

CAUTIONARY NOTE

This note is Regarding Forward-Looking Statements: This Presentation contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties, which may cause actual results to differ materially from the statements made. When used in this document, the words "may", "would", "could", "will", "intend", "plan", "anticipate", "believe", "estimate", "expect" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such statements reflect our current views with respect to future events and are subject to such risks and uncertainties. Many factors could cause our actual results to differ materially from the statements made, including those factors discussed in filings made by us with the Canadian securities regulatory authorities. Should one or more of these risks and uncertainties, such actual results of current exploration programs, the general risks associated with the mining industry, the price of gold and other metals, currency and interest rate fluctuations, increased competition and general economic and market factors, occur or should assumptions underlying the forward looking statements prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described herein as intended, planned, anticipated, or expected. We do not intend and do not assume any obligation to update these forward-looking statements. Shareholders are cautioned not to put undue reliance on such forward-looking statements.

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

Northern ON (adjacent to Musselwhite Mine claims)

4. Lundmark-Akow Lake Project

Val d'Or, QC

5. La Corne Molybdenum Project

NSRs/Interests

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



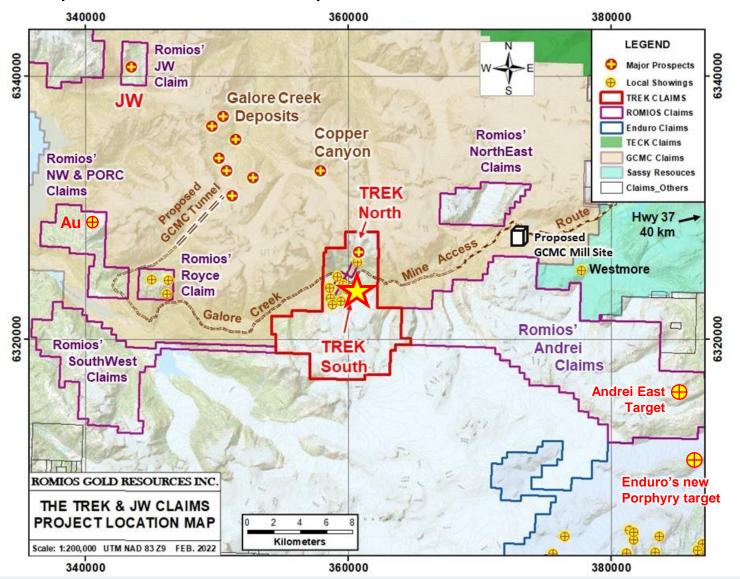
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- i. Romios was established in 1995 and now owns approximately 461 km² of mining claims in the "Golden Triangle" of NW British Columbia as well as major Au +/- Cu projects in Nevada and NW Ontario, Canada.
- ii. Romios owns two exciting porphyry Cu-Au prospects in British Columbia: **TREK** (6,379 Ha) and **JW** (614 Ha) (see slide #5). The TREK SOUTH prospect is the focus of this presentation.
- iii. The TREK SOUTH prospect is a porphyry Cu-Au-Ag target discovered in 2021 in an area only recently exposed by the melting of local icefields. It is exposed across a width of ~1 km and consists of widespread epidote (propylitic) alteration overprinted by a pyrite-quartz stockwork with local Cu-Au-Ag mineralization.
- iv. In 2022, a very large, >800 m long x 250-500 m wide x >650 m deep, and very strong, IP-MT anomaly was discovered under the porphyry system and an extensive Cu-W mineralized skarn was discovered beside it.
- v. The TREK property begins just 7 km from the enormous Galore Creek porphyry Cu-Au deposits owned by Galore Creek Mining Corp. (GCMC), a JV between Teck and Newmont. GCMC is nearing completion of a 3-year long pre-feasibility study and it is expected that a recommendation will be made in 2024 to proceed to a full feasibility study.
- vi. The Trek claims are crossed by the cleared and partially constructed road from Provincial Highway 37 to Galore Creek. Trek South is 1.3 km from this road and 12 km from the site of the proposed GCMC mill complex. If Galore Creek proceeds to development, a mine access road, as well as an ore slurry pipeline may be built across the Trek claims.
- vii. Even if Galore Creek's development is postponed, the Trek South prospect is a potential stand-alone project due to its apparent size and ease of access to the provincial highway system and the recently completed electrical power grid, both located ~60 km to the east.



TREK & JW PORPHYRY CU-AU PROJECTS, GOLDEN TRIANGLE, BC

- ➤ Two of Romios' significant Cu-Au-Ag porphyry prospects are very close to the Teck-Newmont JV Galore Creek deposits.
- ➤ Galore Creek is currently in pre-feasibility and if it proceeds, a road and ore slurry pipeline may be completed through Romios' Trek claims & possibly through the NW claims.
- Existing resource shape on Trek North (non NI 43-101 compliant).
- ➤ Discovery in 2021 of an apparent porphyry system on Trek South.
- > IP/MT survey completed in 2022 at Trek South detected a major IP anomaly below the porphyry system.
- Widespread Cu-W bearing skarn discovered beside the Trek South porphyry in 2022, overlying part of the IP anomaly.
- > JW is a 1 km wide porphyry prospect only 6 km from Galore Creek.



