policies involve judgments or assessments made by management:

- The determination of categories of financial assets and financial liabilities;
- The determination of a cash-generating unit for assessing and testing impairment; and
- The determination of when an exploration and evaluation asset moves from the exploration stage to the development stage.

Financial Instruments

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified as either financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") or amortized cost. The Company determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition.

Financial assets at Fair-value through profit or loss

Financial instruments classified as fair value through profit and loss are reported at fair value at each reporting date, and any change in fair value is recognized in the statement of operations in the period during which the change occurs. Realized and unrealized gains and losses from assets held at FVPTL are included in losses in the period in which they arise.

Financial assets at Fair-value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets carried at FVTOCI are initially recorded at fair value plus transaction costs with all subsequent changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income (loss). For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an

instrument-by-instrument basis) at initial recognition to classify them as FVTOCI. On the disposal of the investment, the cumulative change in fair value remains in other comprehensive income (loss) and is not recycled to profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets are classified at amortized cost if the objective of the business model is to hold the financial asset for the collection of contractual cash flows, and the asset's contractual cash flows comprise solely payments of principal and interest. The Company's accounts receivable are recorded at amortized cost as they meet the required criteria. A provision is recorded based on the expected credit losses for the financial asset and reflects changes in the expected credit losses at each reporting period.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially recorded at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL (such as derivatives) or the Company has elected to measure at FVTPL. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables which are classified at amortized cost.

Impairment

IFRS 9 requires an 'expected credit loss' model to be applied which requires a loss allowance to be recognized based on expected credit losses. This applies to financial assets measured at amortized cost. The expected credit loss model requires an entity to account for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in initial recognition.

Fair value hierarchy:

The Company classifies financial instruments recognized at fair value in accordance with a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to the valuation technique used to measure fair value as per IFRS 7. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – Quoted prices in markets that are not active, or inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability; and

Level 3 – Prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable (supported by little or no market activity).

The Company has valued all of its financial instruments using Level 1 measurements.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash, Canadian Chartered Bank demand deposits and money market funds.

Foreign Currency Translation

In preparing the financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each statement of financial position date, monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the period-end exchange rate. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the historical rate on the date of the transaction.

All gains and losses on translation of these foreign currency transactions are included in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Exploration and Evaluation Assets

Exploration and evaluation assets include the costs of acquiring licenses, and the fair value (at acquisition date) of exploration and evaluation assets acquired in a business combination.

Expenditures incurred exploring and evaluating mineral properties are charged to the statement of loss as incurred. Costs incurred before the Company has obtained the legal rights to explore an area are also expensed.

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment if (i) sufficient data exists to determine technical feasibility and commercial viability, and (ii) facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of mineral resources in an area of interest are demonstrable, which management has determined to be indicated by a feasibility study, exploration and evaluation assets attributable to that area of interest are first tested for impairment and then reclassified to mining property and development assets.

Recoverability of the carrying amount of any exploration and evaluation assets is dependent on successful development and commercial exploitation, or alternatively, sale of the respective areas of interest.

It is management's judgment that none of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets have reached the development stage and as a result are all considered to be exploration and evaluation assets.

Share-based Compensation

The Company grants stock options to buy common shares of the Company to directors, officers, employees and services providers. The board of directors generally grants such options for periods of up to five years, with vesting periods determined at its sole discretion and at prices equal to or greater than the closing market price on the day preceding the date the options were granted.

The fair value of share purchase options granted is recognized as an expense with a corresponding increase in equity. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes (direct employee) or provides services similar to those performed by a direct employee.

The fair value for share purchase options granted to employees or those providing services similar to those provided by a direct employee is measured at the grant date and each tranche is recognized using the accelerated method basis over the period during which the share purchase options vest. The fair value of the share purchase options granted is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the share purchase options were granted.

The fair value for share purchase options granted to non-employees for services provided is measured at the date the services are received. The fair value of the share purchase options granted is measured at the fair value of the services received, unless the fair value of services received cannot be estimated reliably, in which case the fair value of the share purchase options is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the share purchase options were granted.

At each financial position reporting date, the amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share purchase options that are expected to vest.

Income Taxes

Income tax on the profit or loss consists of current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for deferred tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted or substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply when the asset is realized or the liability settled.

