



# Romios Gold

LUNDMARK AKOW LAKE VMS & GOLD PROJECT

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NW ONTARIO

NOVEMBER 2022

TSX-V: RG OTC-QB: RMIOF FRANKFURT: D4R

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## CAUTIONARY NOTE

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*Qualified Person:* The technical information in this Presentation has been prepared in accordance with the Canadian regulatory requirements set out in National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101"). The information was reviewed and approved by Mr. John Biczok, P.Geo, VP Exploration of Romios Gold Resources Inc. and a Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101 Standards.

# ROMIOS ASSETS IN FIVE MAJOR MINING DISTRICTS

## Exploration Projects (100% Owned)

### Nevada, USA

1. Scossa Gold Project
2. Kinkaid Au-Cu-Ag Project

### Golden Triangle, BC

3. Trek & JW Porphyry Projects

### Musselwhite-Pickle Lake, ON

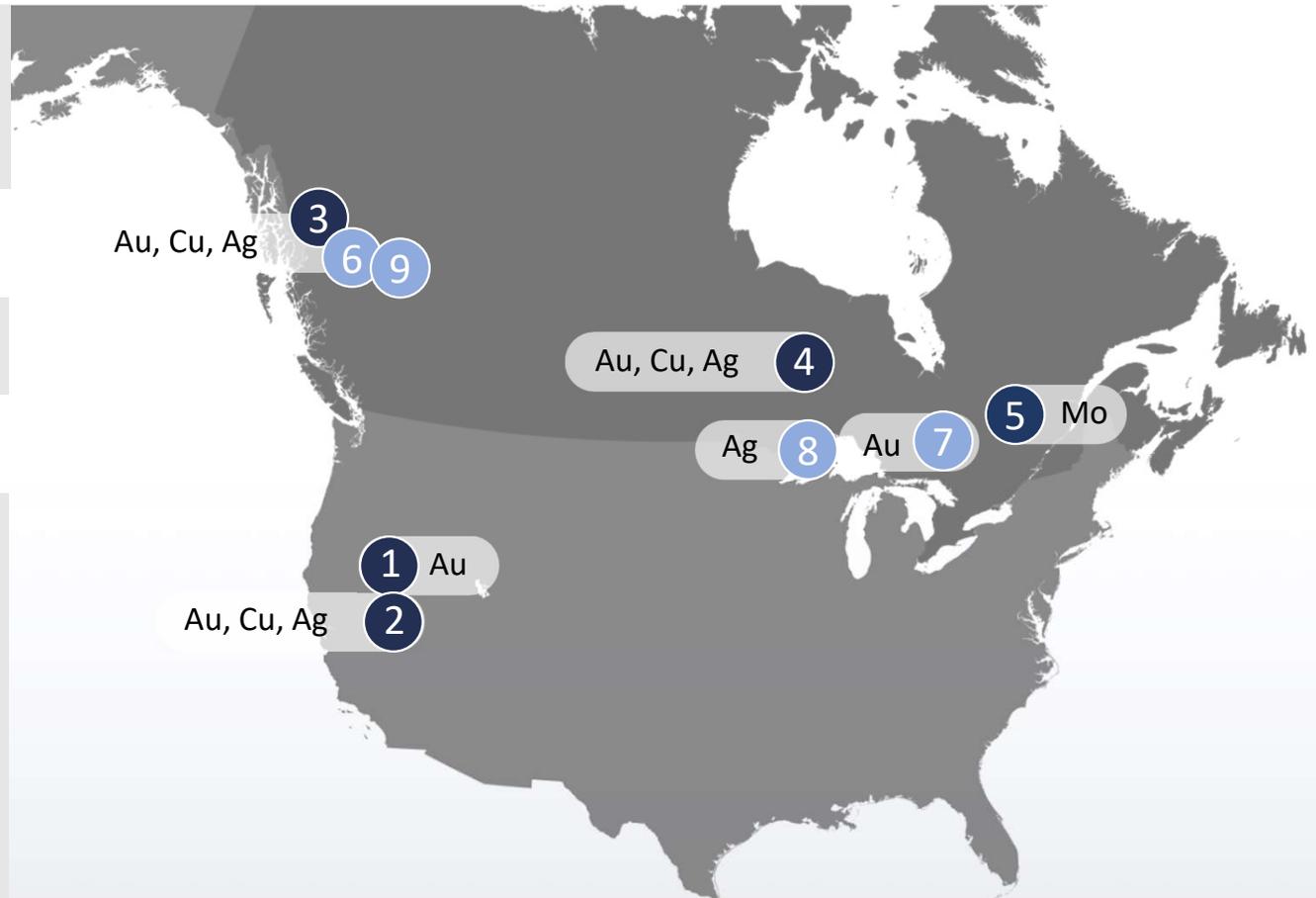
4. Lundmark-Akow Lake Project

### Val d'Or, QC

5. La Corne Molybdenum Project

## NSRs/Interests

6. Enduro Mining - Newmont Lake Cu/Au Project, BC (2% NSR)
7. McEwen Mining - Hislop Gold Project, ON (2% NSR)
8. Honey Badger Mining - 20% carried interest in 5 Au claims, ON
9. Copperhead Resources – Redline Claims, BC (1.5 MM Shares, \$75K, 25% interest)

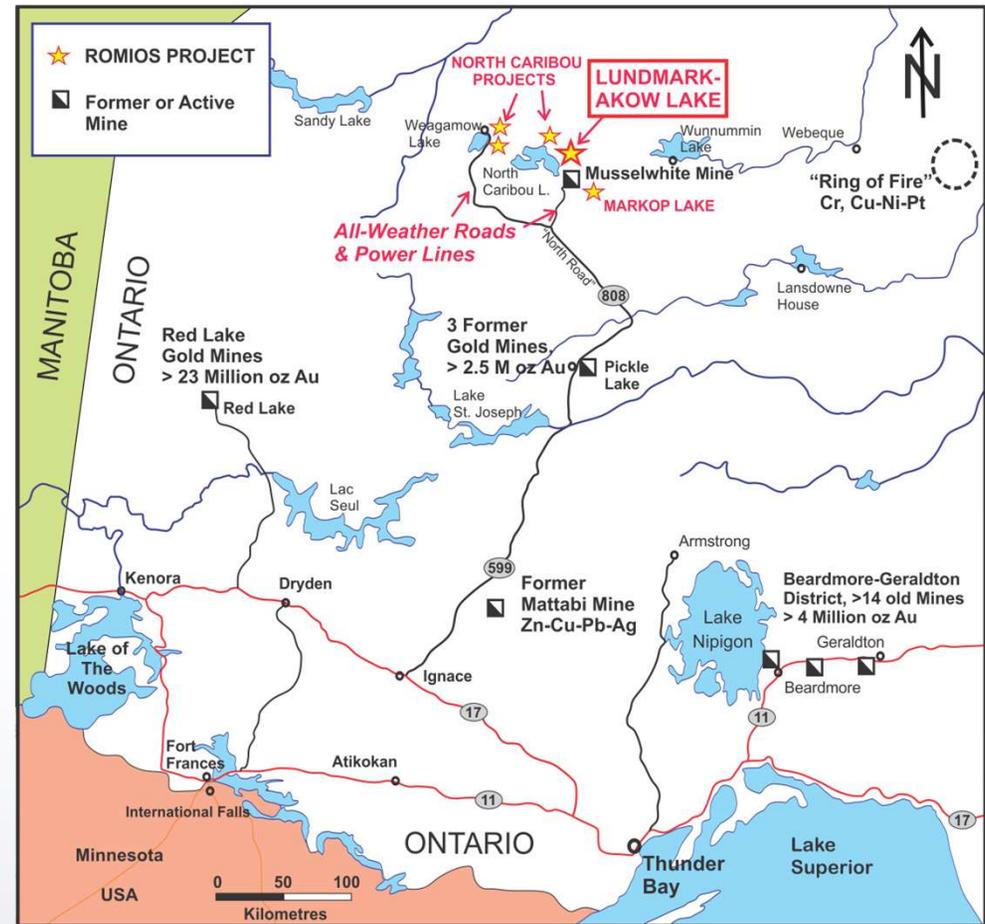


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## LOCATION MAP - NORTH CARIBOU LAKE AREA & MARKOP LAKE PROJECTS

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- Major infrastructure improvements recently including completion of high-voltage powerlines and all-weather road to Weagamow Lake (Round Lake).
- Numerous current and former producing mines in this mining-friendly jurisdiction.
- ROMIOS owns 5 projects in the North Caribou Lake Greenstone Belt



# ROMIOS PROJECTS – NORTH CARIBOU LAKE GREENSTONE BELT

Romios is the only company exploring the NCLGB outside of Newmont (Musselwhite).

Pipeline of 5 projects from grass-roots to advanced.

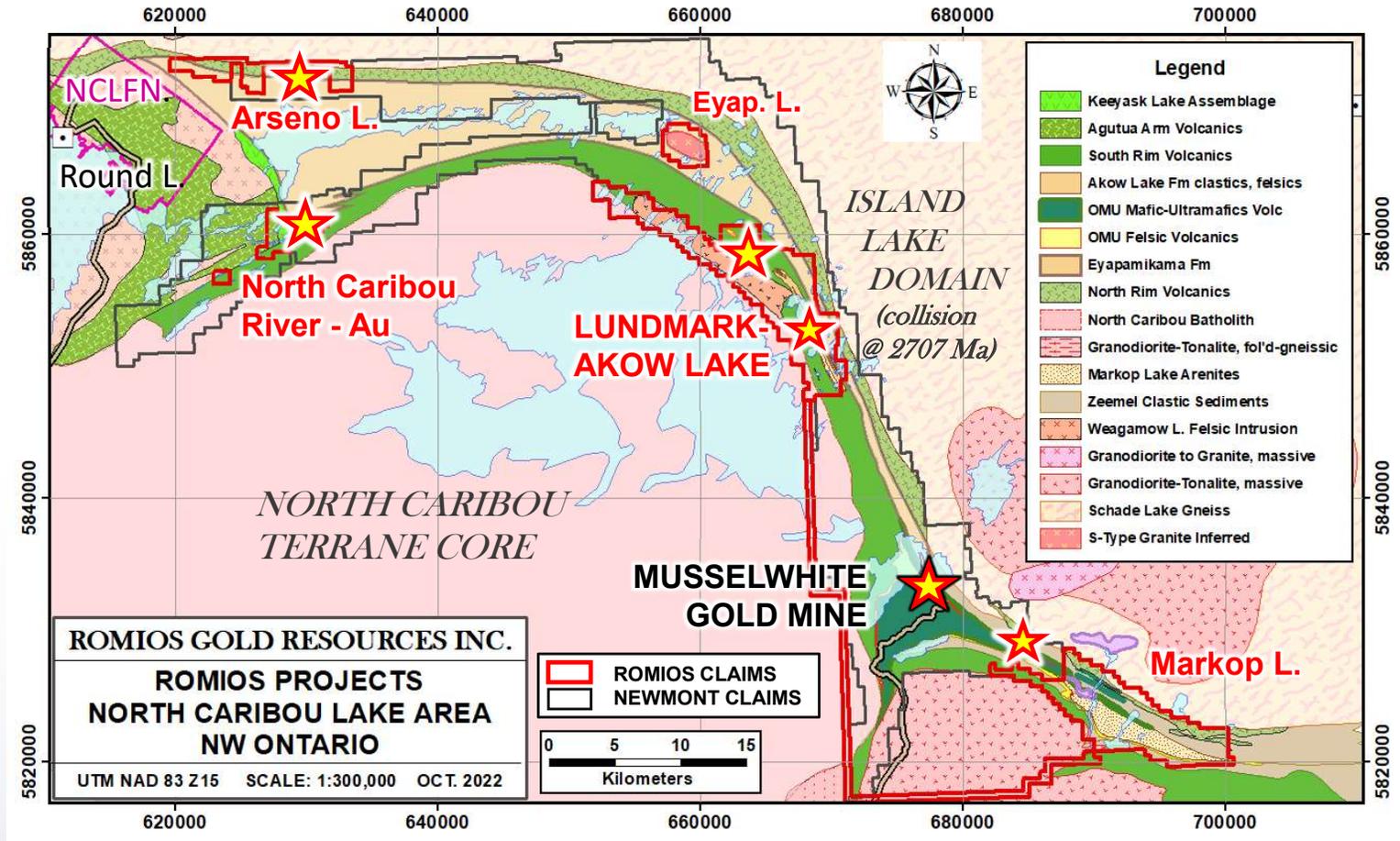
ARSENO L.: Untested EM conductors on strike from known Pb-Zn-Ag-(Au) deposit.

NORTH CARIBOU RIVER: Gold prospects on complex fault array.

MARKOP LAKE: Timiskaming Au target near Musselwhite.

EYAP L.: Conceptual target

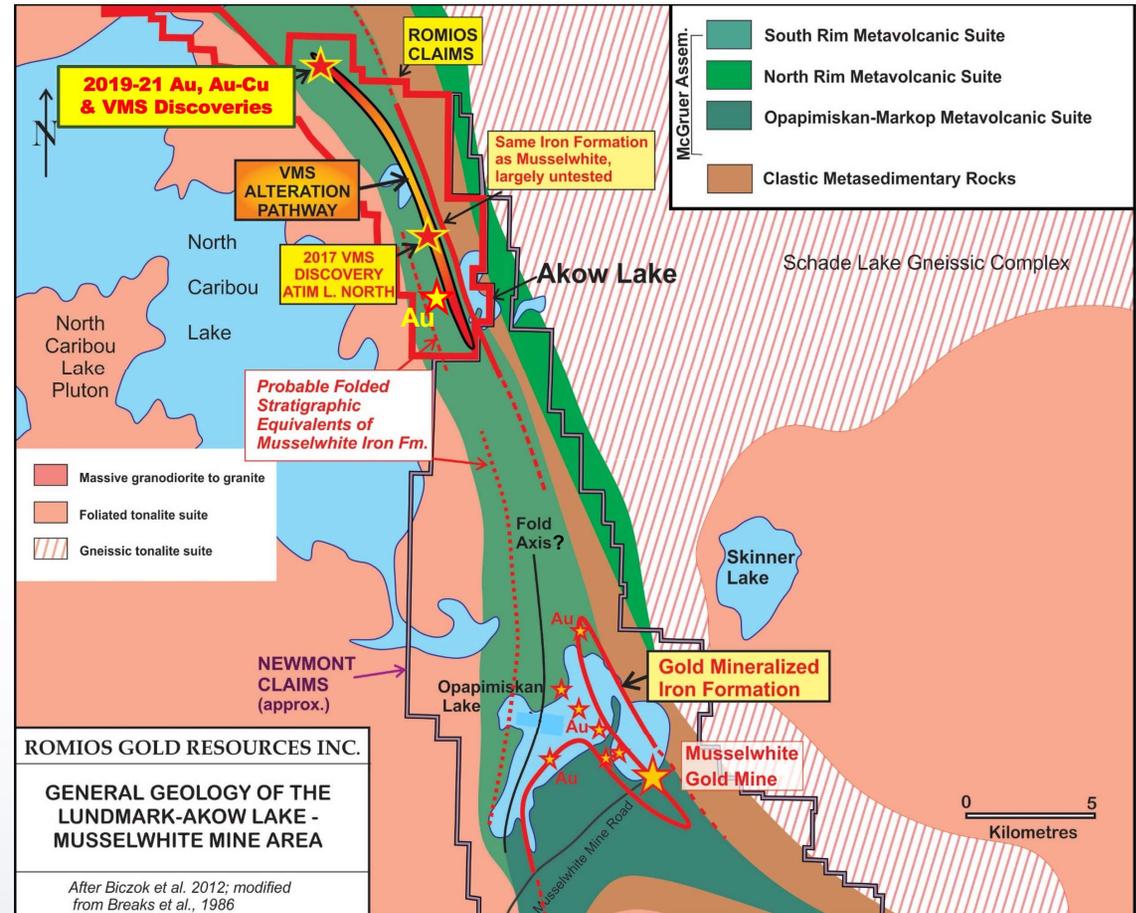
LUNDMARK-AKOW L. – Au & VMS advanced project



