



Romios Gold

LUNDMARK AKOW LAKE VMS & GOLD PROJECT

NW ONTARIO

FEBRUARY 2025

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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 FOUR MAJOR MINING DISTRICTS

Exploration Projects (100% Owned)

Nevada, USA

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

Golden Triangle, BC

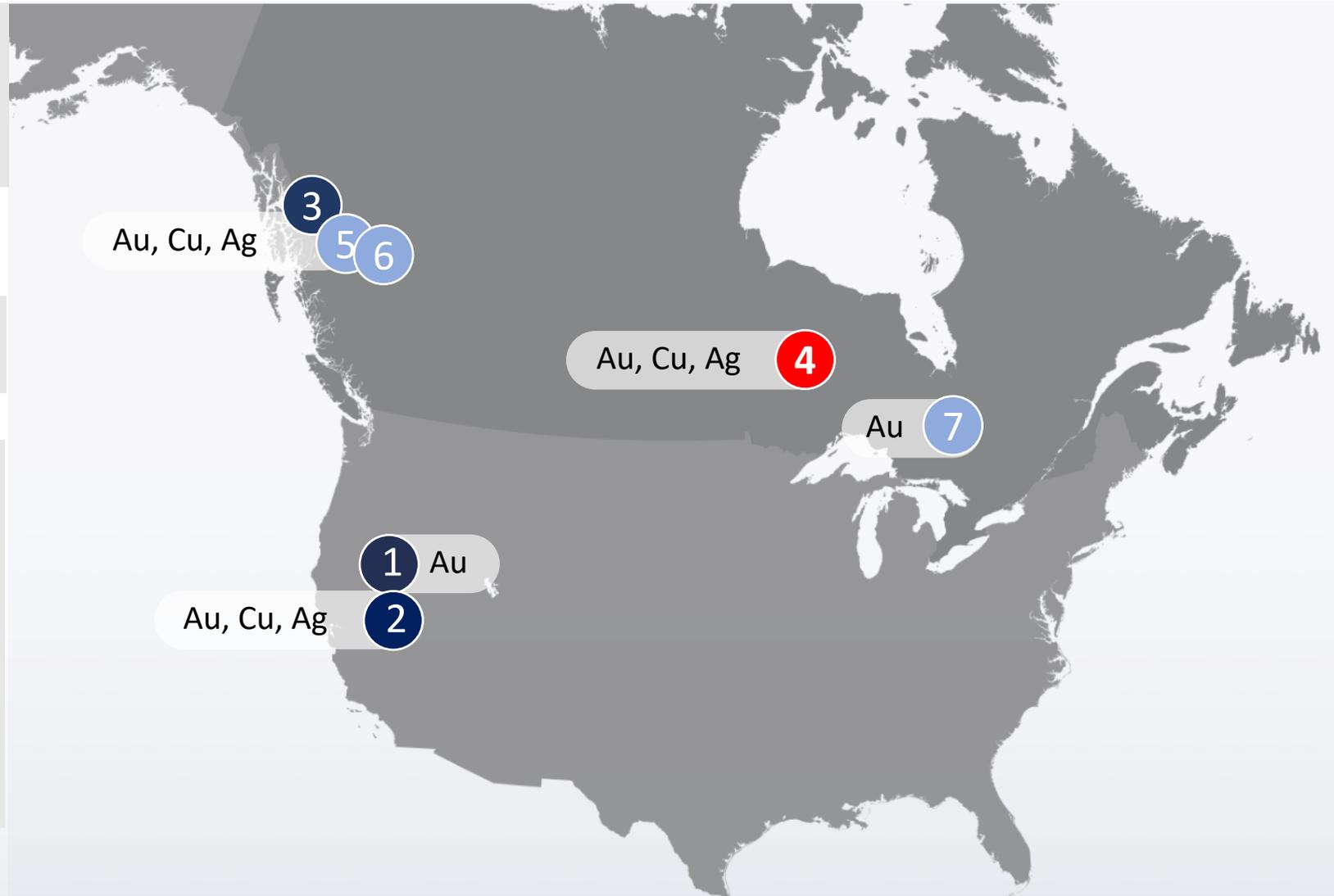
- 3. Trek & JW Porphyry Projects

Musselwhite-Pickle Lake, ON

- 4. **Lundmark-Akow Lake Project**

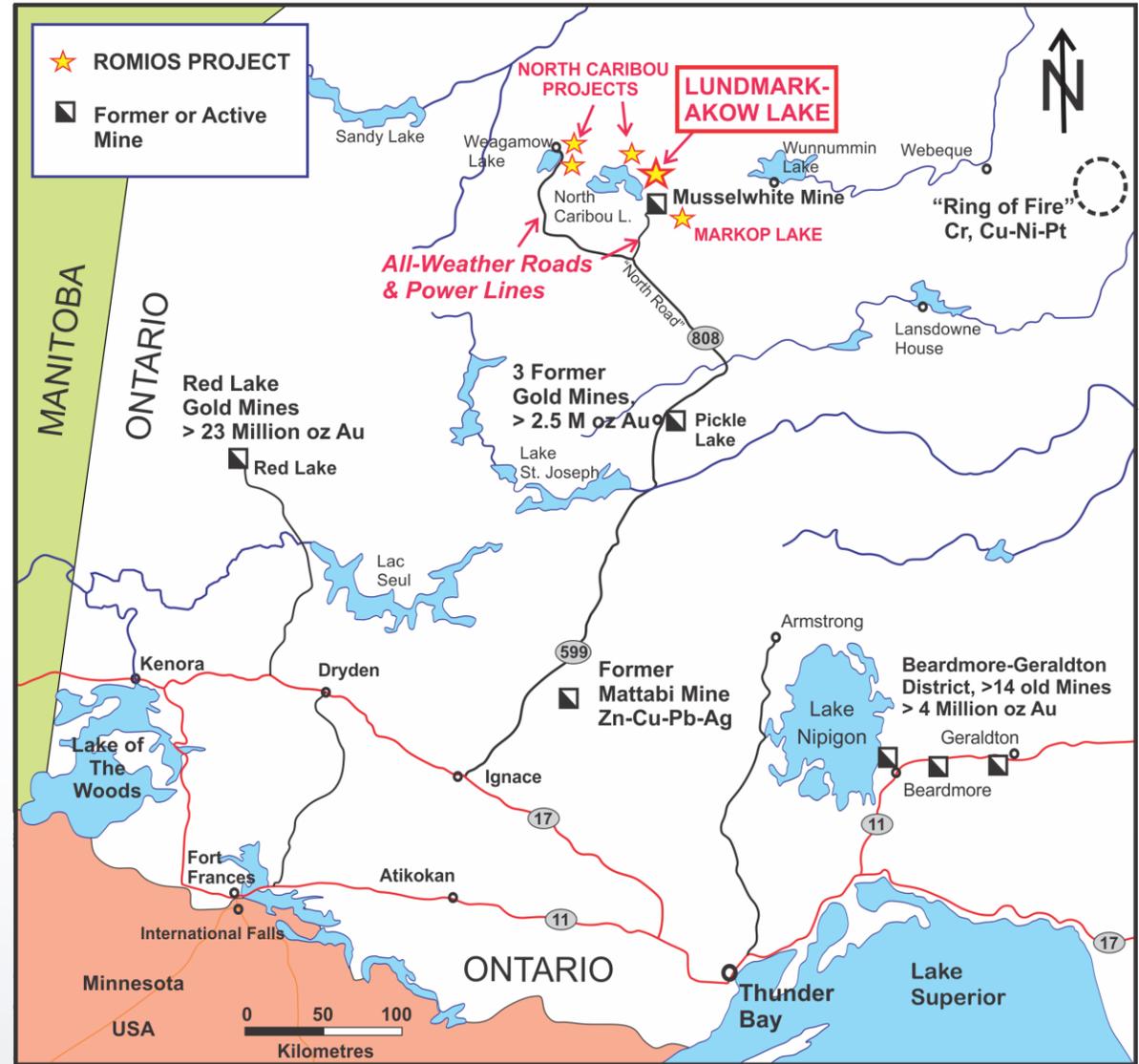
NSRs/Interests

- 5. Enduro Metals - Newmont Lake Cu/Au Project, BC (2% NSR)
- 6. Copperhead Resources – Red Line Claims, BC (1.5 MM Shares, \$75K, 25% interest)
- 7. McEwen Mining - Hislop Gold Project, ON (2% NSR)



LOCATION MAP - NORTH CARIBOU LAKE AREA & MARKOP LAKE PROJECTS

- 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 other than Musselwhite (formerly Newmont, now Orla).

Pipeline of 5 projects from grass-roots to advanced.

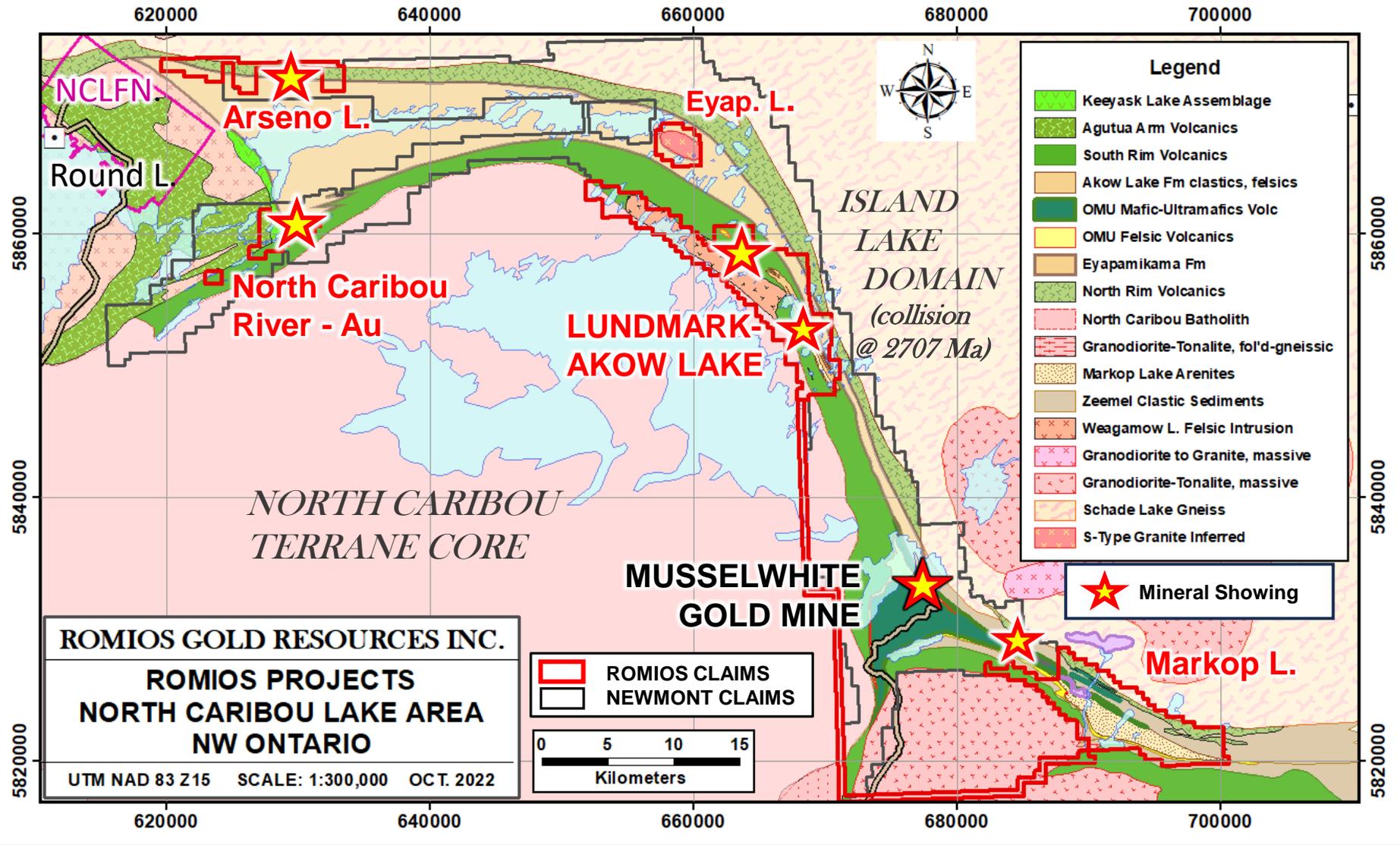
ARSENO L.: Untested EM conductors on strike from known Pb-Zn-Ag-(Au) deposit of ~1MT.

NORTH CARIBOU RIVER: Gold prospects on complex fault array.

MARKOP LAKE: Timiskaming Au target near Musselwhite.