The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that substantive enactment occurs.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. To the extent that the Company does not consider it probable that a deferred tax asset will be recovered, the deferred tax asset is reduced.

The following temporary differences do not result in deferred tax assets or liabilities:

- the initial recognition of assets or liabilities, not arising in a business combination, that does not affect accounting or taxable profit;
- goodwill not deductible for tax purposes; and
- investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities where the timing of reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and reversal in the foreseeable future is not probable.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied.

Restoration, Rehabilitation and Environmental Obligations

A legal or constructive obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs may arise when environmental disturbance is caused by the exploration, development or ongoing production of an interest in an exploration and evaluation asset. Such costs arising from the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work, discounted to their net present value, are provided for and capitalized at the start of each project to the carrying amount of the asset, as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflect the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. These costs are charged against profit or loss over the economic life of the related asset, through amortization using either a unit-of-production or the straight-line method as appropriate. The related liability is adjusted for each period for the unwinding of the discount rate and for changes to the current market-based discount rate, amount or timing of the underlying cash flows needed to settle the obligation.

Costs for restoration of subsequent site damage which is created on an ongoing basis during production are provided for at their net present values and charged against profits as extraction progresses. The Company has no material restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs as the disturbance to date is minimal.

Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance expense (“notional interest”).

Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, the provision is reversed. The Company presently does not have any amounts considered to be provisions.

Flow-through shares

The Company will, from time to time, issue flow-through common shares to finance a portion of its exploration program. Pursuant to the terms of the flow-through share subscription agreements, these shares transfer the tax deductibility of qualifying resource expenditures to investors. On issuance, the Company bifurcates the flow-through share into i) a flow-through share premium, equal to the estimated premium, if any, investors pay for the flow-through feature, which is recognized as a liability, and ii) share capital. Upon expenses being incurred, the Company recognizes a deferred tax liability for the amount of tax reduction renounced to the shareholders and the premium liability is reversed. The reversal of the premium liability and the deferred tax liability are recognized as tax recoveries to the extent that suitable deferred tax assets are available.

Loss per share

Loss per share is calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Since the Company is in a loss position, the effects of exercising share purchase options and warrants are anti-dilutive.

Impairment

Exploration and evaluation assets are reviewed on at least an annual basis and when changes in circumstances suggest their carrying value may become impaired. IFRS 6 – “Exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources”, lists facts and circumstances that indicate that an entity should test its exploration and evaluation assets for impairment. This list includes but is not limited to the following: i) the period for which the Company has the right to explore in the specific area has expired in the period or will expire in the near future and is not expected to be renewed; ii) substantive expenditures in the specific area are neither budgeted nor planned; iii) exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the Company has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area; and iv) sufficient data exist to indicate that, although a development in the area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale. Should an indicator of impairment exist then the Company shall perform an impairment test in accordance with IAS 36.

Leases - IFRS 16

At the inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease based on whether the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

- The contract involves the use of an identified asset, either explicitly or implicitly, including consideration of supplier substitution rights;
- The Company has the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- The Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

The right-of-use ("ROU") asset is initially measured based on the initial amount of the lease liability plus any initial direct costs incurred less any lease incentives received. The ROU asset is depreciated to the earlier of the end of the useful life or the lease term using either the straight-line or units-of-production method, depending on which method more accurately reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the

future economic benefits. The lease term includes periods covered by an option to extend if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise the option. The ROU asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method and remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments. Future lease payments can arise from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the expected payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the ROU asset, or is recorded to the statement of loss if the carrying amount of the ROU asset has been reduced to zero.

Accounting pronouncements adopted

At the date of approval of these Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2021, the following standards which are applicable to the Corporation were adopted.

Amendments to IFRS 3: Definition of a Business

The amendment to IFRS 3 Business Combinations clarifies that to be considered a business, an integrated set of activities and assets must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that, together, significantly contribute to the ability to create output. Furthermore, it clarifies that a business can exist without including all of the inputs and processes needed to create outputs. These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Company, but may impact future periods should the Company enter into any business combinations.