## GENERAL GEOLOGY OF THE LUNDMARK-AKOW LAKE AREA

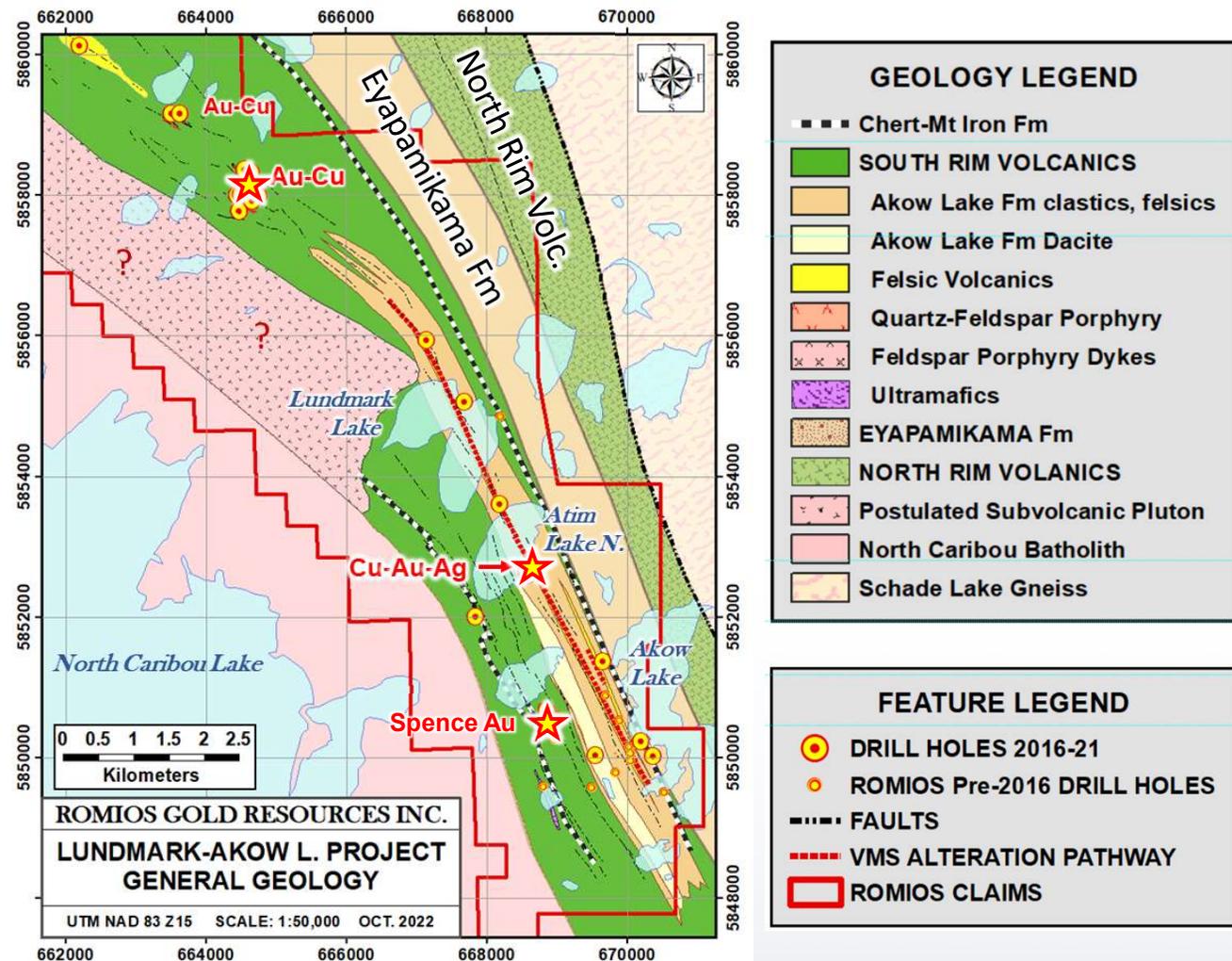
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- Originally staked to cover the northward projection of the Northern Iron Formation that hosts the bulk of the gold at Musselwhite.
- Iron Formation is part of the Opapimiskan-Markop Unit, a plume-related sequence that overlies the South Rim.
- North-striking F1 fold may duplicate the BIF?
- Romios early work in 1998-99 discovered low grade Cu-Au mineralization in a >100 m wide schist unit, plus high-grade, shear-hosted gold at the Spence showing. Only a few holes drilled in the BIF.
- No further drilling until 2016 when the schist was recognized as a VMS type alteration pathway and the work focus migrated to the north.



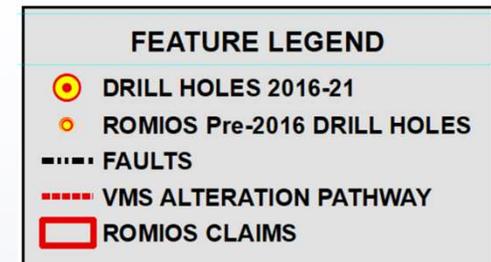
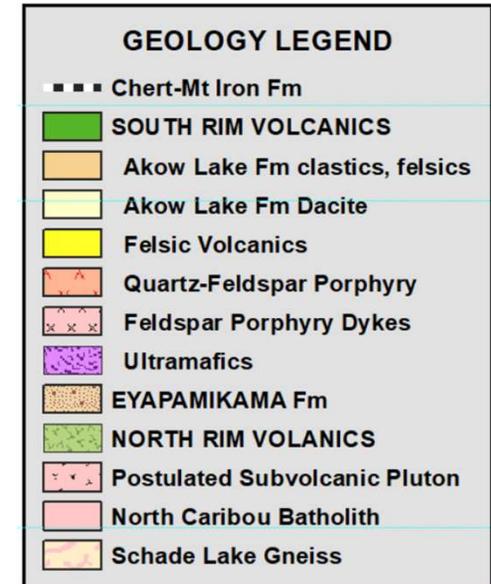
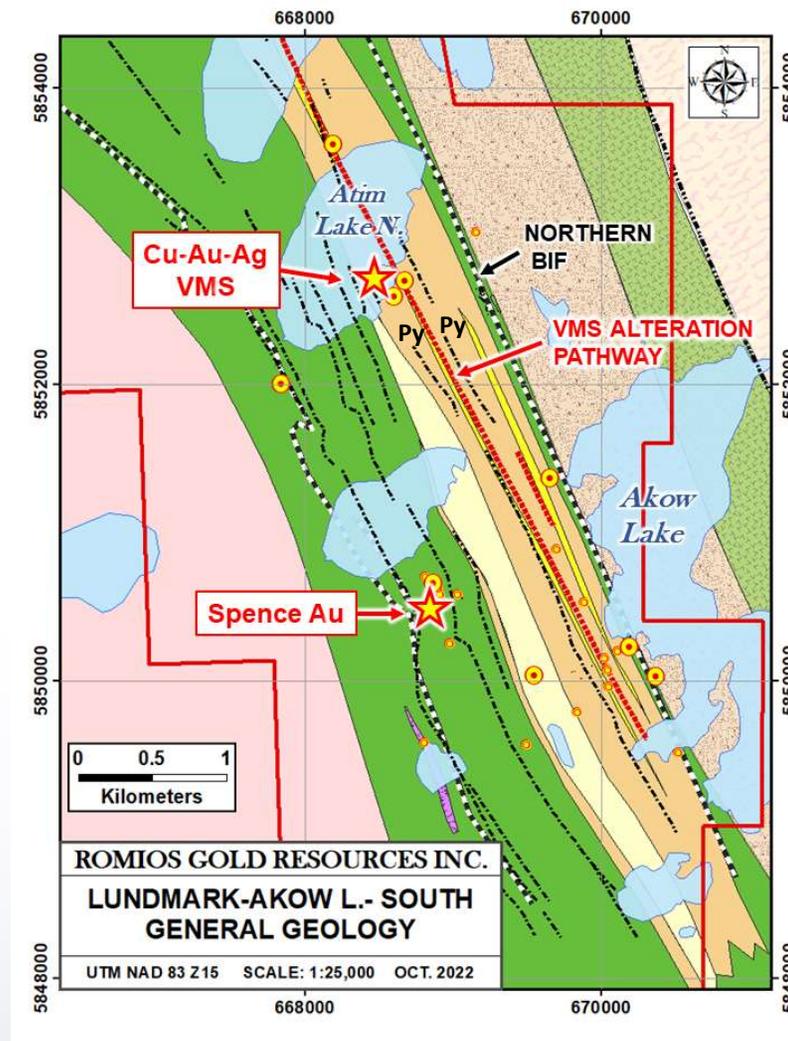
## LUNDMARK-AKOW L. GEOLOGY

- Romios drilling has now outlined a volcano-sedimentary basin west of Akow Lake.
- Basin is at >10 km long and up to 800 m thick.
- Basin is floored by a dacitic volcanic and then filled with fine-grained clastic sediments and several felsic tuff layers.
- VMS-style alteration pathway occurs as garnet-staurolite-mica schists at least 8 km long, ~100-150 m thick.
- Formed by alteration of the siltstones and tuffs.
- Basin sediments have not been located yet in the NW sector that has produced the best drill results.
- Postulated subvolcanic pluton in the NW based entirely on geophysical patterns and nearby FP-QFP complex.



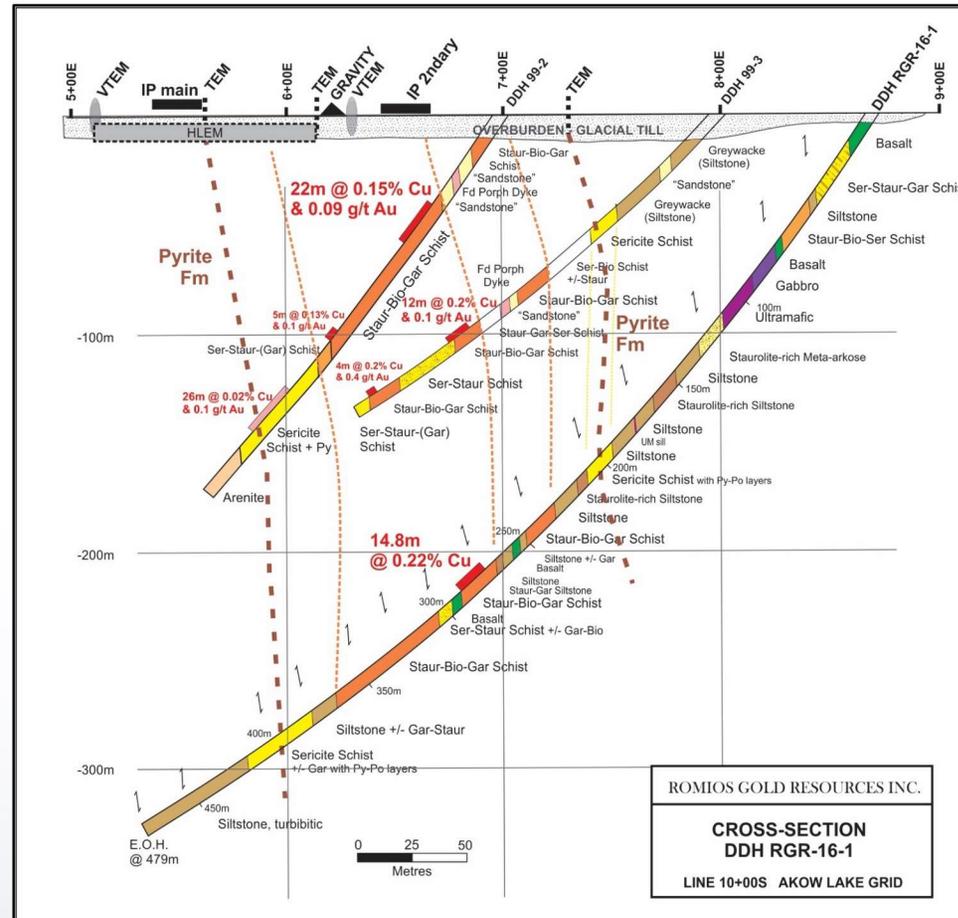
## SOUTH CLAIMS GEOLOGY

- Alteration pathway was targeted using two formational pyrite horizons located on either side identified through TEM and VTEM surveys.
- Pyritic horizons are very similar to pyritic members of the “Avol” felsic unit that stratigraphically underlies the BIF at Musselwhite.
- Suggests tops are to the east.
- Drilling of 3 holes in 2016 through the mineralized schist led to a new model for this unit, i.e., it represents a “Lower Semi-Conformable Alteration Zone” that one often finds below VMS deposits.
- Focus then shifted to drilling EM targets flanking the alteration path.
- 2017 drilling was 1 hole only (budget and time constraints). Intersected semi-massive/massive sulphide exhalite at Atim Lake North.



## MASSIVE SULPHIDE ALTERATION PATHWAY

- 100-150 m wide schist with scattered intervals of low-grade Cu-Au throughout.
- Formed by intense hydrothermal alteration of the basin sediments/tuffs. (Na<sub>2</sub>O down to 0.1%, Rb/Sr increases, etc.)
- Consistent over a >8 km length.
- Massive sulphides typically occur on the flanks of these pathways. Commonly find multiple VMS deposits along the alteration pathways.
- Projecting this pathway to the northwest resulted in 1 VMS discovery in 2017 and 3 discoveries in 2019.
- Numerous untested EM conductors along the known extent of this alteration zone.