THE ORIGINAL TARGET: TREK NORTH ALKALIC PORPHYRY CU-AU

Alkalic Porphyry Copper System

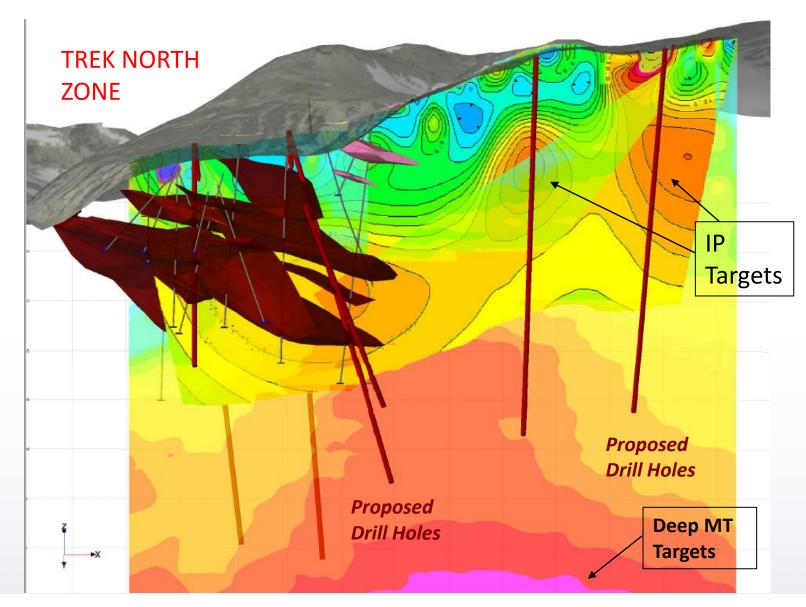
- Drill intersections of 131m @ 0.6%
 Cu, 0.39 g/t Au, 8.5 g/t Ag.
- Zone is just 13 km from the proposed Galore Creek mill and 10 km from the Galore Creek deposits.
- Proposed mine access road crosses TREK in the valley bottom immediately below Trek North.
- Past drilling focused on tracing the mineralization down-dip into the mountainside.
- The root of the high-grade Cu-Au-Ag mineralized breccia pipe is still largely untested by drilling.

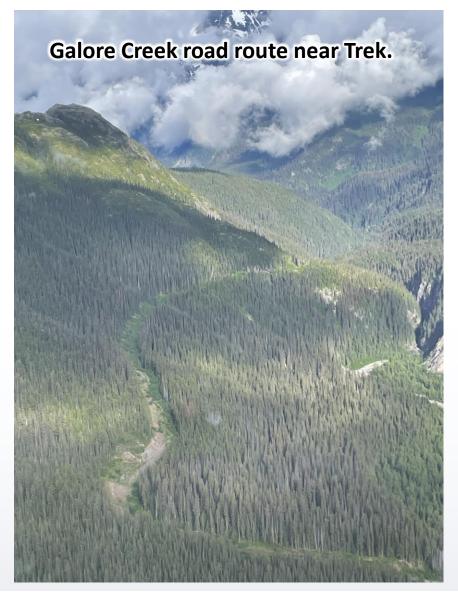


THE ORIGINAL TARGET: TREK NORTH ALKALIC PORPHYRY CU-AU

TREK North Zone:

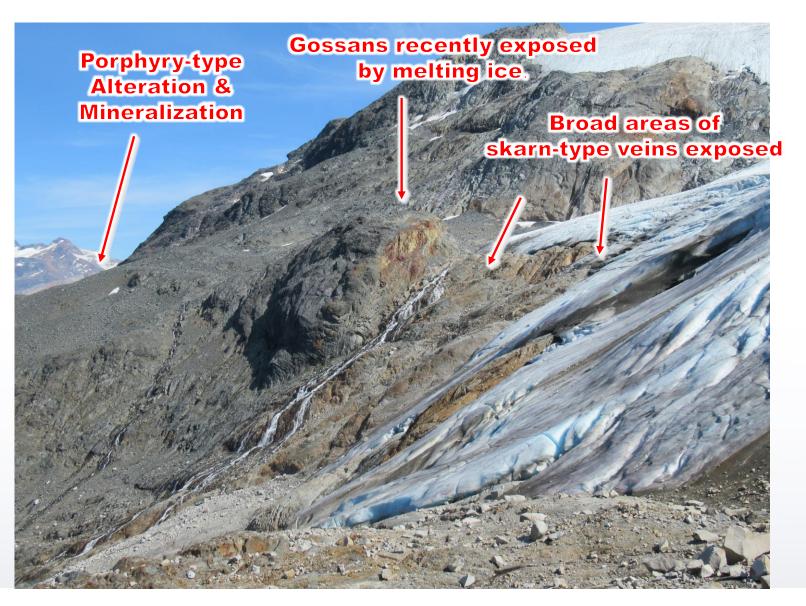
- 15,732 m of drilling from 2008-2011 in 36 holes.
- Outlined high grade lenses in lower grade shell.
- Mineralized zones extend at least 400 m from the cliff face to the east-northeast.
- Alteration pattern and lithologies suggest ore fluid came up-dip from the northeast but area directly beneath the mineralized breccia was largely un-tested.
- Non NI 43-101 compliant resource estimate in 2010 based on 15 holes outlined 192 MT @ 0.09 g/t Au, 0.76 g/t Ag, 0.06% Cu, including 29.8 MT @ 0.28 g/t Au, 2.2 g/t Ag, 0.18% Cu.
- Further drilling required to extend the zone to the east and/or test the roots of the Trek North breccia pipe(s).
- ➤ TREK SOUTH is now the priority target on this property.



