



Romios Gold

SCOSSA HISTORIC GOLD MINE PROPERTY

Pershing County, Nevada

February 2025

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 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

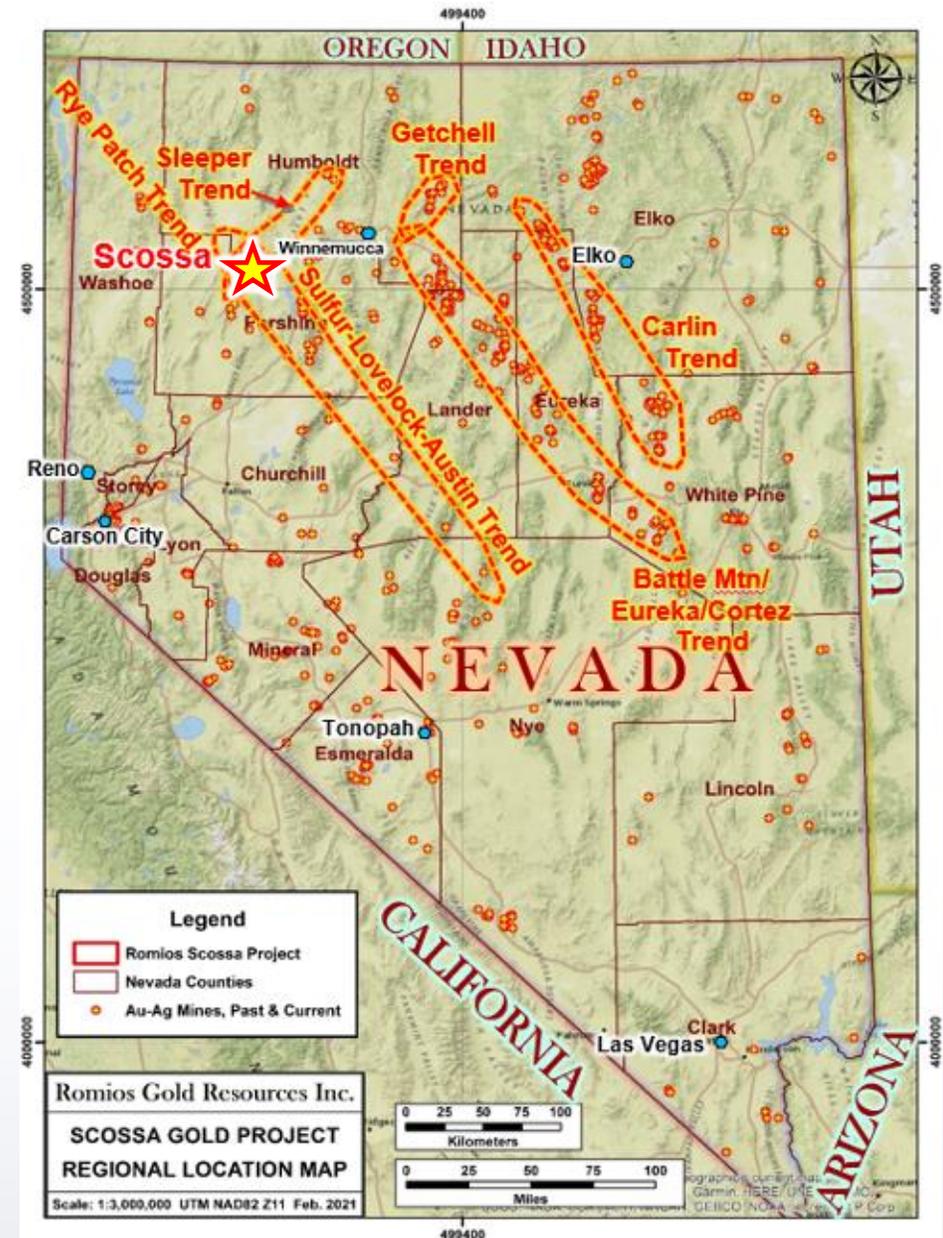
- 5. Enduro Metals - Newmont Lake Cu/Au Project, BC (2% NSR)
- 6. Copperhead Resources – Red Line Claims, BC (1.5 MM Shares, \$75K, 25% interest)
- 7. McEwen Mining - Hislop Gold Project, ON (2% NSR)



SCOSSA GOLD PROJECT – NW NEVADA



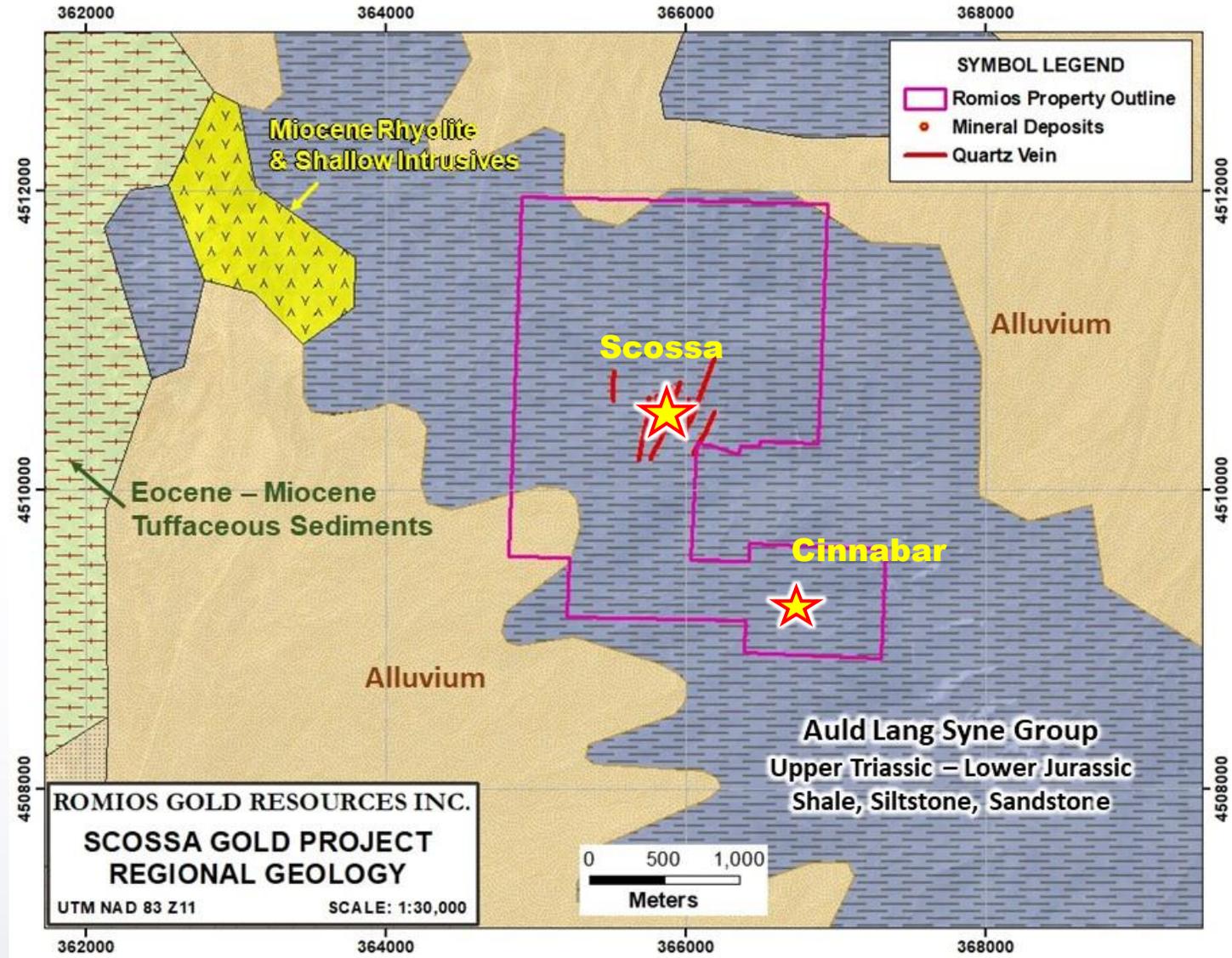
- The Scossa claims cover a former high-grade gold producer from the 1930s and '40s.
- Occurs at the intersection of two major gold belts, the Sleeper Trend & the Sulfur-Lovelock-Austin Trend / Rye Patch Trend