## VMS STYLE ALTERATION ZONE

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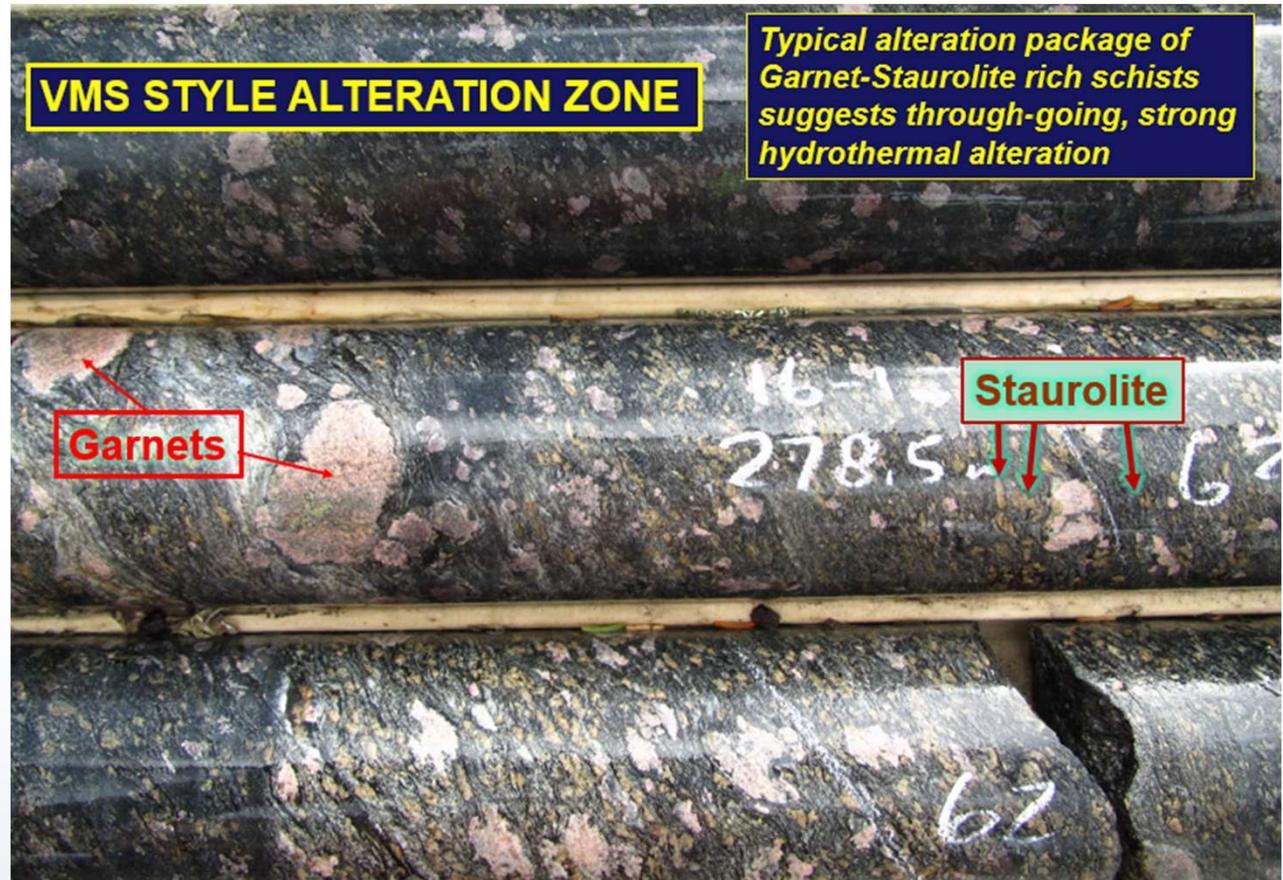
- Most is barren or very weakly mineralized but there are local concentrations of chalcopyrite.
- Chalcopyrite is folded, indicated that it predates deformation.
- Local well-developed quartz flooding and hydrothermal garnet formation +/- chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite.
- Some zones of massive fine-to medium grained biotite up to 40-50 cm wide. Studded with coarse-grained garnets & staurolite, often “bleeding” chalcopyrite veinlets into host rocks.



## VMS STYLE ALTERATION ZONE

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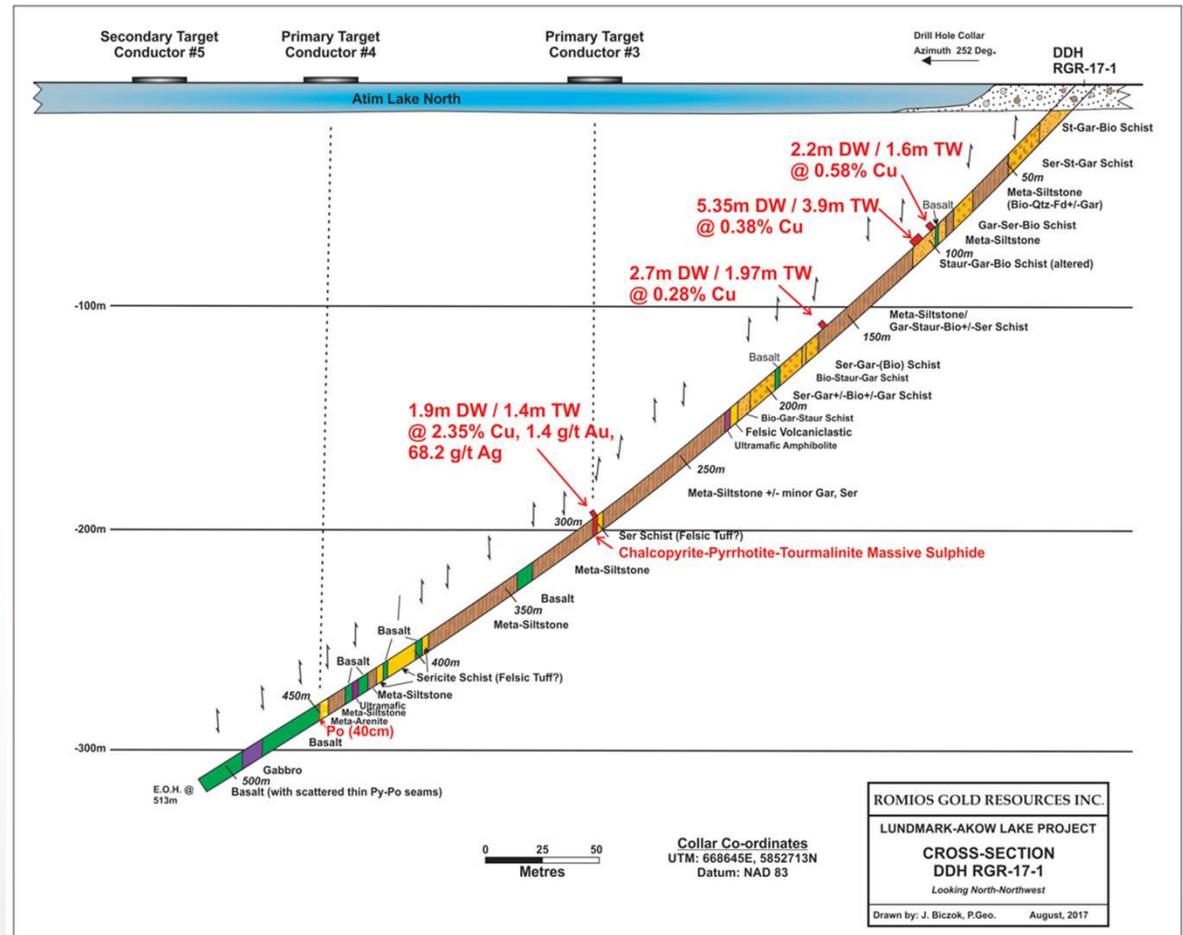
- High % of staurolite in much of the alteration zone.
- Romios is currently sponsoring a new MSc project on this VMS system at Lakehead University.
- One aspect will be to document any changes in the chemistry (metal content) of the staurolite, garnets and other minerals along the LSCAZ that might provide a vector towards ore zones.



## 2017 ATIM LAKE NORTH, FIRST VMS DISCOVERY

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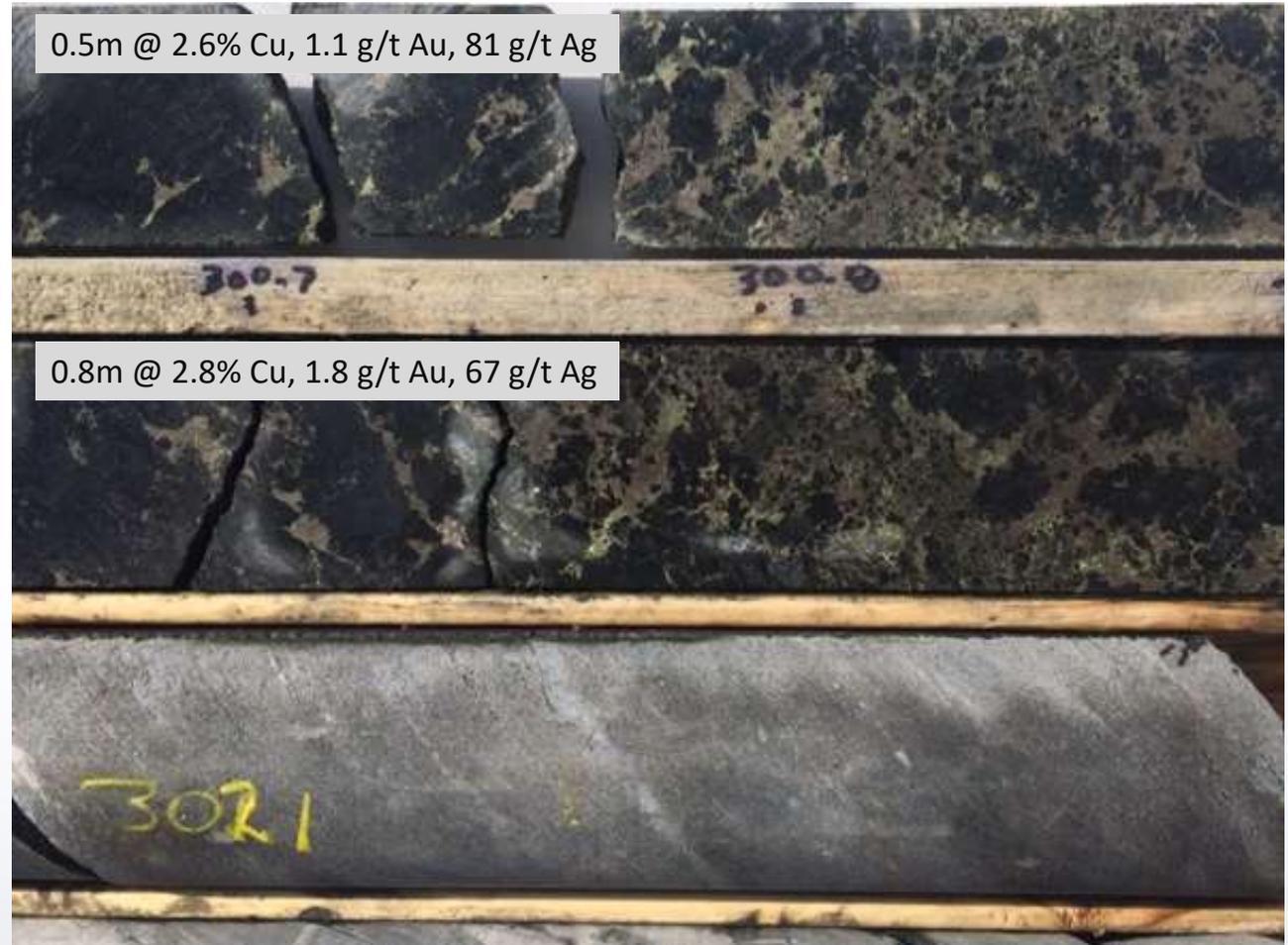
- Only one hole drilled in 2017, targeted a cluster of VTEM conductors flanking the projected alteration pathway.
- Intersected three intervals of the weakly mineralized alteration zone schists and then a somewhat unusual semi-massive sulphide horizon.
- VMS Zone: **1.9 m @ 2.35% Cu, 1.4 g/t Au, 68 g/t Ag**



## 2017 ATIM LAKE NORTH, FIRST VMS DISCOVERY

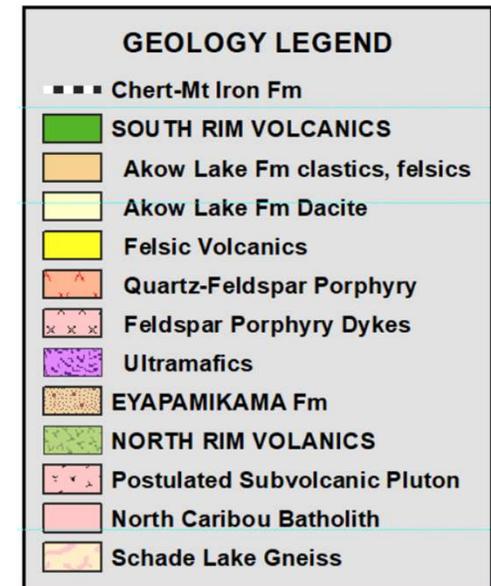
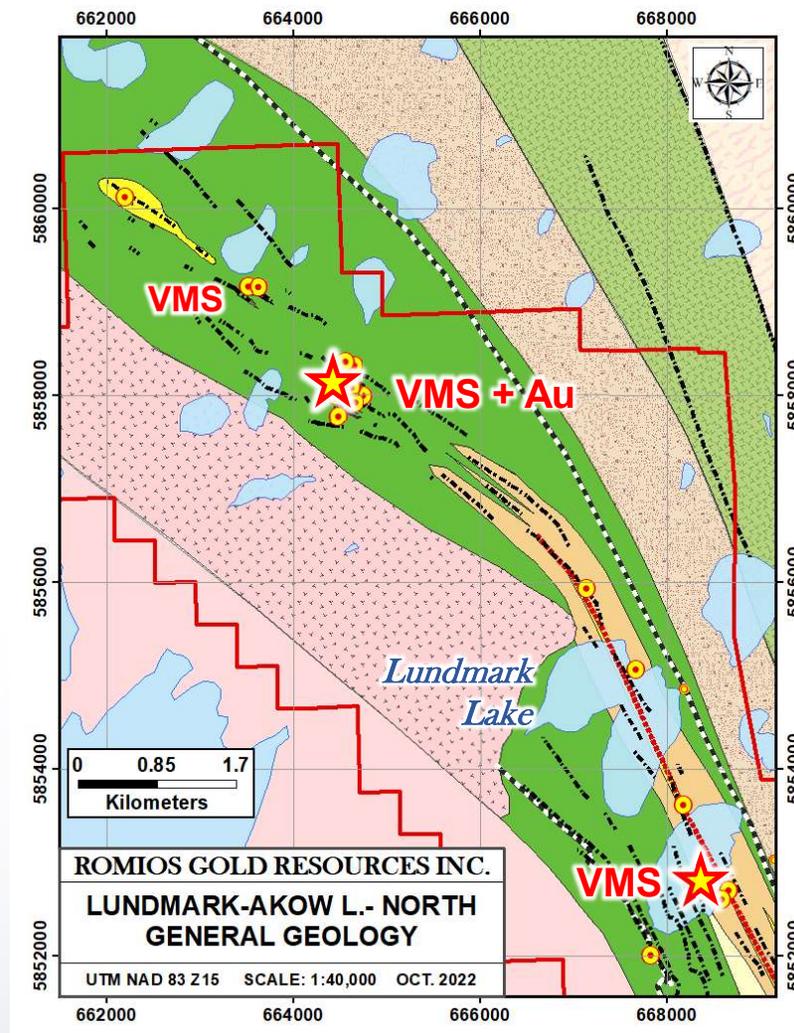
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- Key Results: **1.9 m @ 2.35% Cu, 1.4 g/t Au, 68 g/t Ag**
- Unusual in that all the fine-grained black material between the sulphides is **tourmalinite**.
- Felsic volcanic unit above, 30 m of tourmalinite spotted sediments below.
- Abundance of tourmalinite suggests that the mineralized fluids circulated through a thick sedimentary pile and picked up high % of boron before exhaling on the seafloor.
- One subsequent drill hole in 2019 intersected smaller interval of sulphides.



