We are committed to providing accessible customer service.
If you need accessible formats or communications supports, please contact us.

Nous tenons à améliorer l’accessibilité des services à la clientèle.
Si vous avez besoin de formats accessibles ou d’aide à la communication, veuillez nous contacter.

REPORT ON THE 2020 TERRAQUEST VLF and AIRBORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY

of the

NORTH CARIBOU RIVER CLAIMS

on behalf of

ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC.

Patricia Mining Division, NW ONTARIO

NTS 53B/14 Weagamow Lake
52° 52’ 20” North Latitude
91° 05’ 00” West Longitude

Prepared For:

ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES
2 Toronto St., Suite 500,
Toronto, ON M5C 2B6

Prepared By:
John Biczok, H.B.Sc. P.Geo.

April 5th, 2022

Table of Contents

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF MAPS

LIST OF APPENDICES

1 SUMMARY

The 55 North Caribou River (NCR) claims owned by Romios Gold Resources Inc. (Romios) are located in the North Caribou Lake Greenstone Belt in NW Ontario, approximately 500 km north of Thunder Bay, Ontario (Fig. 1). The claims are grouped into a large main block of 49 cells and a separate block of 6 cell claims 2.3 km to the SW (Fig. 2). The largest claim block is largely bisected by the NE-trending, regional North Caribou River Fault (NCRF) which separates the NE-trending metabasaltic rocks of the ~2 km wide Archean South Rim Assemblage south of the fault from a complex intersection of three different Archean assemblages north of the fault. From west to east these are the Agutua Arm volcanic assemblage, the N-S trending Keeyask Volcanic assemblage, and the roughly east-trending belt of Eyapamikama clastic sediments (see Figure 5). Several gold and copper showings are found along the NCRF and these were heavily explored in the 1960's-1980's. The smaller claim block is divided by the NCRF into South Rim volcanics to the south and a pluton of the Weagamow Lake intrusions to the north; this latter block was not surveyed during the survey described herein and will not be discussed further.

The NCR claims were originally staked online in April 2018 by three prospectors and later acquired from them by Romios in 2020 in return for a 1% NSR on any future mining production. Romios became interested in the gold potential of the NCR claims after reviewing the historical exploration data and realising that even though there were at least 60 past drill holes on the property, virtually all of them tested a single feature - the main NCRF. It is apparent from both topographic and geophysical trends that there is another large fault that parallels the NCRF about 700 m to the south and that structure is virtually untested. In addition, little or no exploration in the past was directed at potential splay faults linking these two main faults. In many gold camps, the main faults do not host the economic ore zones as they are too "tight", rather it is the splay faults coming off the main breaks that allow the formation of substantial gold deposits. Past ground geophysical surveys on a nearby prospect detected E-W conductive features between the two main breaks, consistent with the presence of splay faults. For these reasons Romios acquired the NCR claims. In late 2020 the company contracted Terraquest Ltd. to undertake an airborne VLF-Magnetic survey in an effort to locate potential splay faults linking the mineralized NCRF

and the parallel fault to the south. The same crew and equipment were also used at the same time to fly a close-spaced survey over a series of apparent geophysical offsets on Romios' Lundmark-Akow Lake property.

Terraquest undertook the airborne survey during a 3 day period between October 23rd and 25th, 2020, and finalised their report to Romios January 21, 2021. The VLF survey, specifically the Jim Creek, Washington (NLK) and Cutler, Maine (NAA) stations, show a series of ten E-W linear, low-resistivity features between the two parallel main faults consistent with the presence of splay faults. These features were explored by various means including geological mapping and soil sampling during the summer of 2021; outcrops in the vicinity of one VLF linear trend display a marked change in foliation direction as the VLF feature is approached, supporting the presumed presence of a fault at this location (those results are pending and will be presented in a separate report). The completion of detailed geological mapping, soil sampling and, where feasible, hand trenching is recommended over all 10 VLF targets.

Page size maps of the various VLF and Magnetic products are presented and discussed in Section 8. A larger version of the Digital Terrain Model map of the entire survey area is appended as Map 1 for greater clarity of the flight lines than the page size version provides. All maps are based on the UTM NAD 83 datum, Zone 15. The individual claims are depicted on appended Map 2 and the underlying provincial cell grid of this claim block is shown on appended Map 3.

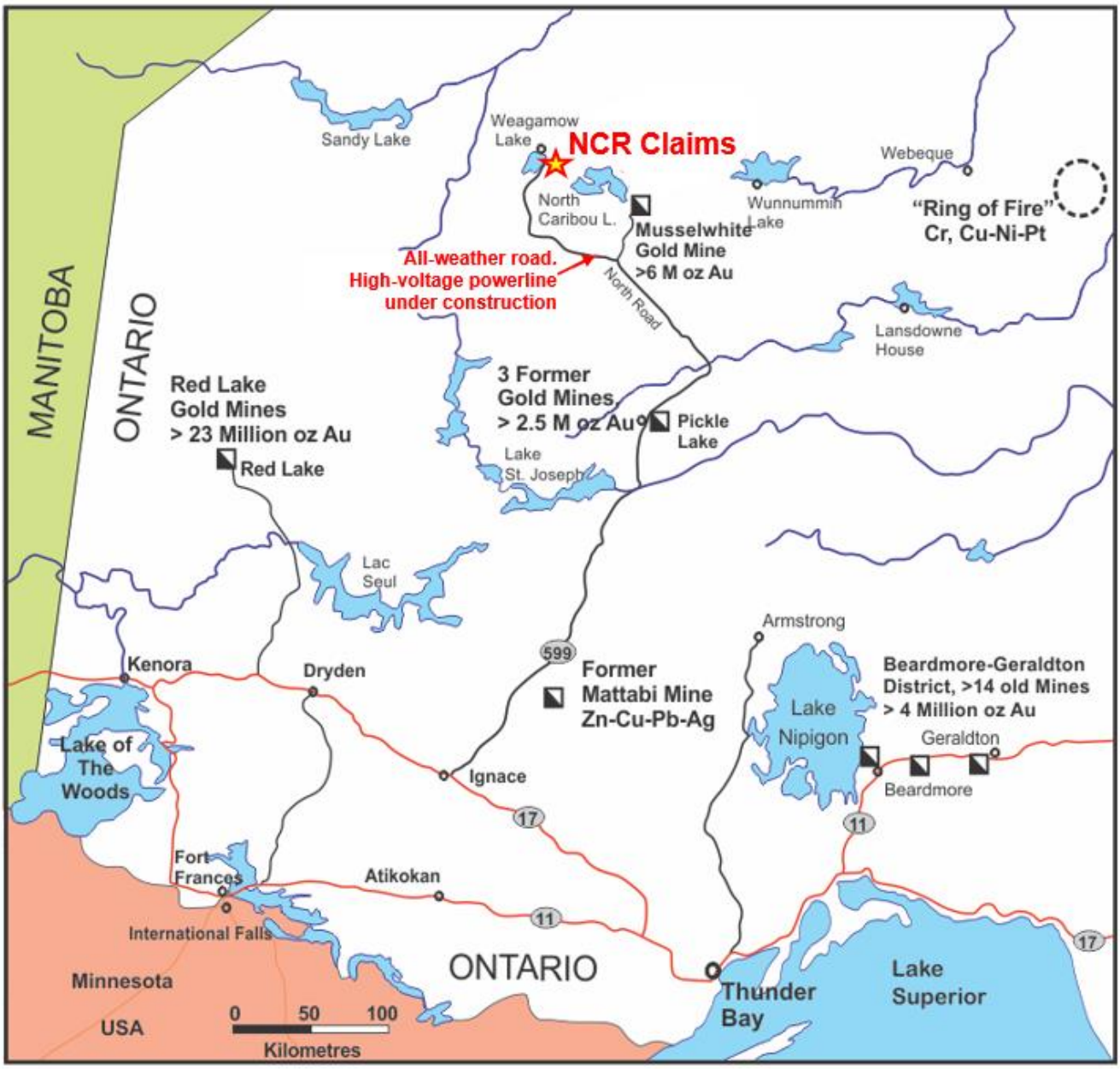
2 INTRODUCTION

Romios Gold Resources Inc. (the “Company” or “Romios”) owns two claim blocks in the western portion of the Archean North Caribou Lake greenstone belt in NW Ontario known as the North Caribou River (NCR) claims (Figs. 1, 2). The subject of this report, the main claim block, begins 15 km SE of the North Caribou Lake First Nation community of Round Lake (a.k.a. Weagamow Lake) and 12 km east of the all-weather road to that community. These claims cover a series of gold and copper showings along the >15 km long North Caribou River Fault (NCRF) that were discovered in the 1960’s to 1980’s and were acquired by Romios from 3 prospectors in early 2020. Romios believes there is good potential for the discovery of gold mineralization along a series of postulated splay faults linking the NCRF with a parallel fault 700 m to the south.

In order to locate the suspected splay faults, Romios contracted Terraquest Ltd. to undertake a helicopter-borne, high-resolution aeromagnetic and VLF-EM survey. The VLF survey employed a Matrix frequency specific, digital VLF-EM System that was recently developed for Terraquest Ltd. It employs 3 orthogonal, air-core coils mounted near the front of the nose boom on the helicopter, and is coupled with a receiver-console, tuned to receive independently up to four frequencies. On this survey the frequencies measured were Cutler Maine NAA, frequency 24 kHz, LaMoure North Dakota NML, frequency 25.2 kHz, and Seattle WA NLK, frequency 24.8 kHz. The technical details of the equipment used are presented in the appended Terraquest report. The survey lines were flown at a N-S bearing, 000° and 180°, and an effective line spacing of 100 m for the majority of the claim block and 200 m line spacing on the easternmost 8 lines. The mean terrain clearance height was 24.1 m and the helicopter mean speed was 129.6 km/hr.

This report presents the background information about the project and a brief geological interpretation of the survey results with the understanding that the author is not a geophysicist and has relied on the obvious trends in the Terraquest maps and conversations with Romios’ consulting geophysicist, Mr. Bob Lo.

Figure 1: Regional location map, North Caribou River project



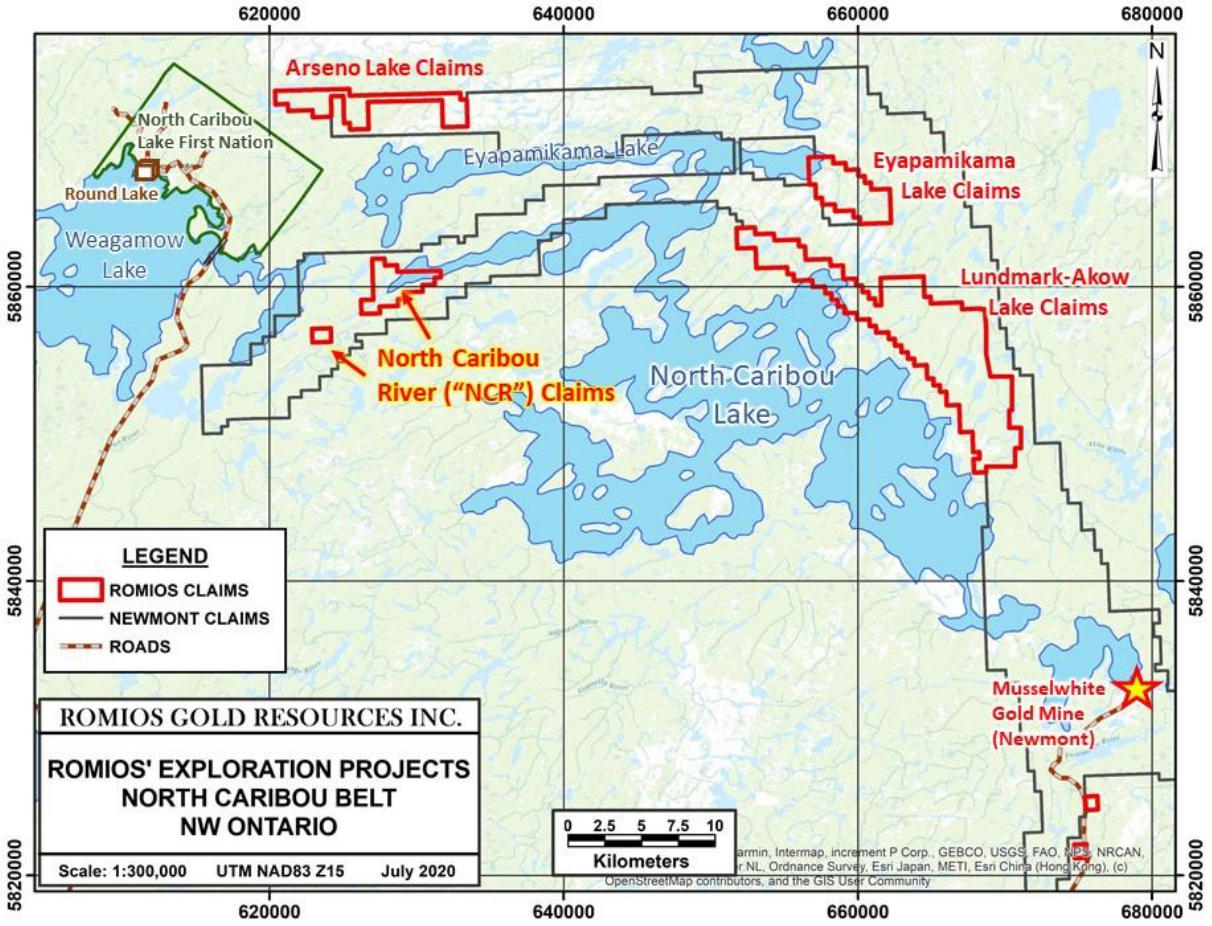


Figure 2: District Map of Romios' North Caribou River Claims

3 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

3.1 LOCATION

Romios' North Caribou River (NCR) project is located 510 km NNW of Thunder Bay, Ontario and 170 km NNW of Pickle Lake, Ontario (Fig. 1). The nearest settlement is the First Nation community of Round Lake (a.k.a. Weagamow Lake) which is 15 km to the northwest (Fig. 2). Both Pickle Lake and Round Lake are serviced by regular scheduled air service from Thunder Bay and charter float plane service is currently available from Pickle Lake. A paved road leads to Pickle Lake from the Trans-Canada highway, 300 km to the south, and an all-weather gravel road, the "North Road", leads from Pickle Lake to Round Lake; the main block of NCR claims begins ~12 km east of this road. A high-voltage power

transmission line is currently under construction from Pickle Lake to many of the First Nation communities in the area north of Pickle Lake, including Round Lake.