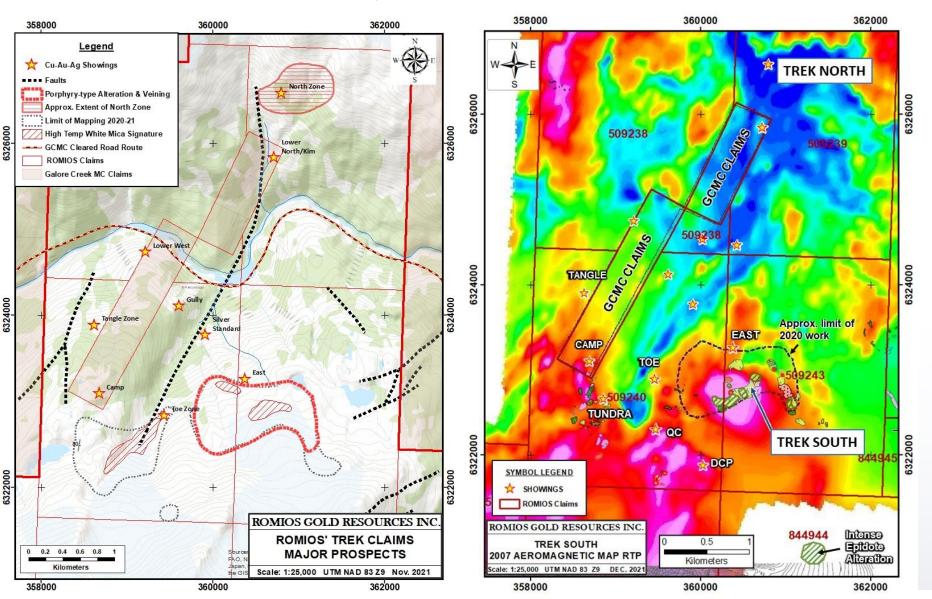




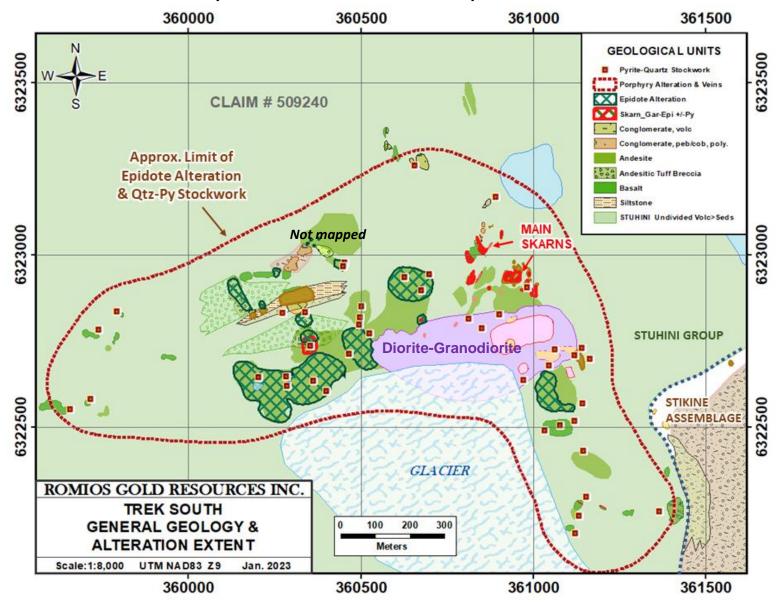
- 2019 discovery of gossans and skarn veins exposed by a melting glacier.
- Numerous skarn veinlets exposed here, led to discovery of Trek South zone in the distance behind this hillside.



- ➤ 2020 Hyperspectral Survey outlined 2 large areas of porphyry-type alteration (left map).
- Aeromagnetic map suggests there is a buried pluton in the target area (right image).

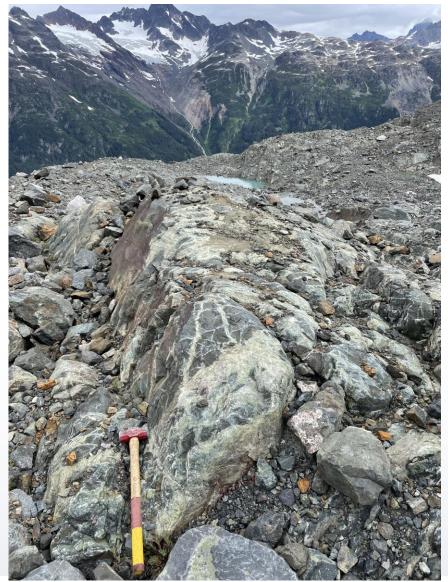


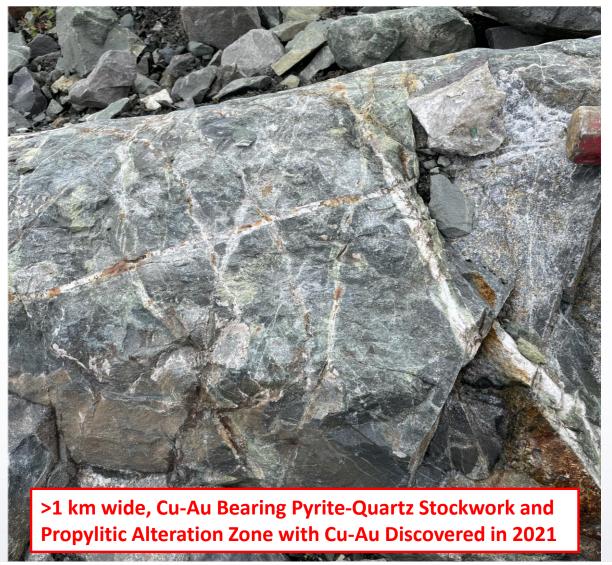
- ➤ 2021 and 2022 geological mapping identified a >1 km wide area of intense epidote alteration and overlapping Quartz-Pyrite Stockwork veinlets with locally substantial levels of Au-Cu-Ag +/- Te-Bi-W.
- Mineralized boulders also coming north down the glacier from the south.
- 600 m wide, zoned diorite to granodiorite pluton discovered – presumably not the source of the porphyry system – dated at 53 M.y. (Eocene). Suspected/modelled buried pluton to the west is presumed porphyry source.
- Large area of Cu-W skarns discovered in 2022.

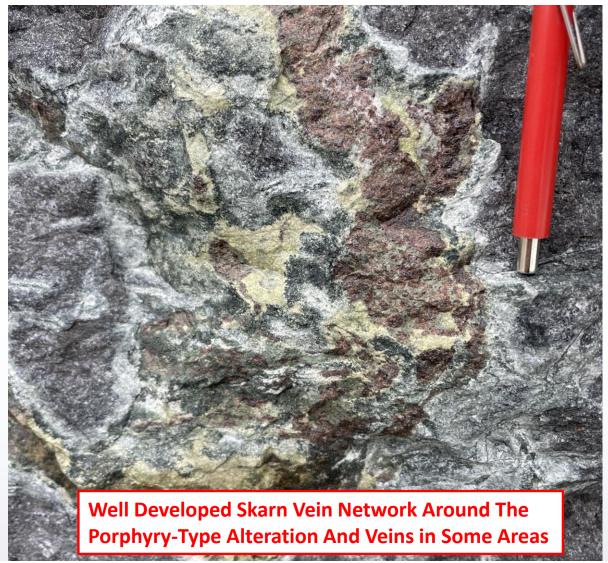


- ➤ Intense epidote alteration over a 1 km wide area.
- ➤ Varies from massive, complete replacement in zones up to 40 m x 50 m to a dense network of veins, bands, & patches of epidote.
- Epidote locally contains disseminated copper sulphides.
- Some epidote veins include white fine-grained feldspar(?)-quartzcarbonate.