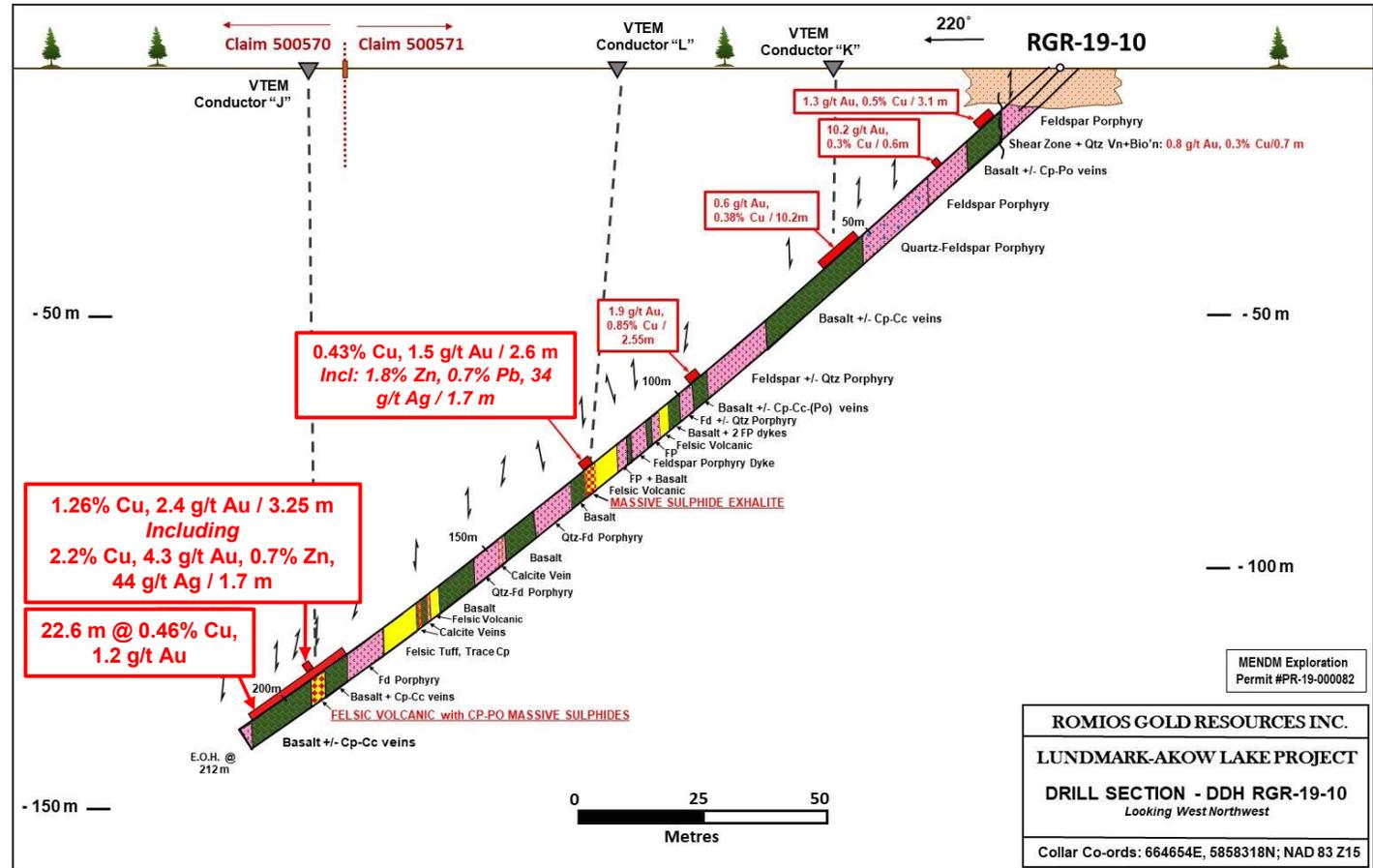
## NORTHERN CLAIMS GEOLOGY

- In 2018 Romios acquired claims to the NW of the VMS pathway to cover a series of EM conductors detected by a 1985 Aerodat survey of the belt.
- A VTEM survey flown in 2019 confirmed and refined the location of conductors on these new claims.
- Diamond drilling began in June, 2019.
- **Three VMS type horizons** were intersected on these NW claims along with **4 other types of mineralization**.
  1. Syngenetic pyrrhotite horizons in felsic volcanics/sediments with modest Au-Cu values.
  2. A significant gold-quartz-pyrrhotite vein 4.75 m wide @ 8.64 g/t Au
  3. “Epithermal-looking” calcite veins with local gold values.
  4. A broad, stockwork-style, Cu-Au vein system.



## 2019 VMS INTERCEPTS

- Massive Sulphide zones occur mainly in felsic volcanic horizons +/- a sedimentary component.
- Occur in areas heavily intruded by QFP and FP dykes/sills ≤50 m wide.
- The only known high silica, QFP dyke swarm in the belt? Blue quartz “eyes”.
- VMS-type zones often overlap with other types of mineralized zones.
- Can create broad zones of mineralization: e.g. **22.6 m @ 0.46% Cu, 1.2 g/t Au**



## 3 SEPARATE VMS ZONES DISCOVERED IN 2019

### TWO VMS HORIZONS IN RGR-19-10

#### Upper/Northern Horizon

- 2.6 m @ 0.43% Cu, 1.5 g/t Au, 26 g/t Ag, 0.4% Zn, 0.9% Pb, 0.1% As

#### Lower/Southern Horizon

- 3.5 m @ 1.26% Cu, 2.4 g/t Au, 23 g/t Ag, Incl. **1.7 m @ 2.24% Cu, 4.3 g/t Au, 0.6% Zn, 44 g/t Ag**
- Combination of ~bedded pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite & intervals overprinted by quartz flooding.
- Occurs within a Chalcopyrite veined, relatively fresh basalt.
- **Combines for 22.6 m @ 1.2 g/t Au, 0.46% Cu.**

Bedded Chalcopyrite,  
Sphalerite, Pyrite/Po



**126.0-126.6m: 0.6m @ 1.2 g/t Au, 0.65% Cu, 34 g/t Ag, 1.8 % Zn, 0.73% Pb, 391 As**



**195.0-195.85m: 0.85m @ 4.9 g/t Au, 2.1% Cu, 45 g/t Ag, 1.0 % Zn, 0.07% Pb, >1% As**

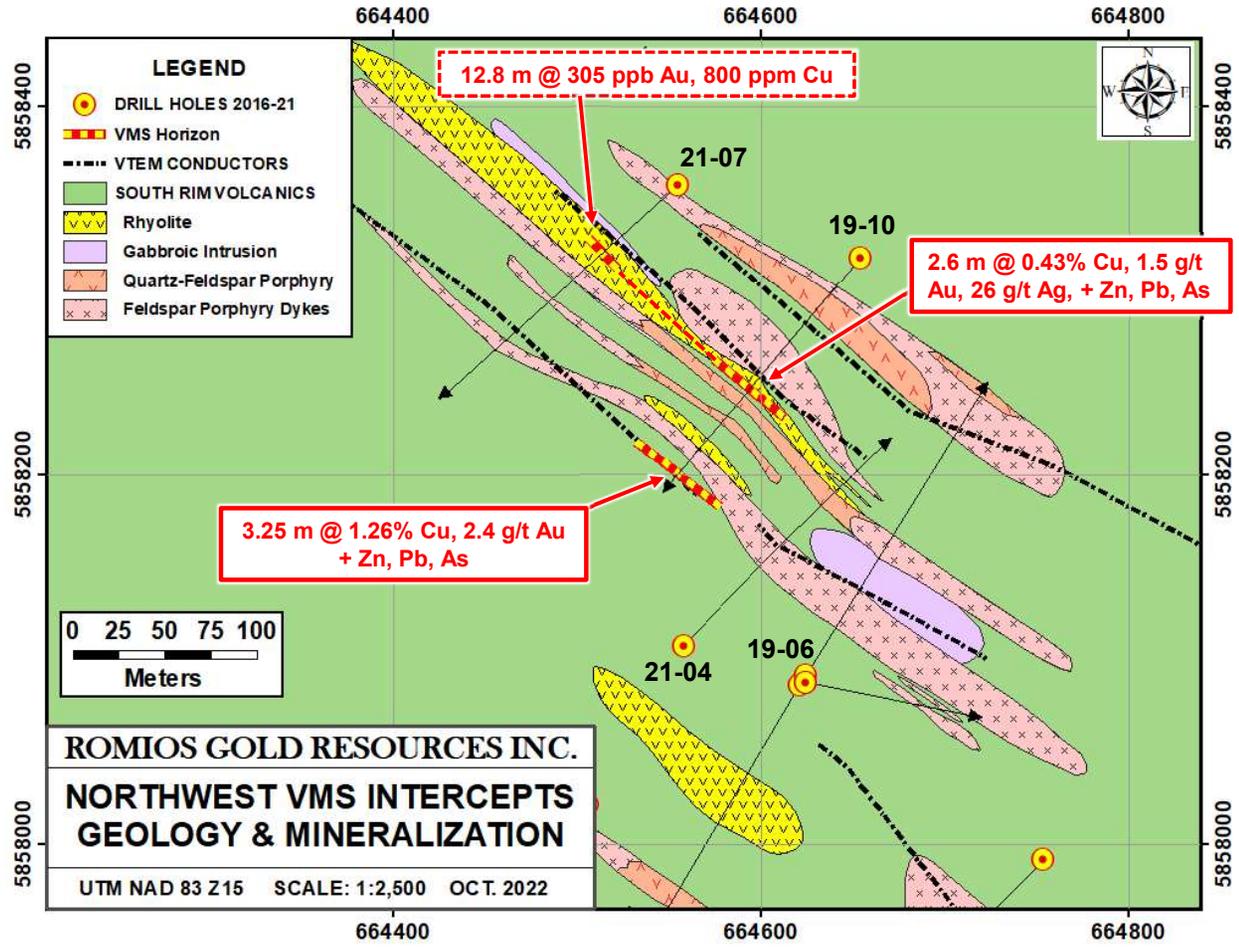


**194.15-195.0m: 0.85m @ 3.7 g/t Au, 2.41% Cu, 43 g/t Ag, 0.16 % Zn, 0.08% Pb, 0.5% As**

### 3 VMS ZONES DISCOVERED IN 2019

#### KEY POINTS

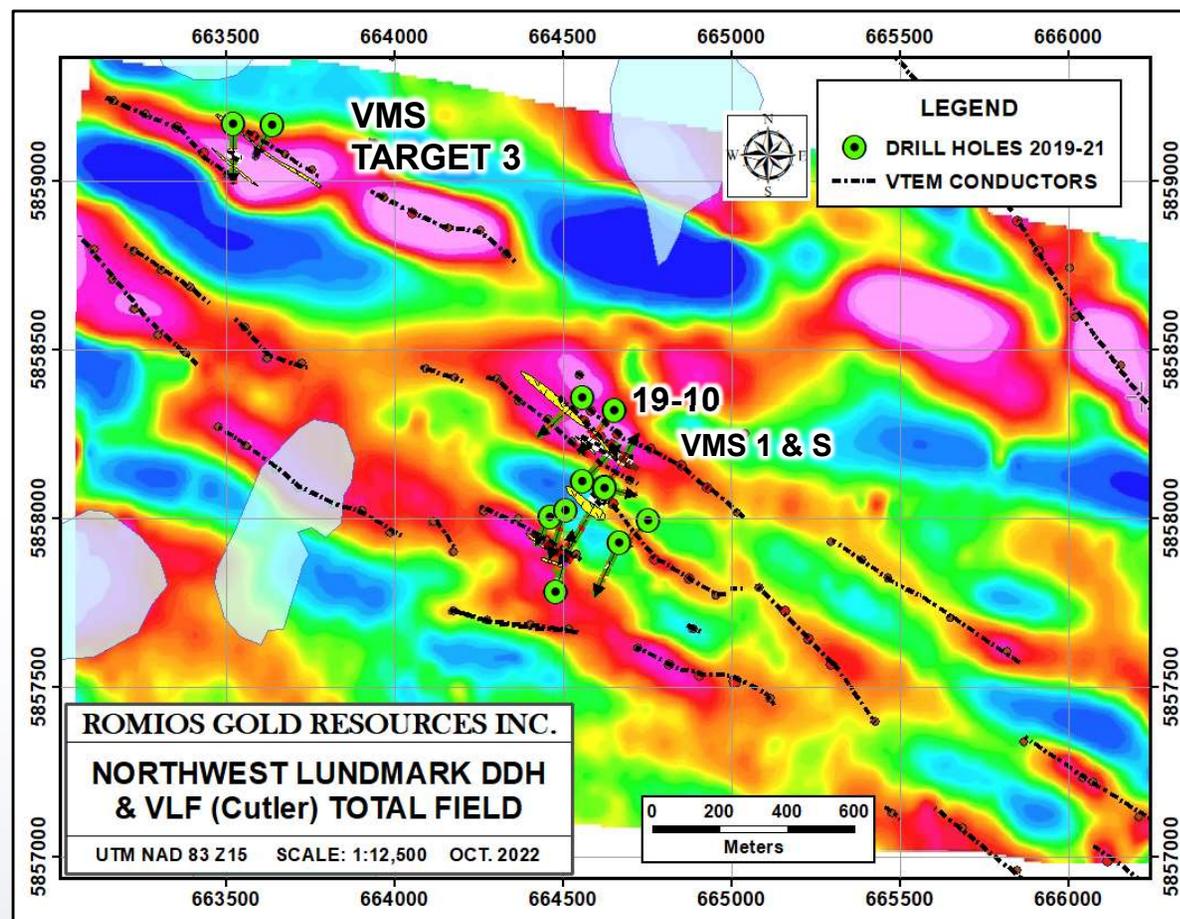
- 2019 intercepts have appreciable **Pb, Zn and As** and **high % of Pyrite**.
- No obvious “alteration pipe” or Lower Semi-Conformable Alteration Zone has been intersected so far.
- Intercepts appear to be the distal part of a VMS system, the central core remains to be found.
- Known horizons are open down-dip and along strike.
- Two holes in 2021 targeted strike extents but intersected areas that were dyked out or overprinted by quartz flooding.
- Numerous other EM targets to be tested.