The centre of the area surveyed by the airborne geophysical survey described herein is at approximately 52° 52’ 20” North Latitude and 91° 05’ 00’ West Longitude. It is within the Patricia Mining Division on NTS map sheet 53B/14.

3.2 CLAIM HOLDINGS

The subject of this report, the main NCR claim block, consists of 49 cell claims extending over an elongated area ~ 6 km long (NE-SW) and up to ~3.4 km NW-SE (Figs. 2, 3, Maps 2, 3). A small, separate block of 4 cell claims begins ~2.3 km farther SW but was not subject to the survey described in this report. The 2 blocks of claims cover 1,073.3 hectares (2,652.2 acres) in total (see Table One). The claims are shown at a scale of 1:20,000 on appended Map 2 and the provincial claim cell grid is shown on appended Map 3.

The NCR claims are wholly owned by Romios Gold Resources Inc. and were acquired on March 10, 2020 from three prospectors – David Lefort, Jacques Robert, and Andrew McClellan (9640355 Canada Corp.), in return for a 1% net smelter returns royalty (“NSR”). Romios can acquire a 0.5% NSR for $1 million and has a right of first refusal on the remaining 0.5% NSR.

The anniversary date of the claims is April 10, 2021, however, due to the province-wide extension of due dates in 2021 granted by the Province of Ontario due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the claims are valid until April 10, 2022 (notwithstanding the submittal of this assessment report).

3.3 EXPLORATION PERMITS and MOUs

No field work had been undertaken on the NCR claims by Romios at the time of the survey described in this report, consequently no exploration plan or permit is required from the MNDM. As a matter of course, Romios has on various occasions corresponded and spoken with the leadership of the North Caribou Lake First Nation (NCLFN) about our plans to explore the NCR claims and potentially hire members of that community. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, field work planned for 2020 was postponed and the airborne survey initiated in its place.

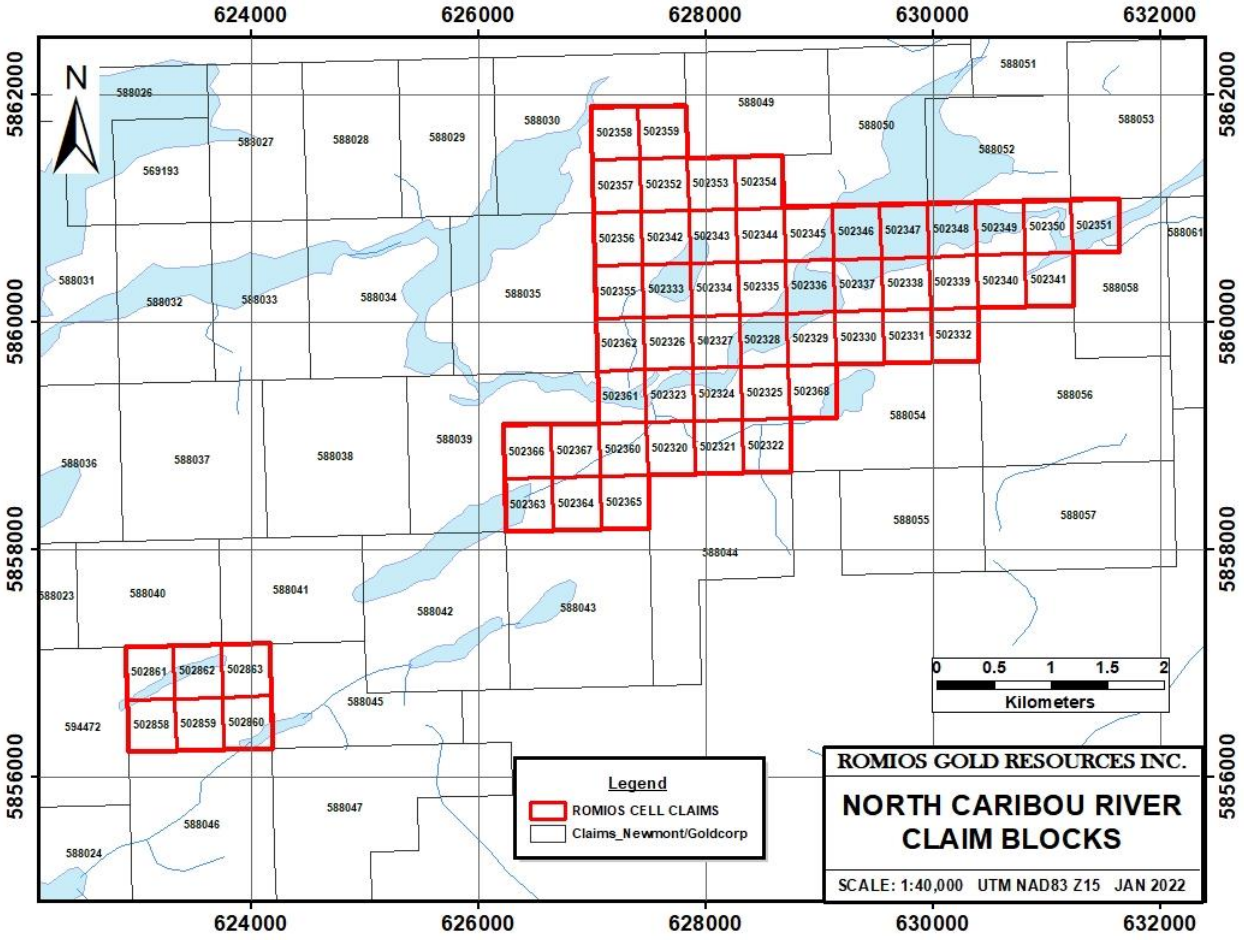


Figure 3: Claim Map, North Caribou River Project, 1:40,000

4 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, PHYSIOGRAPHY AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The survey was flown in late October, 2020 utilising an ASTAR 350B2 helicopter operating from the town of Pickle Lake, ~170 km to the SSE with refuelling stops at the Round Lake airport (using drums of fuel trucked up from Pickle Lake).

The boundary of the North Caribou Lake First Nation reserve begins ~6.3 km NW of the NCR claims and the community of Round Lake, also known as Weagamow Lake, is centred

Table 1: North Caribou River claims held by Romios

TENURE NUMBER	TITLE TYPE	STATUS	ISSUE_DATE	ANNIVERSARY	EXTENSION	HECTARES	ACRES
502320	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
502321	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
502322	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
502323	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
502324	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
502325	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
502326	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
502327	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
502328	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
502329	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
502330	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
502331	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
502332	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
502333	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
502334	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
502335	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
502336	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
502337	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
502338	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
502339	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
502340	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
502341	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
502342	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
502343	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
502344	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
502345	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
502346	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
502347	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
502348	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
502349	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
502350	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
502351	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
502352	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
502353	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
502354	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
502355	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
502356	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
502357	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
502358	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
502359	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
502360	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
502361	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
502362	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
502363	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
502364	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
502365	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
502366	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
502367	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
502368	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
502858	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
502859	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
502860	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
502861	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
502862	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
502863	SCMC	Active	2018-04-10	2021-04-10	2022-04-10	19.5	48.2
					TOTAL AREA	**1072.8**	**2651.1**

in the western portion of the reserve, ~16 km NW of the main NCR claim block. The North Caribou River is used as a boat route between Round Lake and North Caribou Lake. There are several sets of rapids located along the river near the NCR claims requiring experience and caution to navigate. The paved/gravel road from Pickle Lake to Round Lake is now an all-season road thanks to the recent completion of a bridge over the North Caribou River at the SE corner of the NCLFN reserve. This road is 11-12 km due west of the NCR claims, or ~14 km by the shortest land route.

The NCR area is subject to a continental climate with 5 months of temperatures averaging below O° C and only four months with highs above 15° C. Historical weather data is available for Pickle Lake, 170 km south of the NCR claims. Average monthly temperatures there range from daily high of -13° C and lows of -22° C in January to daily highs of +24° C and +13° C in July. Annual precipitation averages 790 mm per year, with the greatest amounts in the summer months, ~100 to 118 mm/month.

The topography of the survey area is generally subdued, similar to much of the topography in this northern portion of the Canadian Shield. It is rare to find any local relief features (hills, eskers, etc.) more than 10 m in height and the overall elevation varies between the 291m level of the river in the eastern portion of the claims and highs of perhaps 305 m north and south of the river. The most prominent topographic feature is the North Caribou River which follows a roughly west to east irregular course across the claims area and is paralleled to the south by the NNE trending string of subdued but persistent, narrow shallow valleys, lakes and swamps that lie along the North Caribou River Fault and the parallel fault ~700m to the south.

5 PAST WORK

The first geological mapping of the North Caribou Lake area was by J. Satterly (1941) at a scale of 1:63,360. This was followed by reconnaissance scale mapping during a compilation by Emslie (1962) and again by Thurston et al. (1979) and Andrew et al. (1981). The most detailed mapping by the Ontario Geological Survey was undertaken in by F.W. Breaks and J. R. Bartlett (1991) in 1984 as part of a three-year integrated study of the North Caribou Lake area following the initial discovery of gold in the Opapimiskan Lake area. This

discovery eventually led to the development of the Musselwhite gold mine which opened in 1997.

The North Caribou River area has been explored sporadically since 1928 when gold was discovered on Upper Windigo Lake (Satterly, 1941). The first large scale programs in the area were undertaken by Rio Tinto and INCO in the 1960's both of whom explored a large part of the belt for gold, base metals and nickel, including the drilling of numerous packsack type drill holes by INCO.

In the North Caribou River area, the earliest records of exploration activity includes a report by Harris (1959) on the TEAL property, 4 km SW of the main NCR claim block and 480 m SW of the subsidiary southwest block of 6 NCR claims. This showing was discovered by a prospecting party sponsored by the Mosher interests from Toronto in 1957. The showing was not staked at that time but was "rediscovered" by 2 prospectors, Max Levine and J. Ayrhart, who staked the site and stripped and trenched the showing, obtaining Au, Ag and Cu values, and precipitating a staking rush. Various parties including the newly formed Teal Exploration Ltd and Anaconda then began more concerted efforts in the area including trenching and small-diameter drill programs. Samples from the Teal showing assayed up to 4.56 oz/t Au, 77.8 oz/t Ag and 5.7% Cu (Harris, 1959). The zone was described as "sheared and silicified greenstone with numerous quartz and quartz carbonate stringers mineralized with chalcocite, chalcopyrite and pyrite in that order". This shear zone is now known as the North Caribou River Fault and extends >15 km to the northeast from the Teal showing across the full extent of the NCR claims.

In the area now covered by the NCR claims, St. Joseph Explorations were one of the most active explorers, beginning in the late 1970s and then succeeded by Moss Resources, Power Explorations and Guiness Gold in the 1980s. See referenced reports by N. Rayner (St. Joseph), P. Taylor and J. North (Moss Resources and Power Explorations), D. Corkery (for Guiness Gold), and multiple references therein. These companies carried out the following work along the main North Caribou River fault zone:

1978: St. Joseph Explorations Ltd. conducted an EM and magnetometer survey.
1979: St. Joseph Explorations Ltd. drilled 1 DDH totalling 94.18 m.
1985: Moss Resources conducted mapping, trenching, sampling, & EM & Mag surveys.
1987: Power Explorations Inc. carried out prospecting, trenching, sampling, and mapping.

1988: Power Explorations Inc. drilled 26 DDH totalling 4585.7 m. Scattered gold hits up to 0.116 oz/t Au over 15.9 ft. in sheared mafic volcanics and minor BIF in holes 12, 13 and 14. Hits were wide spaced, e.g. 3 holes spread over 2400 ft., all hit low to modest Au over 3 to 26 ft widths.

Guiness Gold took over the property and began work along the North Caribou River Fault zone in 1989. They drilled 24 holes in 1989 to follow-up Power's results from the previous year. Guinness targeted the area between Power holes 12, 13 and 14 in particular and intersected values up to 0.224 oz/t Au over 1.3 feet, 0.083 oz/t Au over 10.6 feet and 0.057 oz/t Au over 16.0 feet. In drill hole RL-89-22, a zone of quartz-tourmaline-pyrrhotite veins in wacke, grading 0.231 oz/t Au over 2.5 feet, was encountered below the iron formation. Six holes drilled along the fault SW of the aforementioned area returned intercepts up to 0.134 oz/t Au over 4.9 feet.

Approximately 900 m north of the NCRF is the Centre Lake Occurrence, an exposure of Quartz + Fe-Mg carbonate + chlorite + magnetite-bearing rock and cross-cutting quartz-sulphide vein with highly erratic gold values up to 1065 ppb. The following companies carried out work in this area:

1978: St. Joseph Explorations Ltd. carried out mapping.
1985: Sulpetro Minerals Ltd. carried out mapping and sampling.
1985: Moss Resources carried out mapping, trenching, and sampling.
1988: Power Explorations Inc. drilled 2 DDH totaling 229.8 m.

Approximately 500 m SW of the North Caribou River Gold prospect is the North Caribou River Copper prospect which has the following history of exploration work:

1979: St. Joseph Explorations Ltd. drilled 1 DDH totaling 84.43 m. No significant Cu or Au values were returned. (Assessment report 53B14SE0010).
1984: OGS staff members collected samples from quartz-sulphide veins found in a chlorite-actinolite schist. Sample 95 returned 1.59% Cu. Sample 96 returned 1.72% Cu (Bartlett et al., 1985).
1985: Moss Resources carried out mapping, sampling, VLF-EM and magnetic surveys.
1988: Power Explorations drilled 3 DDH totaling 498.65 m.