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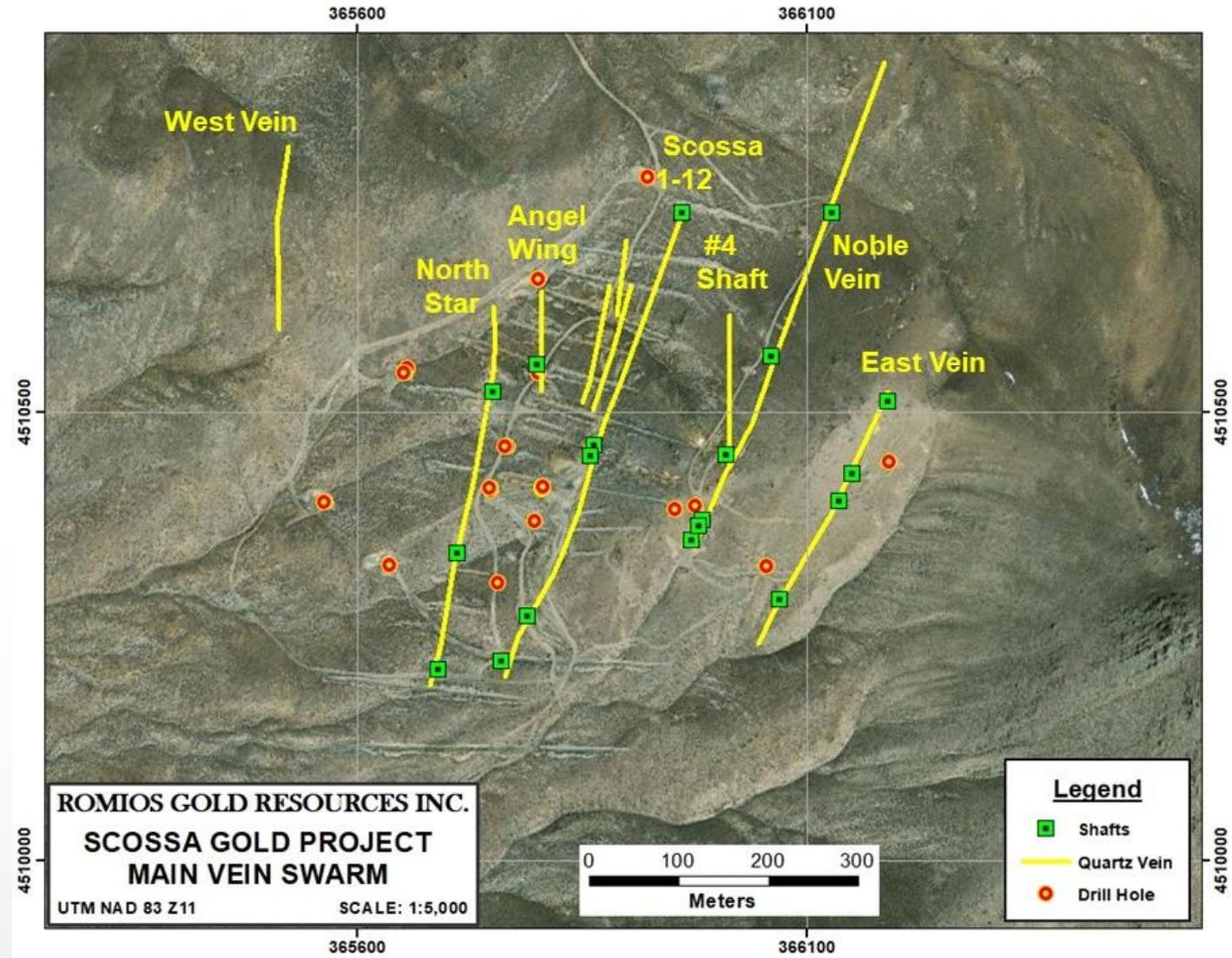
GENERAL GEOLOGY

- Claims are underlain mainly by argillite, siltstone and arenites of the Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Auld Lang Syne Formation.
- Strike ~N-S and dip steeply west predominantly.
- Cut by small, <1-2m wide, Cretaceous (?) granodiorite dykes that vary widely in orientation, main trend is NW.
- Possibly an unmapped pluton on the southern claims where there is a large field of granodiorite boulders.
- Two main targets are the Scossa vein swarm and the Cinnabar prospect in the South East.



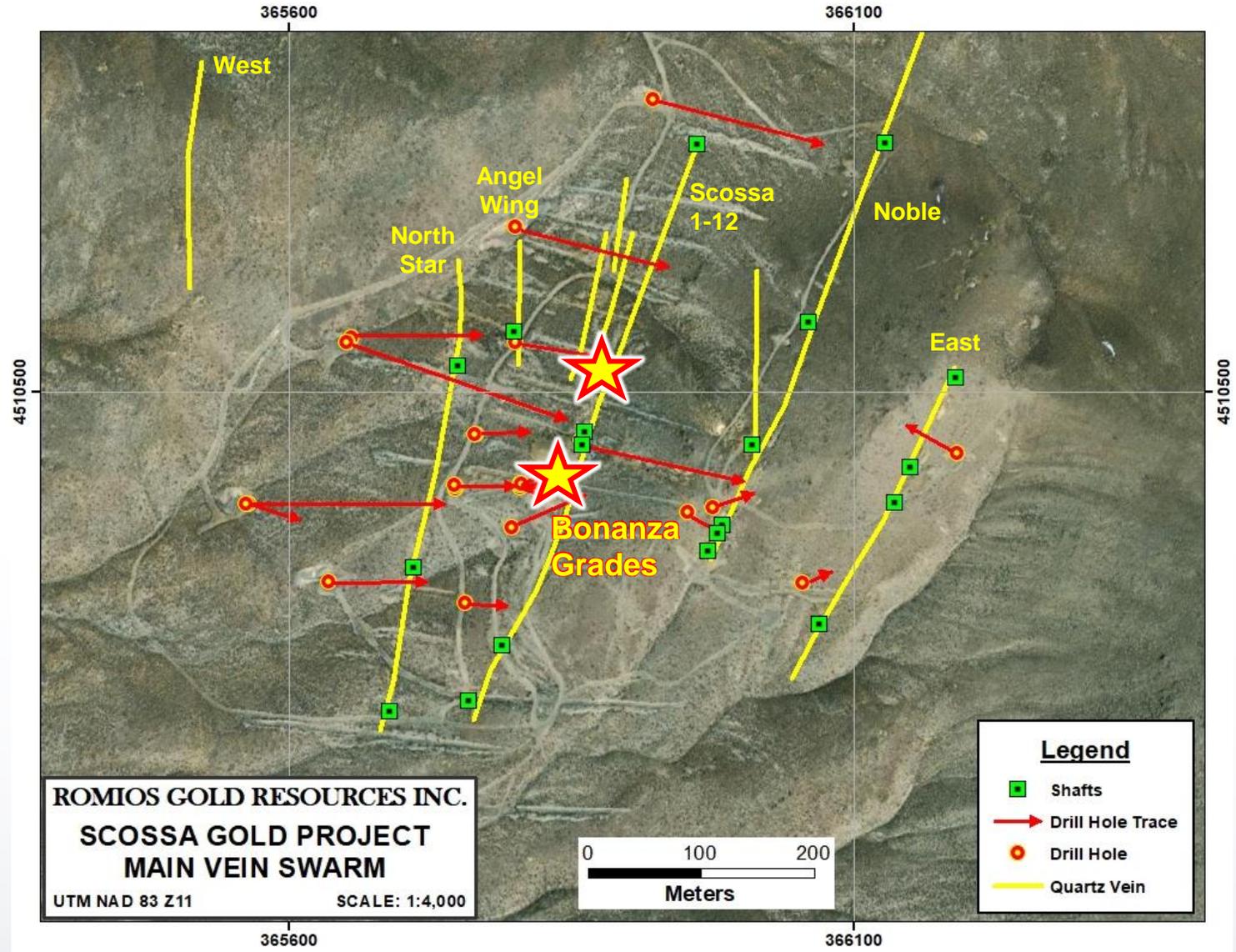
SCOSSA GOLD PROJECT

- Past production from 5 epithermal veins in faults up to 6 ft. wide.
- Ore was so rich it was stored in the bank vault in Lovelock.
- Mining was limited to the upper 400 ft.
- Geology of similar deposits nearby suggest there should be 1,000 ft. of potential ore left beneath old workings.
- Numerous additional veins never tested by drilling are now known.