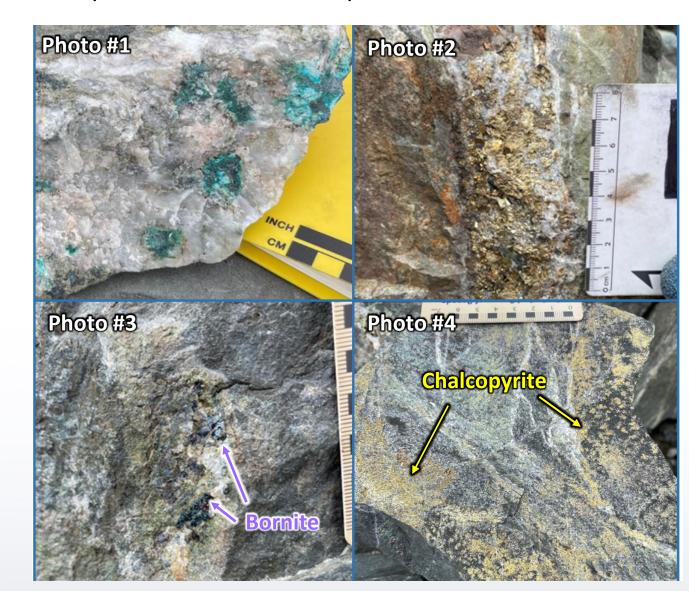








- ➤ Widespread stockwork >1 km wide of Copper-Gold-Silver enriched pyrite-quartz veins.
- ➤ Numerous copper mineralized boulders derived from glacier covered area to the south (Photo #1).
- Pyritic stockwork is well developed (Photo #2) and many of the veins are mineralized with Cu, Au, Ag. Approx. ½ of the samples assayed 0.2 to 1.7 g/t Au, 0.1 to 1.83% Cu, and 2.3 to 257 g/t Ag (avg 6.6 g/t Ag not including the 257 g/t Ag sample).
- Veins also have locally high tellurium (≤ 317 ppm Te), tungsten (≤ 0.12% W), molybdenum (>500 ppm Mo) and bismuth (≤ 669 ppm Bi).
- Cluster of boulders pushed out from under the receding glacier contains bornite and chalcopyrite (Photos #3 and #4) and assayed 8.8 g/t Au, 46 g/t Ag and 2.8% Cu. Top of the porphyry system may be exposed under this rapidly melting glacier.

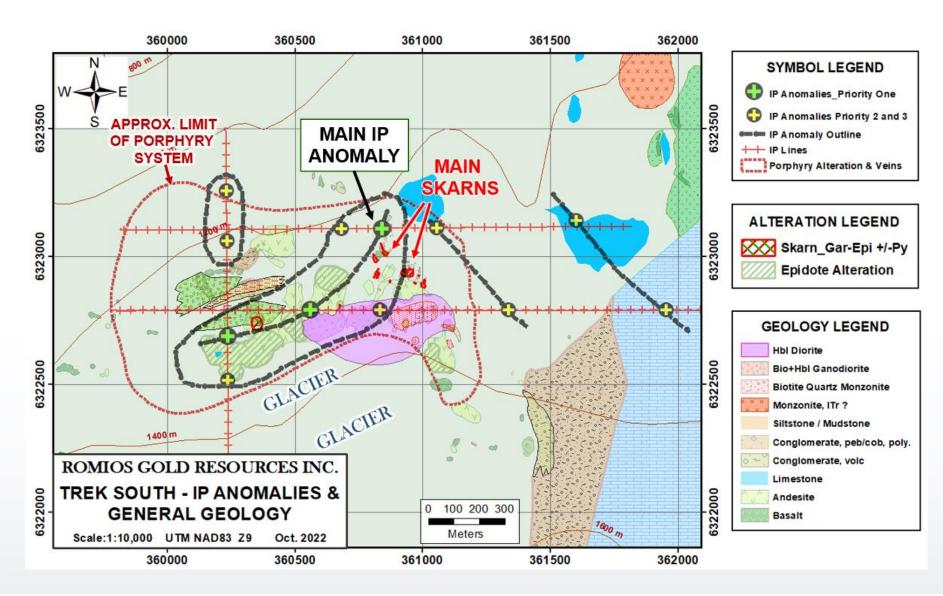


TREK SOUTH PORPHYRY-SKARN CU-AU-W PROJECT: GEOLOGY & IP ANOMALY 2022

<u>In 2022</u>:

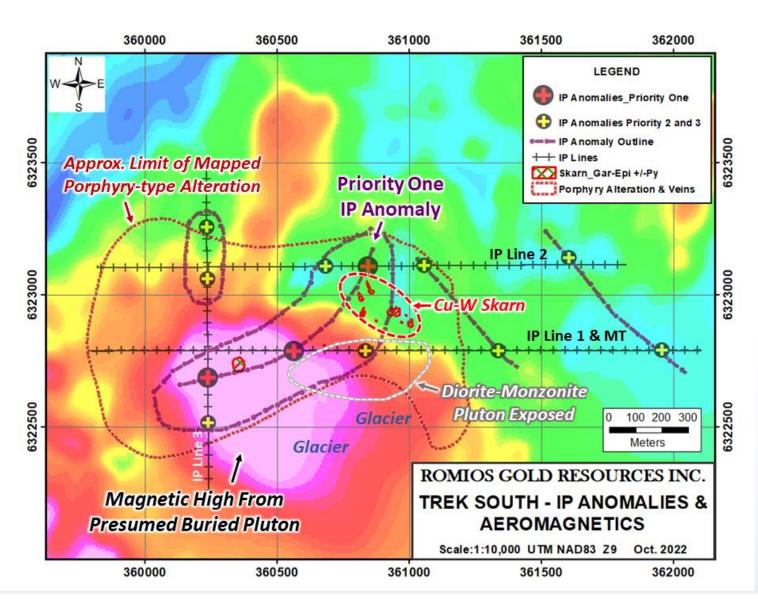
3 lines of IP and 1 MT line:

- ▶ IP anomaly detected under the exposed porphyry is >800 m long, 250-500 m wide, and >650 m deep (~2km deep as per the MT survey).
- Extensive Copper-Tungsten bearing skarn discovered on edge of porphyry system and it overlies part of the IP anomaly.
- Two additional IP targets east of the main skarn and porphyry targets. One could be parallel skarn, far east IP feature is unexplained so far, as is the IP anomaly in the NW area.



