

ROMIOS GOLD

Expanding a gold resource,
several exceptional exploration projects,
and a highly experienced team.

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INTRODUCTION

Romios is expanding and advancing its Newmont Lake Project, a high-quality gold deposit and moving it toward production. The next phase of work is aimed at increasing the current resource by delineating several nearby targets.

The company holds large property positions in five highly prolific metal producing regions. Work by Romios and prior operators has clearly demonstrated the highly prospective nature of its holdings, but the projects have been held back by a shortage of operating capital. A new strategy will see a focus on the advanced gold project and identifying partners to fund work to advance the other projects, so that their values will finally be reflected in the share price.

With a focus on some of the top mining regions in Canada and the United States, Romios has assembled several extensive and highly prospective mineral properties. Romios has been accumulating mineral properties for nearly two decades in some of the top mining regions in the world. An aggressive management team, guided by a visionary geological team, has picked up overlooked gems in proven districts or has been ahead of the crowd to get established in emerging districts.

That team has done a superb job of building on prior results with cost effective programs that confirm those properties hold great potential. Romios' properties are located in Nevada, Quebec, two of the top gold districts of Ontario and in BC's Golden Triangle.

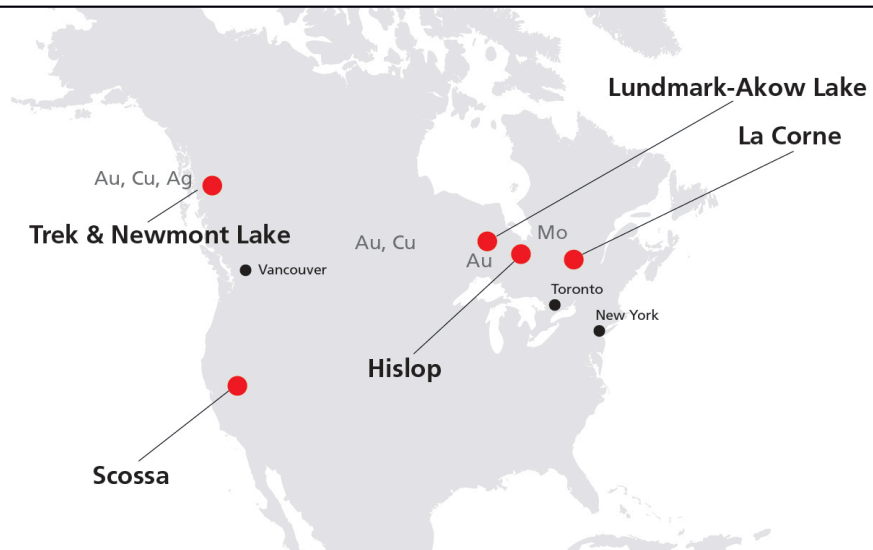
A substantial gold-copper deposit on the Newmont Lake property has a compliant inferred resource that will serve as a starting point to build a larger resource: Drilling will be aimed at bringing three nearby target areas into the resource estimate.

In anticipation of favorable results, the company is initiating work aimed at advancing that project toward a production decision. The project is seen as being remote, but recent work in the region has seen a road developed to within sight of the Romios gold deposit and grid power is also available nearby. A well-located gold project, with size potential and nearby infrastructure is beginning to attract considerable interest.

As the gold project moves forward, the company will also be working toward unlocking the potential of its other projects, intending to bring on joint venture partners. Investor interest is returning to the mining industry: money is available and various companies are looking for high-quality projects. Further work will begin to unlock the enormous value in these various projects.

Further work on the gold project, with potential joint venture funded work on the other projects will finally see Romios shareholders benefit from the years of work that went into consolidating the properties.

The Romios properties are all located in highly prospective regions and in politically favorable jurisdictions within North America.



OVERVIEW

The Romios properties are all located in highly prospective regions and in politically favorable jurisdictions within North America. All have had enough work to confirm their potential: two projects are past producers, and another has an NI 43-101 compliant gold-copper resource. All have drill results that support large-scale potential.

Romios has made great progress in advancing its extensive portfolio, in spite of the cash constraints typically faced by exploration companies.

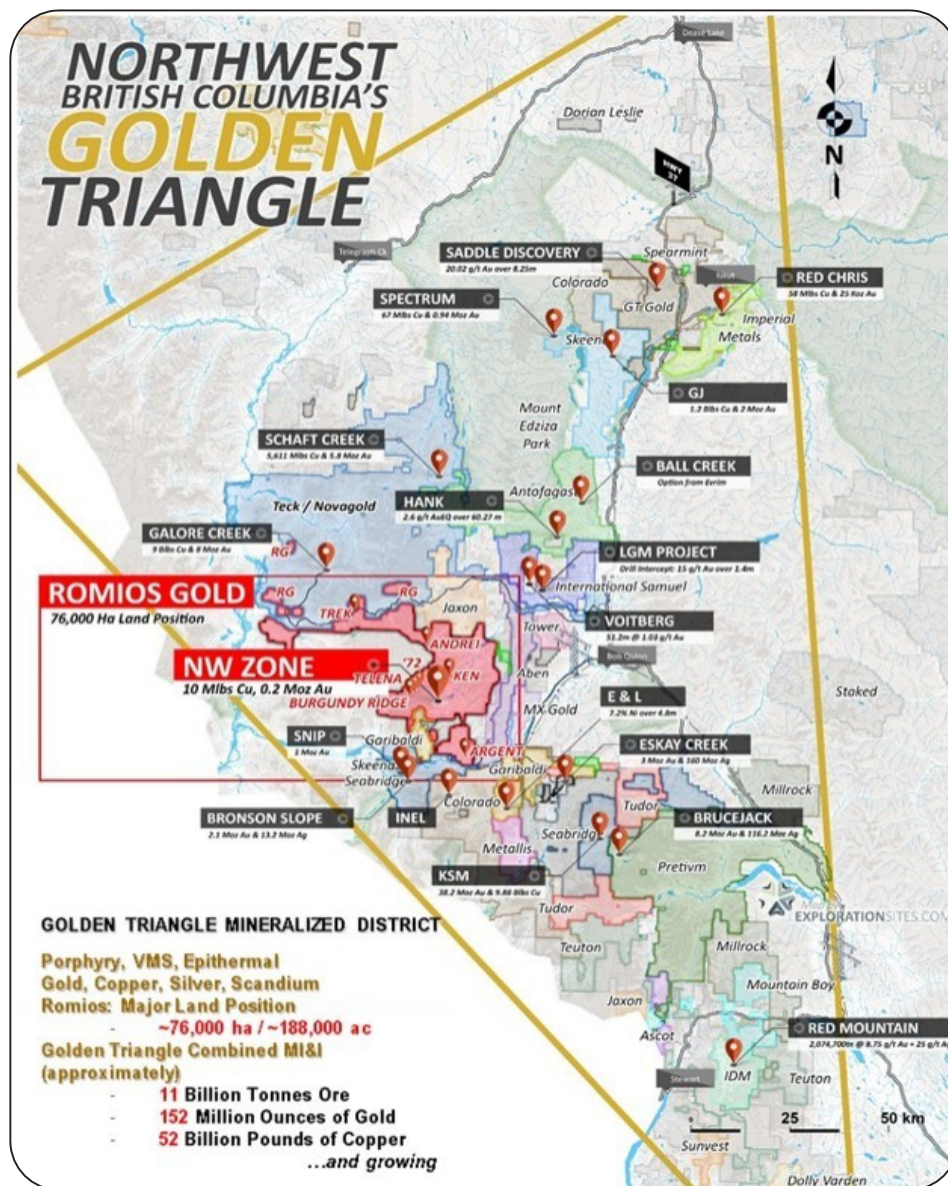
That progress was recently highlighted with a new discovery. In October, Romios filed a NI 43-101 technical report on its Lundmark property that outlines a new discovery adjacent to Goldcorp's Musselwhite gold mine in northern Ontario. The Romios property was explored for decades, beginning with INCO in the early 1960s, followed by Cominco in the 1980s and then by a number of other companies, all focused on the gold potential of the same formation that now hosts the Musselwhite mine. In 1998, Romios discovered a copper-gold zone in schists overlooked by previous explorers. They drilled five holes into it in 1999, hitting broad zones of low grade mineralization with narrower zones of higher grade gold-copper. Building on that extensive data set, Romios drilled five holes in 2016-17 that confirmed a new geological model and resulted in the discovery of a copper-gold-silver massive sulphide horizon. Further drilling would plan to test the extent of that shallow zone, which returned 2.35% copper, 1.4 g/t gold and 68 g/t silver. That new discovery has attracted industry attention. It is intended to secure a joint venture partner to fund the next phase of work.

A second gold project in Ontario is located near Timmins, along the main gold-bearing structure. The Timmins camp has produced 60 million ounces of gold to date, with several mines continuing to add to that tally. Previous drilling on the Romios property confirmed the presence of gold with values up to **0.6 ounces per ton**. The project now needs further drilling to delineate the gold zone. Three neighboring properties have recently come under new ownership. Any of those companies would benefit from the Romios property position.

The La Corne mine, near Val d'Or Quebec, was mined from 1951-72 for molybdenum from high grade veins. Romios acquired the property with the belief that there was an extensive zone that might be mined as an open pit. Drilling confirmed the presence of that zone, and they are now looking for funding to quantify that extensive moly deposit.

In Nevada, Romios holds the Scossa mine, which produced gold in the 1930s from high-grade veins. After acquiring that past-producing mine, and further claims around it, Romios confirmed with drilling that the veins extend well beyond the old workings. Infill drilling is now needed to quantify the gold values in those veins. Not surprisingly, a past-producing high-grade gold mine in Nevada is attracting considerable interest.

Romios' properties present "Unprecedented Opportunities in Final Frontier of B.C.'s Golden Triangle"^{1*}



Romios is one of the biggest property holders in BC's Golden Triangle.