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- Romios' conducted 3 drilling programs in 2000, 2003 & 2006. 14 diamond drill holes in 2000, hampered by poor recoveries due to small core size. 16 RC holes in 2003 & 2006 (no core, only chips).
- DDHs returned assays up to:
 - 3.35 m @ 180.2 g/t Au, 4.02 g/t Ag
 - 1.98 m @ 268 g/t Au, 21.8 g/t Ag
 - 1.51 m @ 62.49 g/t Au, 73.4 g/t Ag
- Some drill holes drilled into open stopes and did not return useful assay information; now have maps of the old workings.
- Sections of some veins up to 500 m long have not been drilled yet (e.g. West, East and Noble Veins).
- Since many holes were designed to test the upper part of the veins, the untapped area right below the old workings is largely untested.
- Deepest holes were ~all RC holes proving depth extent of veins but drilled below the most prospective "epithermal depths"; RC chips did not document vein textures very well.



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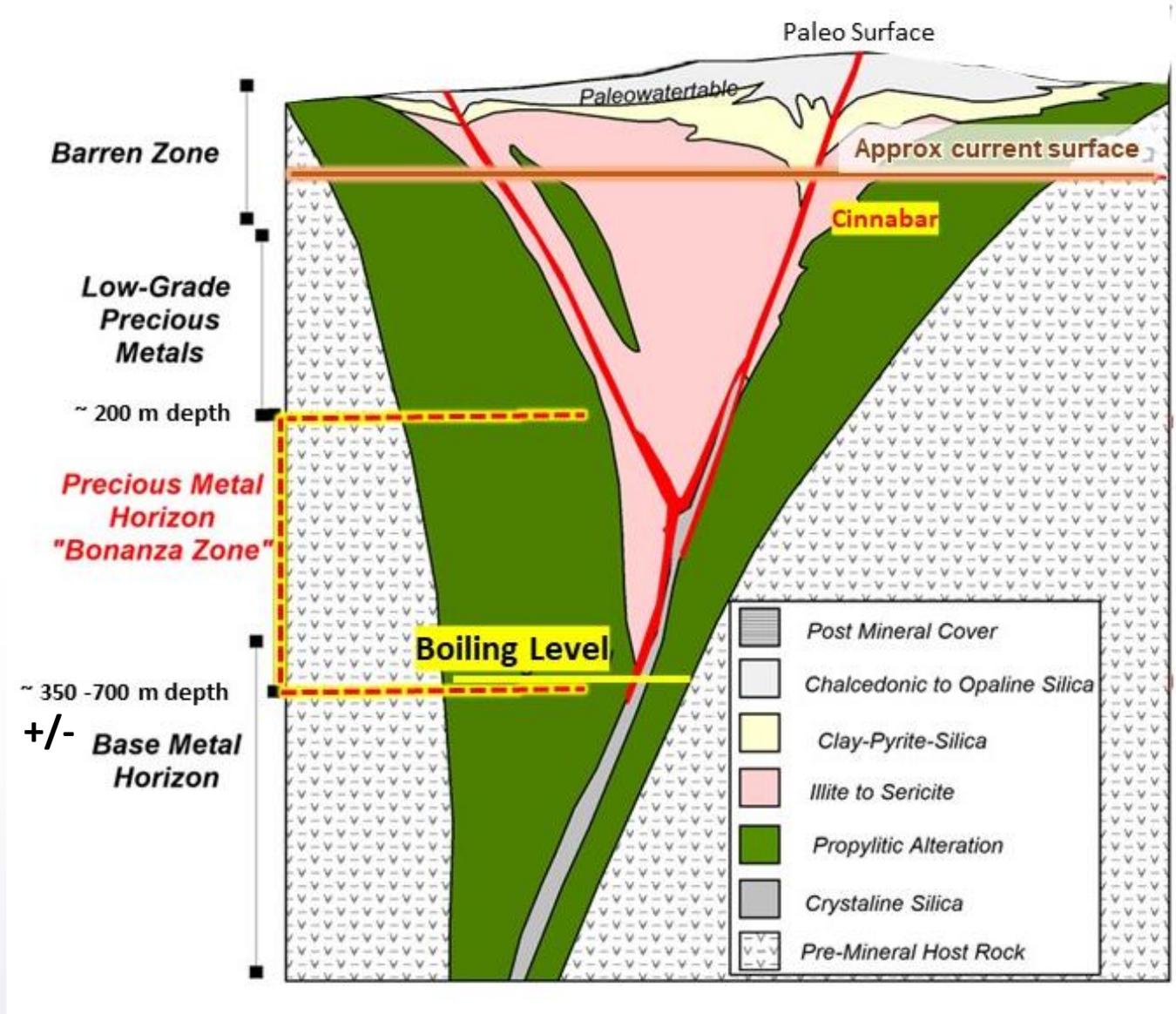
Epithermal gold-silver veins are vertically zoned upwards from base metals to high-grade Au-Ag to low grades at the top of the system.

Gold and silver precipitate from the fluid as it rises to shallow enough levels to allow boiling.

Gold and silver **start to precipitate at the boiling zone** and continue upwards for perhaps >2-300m.

Mineralization tends to rise up in **finger-like shoots** so that not all the vein is mineralized along strike.

Critically important to determine what elevation the boiling zone was at and where the shoots are.



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The boiling zone in epithermal veins produces distinct textures in the vein minerals.

Most common is bladed, tabular crystals of calcite that often become replaced by silica.

A boxwork of these bladed silica pseudomorphs after calcite occurs at surface on the Angel Wing Vein

The Angel Wing is one of the lowest veins on the property. Gold and silver should increase upwards from here.

Potential for >150 m vertical extent of mineralization above angel-wing exposures, plus extensions to depth below this elevation.