TREK SOUTH PORPHYRY-SKARN CU-AU-W PROJECT: AEROMAGNETICS & IP TARGETS

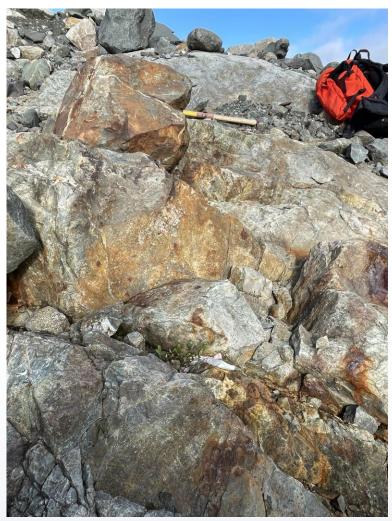
- ➤ A recent 3D inversion model of 2007 aeromagnetic survey outlines a probable granitic pluton ~800 m wide (E-W), starting ~200-300 m below surface and extending to a depth >1.5 km.
- This is now thought to be the source intrusion of the porphyry system.
- Main IP anomaly wraps around the margins of the modelled pluton, suggesting sulphide mineralization is related to this body.
- → 3 additional IP targets are unexplained and require examination in the field.
- Copper-Tungsten skarns discovered in limestone and calcareous siltstone on NE margin of the modelled pluton and the northern flank of the exposed dioritegranodiorite-monzonite pluton.
- Much higher tungsten levels than is typical in the local porphyry systems.



- Skarns are developed primarily north of the diorite pluton in previously unmapped calcareous siltstone and limestone.
- Occurs as well-developed Garnet-Epidote bands cutting volcanics, limestone and calcareous siltstone outcrops scattered over a large area at least 250 m x 150 m. Extends under cover to the North & East, IP and AEM suggests it could be much bigger (low resistivity zone over the skarns extends >500 m north, largely under cover).



Garnet-Epidote Skarn cutting volcanics.

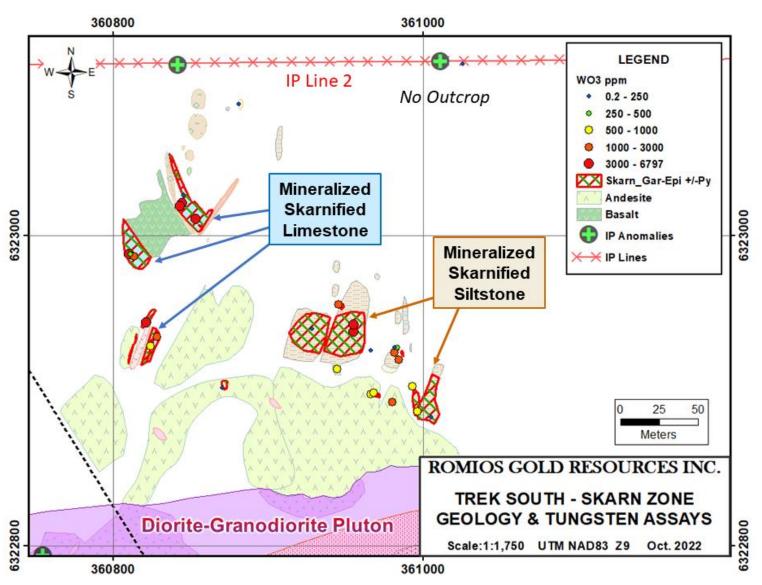


Broad areas of locally gossanous, Cu-W bearing skarnified calcareous siltstone.

Skarn outcrops discovered so far are in two roughly parallel belts exposed for 240 m X 85 m and 100 m x 25 m, separated by 30-60 m of volcanic rocks.

2022 SAMPLING

- 21 samples (out of 28) assayed 0.04% to 0.68% WO₃, averaging 0.24% WO₃.
- ➤ 18 of these samples with >500 ppm WO₃ average 0.23% Cu with a range of 0.07% to 0.45% Cu.
- Tungsten mineralization was not expected and not visible in the field in 2022. Sampling was focused on sulphide pods and 2023 work has now proven that the tungsten mineralization extends past the sulphide pods.
- ≥ 2022 samples were a mix of grab samples and chip samples ~20-30 cm wide. Some wider samples had good results: e.g. 2.0 m @ 0.16% WO₃ and 0.5 m @ 0.4% WO₃.



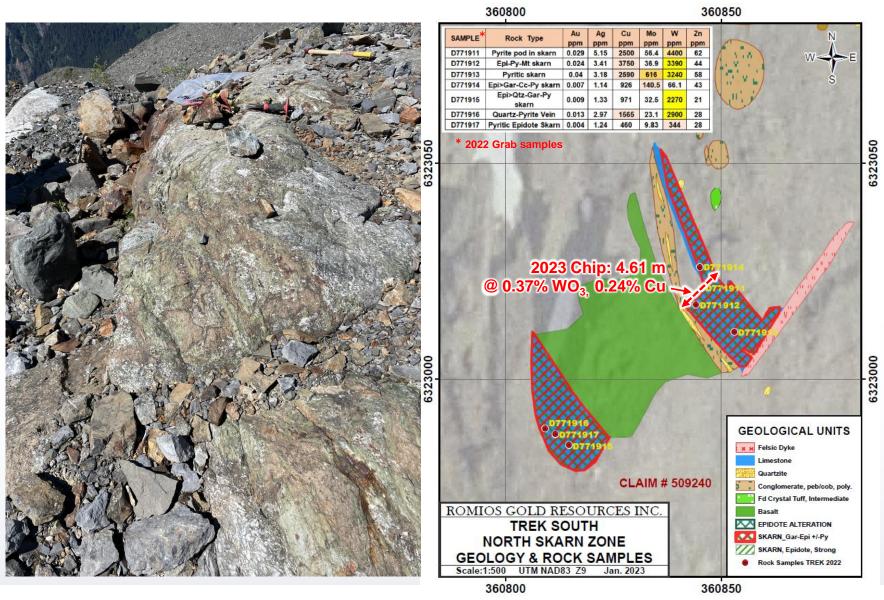
NORTH SKARN:

- Massive garnet-epidote skarn in limestone.
- >>50 m long X >10 m wide.