*<http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/PublicationsCatalogue/GeoFiles/Documents/GF2011-02.pdf>

Romios was one of the first companies to recognize the enormous potential of BC's Golden Triangle as it was re-emerging a decade ago. That region has now become one of the prime exploration regions on the planet.

The Golden Triangle has come alive over the past couple of years with two mines now in production and dramatically improved infrastructure. Renewed investor interest has seen ten-fold gains in the share prices of a couple of juniors over the past few months, with several others up by multiples. Benefitting from its early foresight, Romios now has one of the biggest property positions in the Golden Triangle.

Romios' initial efforts were focused around the Galore Creek project. NovaGold bought Galore from two majors. They then acquired two juniors which held ground in the area, generating big gains for the shareholders of the juniors. Major mining company Teck agreed to spend a half-billion dollars to earn a half interest. The mine is fully permitted and the joint venture began development. Romios, with a big property position in and around the NovaGold/Teck property, was set to benefit from a major mine development. Unfortunately, Teck suspended mine development, throwing a bucket of cold water on the whole play. The Romios share price plummeted and raising money became difficult.

Teck continues to revise and update the engineering studies and describes Galore as one of the largest undeveloped copper-gold deposits in the world. The project will almost certainly go ahead at some time in the not-too-distant-future. In the meantime, Romios has other projects in the region independent of Galore.

Investors have completely missed the fact that the 700 square km property held by Romios goes well beyond the Galore project. For example, the Newmont Lake project hosts the NW Zone with a NI 43-101 compliant gold-copper resource which could stand on its own. That project has been greatly enhanced by the development of three hydro-power projects in the area, bringing road access and low-cost hydro-power to within sight of the Romios gold deposit.

The NW deposit is but one of 22 documented occurrences on that one part of the Romios property. Any of those occurrences could represent another viable deposit. The area was explored on a piecemeal basis over decades by numerous companies. It is now believed that this cluster of metal showings are actually all part of one large geological system. That information has not yet been recognized by investors or by the mining industry, who continue to view the project as several small occurrences.

Romios has made at least 5 other discoveries on its extensive BC properties that are completely independent of Galore, and completely overlooked by investors. Any one of those discoveries could also be a company maker. In addition to gold copper and silver, those discoveries include significant mineralization of platinum, palladium and the high-tech metal scandium.

With the Golden Triangle coming alive, and with funding generally returning to the mining industry, Romios is working at securing partners to fund further work on their extensive and highly prospective exploration portfolio.

The focus for Romios next year will be to advance the Newmont Lake project: Further drilling would focus on expanding the existing resource and to test new targets. The plan is to advance this project to the development stage over the next couple of years. With the existing resource as a starting point, and road access within easy reach, that is a viable objective.

Romios' shareholders are set to enjoy an immediate benefit from growing investor awareness of the huge potential of its extensive property holdings. Securing funding, and seeing further progress on its various properties, should bring substantial attention to Romios. A gold deposit moving toward development will add considerable appeal.

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION IN THE GOLDEN TRIANGLE

The Golden Triangle of northwest British Columbia has a rich and fascinating history. Better understanding the region will underline the enormous potential of the Romios ground – and help explain why that potential has so far been overlooked.

The Golden Triangle ranks among the most richly mineralized areas on the planet. Geological processes, which are only beginning to be understood, have created some of the largest, and the highest-grade deposits ever found. More gold has already been identified in the Golden Triangle than in Nevada's Carlin Trend, generally seen as the biggest depository of gold in the western hemisphere. Assays from drilling in this region have been up to 41,000 g/t (4% gold), a value unheard of anywhere else. The Eskay Creek mine produced for 13 years with an average grade of 49 g/t gold and 2,400 g/t silver, making it one of the highest-grade mines anywhere.

The Silbak-Premier, over a 60 year mine life, produced 4.2 million tonnes of ore at an average grade of 13.4 g/t gold, 301 g/t silver, 2.3% copper, 0.6% lead and 0.2% zinc. One high-grade lens contained 2,736 tons of ore which yielded 18,595 ounces of gold 394,000 ounces of silver plus substantial base metals. The average grade was 6.8 ounces per ton gold and 144 ounces per ton silver.

The Golden Triangle has an enormous metal endowment, and also some of the best grades anywhere on the planet.

With 700 square kilometres of mineral rights, Romios is one of the largest property holders in that prolific region.

The enormous mineral wealth of the Golden Triangle has been well known for a century, but the region is only now beginning to be exploited in a big way. With two mines now operating successfully, investors and the mining industry are finally beginning to take notice of this incredibly well-endowed region.

There is a lingering perception that the area is remote. The reality is that there is now a paved highway through the region; roads have been developed to various mining and power projects throughout the region; a high voltage power line supplies inexpensive hydro-power to the two mines operating in the region (and is readily available to future mines); copper concentrates are being trucked to the deep-water port at Stewart, just a two-hour drive to the south; exploration is going on throughout the region and new finds are being made. Contrary to the impression of being remote, the Golden Triangle is now one of the most favourable areas anywhere for mine development.



Forrest-Kerr is one of three new hydro-power facilities recently developed in the Golden Triangle. Those facilities have greatly expanded the road and power-line network in the region.

The Golden Triangle has a rich and fascinating history, was overlooked for decades before finally coming alive once more.

In the early 1900s, there were many tens of small gold mines operating throughout the district, mainly in the southern part of the Triangle, near Stewart.

A few larger mines operated briefly, but from 1999 until 2015, there were no mines operating in the region, even though decades of exploration had discovered numerous deposits.

Beginning in the 1930s, but especially from the 1950s through the 1970s, nearly every major mining company explored the region. Many discoveries were made, but other than Granduc, Snip and Eskay, none of those deposits was developed, largely because at that time the region was difficult to access and lacked infrastructure. That situation has now changed dramatically. The Golden Triangle now has excellent infrastructure, a fact which most investors have been slow to pick up on.

With the huge improvements in the region, the mining industry is once more paying close attention: Two of the majors are active and others are looking for a way to get involved.

Investors are also beginning to recognize the enormous potential of the region: Exploration results over this past summer have propelled at least two companies to better than ten-fold gains in share price with several others up by multiples.

In addition to the huge improvement in infrastructure, the geological understanding of the region continues to improve. There has now been a century of exploration and mining. The results of that work constantly add to the geological knowledge base.

Geologists are now able to evaluate the older results in terms of evolving geological understanding. To understand how useful it is to build on earlier results, we can look at a few of the recent successes. In almost all cases, the recent exploration successes are based on new interpretations of older data.

Pretium Resources (PVG-T) began producing gold at **BRUCEJACK** in mid-2017. They are now ramping up to the planned production level of 504,000 ounces per year.



Pretium's Brucejack Mine is now ramping up to its design level of 504,000 ounces of gold a year. Development of Brucejack brought road access and electric power to the heart of the district.

Exploration at Brucejack began in 1935, when outcropping copper was discovered. Four companies, including Esso Minerals (a unit of Exxon), explored the property from the 1960s. In the late 1990s, junior company Newhawk was well on their way to develop an underground mine but was unable to secure funding to finish development. The junior was subsequently purchased by Silver Standard, who were interested in Newhawk's South American project and they left the Brucejack mine on hold.

Silver Standard did some drilling at Brucejack, but in spite of encountering some high gold grades, they did not see it as a priority project and elected to sell the whole project. Renowned geologist Robert Quartermain, who had built Silver Standard, saw potential based on his interpretation of the earlier results. He formed Pretium and acquired the nearly developed mine and the surrounding ground.

Further drilling by Pretium outlined a new gold zone adjacent to Brucejack – the Valley of the Kings (VOK) – which is now recognized as one of the highest grade large-scale gold deposits in the world. (Proven and probable reserves stand at 15.6 million tonnes grading 16 g/t gold, for 8.1 million ounces.) Drilling to the east suggests there is still lots of exploration potential, with several holes intercepting good grades: hole SU666 hit 2.05 metres at 2,100 g/t (60 oz/ton) gold.

It wasn't smooth sailing for Pretium. In 2013, a feasibility study was well advanced on the Valley of the Kings deposit, and an underground bulk sample was being taken. One of the top engineering firms, which was engaged to oversee the bulk sample program, resigned, stating: "There are no valid gold mineral resources for the [Valley of the Kings] zone, and without mineral resources there can be no mineral reserves". Fortunately,

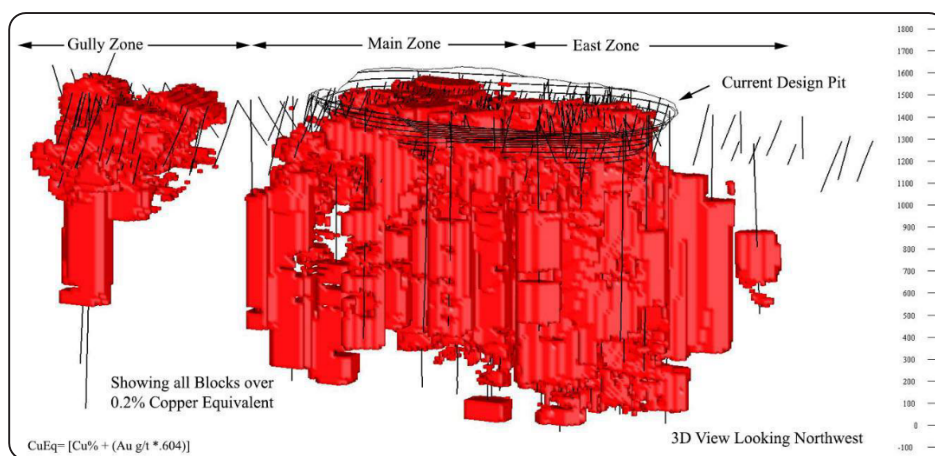
another firm had a different opinion, work continued on the bulk sample and today the mine is operating successfully.