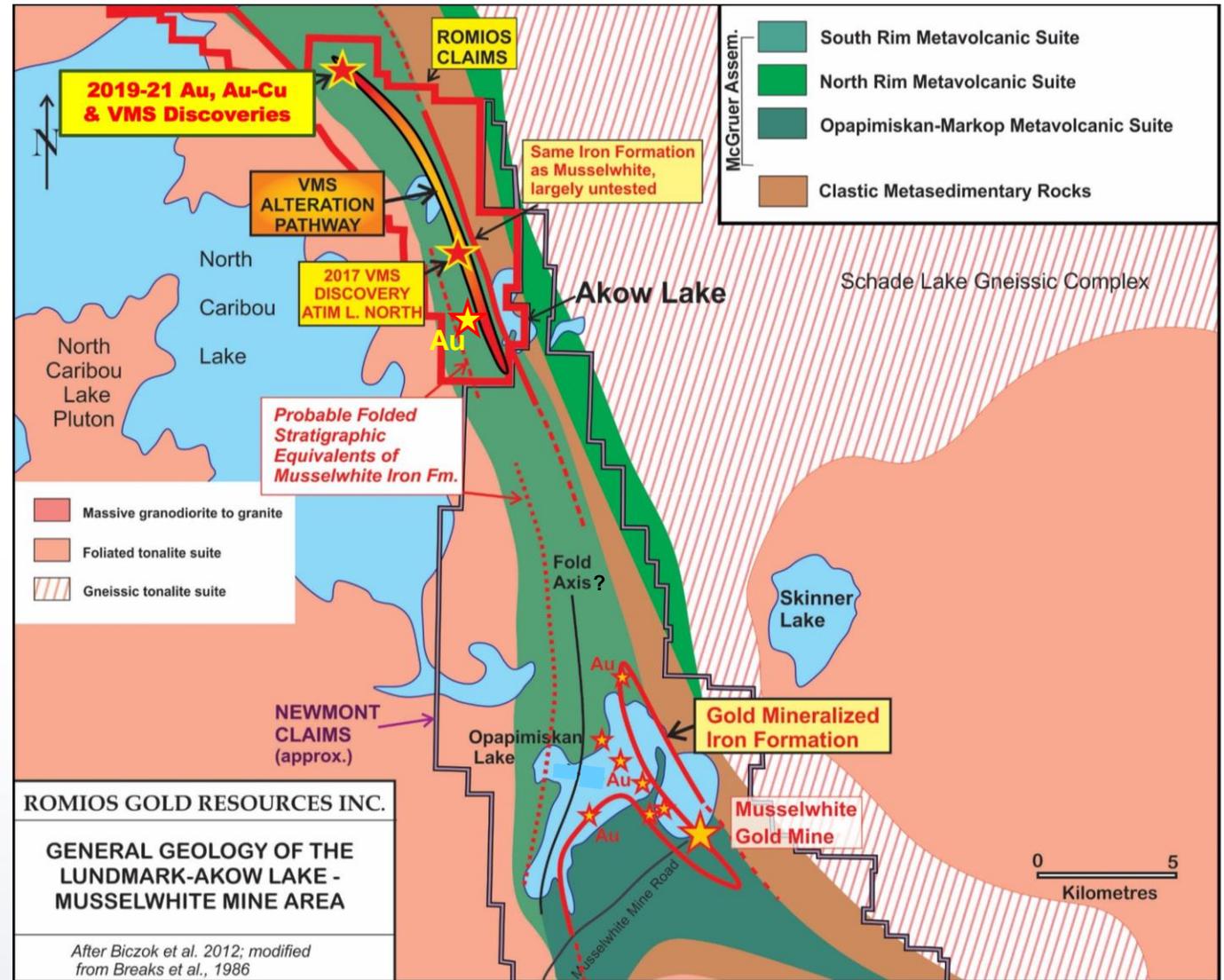
EYAP L.: Conceptual Lithium & Gold targets

LUNDMARK-AKOW L. – Au & VMS advanced project



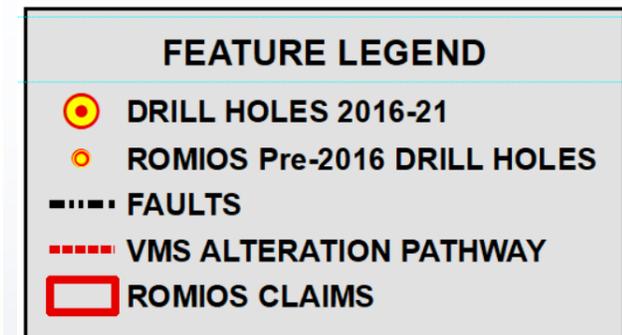
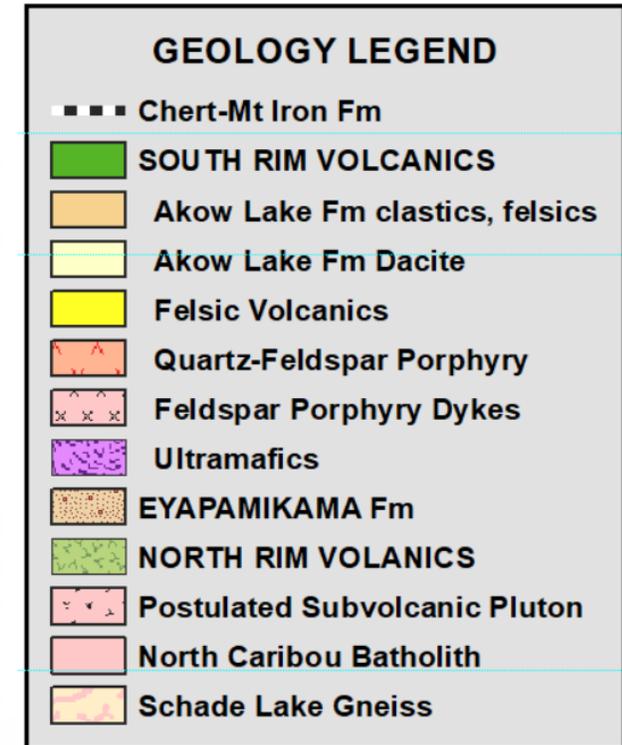
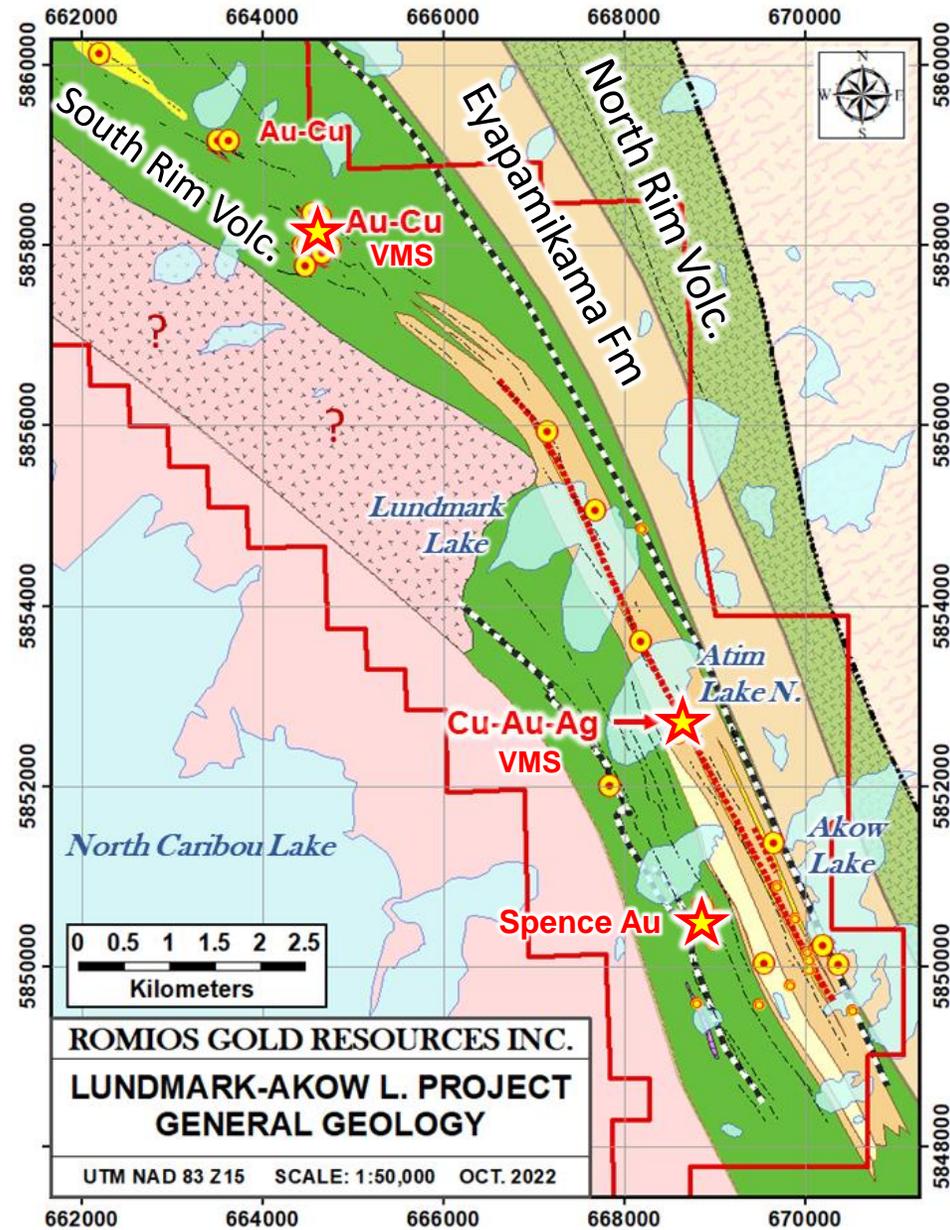
GENERAL GEOLOGY OF THE LUNDMARK-AKOW LAKE AREA

- Originally staked to cover the northward projection of the Northern Iron Formation (BIF) 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.



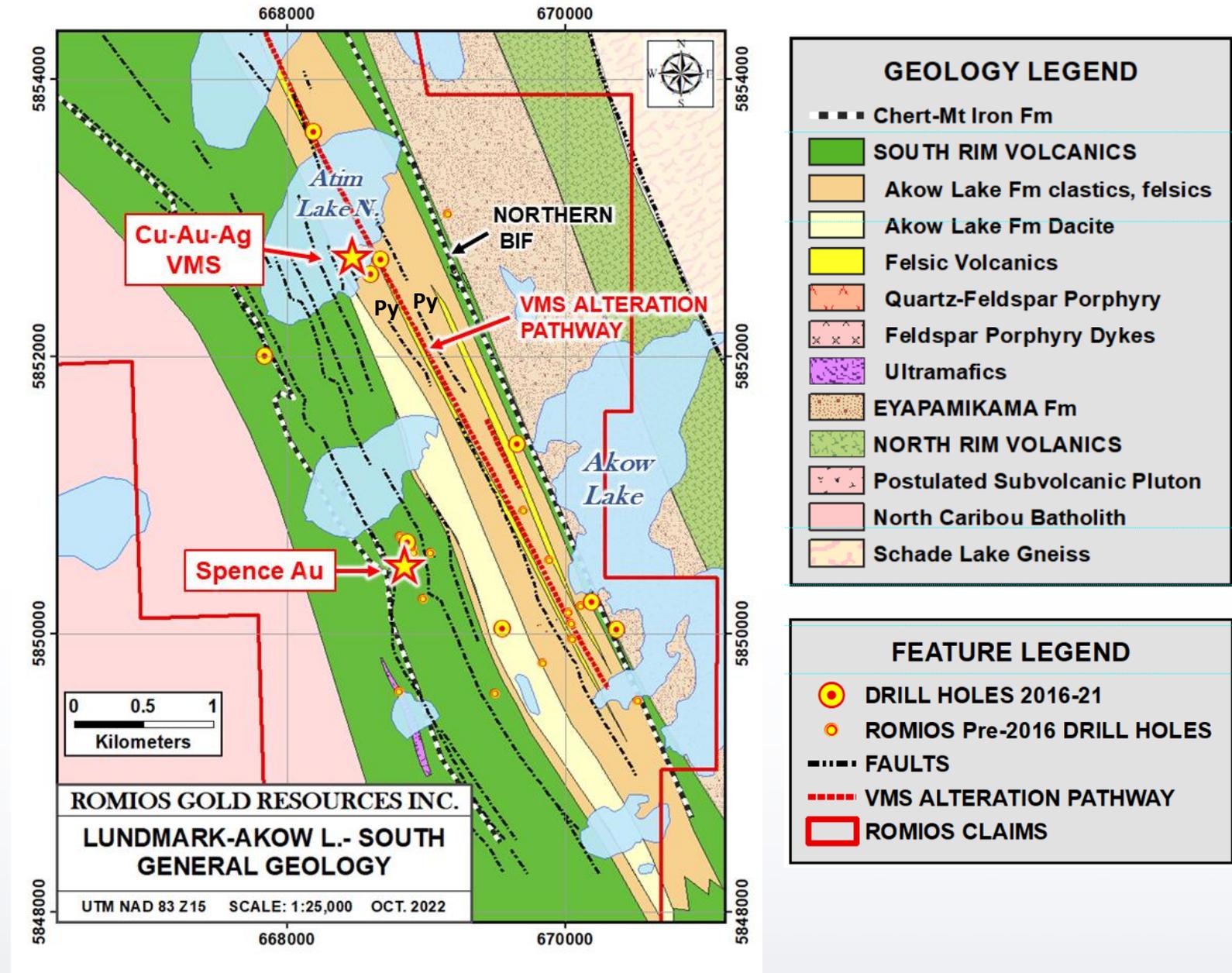
LUNDMARK-AKOW L. GEOLOGY

- Romios' drilling has now outlined a volcano-sedimentary basin in the South Rim assemblage 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 is based only on geophysical patterns and nearby FP-QFP complex.