## NORTHWEST VMS ZONES – REMAINING TARGETS

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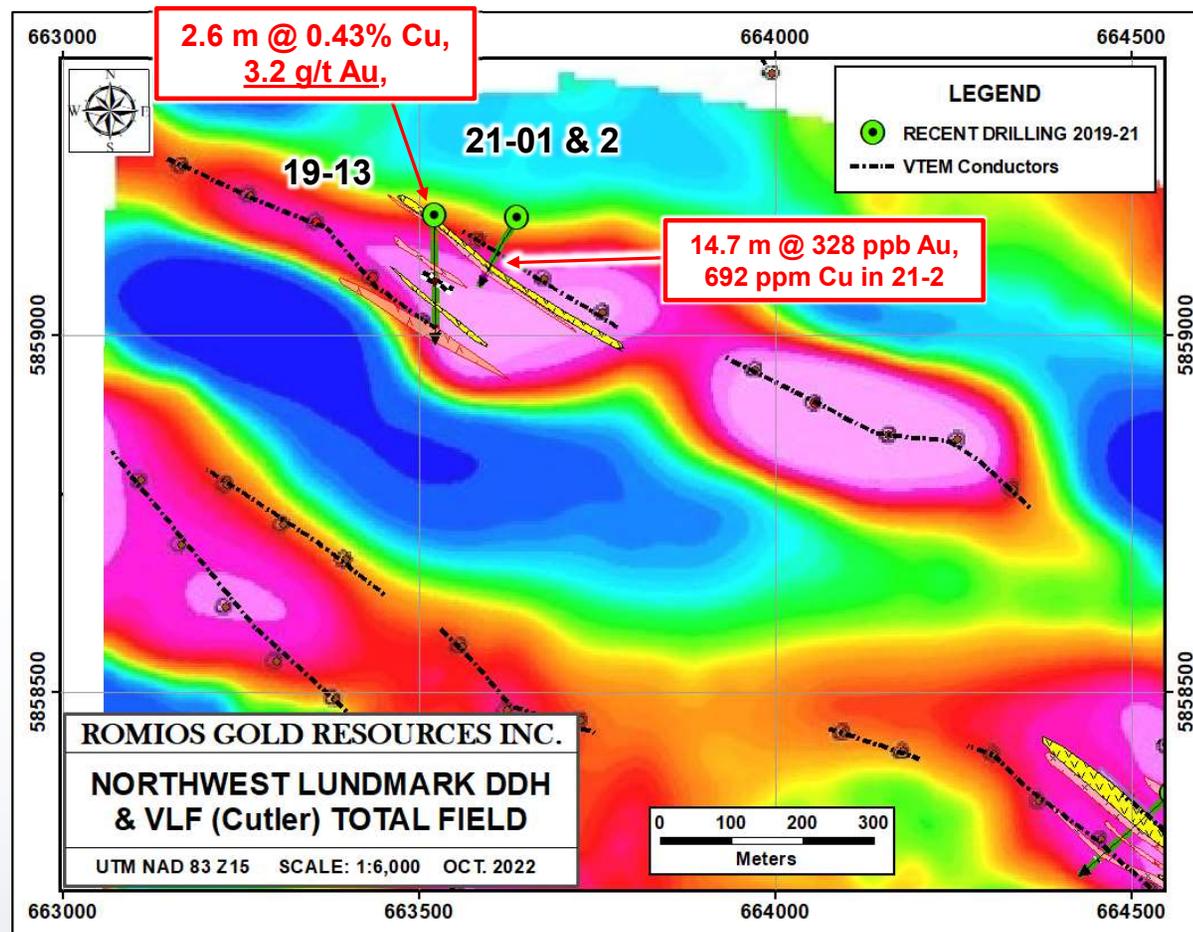
- 2020 detailed Airborne VLF survey by Terraquest, primarily to test ideas about the controls on the gold veins.
- Total Field VLF conductors are remarkably coincident with VTEM conductors (and cross-cut regional geomorphology at a high angle).
- Several VLF-VTEM conductive trends still to be tested as well as stepping out along strike from the VMS intercepts.



## FAR NORTHWEST VMS TARGET #1

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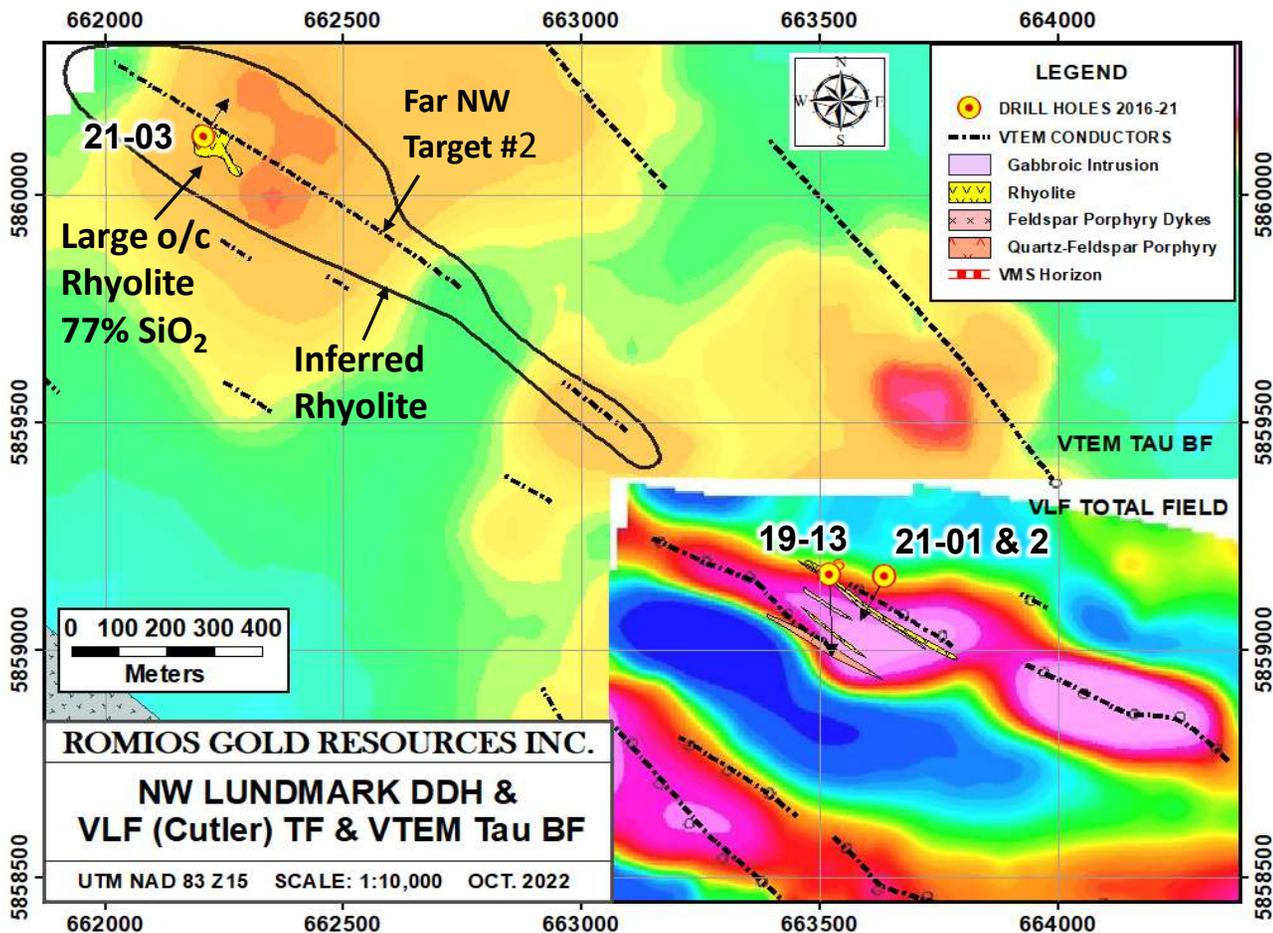
- Complex array of VTEM and Aerodat EM conductors led to some uncertainty in targeting the first drill hole (19-13).
- Nevertheless, first hole collared into mineralized felsic volcanics with good gold and copper values.
- Led to drilling of 2 holes 100 m along strike in 2021.
- Intersected up to 14.7 m of felsic volcanics with numerous Po-Qtz veinlets and semi-massive Po-Py-Tr Cp veinlets throughout. Host is variably sheared and sericitized.
- The felsic volcanics looked encouraging but grades were low.
- Better potential on strike to SE?
- Large felsic pile to 1.6 km to the NW.



## FAR NORTHWEST VMS TARGET #2

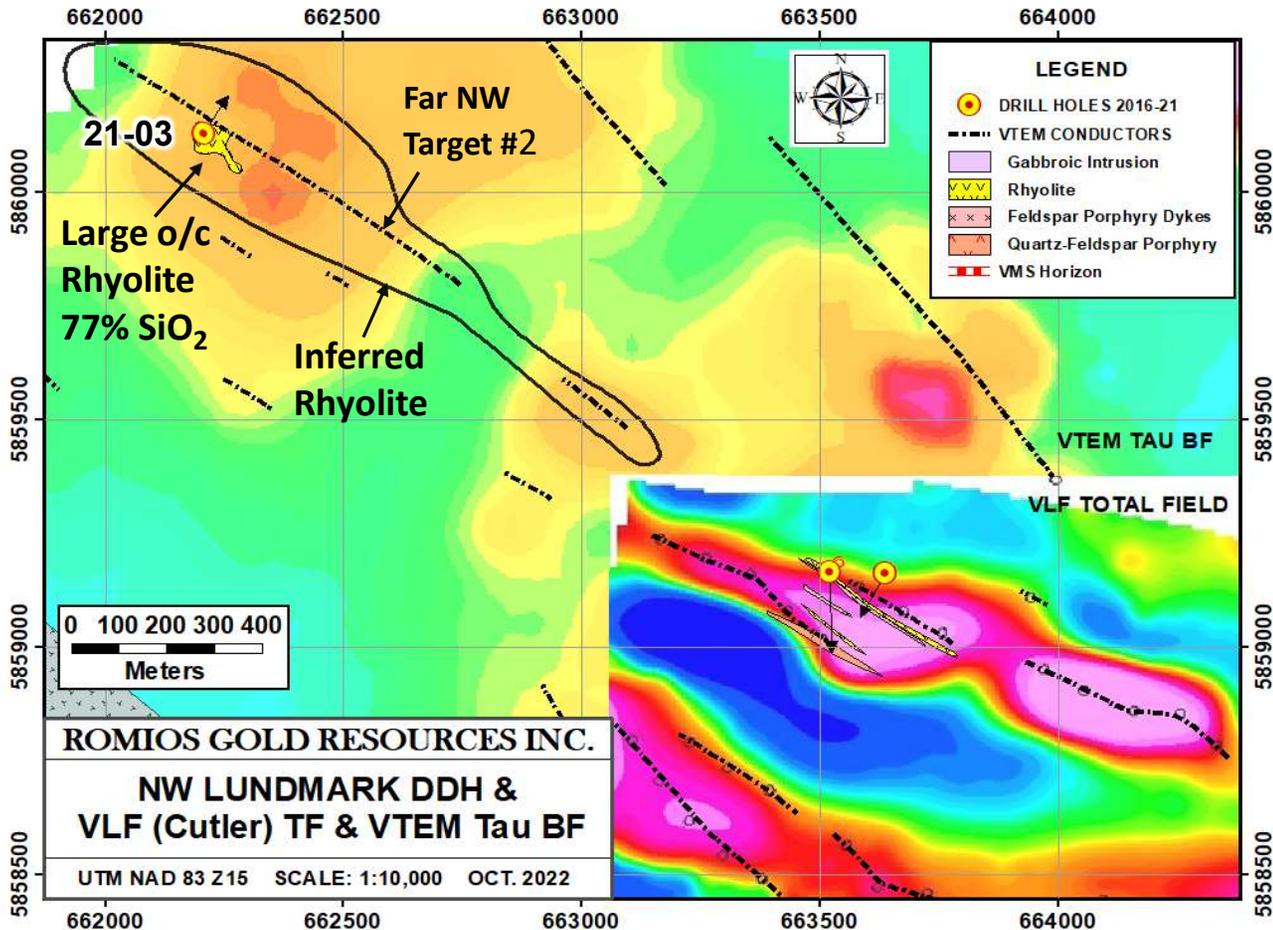
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- Strongest VTEM conductor in this sector.
- Very large outcrop of rhyolite beside the conductor (not on any map).
- Outcrop has scattered chalcopyrite-quartz veins with copper staining and minor syngenetic, disseminated pyrite bands.
- High hopes for this drill hole were not realized.
- Drilled 137m of Fd +/- Qtz phytic rhyolite flows and ash-crystal tuffs. Only minor disseminated Py, no explanation for the strong conductor. Ended in rhyolite.
- Hard to walk away from such a large felsic pile and strong conductor. May do ground geophysics next.



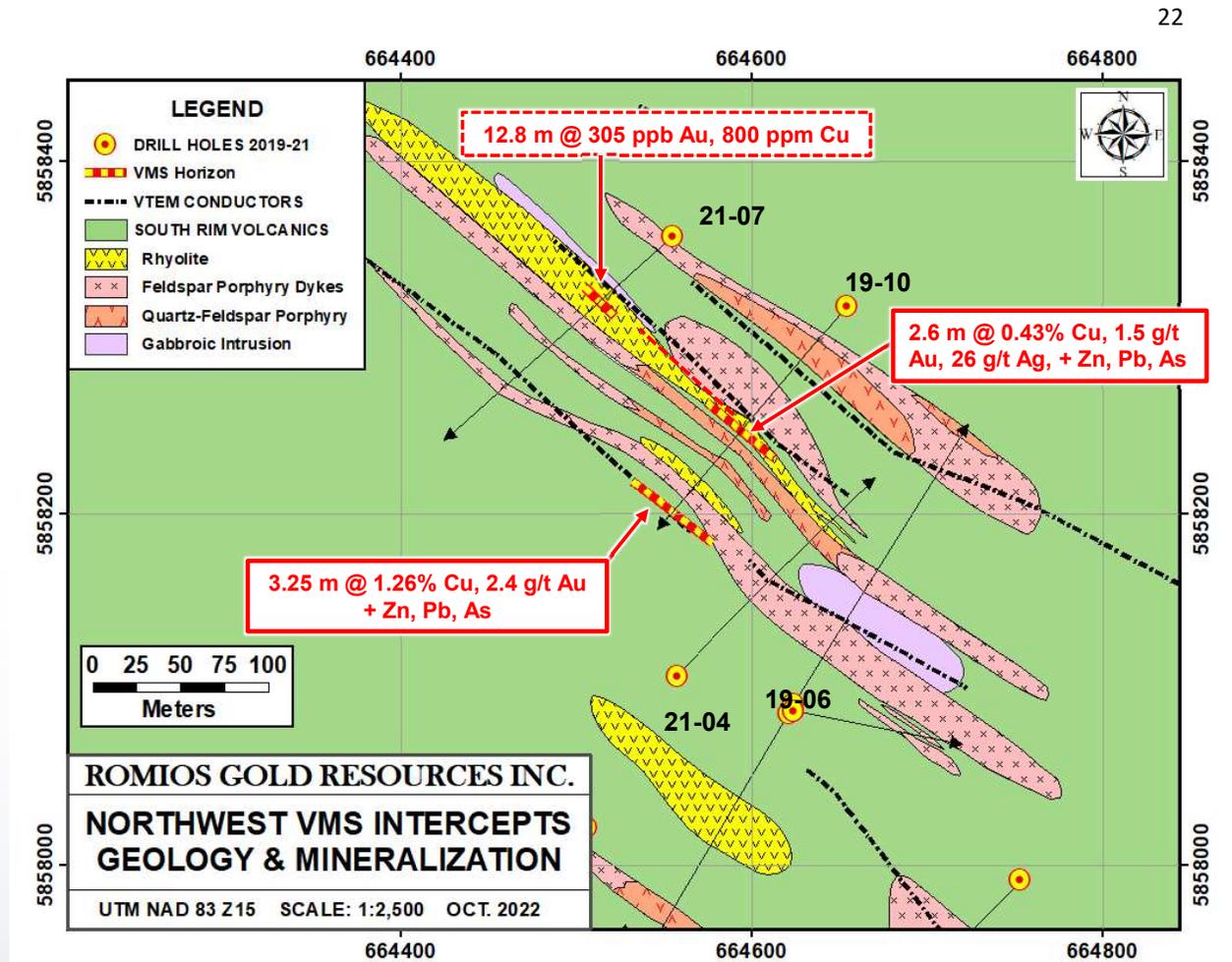
## VMS – NEXT STEPS

- The airborne EM systems were often very precise at picking up VMS type mineralization, but not always so.
- Require ground EM surveys to trace some mineralized zones/conductors through geophysically complex areas and/or to located the strongest portions of AEM conductors that failed to show up in drilling.
- **Numerous conductors left to test.**
- Ongoing research at Lakehead University may lead to other targets along the alteration pathway.
- **Combination of VMS zones and overlapping stockwork mineralization can combine to make more economic targets.**