The **RED CHRIS** mine of Imperial Metals (III-TSX) began operation in 2015 and is now producing 80 million pounds of copper and 35,000 ounces of gold annually.

The Red Chris deposit was first explored in 1956. In 1970, two short holes were drilled, one of which found an interval of low grade copper. In 1973, an oil company drilled 14 shallow holes, half of which hit low grade copper values. Over the next several years, they did further surface sampling, geophysics and drilling. No work was done from 1981 to 1994. At that time, ownership was divided among three major mining and oil companies (Falconbridge, Teck and Norcen), who optioned it to a junior. After further work on the property, leading to a production decision, the junior was taken over in 2006 by Imperial Metals for \$68 million. At that time, Red Chris was seen as a small, shallow deposit with a modest grade.

Imperial's 2012 technical report notes: "Imperial conducted a deep drilling program in 2007 which was successful in revealing the potential for high grades beneath the current pit design. Exploration tested the vertical continuity of mineralization in the East and Main zones with encouraging results from six deep holes. The mineralized intersection in hole RC07-335 ... graded 1.01% copper, 1.26 g/t gold and 3.92 g/t silver over 1,024.1 metres and bottomed in strong mineralization." That hole ranks as one of the best ever drilled and led to delineating an ore body several times larger than the one they were developing.

That spectacular ore body, literally under their feet as they worked on the shallow zone, went un-noticed for 50 years.



Imperial's Red Chris deposit showing the Current Pit Design with the red zones representing the current resource, most of which was found after designing and permitting the pit.

Imperial went ahead with development of Red Chris on the basis of the small deposit that was outlined in 2006, as engineering and permitting were already well advanced. They are now planning for an expansion to access the much larger and higher-grade deposit.

The **SCHAFT CREEK** deposit of Teck and Copper Fox is a large porphyry system located between Red Chris and the Romios property. The claims were first staked in 1957 by a consortium of Silver Standard Mines Ltd., McIntyre Porcupine Mines Limited, Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. and Dalhousie Oil Ltd. Over the next couple of decades, the property was also explored by Asarco, Phelps Dodge, and Hecla, who sold it to Teck in 1978.

At Shaft Creek, as with many other deposits in the '60s and '70s, the analysis for gold was not included as part of a routine procedure, the focus being on copper. Teck explored Shaft Creek until 2002, when they optioned the project to Copper Fox. The junior assayed the old samples for gold and for the first time quantified

the gold content in the deposit. They carried out further drilling, which greatly expanded the resource. They then completed a feasibility study, which prompted Teck to back-in to a 75% interest. Teck are now advancing the project toward a production decision based on a resource that contains 5.6 billion pounds of copper, 5.8 million ounces of gold, 360 million pounds of molybdenum and 52 million ounces of silver. (Teck website)

The **GALORE CREEK** property was explored by two major companies in the 1960s and 1970s. They identified several modest-sized deposits, but they were seen to have little value at that time. After the project sat idle for years, NovaGold (NG-TSX) bought Galore Creek for \$20 million in 2004. Their work confirmed that the several deposits were shallow expressions of a much larger system. With further drilling, they outlined a much larger deposit.

According to a NI 43-101 Technical Report on Pre-Feasibility Study on the Galore Creek Project, British Columbia by AMEC Americas Limited, dated 27 July 2011, the project has:

- *Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves of 528 Mt grading 0.58% Cu, 0.32 g/t Au and 6.02 g/t Ag*
- *Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources exclusive of Mineral Reserves of 286.7 Mt grading 0.33% Cu, 0.27 g/t Au and 3.64 g/t Ag*
- *Inferred Mineral Resources of 346.6 Mt grading 0.42% Cu, 0.24 g/t Au and 4.28 g/t Ag*

In 2007, mining major Teck agreed to spend C\$520 million to earn a half interest, which they now describe as “one of the world’s largest undeveloped copper and gold deposits.” (Teck website)

A similar story evolved at the **KSM PROJECT**, southeast of Schaft and Galore. Exploration in the 1960s identified several large mineralized areas. Work by Esso Minerals, Newmont, Phelps Dodge, Placer Dome and several other companies outlined what appeared to be small, low grade porphyry deposits (Kerr, Sulphurets, Mitchell, Iron Cap). The area was finally consolidated under the present owner – Seabridge – who conducted further shallow drilling and the first deep drilling.

Those four contiguous/overlapping porphyrys host a combined measured and indicated resource of 2.9 billion tonnes hosting 49.8 million ounces of gold, 13.6 billion pounds of copper and 253 million ounces of silver. A further inferred resource hosts 3.0 billion tonnes with 33.8 million ounces of gold, 21.3 billion pounds of copper and 216 million ounces of gold. (Seabridge website.) Those figures are likely to see a boost when results of the recent step-out drilling are incorporated: For example, hole IC17-70 hit 925 metres at 0.71 g/t gold and 0.46% copper. The market value of Seabridge is approaching a billion Canadian dollars largely on the basis of KSM.

The **SNIP MINE** is one more example of an earlier discovery that was ignored. Snip was discovered in 1964 by Cominco but was not developed until it was explored by a junior in the 1980s, leading to a takeover of the junior by Homestake. (Barrick soon bought Homestake.) From 1991 to 1999, Snip produced a million ounces of gold at a grade of 27.5 g/t.

The **ESKAY CREEK** deposit was one of the few deposits that went from discovery directly to production. The main part of the deposit was discovered by a junior in 1998 with drill hole number 109. It was worth the perseverance: Eskay produced 3 million ounces of gold and 160 million ounces of silver from ore grading 49 g/t gold and 2,406 g/t silver.

Development of the Eskay Creek mine (seen here in 2004) brought the first road access into the district.



The success of Snip and then Eskay brought literally hundreds of junior explorers to the region, each exploring small claims. When the mining industry went into hibernation around 2000, it became difficult to raise money for exploration, especially in a remote location. Property holders sought out partners and other deals to preserve their interests. Many of the claims simply lapsed, as the claim holders were unable to meet their obligations. (In BC, claim holders must do a certain minimum amount of work each year, and file with the government an “assessment report” describing the work and the results.)

As the mining industry came back to life, Romios was one of the first companies to recognize the enormous potential in the Golden Triangle and began accumulating property in 2005. They were first attracted by NovaGold’s success at Galore, and acquired properties in that area, through acquisitions and by staking open ground. They continued to acquire properties to the south. Romios now holds 700 square kilometres of mineral rights, making the junior one of the largest property holders in perhaps the most richly mineralized region on the planet.

Decades of work on the properties now held by Romios abundantly demonstrates the highly prospective nature of their holdings. As with many other deposits in the region, Romios is building on a database of results accumulated over decades. They have the added benefit of a greatly improved geological understanding which will enable them to advance far more quickly than the other explorers in the region.

Romios’ Trek Property

Romios was originally attracted to the Golden Triangle in the early 2000s by the success that junior explorer NovaGold was having at Galore Creek. NovaGold optioned the project from two majors who had worked on it from the 1950s. The majors viewed the project as several smaller occurrences, so they did not see it as a priority. NovaGold quickly confirmed that the various mineralized zones were all part of a much larger system.

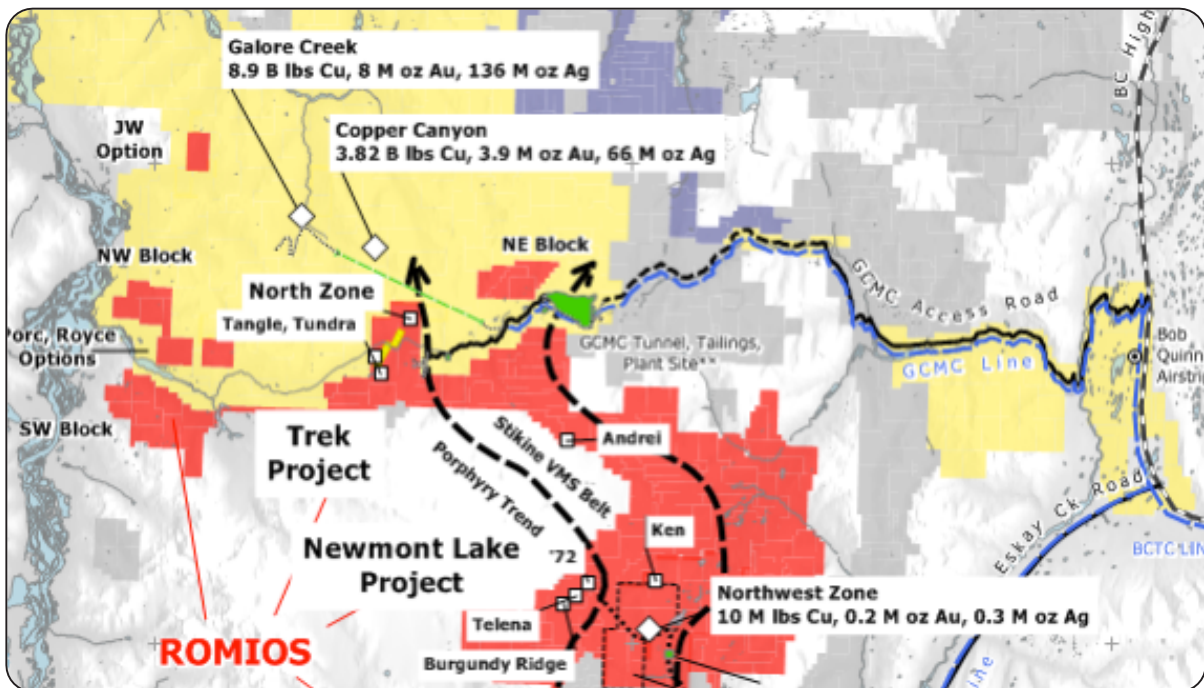
Drilling and other work supported that interpretation and attracted Teck Resources, a major mining company that had been active in the region for decades. The major agreed to spend C\$520 million to earn a half interest from NovaGold.

