



Romios Gold

LUNDMARK AKOW LAKE VMS & GOLD PROJECT

NW ONTARIO

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

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Exploration Projects (100% Owned)

Nevada, USA

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

Golden Triangle, BC

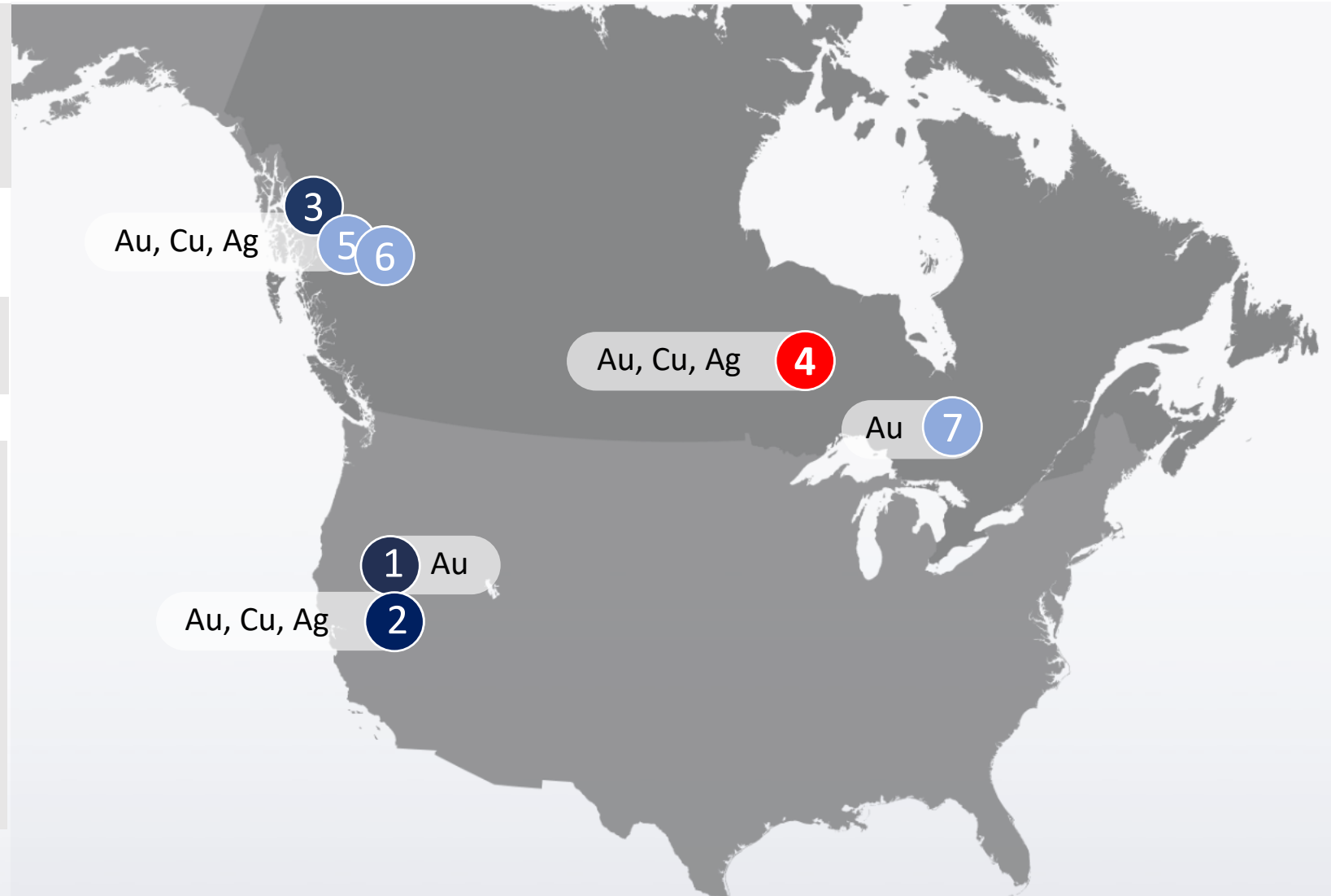
3. Trek & JW Porphyry Projects

Musselwhite-Pickle Lake, ON

4. **Lundmark-Akow Lake Project**

NSRs/Interests

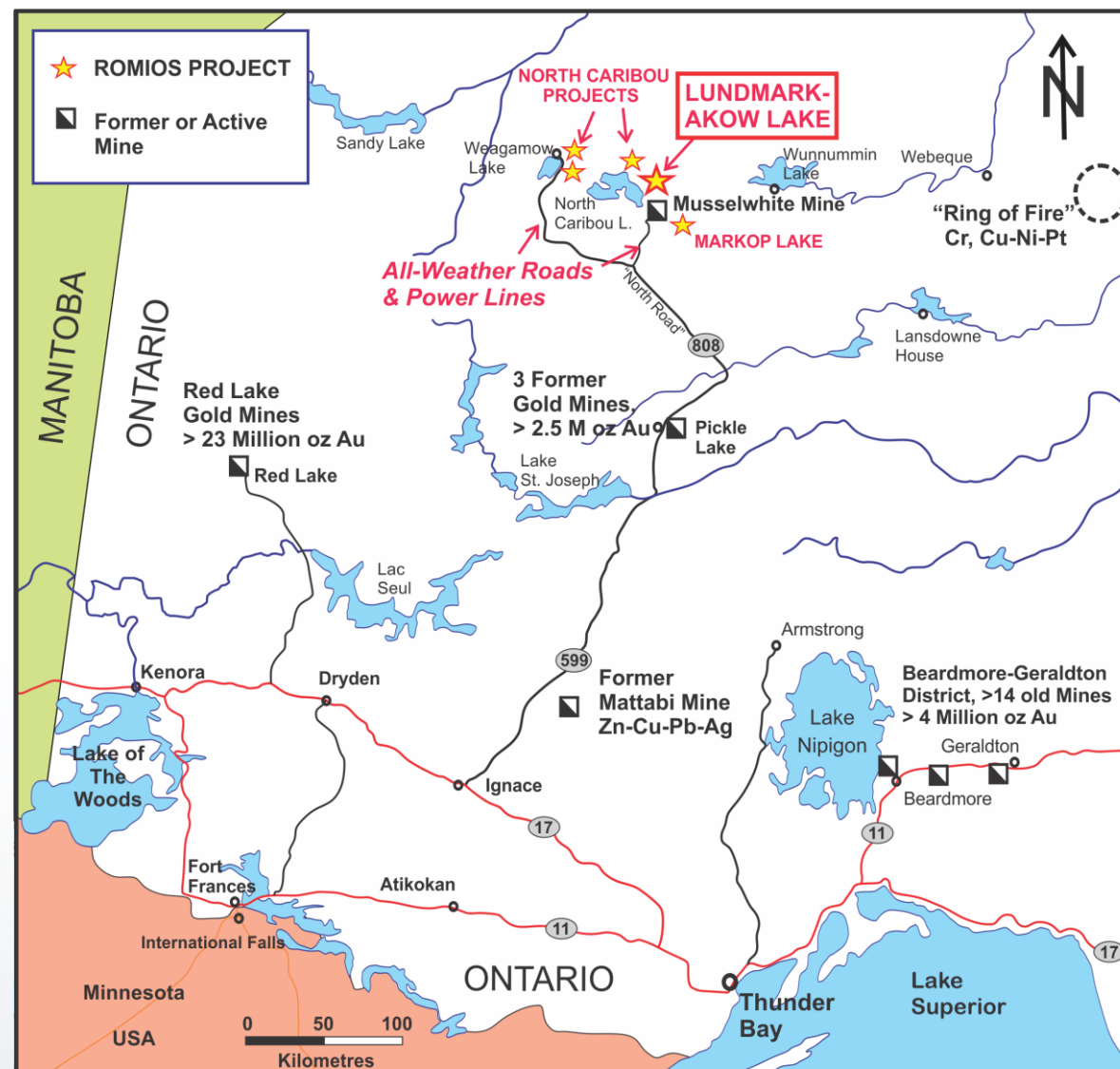
5. Enduro Metals - Newmont Lake Cu/Au Project, BC (2% NSR)
6. Copperhead Resources – Red Line Claims, BC (1.5 MM Shares, \$75K, 25% interest)
7. McEwen Mining - Hislop Gold Project, ON (2% NSR)



LOCATION MAP - NORTH CARIBOU LAKE AREA & MARKOP LAKE PROJECTS

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



ROMIOS PROJECTS – NORTH CARIBOU LAKE GREENSTONE BELT

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Romios is the only company exploring the NCLGB other than Musselwhite (formerly Newmont, now Orla).

Pipeline of 5 projects from grass-roots to advanced.

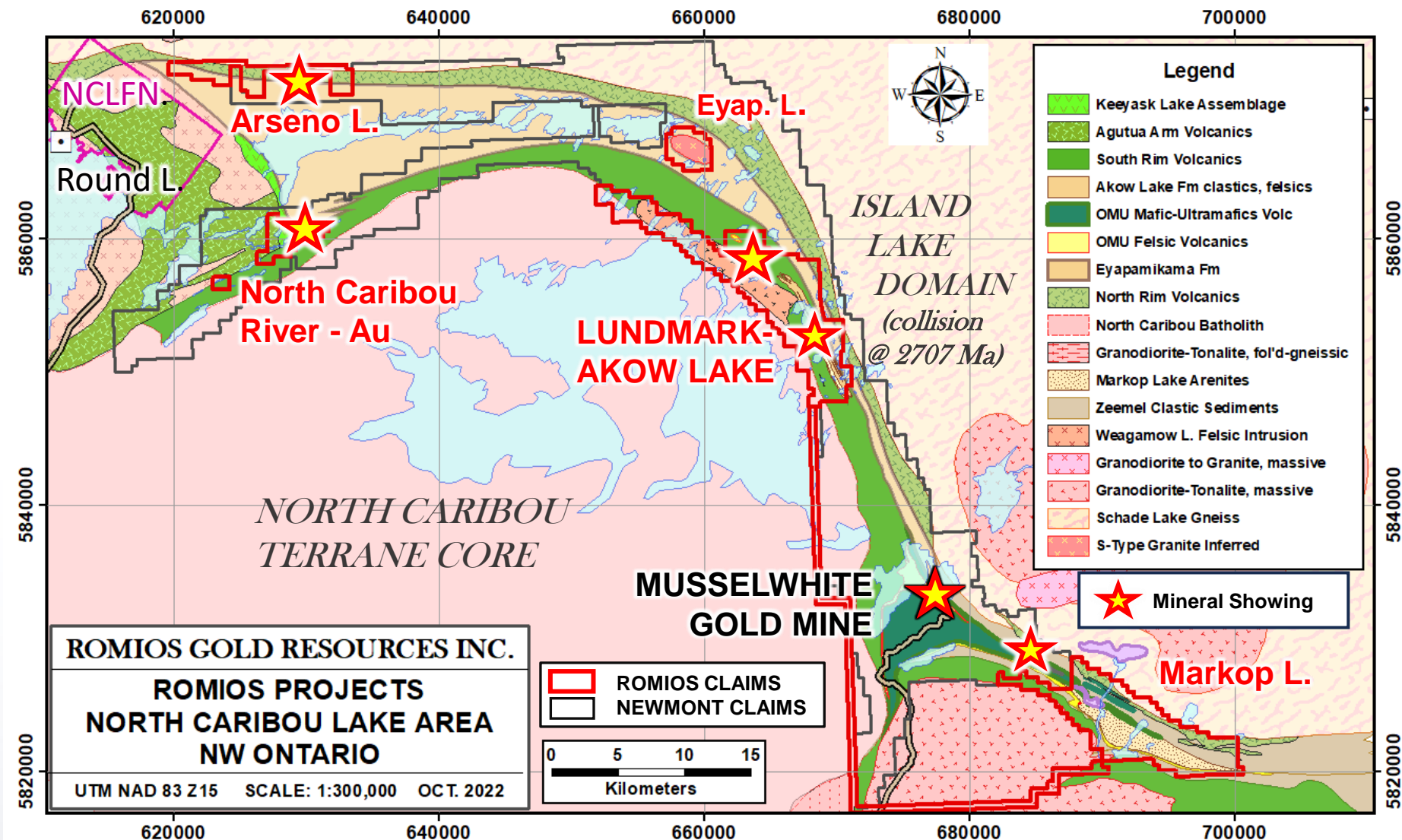
ARSENO L.: Untested EM conductors on strike from known Pb-Zn-Ag-(Au) deposit of ~1MT.

NORTH CARIBOU RIVER: Gold prospects on complex fault array.

MARKOP LAKE: Timiskaming Au target near Musselwhite.