Amendments to IFRS 7, IFRS 9 and IAS 39 Interest Rate Benchmark Reform

The amendments to IFRS 9 and IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement provide a number of reliefs, which apply to all hedging relationships that are directly affected by interest rate benchmark reform. A hedging relationship is affected if the reform gives rise to uncertainty about the timing and/or amount of benchmark-based cash flows of the hedged item or the hedging instrument. These amendments have no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Company as it does not have any interest rate hedge relationships.

Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 Definition of Material

The amendments provide a new definition of material that states, "information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity." The amendments clarify that materiality will depend on the nature or magnitude of information, either individually or in combination with other information, in the context of the financial statements. A misstatement of information is material if it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions made by the primary users. These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of, nor is there expected to be any future impact to the Company.

Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting issued on March 29, 2018

The Conceptual Framework is not a standard, and none of the concepts contained therein override the concepts or requirements in any standard. The purpose of the Conceptual Framework is to assist the IASB in developing standards, to help preparers develop consistent accounting policies where there is no applicable standard in place and to assist all parties to understand and interpret the standards. This will affect those entities which developed their accounting policies based on the Conceptual Framework. The revised Conceptual Framework includes some new concepts, updated definitions and recognition criteria for assets and liabilities and clarifies some important concepts. These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

Amendments to IFRS 16 Covid-19 Related Rent Concessions

On May 28, 2020, the IASB issued Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions - amendment to IFRS 16 Leases. The amendments provide relief to lessees from applying IFRS 16 guidance on lease modification accounting for rent concessions arising as a direct consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic. As a practical expedient, a lessee may elect not to assess whether a Covid-19 related rent concession from a lessor is a lease modification. A lessee that makes this election accounts for any change in lease payments resulting from the Covid-19 related rent concession the same way it would account for the change under IFRS 16 if the change were not a lease modification.

The amendment applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after June 1, 2020. Earlier application is permitted.

4. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consists of cash and investments in Canadian Chartered Bank demand money market funds.

On November 18, 2020, the Company completed a private placement of 2,500,000 flow-through units for gross proceeds of \$162,500 and on December 17, 2020, a private placement of 13,838,770 flow-through units for gross proceeds of \$899,520.

Flow-through funds are committed to be expended on Canadian Exploration Expenditures ("CEE") and are therefore not available for current working capital purposes.

During the year ended June 30, 2021, the Company spent a total of \$309,198 on exploration and evaluation activities, in BC and ON. Of the flow through funds raised in the year a balance of \$913,000 is required to be spent on CEE.

5. Marketable securities

On June 11, 2018, the Company sold its Timmins-Hislop property and received 178,321 common shares of McEwen Mining Inc. valued at \$500,000, based on the 5 day volume weighted average share price on the NYSE prior to closing.

Romios retains a 2% net smelter returns royalty ("NSR") interest in the property. McEwen Mining will have the right at any time to purchase a 1% NSR from the Company for \$2 million.

Crystal Lake Mining Corp, ("CLM") received regulatory approval on February 22, 2019 to enter into a definitive agreement (the "Agreement") whereby Romios' Newmont Lake Project, (the "Property") is now optioned to CLM. Note 6 sets out the main terms of the Agreement and in accordance with the Agreement, the Company has received cash payments of \$1,000,000 and 4 million common shares of CLM valued at \$1,060,000 at the time of receipt in June, 2019. The proceeds of option payments are credited against the original acquisition cost of mineral properties.

Crystal Lake Mining Corporation ("CLM") distributed 10,000,000 common shares of its wholly owned subsidiary, Sassy Resources Corporation ("Sassy") to the CLM shareholders on a pro rata basis. The CLM shareholders received 0.066708 Sassy shares for every one CLM share held as at February 10, 2020. As a result, the Company received 200,124 shares of Sassy, which at the time was an unlisted reporting issuer in the Provinces of British Columbia and Alberta.

On June 1, 2020 Sassy raised \$1,449,600 gross proceeds through a non-brokered Private Placement and on July 28 an additional \$2,005,338.

On July 20, 2020 Sassy reported commencing an exploration program in the Eskay Camp district in the Golden Triangle area of British Columbia and on July 29, 2020 the Canadian Securities Exchange (“CSE”) conditionally approved the listing of Sassy, with trading commencing on August 17, 2020.

On August 17, 2020, the Company considered the Sassy shares to be marketable and accordingly placed a value on them based on the market price that day.