While large, and with a good grade, Galore has challenges. The first challenge – road access – has been largely overcome: As the first step in development of Galore, several camps were established along the route, equipment was brought in by helicopter and they worked outwards from the camps to develop the road. At present, the entire route has been surveyed and cleared of trees. About 60% of the road is now completed.

◆ The Galore Creek access road has been surveyed, cleared of trees and more than half is usable.



A bigger challenge remains for Galore: For the most part, the road leads up a broad valley, but the final 14 km involves a tunnel through a high mountain range. That tunnel will provide the only road access. It must be large enough to get the big open-pit haul trucks to the site.



The proposed Galore plant site and tunnel (green) are nearly surrounded by Romios claims (red). The road from the plant site east, to Hwy 37, is about 60% complete.

The nearly 3-year construction time-line on the tunnel has a huge impact on the project, as site construction can not start until the tunnel is completed.

The Galore joint venture plans to transport ore from the mine via conveyor through the tunnel and process it in the valley. Teck and its partner are presently conducting various engineering studies aimed at moving the project forward.



Wide mineralized exposure of the North Zone on Romios' Trek Project. The proposed Galore Creek Access Tunnel would enter the mountain at the top left of the photo and pass nearly under the Romios North Zone.

Romios holds a commanding property position around the proposed mill site. The results of preliminary drilling programs and other work have confirmed the presence of large, well-mineralized zones which have the potential to be economic deposits.

NovaGold bought two other juniors who held strategic property in the Galore area, and they paid prices that made big returns for the shareholders of those juniors.

As the Galore project eventually moves ahead, the joint venture will undoubtedly see the value in potential ore bodies located adjacent to the process facility. This part of the Romios property clearly has long-term strategic value for the Galore project, especially as any resources identified on the Romios ground could be accessed without the tunnel.

Work, going back decades, has already demonstrated big potential. The area now covered by Romios' Trek claims was extensively explored in the 1960s by several of the large mining companies looking for copper. A second wave of exploration, focused on gold, started in the 1980s after the success of the Snip deposit, and then the Eskay discovery.

Ownership of the area was divided among several companies. Numerous showings were sampled, and geophysical surveys were carried out. A total of 13 drill holes, all shallow, were recorded prior to Romios' involvement. The junior's geological team recognized the significance of those results and of the NovaGold work at Galore and began accumulating properties in the area.

Romios compiled the results from decades of work that identified at least a dozen occurrences. They focused on the North Zone, located almost directly above the planned Galore access tunnel, and near the proposed plant site.

The results from 8 drill holes were highly encouraging, especially considering they were the first holes into an extensive system, and included 131 metres at 0.61% copper, 0.39 g/t gold, 8.5 g/t silver; and 5.5 metres at 0.14% copper, 8.5 g/t gold, 4.1 g/t silver. Geophysical results (both IP chargeability and resistivity) point to the potential for a large system underlying those preliminary drill results.

The other targets remain largely untested, even though preliminary work, including geophysics, points to big potential.

Work on the Galore Creek mine project was suspended late in 2007 in order to re-engineer certain aspects of the development plan, and that work is continuing. According to Teck: "The Galore Creek project has undergone several engineering studies since 2012. Advanced Engineering Study and significant diamond drilling was also carried out in 2013 and 2014. A high-level re-assessment of key design features of the project was completed in 2016. Although the project remains on care and maintenance, an updated engineering study is planned for 2017". (Teck website.)

While the original intent of the Trek exploration program was to develop a well-located satellite to Galore, the work done by Romios at Trek has outlined a large mineralized area with potential to host a larger deposit, potentially capable of being a stand-alone project, and certainly an important aspect in the regional development strategy.

An NI 43-101 Technical Report for the Trek Property in June 2011 summarized the results and included the following summary observations:

- *"Widespread mineralization was returned from all holes drilled on the Trek property during the drill programs, and several holes intersected significant intervals of high-grade mineralization."*
- *"Significant drill results on the Trek property prove the presence of a productive copper-gold porphyry system."*

The report notes that the drilling to date was peripheral to the core of the system, which remains untested. The author also noted "alkalic systems [such as the Trek porphyry system] often occur as clusters of mineralized zones over a span of several kilometres" and therefore recommends testing the various mineralized zones on the Trek property as they are likely part of the same system.

The report compares the geological character of the Trek mineralization to the Galore deposit in terms of geological setting, age, size and other key criteria. Remember, the Galore project was seen by its previous owners as being several smaller systems.

The Romios project is still at an early stage of exploration, but is extremely significant for several reasons:

- ***Set in the midst of such an intensely mineralized region as the Golden Triangle, it has potential to have the size and grade of other deposits in the region.***
- ***The location proximal to Galore, and the direct geological comparison to Galore, adds to the prospective nature of the target;***
- ***Trek could have enormous strategic value related to development of Galore.***

A number of mining companies are now interested in having a look at the Trek portion of the extensive Romios property.

Clearly, the Trek project has enormous long-term value. But, it is only a small part of the Romios Golden Triangle story.

Romios' Newmont Lake Property

With the Galore Creek project on hold, investors downgraded Romios, due to the mistaken belief that Romios is totally dependent on Galore.

The reality is that large parts of Romios' massive property position in the Golden Triangle have enormous value independent of Galore. In fact, Romios has a substantial gold-copper deposit that is within sight of a recently completed road. The Northwest or NW deposit, which is just one aspect of the Newmont Lake property, already has a compliant resource, and also has huge growth potential. Subject to adequate project funding, additional work is contemplated during the 2018 summer season aimed at expanding the known resource and advancing it closer to a production decision.

The Newmont Lake area was first explored by Newmont Mining in the early 1960s. At that time, the major was a BC-focused copper mining company. DuPont Canada, a unit of the big chemical company, staked the southern part of the current property in 1980. Placer Dome teamed up with DuPont to explore the property. A dozen junior companies explored on and around the current claims during the 1980s and 1990s.

That early work included geology, surface sampling, geophysics and some shallow drilling. Results confirmed the presence of extensive mineralization containing significant gold, silver and copper values. The various major and junior companies identified 22 documented precious and/or base metal occurrences immediately around the area containing the inferred, compliant resource.

Before the property was consolidated by Romios, exploration was carried out by the various operators on individual small claims. Some of the results were impressive, but other than one zone, only a few of those discoveries saw any follow-up, and none was properly evaluated.

The Northwest or NW Zone (so-called as it was near the northwest corner of the claims then held by Gulf International Minerals, a junior explorer) was discovered in 1987. Mineralization in that zone is hosted in gold-enriched skarns. (Skarns are areas of alteration and mineralization resulting from magmatic rocks intruding reactive limestone.) Gold, along with silver and copper, are distributed sporadically throughout the zone, with some impressive values.

- *Gulf's drill hole DDH87-29 returned 55 g/t gold, 40 g/t silver and 0.97% copper over 11 metres.*
- *Gulf's drill hole 89-11 returned 8.4 metres averaging 21 g/t [0.625 oz/ton] gold and 1.41% copper (silver was not reported).*
- *Romios hole R-08-07 hit 0.44 metres that assayed 753 g/t gold, 462 g/t silver and 0.69% copper.*
- *Romios R-08-07 encountered 14.1 metres assaying 26.4 g/t gold, 21.3 g/t silver and 0.21% copper.*

Gulf International drilled a total of 180 holes through 1990 on their property. Of those, 154 were drilled around the NW Zone and the balance tested other targets.

Gulf was unable to raise further financing to continue work on the NW Zone, so they vended the project in return for Romios' shares.

Romios, in 2006, resampled some of the Gulf core. The Romios assays were either in close agreement or were significantly higher than the earlier results, thereby validating the database. Romios also drilled four holes that generally supported the results of the Gulf drilling.

On the basis of the results of 154 drill holes, most of which were drilled by Gulf International Minerals and the balance by Romios Gold, an inferred resource was determined for the NW Zone: 1.4 million tonnes at 4.4 g/t gold, 0.22% copper and 6.4 g/t silver, containing 200,000 ounces of gold, 6.8 million pounds of copper and 291,000 ounces of silver.

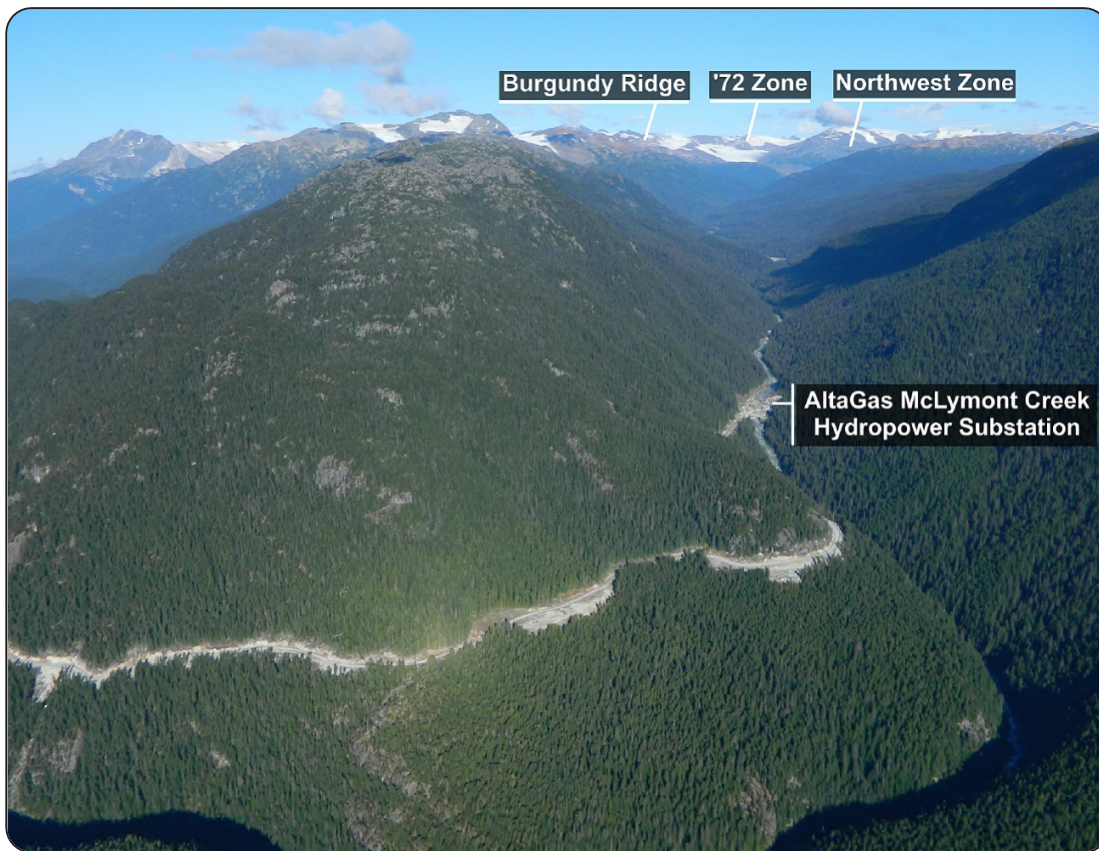
There is considerable exploration potential on the property. First, only about 20% of the 17,000 metres of core was assayed, based on visual indications of mineralization. The copper would show up visually, but not gold. The 2006 technical report notes that mineralized intervals may have been missed by the original logging and sampling. The deposit remains open to depth, as the drilling only extended to about 100 metres depth.