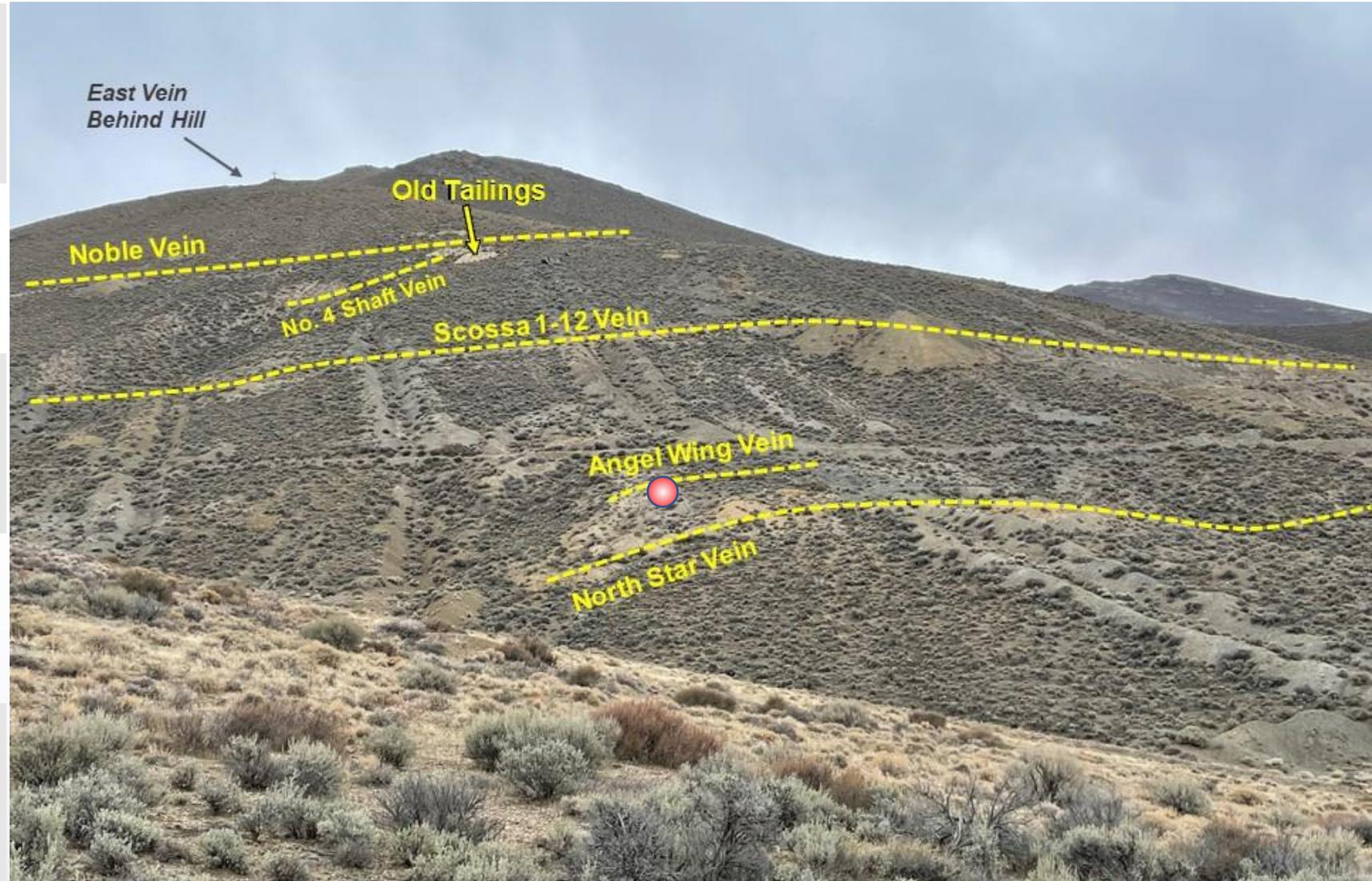
Boiling zone textures occur at surface on the Angel Wing Vein, near the bottom of Scossa hill.

The Angel Wing is one of the lowest veins on the property. Gold and silver should increase upwards from here.

Potential for >150m vertical extent of mineralization above the base of the hill. Mineralization also extends to depth below this elevation.

Some veins are >500m long, only mined in small sections before mining stopped in WW11

Very limited drilling. Long intervals with no holes at all.



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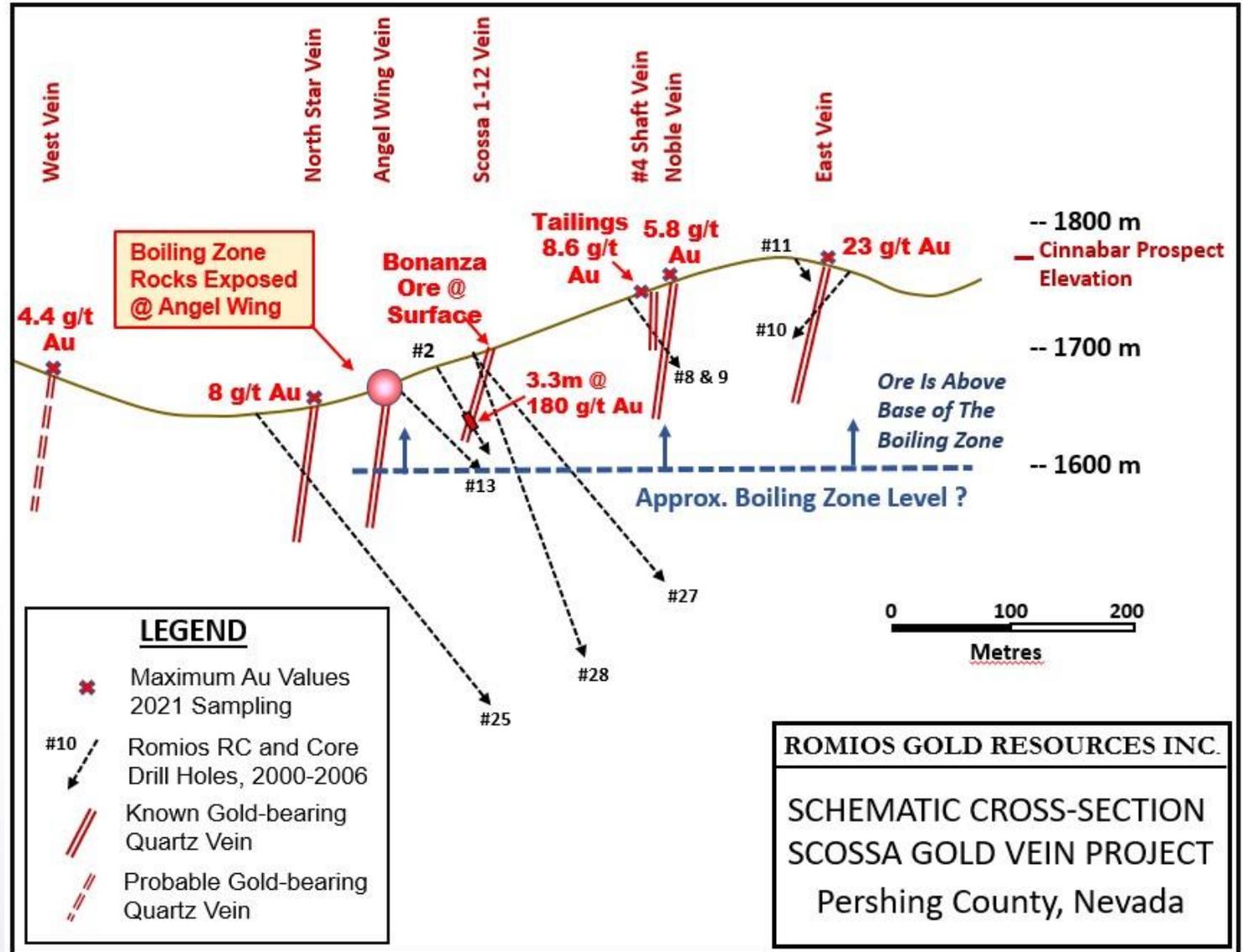
Recent sampling along all exposed veins, dumps, pits, etc. to help define potential shoots.

Assays up to 23 g/t Au, combined with old maps of the mined out stopes, help predict shoot location.