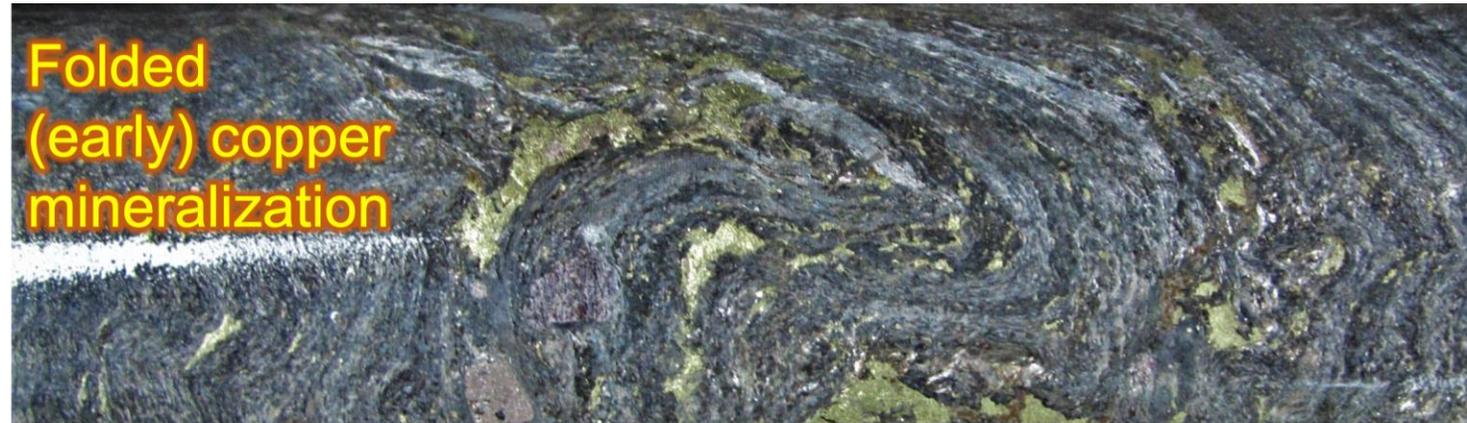
SOUTH CLAIMS GEOLOGY

- 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.



VMS STYLE ALTERATION PATHWAY

- 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

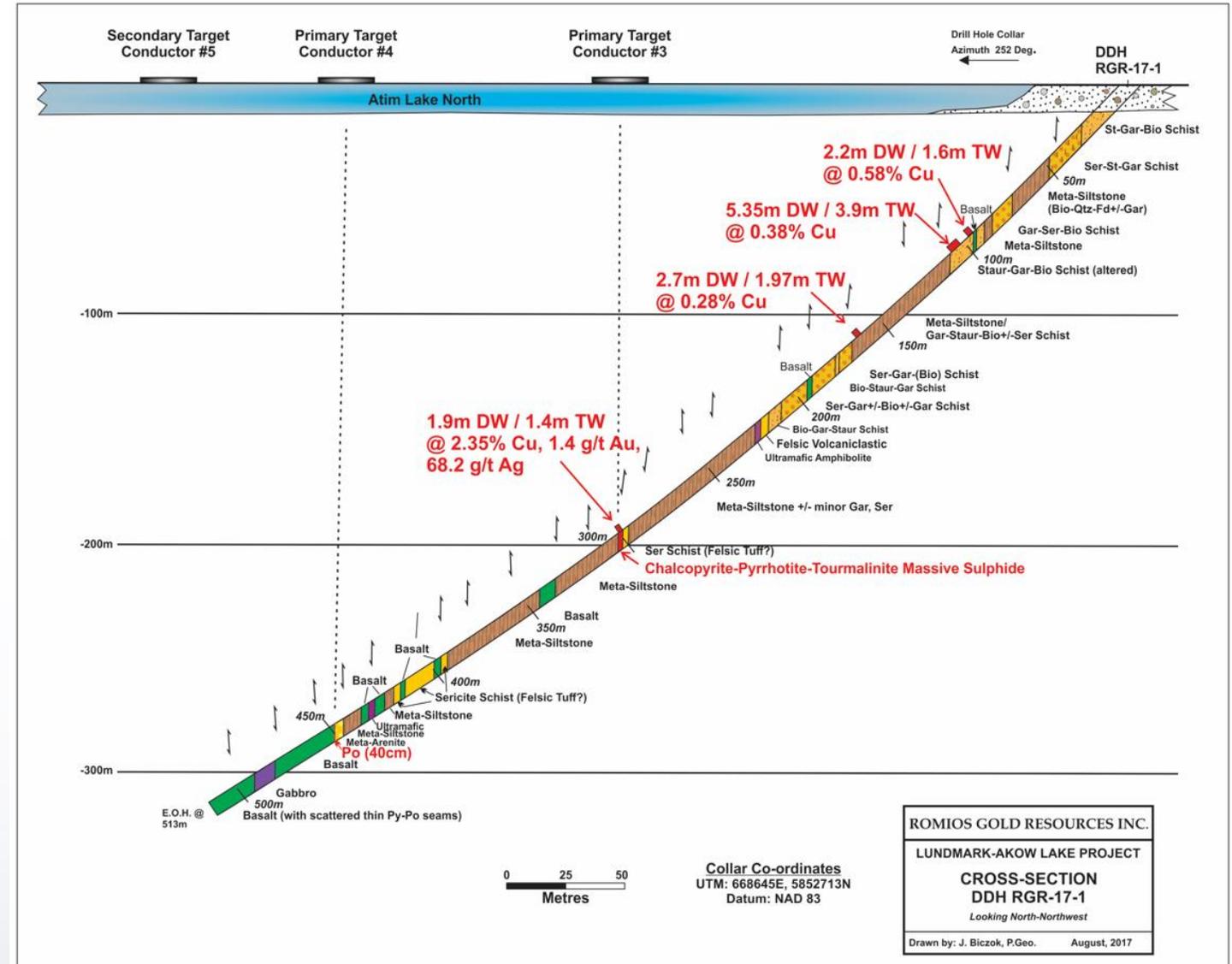
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- High % of staurolite in much of the alteration zone, formed by strong hydrothermal alteration of the schist and tuff protoliths, similar to the alteration pathways in the Snow Lake, Manitoba mining camp.
- Romios recently sponsored an MSc project on this VMS system at Lakehead University.
- Research has provided additional insights into origin of the mineralization and alteration.



2017 ATIM LAKE NORTH, FIRST VMS DISCOVERY

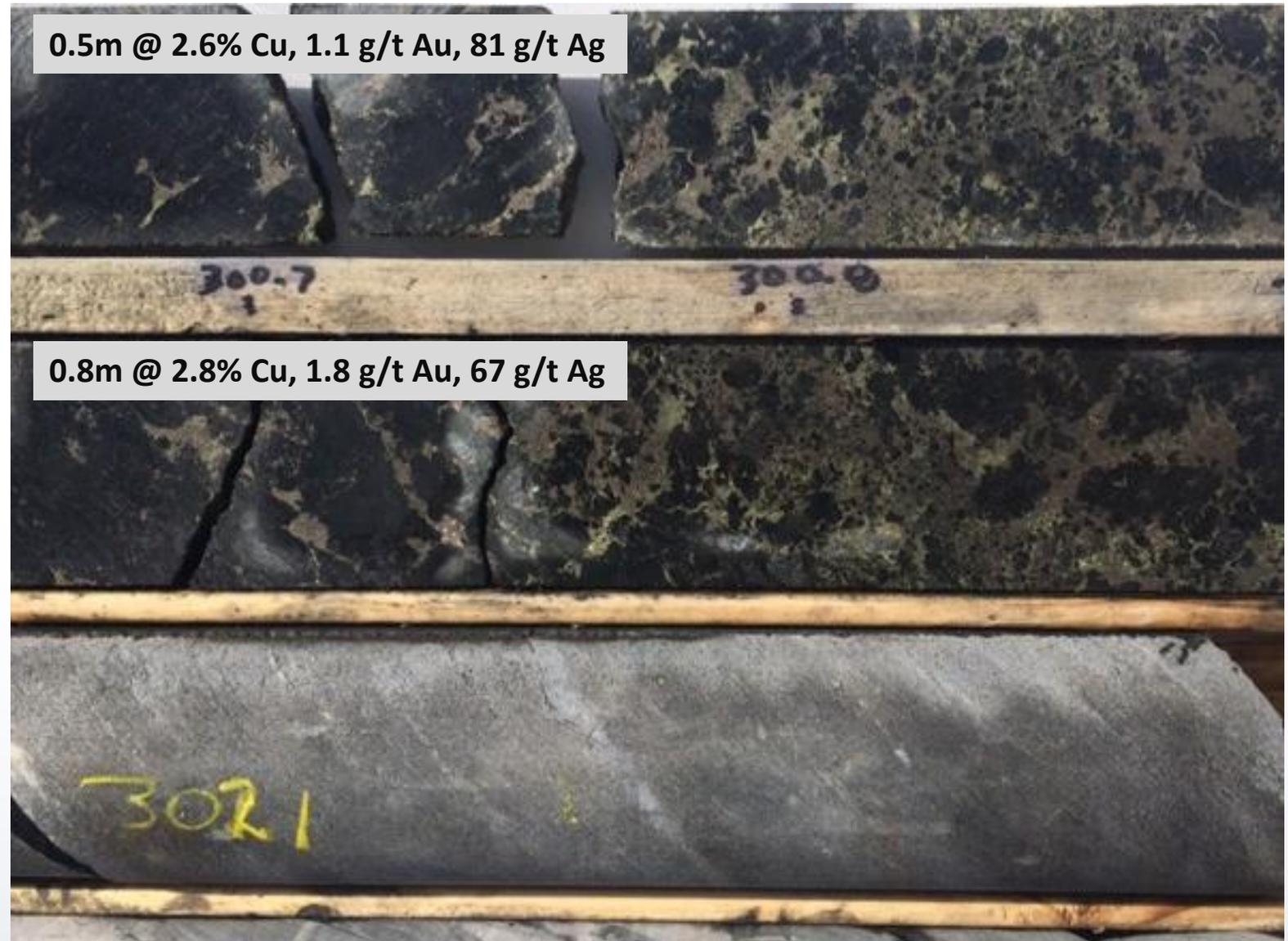
- Only one hole drilled in 2017, targeted a cluster of VTEM conductors flanking the projected alteration pathway.
- Intersected three intervals of the weakly mineralized alteration zone schists and then a somewhat unusual semi-massive sulphide horizon mixed with tourmalinite.
- VMS Zone: **1.9 m @ 2.35%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



2017 ATIM LAKE NORTH, FIRST VMS DISCOVERY

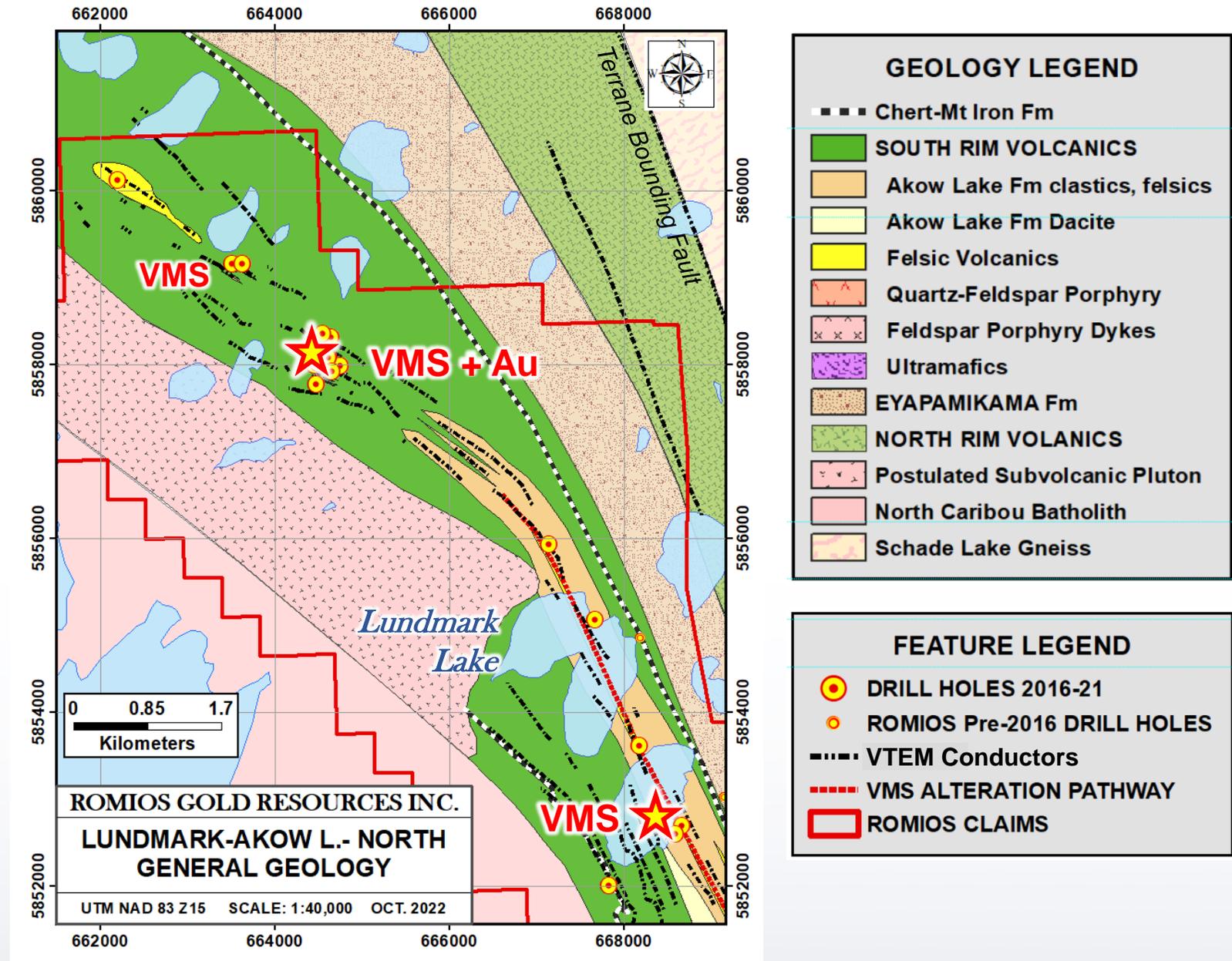
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- Key Results: **1.9 m @ 2.35% Cu, 1.4 g/t Au, 68 g/t Ag.**
- Unusual in that all the fine-grained black material between the sulphides is **tourmalinite**.
- Felsic volcanic unit above, 30 m of tourmalinite spotted sediments below.
- Abundance of 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.