In 1985 a helicopter-borne magnetic and electromagnetic survey of the North Caribou Lake greenstone belt was conducted by Aerodat Limited on behalf of the Ontario

Geological Survey (OGS, 1985) at a line spacing was 200 m with a magnetometer height of 45 m and the EM bird height of 30 m above ground level (OGS, 1985).

6 GEOLOGY

The North Caribou River area lies near the western end of the Archean North Caribou Lake greenstone belt (NCGB), one of the northernmost belts in the North Caribou Superterrane adjacent to its internal contact with the Island Lake Domain (Fig. 4). The belt was mapped in detail most recently by the Ontario Geological Survey over a 3 year period in the 1980's (Breaks and Bartlett, 1991; Breaks et al., 2001). These workers divided the belt into 8 groups which were modified somewhat by Thurston, (1991) and Hollings and Kerrich (1999). Only those units of relevance to the Romios property will be discussed in any detail here. For information on the other units the reader is referred to Breaks et al. (2001) and Biczok et al. (2012).

Romios personnel had not been on the property before the time of the 2020 airborne survey but did spend about 2 weeks in this area in 2021. Only a few outcrops were located at that time, consequently the property geology description is extrapolated from various OGS and industry reports, primarily a 1989 report by D. Corkery for Guiness Gold Resources Ltd..

The NCR property straddles the North Caribou River Fault (Fig. 5), an ENE-WSW trending zone of intense deformation that dips 70 to 80 deg south. Numerous occurrences of gold +/- Cu-Ag mineralization are associated with the fault in this area.

Four Archean supracrustal packages are unconformably juxtaposed along the fault (Fig. 5). On the northwest side of the fault are, from west to east, the roughly N-S trending Agutua Arm Andesites, the Keeyask Lake Metavolcanic-Metasedimentary Complex, and the western terminus of the Eyapamikama Lake Metasediments which form the central core of the NCGB and extend at least 75 km to the east and south to the Opapimiskan Lake area. Similar metasediments that continue east of Opapimiskan Lake may be part of the Eyapamikama Lake sequence but recent age-dates indicate that there are younger sedimentary basins in this area and the boundary between them is not yet well established (Bath, 2017; Duff, 2014). The portion of the belt SE of the NCRF is underlain by mafic

volcanic rocks of the South Rim Metavolcanics which also extend at least as far east and south as Opapimiskan Lake and then continues east towards Forrester Lake (Fig. 4).

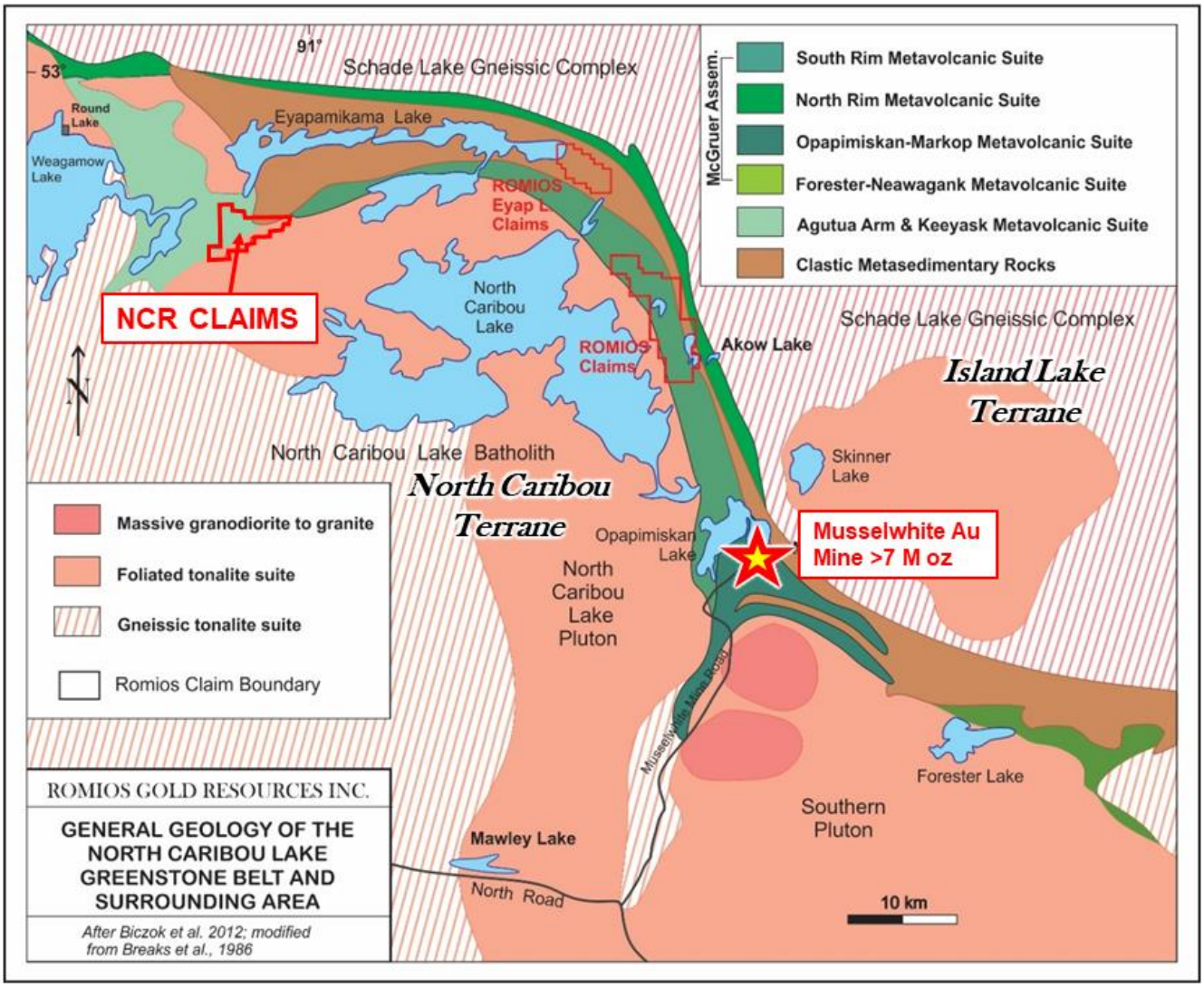


Figure 4: General geology of the North Caribou Greenstone Lake Belt and surrounding area

The Agutua Arm assemblage, in the northwest part of the claim group, consist of pillowed andesite, intermediate pyroclastics and autoclastic breccia, basalt and gabbro.

The north-south striking, east facing Keeyask Lake Complex overlies the Agutua Arm Andesites above an angular depositional unconformity. In stratigraphic sequence, the assemblage consists of chert pebble conglomerate, quartz arenite, argillite, banded cherty-Py-Po iron formation, ultramafic flows and plagioclase-phyric basalt. The magnetic data

suggest three parallel north-south trending bands of iron formation may exist within the Keeyask Lake Complex. The rocks have been affected by strong folding, shearing and alteration related to the Centre Lake Splay Fault and the North Caribou River Fault.

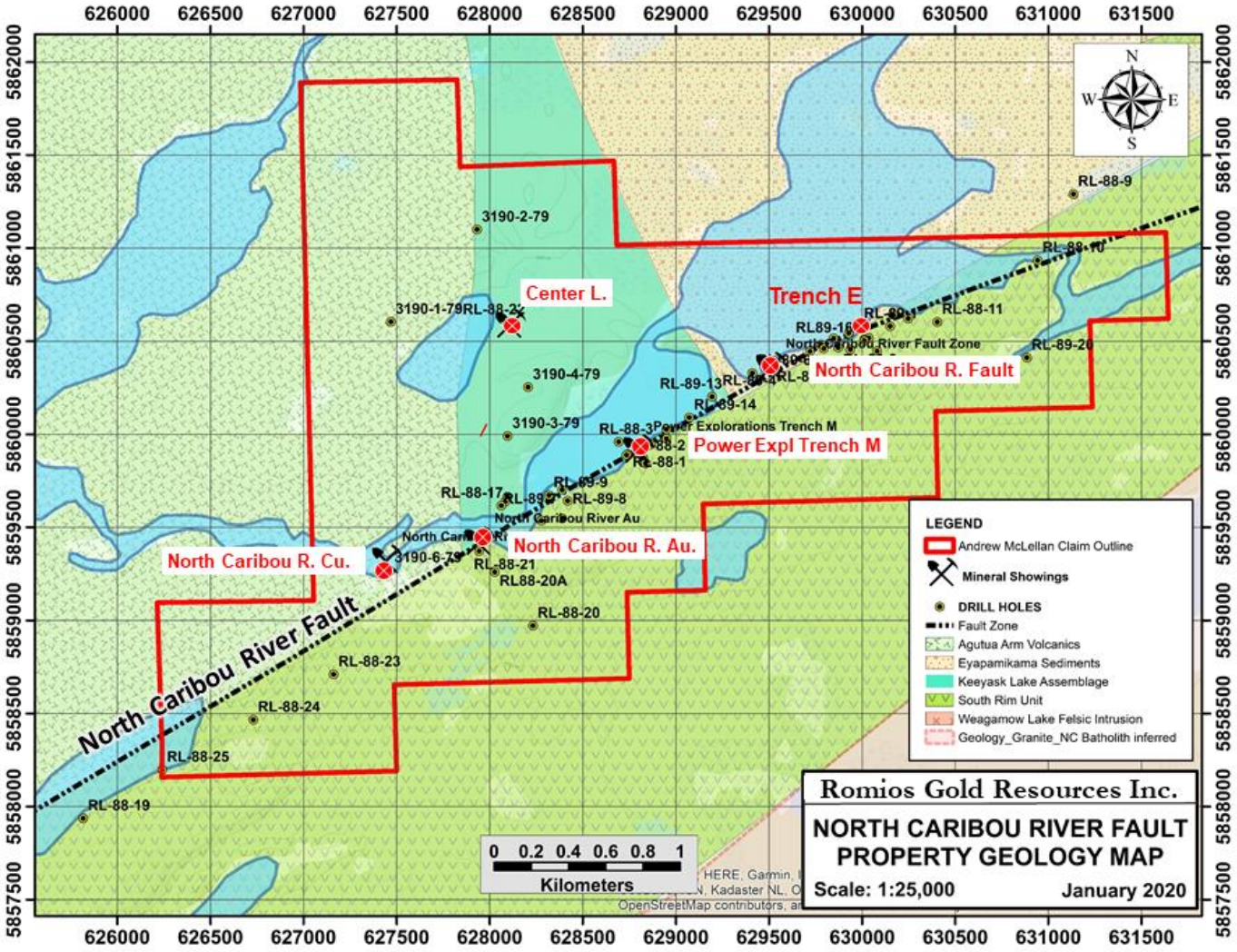


Figure 5: General Geology and Past Drilling, NCR Claims

The South Rim Metavolcanics which are exposed in the southern part of the property consist predominantly of dark green basalt with minor intercalations of thin iron formations (generally <~5 ft., max 25 ft.), clastic sediments, felsic pyroclastics and ultramafic schist. A

discontinuous band of iron formation occurs near the top of the sequence. The iron formation trends 065 to 072 deg and dips 45 to 52 deg to the southeast. Highly altered ultramafic schist and felsic to intermediate tuffs (with minor tuff breccia) occur at the tectonized boundary between the Eyapamikama Lake sediments and this formation. Age-dating of the felsic-intermediate units has returned ages of 2982 Ma (Davis and Stott, 2001) and 2980 and 2978 Ma (V. McNicoll et al, 2013) with one felsic horizon NW of Musselwhite returning an age of 3053 Ma.

The Eyapamikama assemblage (ELS) is described by Breaks et al. (2001) as “a fining-upward sequence in which basal alluvium and fan delta conglomeratic cycles grade vertically and laterally into finer grained metasedimentary rocks”. It occupies the centre of the belt for tens of kilometres. The ELS was dated at between <2846 Ma and <2880 Ma by Davis and Stott (2001) and Kelly and Schneider (2015) report a minimum U-Pb zircon core age of 2800 Ma from eleven samples with younger overgrowths in the 2788‑2703 Ma range (a regional hydrothermal event).

7 MINERALIZATION

Much of the following description is taken from Piroshco et al. (1989) with some input from various assessment reports.

Significant gold values have been obtained from several locations along the south bank of the North Caribou River (Fig.5). At the first location, the “North Caribou River Gold” site due south of Center Lake, an OGS grab sample from an outcrop of quartz- and sericite-altered quartz porphyry, containing disseminated pyrite, gave a value of 2870 ppb gold (Piroshco et al, 1989)**.** A drill hole collared at this location by St. Joseph Exploration Ltd. intersected 1.5 m of quartz porphyry containing 5-10% pyrite-tourmaline veins and 350 ppb Au. At the second location, approximately 2.2 km northeast of the first at the Trench E site, a 1 m wide, foliated, quartz-rich zone in mafic volcanic rocks contains trace amounts of pyrite. A gold value of 2,890 ppb over a 1 m width was obtained from Trench “E” in this zone by Moss Resources Ltd. (North, 1985). Drill hole 3190-5-79 collared at this location by St. Joseph Exploration Ltd. in 1979 intersected 2.43 m of chert breccia with 60% pyrrhotite, 20% pyrite, traces of chalcopyrite, and 857 ppb gold; and a 1.5 m intersection

of lean ironstone containing 1-2% pyrite/pyrrhotite and 2,089 ppb gold (Piroshco et al., 1989; Rayner, 1979). Drill holes RL-88-12, 13, and 14 returned intersections of 0.224 oz/t Au over 1.3 feet, 0.083 oz/t Au over 10.6 feet and 0.057 oz/t Au over 16.0 feet from a mineralized iron formation (Assessment report 53B14SE0002). Trench C (located at approximately NAD83 Zone 15 630010 m E, 5860546 m N) assayed up to 7.437 ppm Au over 0.33 m (Assessment report 53B14SE0004).