On July 3, 2020 CLM changed its name and began trading under the name of Enduro Metals Corporation (“ENDR”).

During the current year, under the terms of the option agreement with Enduro, the Company received an additional 4 million common shares of Enduro Metals Corporation valued at \$760,000 at the time of receipt on November 29, 2020. The proceeds of option payments are credited against the original acquisition cost of mineral properties up to the cost of the property.

Marketable Securities

Canadian Equities	Crystal Lake Mining Corp./Enduro Metals Corp.			McEwen Mining Inc.		
	Shares	Market \$	Cost \$	Shares	Market \$	Cost \$
Balance June 30, 2019	4,000,000	1,220,000	1,060,000	178,321	410,138	500,000
Disposals in the period	(2,510,000)	(262,735)	(665,150)	(3,000)	(4,050)	(8,412)
Unrealized gain/(loss)	-	(700,529)	-	-	(165,425)	-
Realized gain/(loss)	-	(10,886)	-	-	1,280	-
Balance June 30, 2020	1,490,000	245,850	394,850	175,321	241,943	491,588
Additions in the period	4,000,000	760,000	760,000	-	-	-
Disposals in the period	(525,000)	(160,200)	(139,125)	-	-	-
Unrealized gain/(loss)	-	225,575	-	-	56,103	-
Realized gain/(loss)	-	21,075	-	-	-	-
Balance June 30, 2021	4,965,000	1,092,300	1,015,725	175,321	298,046	491,588

Marketable Securities (continued)

Canadian Equities	Sassy			Total	
	Shares	Market \$	Cost \$	Market \$	Cost \$
Balance June 30, 2019	-	-	-	1,630,138	1,560,000
Disposals in the period	-	-	-	(266,785)	(673,562)
Unrealized gain/(loss)	-	-	-	(865,954)	-
Realized gain/(loss)	-	-	-	(9,606)	-
Balance June 30, 2020	-	-	-	487,793	886,438
Additions in the period	200,124	108,067	108,067	868,067	868,067
Disposals in the period	(15,000)	(12,950)	(8,100)	(173,150)	(147,225)
Unrealized gain/(loss)	-	40,727	-	322,405	-
Realized gain/(loss)	-	4,850	-	25,925	-
Balance June 30, 2021	185,124	140,694	99,967	1,531,040	1,607,280

The shares are designated as financial instruments carried at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses based on stock exchange quoted prices recognised in comprehensive (gain)/loss for the period. During the year ended June 30, 2021 the Company recognized a gain on marking the marketable securities to market in the amount of \$322,405. In addition, the Company recognized a realized gain in the amount \$25,925.

6. Exploration and evaluation assets

Acquisition costs	British Columbia \$	Ontario \$	Quebec \$	Nevada, USA \$	Total \$
Balance, June 30, 2019	2,200,055	13,000	-	-	2,213,055
Total additions for the period	-	11,700	-	-	11,700
Abandonment and write off	(4,820)	-	-	-	(4,820)
Balance, June 30, 2020	2,195,235	24,700	-	-	2,219,935
Total additions for the period	2,190	4,550	-	-	6,740
<i>Property option proceeds:</i>					
SASSY common shares	(108,067)	-	-	-	(108,067)
Enduro common shares	(760,000)	-	-	-	(760,000)
Balance, June 30, 2021	1,329,358	29,250	-	-	1,358,608

The Company's holdings in the Golden Triangle Area total 79,787 hectares (197,158 acres). Acquisition costs for British Columbia include property payment obligations and maintenance fees for claims.

The acquisition costs of exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment if (i) sufficient data exists to determine technical feasibility and commercial viability, and (ii) facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the realizable amount.

Recoverability of the carrying amount of any exploration and evaluation assets is dependent on successful development and commercial exploitation, or alternatively, sale of the respective areas of interest. With regard to the Company's Quebec and Nevada properties, the carrying value was reduced to nil as future exploration on these claims was neither budgeted nor planned.

Ontario claims

In April 2018 the Company acquired two blocks of cell claims by online staking in the vicinity of the Lundmark-Akow Lake claims. Block #1 consists of 91 cell claims, approximately 1,777 hectares (4,391 acres). Block #2 comprises 79 cell claims, approximately 1,540 hectares (3,805 acres) 10 km northwest of the Lundmark Lake area.