Romios drilled a dozen holes in the NW Zone from 2006 through 2009, intended to verify the Gulf results as well as test new targets. Those results supported the Gulf results and identified other targets which will be further evaluated.

The deposit is also open on strike (laterally). Gulf was constrained by their property position. For example, a junior company – Jazzman Resources – drilled 10 holes on their property adjacent to the NW Zone to test a small area of outcropping mineralization.

Quoting from that 2006 Technical Report: "Drilling near the ... claim boundary confirmed the continuation to the northeast onto the Jazzman claims of the stratigraphy hosting the NW Zone mineralization." Those holes intersected gold values up to 11.3 g/t gold.

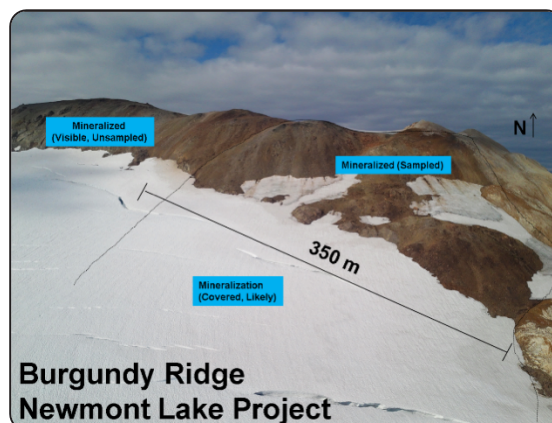
At the time that Gulf was working on the project, it was seen to be very remote. Since then, three hydroelectric facilities were constructed south of Newmont Lake, bringing road access (and electricity) to the area. Road access to Newmont Lake would follow a broad valley south to the Iskut River where it would connect to the Alta Gas road. The Northwest Zone, and other mineralized zones on the Romios property are now literally within sight of road access.

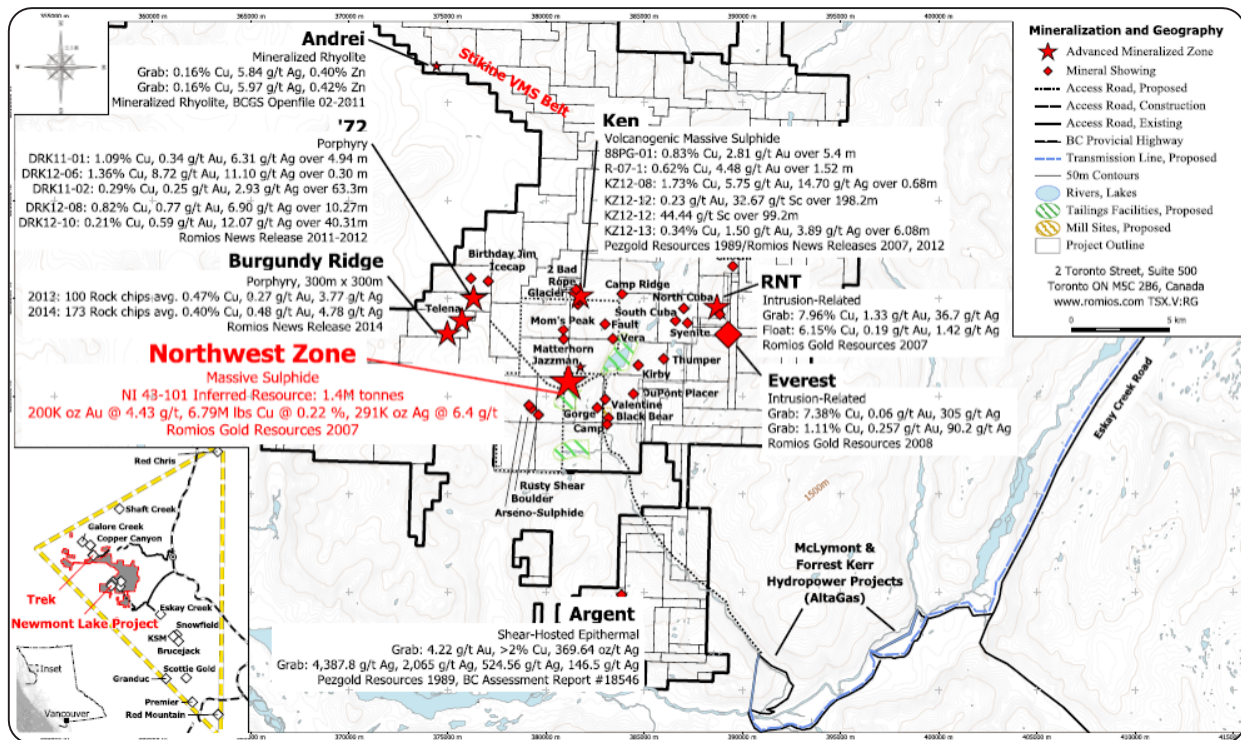


Romios' Newmont Lake project is literally within sight of road access.

The 200,000 ounces near-surface already delineated at the NW Zone (inferred 1.4 million tonnes at 4.4 g/t gold, 0.22% copper and 6.4 g/t silver) provide an excellent starting point to develop a larger resource. The first step would be assaying more of the existing drill core, which might turn-up further gold zones, previously unrecognized. There are also obvious near-by drill targets that could be followed up immediately (such as the area drilled by Jazzman) and there is potential at depth.

The other 21 known occurrences provide enormous exploration potential. For example, Gulf also drilled 20 shallow holes in the Camp Zone, testing gold bearing veins. Results include 0.6 metres at 82.3 g/t gold. Samples from trenches assayed from 16 to 58 g/t gold.





The Northwest Zone ("NW") deposit is one of 22 documented mineral occurrences in the Newmont Lake area.

Other explorers superficially examined some of these other occurrences, with some impressive results. The Thumper Zone returned silver assays up to 330 g/t (9.6 oz/ton). High-grade silver values were also found at the Cuba Zone in what appears to be a VMS setting. One sample returned 125 g/t silver and 5.9% zinc. Two holes (total length 133 metres) returned sporadic silver values. The Syenite Zone produced several gold values at surface, including 23 g/t gold, but there was no follow-up, in spite of clear evidence of a substantial silver zone.

The Ken Zone was tested with six short holes (total 456 metres). Results include 5.4 metres at 2.8 g/t gold and 0.83% copper as well as six metres at 2.6 g/t gold and 0.94% copper. Those values point to the presence of a substantial zone of gold mineralization.

In addition to the gold and copper values, the Ken zone carries substantial values of scandium. Hole KZ12-12 averaged 40 g/t of scandium over 99 metres. Hole 8 had 36 metres of 33 g/t and hole 9 had 50 metres of 39 g/t. For reference, scandium is worth 5 to 10 times as much as silver. The scandium content adds a very interesting bonus to what is already a highly prospective target. Scandium is a high-tech metal with severe constraints on supply and huge market potential.

So far, the holes were targeted for gold and copper. Further analysis is planned to specifically target a scandium zone.

The Arseno, Rusty and Boulder Zones were tested with 14 holes totalling 1500 metres. Results include 0.6 metres at 74 g/t gold and several other short intervals of 3-5 g/t gold. Surface samples were as high as 100 g/t gold. Again: meaningful gold values that signal the presence of a significant gold occurrence.

None of those occurrences have been effectively explored. The 2006 Technical Report notes that the work by Romios shows the mineralization at the known occurrences is more widespread than previously reported by Gulf.

And, those known occurrences represent only a small fraction of the potential of this portion of the property. Most of the known occurrences on the property were identified by prospecting (that is, where mineralization is spotted on surface). Satellite imagery shows that 90% of the claim area is either forested or overburdened covered, meaning the bedrock is not exposed. Techniques to probe below the cover, such as geochemical surveys, have not yet been used.

Furthermore, geophysical surveys conducted by Romios indicate that there may be several small intrusive bodies which were not previously recognized. Those intrusives may be related to further mineralization that is under cover.

The 2006 Technical Report notes: “it is concluded that the Newmont Lake claim group has potential to host additional mineralization similar to that at the NW Zone.”

The 2006 Technical Report looks briefly at the comprehensive picture presented by the scattering of mineralization over a wide area and states “it is concluded that the property has potential to host copper-gold mineralization similar to Galore Creek.”