## COPPER-GOLD STOCKWORK

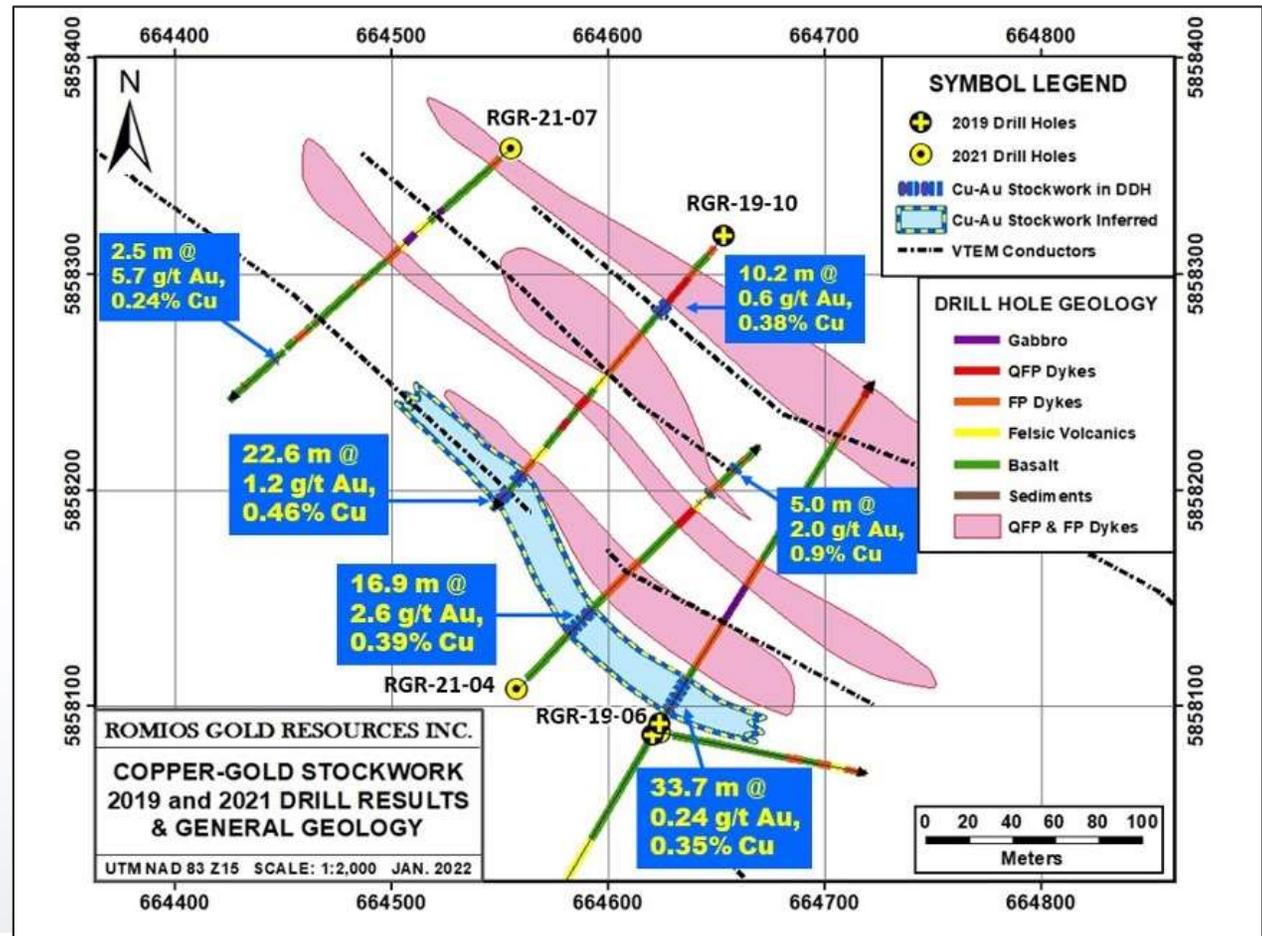
- Drilling of the EM conductors thought to reflect VMS targets returned additional styles of mineralization in 2019 and 2021.
- Including broad zones of auriferous chalcopyrite veins adjacent to some of the FP and QFP sills/dykes.



## COPPER-GOLD STOCKWORK AND RESULTS – 2019 AND 2021

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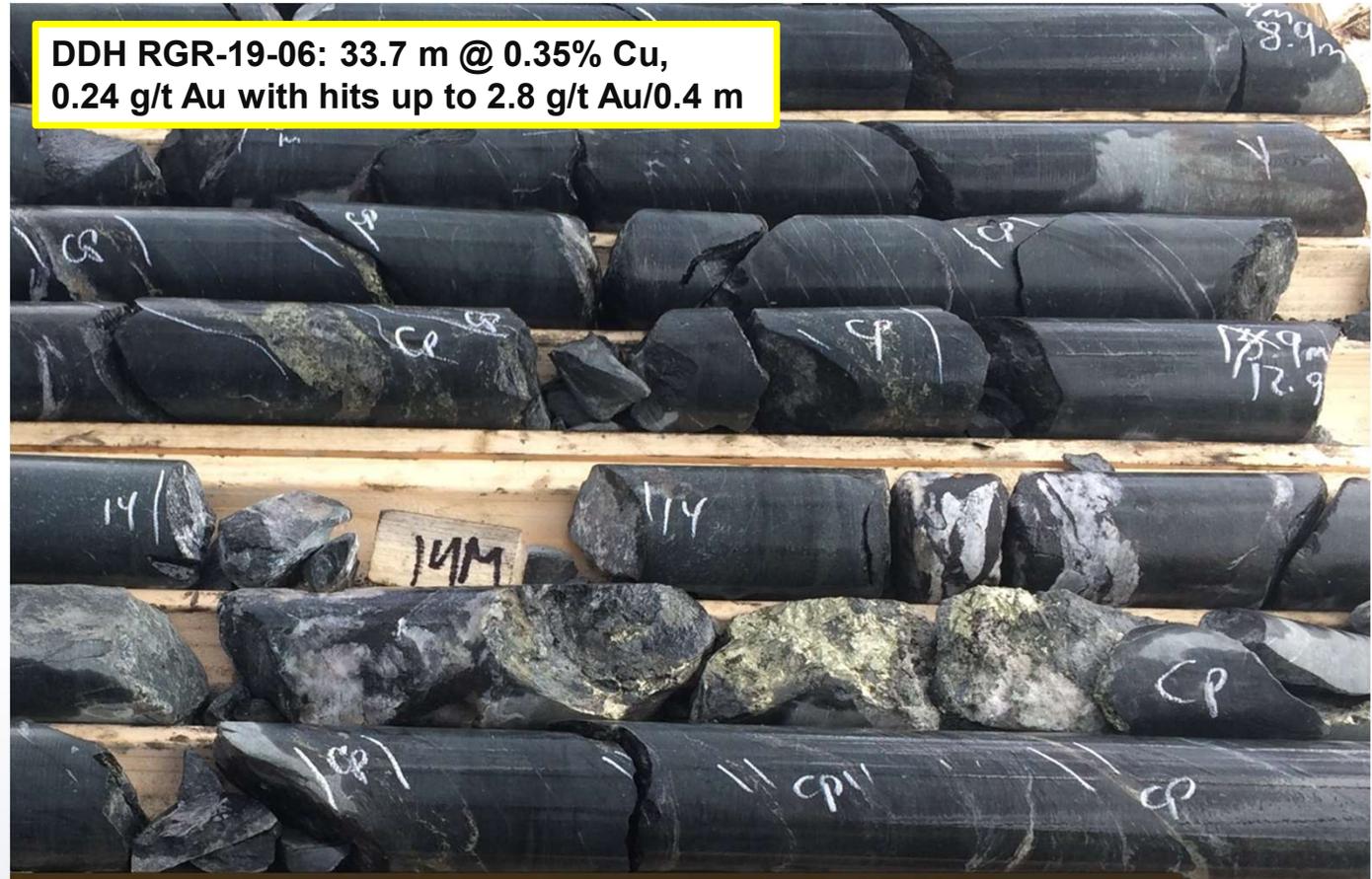
- Main stockwork  $\geq 150$  m long, DW of 16.9 to 33.7 m (TW  $\sim 70$ -80%).
- Open at depth, along strike to SE, **sub-crops under 4-6m of overburden**.
- Not specifically targeted by drilling, “added bonus” discovered while targeting VMS/EM conductors.
- This stockwork mineralization complicates tracing VMS horizons with EM. Some intercepts enhanced with VMS “kicker”.
- Some intercept grades are close to economic open-pit grades.
- FP/QFP sill/dyke complex is probably much larger (suggested by aeromag pattern). Could be many more stockwork zones in this area.



## CU-AU STOCKWORK VEINLETS

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- Veinlets are predominantly chalcopyrite with minor quartz and pyrrhotite.
- Gold grades can be very high in the individual veinlets, up to **32 g/t Au/1.0 m**.
- Alteration appears minimal in the host basalts.
- Numerous samples are elevated in tungsten, up to 0.6% W.
- Spatial association with FP/QFP, lack of alteration, elevated W values, presence of same veins in the FP, all suggest the stockwork is derived from the FP-QFP intrusions, not VMS stringers?
- Potentially economic target itself. Re-looking at airborne data to see if we can pick this out.



## MORE SURPRISES: 2019 GOLD DISCOVERY ON THE NW CLAIMS

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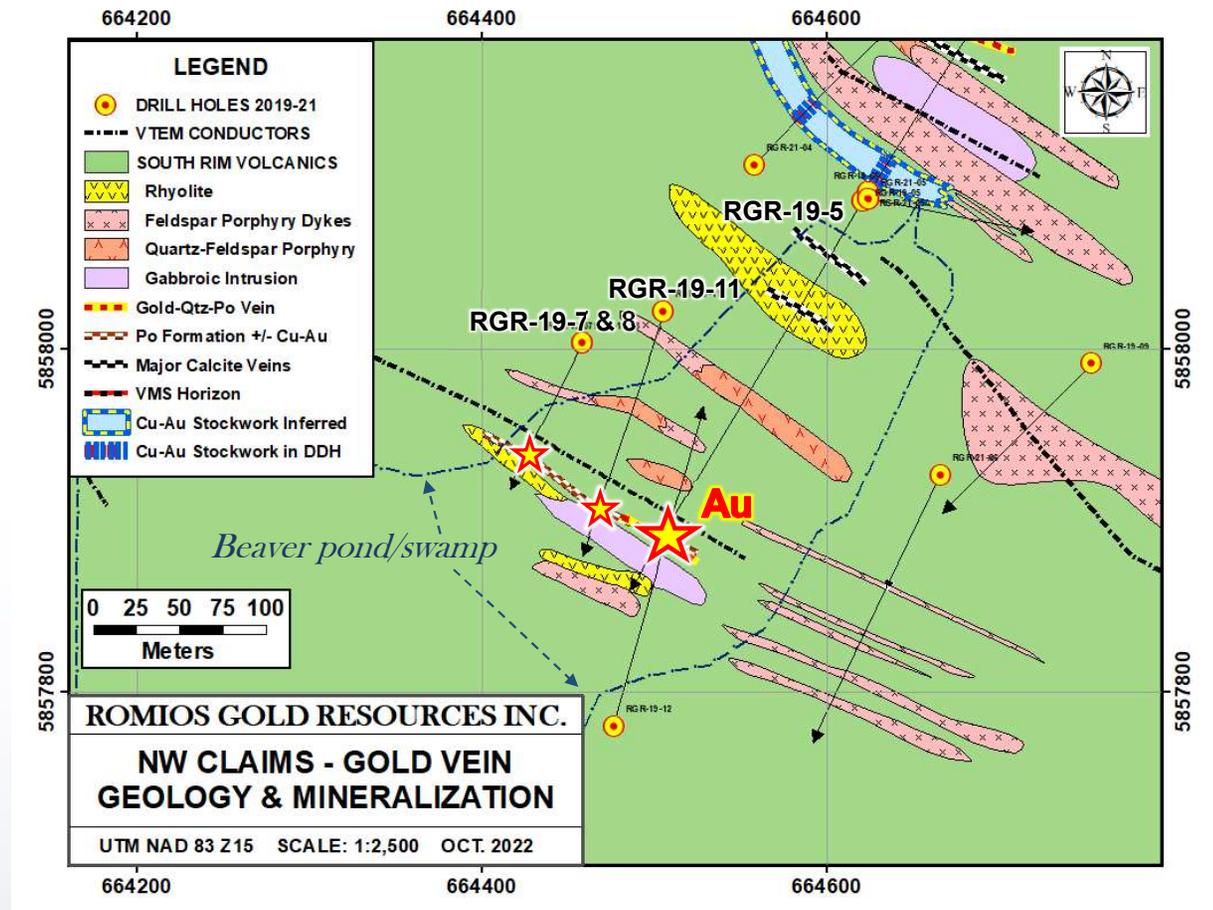
- First hole in the NW sector, targeting multiple EM conductors, intersected high grade gold vein.
- DDH19-005: **4.75 m @ 8.64 g/t Au** (288.85 to 293.6 m).
- Best gold intercept in the belt outside of Musselwhite that we know of.
- 2 generations of quartz veins, both with visible gold.
- Associated with pyrrhotite, minor chalcopyrite.
- Host is biotitized basalt.