Numerous high Cu-W assays including 2023 chip samples of:

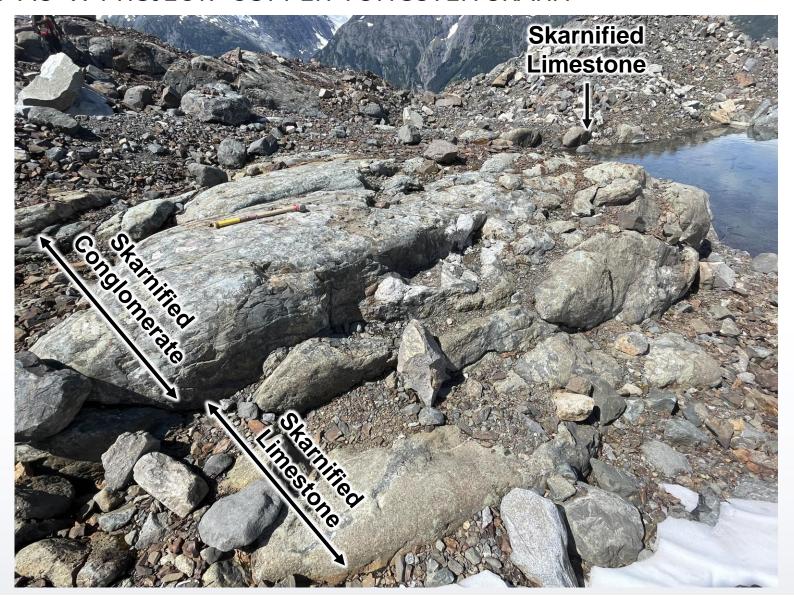
- 4.61 m @ 0.37% WO₃ (0.296% W), 0.24% Cu including
- 1.7 m @ 0.64% WO₃ (0.51% W), 0.22% Cu

2022 Grab samples up to **0.55% WO₃ (0.44% W), 0.37% Cu**.



WEST SKARN:

- Massive garnet-epidote skarnified limestone in foreground of photograph, adjacent to skarnified conglomerate.
- ➤ Six chip samples in 2022-23 assayed up to
 - 0.48% WO₃/0.7 m and 0.28% Cu/30 cm.
- Conglomerate may have provided an excellent porous pathway for mineralizing fluids.



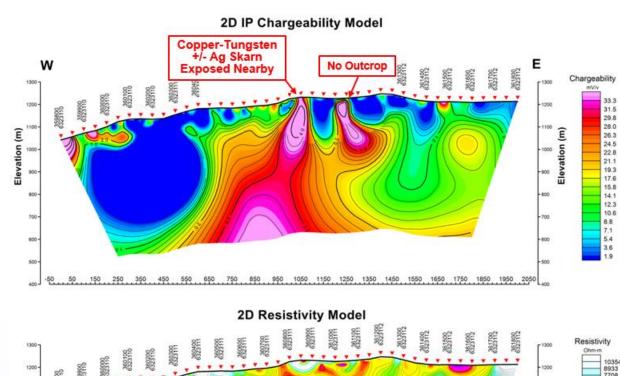
- Mineralized skarns are the likely source of the northern part of a major IP anomaly (see next slide).
- The size of the main IP anomaly suggests the extent of the skarn mineralization at depth could be hundreds of metres wide at shallow depths.
- It is uncommon to find tungsten-bearing skarns associated with porphyry systems in this area. May have two overlapping systems?
- The skarns are 200-350 m horizontally and 200-300 m vertically from the modelled pluton and can typically be expected to improve in size and grade closer to the pluton.
- Skarns extend under glacial till cover and the full size is unknown. IP anomalies suggest they are extensive.