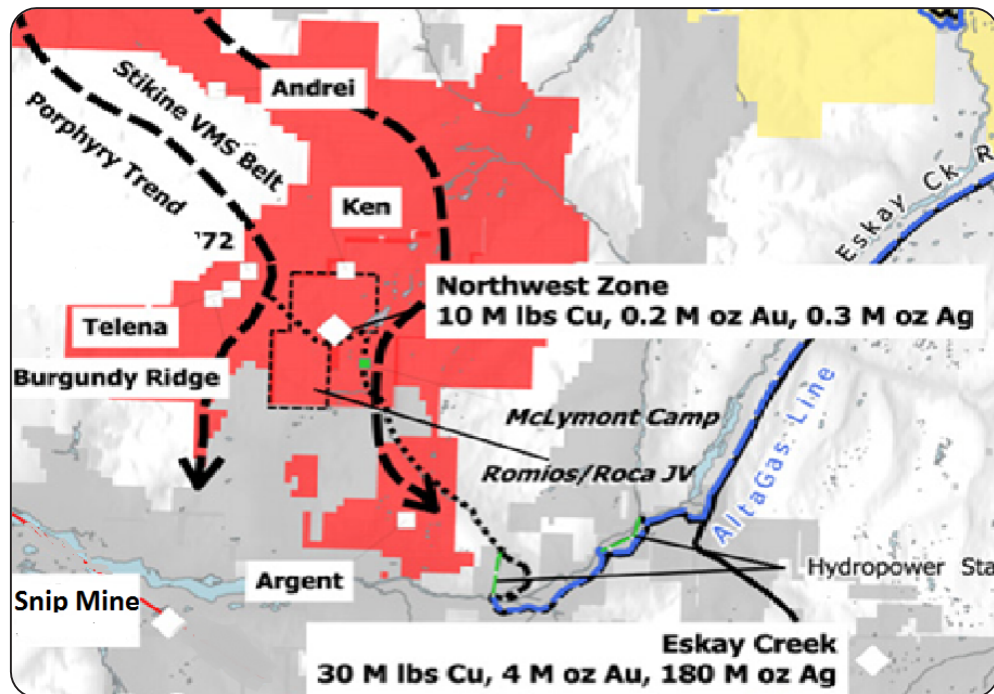
The comparison of the geological setting of the Romios property to Galore Creek, 30 km northwest of Newmont Lake, is very significant. Galore was discussed above under Trek. A quick recap: Teck, which spent a half billion dollars to earn a 50% interest in Galore Creek, describes the project as “one of the world’s largest undeveloped copper and gold deposits.” Galore is an impressive deposit, but it faces logistical challenges, including the need for a 14 km tunnel.

The Galore deposit, located above the tree line, was literally sticking out of the ground, making it relatively easy to recognize the large-scale potential of that geological system. The various occurrences at the Newmont Lake area are masked by forest and overburden, and they appeared to earlier explorer as a scattering of small occurrences. The roughly 20 companies that previously explored various parts of the property were not able to develop a comprehensive understanding of the geological setting.

Beyond the NW Zone, and the 21 other occurrences around it, several other important discoveries have been made on the Romios ground, including Andrei, Argent, Ken, Telena, ‘72, and most recently, Burgundy Ridge.



2014 Sampling at Burgundy Ridge

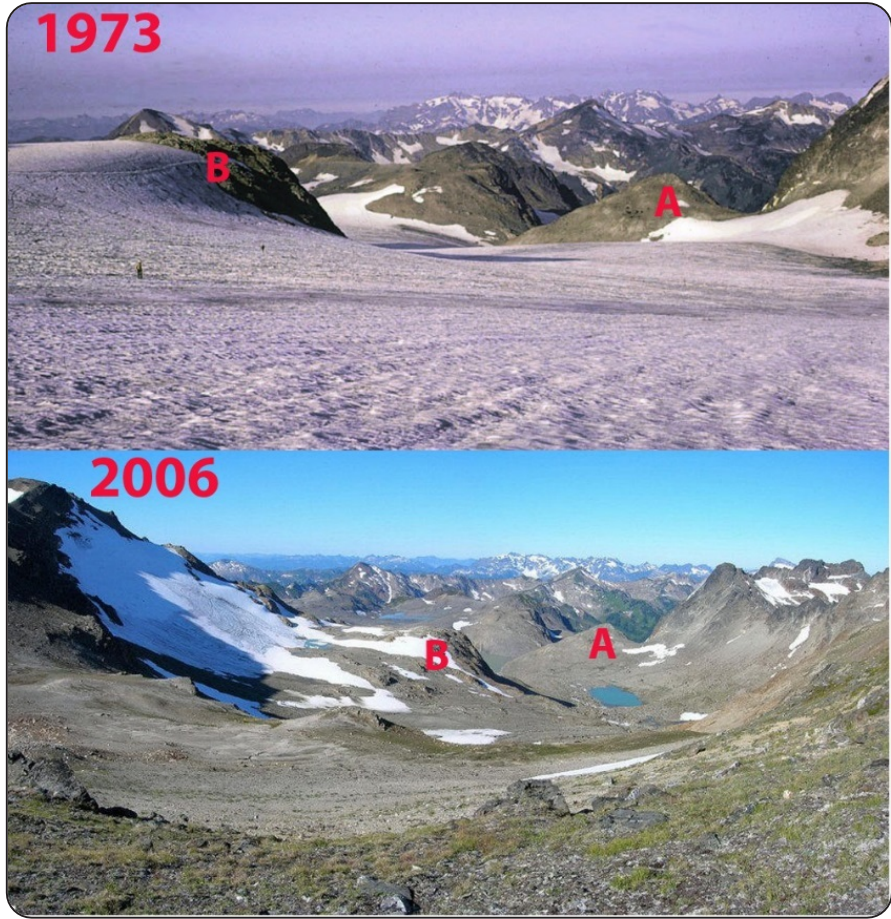


In addition to the Northwest Zone deposit, the Newmont Lake property hosts discoveries at Ken, Andrei, '72, Telena, Argent and Burgundy Ridge.

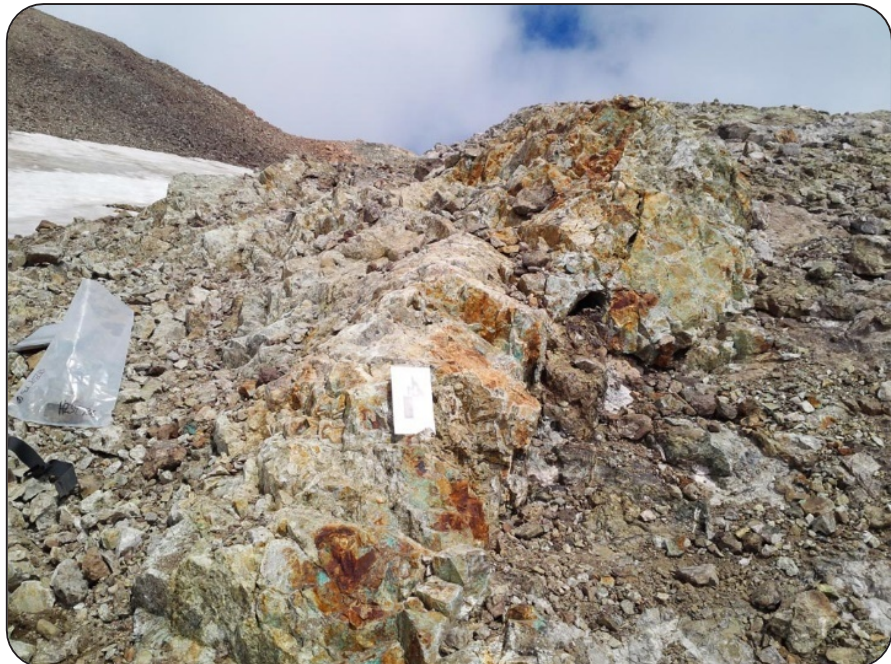
These discoveries resulted from a combination of work by earlier explorers, together with Romios prospecting, sampling and geophysics. Three of the discoveries – '72, Telena and Ken were tested with a few drill holes. Those initial results demonstrate the presence of substantial zones of gold-silver-copper mineralization.

Results like 6.0 metres of 0.94% copper and 2.6 g/t gold, coming from the earliest holes into new discovery zones, are highly encouraging. It would be exceptionally good luck to hit the bull's eye on the first holes into a new target zone.

An important aspect of the Romios exploration success on its Golden Triangle properties has been the remarkable retreat of the glaciers. The recent Burgundy Ridge discovery resulted from the Romios geologists being literally the first humans to ever walk on a massive zone of mineralization that is literally sticking out of the ground.



Glacial retreat in the Golden Triangle has exposed vast tracts that have never been seen before.



As glaciers retreat, Romios geologists found copper-gold-silver zones literally sticking out of the ground at Burgundy Ridge.



It has taken some time, but the geological picture is finally coming together for the Romios geological team. After Romios consolidated the property and pulled together the geological information from 20 separate explorers, they spent a decade working on the property. It is now very apparent that the various showings are all aspects of one large geological system. The discovery of a large system in this location, 15 km from road access, would not face the logistical challenges of Galore.

Romios has done an outstanding job of assembling a vast property in the heart of what is now one of the hottest exploration regions on the planet. They have demonstrated, at Trek and Newmont Lake, the enormous potential of that property.

The resource now delineated at the NW Zone represents only a portion of the potential of that one zone. The previous results on the Jazzman Zone, for example, demonstrate the potential for that zone laterally. The zone is also open to depth. Further drilling is required to test that potential and expand on the current resource.

Romios plans further drilling on the Dirk Trend, just to the west, where three mineralized zones will be drilled. That nearby zone could be an integral part of a near-term development strategy for Newmont Lake.

Earlier drill results on the Dirk Trend were very encouraging: the '72 Zone returned 34 metres assaying 0.51 g/t gold, 0.48% copper and 4.27 g/t silver, with some higher-grade intervals. The Telena Zone produced several narrow, but high-grade gold-copper-silver intervals from an initial drill test. In both cases, initial drill testing confirmed the continuation of the surface mineralization to depth. The results of those holes, together with further surface results, will help vector the next holes toward higher grade zones.