In 1987, Geocanex, the contract geological firm working for Power Explorations, discovered the “most significant gold mineralization discovered so far” (as of that date) at Trench “M” (see Fig. 5) (North, 1987). These outcrops were only exposed along the edge of the North Caribou River due to low water levels that year and consist of sheared, chloritized greywacke with numerous *en echelon* galena-chalcopyrite-quartz-carbonate-pyrite-pyrrhotite veins. Assays up to 1.79 oz/t Au were returned from grab samples and the full extent of the vein(s) is uncertain due to the water levels. The widest vein sampled was exposed for 9 inches and could be traced 14 ft. Subsequent drilling in this area by Power Explorations in 1988 appears to have returned modest results, with maximum intercepts of 0.088 oz/t Au over 1 ft in a quartz-carbonate vein in DDH RL-88-2 plus 0.094 oz/t Au over 5 ft and 0.108 oz/t Au over 5 ft in DDH RL-88-4 (0.3 to 0.6 ft quartz-pyrite veins?).

Guinness Gold drilled 24 holes in 1989 to follow-up Power’s results along the NCRF from the previous year. Guinness targeted the area around Trench E on Fig. 5, between Power holes 12, 13 and 14 in particular, and intersected values up to 0.224 oz/t Au over 1.3 feet, 0.083 oz/t Au over 10.6 feet and 0.057 oz/t Au over 16.0 feet. In RL-89-22, a zone of quartz-tourmaline-pyrrhotite veins in wacke, grading 0.231 oz/t Au over 2.5 feet, was encountered below the iron formation. Six holes drilled along the fault SW of the aforementioned area returned intercepts up to 0.134 oz/t Au over 4.9 feet.

CENTER LAKE PROSPECT

Quartz + Fe-Mg carbonate + chlorite + talc + magnetite-bearing rock (altered ultramafics?) and cross-cutting quartz-sulphide veins are exposed near the northeastern shore of Center Lake. They contain highly erratic gold values up to 1,065 ppb (North, 1985). The distribution and the geometry of the veined and sulphide-bearing zone are not known. The veins are

typically less than 3 cm wide, occur in a stockwork fashion, pinch out over distances of less than 1 m, and carry variable amounts of ankerite and up to 1% disseminated pyrite, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite. Where quartz-rich, the carbonate-bearing wall rock carries up to 1% pyrite and arsenopyrite (Breaks and Osmani, 1989). Power Explorations' DDH RL-88-14 assayed up to 0.248 oz/t Au over 3.3 feet (7.7 g/t Au over 1 m) from a bleached mafic volcanic with abundant quartz veinlets (Taylor, 1989; Assessment report 53B14NE0008).

The rocks in the Center Lake area are somewhat unusual and include talc-magnetite-quartz-carbonate units believed to be altered ultramafics, banded iron formation, arenites, conglomerates, a sericite-hematite-chlorite-pyrite unit and a 300 m wide quartz-sericite schist (altered quartz porphyry) (Piroshco et al, 1989). This array of rock types is considered permissive for a variety of mineral deposit types including shear- zone gold, BIF-hosted gold, and possibly VMS horizons.

8 2019 AIRBORNE VLF – MAG SURVEY

8.1 SURVEY DETAILS

Under contract to Romios, Terraquest Ltd. undertook an airborne VLF-Magnetic survey of the North Caribou River claims between October 23rd and 25th, 2020, and finalised their report to Romios January 21, 2021. See the attached Terraquest Report for complete logistical details. The VLF and magnetic maps included in the report to Romios from Terraquest have been removed for this reporting as they extended beyond the Romios claim boundary; in their place, page size versions have been included in this report with the area outside the Romios claims masked out. The VLF survey employed a Matrix frequency specific, digital VLF-EM System that was recently developed for Terraquest Ltd. It employs 3 orthogonal, air-core coils mounted near the front of the nose boom on the helicopter, and is coupled with a receiver-console, tuned to receive independently up to four frequencies. On this survey the frequencies measured were Cutler Maine NAA, frequency 24 kHz, LaMoure North Dakota NML, frequency 25.2 kHz, and Seattle WA NLK, frequency 24.8 kHz. The map products from the VLF survey are contoured resistivity maps rather than the traditional line profile maps. A high sensitivity cesium vapour magnetometer

was used to collect the magnetic data. The technical details of the equipment used are presented in more detail in the appended Terraquest report. The survey lines were flown at a N-S bearing, 000° and 180°, and an effective line spacing of 100 m for the majority of the claim block and 200 m line spacing on the easternmost 8 lines. The mean terrain clearance height was 24.1 m and the helicopter mean speed was 129.6 km/hr.

A total of 195.1 line-kilometres of geophysical data were acquired on 53 flight lines, including 6 tie-lines, during the survey (see Fig. 6 and Map 1). The survey area covered approximately 1,960 hectares of which 955.7 Ha comprise the Romios claim block and the remainder unavoidably spilled over the minimum possible distance onto adjacent claims held by Newmont due to the standard minimum line lengths required by Terraquest in order to properly stabilize the system in the air after turning from line to line. The flight lines are shown on the non-confidential Digital Terrain Model (DTM) in Fig. 6 below and with more clarity in the larger, appended Map 1 from Terraquest. In order to preserve the clarity of the flight line numbers, this map has not been imported into ArcGIS and overlain with the NCR claim boundary. See Fig. 6 for the claim boundary relative to the entire survey extent. The survey area is coloured mainly in brown and blue on the DTM maps and outlined with a thin red line; it is overlain on a public source DTM in grey that extends beyond the survey area. The cost of the entire survey, including the portions of lines unavoidably flown outside of the Romios claims, has been divided evenly among all 49 claims for assessment purposes. The individual claims are depicted on appended Map 2 and provincial claim cell grid is shown on appended Map 3.

8.2 RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

The 2020 survey is considered a success in that the VLF data appears to define ten, E-W trending, low-resistivity curvilinear features between the main North Caribou River Fault and the parallel fault about 700 m to the south. These features are considered potential indicators of the splay faults postulated to lie between these 2 main faults. Additional support was given to this interpretation during the 2021 field season when outcrops in the vicinity of one postulated fault showed a noticeable change in foliation from the regional NNE trend parallel to the main NCR fault to a more east-west orientation in outcrops close to the VLF feature/postulated splay fault. Results of the various magnetic and VLF map

products are depicted on the figures below with the claims area held by others outside of the Romios claims blocked out.

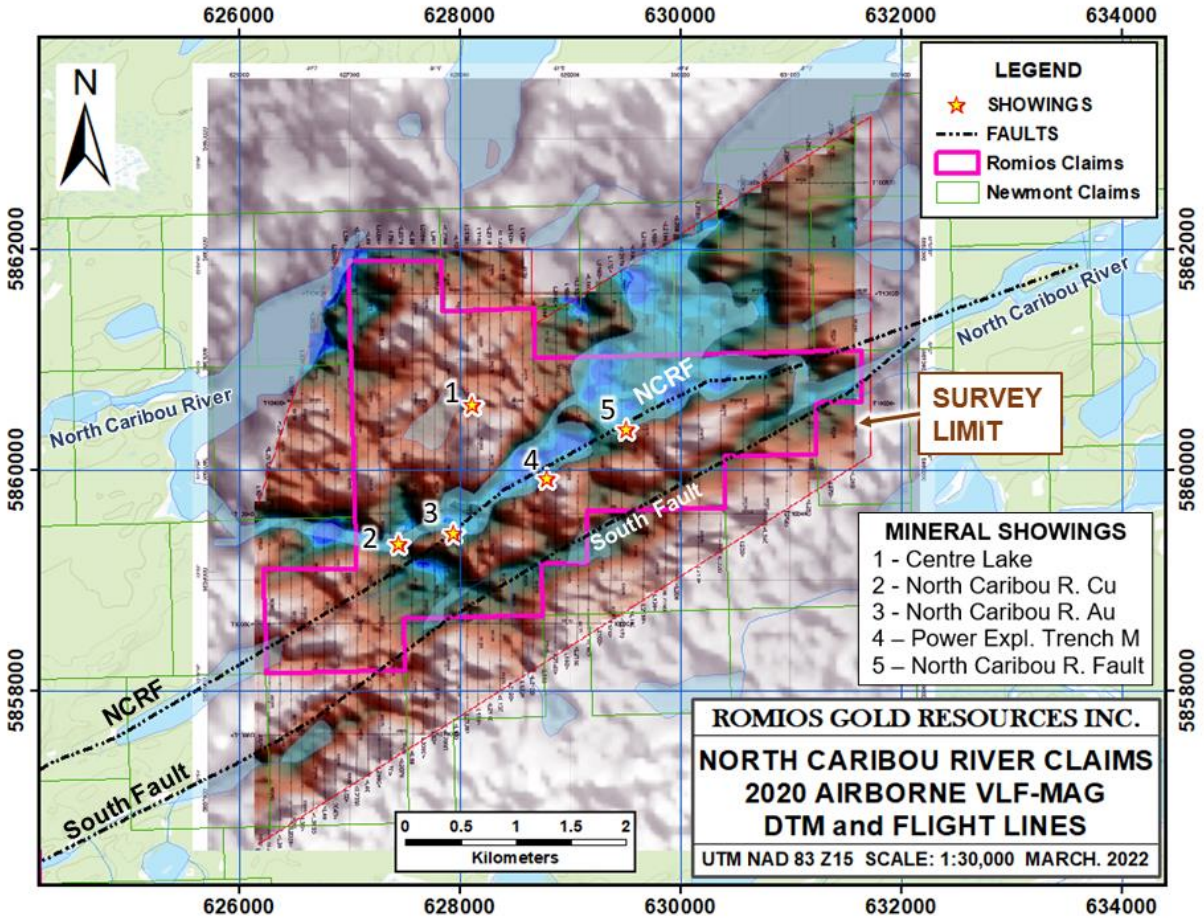


Figure 6: Digital Terrain Model and flight lines of the entire survey area

8.2.1 TOTAL FIELD MAGNETICS

The map of the Total Magnetic Intensity (Fig. 7) clearly shows the prominent NE trend of the mafic volcanics South Rim volcanics south of the North Caribou River Fault (NCRF). The narrowing of its relatively high magnetic signature trend to the northeast would suggest that these volcanics become narrower in that direction, sandwiched between the less magnetic Eyapamikama Lake metasediments (ELS) to the north and North Caribou granitic batholith to the south. The N-S trend of the Agutua Arm and Keeyask Lake volcanics north of the NCRF is also prominent in the magnetic data, flanked by the ELS to the east.

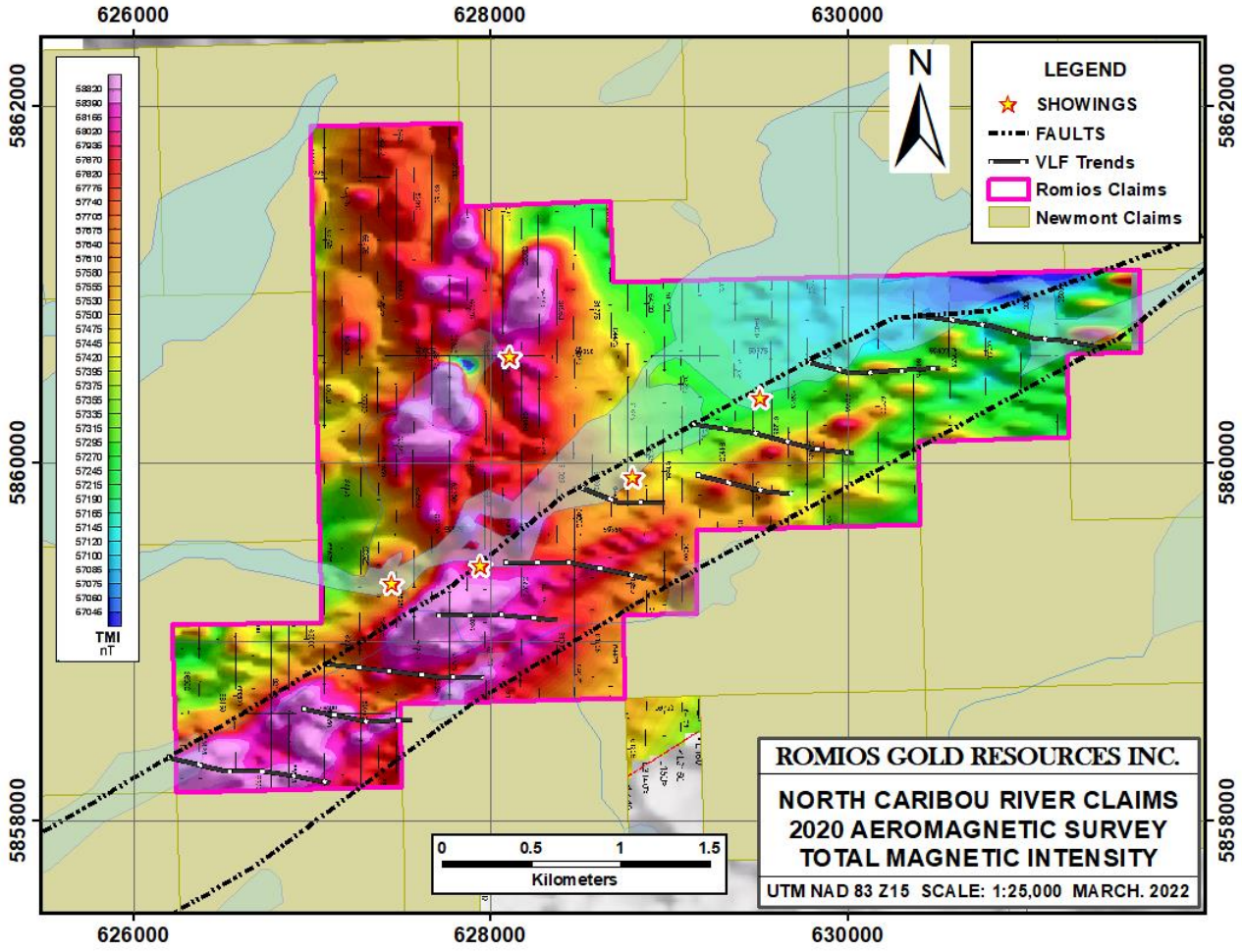


Figure 7: NCR Claims Total Magnetic Intensity

The postulated splay faults between the NCRF and parallel fault 700 m south (hereafter referred to as the South Fault) are not obviously evident as breaks in the magnetic pattern. This is not entirely unexpected given the spacing of the survey lines, the probable narrow-moderate width of these features, and the limited effect any hydrothermal alteration along these faults might have on the magnetic signature.