EYAP L.: Conceptual Lithium & Gold targets

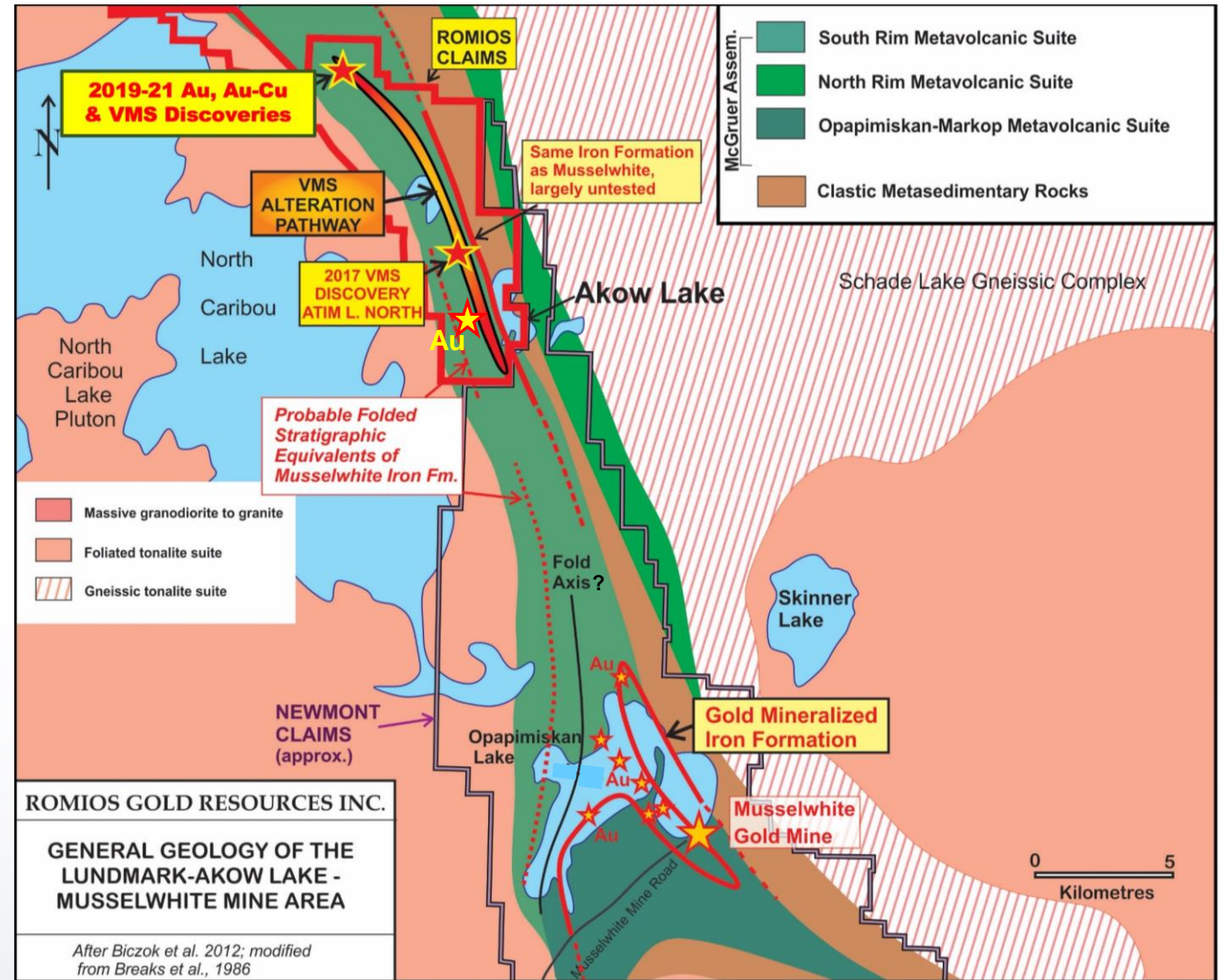
LUNDMARK-AKOW L. – Au & VMS advanced project



GENERAL GEOLOGY OF THE LUNDMARK-AKOW LAKE AREA

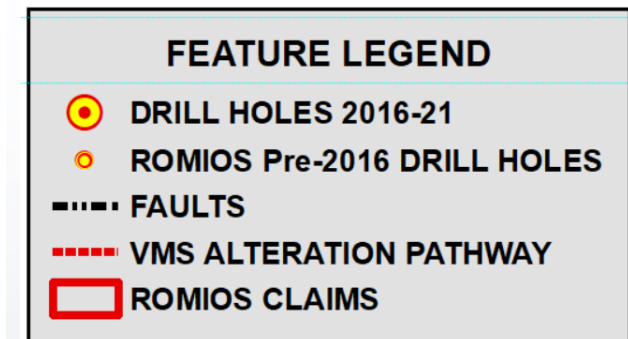
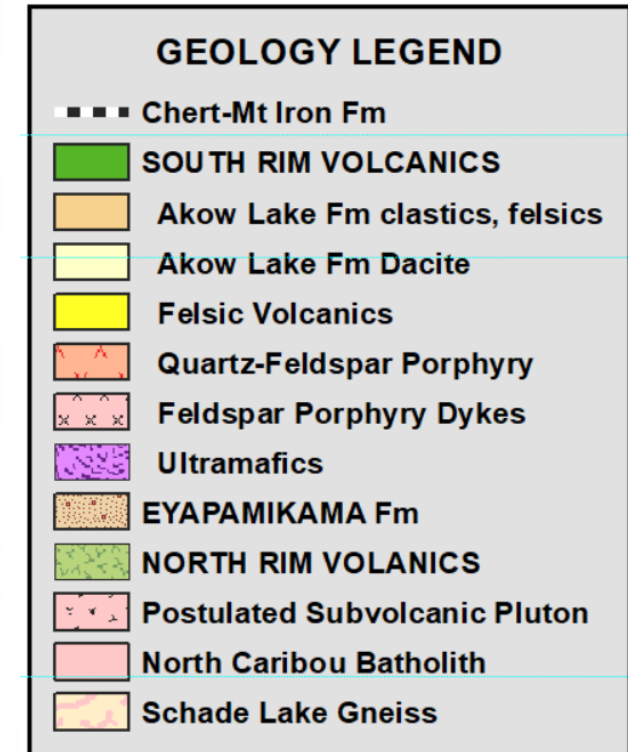
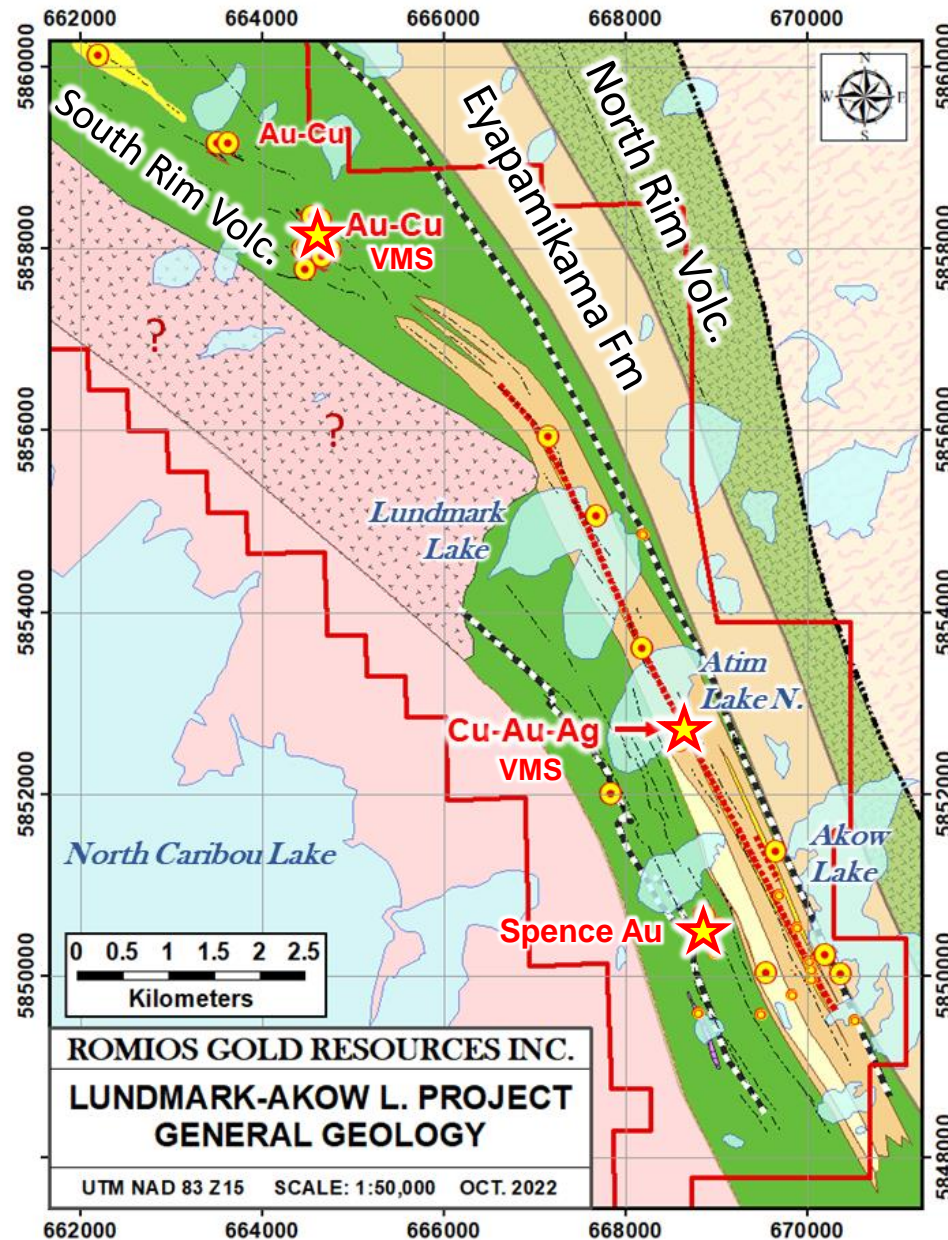
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- Originally staked to cover the northward projection of the Northern Iron Formation (BIF) that hosts the bulk of the gold at Musselwhite.
- Iron Formation is part of the Opapimiskan-Markop Unit, a plume-related sequence that overlies the South Rim.
- 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.



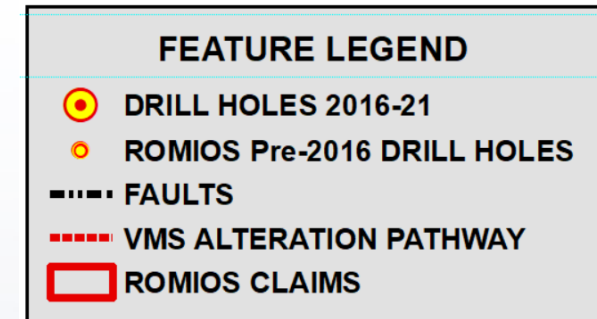
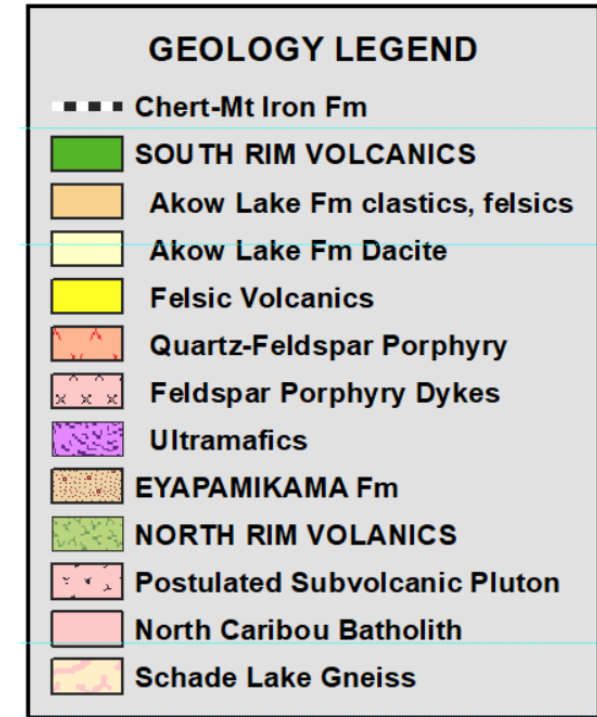
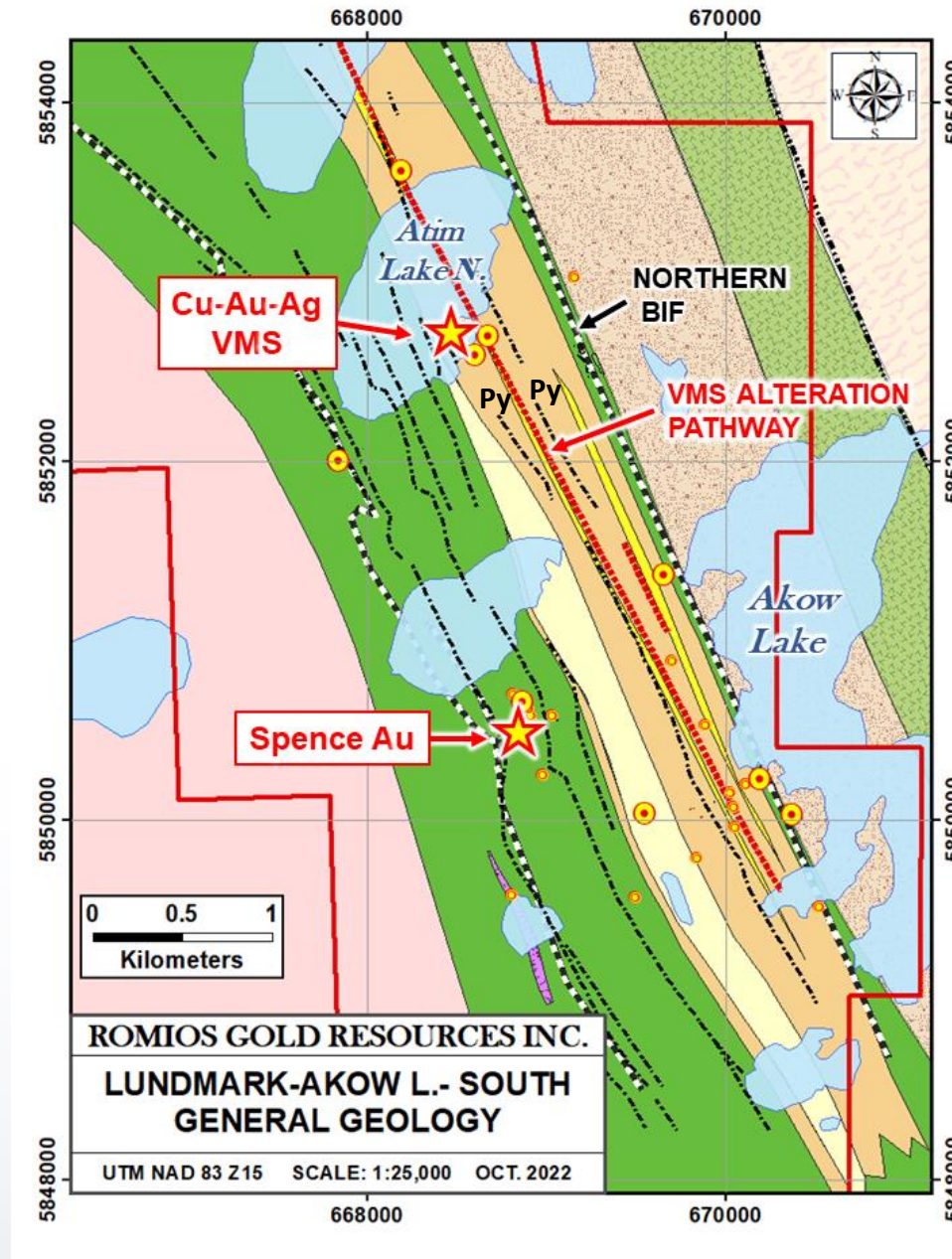
LUNDMARK-AKOW L. GEOLOGY

- 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.