## 2019 GOLD DISCOVERY ON THE NW CLAIMS

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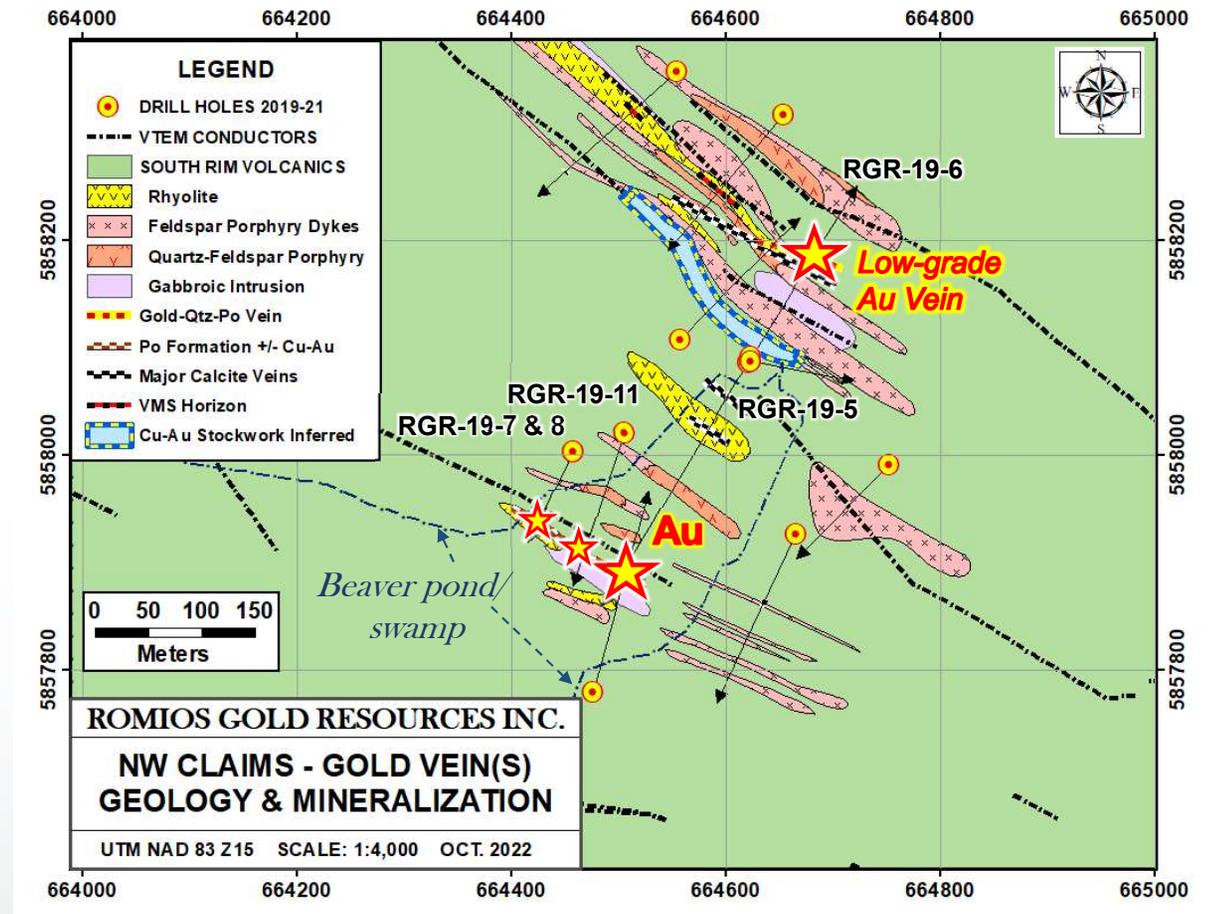
- DDH RGR-19-005: **4.75 m @ 8.64 g/t Au** (288.85 to 293.6 m).
- Drilled 3 shallower holes to the west of Au vein. Intersected pyrrhotite formation in felsic tuffs & siltstone, overprinted by Qtz-Cc veins.
- RGR-19-7: **4.2 m @ 1.9 g/t Au, 0.14% Cu**, incl. **3.6 g/t Au/1m**.
- RGR-19-8: **3.8 m @ 1.1 g/t Au, 0.32% Cu**.
- RGR-19-11: 3 close spaced intercepts of **0.6 to 0.9 m @ 1.3 to 2.8 g/t Au**, minor Cu.
- Difficult to set up drill close enough to get a 2<sup>nd</sup> hit close to discovery hole due to flooding by beaver dams.



## 2019 GOLD DISCOVER(IES) ON THE NW CLAIMS

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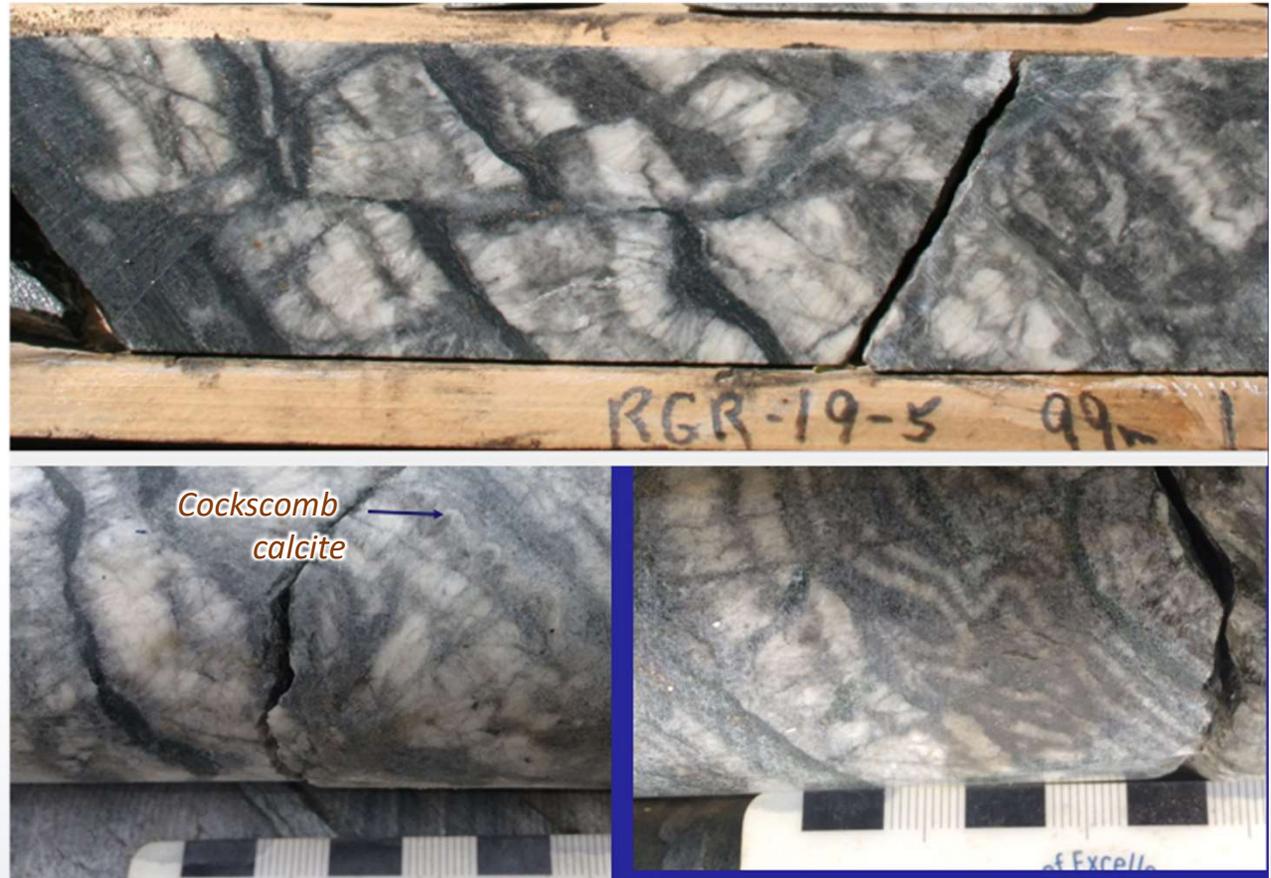
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Quartz-Pyrrhotite vein intersected in DDH RGR-19-06, 300 m NE of Discovery Hole RGR-19-5.
- Wider but lower grade. Very similar appearance, composition, texture, etc. to discovery vein.
- RGR-19-06: **7.35m @ 0.5 g/t Au, 0.4% Cu, including 1.9 g/t Au.0.9 m.**
- *Controls on these gold-quartz-Po veins are still uncertain.*
- *May need to drill in winter to get close enough to discovery vein to get additional intercepts and determine geometry and controls + step out drilling to the west.*
- NEXT UP: Giant Calcite Veins



## SURPRISE #2: “EPITHERMAL LOOKING” CALCITE VEINS UP TO 7.5 M

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- Several large calcite veins up to 7.5 m and numerous smaller veins. Some veins with both calcite & dolomite.
- Well developed open-space filling textures (e.g. cockscomb crystal growth, crustiform banding).
- **Minor Au & Cu** mineralization in many of the veins:
- 19-05: 5.75 m @ 682 ppb Au, 490 ppm Cu, including 1.75 g/t Au/1.1 m.
- 19-06: 6.5 m vein, ~low values overall but also 2.96 g/t Au/1m



## “EPITHERMAL LOOKING” CALCITE VEINS

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DDH RGR-19-05

- Calcite vein 6.1 m DW
- Contacts generally sharp.
- Host rocks often ~sheared and biotitized for up to 2-3 m from the calcite vein.
- Mottled with 10-15% seams of fine-grained **chlorite-clay mix**.
- Minor wall rock slivers/xenoliths.
- Minor narrow shears but the majority of the calcite is undeformed and preserves the coarse open-space filling textures.



## “EPITHERMAL LOOKING” CALCITE VEINS

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- Well developed open-space banding, locally cross-cuts earlier generation.
- Textures largely preserved in the bigger veins.
- Smaller veins tend to be more sheared but some are remarkably well preserved too.
- One vein is intruded by a lamprophyre dyke that forms “stylolites” within the calcite. Evidence for deep seated origin?



## “EPITHERMAL LOOKING” CALCITE VEINS

### WHAT DO THEY SIGNIFY:

1. Open space filling, but under what P-T-Depth conditions?
2. Same kind of veins are found in the Red Lake gold mine. Interpreted as epithermal originally but then as deep-seated, very high-pressure fluids that kept faults open at great depths.
3. No gold in the Red Lake veins (unless overprinted by quartz).

### BUT....

- Veins at Lundmark-Akow have a **high % of chlorite and clay** minerals intergrown with the calcite. Not compatible with high P-T?
- Some veins also locally have pyrite, and/or Po after Py, suggesting lower P-T?

RESEARCH OPPORTUNITY: MSc project available on these unusual veins at Lakehead University. Fully funded by NSERC and Romios.



19-5: Cp-Po in Cc



19-5: Po after Py

## THE BIG PICTURE – WHY SUCH A VARIETY OF MINERALIZATION IN THE NW CLAIMS?

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1. Syngenetic pyrrhotite formations + Au-Cu
2. Multiple VMS horizons
3. Stockwork Cu-Au flanking FP/QFP
4. Gold-bearing Qtz-Po veins
5. “Epithermal-looking” calcite veins +Au-Cu

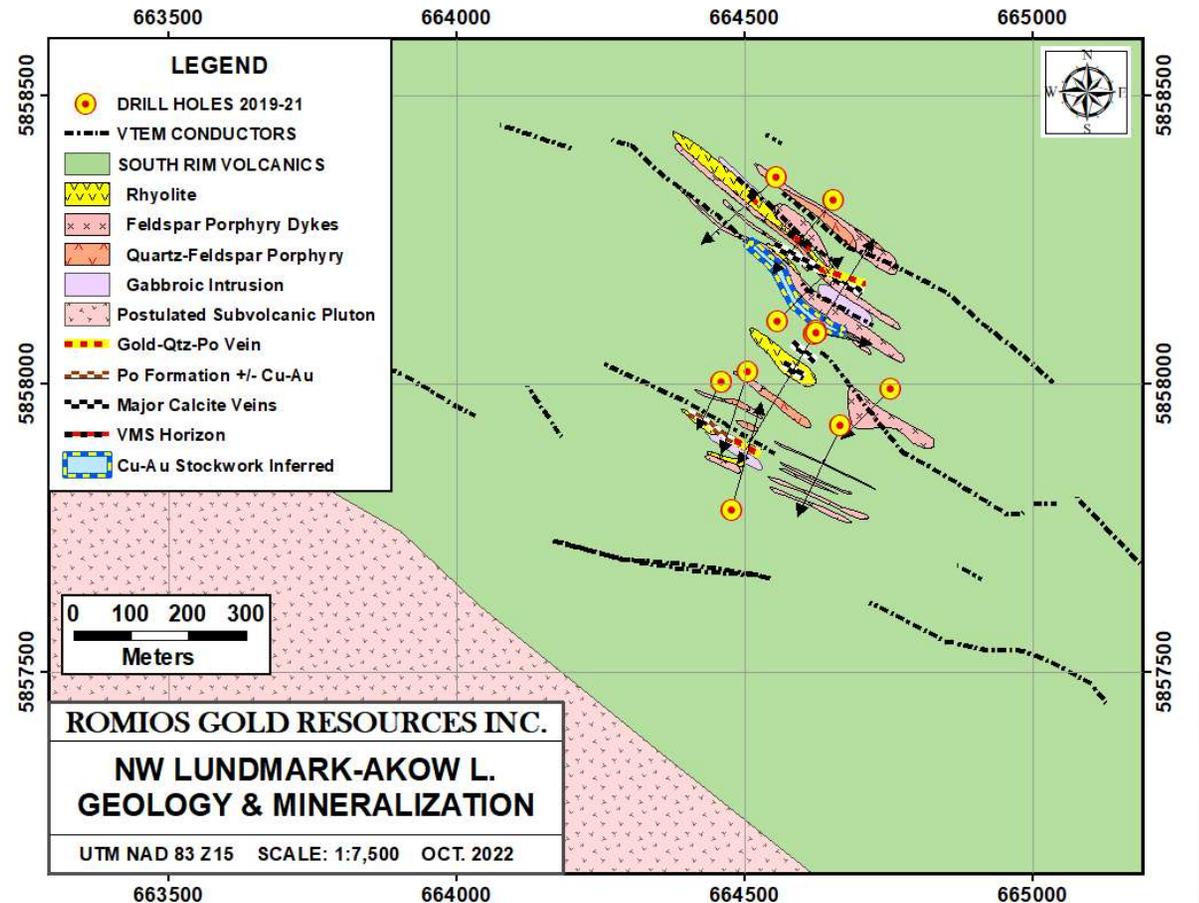
Drilling has revealed a hi % of FP-QFP dykes/sills and felsic volcanics in this area.

Apparent felsic volcanic centre cored by a sill complex.

Pyrrhotite Fm, VMS and the Cu-Au stockwork can all be expected in such a centre.

Controls on the gold-quartz and epithermal-looking calcite are still uncertain.

Is there a sub-volcanic pluton nearby responsible for this volcanic centre?



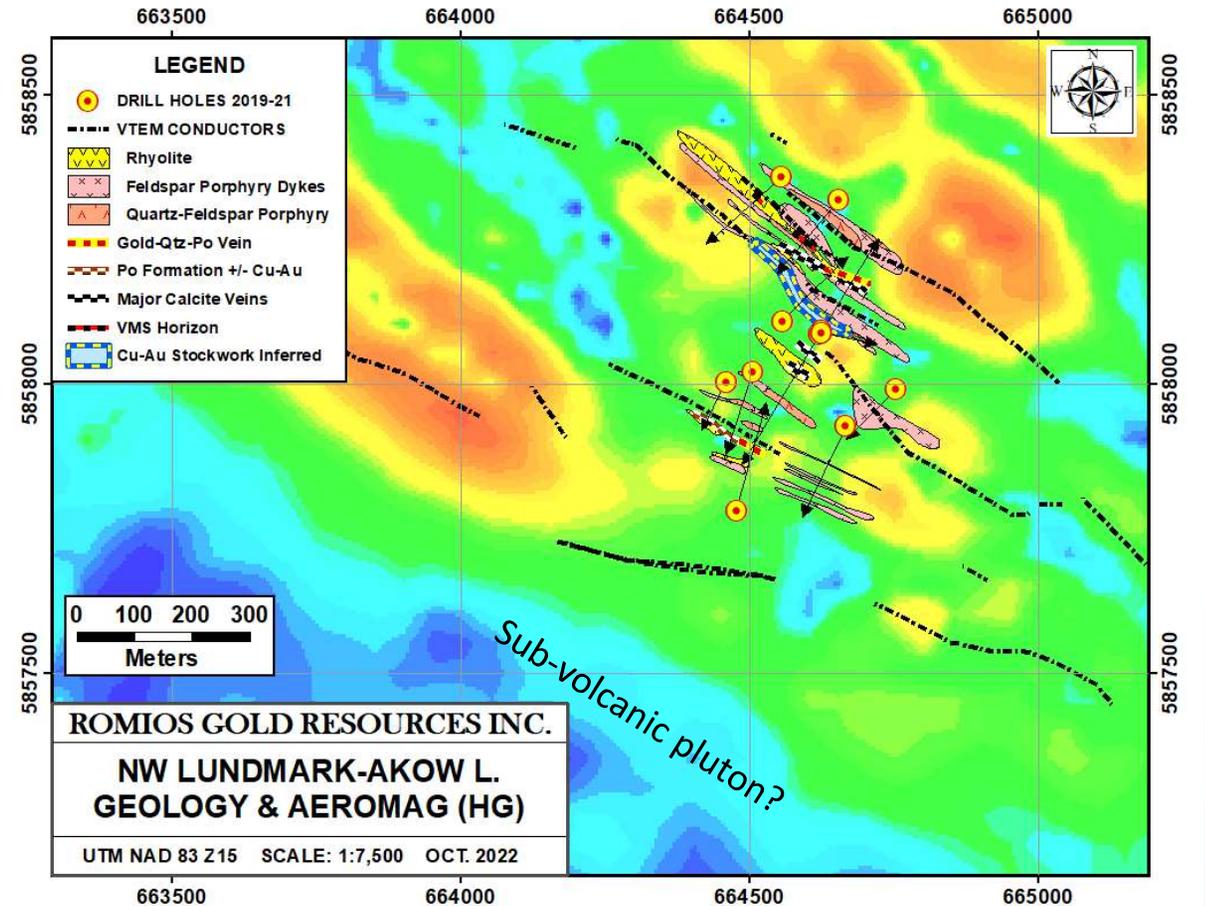
## THE BIG PICTURE – WHY SUCH A VARIETY OF MINERALIZATION IN THE NW CLAIMS?