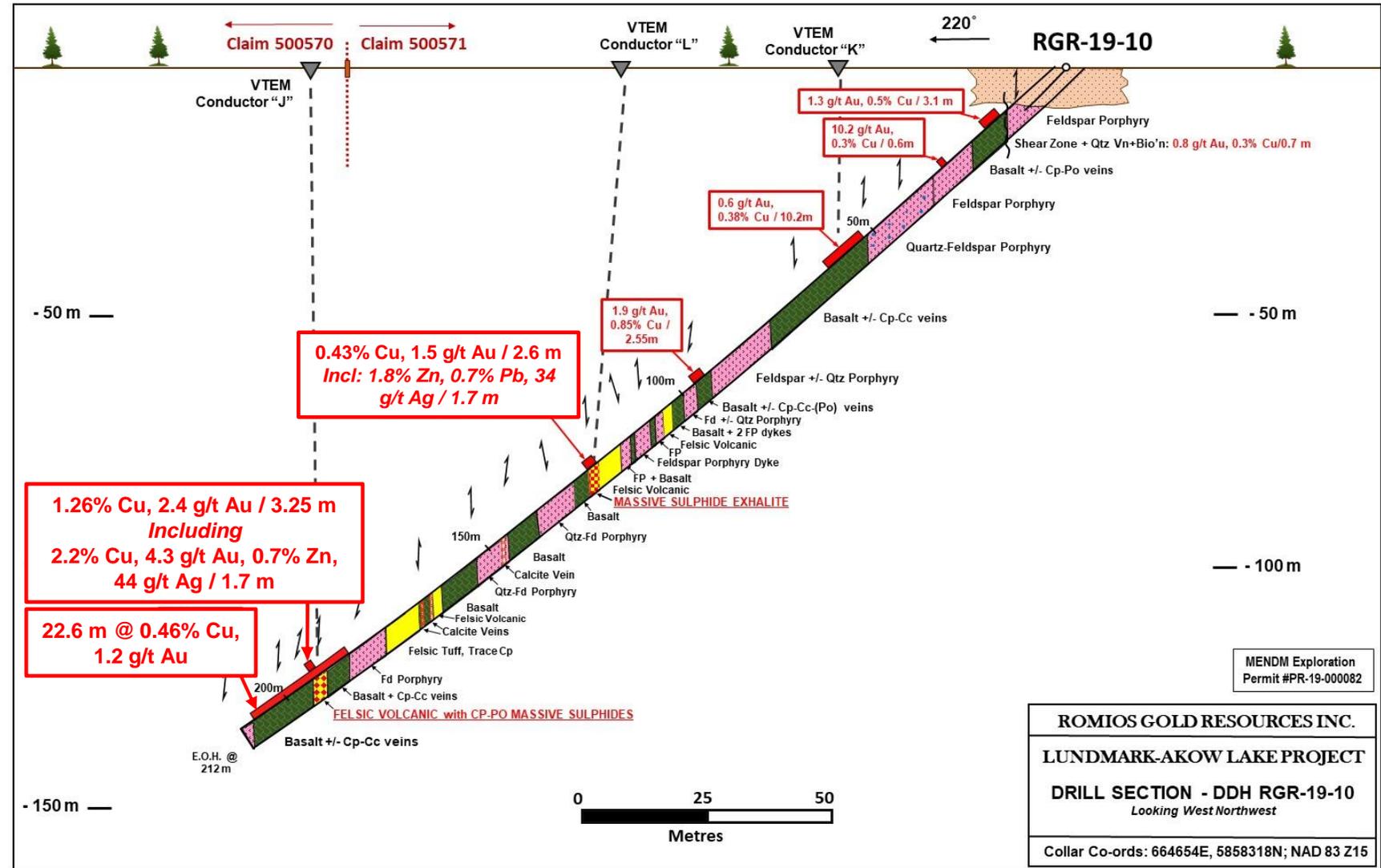
NORTHERN CLAIMS GEOLOGY

- 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 locally appreciable 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? Contains 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 @ 1.2 g/t Au, 0.46% Cu**



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 ppm 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

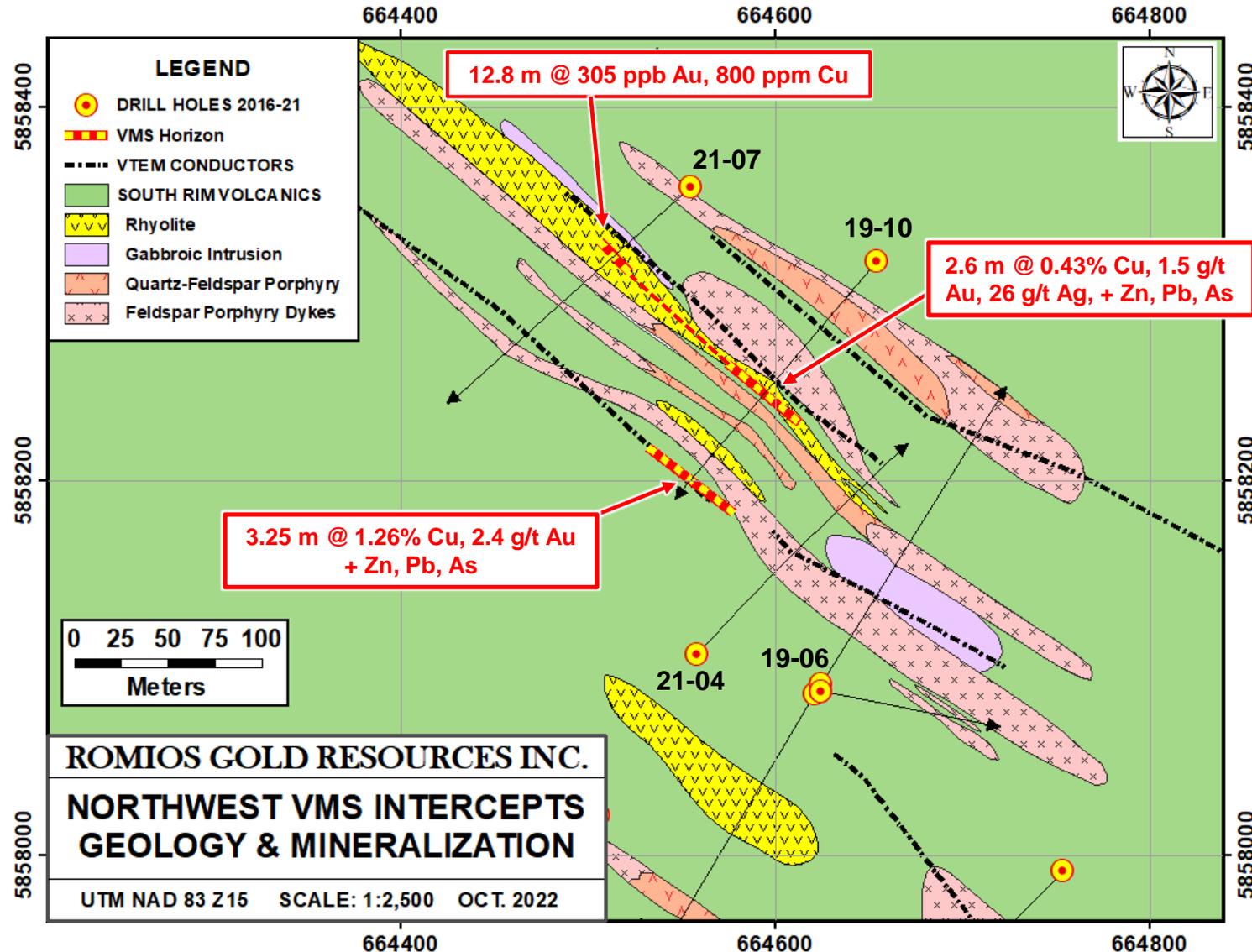


194.15-195.0m: 0.85m @ 3.7 g/t Au, 2.41% Cu, 43 g/t Ag, 0.16 % Zn, 0.08% Pb, 0.5% As

3 VMS ZONES DISCOVERED IN 2019

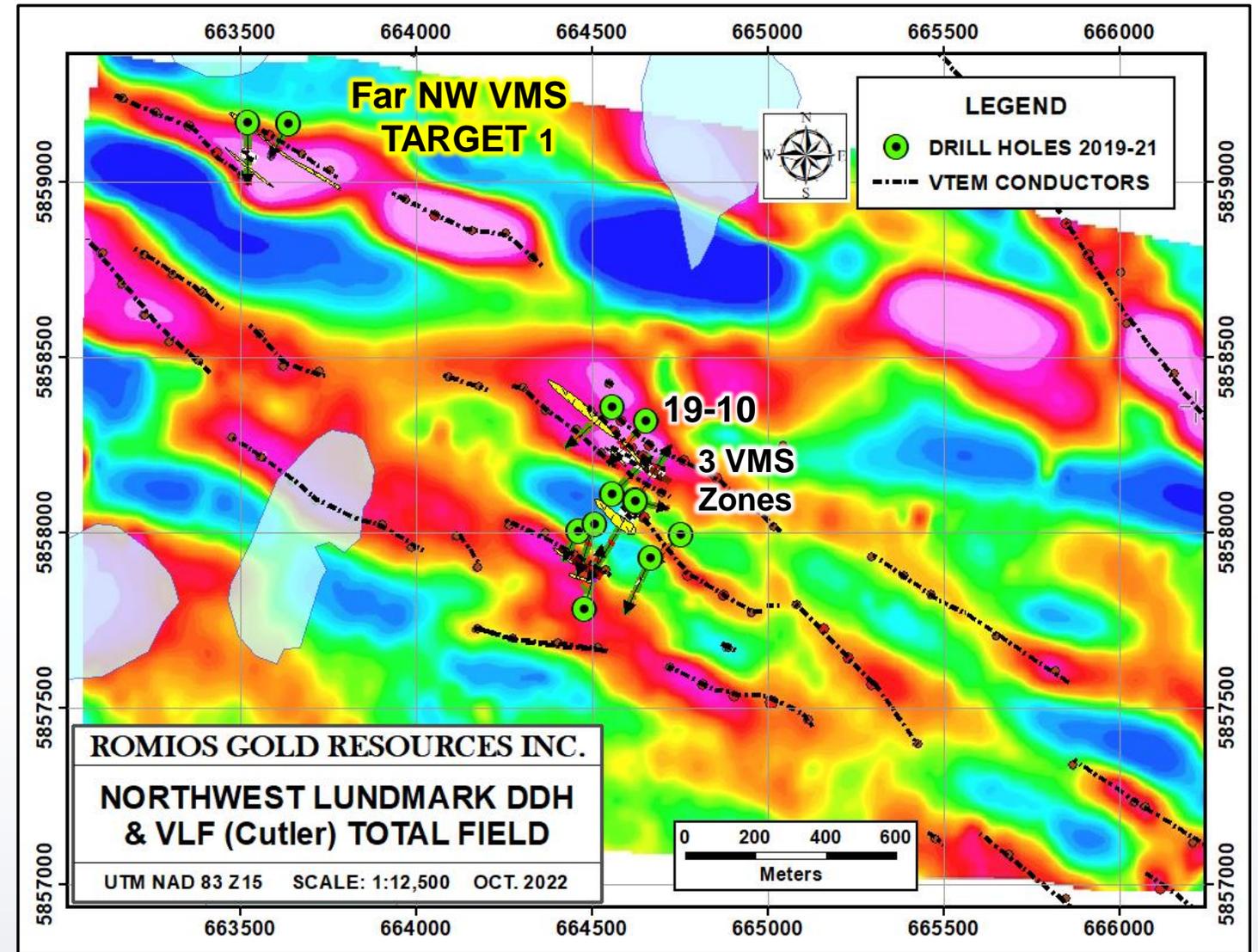
KEY POINTS

- Central cluster of three VMS type intercepts in 2019 has 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.