Terraquest also generated an “anomalous TMI” map by comparing the readings to field coefficients calculated to October 23rd, 2020 at an effective altitude of 335 m AMSL (Fig. 8). This image shows the same general patterns as the TMI in Fig. 7 with perhaps a modest enhancement of the more magnetic volcanics from the adjacent less magnetic units.

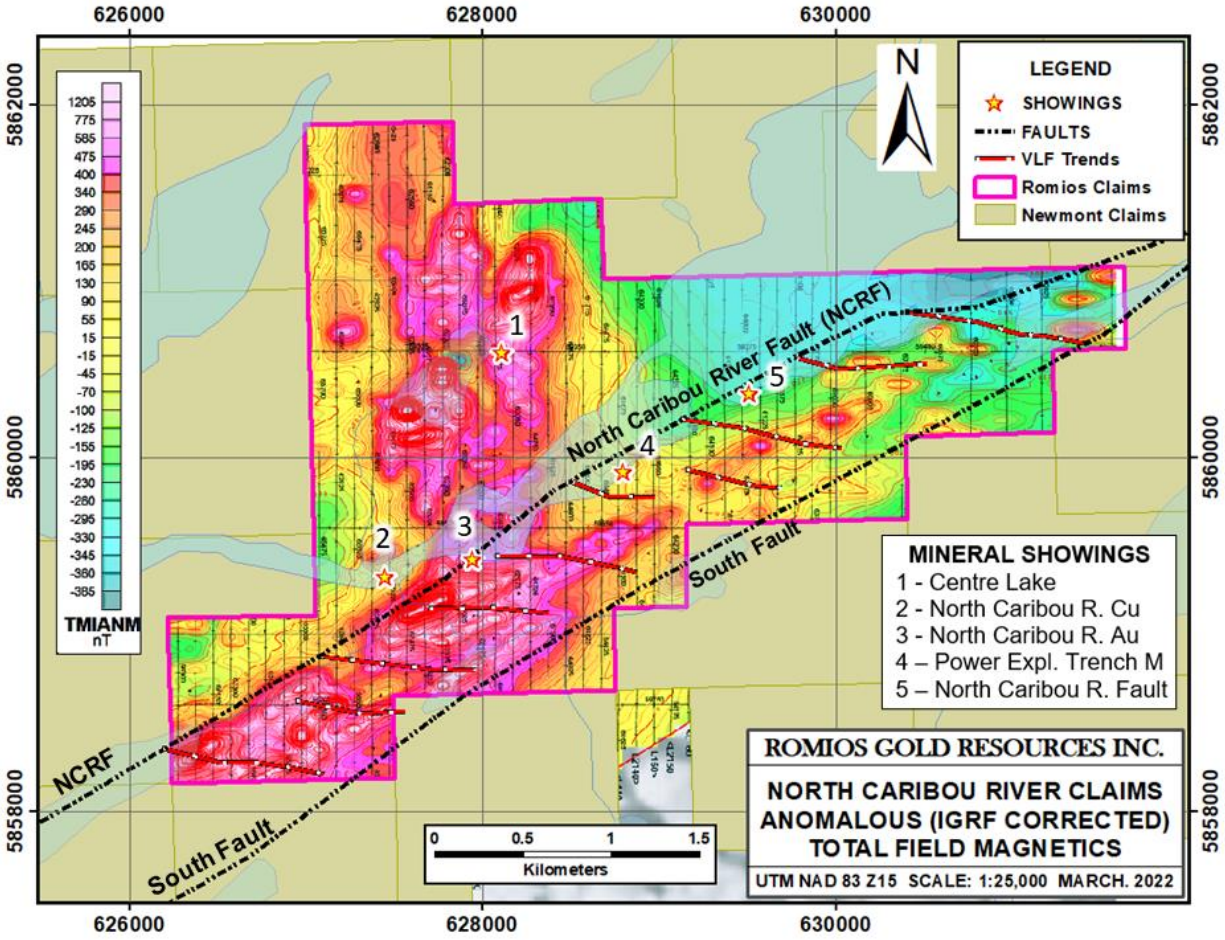


Figure 8: Anomalous (IGRF Corrected) TMI

8.2.2 VLF SURVEY RESULTS – AMPLITUDE MAPS

The VLF survey measured 3 frequencies transmitted from Jim Creek, Washington state, LaMoure, North Dakota, and Cutler, Maine. The bearing and distance to each transmitter is shown in Fig. 9. VLF signals preferentially couple with conductive / low resistivity features, such as faults, that point in the direction of the transmitter. Therefore, the postulated E-W splay faults targeted on the NCR claims, would be expected to show up as stronger responses on the Washington and Maine frequencies and very weakly or not at all on the North Dakota frequency. This theoretical response pattern is indeed what was observed in the 2020 survey.

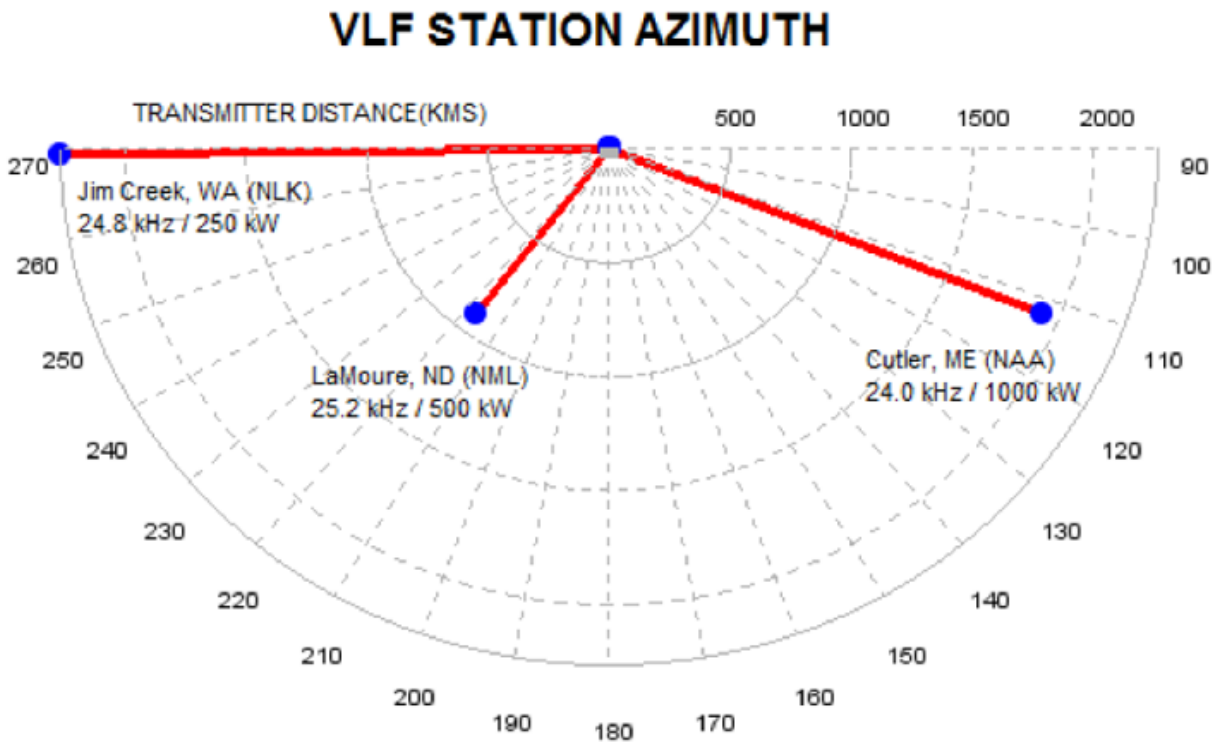


Figure 9: VLF Station Azimuths and Distance

The following 3 figures are maps of the amplitudes of the three VLF frequency responses. The amplitude of the responses from the Cutler, Maine and Jim Creek, Washington stations are very similar and show prominent E-W linear highs between the NCRF and South Faults. The “VLF trends” shown on these and all maps in this report are taken from the 40 m inversion of the Cutler data (Fig. 13).

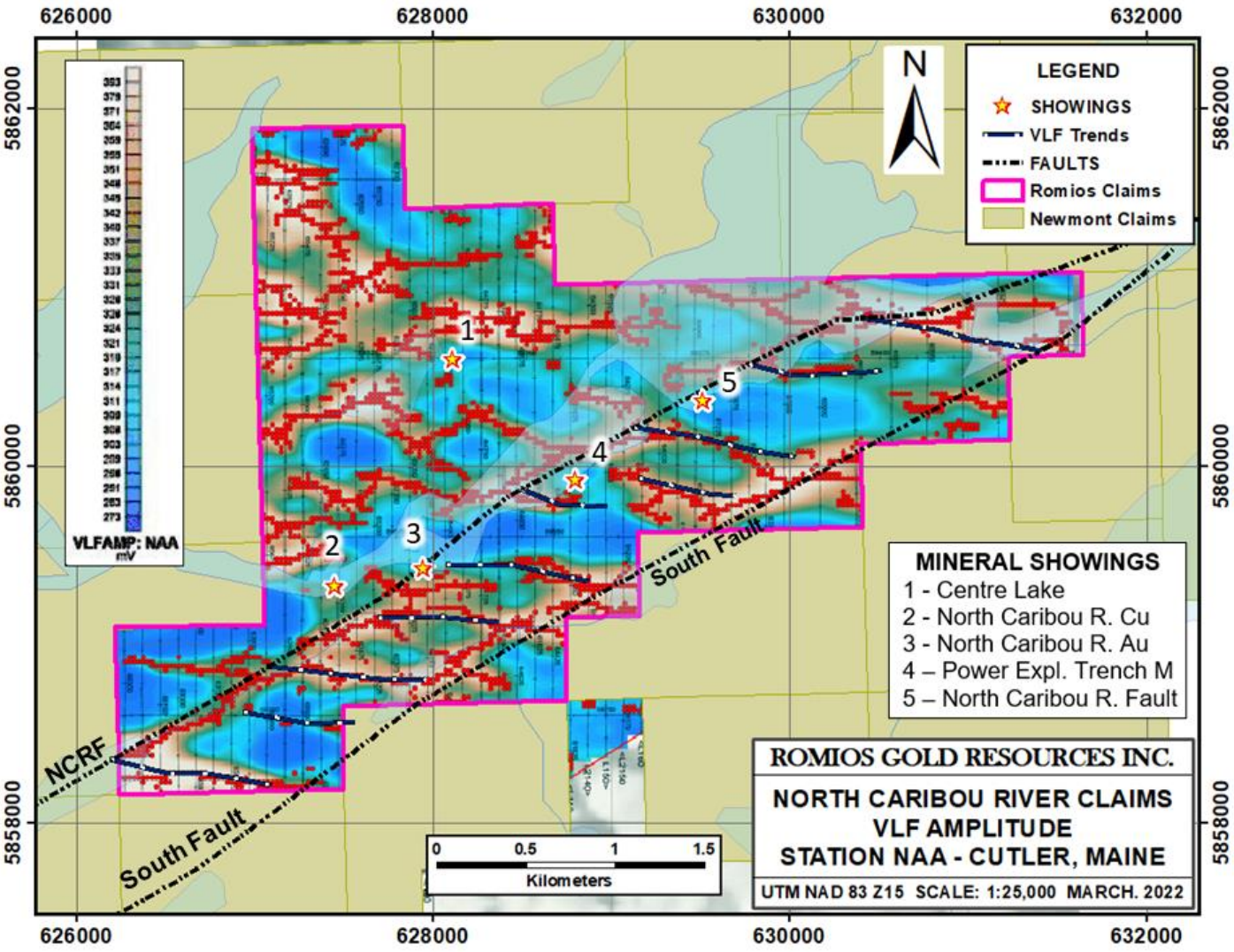


Figure 10: VLF Amplitude Map, Cutler, Maine Station

The peak responses in the Cutler signal are indicated in red and clearly show a series of E-W curvilinear features between the NCRF and South Faults (Fig. 10). The main NCRF and South Faults also show up as a prominent series of semi-continuous NE trending features. The source of the network of roughly E-W responses north of the NCRF is uncertain given the overall N-S trend of the Agutua Arm and Keeyask Lake volcanics although the few foliation measurements on the OGS map of this belt do show several E-W readings in this area.