The geological team are also very keen to get the first holes into the Burgundy Ridge Zone, in order to test the extent of the high-grade values found on surface. Several individual samples returned values in excess of 4% copper, and other samples returned in excess of 5 g/t gold. A 6-metre continuous chip sample averaged 2.27% copper, 12.14 g/t gold and 48.77 g/t silver. Those very significant values, spanning an area of 500 metres by 400 metres, provide clear indications of a large and highly mineralized system.

A system of that size and intensity has the potential to host a very substantial deposit. Drilling to confirm the third dimension of this system could very quickly add very substantial value. That drilling will get underway as soon as funding is available. With such a solid base of geological information, including prior drill results, prospects are excellent that Romios will deliver results that will attract investor interest.

This area already has a compliant inferred resource; it has immediate expansion opportunities; and it has large-scale exploration potential. Importantly, it is close to road access and to power, features that are not well recognized by investors.

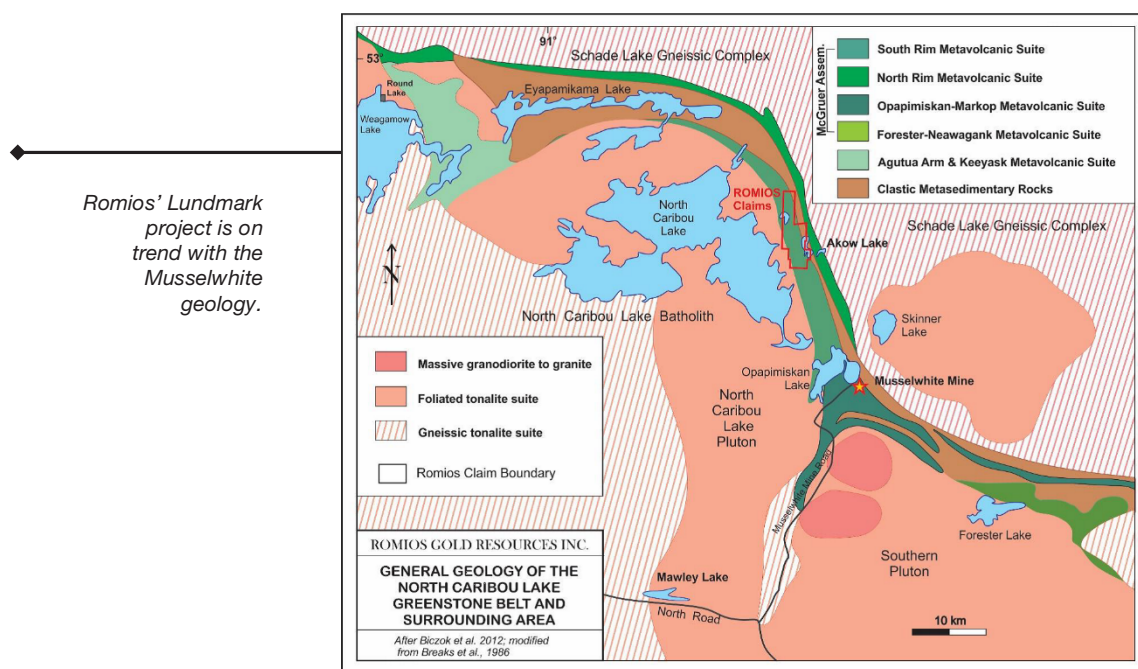
A number of mining companies are already very interested in the Newmont Lake area, both for the near-term development opportunity and for the larger-scale potential. The company plans to add further value to the project with another round of drilling.

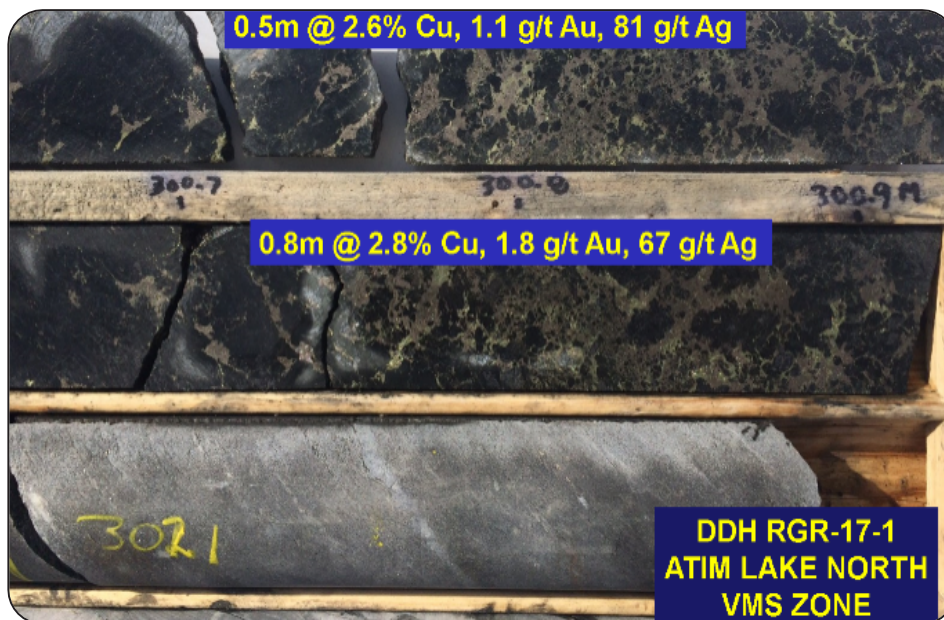
Lundmark-Akow Lake

Romios' first project, 20 years ago, was adjacent to the Musselwhite mine in Northern Ontario, now mined by Goldcorp. The property was originally staked to cover an extension of the banded iron formation (BIF) that hosts the Musselwhite mine, located 18 km south. Drilling in 1997-98 found only low gold values in the BIF, but with only 5 holes over 8 km, did not adequately test the potential of that zone.

In 1998, Romios discovered a copper-gold zone in schists overlooked by previous explorers. They drilled five holes into it in 1999, intersecting broad zones of low grade mineralization (e.g. 185 m @ 0.06% Cu) with narrower zones of higher grade Cu-Au. Building on that extensive data set, Romios drilled five holes in 2016-17 that confirmed a new geological model and resulted in the discovery of a copper-gold-silver massive sulphide horizon. That shallow zone returned 1.9 metres (1.4 metres estimated true width) at 2.35% copper, 1.4 g/t gold and 68 g/t silver.

Drilling in 2016 further tested the BIF, but with inconclusive results. At Musselwhite, the ore is hosted in several zones along the BIF, with barren zones in between, so the potential remains for ore zones between the widely spaced holes at Lundmark. There is also a 4-km long section that does not outcrop and remains completely untested.





The work to date, including drilling and various geophysical surveys, identified other potential targets. A prospective zone more than 3 km long “should be considered a prime target for massive sulphide exploration” according to the independent NI 43-101 report on the project entitled “Report on the 2016 – 17 Diamond Drilling Program at the Lundmark-Akow Lake Property of Romios Gold Resources Inc., Patricia Mining Division, Northwestern Ontario” dated October 16, 2017 and authored by John L. Biczok, P.Geo.

One hole drilled in 2017, was successful in discovering a copper-gold-silver massive sulphide horizon 1.4 metres thick with favourable grades: 2.35% Cu, 1.4 g/t Au and 68.2 g/t Ag. “Cobalt is somewhat elevated at 100 to 161 ppm Co” according to the 2017 technical report. That report was written by John L. Biczok, who worked as a geologist for 12 years at the adjacent Musselwhite mine.

Biczok’s report notes that the discovery zone appears to be related to a volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposit. The zone that produced the good grades is open along strike and down dip. Biczok notes that there is good potential for thicker portions of this horizon along strike.

His conclusion includes:

“There seems little doubt that the massive sulphide horizon discovered at Atim Lake North in 2017 is associated with the extensive copper-(gold) enriched alteration zone and that additional massive sulphide occurrences might be found at other sites along this zone.”

In short: Romios holds a big property position adjacent to and on trend with a producing gold mine. Gold and base metal values have been identified over a multi-kilometre trend. The evolving geological understanding led to a 2017 discovery. The property has excellent potential to host an important deposit. This new discovery should attract considerable interest from one of the many companies exploring in Ontario.

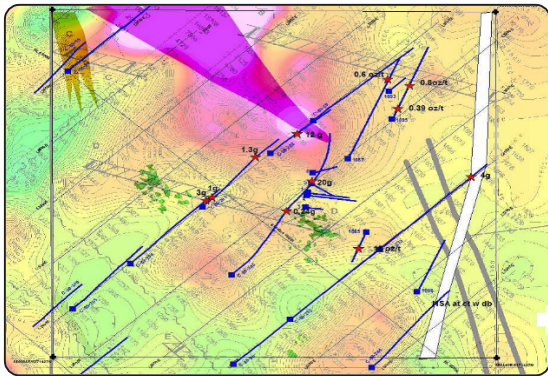
Timmins Hislop Property

Romios' Timmins Hislop property is in the prolific Timmins district, just off Highway 101, 18 km southeast of Matheson. The Timmins camp has produced 60 million ounces to date. Mines operated by Goldcorp, McEwen Mining, Kirkland Lake Gold and others will continue to add to that total.

The Romios property is immediately south of the Black Fox mine property, which was just acquired by McEwen Mining. A private company holds property to the south and Kirkland Lake Gold is now a neighbor to the east and southwest, having acquired St. Andrew Goldfields. The Hislop mine, on the St. Andrews property just to the east is a past producer from an open pit and is under review for a re-start.