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- FP and QFP intrusions are generally in mag lows.
- Aeromagnetic pattern suggests there could be many more.
- “Quiet” aeromagnetics and abrupt cut-off of regional EM conductors suggest there is a pluton a few 100 metres to the south of the drilling.
- Possible sub-volcanic pluton driving this system.

### NEXT STEPS

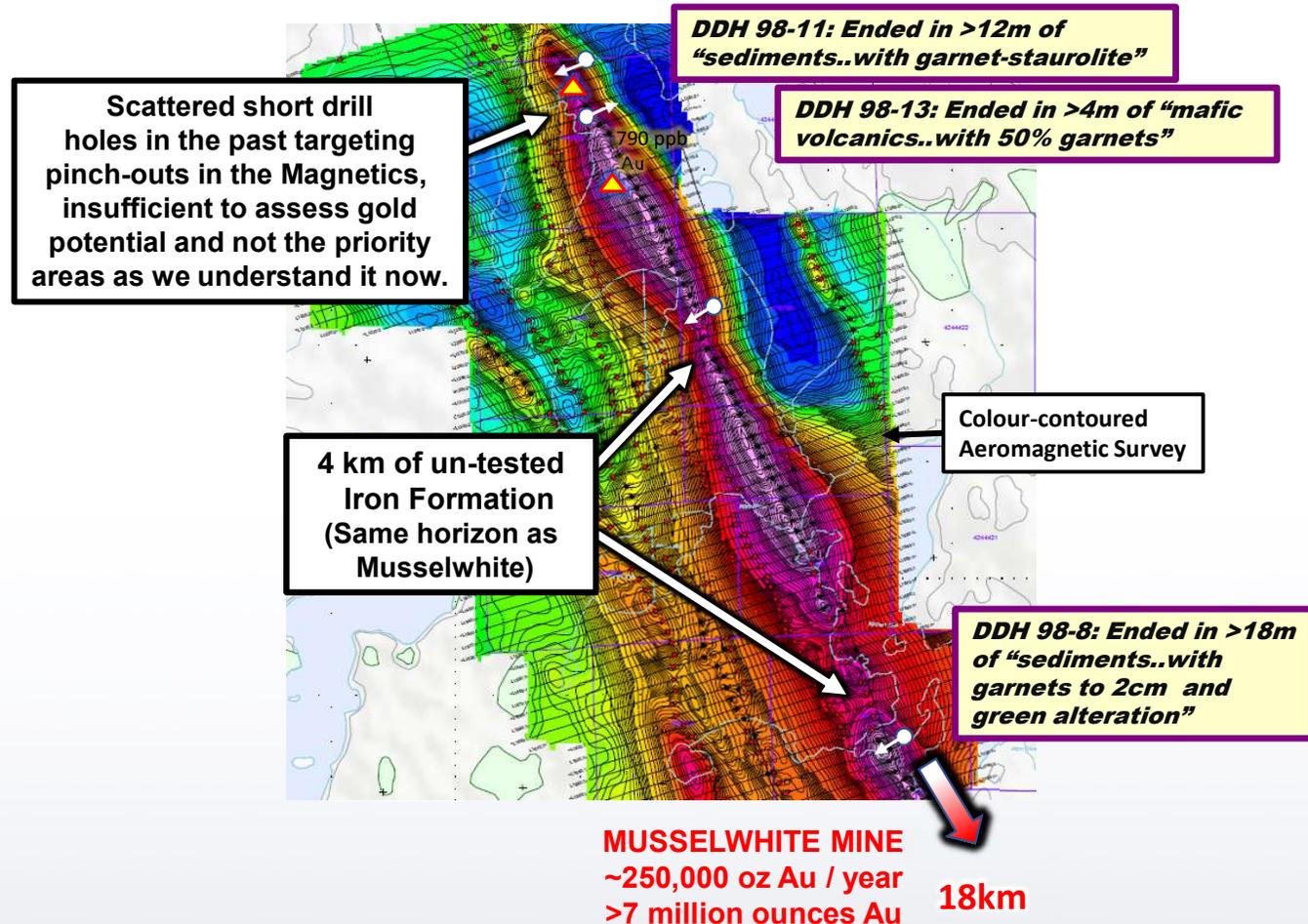
- Ongoing MSc and other research may provide vectors to ore & other guidance.
- Refining existing airborne data to pick out stockwork and improve tracing of the VMS.
- Hope to resume drilling in 2023. Drill is onsite.



## MUSSELWHITE-TYPE GOLD IN IRON FORMATION TARGET – THE ORIGINAL TARGET

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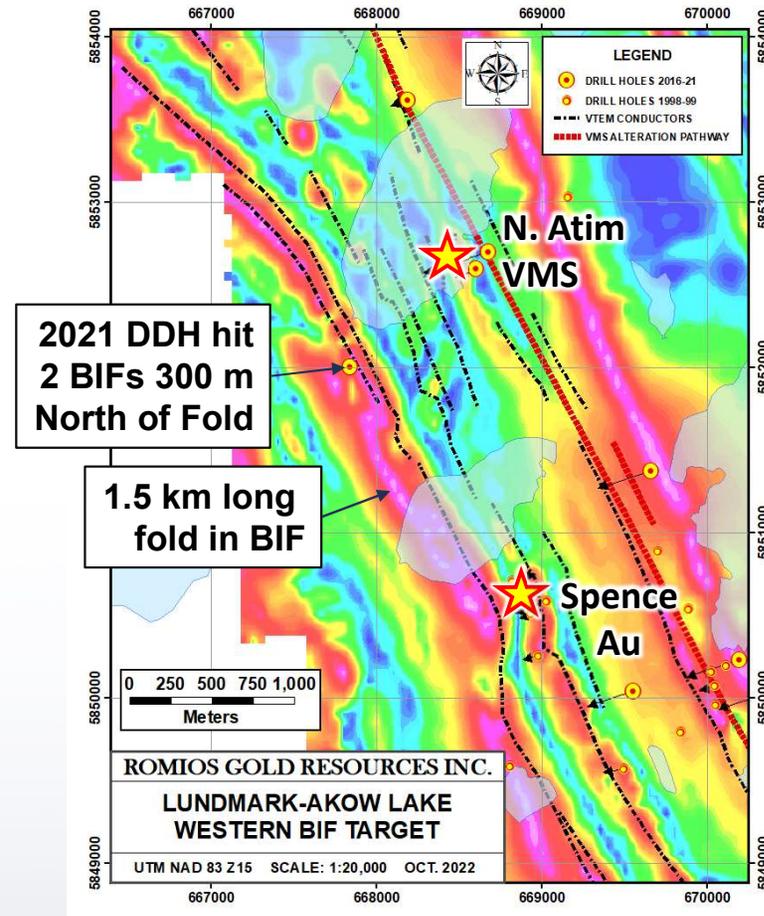
- Romios claims cover 8 km of same iron formation hosting the giant Musselwhite gold mine.
- No outcrops & no drilling in a 4 km interval. Only scattered holes elsewhere.
- Even a low-grade deposit can be economic in this region.
- All holes ended in units resembling the silicate iron formations that host the bulk of the gold at Musselwhite but were not recognised as such in the 1990s.
- Not sampled and core not preserved.
- Mineralization along the main BIF cannot be ruled out. Expect to drill at least one hole to test the silicate BIFs.



## MUSSELWHITE-TYPE GOLD IN BIF TARGET – A NEW TARGET

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- Drilling in 2021 targeted an EM conductor SW of Atim Lake North and intersected 2 iron formations up to 12 m thick.
- BIFs are the more prospective type, high in silicate minerals, not the typical chert-magnetite BIF.
- First discovery of BIFs on the western side of the belt here, possible folded repetition of the main BIF to the east?
- Minor sulphides but generally low Au.
- However, re-examination of the historical aeromagnetics revealed a tight fold beginning ~300 m south of this hole.
- The fold is ~1.5 km long.
- **Ideal structural setting for Musselwhite-type gold mineralization and now a high-priority drill target.**
- Drill is stored at the Spence zone.

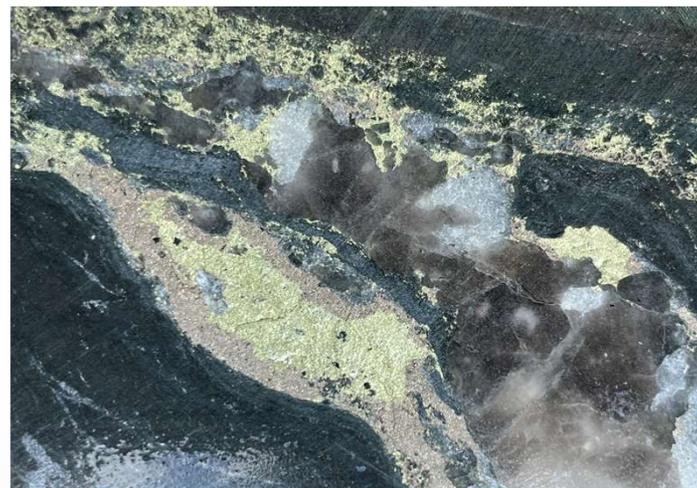


## WHY INVEST IN ROMIOS TODAY?

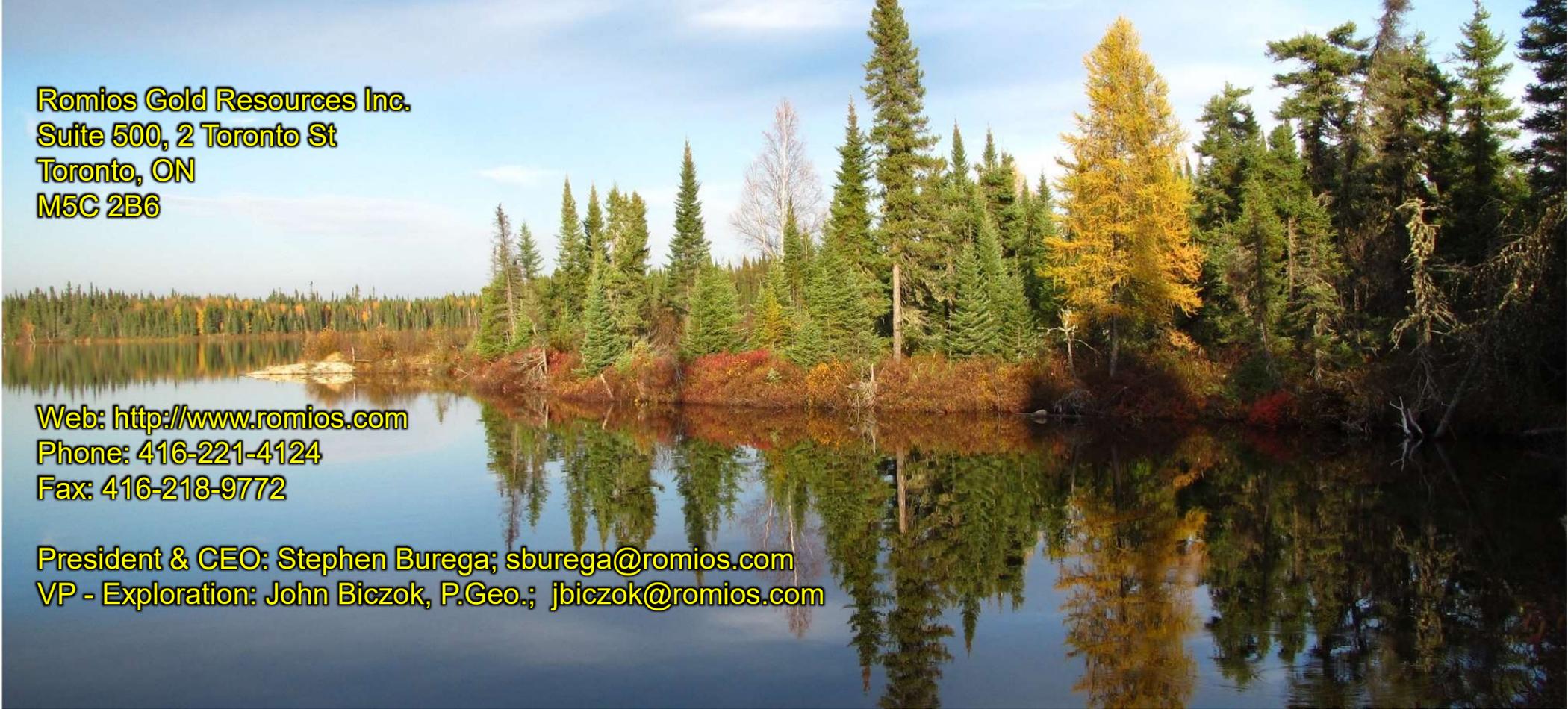
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- Plans are underway to re-focus the company's efforts on core assets in Nevada while continuing low-cost, effective exploration in BC and ON.
- New Au and Cu-Au-Ag-Zn-(Co) Discoveries at Lundmark-Akow Lake, Ontario.
- Promising Cu-Au Porphyry +/- Cu-W Skarn prospects at TREK and JW near Galore Creek, BC among claims covering over 400 km<sup>2</sup>.
- Currently identifying potential joint-venture partners for non-core assets.
- All exploration assets are within major, stable mining camps in US & Canada.
- Launching significant marketing campaign in 2022 to re-establish communications with shareholders and institutions.
- New Kinkaid Project in Nevada covers dozens of highly prospective Au-Cu-Ag showings neglected for many decades.
- Re-evaluation of historic Scossa gold mine and re-focus on boiling zone levels with potential for high-grade Au.

*High-grade copper + gold veins, Lundmark-Akow*



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