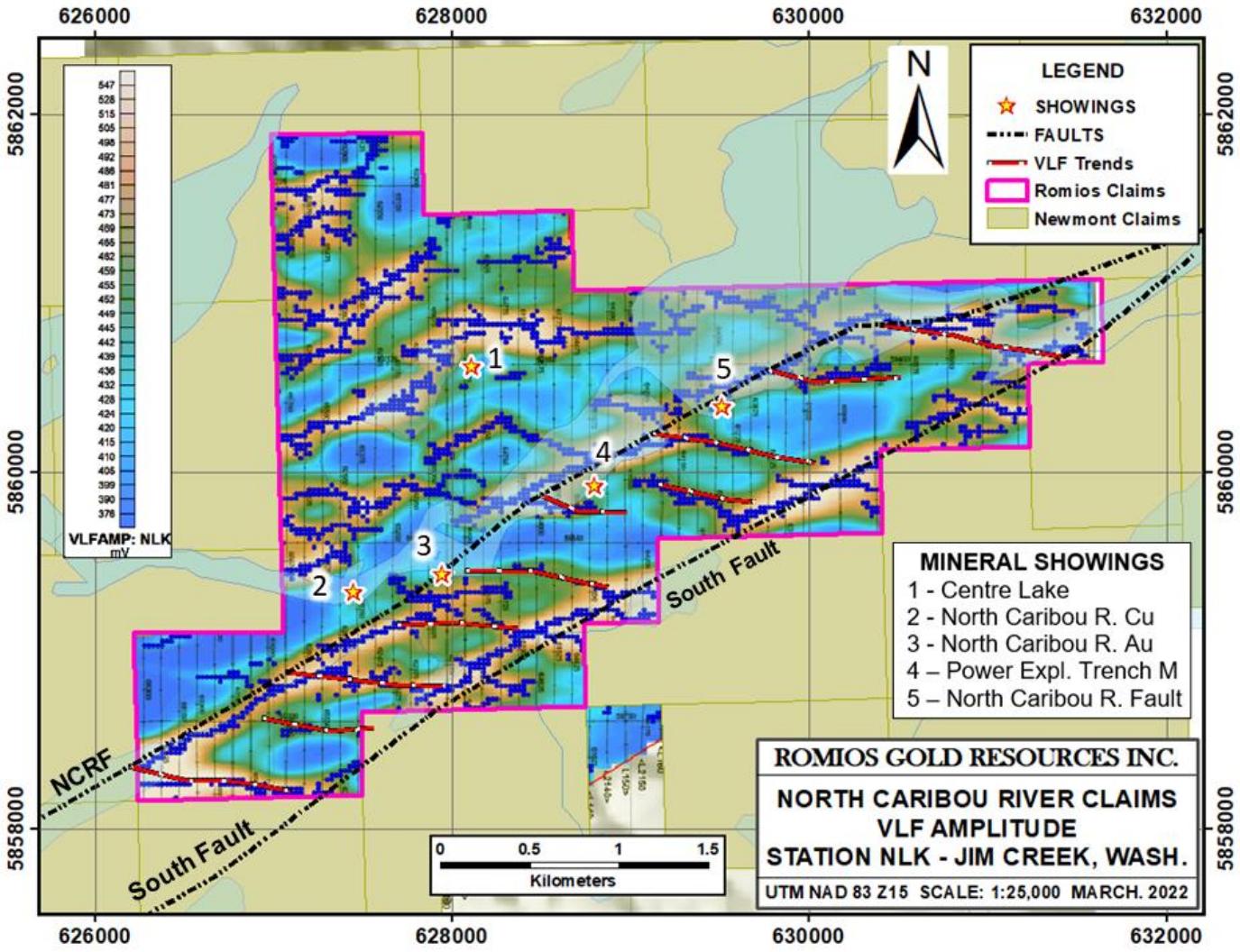


Figure 11: VLF Amplitude Map, Jim Creek, Washington Station

Figure 11 shows a very similar pattern for the amplitude of the Jim Creek responses between the 2 main faults as for the Cutler, Maine response (Fig. 10).The overall response for the main faults is somewhat stronger and more continuous for the Jim Creek signal which is to be expected as the fault directions are more aligned with the Jim Creek transmitter than the Cutler transmitter. The pattern north of the NCRF is more aligned in a NE-SW direction in this data than was the case with the more scattered Cutler response, perhaps indicating some underlying structural and/or lithological control in that orientation.

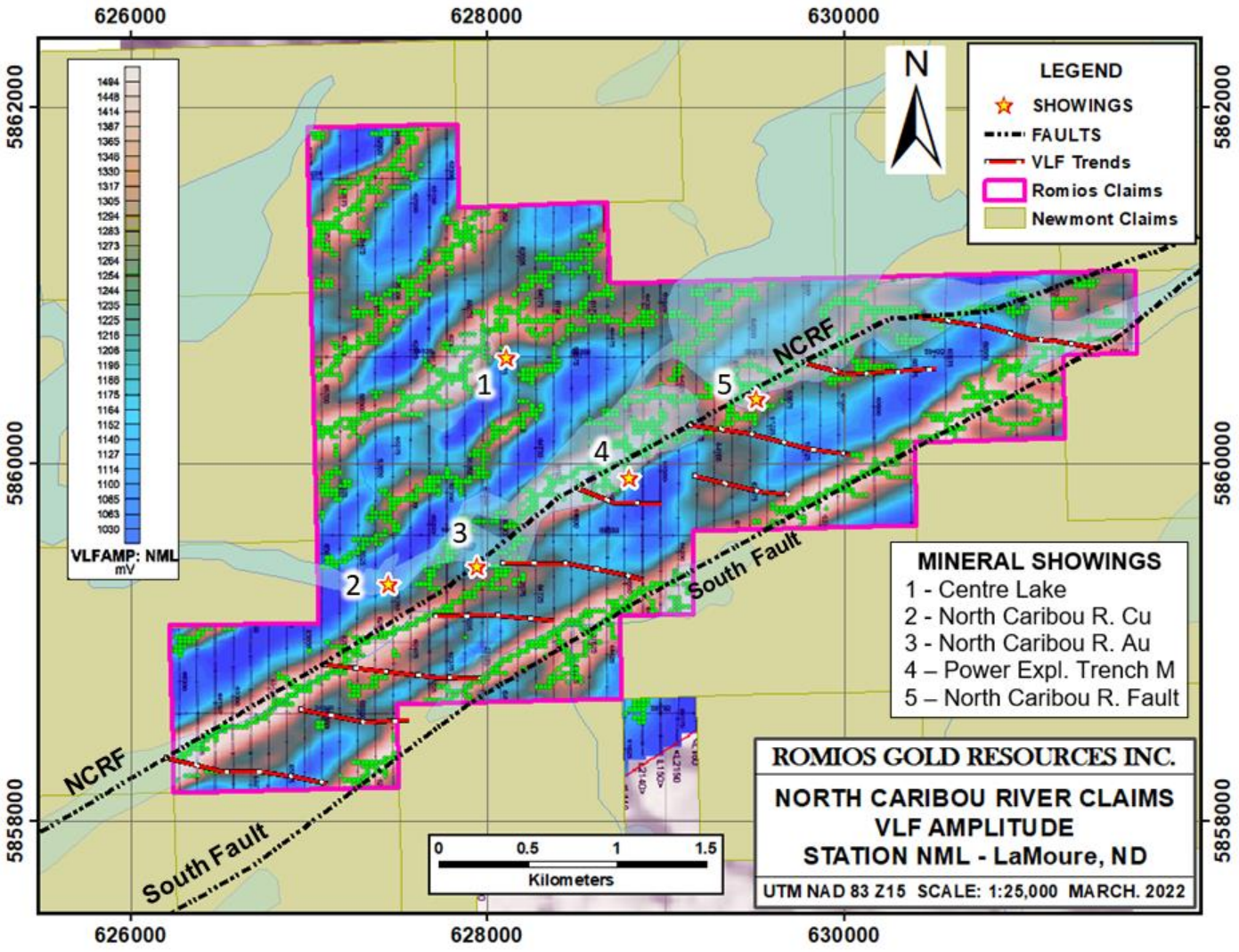


Figure 12: VLF Amplitude Map, LaMoure, ND Station

The amplitude response from the LaMoure, North Dakota transmitter is virtually devoid of the prominent E-W features seen in the Jim Creek and Culter responses (Fig. 12), this being due to the high angle between the E-W splays and the direction to LaMoure. In contrast, the direction of the main faults is closer to the direction to LaMoure than either Cutler or Jim Creek and the response from these faults is the strongest and most continuous of any frequency. The NE-SW trending control on the responses north of the NCRF is even more pronounced in the LaMoure data than the Jim Creek responses. The revelation of this strong NE trend may be of significance if the Company begins exploration in the Center Lake area.

8.2.3 VLF SURVEY RESULTS – INVERSION MAPS

Using the VLF data from the 3 measured frequencies, Terraquest produced inversion models for a series of 6 depth slices from 5 m to 80 m. After comparing the Cutler inversion maps for the various depths, the 40 m depth slice (Fig. 13) appears to be the most useful as it produced the most well developed E-W responses between the 2 main faults and these apparent low resistivity features have been illustrated on all the maps in this report. The shallower level inversions tend to be more erratic (Fig. 14), likely due to surficial effects, and the deeper inversions are somewhat coarser (Fig. 15), emphasizing the main faults but losing the splay faults. A series of 3 maps are shown below, the 5 m, 40 m and 80 m inversions of the Cutler data, to illustrate this trend (Fig. 13-15). Thereafter, only the 40 m inversions are shown for the Jim Creek and LaMoure data.