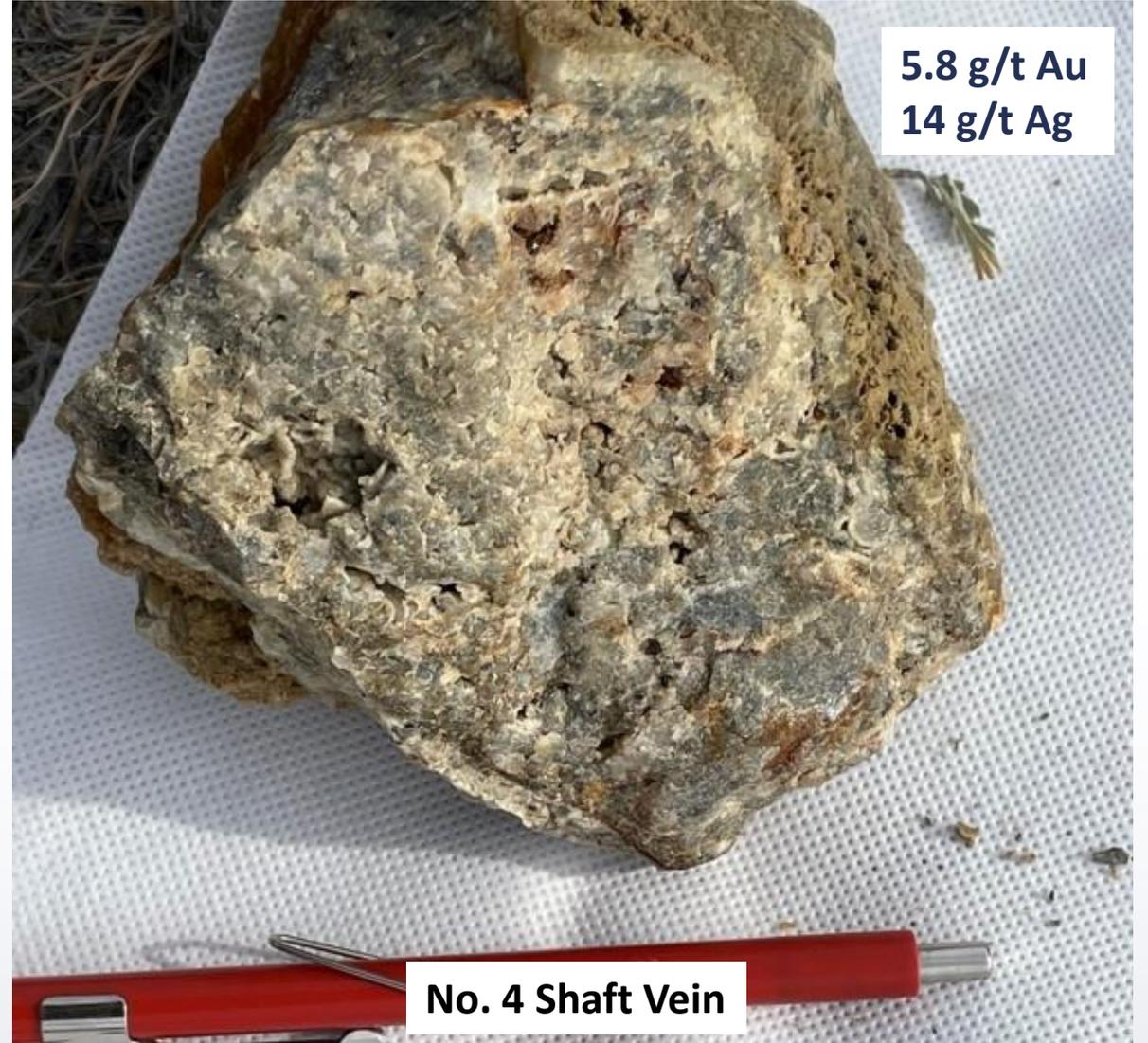
Vein textures at surface on the upper veins are mainly quartz cemented breccias.

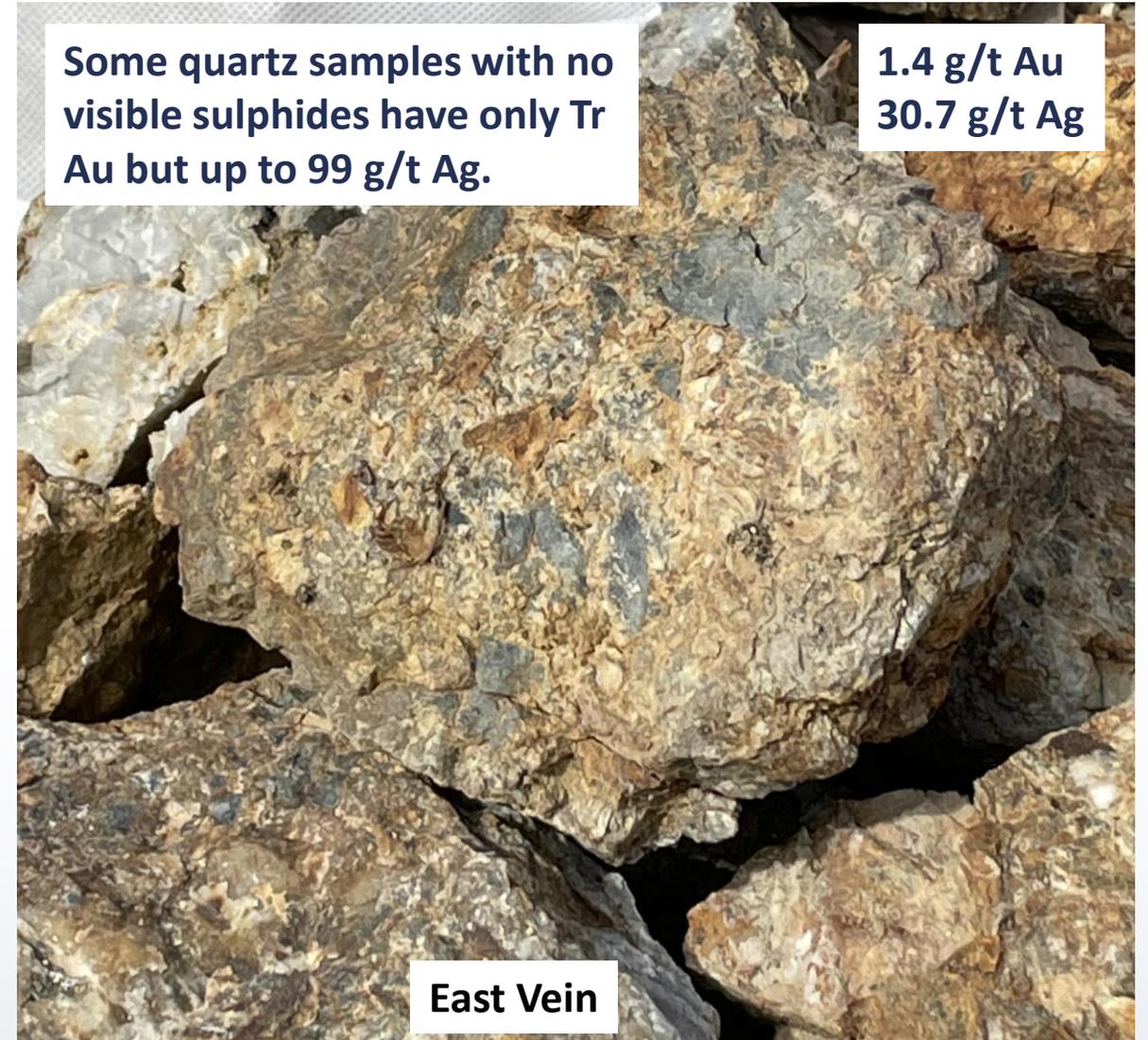
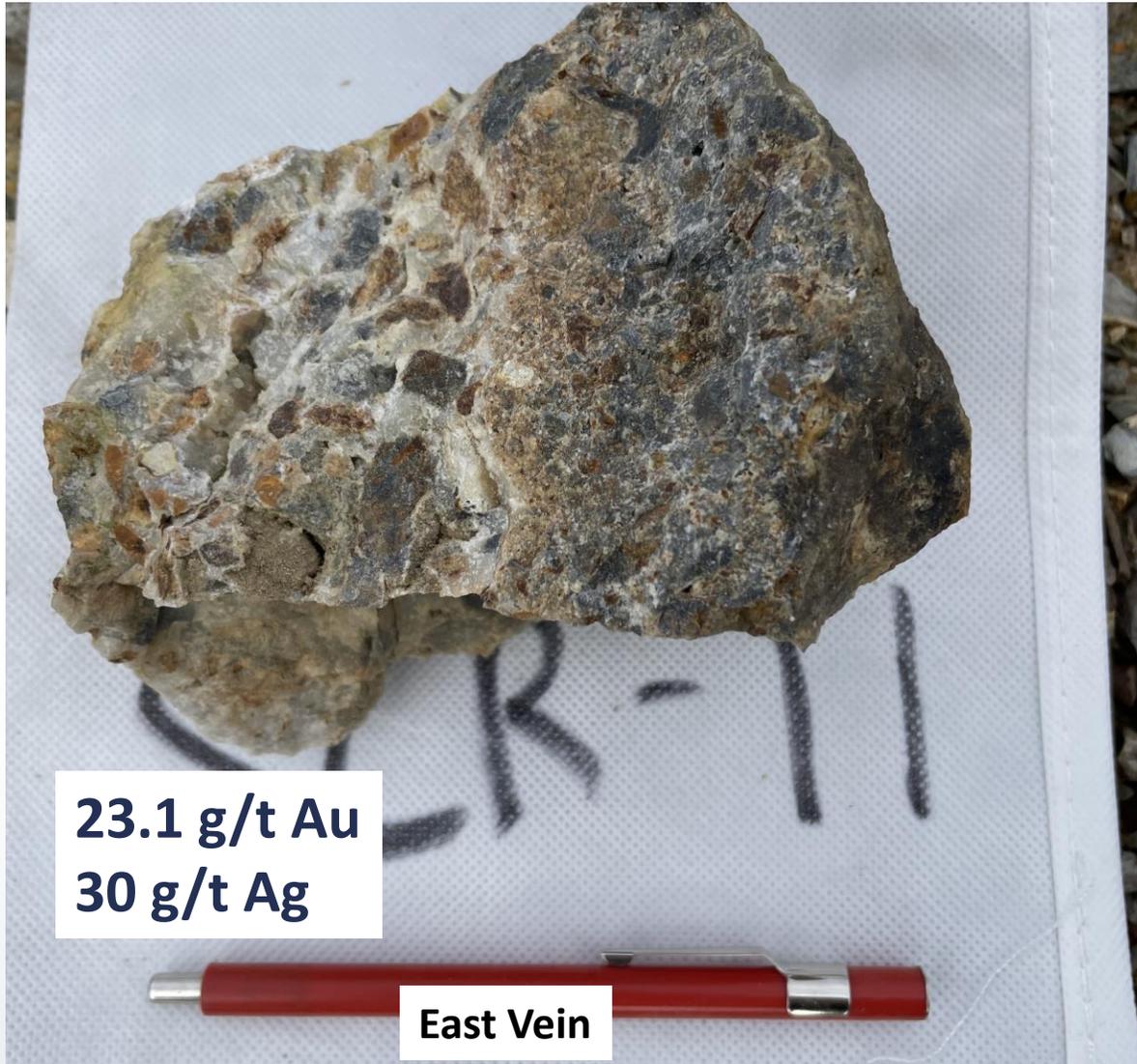
Gold is actually electrum in most cases. Ten samples assayed 30 to 99 g/t Ag, some with little Au.