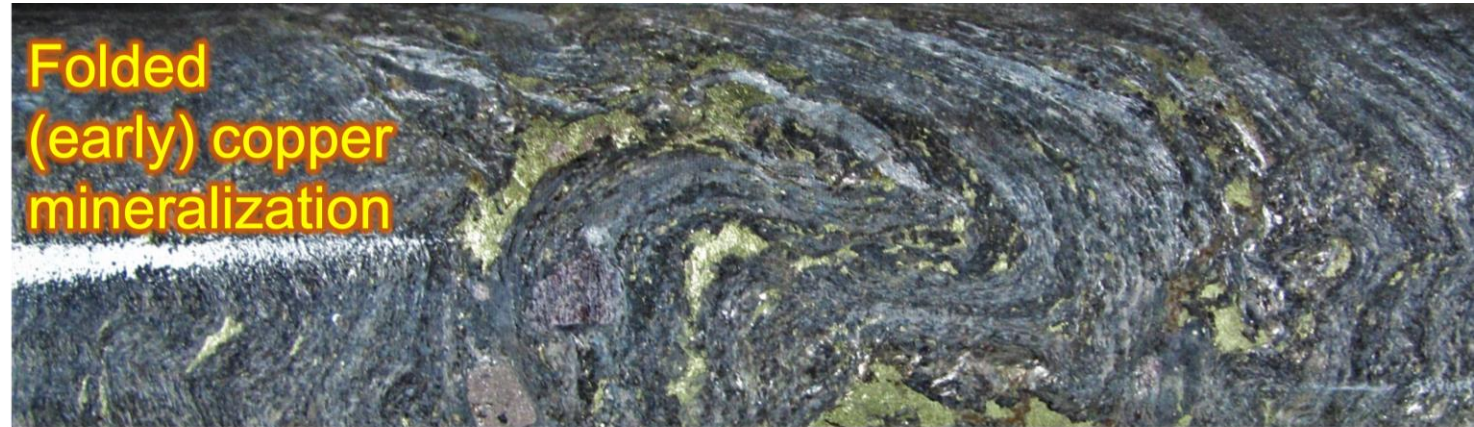


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- The cross-section DDH RGR-16-1 illustrates the geological structure and mineralization of the ROMIO Gold Resources Inc. property. The section is oriented along a line from 10+00S to AKOW LAKE GRID. Key features include:
- Geological Units:** The section shows a sequence of rock units including OVERBURDEN, GLACIAL TILL, Basalt, Ser-Staur-Gar Schist, Siltstone, Staur-Bio-Ser Schist, Basalt, Gabbro, 100m Ultramafic, Staurolite-rich Meta-arkose, Siltstone, Staurolite-rich Siltstone, Siltstone, Sericite Schist with Py-Po layers, Staurolite-rich Siltstone, Siltstone, Staur-Bio-Gar Schist, Siltstone +/- Gar-Staur, Sericite Schist +/- Gar with Py-Po layers, and Siltstone, turbiditic.
 - Drill Holes:** Several drill holes are shown, including VTEM, IP main, TEM, GRAVITY, IP 2ndary, DDH 99-2, DDH 99-3, and DDH RGR-16-1. A scale bar indicates 0, 25, and 50 Metres.
 - Mineralization Grades:** The section highlights several areas of mineralization, including:
 - 22m @ 0.15% Cu & 0.09 g/t Au
 - 5m @ 0.13% Cu & 0.1 g/t Au
 - 26m @ 0.02% Cu & 0.1 g/t Au
 - 4m @ 0.2% Cu & 0.4 g/t Au
 - 12m @ 0.2% Cu & 0.1 g/t Au
 - 14.8m @ 0.22% Cu
 - Other Features:** The section also shows the presence of Pyrite Fm, Sericite Schist + Py, and various other geological features like Staur-Bio-Gar Schist, Ser-Staur Schist, and Staur-Gar-Ser Schist.
- The cross-section provides a detailed view of the geological structure and mineralization of the ROMIO Gold Resources Inc. property, showing the relationship between different rock units and the distribution of mineralization.

VMS STYLE ALTERATION PATHWAY

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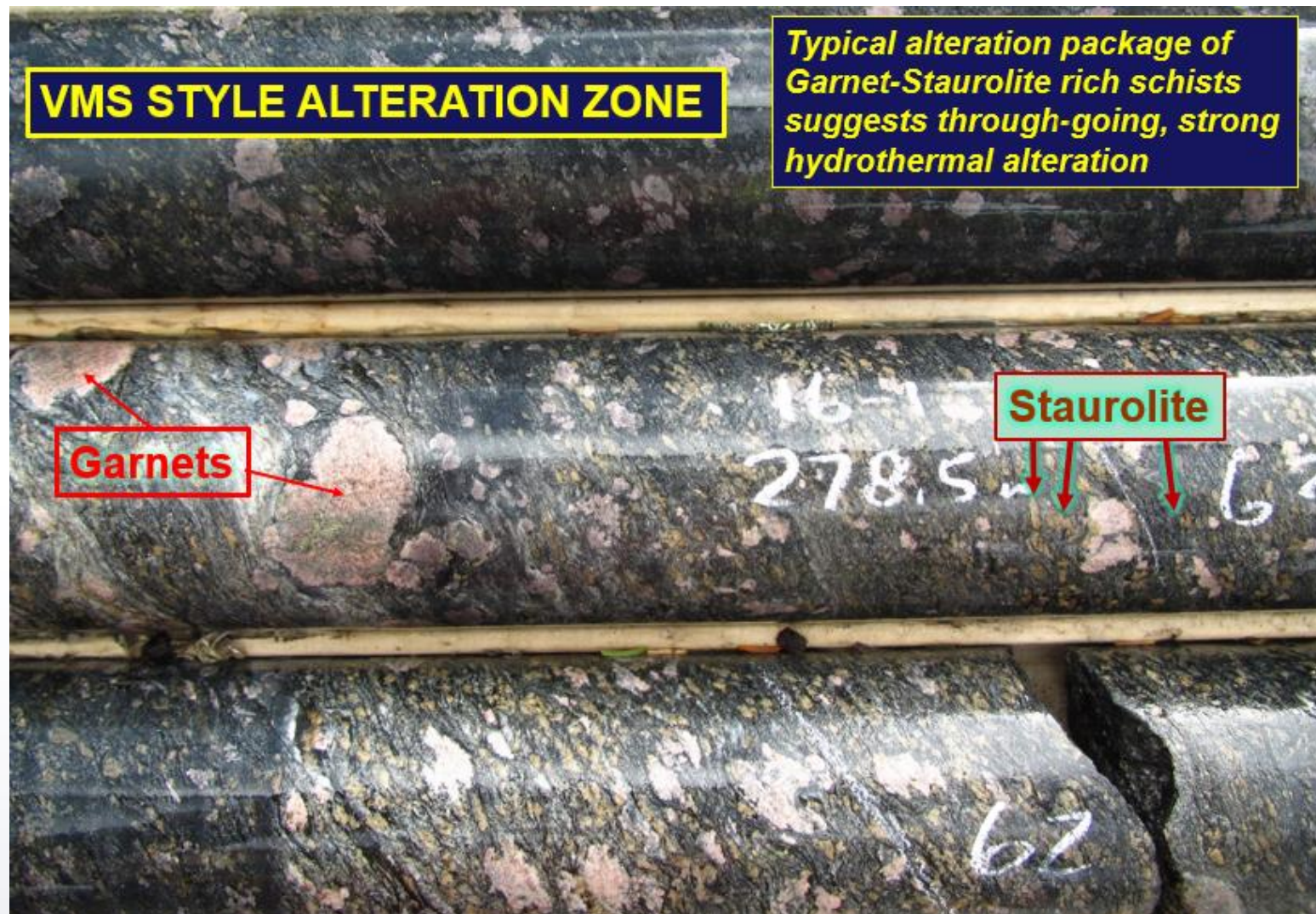
- Most is barren or very weakly mineralized but there are local concentrations of chalcopyrite.
- Chalcopyrite is folded, indicated that it predates deformation.
- Local well-developed quartz flooding and hydrothermal garnet formation +/- chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite.
- Some zones of massive fine-to medium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



VMS STYLE ALTERATION ZONE

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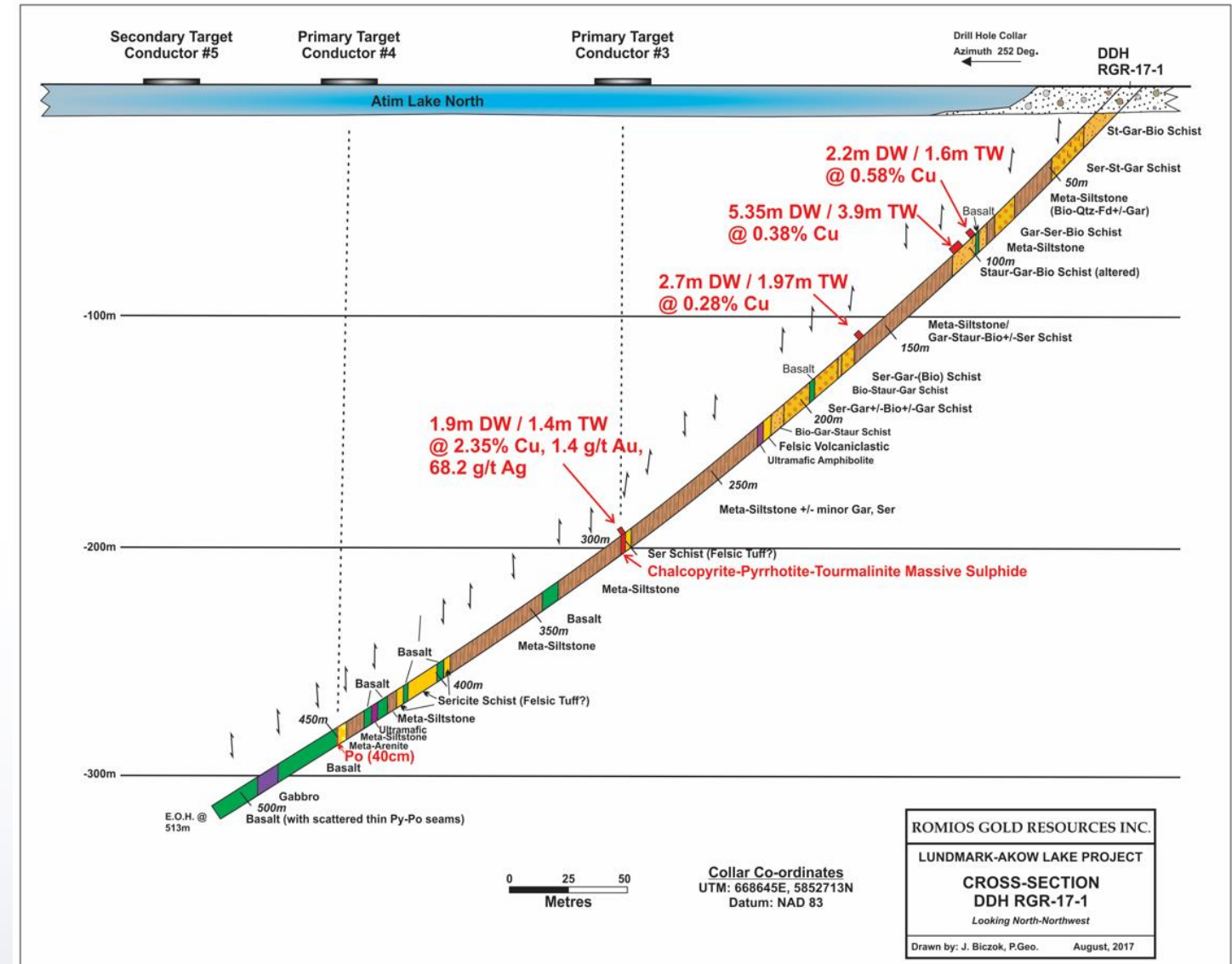
- High % of staurolite in much of the alteration zone, formed by strong hydrothermal alteration of the schist and tuff protoliths, similar to the alteration pathways in the Snow Lake, Manitoba mining camp.
- Romios recently sponsored an MSc project on this VMS system at Lakehead University.
- Research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



2017 ATIM LAKE NORTH, FIRST VMS DISCOVERY

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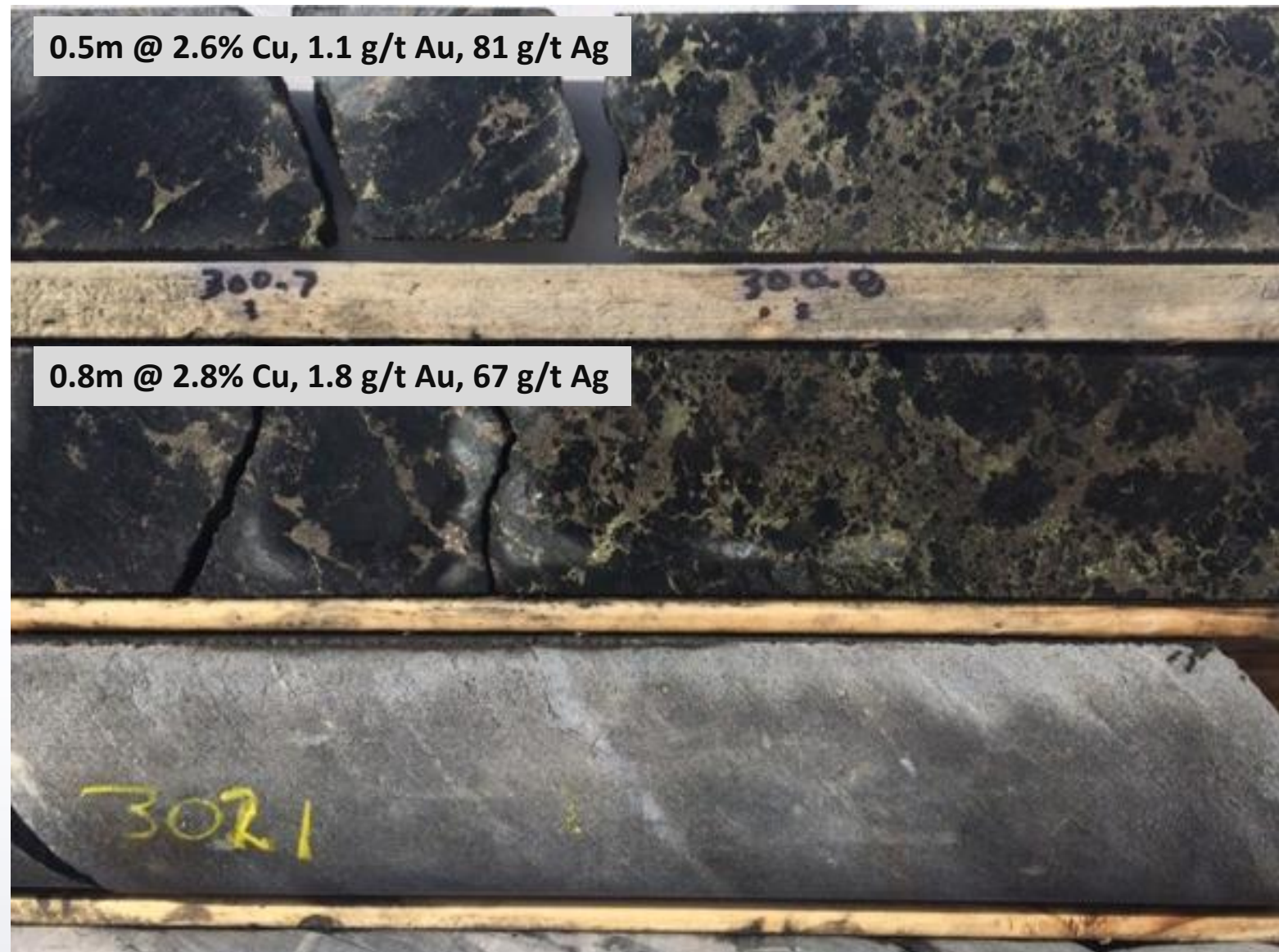
- Only one hole drilled in 2017, targeted a cluster of VTEM conductors flanking the projected alteration pathway.
- Intersected three intervals of the weakly mineralized alteration zone schists and then a somewhat unusual semi-massive sulphide horizon mixed with tourmalinite.
- VMS Zone: **1.9 m @ 2.35%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