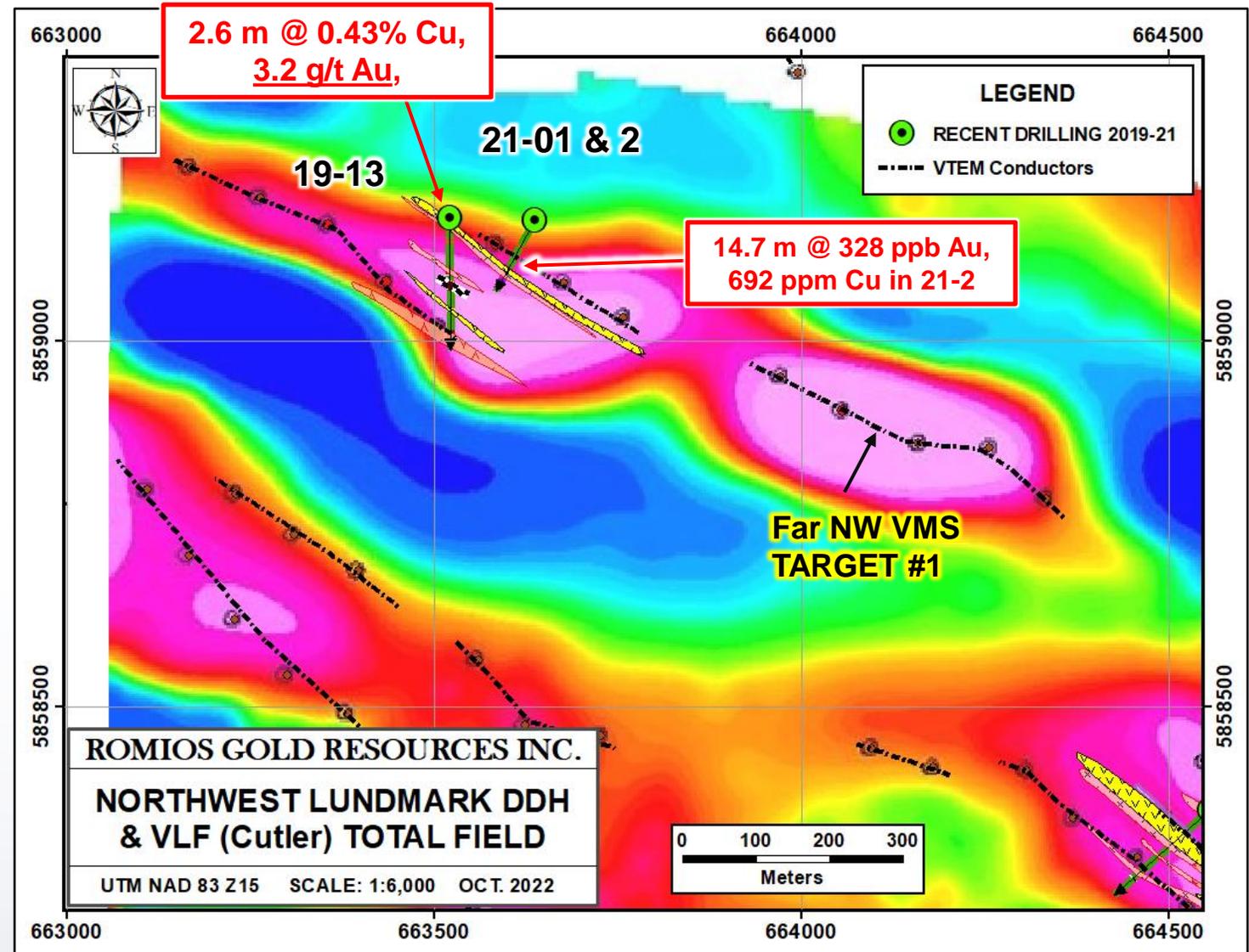
NORTHWEST VMS ZONES – REMAINING TARGETS

- 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 trends at a high angle).
- Several VLF-VTEM conductive trends still to be tested as well as stepping out along strike from the VMS intercepts.



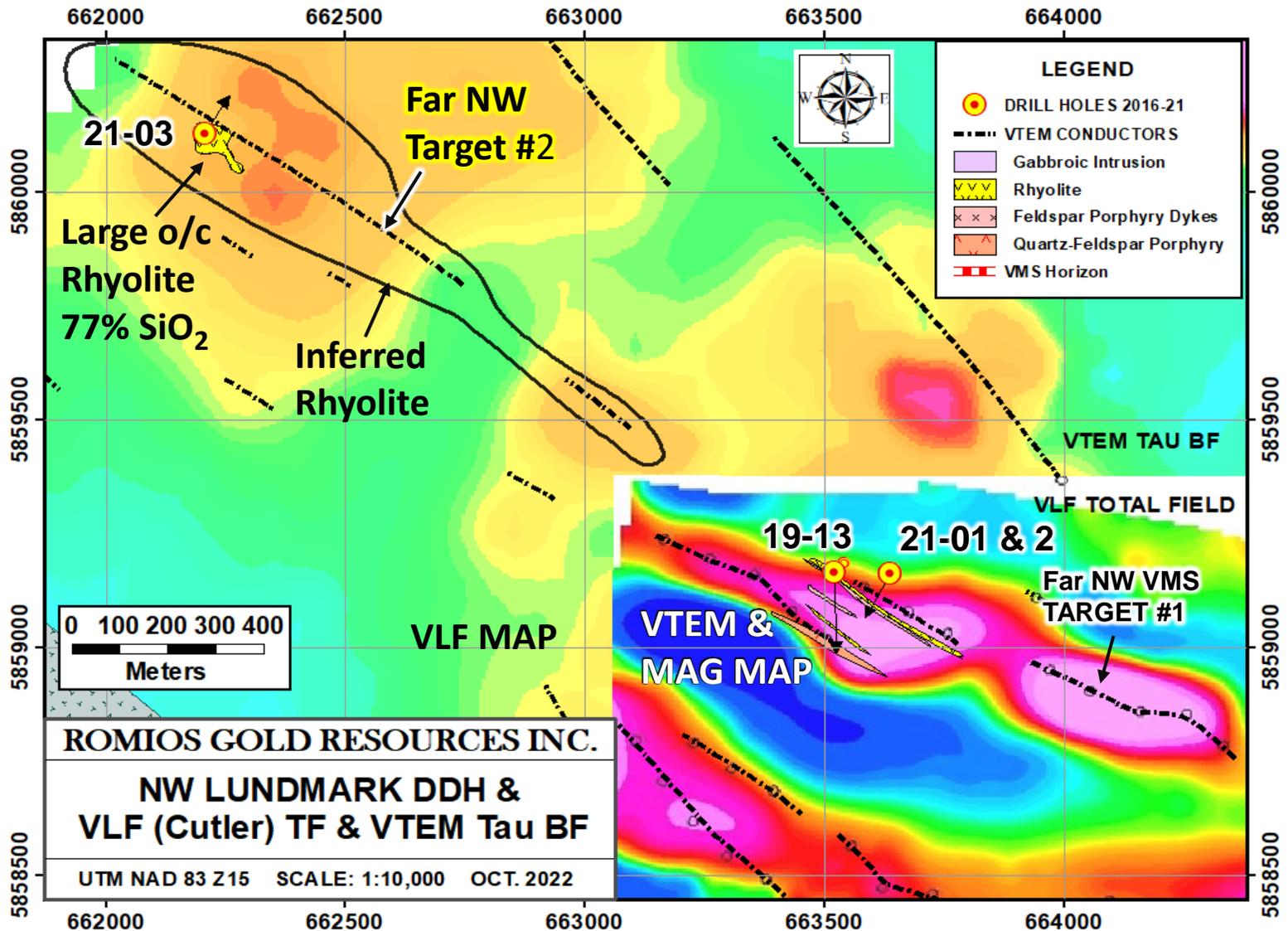
FAR NORTHWEST VMS TARGET #1

- Complex array of VTEM and Aerodat EM conductors led to some uncertainty in targeting the first drill hole (19-13).
- Nevertheless, the first hole collared into mineralized felsic volcanics with good gold and copper values: **2.6 m @ 3.2 g/t Au and 0.43% Cu.**
- 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 Au-Cu grades were low.
- Better potential on strike to SE?
- Large felsic pile to 1.6 km to the NW is NW Target #2.



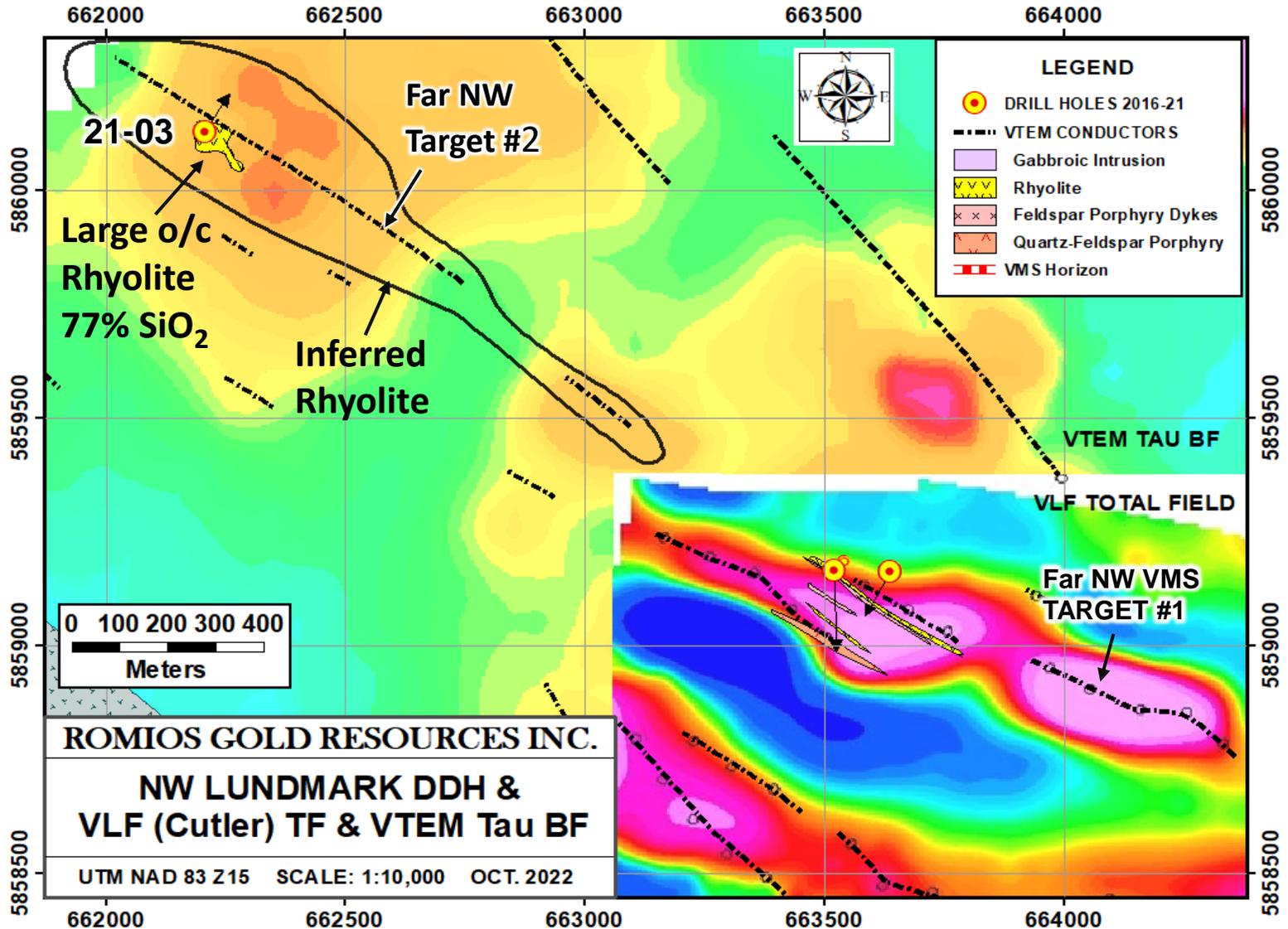
FAR NORTHWEST VMS TARGET #2

- **Strongest VTEM conductor** in this sector. NW of Target #1.
- 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, no explanation for strong EM.
- Drilled 137 m of Fd +/- Qtz phyric rhyolite flows and ash-crystal tuffs. Only minor disseminated Py. Ended in rhyolite.
- Hard to walk away from such a large, high silica felsic pile and strong conductor. May do ground geophysics next.



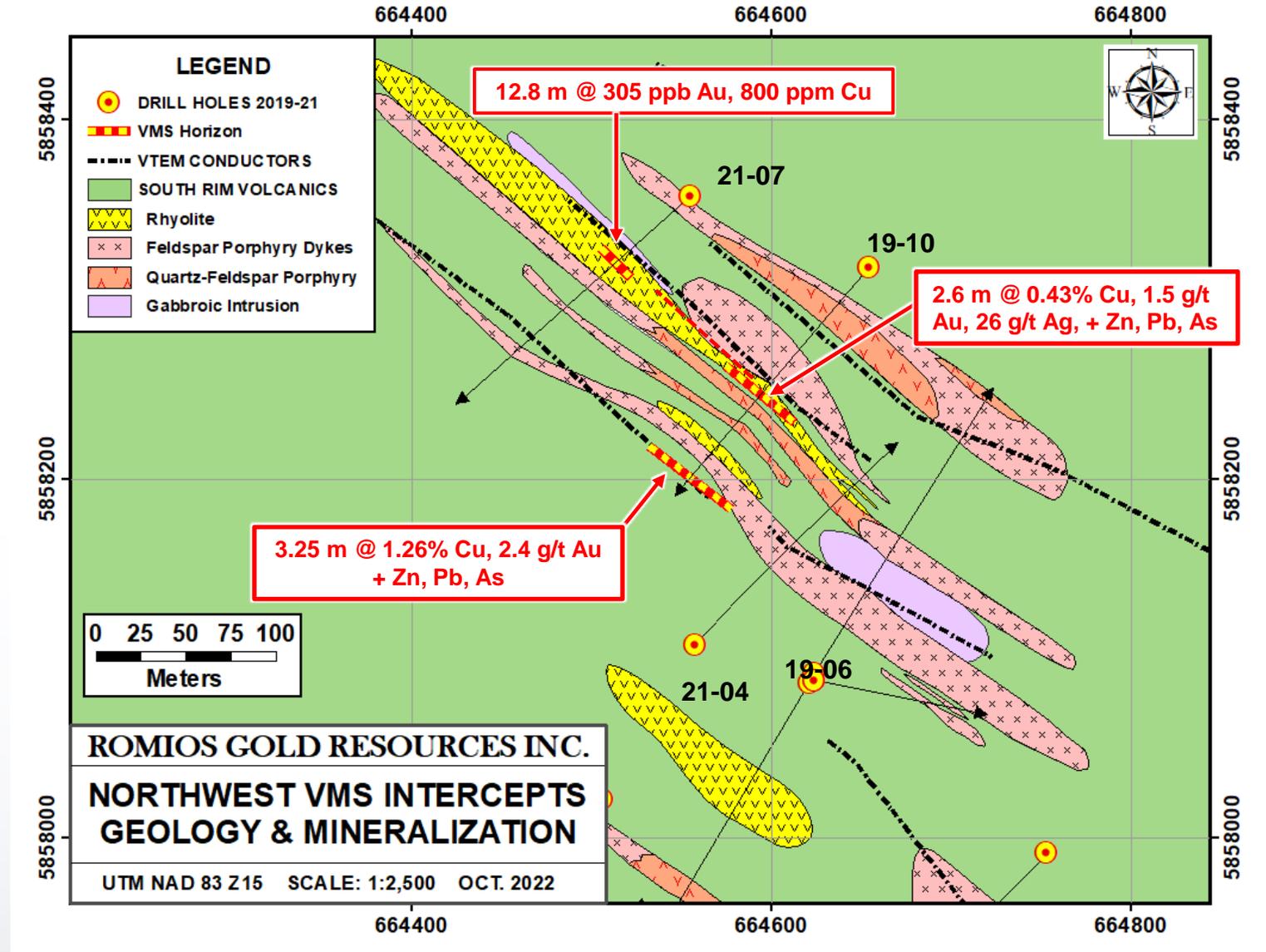
VMS – NEXT STEPS

- 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.
- Combination of VMS zones and overlapping stockwork mineralization can combine to make more economic targets.