In March 2019, the Company acquired by staking 7 claims, adding 137 hectares to the Lundmark-Akow Lake property after receipt of the VTEM survey results. Another 8 claims totalling 158 hectares were also acquired as grass roots targets south of the Musselwhite mine.

The Company acquired by staking another 142 claims in the northwest portion of the Lundmark-Akow Lake Project area in September 2019. The claims cover approximately 2,987 hectares (7,381 acres).

At September 30, 2019 the Company had a 100% working interest on a total of 8,022 hectares (18,823 acres) on the Lundmark-Akow lake property, part of which is subject to a 3% net smelter return royalty held by a corporation controlled by the President and CEO.

In August to October 2020 Romios acquired by online staking 87 claims in 5 blocks covering 1,869 hectares (4,620 acres) in the Thunder Bay silver district of northwestern Ontario, covering 5 old silver prospects, some of which have not been explored since the 1800s. The claims are largely road accessible.

On June 10, 2021 the Company announced that it had signed a Definitive Agreement (the "Agreement") with Honey Badger Silver Inc. ("Honey Badger") to sell an 80% interest in Romios' five claim blocks in the Thunder Bay silver district. The five claim blocks consist of 87 cell claims covering 1869.5 hectares (4619.7 acres). Honey Badger will issue shares to Romios for a value of \$150,000 based on the volume weighted average price of its common shares trading on the TSXV for the thirty trading days preceding the closing. Romios will have a free-carry of all costs for the maintenance and advancement of the project to the pre-feasibility economic assessment level. Honey Badger will have a right of first refusal on Romios' 20%

remaining interest. The deal closed subsequent to year end and the Company received 1,108,506 share of Honey Badger valued at \$150,000.

Romios has a total of 849 claims in Ontario, covering a total of 16,762 hectares, (41,841 acres) at June 30, 2021.

BC claims

To acquire a 100% interest in the Royce Claim and the Porc Claim (the "Royce/Porc Property") covering respectively 1,321 and 614 hectares in the Golden Triangle the Company issued 500,000 common shares to the vendors in July 2018, valued at \$25,000 and granted a 1% net smelter returns royalty ("NSR") in favour of the vendors for each of the two properties. The Company has the right to buy back a 0.5% NSR, in respect of each of the two properties, for \$500,000, and has a right of first refusal on the remaining 0.5% NSR.

In the Golden Triangle of BC, in September 2018 the Company acquired by staking 17 claims covering 6,506 hectares, 1.4 km west of the JW property and in December, 4 additional claims covering 1,832 hectares adjoining the Andrei claims. In March 2019 five additional claims covering 791 hectares were acquired by staking over a historic prospect 11 km northeast of the Andrei claims.

In December 2018 the Company signed a definitive agreement (the "Agreement") with Crystal Lake Mining Corporation, now known as Enduro Metals Corporation ("ENDR") whereby, over the next three years ENDR can earn a 100% working interest in the Newmont Lake Project (the "Property") comprising approximately 438 square kilometres. The consideration set out, among other things, the issue of 12 million common shares by ENDR to the Company over three years, of which the first 4 million shares were issued on receipt of regulatory approval of the transaction in February 2019; the payment of \$2 million in cash option payments, of which \$250,000 was paid upon signing of the Letter Agreement, \$500,000 was paid on receipt of regulatory approval and \$250,000 in June, 2019 (a total of \$1.0 million received in the 2019 fiscal year). An additional 4 million shares were received November 29, 2020 with a third 4 million shares receivable on completion of the option agreement.

A further \$1 million will be payable upon ENDR earning its 100% interest in the Property through the expenditure of \$8 million on the Property over no more than a 3-year period, with the first \$3 million to be spent in the calendar year 2019 (obligation met). Upon completion of the option agreement, Romios will retain a 2% Net Smelter Returns Royalty ("2% NSR") on the Property, and on any after-acquired claims within a 5 km radius of the current boundary of the Property. The 2% NSR may be reduced at any time to a 1% NSR on the payment of \$2 million per 0.5% NSR.

ENDR undertook an exploration program pursuant to the terms of the Letter Agreement and on November 2, 2018 ENDR reported that it had completed drilling six reverse circulation ("RC") drill holes, four on the Burgundy Ridge Zone, and two on the Northwest Zone of the Property. Expenditures incurred by ENDR on the Property under the Agreement are not included in these financial statements.