2017 ATIM LAKE NORTH, FIRST VMS DISCOVERY

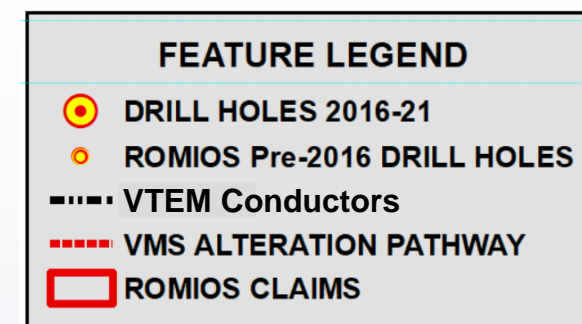
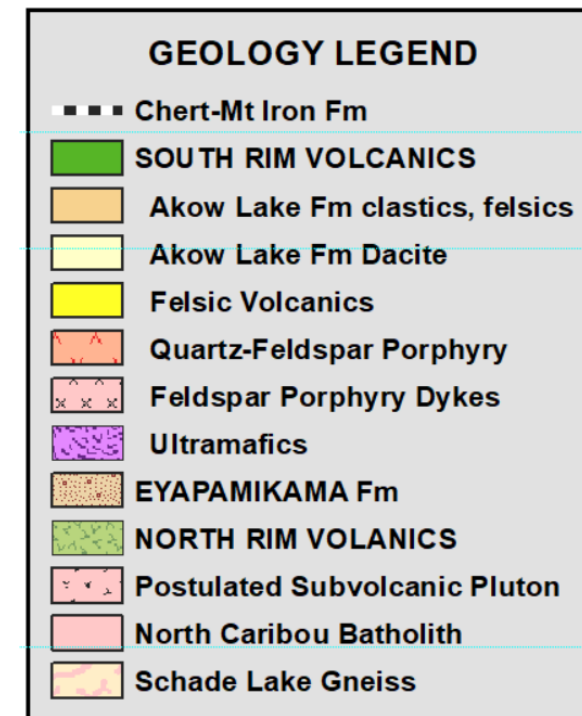
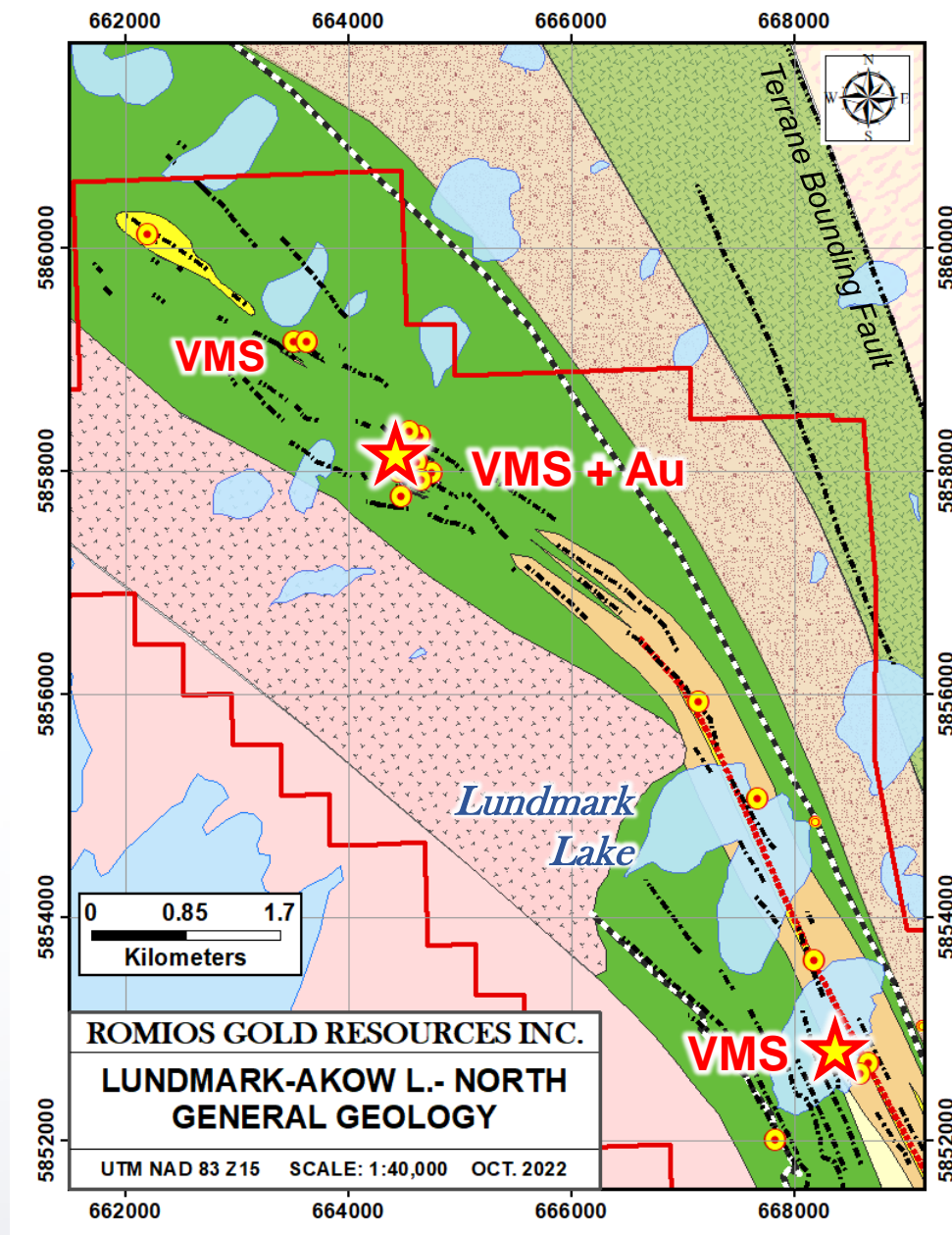
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- Key Results: **1.9 m @ 2.35% Cu, 1.4 g/t Au, 68 g/t Ag.**
- Unusual in that all the fine-grained black material between the sulphides is **tourmalinite**.
- Felsic volcanic unit above, 30 m of tourmalinite spotted sediments below.
- Abundance of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

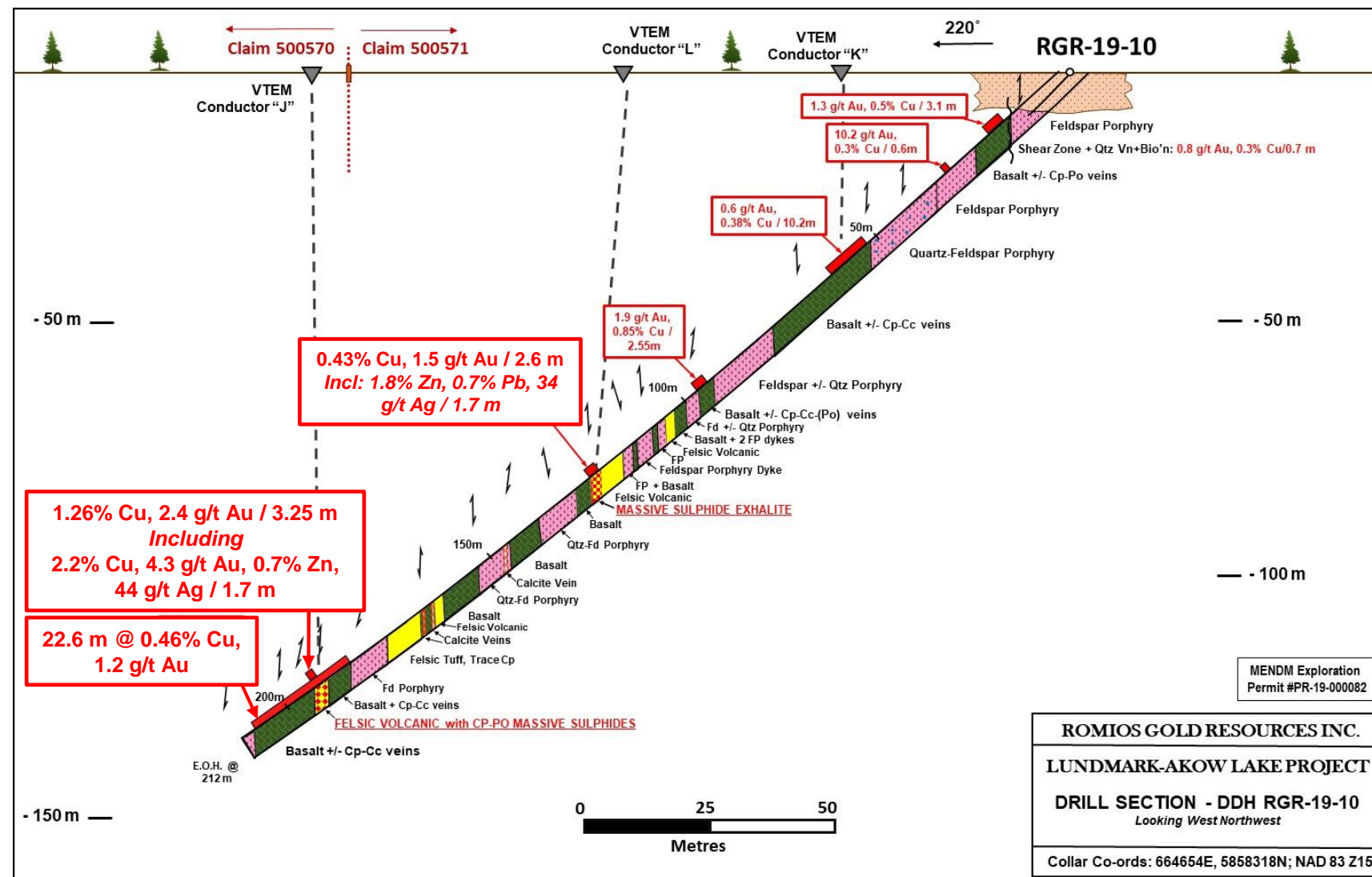
- In 2018 Romios acquired claims to the NW of the VMS pathway to cover a series of EM conductors detected by a 1985 Aerodat survey of the belt.
- A VTEM survey flown in 2019 confirmed and refined the location of conductors on these new claims.
- Diamond drilling began in June, 2019.
- **Three VMS type 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

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- 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

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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, chalcopryrite & intervals overprinted by quartz flooding.
- Occurs within a Chalcopryrite veined, relatively fresh basalt.
- Combines for 22.6 m @ 1.2 g/t Au, 0.46% Cu.

Bedded Chalcopryrite,
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



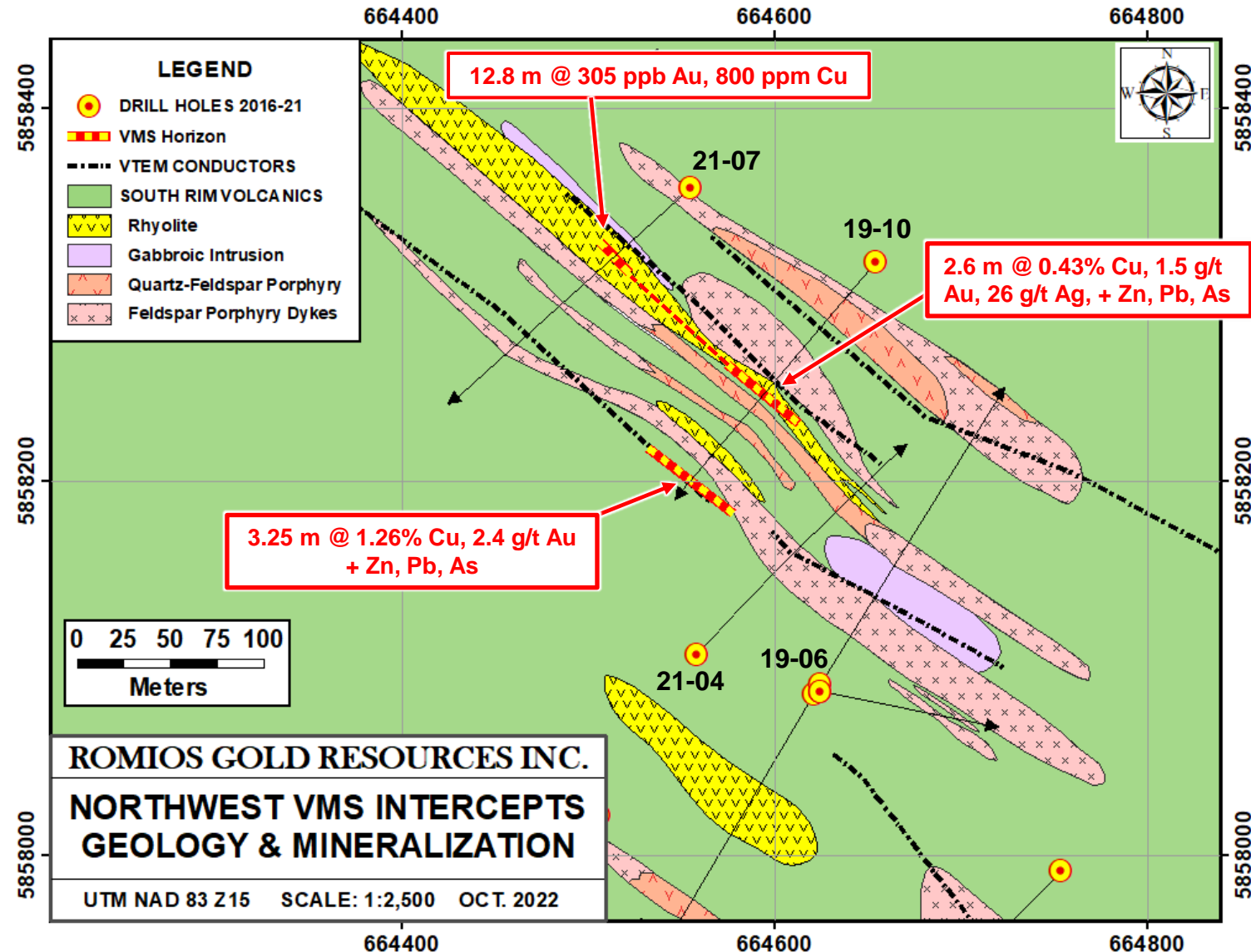
194.15-195.0m: 0.85m @ 3.7 g/t Au, 2.41% Cu, 43 g/t Ag, 0.16 % Zn, 0.08% Pb, 0.5% As