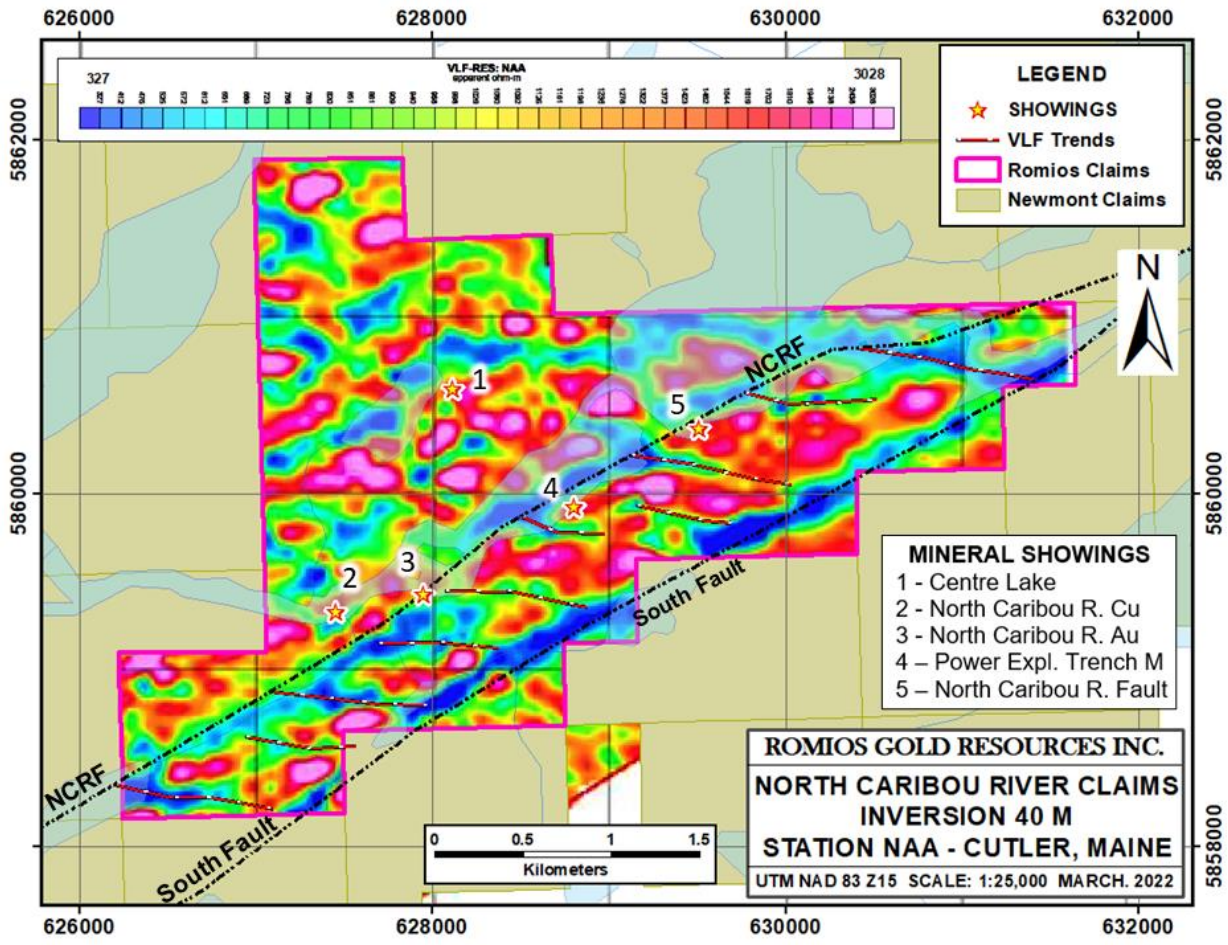


Figure 13: 40 m inversion of the Cutler, Maine VLF response

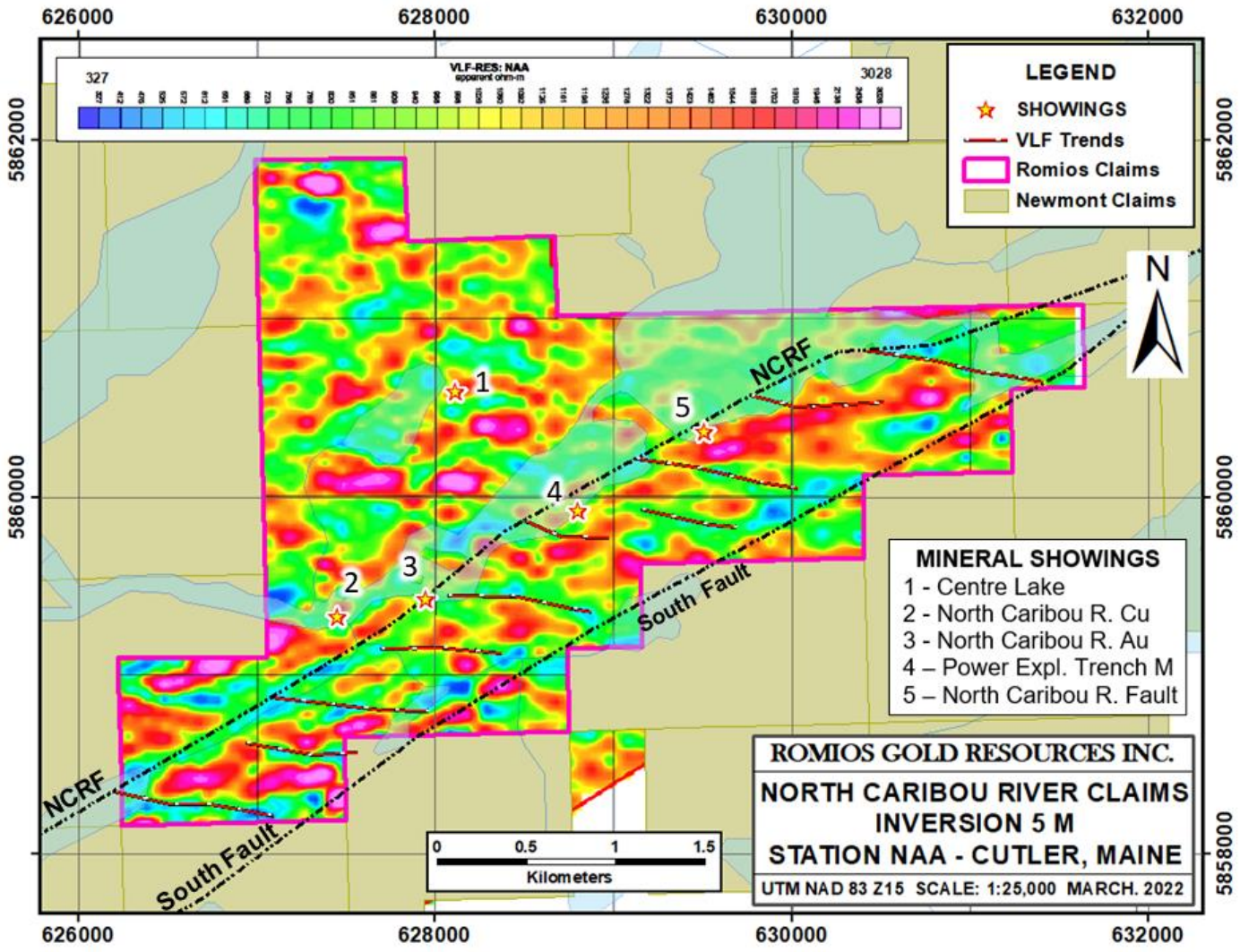


Figure 14: 5 m inversion of the Cutler, Maine, VLF response

While the 5 m depth inversion still shows some of the same E-W splay features as the 40 m inversion, they are not as well defined or continuous generally (Fig. 14). The modelled response on the 2 main faults is also substantially weaker in the 5 m model versus the 40 m model.

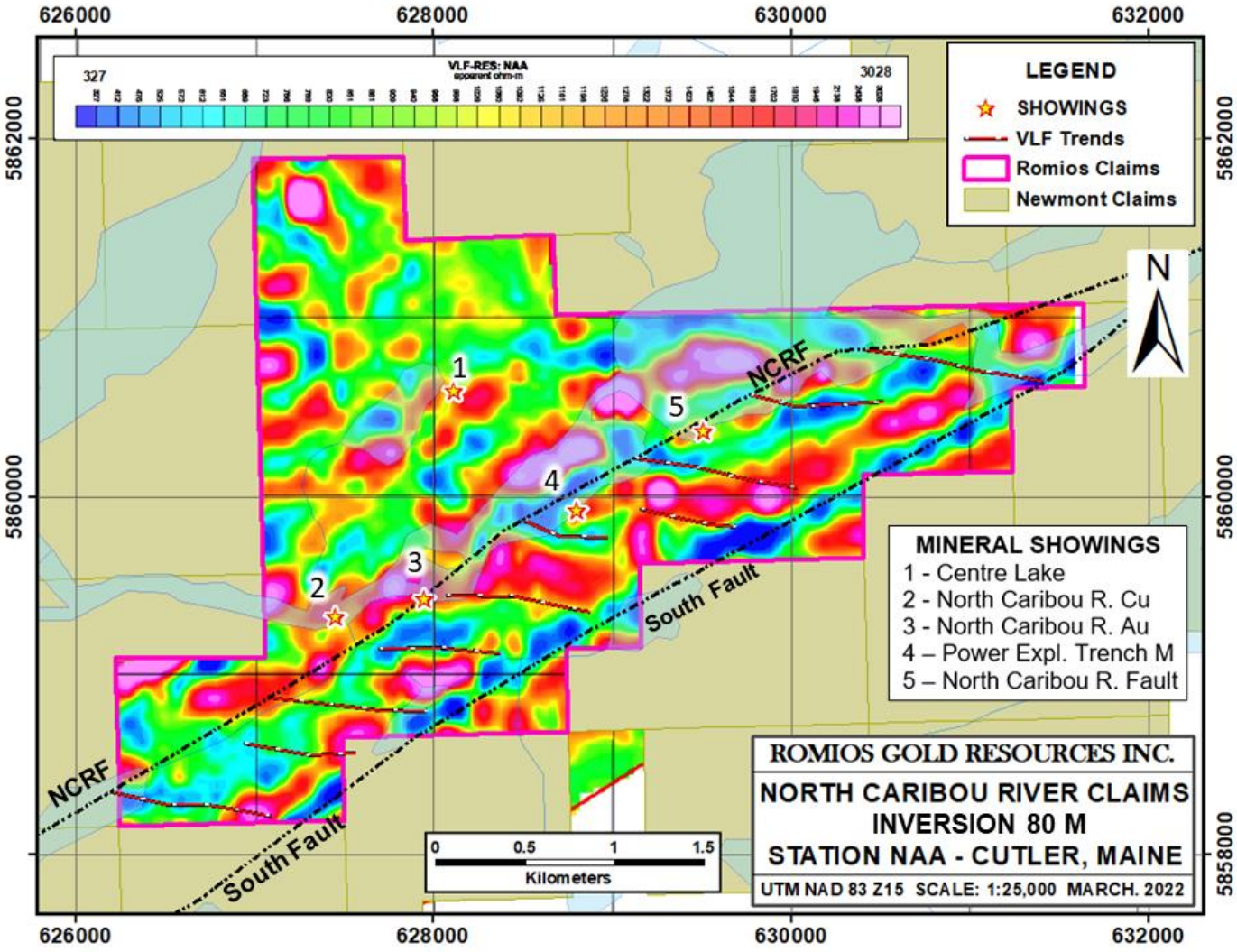


Figure 15: 80 m inversion of the Cutler, Maine VLF response

As was the case with the 5 m inversion model, the 80 m model (Fig. 15) does not delineate all of the presumed splay faults as well as the 40 m model and the pattern north of the NCRF has become more random in appearance. This model still delineates the main NCRF and South Faults quite well.

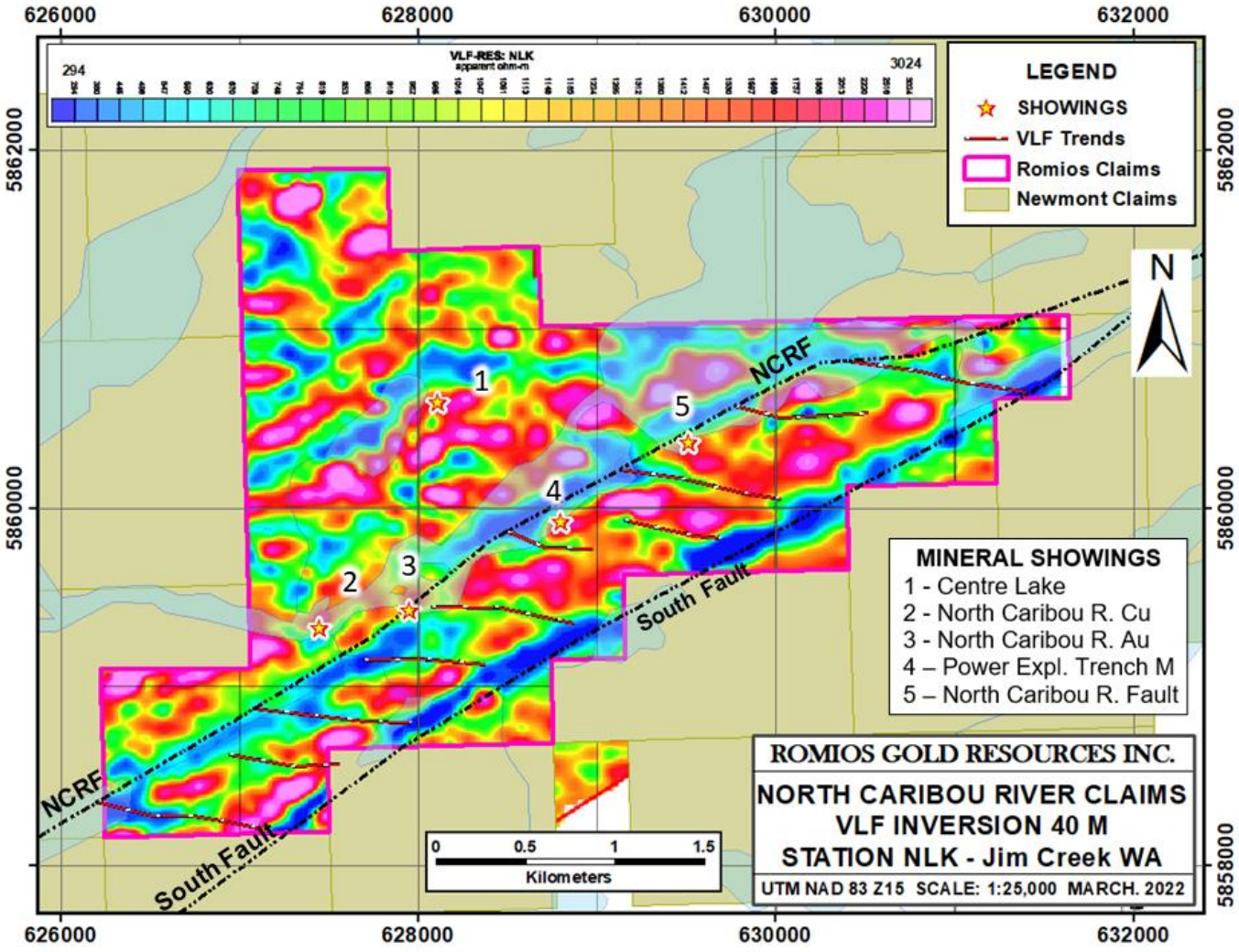


Figure 16: 40 m inversion of Jim Creek, Washington VLF response

The 40 m inversion model of the Jim Creek, Washington data (Fig.16) is almost identical to the 40 inversion of the Cutler data. It has delineated the presumed 10 splay faults almost as well as the Cutler model and gives an equally well-developed linear response along the 2 main faults (which are more closely aligned with this transmitter than that at Cutler). The pattern north of the NCRF has very slightly more predominant NE-SW trend than the Cutler model.

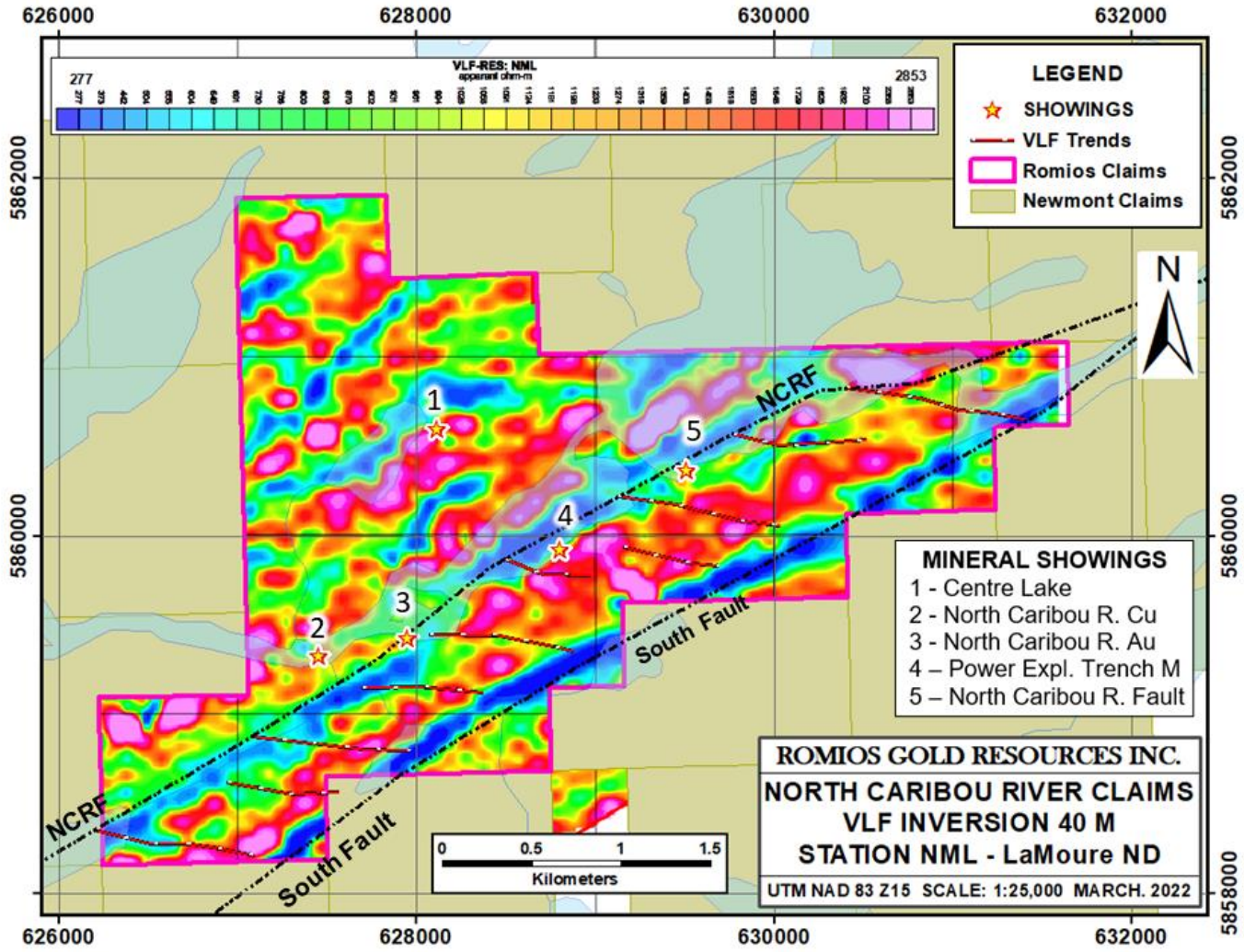


Figure 17: 40 m inversion of the LaMoure, North Dakota VLF response

As was the case with the amplitude data (Fig. 12), the inversion model for the LaMoure VLF response produces an excellent, continuous low resistivity linear feature along both the NCRF and South Faults which are well aligned with this transmitter location. Likewise, the pattern north of the NCRF shows the most consistent NE-SW trend of all the VLF stations, reinforcing the likely structural and/or stratigraphic control on the geology in that direction. In contrast, the E-W splay faults between the 2 main faults are largely obscured due to the misalignment with the transmitter at that orientation.