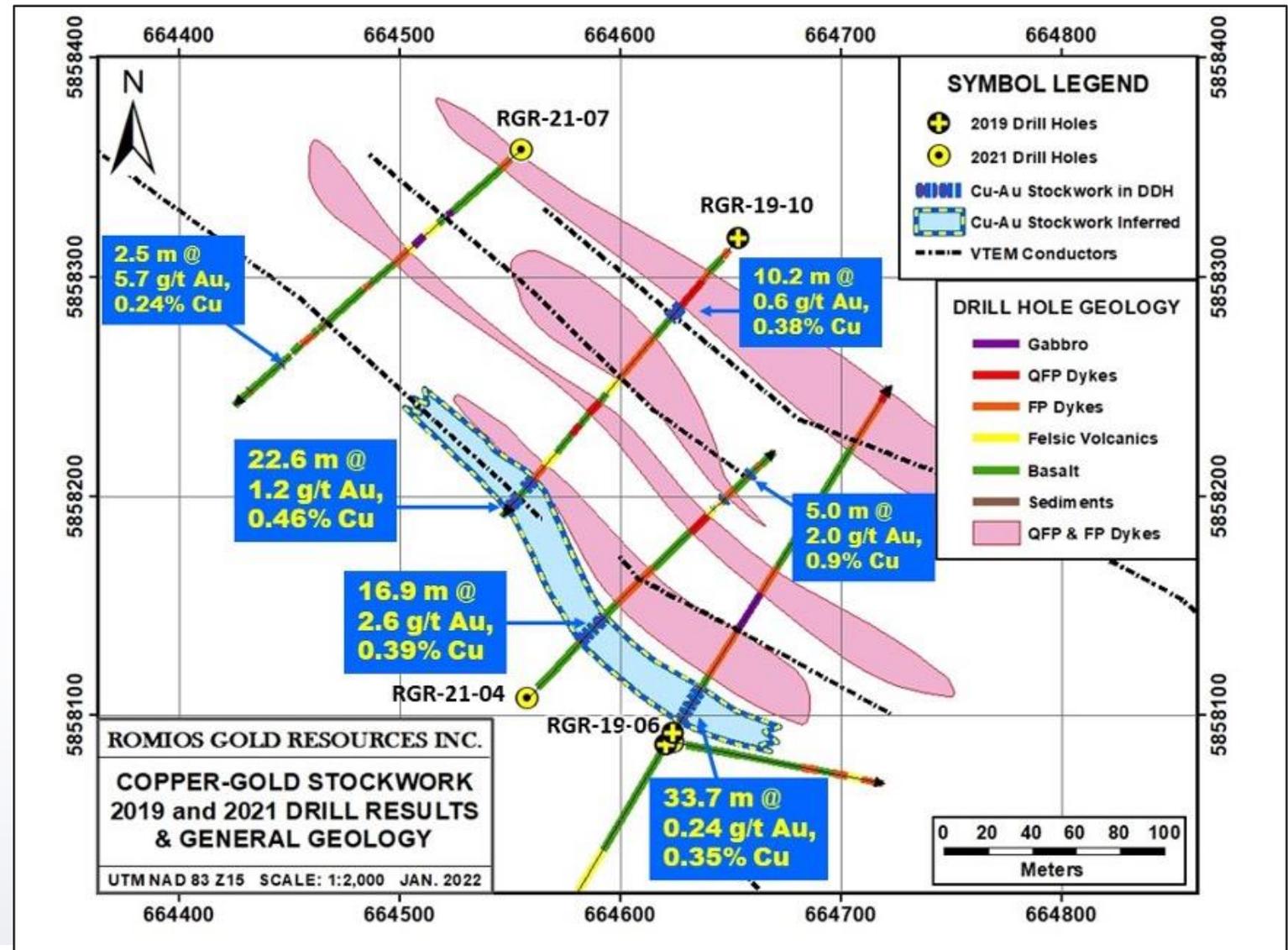
COPPER-GOLD STOCKWORK

- Drilling of the EM conductors on the NW claims in 2019 and 2021 has intersected 3 VMS horizons (map to the right) in the central cluster and returned 3 additional styles of mineralization.
- Including broad zones of auriferous chalcopyrite veins adjacent to some of the FP and QFP sills/dykes (next slide).



COPPER-GOLD STOCKWORK RESULTS – 2019 AND 2021

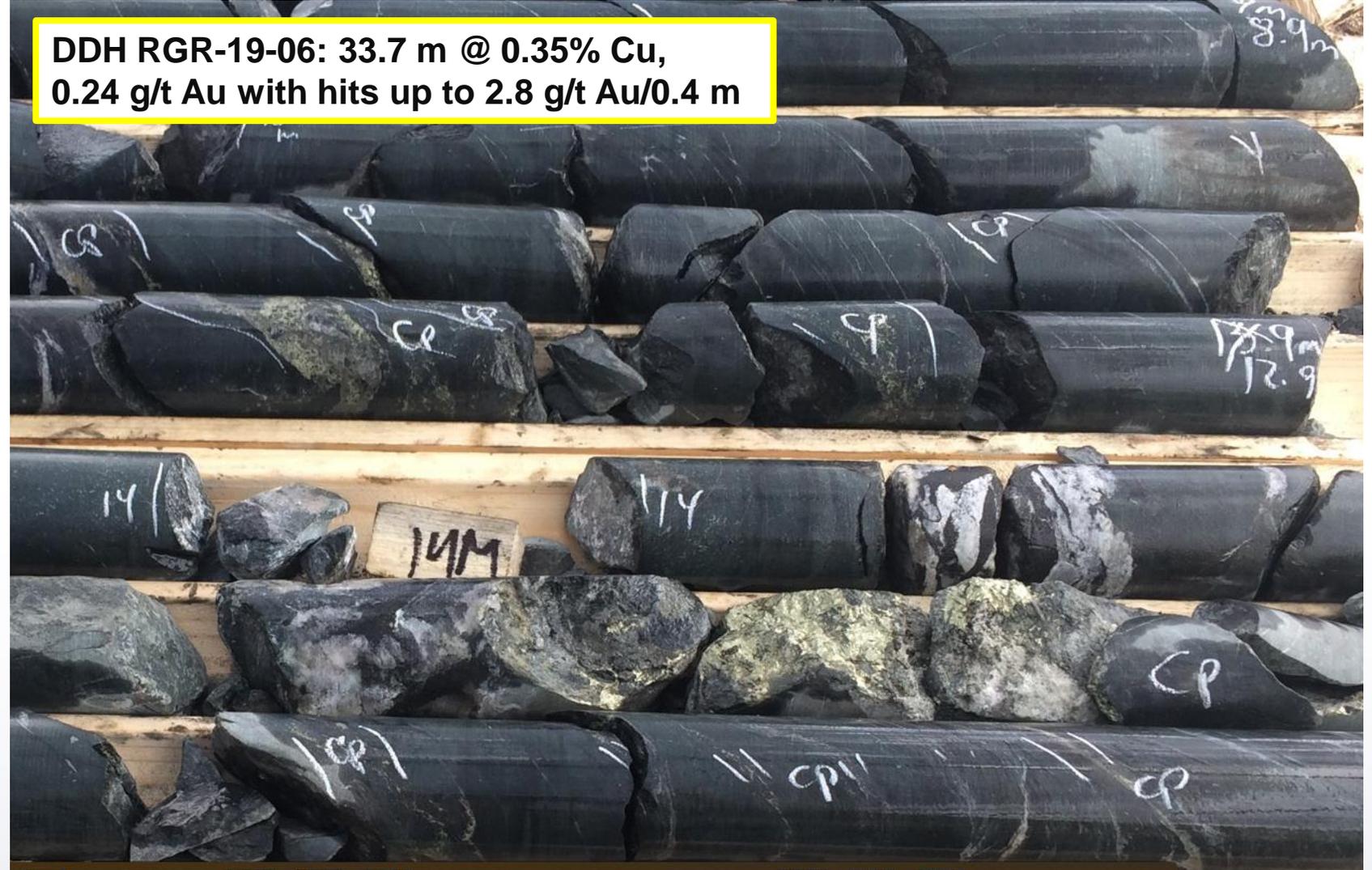
- Main stockwork ≥ 150 m long, DW of 16.9 to 33.7 m (TW ~ 70 -80%).
- Open at depth, along strike to SE, **sub-crops under 4-6 m of overburden.**
- Not specifically targeted by drilling; “added bonus” discovered while targeting VMS/EM conductors.
- This stockwork mineralization complicates tracing VMS 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.



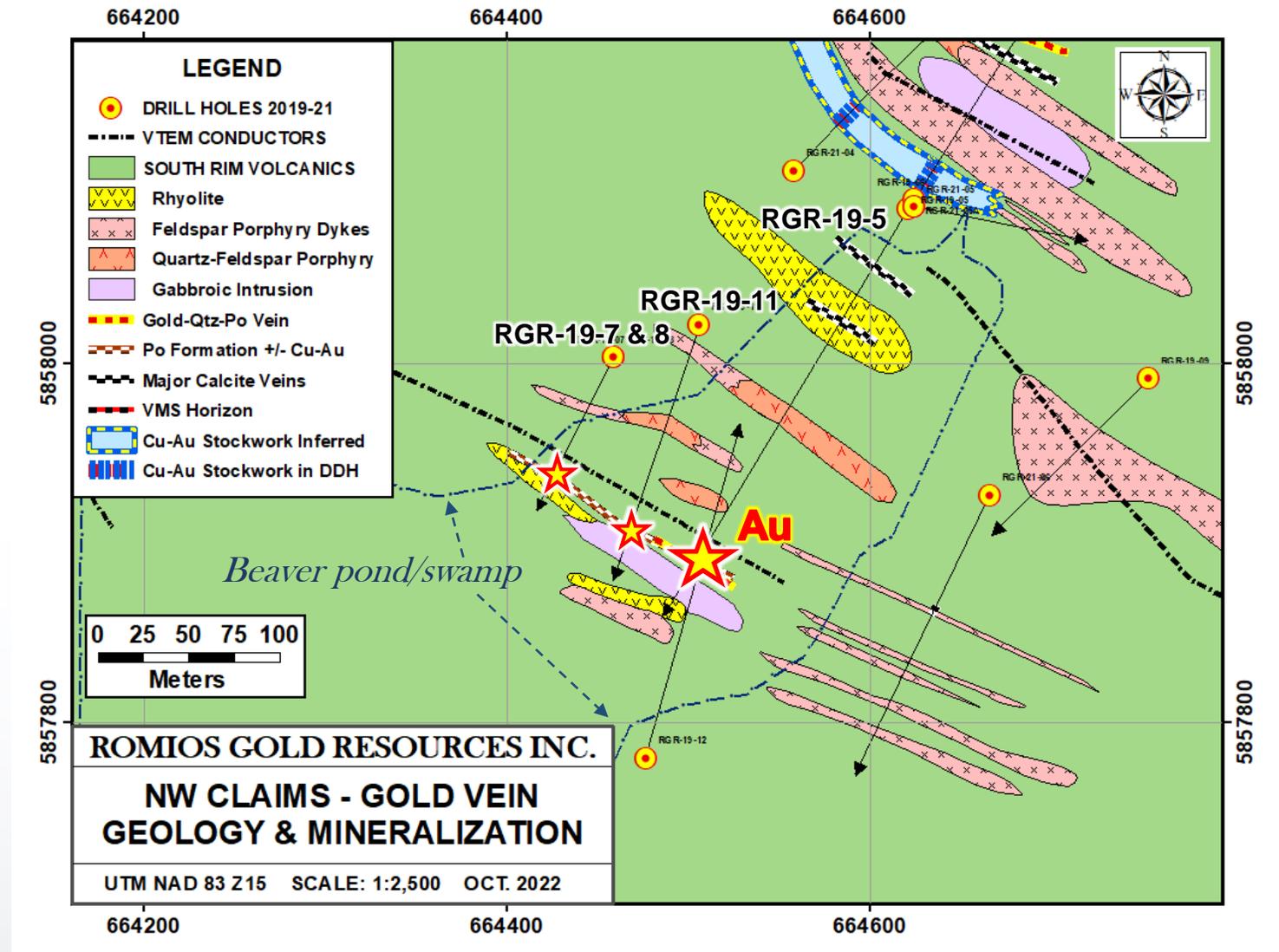
MORE SURPRISES: 2019 GOLD DISCOVERY ON THE NW CLAIMS

- 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.