3 VMS ZONES DISCOVERED IN 2019

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KEY POINTS

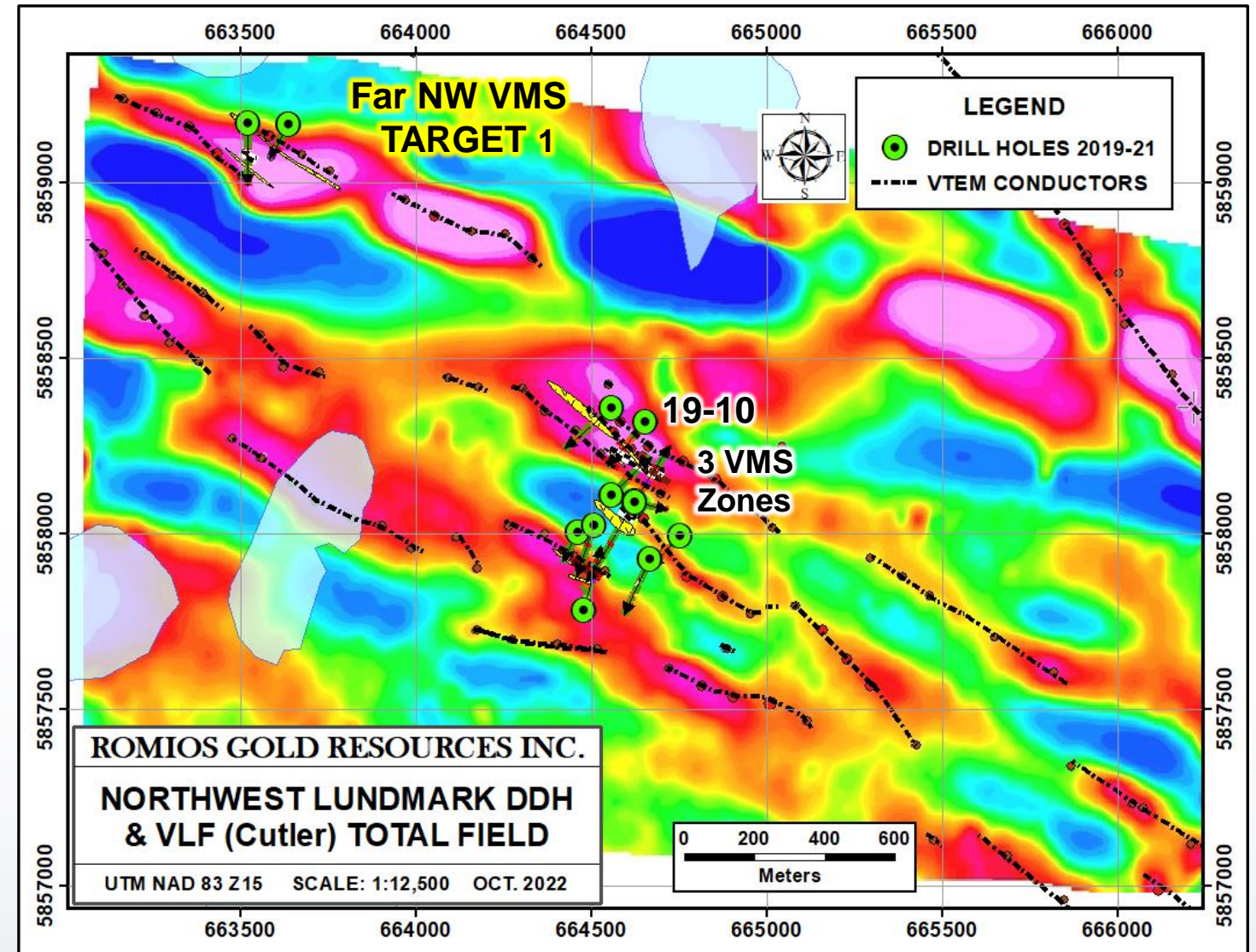
- Central cluster of three VMS type intercepts in 2019 has appreciable **Pb, Zn and As** and **high % of Pyrite**.
- No obvious “alteration pipe” or Lower Semi-Conformable Alteration Zone has been intersected so far.
- Intercepts appear to be the distal part of a VMS system, the central core remains 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

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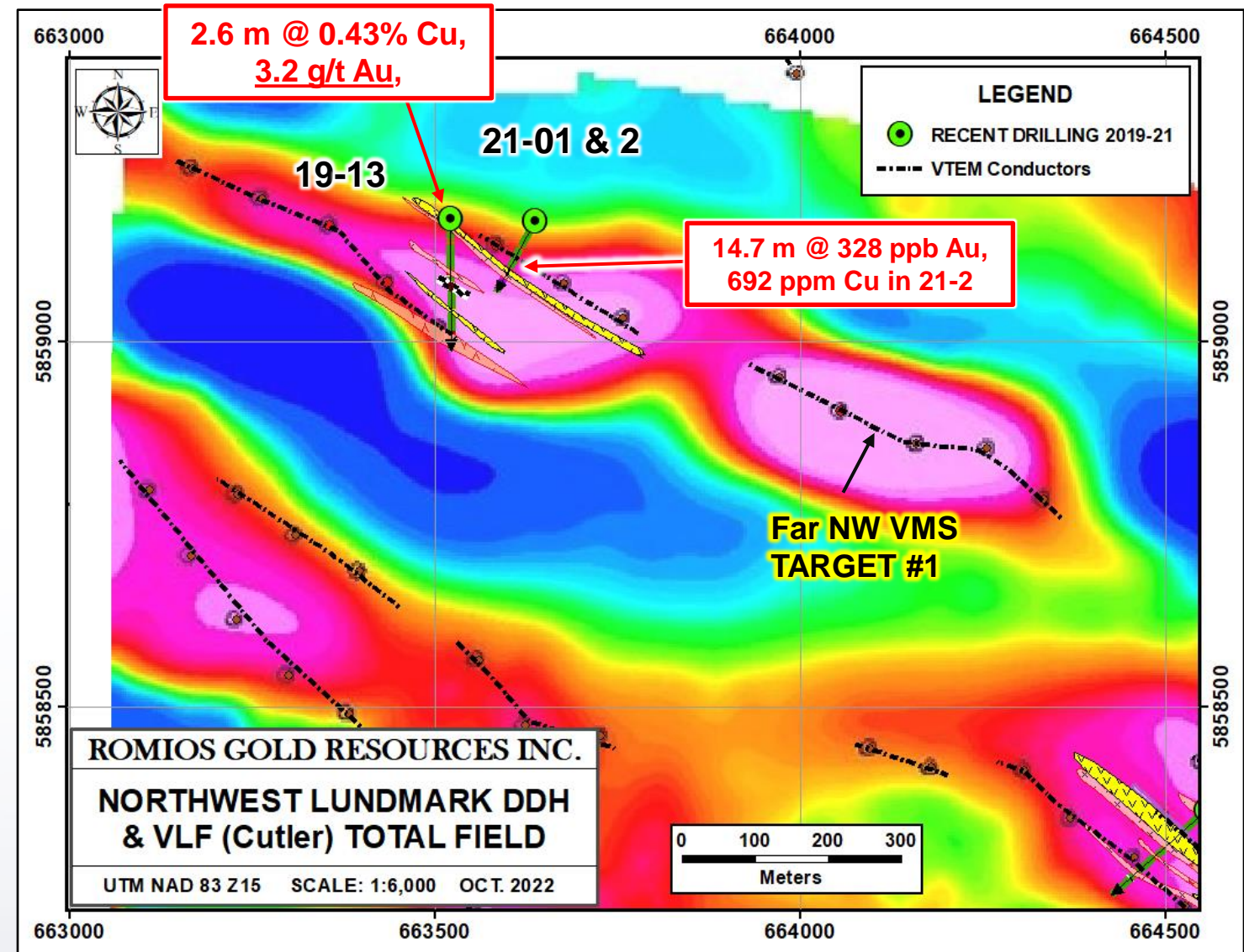
- 2020 detailed Airborne VLF survey by Terraquest, primarily to test ideas about the controls on the gold veins.
- Total Field VLF conductors are remarkably coincident with VTEM conductors (and cross-cut regional geomorphology trends at a high angle).
- Several VLF-VTEM conductive trends still to be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



FAR NORTHWEST VMS TARGET #1

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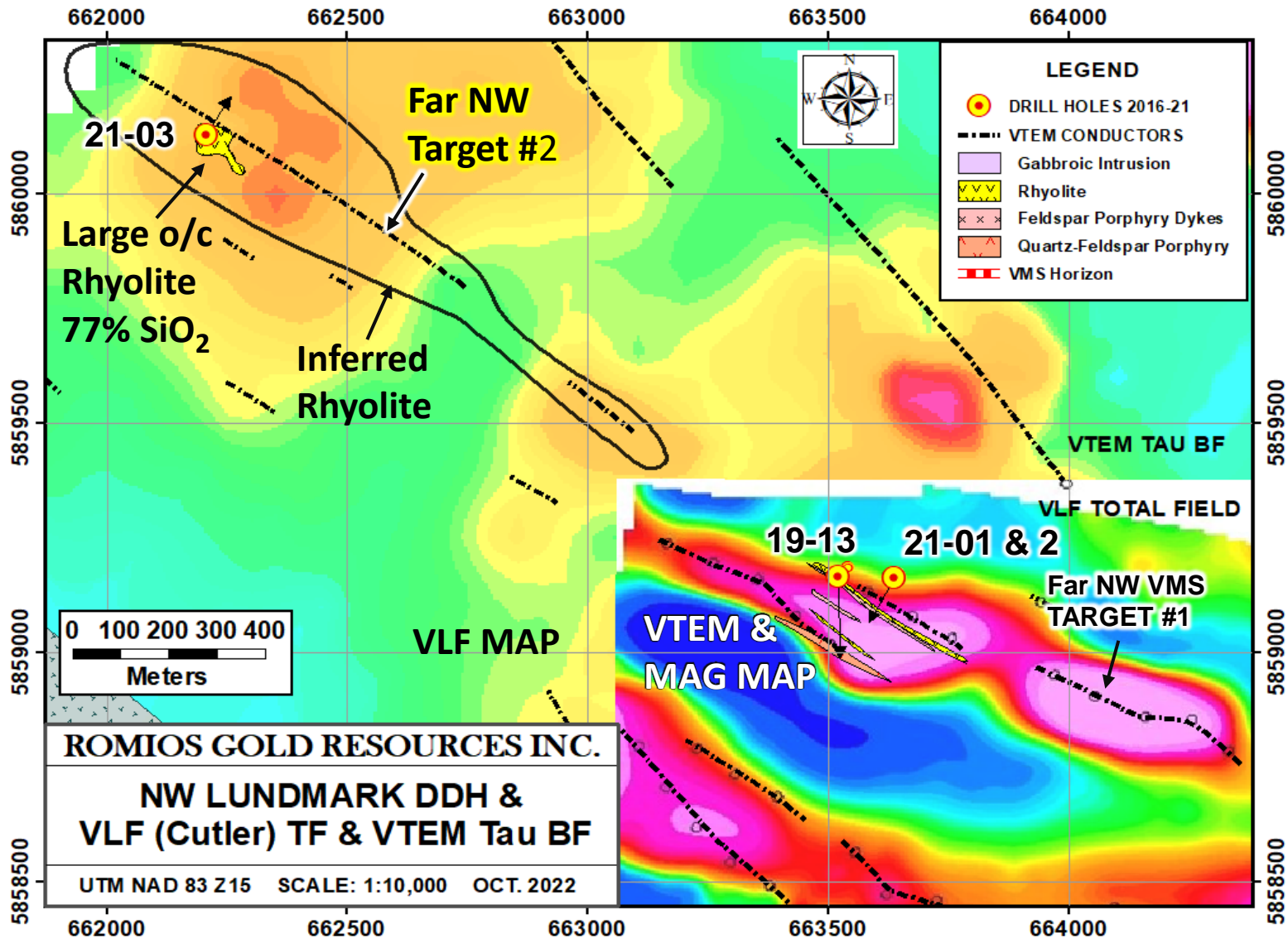
- Complex array of VTEM and Aerodat EM conductors led to some uncertainty in targeting the first drill hole (19-13).
- Nevertheless, the first hole collared into mineralized felsic volcanics with good gold and copper values: **2.6 m @ 3.2 g/t Au and 0.43% Cu**.
- Led to drilling of 2 holes 100 m along 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