Very low sulphides, just trace-minor fine-grained marcasite.











East Vein



East Vein

- Veins like this can be incredibly high grade.
- The Sleeper Mine produced 500,000 oz of gold from a vein one foot wide, 140 ft long and 70 ft high.
- Scossa's high-grade ore was so rich that it was stored in a bank vault in Lovelock.

***High-grade colloidal
Au-Ag Ore From Sleeper***



SCOSSA GOLD PROJECT – 3D MODEL OUTLINES POTENTIAL HIGH-GRADE SHOOT

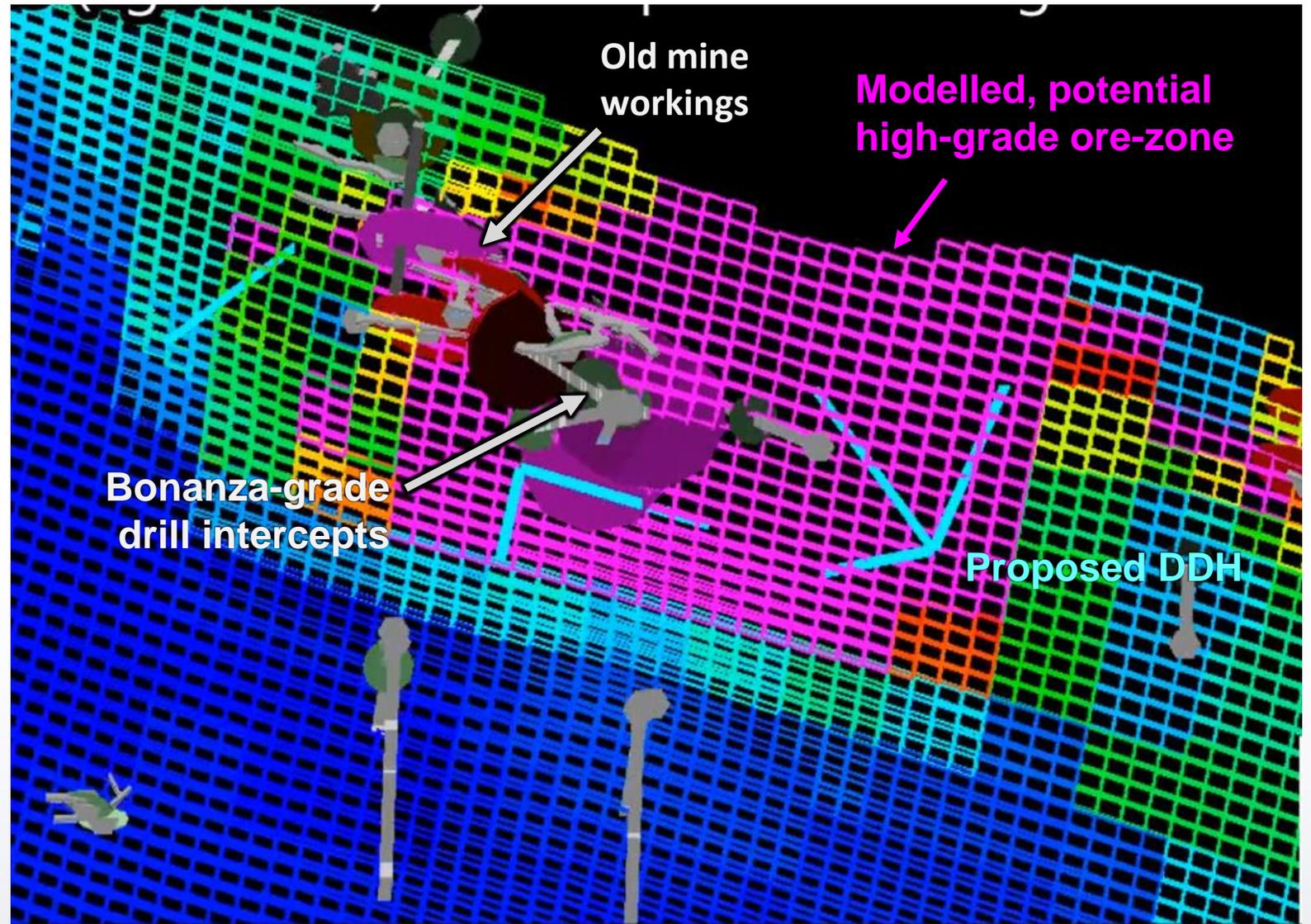
3D model completed in 2022 by Rangefront using past drill results, surface map, and longitudinal map of old mine workings on main vein.

High-grade shoot outlined in image to the right (in hot pink) on main I-12 vein by old workings and Romios' bonanza-grade drill intercepts.

Shoot appears to plunge shallowly to the south. Potentially a large area of high-grade ore remaining here.