9 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 2020 Terraquest VLF-Magnetic survey was intended to test the hypothesis that a series of splay faults, potentially mineralized with gold +/- Ag-Cu, should be present between the sporadically mineralized North Caribou River fault and a parallel fault located 700 m to the south. The results of the VLF survey show a series of at least 10 curvilinear, low resistivity features between these 2 main faults and some, if not all, are now presumed to represent the postulated splay faults. Initial field work in the summer of 2021 (report pending) confirmed a pronounced change on the foliation of the local rocks as one of these presumed splay faults was approached. No outcrops were found at the others sites so far but several of the VLF features remain to be explored on the ground.

Based on these results, the following program is recommended for follow-up:

1) Where possible, complete the detailed mapping and soil sampling over all of the VLF features suspected of reflecting splay faults.
2) Undertake detailed mapping and lithogeochemical sampling of the Center Lake area. Past workers have identified a series of prospective rock types (e.g. BIF, quartz porphyry units >300 m wide, a sericite-hematite-chlorite-pyrite zone, etc.) but only minor mineralization. The 2020 geophysical survey may be of use in tracing some of these units and developing targets in this area.
3) Complete detailed mapping of the main fault zones where possible to improve our understanding of the controls on mineralization in this area. The 2020 VLF-Magnetic survey may be useful in defining jogs in these faults with greater potential for mineralization than the straight sections.

The expected cost of the proposed program is approximately $30,000 and will require a crew of 4 for a period of about 2 weeks.

Respectfully submitted,

John Biczok, P.Geo., H.B.Sc.

April 5, 2022

10 REFERENCES

Andrews, AJ., Sharpe, D.R., and Janes, D.A. 1981. Preliminary Reconnaissance of the Weagamow-North Caribou Lake Metavolcanic-Metasedimentary Belt, including the Opapimiskan Lake (Musselwhite) Gold Occurrence; in Summary of Field Work, 1981, Ontario Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Paper 100, p. 196-202.

Bartlett, J.R., Breaks, F.W., de Kemp, E.A., and Shields, H.N. 1985. Precambrian Geology of Eyapamikama Lake Area (Opapimiskan Lake Project), Kenora District (Patricia Portion); Ontario Geological Survey, Map P.2834, Geological Series -Preliminary Map. Scale 1:31,680. Geology 1984.

Bath, O., 2017. Provenance of siliclastic sedimentary rocks in the eastern portion of the North Caribou Greenstone Belt, Unpublished MSC thesis, University of Ottawa. 142 p.

Breaks, F.W. and Bartlett, J.R. 1991. Geology of the Eyapamikama Lake Area; Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report 5792, 132p.

Breaks, F.W., Osmani, I.A., and de Kemp, E.A., 2001. Geology of the North Caribou Lake Area, northwestern Ontario. Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report 6023, 80 p.

Corkery, D., 1989. Report on the Diamond Drilling on the Randall Lake Property. For Guiness Gold Resources Ltd. Assessment Report 53B14NE0005.

de Kemp, E.A., 1987. Stratigraphy, Provenance and Geochronology of Archean Supracrustal Rocks of western Eyapamikama Lake area, northwestern Ontario. Unpublished M.Sc. Thesis, Carleton University, 98p.

Davis, D.W., Stott, G.M., 2001. Geochronology of several greenstone belts in the Sachigo Subprovince, northwestern Ontario, #18 Project Unit 89-7. In: Baker, C.L., Kelly, R.I., Parker, J.R. (Eds.), Summary of Field Work and Other Activities 2001. Ontario Geological Survey Open File Report 6070, pp. 18-1–18-13.

Duff, J. 2014. A geochemical and isotopic investigation of metasedimentary rocks from the North Caribou greenstone belt, western Superior Province, Canada. Unpublished M.Sc. thesis, Department of Earth Science, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, ON, p 180.

Emslie, R.F. 1962, Wunnummin Lake (NTS 53A), Ontario; Geological Survey of Canada, Map l -1962, scale l inch to 4 miles or 1:253 440. Geology 1962.

Harris, J.J. 1959. Unpublished Report on Teal Exploration Limited Property; Resident Geologist's Files, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Red Lake.

Hollings, P., and Kerrich, R., 1999. Trace element systematics of ultramafic and mafic volcanic rocks from the 3 Ga North Caribou greenstone belt, northwestern Superior Province. Precambrian Research, v. 93, p. 257-279.

Ingham, W.N. 1966. Unpublished Geological Report of Pyrotex Mining and Exploration Company Limited; Resident Geologist's Files, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Red Lake.)

Kelly, C.J. and Schneider, D.A., 2015. Insights into the timing of mineralization and metamorphism in the North Caribou greenstone belt, western Superior Province, In: Targeted Geoscience Initiative 4: Contributions to the Understanding of Precambrian Lode Gold Deposits and Implications for Exploration, (ed.) B. Dubé and P. Mercier-Langevin; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 7852, p. 245–253

McNicoll, V., Dubé, B., Biczok, J., Castonguay, S., Oswald, W., Mercier-Langevin, P., Skulski, T. and Malo, M., 2013. The Musselwhite gold deposit, North Caribou greenstone belt, Ontario: New high-precision U-Pb ages and their impact on the geological and structural setting of the deposit. GAC-MAC 2013 Winnipeg. Joint annual meeting of the Geological Association of Canada and the Mineralogical Association of Canada, Winnipeg, 2013. Program with Abstracts

North, J., 1985. Geological Mapping, Geochemical sampling, Trenching and Prospecting, Randall Lake Property Assessment Report for Moss Resources, #53B14SE0022.

North, J., 1987. Prospecting, Trenching, Channel Sampling and Geological Mapping, Randall Lake Property. Assessment Report for Power Explorations Inc, #53B14SE0004.

OGS 1985: Airborne Electromagnetic and Total Intensity Magnetic Survey, Opapimiskan Lake Area, District of Kenora, Patricia Portion; by Aerodat Limited for Ontario Geological Survey, Geophysical/Geochemical Series; Scale 1:20 000. Survey and compilation March to July, 1985.

Piroshco, D., and Shields, H., 1985. Geology and Gold Mineralization of the Eyapamikama Lake Area of the North Caribou Lake Greenstone Belt, District of Kenora (Patricia Portion). *In* Summary of Field Work and Other Activities, Ontario Geological Survey. Edited by J. Wood, et al. Pages 277-286.

Piroshco, D.W., Breaks, F.W., and Osmani, I.A, 1989. The Geology of Gold Prospects in the North Caribou Lake Greenstone Belt, District of Kenora, Northwestern Ontario. Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report 5698, 94 p.

Rayner, N.W. 1978. Geological Report, Weagamow Lake Project 190, Grid 5, St. Joseph Explorations Ltd. Assessment Files Research Office, Ontario Geological Survey, Toronto.

Rayner, N.W. 1979. Diamond Drilling Report, Weagamow Lake Project 190, Grid 5, St. Joseph Explorations Ltd. Assessment Report #53B14SE0010.

Satterly, J. 1941. Geology of the Windigo-North Caribou Lakes Area, Kenora District (Patricia Portion); Ontario Department of Mines, Annual Report for 1939, v.48, Part 9, p. 1-32. Accompanied by Maps 48h and 49j.

Taylor, P., 1989. Diamond Drill Report on the Keeyask Lake property for Power Explorations, C. Darveau and M. Lariviere. 73 p. Assessment report # 53B14NE0008.

Thurston, P.C., Sage, R.P., and Siragusa, G.M. 1979. Geology of the Winisk Lake Area, District of Kenora (Patricia Portion); Ontario Geological Survey, Report 193,169p. Accompanied by Maps 2287 and 2292, scale 1:253 400 or l inch to 4 miles.

Thurston, P.C., Osmani, I.A., Stone, D., 1991. Northwestern Superior Province Review and Terrane Analysis: Geology of Ontario. Ontario Geological Survey, pp. 81–144.

Van Lankvelt, A., 2013. Protracted magmatism within the North Caribou Terrane, Superior Province: petrology, geochronology, and geochemistry of Meso- to Neoarchean TTG suites; M.Sc. Thesis, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario, 208 p.

11 AUTHORS' CERTIFICATES

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, John Biczok, of the city of Greely, Ontario, do hereby swear and affirm that:

1. I am a Professional Geologist registered in good standing with Professional Geoscientists Ontario (since 2007).

2. I have an Honours B.Sc. degree in Geology from Lakehead University in Thunder Bay, ON.

3. I was employed as an exploration geologist by several major mining companies on a full-time basis from 1979 to 2003 throughout central and western Canada and much of India. From 2003 to March 2015 I was employed as a geologist at the Musselwhite gold mine, initially as a project geologist, followed by a senior exploration geologist position and then as senior research geologist. Since August 2016 I have been employed on a part-time basis by Romios Gold Resources Inc.

4. I currently serve as Vice President of Exploration for Romios Gold Resources Inc. and personally took part in and supervised the geological work described in this report.

5. My only financial interest in Romios Gold Resources Inc. as of this date is a number of vested and pending stock options and a small share position. I have no personal interest in the claims described herein.

Signed: 

Date: April 5, 2021

APPENDIX ONE:

TERRAQUEST LOGISTICAL REPORT ON THE 2020 VLF-MAG AIRBORNE SURVEY AT THE NORTH CARIBOU RIVER AND LUNDMARK-AKOW LAKE PROJECTS

626000 628000 630000 632000

5864000 5862000 5860000 5858000 5856000

N

502358 502359 502357 502352 502353 502354 502356 502342 502343 502344 502345 502346 502347 502348 502349 502350 502351 502355 502333 502334 502335 502336 502337 502338 502339 502340 502341 502362 502326 502327 502328 502329 502330 502331 502332 502361 502323 502324 502325 502368 502366 502367 502360 502320 502321 502322 502363 502364 502365

T10010> T10020> T10030> T10040> T10050> T10060>

0 0.5 1 1.5 2

Kilometers

LEGEND

Romios Claims

Newmont Claims

ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC.

NORTH CARIBOU RIVER CLAIMS 2020 AIRBORNE VLF-MAG DTM and FLIGHT LINES

UTM NAD 83 Z15 SCALE: 1:7,500 MARCH. 2022

626000 628000 630000 632000

5862000

5860000

5858000

N

LEGEND

Romios Claims

Newmont Claims

502358 502359

502357 502352 502353 502354

502356 502342 502343 502344 502345 502346 502347 502348 502349 502350 502351

502355 502333 502334 502335 502336 502337 502338 502339 502340 502341

502362 502326 502327 502328 502329 502330 502331 502332

North Caribou River

502361 502323 502324 502325 502368

502366 502367 502360 502320 502321 502322

502363 502364 502365

0 0.5 1 1.5

Kilometers

ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC.

MAP 2: CLAIM MAP OF THE NORTH CARIBOU RIVER PROJECT, 1:20,000

UTM NAD 83 Z15 SCALE: 1:20,000 MARCH. 2022

626000 628000 630000 632000

627000 628000 629000 630000 631000

5861000

5860000

5859000

53B14H101 53B14H102 53B14H103 53B14H104 53B14H105 53B14H106 53B14H107 53B14H108 53B14H109 53B14H110

53B14H121 53B14H122 53B14H123 53B14H124 53B14H125 53B14H126 53B14H127 53B14H128 53B14H129 53B14H130 53B14H131

53B14H141 53B14H142 53B14H143 53B14H144 53B14H145 53B14H146 53B14H147 53B14H148 53B14H149 53B14H150 53B14H151 53B14H152 53B14H153

53B14H161 53B14H162 53B14H163 53B14H164 53B14H165 53B14H166 53B14H167 53B14H168 53B14H169 53B14H170 53B14H171 53B14H172 53B14H173

53B14H181 53B14H182 53B14H183 53B14H184 53B14H185 53B14H186 53B14H187 53B14H188 53B14H189 53B14H190 53B14H191 53B14H192 53B14H193

053B14 WEAGAMOW LAKE

53B14H201 53B14H202 53B14H203 53B14H204 53B14H205 53B14H206 53B14H207 53B14H208 53B14H209 53B14H210 53B14H211 53B14H212 53B14H213

North Caribou River

53B14H221 53B14H222 53B14H223 53B14H224 53B14H225 53B14H226 53B14H227 53B14H228 53B14H229 53B14H230 53B14H231 53B14H232 53B14H233

53B14H241 53B14H242 53B14H243 53B14H244 53B14H245 53B14H246 53B14H247 53B14H248 53B14H249 53B14H250 53B14H251 53B14H252 53B14H253

53B14H261 53B14H262 53B14H263 53B14H264 53B14H265 53B14H266 53B14H267 53B14H268 53B14H269

53B14H281 53B14H282 53B14H283 53B14H284 53B14H285 53B14H286 53B14H287 53B14H288 53B14H289

N

LEGEND

Romios Claims

Newmont Claims

0 0.5 1 1.5

Kilometers

ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC.

MAP 3: CELL GRID MAP NORTH CARIBOU RIVER PROJECT, 1:15,000

UTM NAD 83 Z15 SCALE: 1:15,000 MARCH. 2022