ENDR carried out an extensive exploration program on the Property in the summer of 2019, stating that expenditures were significantly in excess of the \$3 million required for the calendar year 2019. Significant exploration costs were incurred in 2020 as well.

Amounts expended by the Company to date for exploration and evaluation activities in each area are summarized below. These costs are being charged to the statement of loss and comprehensive loss as incurred.

	British Columbia \$	Quebec \$	Ontario \$	Cumulative Total \$
Balance, June 30, 2019	20,823,666	983,128	2,114,720	23,921,514
Total additions for the period	242,512	5,701	602,979	851,192
BC refund	(63,339)	-	-	(63,339)
Balance, June 30, 2020	21,002,839 ⁽¹⁾	988,829 ⁽²⁾	2,717,699 ⁽³⁾	24,709,367
Total additions for the period	79,429	1,333	228,436	309,198
Balance, June 30, 2021	21,082,268	990,162	2,946,135	25,018,565

(1) Net of cumulative refunds totalling \$806,055 received from the province of British Columbia.

(2) Net of cumulative refunds totalling \$431,127 received from the province of Quebec.

(3) Net of cumulative refunds totalling \$97,824 received from the province of Ontario.

7. Leases

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognized and the movements during the period:

	<u>Office space</u>
<i>Right of use assets</i>	
As at July 1, 2019	65,791
Amortization expense	18,797
As at June 30, 2020	46,994
Amortization expense	18,797
As at June 30, 2021	28,197

The Company leases office space. The remaining lease term is 1.4 years (2020: 2.4 years)

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
As at July 1	\$51,920	\$65,791
Interest on lease obligations	4,409	5,991
Lease payments	(22,058)	(19,862)
As at June 30	\$34,271	\$51,920
Current	20,714	17,649
Non-current	13,557	34,271

The following are the amounts recognized in profit or loss:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Amortization of right-of-use assets	18,797	18,797
Interest on lease obligations	4,409	5,991
Total amount recognized in profit or loss	23,206	24,788
Maturity analysis		
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Year 1	23,225	22,059
Year 2	14,012	23,225
Year 3	-	14,012
	37,237	59,296
Less: unearned interest	(2,966)	(7,376)
	34,271	51,920

8. Share capital

(a) Common shares

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of no par value common shares. The following table provides the details of changes in the number of issued common shares.

	Number #	Amount \$
Balance, June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2020	198,397,016	33,012,471
Flow through units issued November 18, 2020	2,500,000	162,500
Working capital units issued November 18, 2020	1,500,000	82,500
Flow through units issued December 17, 2020	13,838,770	899,520
Working capital units issued December 17, 2020	1,500,000	82,500
Warrant issue valuation	-	(82,588)
Deferred flow-through share liability	-	(163,387)
Share issue costs	-	(83,508)
Balance, June 30, 2021	217,735,786	33,910,008

During the current year the Company completed the following financings in order to advance the exploration programs in the Golden Triangle of BC and the Lundmark-Akow Project in northwestern Ontario, and for corporate overhead costs.

Non – brokered Private Placements

Date	Type	Units	Price	Proceeds, \$	Warrants	Price	Expiry
November 18, 2020	FT	2,500,000	\$0.065	162,500	2,500,000	\$0.10	November 18, 2021
November 18, 2020	WC	1,500,000	\$0.055	82,500	1,500,000	\$0.10	November 18, 2021
December 17, 2020	FT	13,878,770	\$0.065	899,520	13,838,770	\$0.10	December 17, 2021
December 17, 2020	WC	1,500,000	\$0.055	82,500	1,500,000	\$0.10	December 17, 2021

(b) Common share purchase options

The Company has a stock option plan (the “Plan”) for the benefit of directors, officers, key employees, and consultants. The total number of shares which may be reserved and set aside for issuance to eligible persons may not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares. At June 30, 2021, 9,700,000 common shares were reserved for the exercise of stock options granted under the Plan.