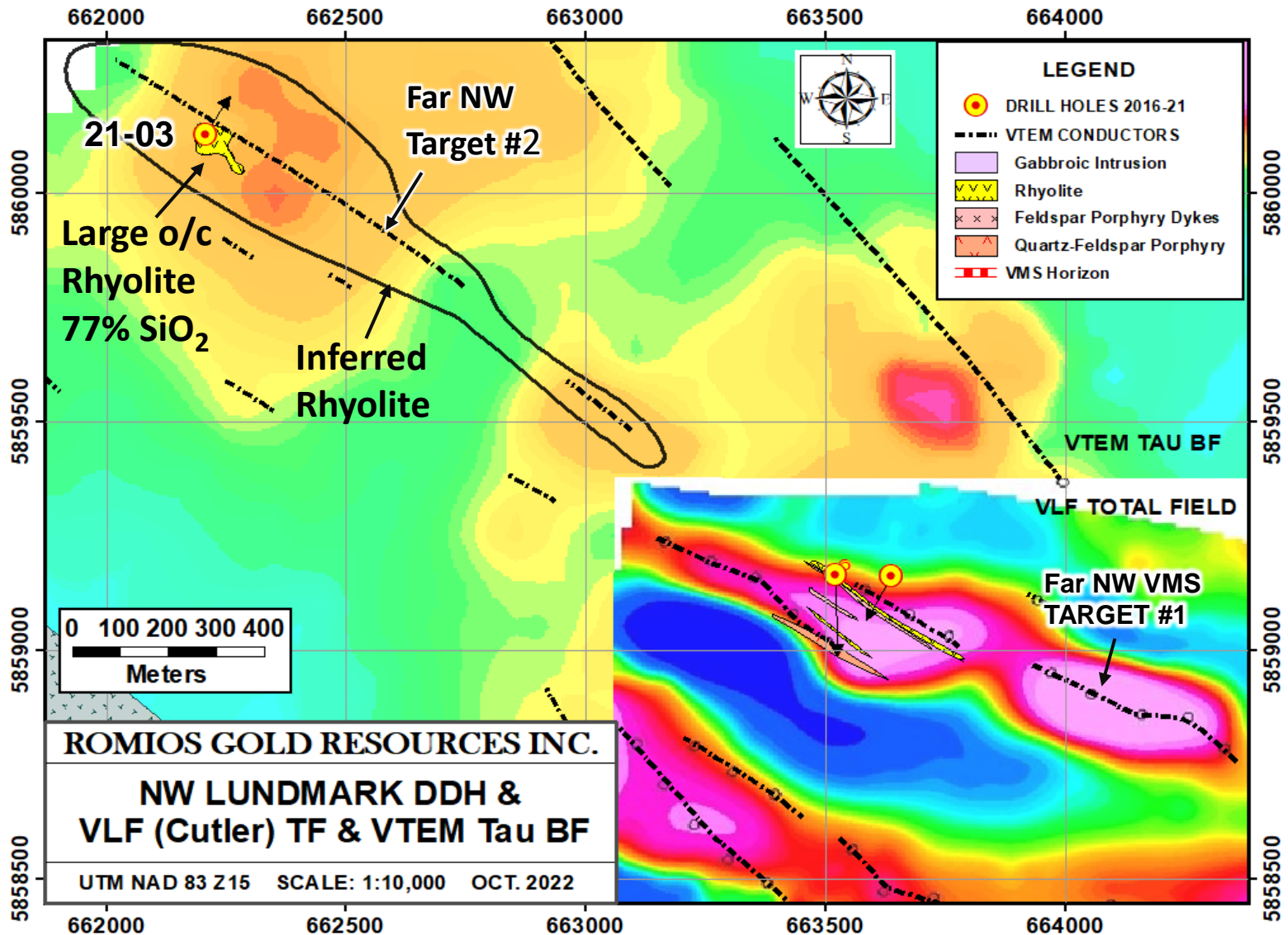
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- **Strongest VTEM conductor** in this sector. NW of Target #1.
- Very large outcrop of rhyolite beside the conductor (not on any map).
- Outcrop has scattered **chalcopyrite-quartz veins with copper staining** and **minor syngenetic, disseminated pyrite bands**.
- High hopes for this drill hole were not realized, no explanation for strong EM.
- Drilled 137 m of Fd +/- Qtz phytic 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

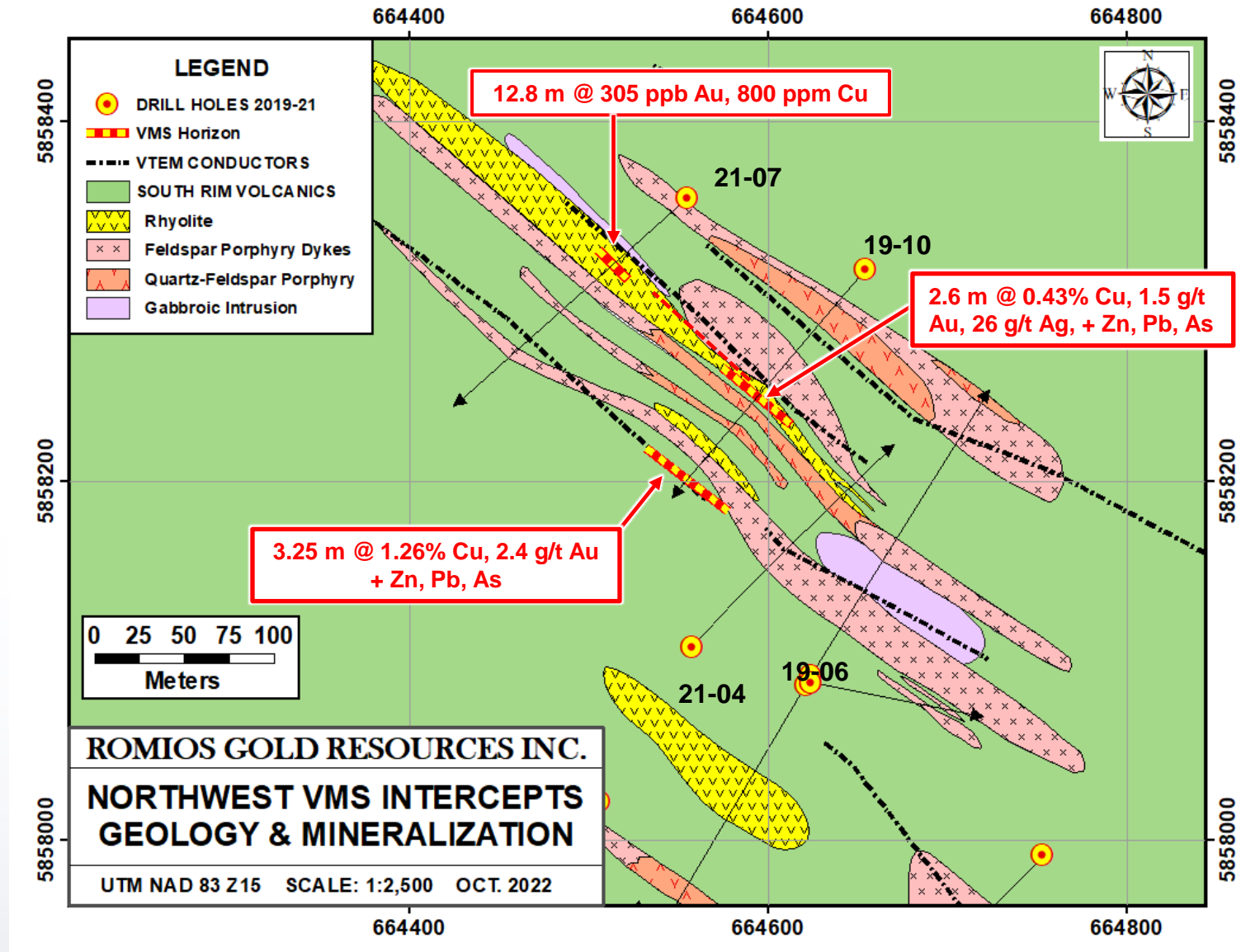
- The airborne EM systems were often very precise at picking up VMS type mineralization, but not always so.
- Require ground EM surveys to trace some mineralized zones/conductors through geophysically complex areas and/or to located the strongest portions of AEM conductors that failed to show up in drilling.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



COPPER-GOLD STOCKWORK

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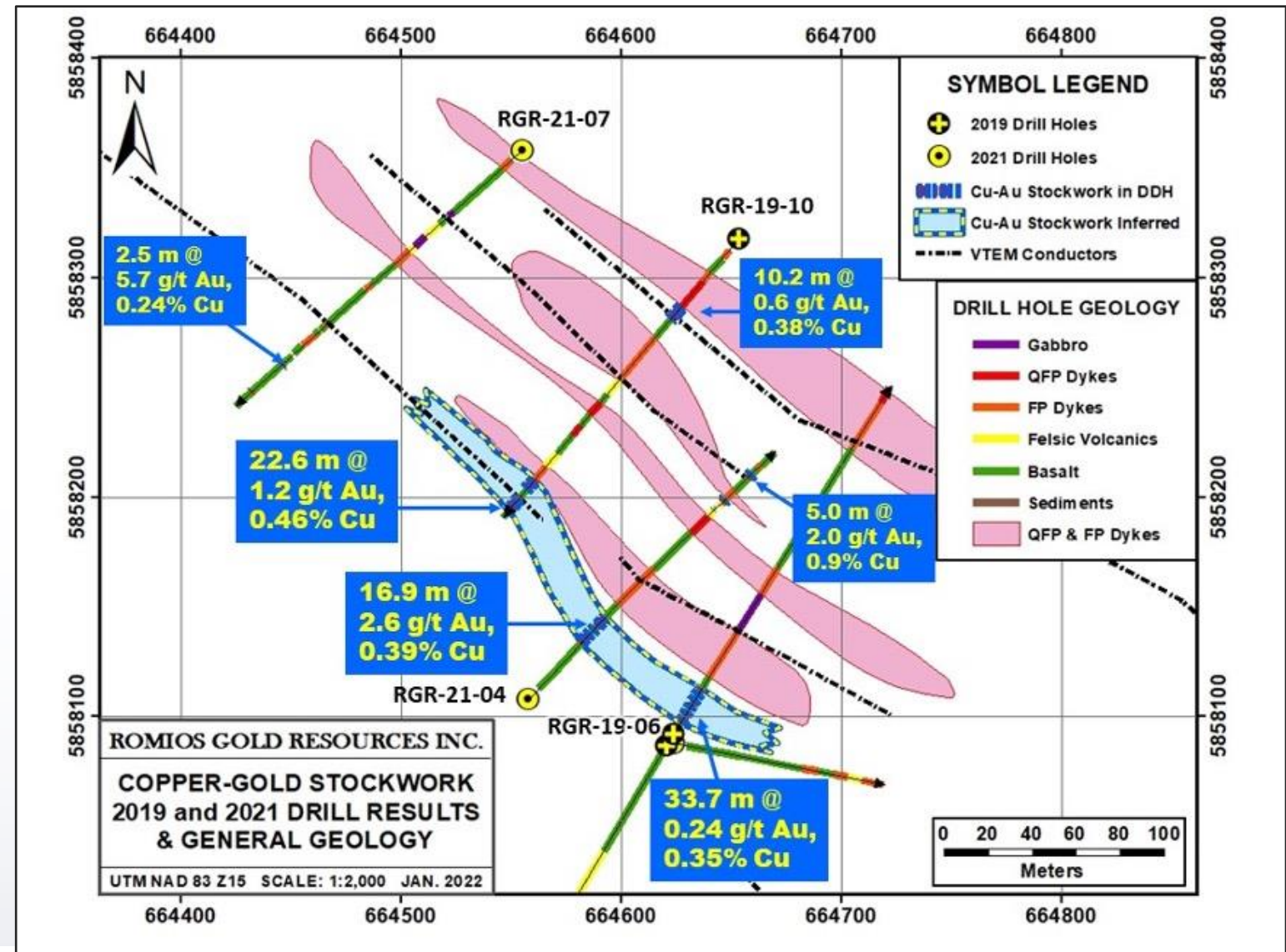
- Drilling of the EM conductors on the NW claims in 2019 and 2021 has intersected 3 VMS horizons (map to the right) in the central cluster and returned 3 additional styles of mineralization.
- Including broad zones of auriferous chalcopyrite veins adjacent to some of the FP and QFP sills/dykes (next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



COPPER-GOLD STOCKWORK RESULTS – 2019 AND 2021

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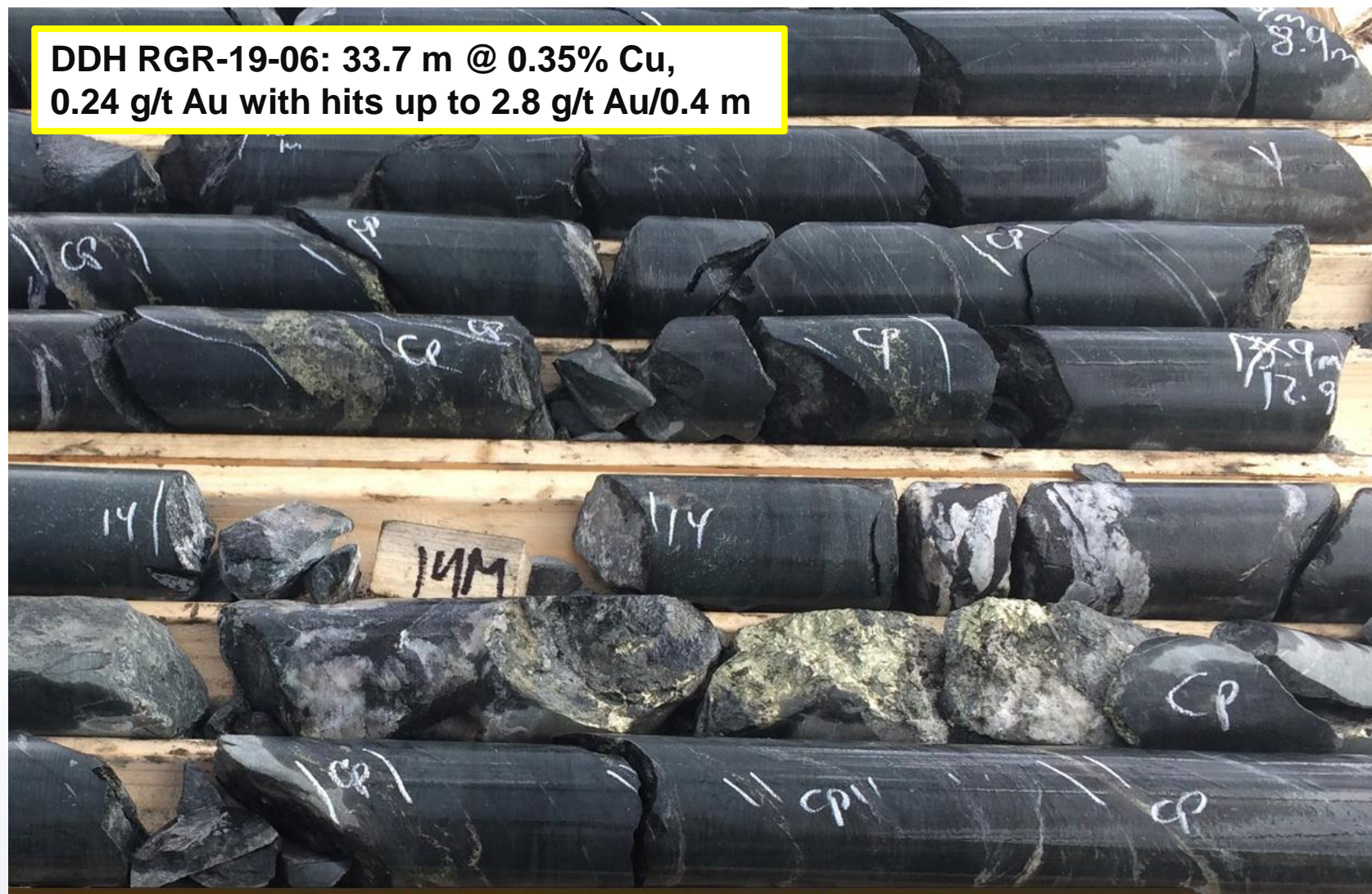
- Main stockwork ≥ 150 m long, DW of 16.9 to 33.7 m (TW ~ 70 -80%).
- Open at depth, along strike to SE, **sub-crops under 4-6 m of overburden.**
- Not specifically targeted by drilling; “added bonus” discovered while targeting VMS/EM conductors.
- This stockwork mineralization complicates tracing VMS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