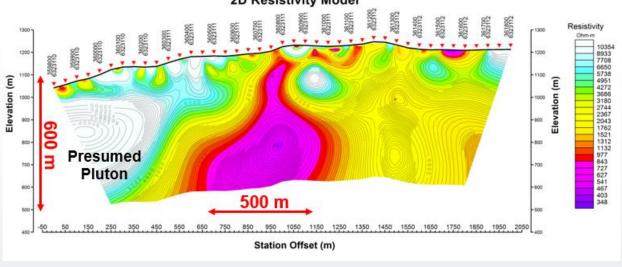


Mineralized skarn, Trek South

TREK SOUTH PORPHYRY-SKARN CU-AU-W PROJECT: A MAJOR IP TARGET

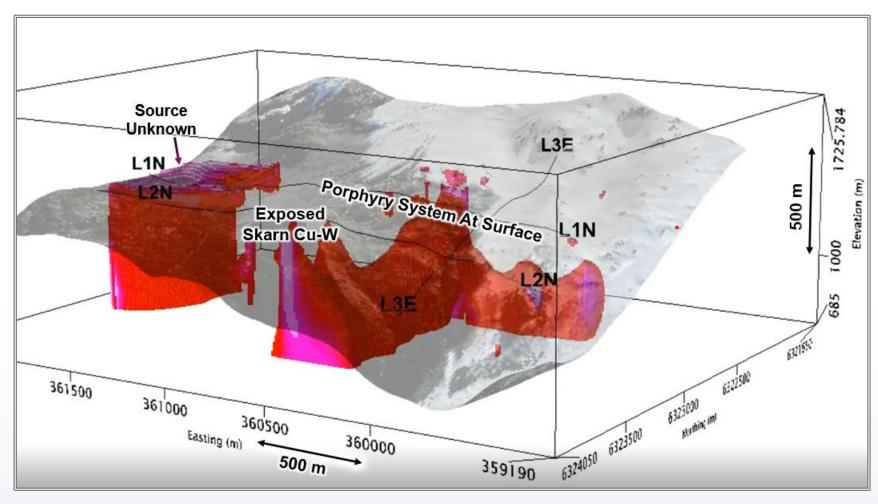
- Major IP anomaly on all 3 survey lines with both a very strong chargeability high and a coincident resistivity low.
- Strength of the chargeability high, >40 mV/v, indicates the presence of a large quantity of sulphides.
- Mineralized skarn exposed near the apex of the IP feature on Line #2 (on image to the right).
- ➤ IP anomaly becomes much wider at depth, down to >650 m. Possibility of a mix of skarn mineralization near surface and porphyry mineralization along strike and at depth to the south.
- Magnetotelluric survey on Line #1 indicates the IP feature extends to a depth of about 2 km.





TREK SOUTH: A MAJOR DRILL READY TARGET BELOW A PORPHYRY AND SKARN SYSTEM

- ➤ 2D and 3D inversion models of the IP and MT data reveal a large body of potential sulphide mineralization beneath the exposed porphyry and skarn found at surface.
- Mineralization widens out at shallow depths below surface.
- Immediate drill targets of the highest priority.
- Potential for a major discovery with the first few drill holes.
- Located just 1.3 km from the planned road to the Galore Creek deposit and 12 km from the proposed Galore Creek mill.



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

TREK: POSSIBLE MULTIPLE PORPHYRY CENTRES

In addition to the Trek North and Trek South porphyry targets, the TREK claims have several other underexplored targets:

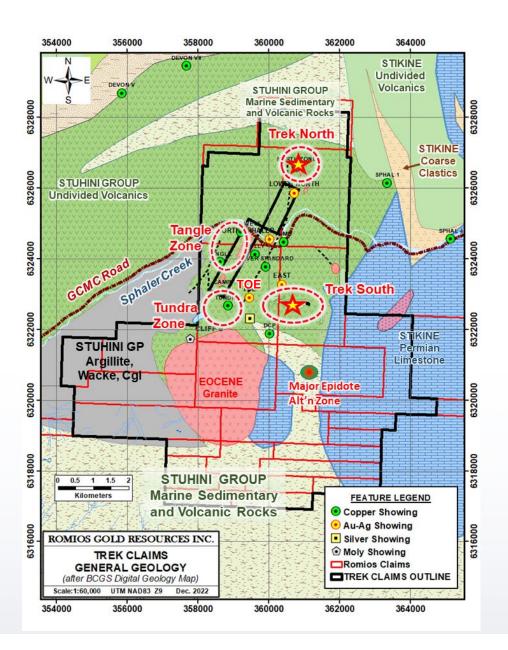
TUNDRA ZONE: multiple small, locally high-grade Cu-Au-Ag showings clustered here.

Drilling was planned in 2011 but never completed.

TANGLE ZONE: Only 1 or 2 drill holes, drilled at odd angles due to nearby GCMC claim.

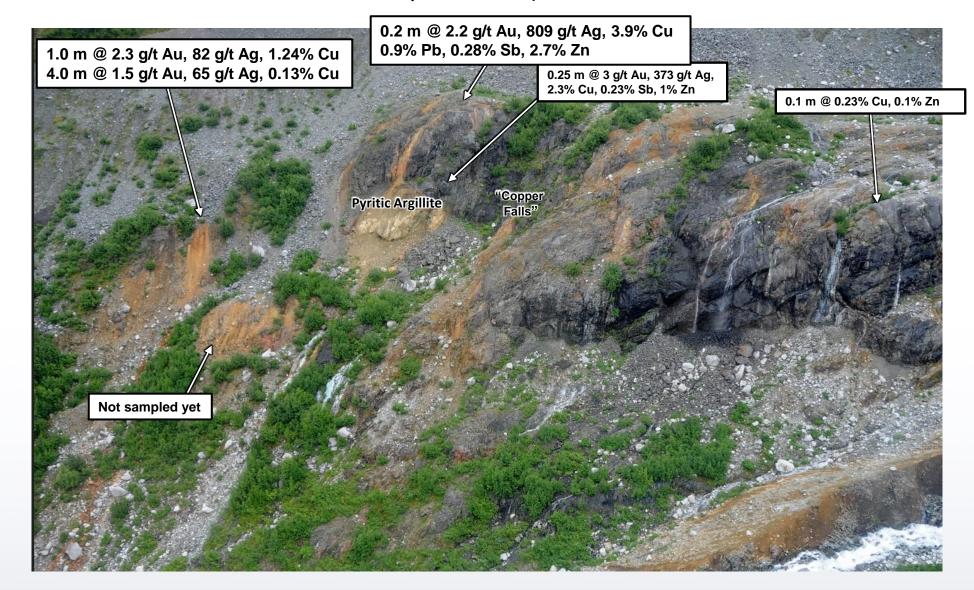
Known intrusion and large soil geochemical anomalies.

EPIDOTE PEAK: Area of intense epidote alteration and minor copper mineralization SE of Trek South. Located at the edge of an ice/snow field, only briefly examined once in the late summer of 2022.



TREK SOUTH ADDITIONAL TARGETS: THE "TOE ZONE", KUROKO/ESKAY-TYPE VMS PROSPECT

- Located 600 m west of the Trek South Porphyry system. No geophysics and no drilling so far.
- Minor sampling to date revealed numerous high-grade Au-Cu-Ag +/- Sb, Pb, Zn showings scattered over a 175 m x 65 m area, extending under overburden.
- Mineralization appears to be VMS type exhalite formations within both basaltic and felsic volcanics, with abundant sulphides in an intercalated argillite. Very similar to the Eskay Creek and Kuroko deposit geology.