The following table provides the details of changes in the number of issued common share purchase options during the period:

	Options #	Weighted-average exercise price \$
Options outstanding at June 30, 2020	13,450,000	0.09
Expired, August 2020	(1,150,000)	0.09
Expired, April 2021	(2,600,000)	0.10
Options outstanding at June 30, 2021	9,700,000	0.08
Options exercisable at June 30, 2021	9,700,000	

On June 6, 2019 9,850,000 share purchase options were granted to acquire common shares of the Company at \$0.08 per share for five years. The options vested one-half at grant date and one-half twelve month from grant date. The fair value of the share purchase options vesting in the year ended June 30, 2020, was estimated to be \$174,528, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following

assumptions: risk-free weighted-average interest of 1.33%, expected dividend yield of nil, average expected volatility of 185.45% and expected life term of 60 months.

The following table provides details about pricing and expiry dates of outstanding commons share purchase options:

Number of stock options	Number exercisable	Remaining contractual life	Exercise price per share	Expiry date
500,000	500,000	17.4 months	\$0.10	December 13, 2022
9,200,000	9,200,000	35.2 months	\$0.08	June 6, 2024
9,700,000	9,700,000			

(c) Warrants

On certain issuances of common shares, the Company grants warrants entitling the holder to acquire additional common shares of the Company, and the Company grants warrants as consideration for services associated with the placement of such common share issues. The following table provides the details of changes in the number of outstanding common share purchase warrants:

	Number of Shares	Price Range \$
Balance June 30, 2019	7,252,115	0.07 to 0.18
Expired, unexercised	(7,252,115)	0.07 to 0.18
Balance June 30, 2020	-	
Private placement warrants issued	20,055,095	0.10
Balance June 30, 2021	20,055,095	0.10

The following table provides details about pricing and expiry dates of outstanding warrants:

Number of warrants	Type	Remaining contractual life	Exercise price per share	Expiry date
4,000,000	Investor	4.6 months	\$0.10	November 18, 2021
24,000	Broker	4.6 months	\$0.055	November 18, 2021
15,338,770	Investor	5.6 months	\$0.10	December 17, 2021
692,325	Broker	5.6 months	\$0.065	December 15, 2021
20,055,095				

The fair value of the warrants issued in the period ended June 30, 2021 was estimated to be \$82,588, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: risk-free weighted-average interest of 0.24-0.26%, expected dividend yield of nil, average expected volatility of 137.52%-148.59% and expected life term of 12 months.

The number of common shares outstanding on June 30, 2021 was 217,735,786. Taking into account outstanding share purchase options and warrants, the fully diluted common shares that could have been outstanding on June 30, 2021 was 247,490,881.

9. Contributed surplus

A summary of changes in contributed surplus is:

	Amount \$
Balance, June 30, 2019	4,900,886
Share-based compensation	174,528
Warrants expired	33,223
Balance, June 30, 2020 and 2021	5,108,637

10. Income taxes

The Company's effective income tax rate differs from the amount that would be computed by applying the combined Federal and Provincial statutory tax rate of 26.25% (2020 - 26.25%) to the net loss for the year for reasons noted below:

	June 30 2021 \$	June 30 2020 \$
Income tax recovery based on statutory rate	98,500	591,000
Actual provision per financial statements		
Non-deductible items for tax purposes	(50,000)	(528,500)
Tax effect of adjustments to prior year balances	(25,486)	(62,500)
Net income tax recovery	23,014	-

The Company has incurred tax losses of \$7,642,000 (2020 - \$7,352,000) which may be used to reduce future taxable income. The potential benefit of these losses will expire in the fiscal years ended June 30, if unused, as follows:

	Amount, \$
2027	642,000
2029	709,000
2030	622,000
2031	931,000
2032	951,000
2033	686,000
2034	573,000
2035	512,000
2036	425,000
2037	219,000
2038	278,000
2039	459,000
2040	345,000
2041	290,000
	7,642,000

In addition to the above losses the Company has available CEE of approximate \$4.9 million, CDE of \$2 million and FDEE of \$1.6 million which can be used to offset future taxable income.