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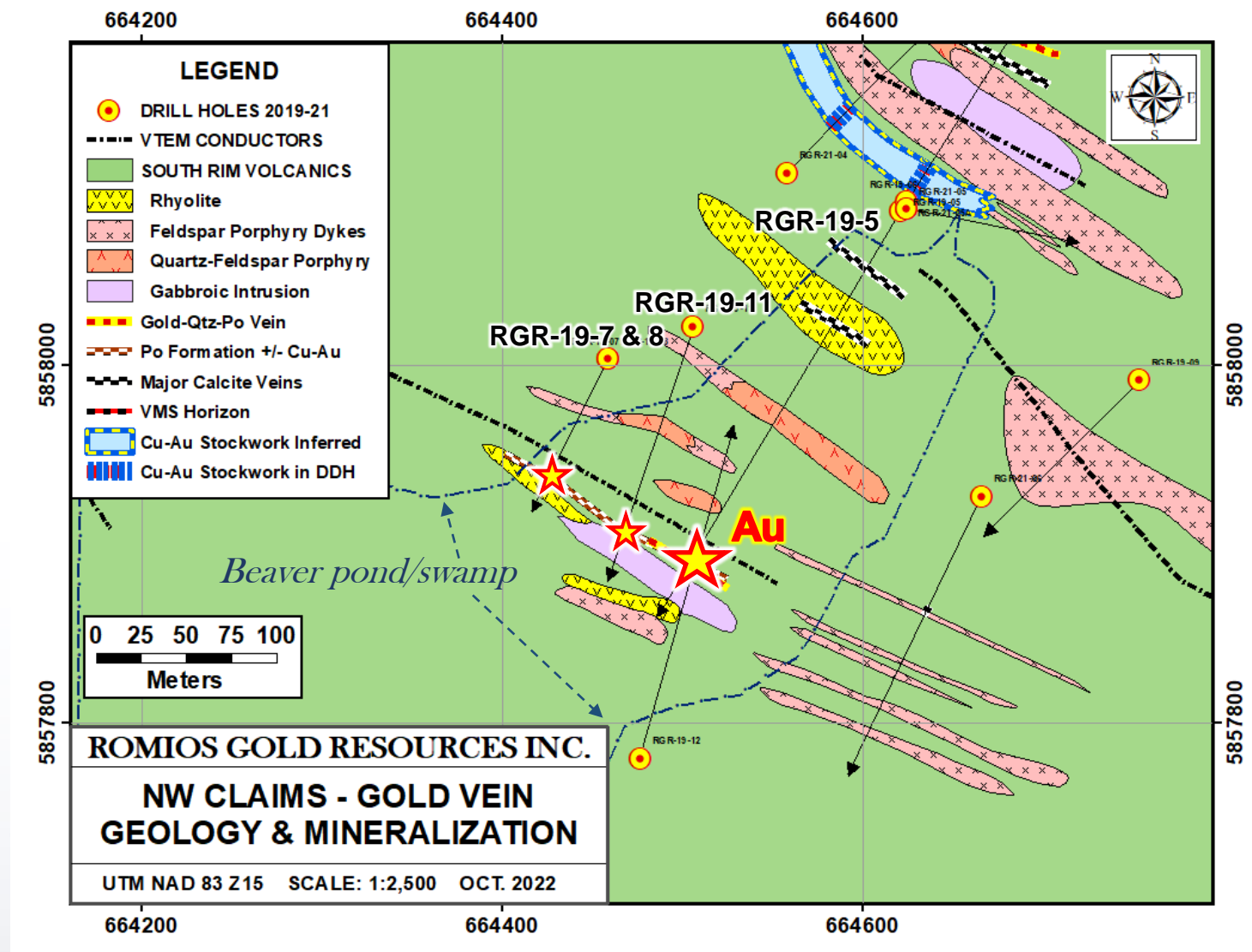
- First hole in the NW sector, targeting multiple EM conductors, intersected high grade gold vein.
- DDH19-005: **4.75 m @ 8.64 g/t Au** (288.85 to 293.6 m).
- Best gold intercept in the belt outside of Musselwhite that we know of.
- 2 generations of quartz veins, both with visible gold.
- Associated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



2019 GOLD DISCOVERY ON THE NW CLAIMS

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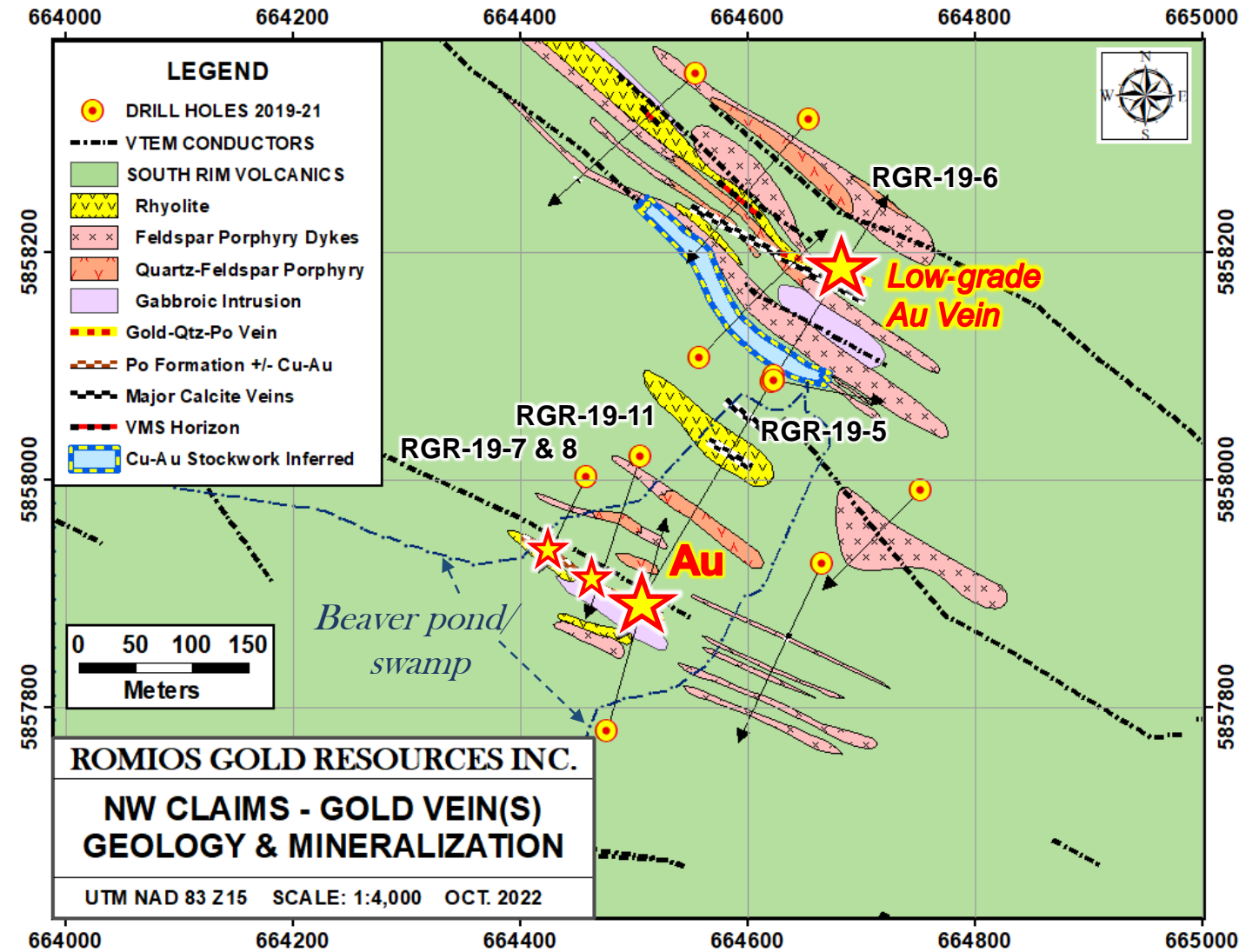
- DDH RGR-19-005: **4.75 m @ 8.64 g/t Au** (288.85 to 293.6 m).
- Drilled 3 shallower holes to the west of Au vein. Intersected pyrrhotite formation in felsic tuffs & siltstone, overprinted by Qtz-Cc veins.
- RGR-19-7: **4.2 m @ 1.9 g/t Au, 0.14% Cu**, incl. **3.6 g/t Au/1m**.
- RGR-19-8: **3.8 m @ 1.1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



2019 GOLD DISCOVER(IES) ON THE NW CLAIMS

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- 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

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DDH RGR-19-05

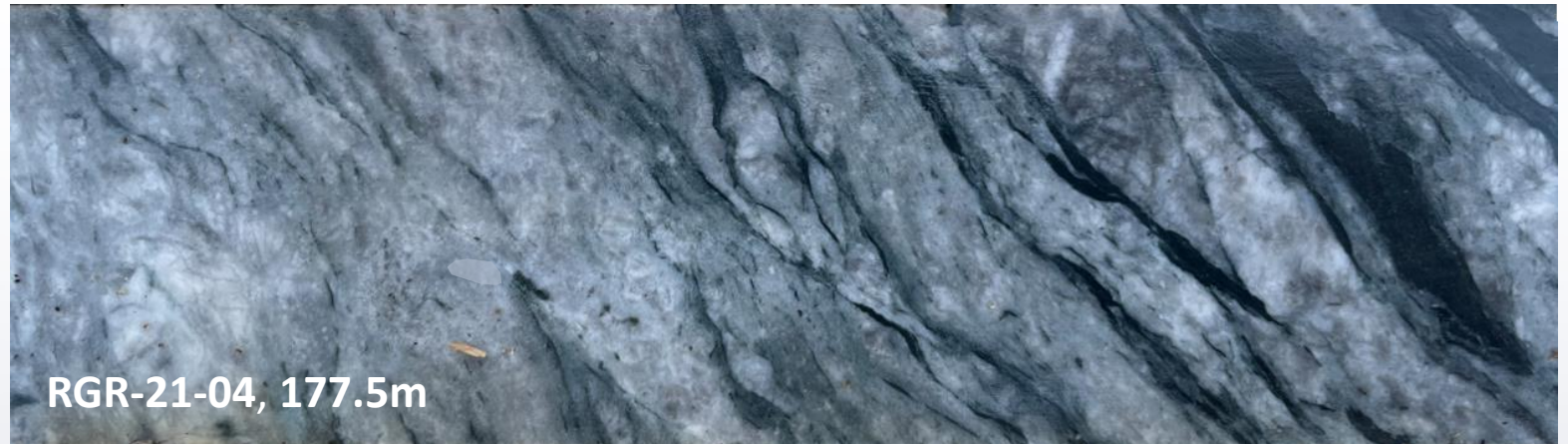
- Calcite vein 6.1 m DW
- Contacts generally sharp.
- Host rocks often ~sheared and biotitized for up to 2-3 m from the calcite vein.
- Mottled with 10-15% seams of fine-grained **chlorite-clay mix**.
- Minor wall rock slivers/xenoliths.
- Minor narrow shears but the majority of the calcite is undeformed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



“EPITHERMAL LOOKING” CALCITE VEINS

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



19-5: Cp-Po in Cc



19-5: Po after Py

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

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

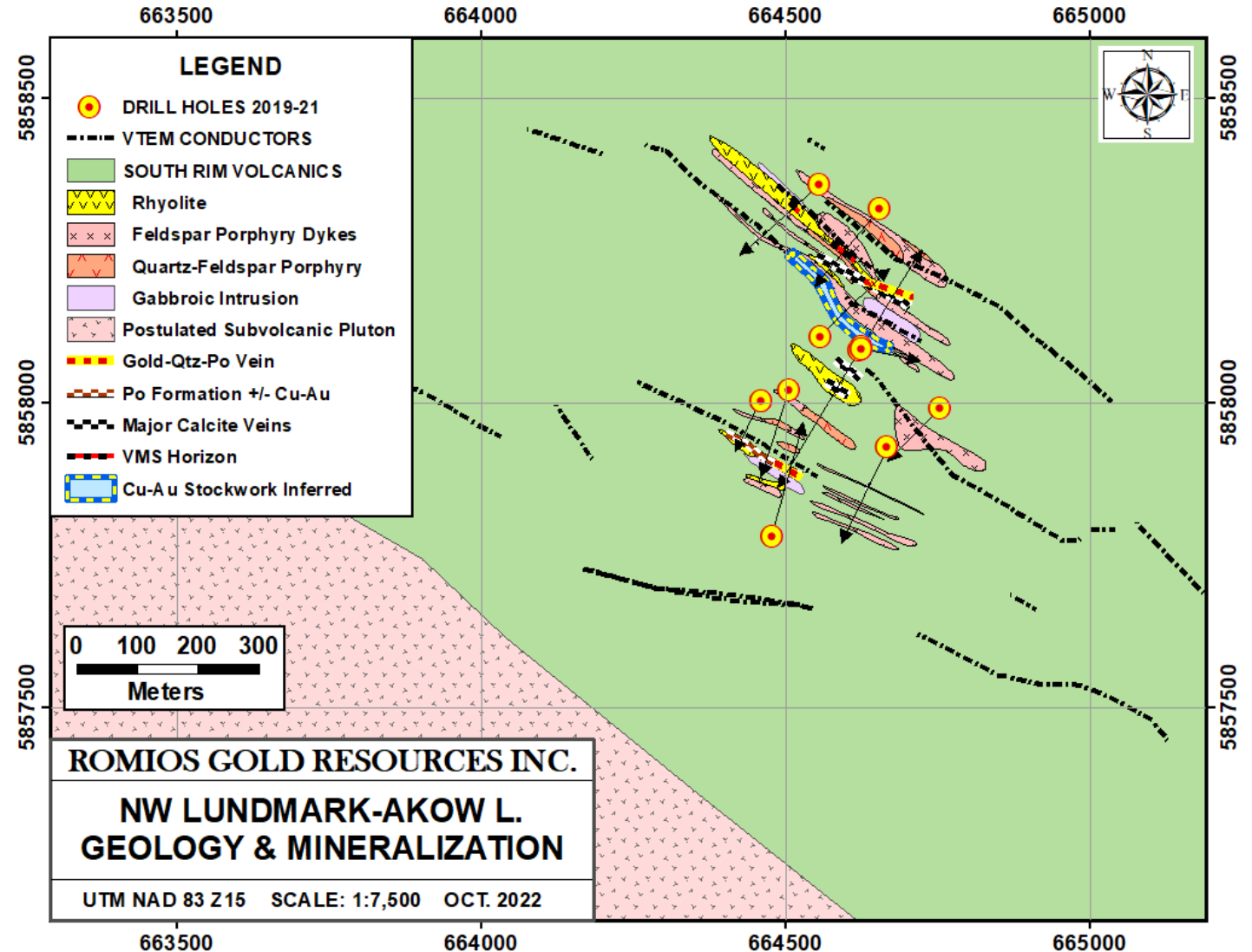
Drilling has revealed a hi % of FP-QFP dykes/sills and felsic volcanics in this area.