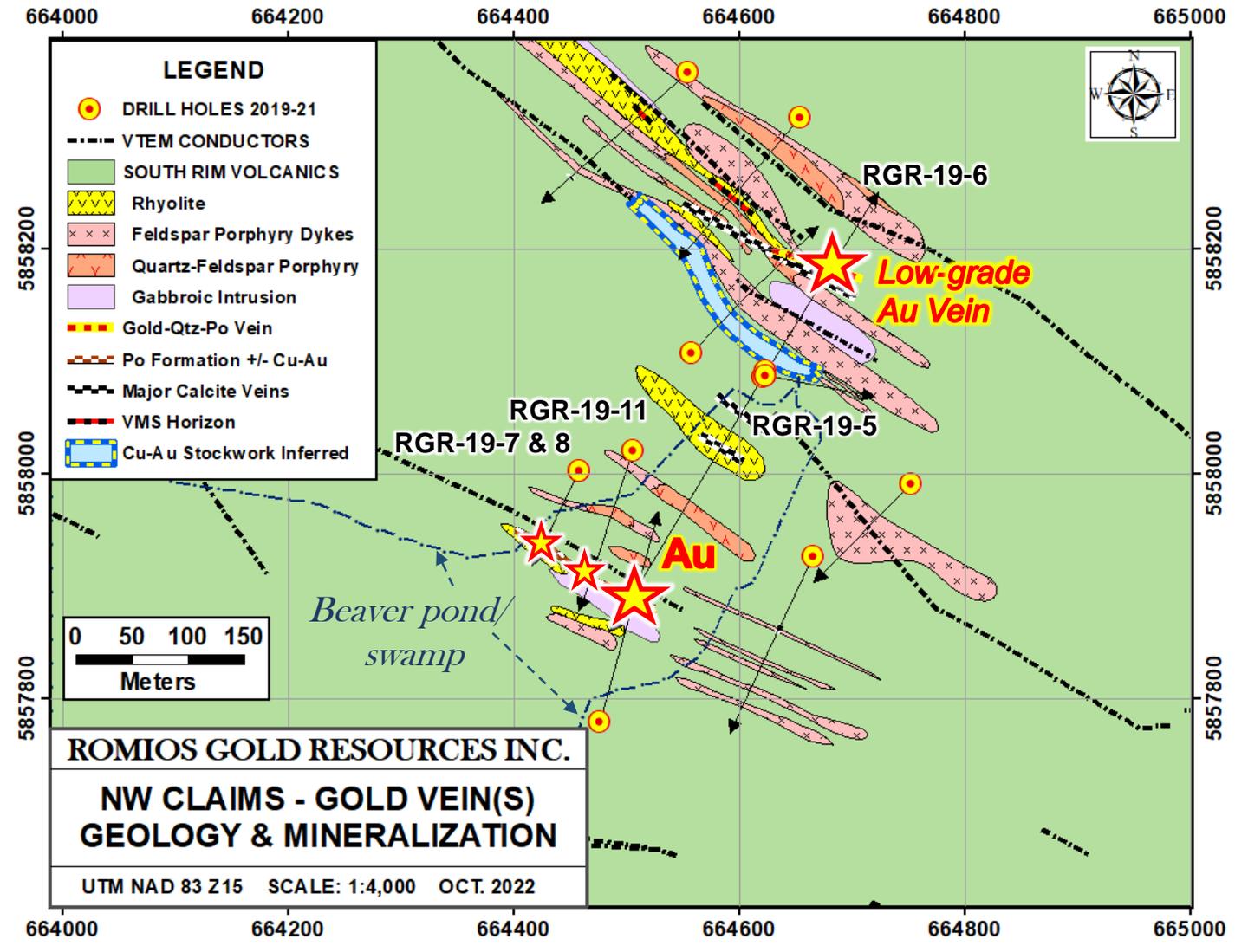
2019 GOLD DISCOVERY ON THE NW CLAIMS

- 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 2nd hit close to discovery hole due to flooding by beaver dams.



2019 GOLD DISCOVER(IES) ON THE NW CLAIMS

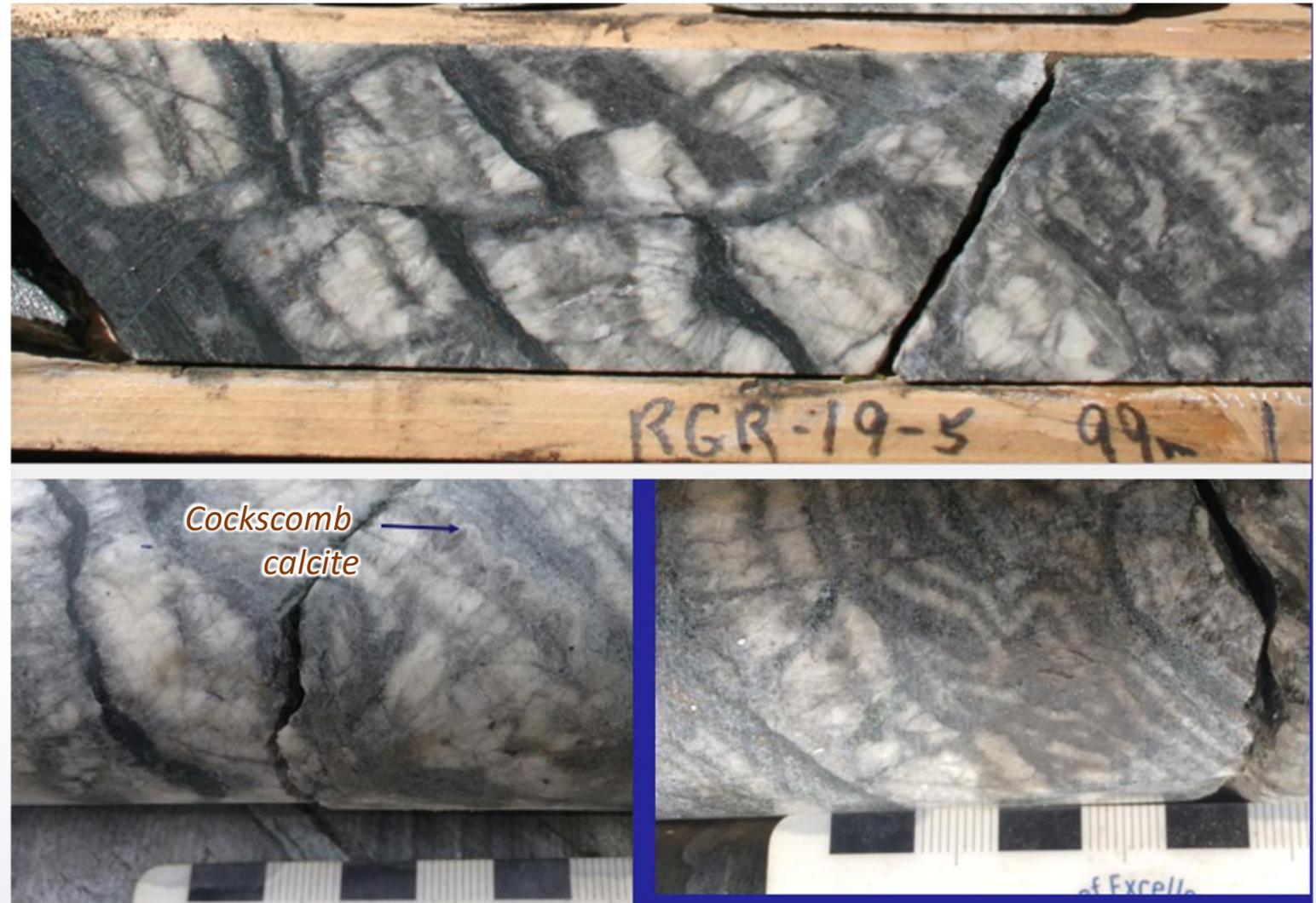
- 2nd Quartz-Pyrrhotite vein intersected in DDH RGR-19-06, 300 m NE of Discovery Hole RGR-19-5.
- Wider but lower grade. Very similar appearance, composition, texture, etc. to discovery vein.
- RGR-19-06: **7.35m @ 0.5 g/t Au, 0.4% Cu, including 1.9 g/t Au.0.9 m.**
- *Controls on these gold-quartz-Po 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

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 initially 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?



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

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

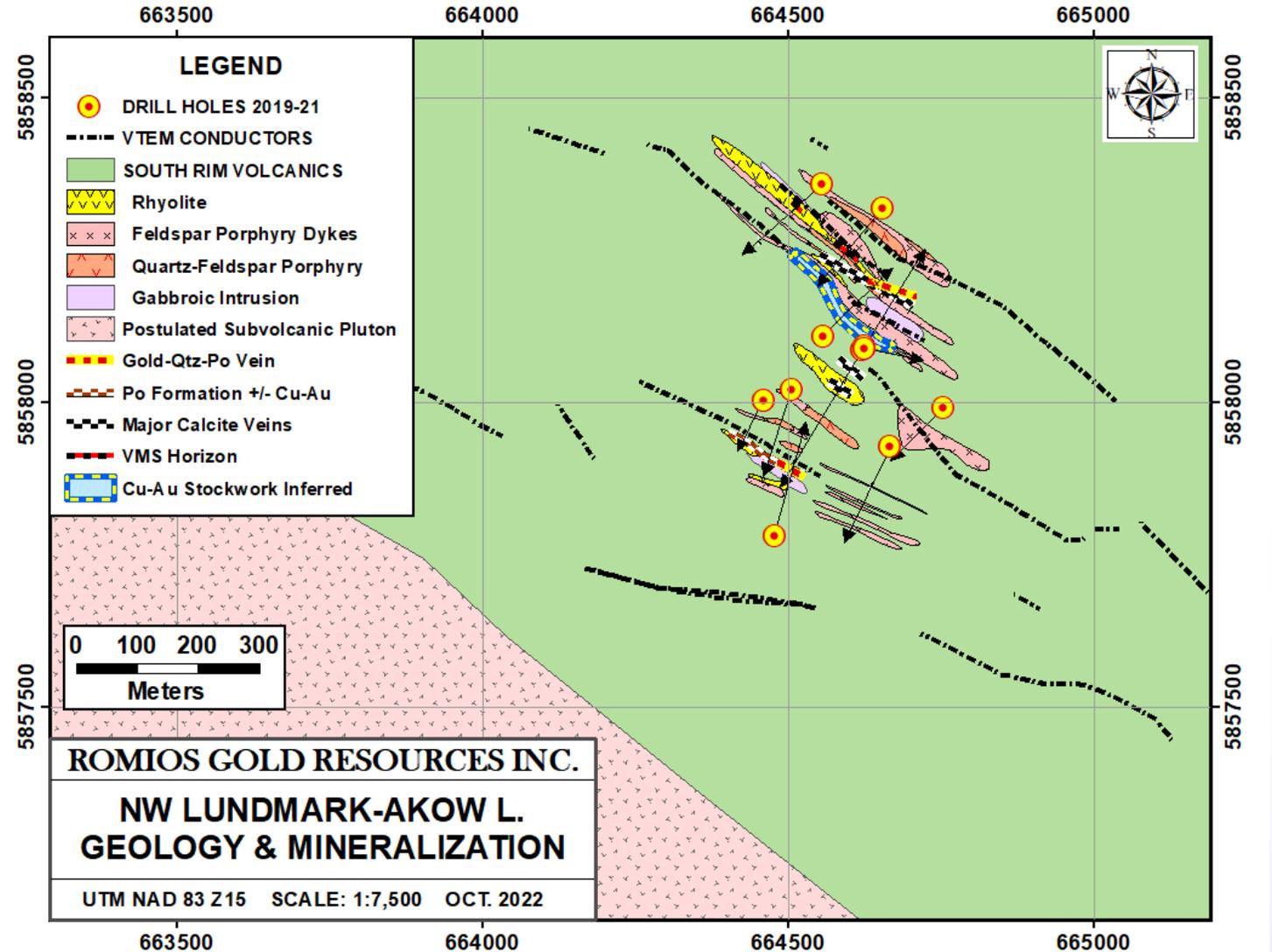
Drilling has revealed a hi % of FP-QFP dykes/sills and felsic volcanics in this area.

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?