The components of future income tax asset (liability) are as noted below:

	June 30 2021 \$	June 30 2020 \$
Non-capital losses	2,007,000	1,956,000
Capital assets	5,000	5,000
Exploration and evaluation assets	1,069,000	988,000
Marketable securities and other	50,000	112,000
Valuation allowance	(3,131,000)	(3,061,000)
Net deferred income tax liability	-	-

11. Related party transactions

During the year ended June 30, 2021, the Company incurred related party expenses of \$315,245 (2020 – \$302,588). These expenses are salary and consulting fees paid or payable to the Company's key senior officers, Tom Drivas, President and Chief Executive Officer, Frank van de Water, Chief Financial Officer, John Biczok, Vice-President, Exploration. As at June 30, 2021, \$803,222 (2020 - \$649,207) was due to key management personnel. Key management personnel were not paid post-retirement benefits, termination benefits, or other long-term benefits during the year ended June 30, 2021 and 2020.

Unpaid Directors' fees for the independent directors were \$101,500 as at June 30, 2021 (2020 - \$86,500).

Share-based compensation to key management and directors for the year ended June 30, 2021 was \$nil (2020 - \$148,836).

During the year ended June 30, 2021 the company incurred expenses of \$56,122 (2020 - \$30,275) for legal fees to a law firm related to a Director of the Company, William R. Johnstone. At June 30, 2021, \$3,013 (2020 - \$nil) was outstanding.

These amounts were expensed in the period incurred as administrative and general expenses or exploration expenses. Expenses and amounts paid and owing are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

12. Financial instruments and risk management

Categories of financial assets and liabilities

Under IFRS, financial instruments are classified into one of the following five categories: Fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"), held to maturity investments, loans and receivables, assets available for sale and financial liabilities. The carrying values of the Company's financial instruments are classified into the following categories:

	June 30 2021 \$	June 30 2020 \$
FVTPL ⁽¹⁾	2,436,535	647,720
Loans and receivables ⁽²⁾	16,134	7,224
Financial liabilities ⁽³⁾	21,001	17,206

(1) Includes cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities.

(2) Includes accounts receivable related to HST refunds.

(3) Includes accounts payable.

Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts for the Company's cash and cash equivalents approximate their fair values because of the short-term nature of these items. Marketable securities are priced at the quoted closing stock market price on the period end date.

Risks arising from financial instruments and risk management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company.

Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining at all times sufficient cash, liquid investments and committed credit facilities to meet the Company's commitments as they arise. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash reserves and by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows. The Company is currently assessing all options to address its liquidity issues. It is not possible to determine with any certainty the success and adequacy of these initiatives.

Pandemic COVID-19 risk

On March 11, 2020 the World Health Organization declared the COVID -19 infectious virus a global pandemic, with resulting travel bans, physical distancing, closing of social, cultural and educational facilities and non-essential businesses. Global financial equity markets have declined considerably and remain volatile. The effect on the Company's exploration projects in 2020 included difficulty in accessing exploration sites and hiring personnel for exploration programs, as well as in raising additional equity financing. The global shutdown, the isolation of the people and the availability of effective vaccines is showing progress in the decline of the rate of infection, but the timing to return to normal and the impact on the Company's operations is difficult to project.

Carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets

The Company regularly reviews the carrying value of its properties for impairment to determine whether the carrying amount of these assets will be recoverable from future cash flows, option proceeds or from the proceeds of disposition of the properties. Assumptions underlying the cash flow estimates include the forecasted prices for gold, copper and silver, and operating, capital, exploration and reclamation costs, which are subject to risks and uncertainties.

13. Capital disclosures

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the acquisition, exploration and development of exploration and evaluation assets. The capital of the Company consists of capital stock, warrants and contributed surplus.

The properties in which the Company currently has an interest are in the exploration stage; as such the Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities. In order to carry out the planned exploration and pay for administrative costs, the Company has its existing working capital and will seek to raise additional amounts as needed. Discussions regarding financing are ongoing.

The Company will continue to assess new properties and acquire an interest in additional properties if it feels there is sufficient geologic or economic potential, and if it has adequate financial resources to do so.

Romios reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

14. Subsequent events

On July 22, 2021 the Company announced that the sale of an 80% interest in 87 cell claims covering 1869.5 hectares (4619.7 acres) in the Thunder Bay Silver District to Honey Badger Silver Inc. ("Badger") had closed. Badger issued 1,103,506 Badger common shares valued at \$150,000 on closing.

On September 13, 2021 the Company announced that Mr. Stephen M. Burega was appointed President of the Company and will be working alongside the Chief Executive Officer, Tom Drivas.