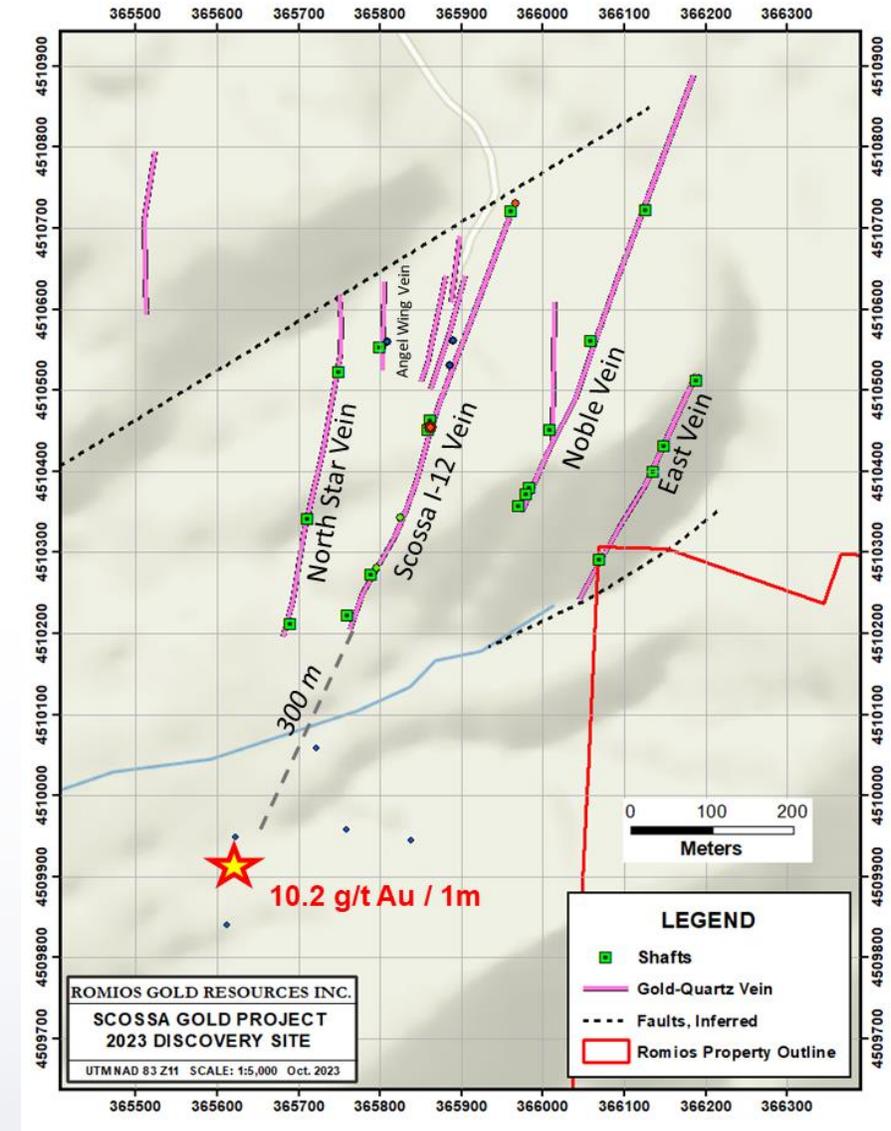
Drill holes (in light blue) proposed to test this high-grade shoot at shallow depths.

Only enough information for a model on one vein. Other 4 veins were mined but require more drilling +/- mapping underground to assess remaining potential.



SCOSSA GOLD PROJECT – MAY 2023 DISCOVERY EXTENDS TARGET AREA 300 METRES

- May 2023 discovery extends prospective area >300 m south.
- New quartz vein occurrence is exposed for a width of ~ 1 m, rusty, and assayed **10.2 g/t over 1 m**.
- Prospective length of the Scossa vein system is now **> 1 km**.
- No sign of any past exploration in this 300 m interval other than a few hand-dug small pits.
- Area is relatively flat and easily explored.



SCOSSA GOLD PROJECT – CINNABAR PROSPECT, SE CORNER OF THE PROPERTY

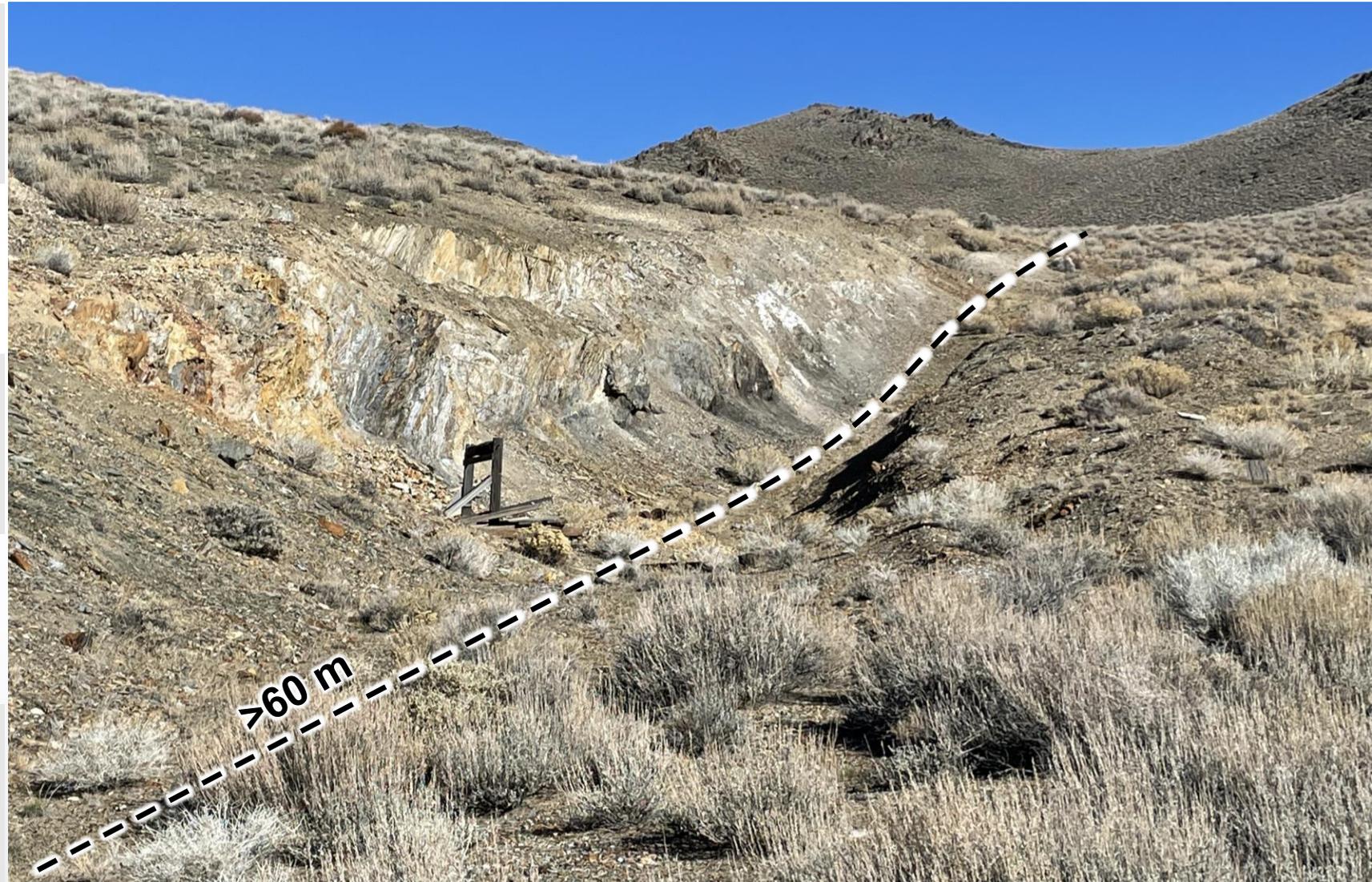
Enormous trench ~60m long and a small historic shaft.