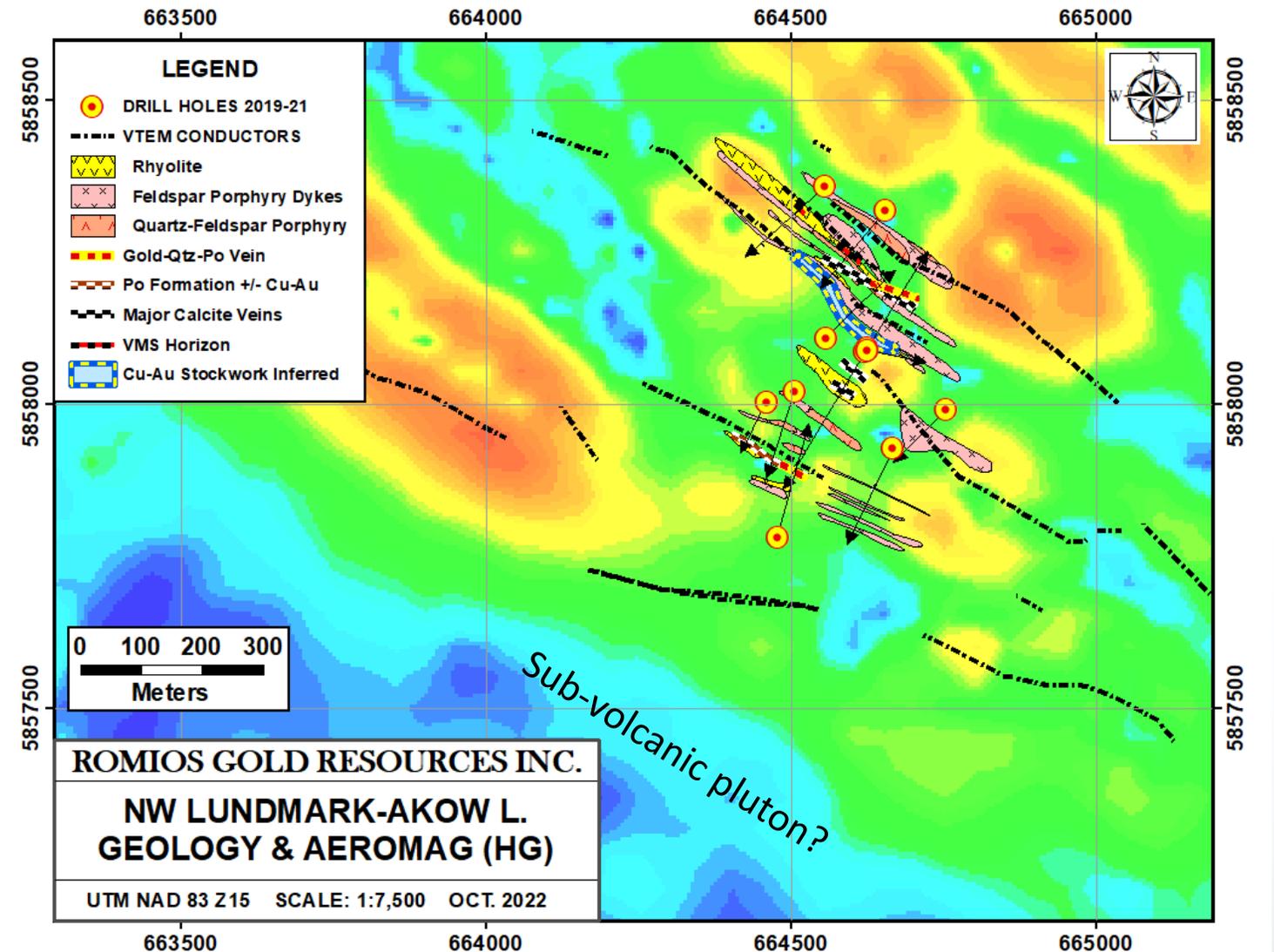


THE BIG PICTURE – WHY SUCH A VARIETY OF MINERALIZATION IN THE NW CLAIMS?

- 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.

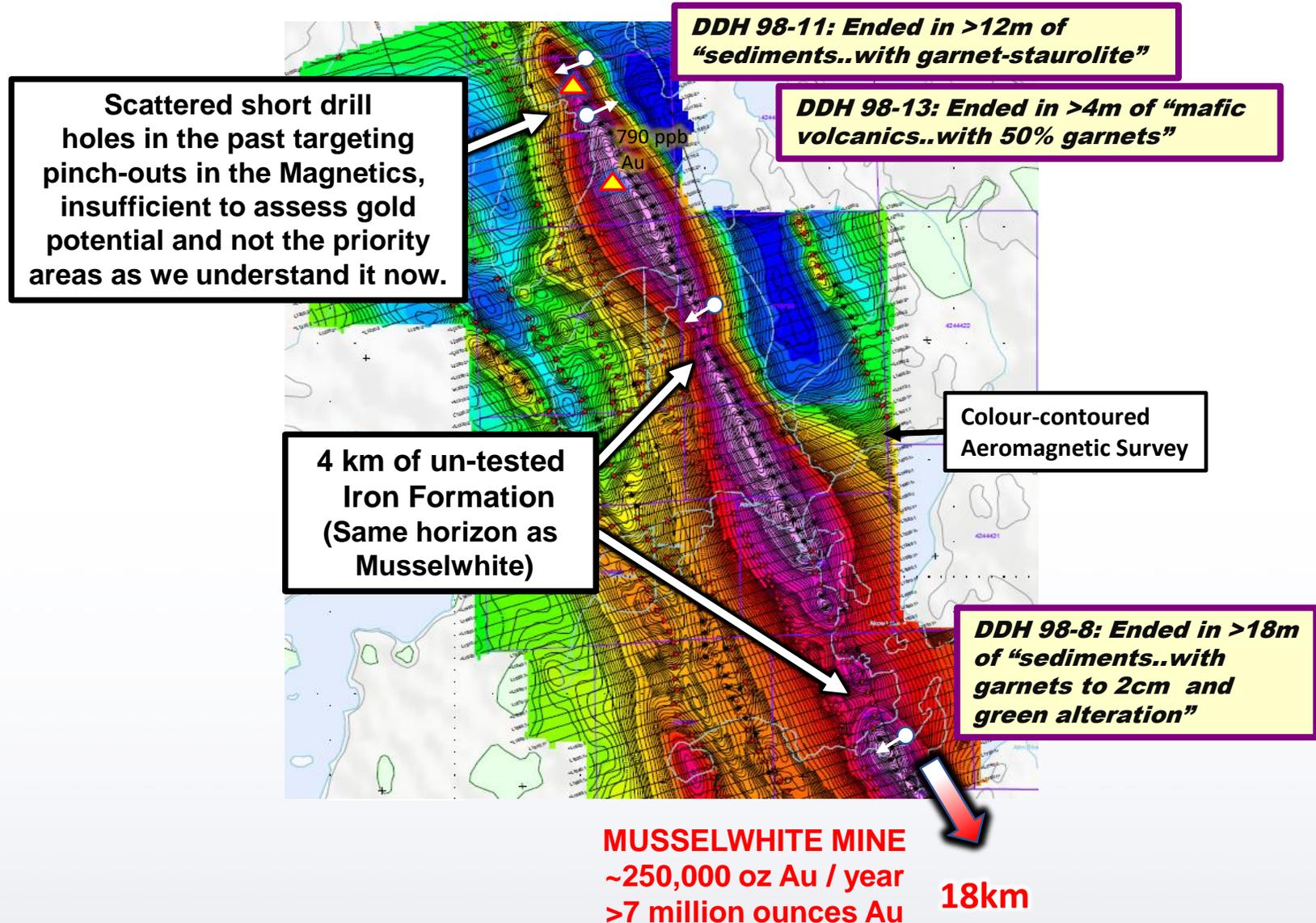
NEXT STEPS

- Refining existing airborne data to pick out stockwork and improve tracing of the VMS.
- Hope to resume drilling in 2025. Drill is onsite.



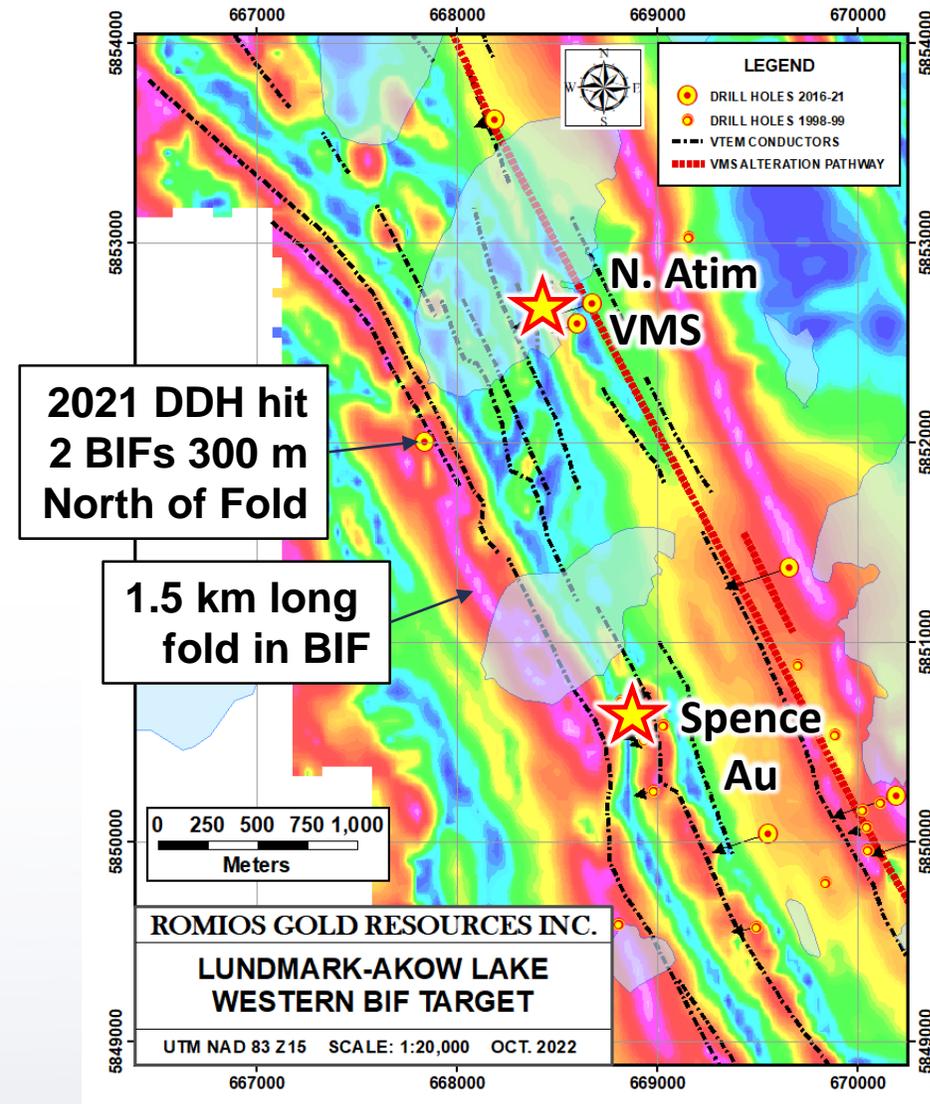
MUSSELWHITE-TYPE GOLD IN IRON FORMATION TARGET – THE ORIGINAL TARGET

- Romios claims cover 8 km of same iron formation that hosts 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

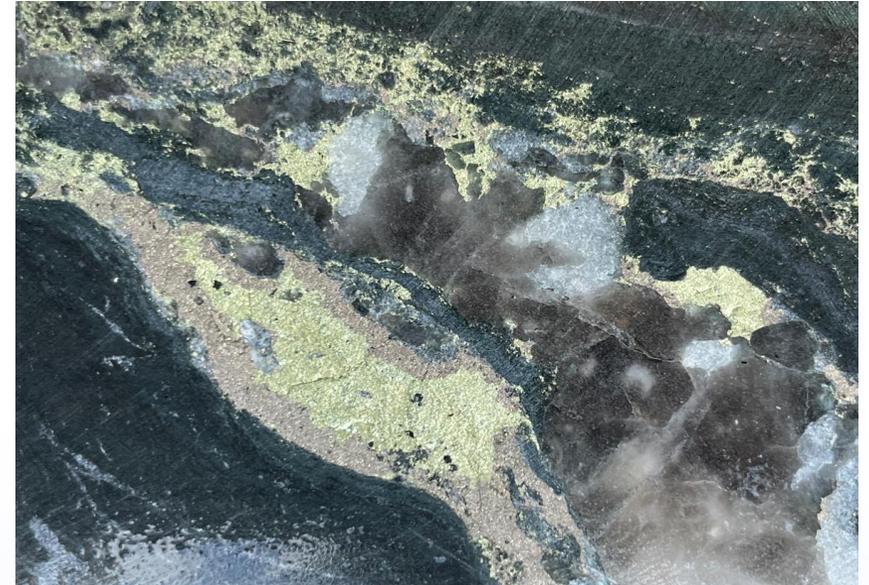
- Drilling in 2021 targeted an EM conductor SW of Atim Lake North and intersected 2 iron formations up to 12 m thick.
- BIFs are the more prospective silicate-rich type, not the chert-magnetite BIF.
- First discovery of BIFs on the western side of the belt here, possible folded repetition of the main 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?

- Increased emphasis on 2 major assets in Nevada while continuing low-cost, effective exploration in BC and ON allows much longer exploration field season.
- Currently identifying potential joint-venture partners for all major assets
- All exploration assets are within major, stable mining camps in US & Canada
- Launched 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, possibly overlying buried porphyry Cu-Au systems.
- Re-evaluation of historic Scossa gold mine and re-focus on boiling zone levels has identified potential for high-grade Au at shallow depths.
- Promising Cu-Au Porphyry prospects at TREK and JW near massive Galore Creek deposits in BC among claims covering over 400 km².
- New Au and Cu-Au-Ag-Zn-(Co) Discoveries at Lundmark-Akow Lake, Ont.

High-grade copper + gold veins, Lundmark-Akow



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