THE "TOE ZONE", KUROKO/ESKAY-TYPE VMS PROSPECT

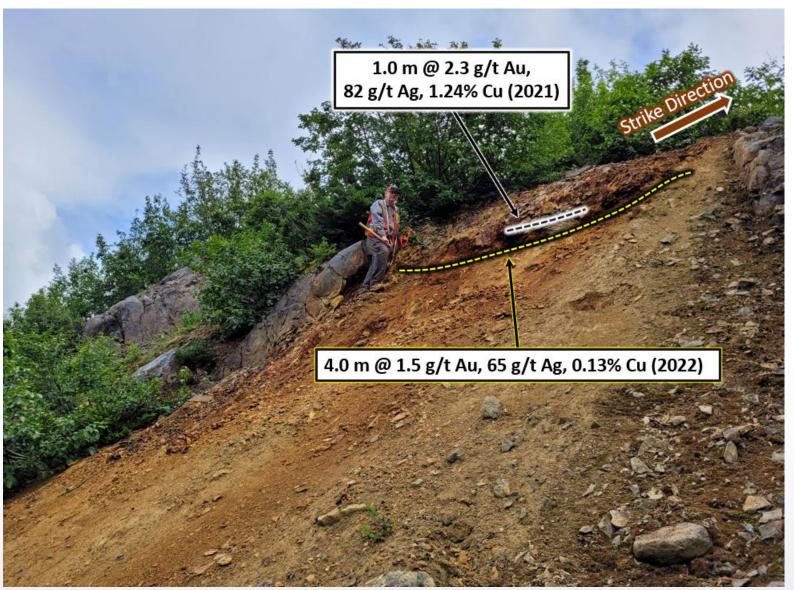
- Multiple (>5) sulphidic exhalite horizons in the basalt and felsic volcanic strata, most are ~1 m wide with a high-grade core.
- The cores of the exhalite zones have assayed up to 2.2 g/t Au, 809 g/t Ag, 3.9% Cu, 2.7% Zn, 0.9% Pb, and 0.28% Sb (antimony) over widths of 15 to 25 cm (photo to the right).
- A grab sample of a coarse pyrite vein in the pyritic argillite assayed
 0.85% Cu, 17 g/t Ag and 0.27 g/t Au (photo below).





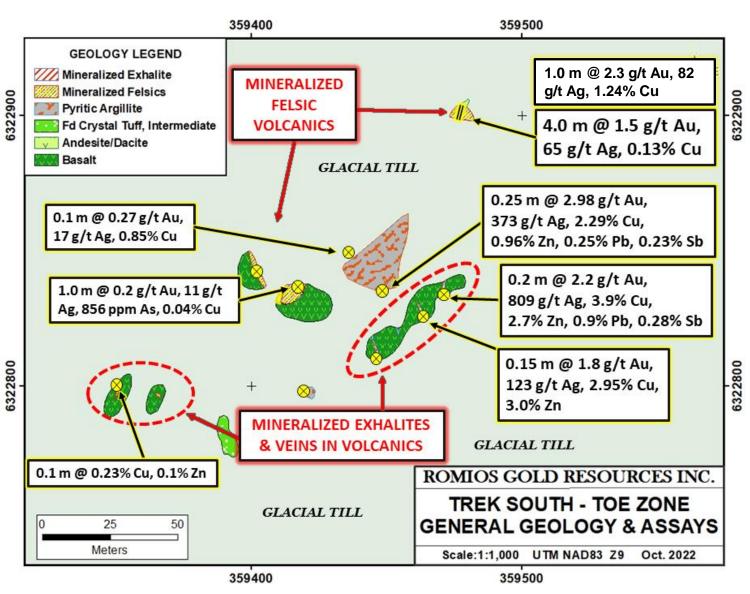
THE "TOE ZONE", KUROKO/ESKAY-TYPE VMS PROSPECT

- The thickest unit of gossanous felsic volcanics returned assays of 1.5 g/t Au, 65 g/t Ag, and 0.13% Cu over 4.0 m.
- A 1.0 m wide sample collected from the centre of this aforementioned zone in 2021 assayed 2.3 g/t Au, 82 g/t Ag, and 1.24% Cu with no visible copper mineralization.
- This zone is highly weathered at surface and the grades may well be higher in fresher rock at depth.



THE "TOE ZONE", KUROKO/ESKAY-TYPE VMS PROSPECT

- The TOE Zone has been underexplored due to the focus on Trek North. Requires completion of detailed mapping and sampling, ground geophysics, and if warranted by those results, diamond drilling.
- Good potential for a high-grade VMS deposit adjoining the Trek South porphyry prospect and only 1.5 km from the partially constructed road from Highway 37 to the Galore Creek deposits.
- One of at least 4 historic, underexplored high-grade showings scattered along the NNE-trending Trek Creek fault structure.



WHY INVEST IN ROMIOS TODAY?

- High-potential, drill ready Cu-Au Porphyry and Cu-W Skarn prospects at TREK SOUTH near the Galore Creek deposits, among claims covering over 461 km² of the Golden Triangle in NW BC.
- High-grade Cu-Au-Ag-Sb Kuroko/Eskay Creek-style VMS mineralization at the TOE Zone on the Trek South claims. High priority target for geophysical surveys and drilling.
- ➤ JW claims cover a 1 km wide porphyry Cu-Au-Ag prospect just 6 km from Galore Creek. Main target area has never been drilled, however, it could be drill ready quickly after a focussed IP survey.
- Recent Au and Cu-Au-Ag-Zn-(Co) VMS Discoveries at Lundmark-Akow Lake, Ontario.
- New Kinkaid Project in Nevada covers dozens of highly prospective Au-Cu-Ag showings neglected for many decades. Now thought to be epi- to mesothermal veins and skarns above buried plutons, potential porphyry copper setting.
- Re-evaluation of the geology of the historic Scossa gold mine in Nevada led to a refocus on the boiling zone levels with high-grade Au drill targets at shallow depths. 2023 discovery of new vein 300 m along strike has greatly expanded the footprint of the mineralized system.
- All exploration assets are within major, stable mining camps in US & Canada.
- 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.
- Currently identifying potential joint-venture partners for non-core assets.



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