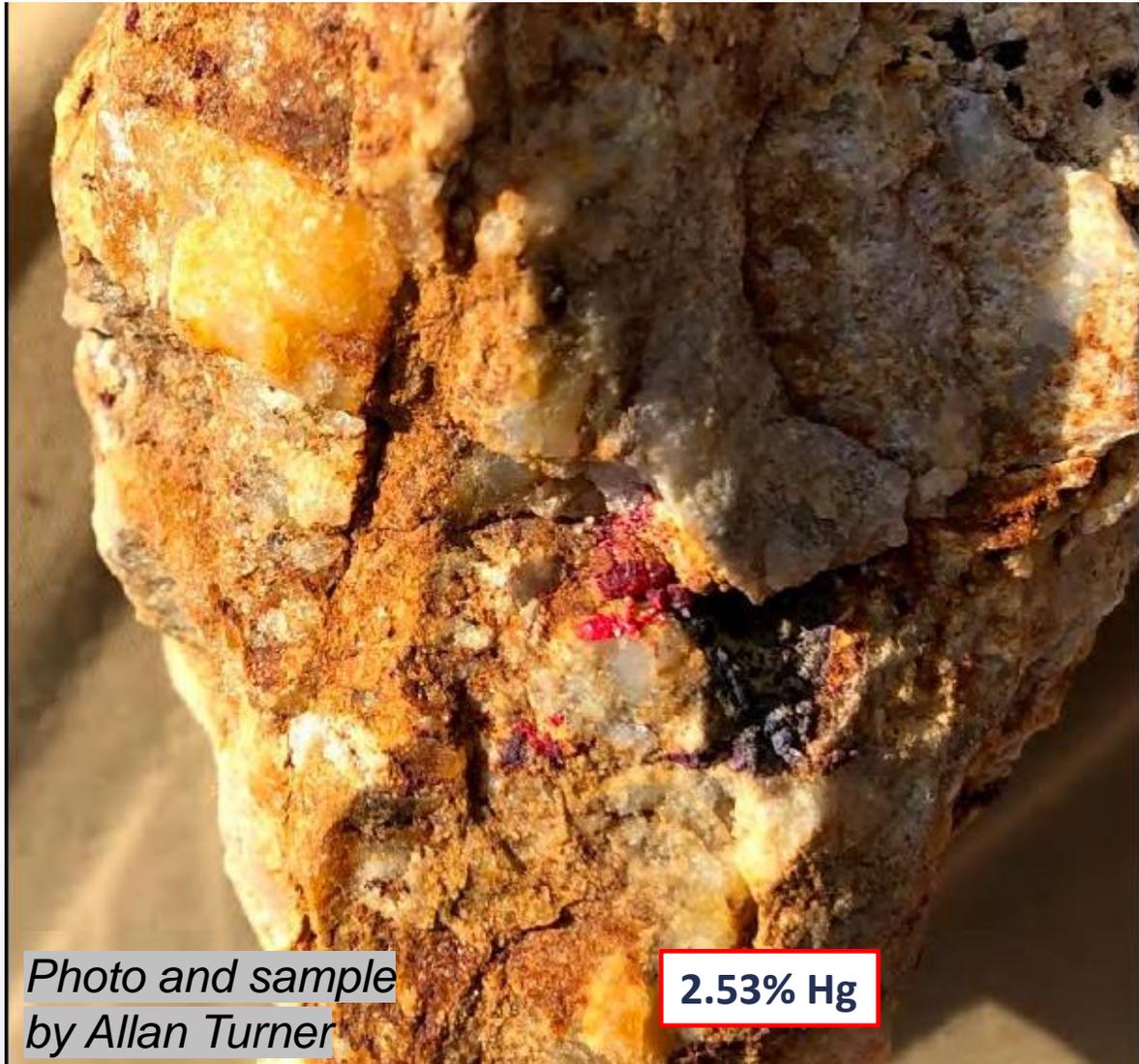
Remains of several old cabins, probably 1950s?

Appears to follow a highly altered NNE-trending fault zone.

Relatively undeformed quartzite and shale to the left, becomes highly sheared and fissile within ~5m of the trench.

Visible cinnabar in small quartz veins along the fault.





SCOSSA GOLD PROJECT – CINNABAR PROSPECT

- Chip sampling of the fault along the trench wall returned low gold (<0.7 g/t Au) and silver values.
- But high mercury values up to **3.1%**
- Elevated arsenic up to 833 ppm.
- This prospect could well be the uppermost levels of an epithermal vein system, above the precious metals zone.
- Plan to drill several short holes to look for the gold-silver zone below this mercury rich outcrop.



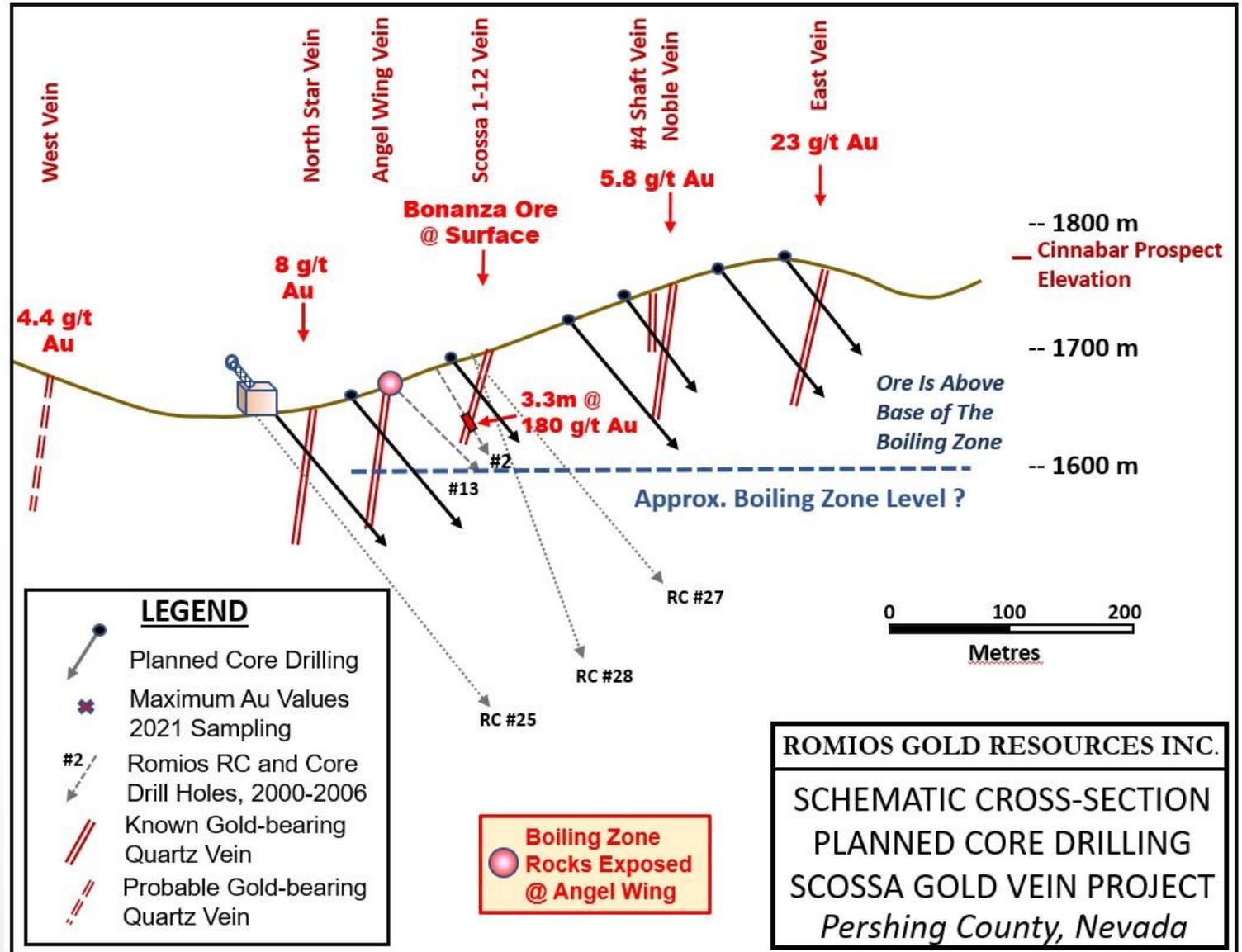
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PLANNED WORK SPRING 2025

- Mapping, prospecting and soil sampling between new discovery and main veins.

POTENTIAL WORK, FALL 2025

- Drill the shallow holes proposed by Rangefront to test the modelled high-grade ore-shoot.
- Drill a fence of holes across the veins, beginning at the boiling zone level of the Angel Wing vein.
- Drill short holes into veins above the boiling zone to confirm Au-Ag zone.
- Step out along best veins at same elevation of the best intercepts to start defining high-grade shoots.
- Drill 2 holes under the Cinnabar showing.



SCOSSA AND KINKAID PROJECTS, NEVADA

Both projects have historic mine workings that were shut down during WWII.

Using modern ore deposit models and exploration techniques we expect to find ore zones left behind.

Both properties have significant showings that have not been tested for their true potential.

Still lots of “blue sky” potential as well as the old workings that offer immediate drill targets.

Romios expects Scossa and Kinkaid to become flagship projects.



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