Apparent felsic volcanic centre cored by a sill complex.

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

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

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



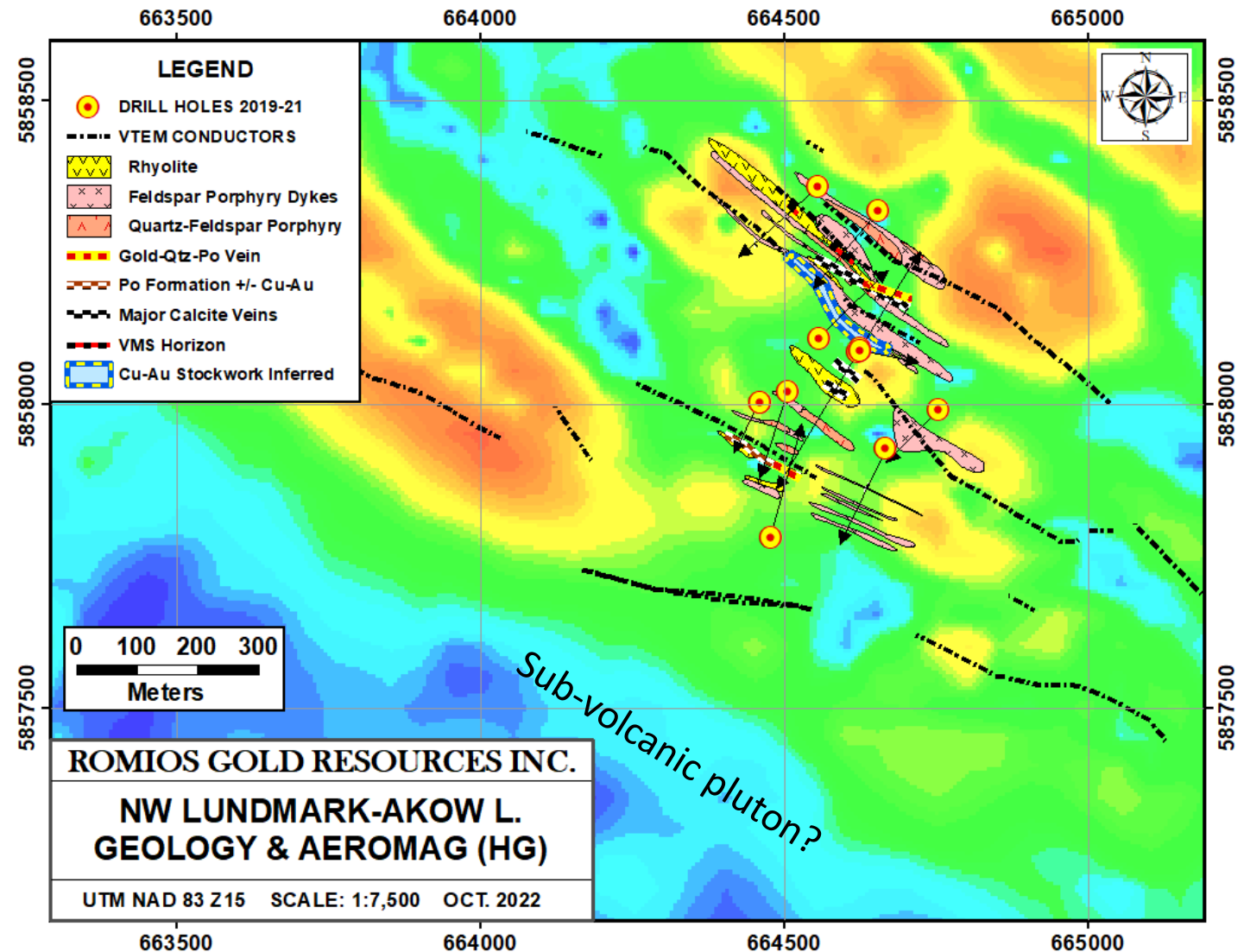
THE BIG PICTURE – WHY SUCH A VARIETY OF MINERALIZATION IN THE NW CLAIMS?

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

NEXT STEPS

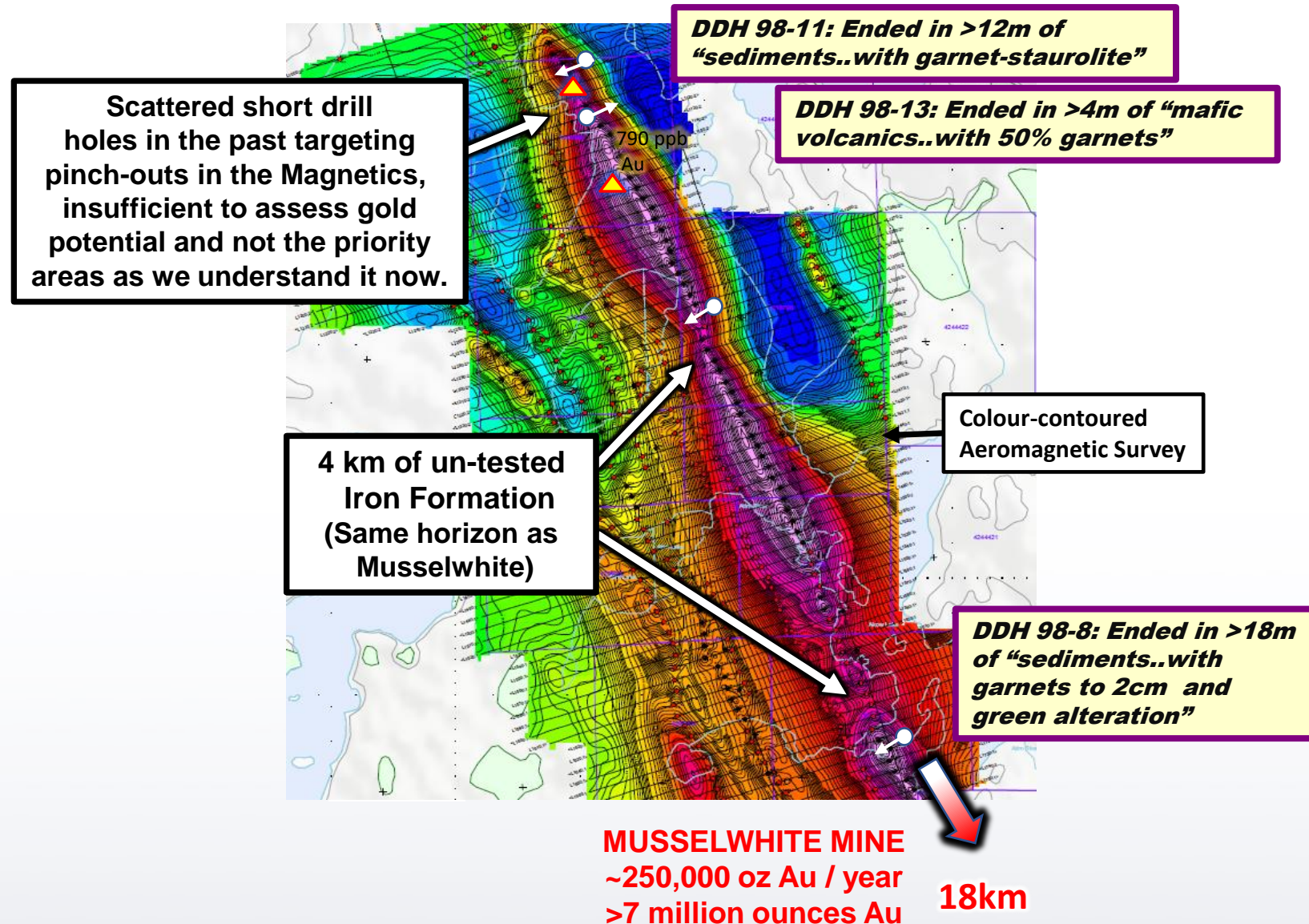
- Refining existing airborne data to pick out stockwork and improve tracing of the VMS.
- Hope to resume drilling in 2025. Drill is onsite.



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

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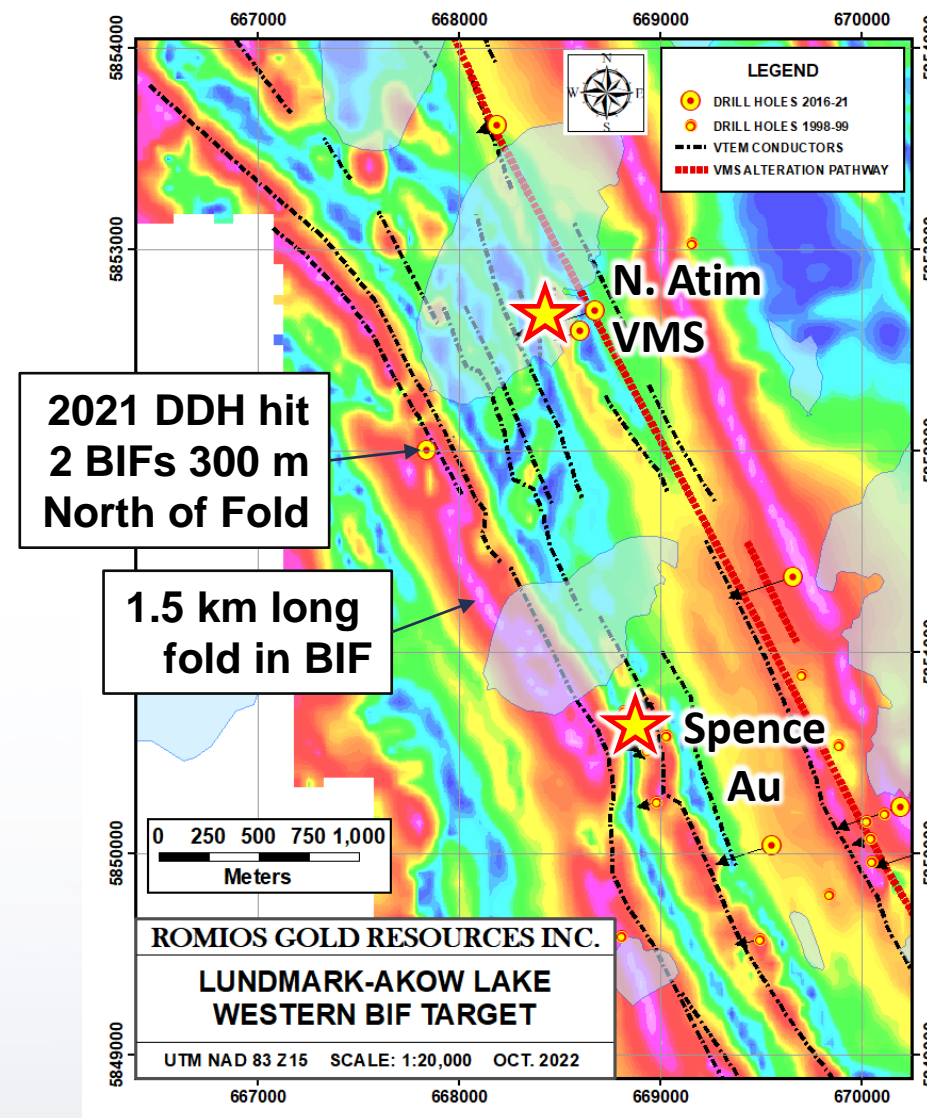
- Romios claims cover 8 km of same iron formation that hosts the giant Musselwhite gold mine.
- No outcrops & no drilling in a 4 km interval. Only scattered holes elsewhere.
- Even a low-grade deposit can be economic in this region.
- All holes ended in units resembling the silicate iron formations that 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

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- Drilling in 2021 targeted an EM conductor SW of Atim Lake North and intersected 2 iron formations up to 12 m thick.
- BIFs are the more prospective 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.

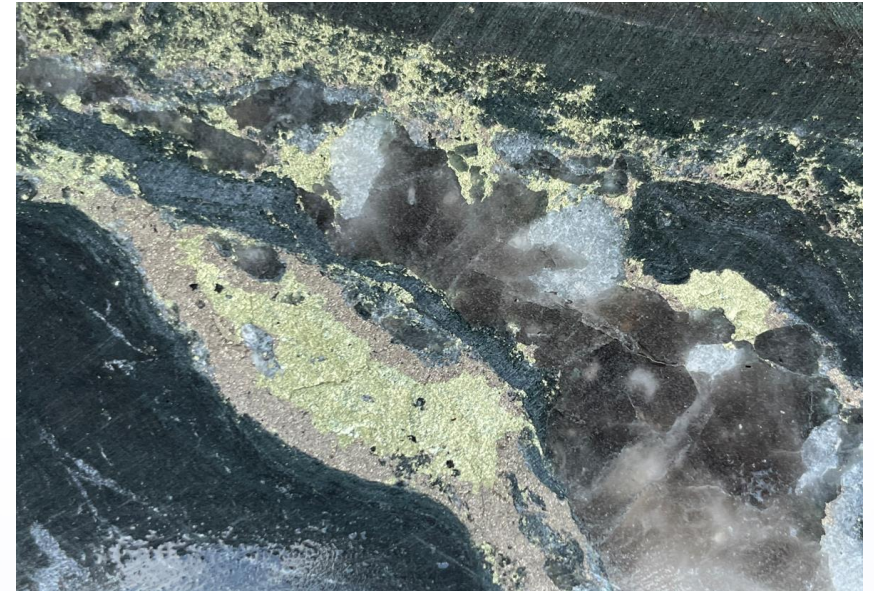


WHY INVEST IN ROMIOS TODAY?

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- 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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