The Ross Mine, 5 km to the southeast, was developed by Hollinger in 1936 and produced a million ounces through 1980. Hollinger drilled 6 holes on the Romios property in the 1950s, with 3 hitting gold values of 0.4 to 0.6 ounces per ton over 2 feet. Chevron explored the property in the late 1980s, including 12 drill holes on the Romios property. Results include 12 g/t over 0.7 metres and 20 g/t over 1 metre, with most holes hitting gram-plus grades.

A junior drilled the property in 2012, hitting three intervals of plus 12 g/t over 0.7 to 1 metres and 21 g/t over 1.3 metres. In spite of results that were described as "very successful" in a technical report, the junior was unable to finance further work and dropped the option.



Geophysical results (IP/resistivity) highlight an area where previous drilling encountered significant gold values (red stars) on the Romios' Hislop property. (For scale, the property is one mile by one mile.)

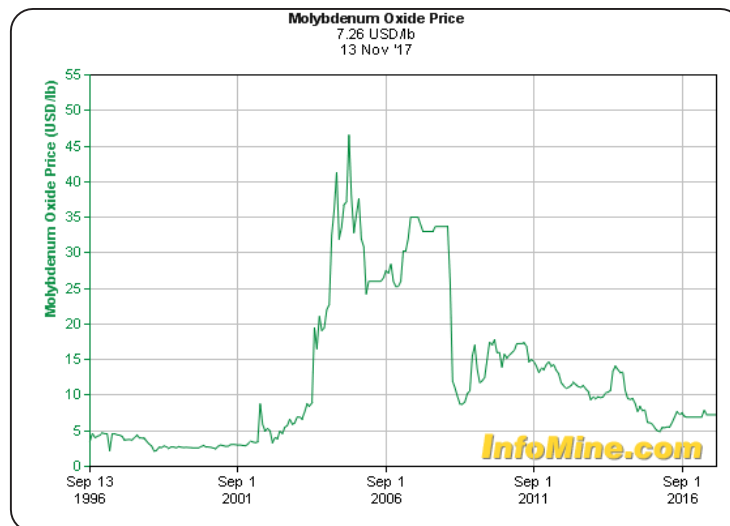
Multiple gold hits extending over half a mile, supported by a strong geophysical signature, indicate that the Romios property clearly hosts a substantial gold system. With all three of the neighbors recently coming under new ownership, the Romios project is now seeing renewed interest.

La Corne Project, Quebec

Romios holds a past-producing molybdenum mine with substantial remaining potential. The property is located 30 kms from the important mining center of Val d'Or, Quebec, adjacent to paved highway 111. The 10-square kilometre property includes the former producing La Corne molybdenum mine. From 1951 to 1972, the underground mine produced moly from high-grade veins. At closing, the mine had a remaining resource in the veins.

Romios acquired the property for the potential of a significant tonnage of lower grade material that may be amenable to open pit mining. They confirmed that potential with drilling in early 2009 that included multiple intersections in excess of 500 feet of potentially economic grades of molybdenum. The assays also included values for bismuth, silver and lithium.

The molybdenum price was over \$30 a pound as Romios planned the drill program, but then fell hard, reaching a low of \$5. Now up 45% from that low, moly is once more beginning to attract attention, so that a joint venture partner may be secured for the project.

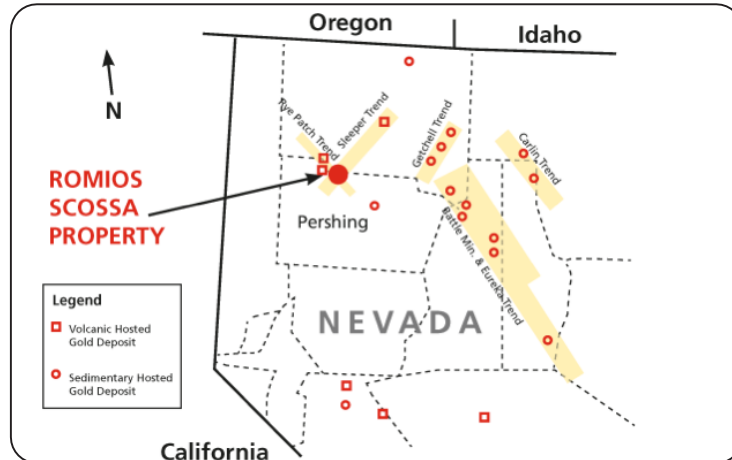


The moly price is up 45% in the past year, but still far below where it was a decade ago.



Scossa Property, Nevada

Romios' Nevada gold project is truly a hidden gem. The Scossa property operated as a high-grade underground gold mine in the 1930s. Located in north-western Nevada, the property is situated at the intersection of two important trends. The Rye Patch Trend hosts several important mines, including Rosebud, which produced a half-million ounces and Hycroft which produced a million ounces. The Sleeper mine, which featured very high-grade veins, produced a total of 1.7 million ounces from 1986 to 1996.



The Scossa property saw sporadic, but undocumented, activity through 1970, but then no further work was done until the mine was acquired by Romios in 1998. They staked open ground to expand the property to 960 acres.

Romios engaged a well-qualified geologist to oversee the Scossa exploration program – Bill Utterback. His experience included 7 years as chief geologist at the Sleeper Mine. Quoting from his technical report on Scossa, prepared in 2003:

“The early mining methods were crude, reaching no more than 400 feet (122 metres) below the ground surface and encountering no groundwater. As a result, the vein system remains open and untested to a great extent at depth, and to a lesser extent along trend.”

Romios carried out the first modern exploration, including a compilation of the historic data. They carried out geological mapping and sampling of the underground workings and at surface. They then completed 1,107 metres of diamond drilling in 14 holes (average hole length 79 metres). An additional five holes of reverse circulation drilling was completed in May of 2003. (768 metres, average 154 metres per hole.)

The Romios holes confirmed that the veins extend both down dip and along strike, creating the scope for a substantial gold deposit. However, from an investor perspective, the gold grades fell short of expectations.

In fact, the results obtained from that drilling were highly encouraging, and in line with the early results expected from an epithermal vein system. These systems tend to have high grade zones distributed along the veins.

Utterback noted: “Since the larger vein zones have been variably sheared and broken by post ore faulting, core recovery was generally less than 30%. The gold values should therefore be considered to be considerably lower than they would have been if the entire zone was included in the sample.”

Utterback concluded: “The Scossa property is an excellent example of an overlooked and underexplored epithermal gold vein system. It has the same potential for undiscovered bonanza gold ore as the veins at the nearby Seven Troughs gold camp, and Sleeper and National farther to the northeast. The Rosebud Mine and Lantern gold prospect nearby to the west have many features in common with Scossa. Several more veins farther west on the Scossa property discovered during the current period of exploration are completely untested by subsurface exploration.”

That period from 1999 through 2003 when Romios was working on Scossa was generally a rough time for the mining industry. It was hard to catch anyone’s attention with a geology story.

As the industry began to recover, Romios took on the BC properties, and Scossa slipped into the background, where it remained until recently.

Scossa clearly has enormous potential, which has never been properly assessed. All of the holes encountered one or more veins, with most holes hitting meaningful (multi-gram per tonne) gold values. In fact, two of the Romios holes hit bonanza grades:

- **Hole 2, from 145-151 feet: 10.6 ounces per ton;**
- **Hole 3, from 146-152.5 feet: 8.6 ounces per ton.**

Clearly, there is a substantial gold bearing system, with ample evidence for high-grade zones. A more comprehensive exploration program and more drilling is needed to delineate the gold zones.

Efforts are presently underway to secure a joint venture partner to help fund that drilling. Investor interest is returning to the mining industry, especially for gold in Nevada. Romios intends to secure a joint venture partner who would fund the drilling, with Romios retaining an interest so that it would benefit from success.

Highly Experienced Management and Geological Team

The success of Romios in acquiring and advancing its impressive portfolio is a tribute to a management team with a great deal of experience in business, mining, finance and the other disciplines needed for a successful exploration company.

Tom Drivas, President, CEO and Director, has over 30 years of experience in property acquisition, development and brokering, with 15 years specifically in the mining sector. Tom is a business entrepreneur who has consistently been able to assemble the right teams to realize the potential of the projects under his direction.

Thomas Skimming, P.Eng., Director & former V.P. Exploration, is a professional geologist with over 50 years of worldwide experience in the mineral resources industry. Mr. Skimming has been instrumental in the discovery and/or development of several mineral deposits including the Cullaton Lake, Shear Lake and Heninga Lake gold and base metal deposits in northern Canada; the world-class, Teck-Corona gold orebody at Hemlo, Ontario and the large Golden Reward, heap-leach, gold deposit in South Dakota.

John L. Biczok, Vice-President, Exploration, is a graduate of Lakehead University in Thunder Bay (Honours B.Sc. in Geology) and a registered Professional Geoscientist in Ontario. He began work with Romios in August 2016 as a consultant in charge of the Lundmark-Akow Lake drill program in north-western Ontario and his interpretation of the geology in those drill holes led to a new genetic model for the copper-gold mineralization and the subsequent 2017 discovery of the first base metal massive sulphide deposit in the area and completed a NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Lundmark-Akow Lake property before being retained by Romios as V.P. Exploration. Mr. Biczok worked at GoldCorp's Musselwhite gold mine (18 km south of the Lundmark-Akow Lake property) for 12 years, most recently as senior exploration geologist and senior research geologist. Prior to this he headed up Phelps Dodge Exploration's copper, gold and lead-zinc exploration efforts in India from 1999-2002 and worked for a number of mining companies in western Canada including Mattagami Lake Exploration, Noranda Exploration, and Manitoba Mineral Resources managing exploration programs for base metals, gold and nickel.

Brian E. Robertson, Director, has extensive mining industry experience including executive management, exploration, mine development and operations, evaluation of businesses and performing due diligence related to projects, mergers, acquisitions and financing. He has extensive experience in gold mining operations which includes 21 years with Placer Dome Inc. directing mining operations and development in Canada and South Africa, as well as 7 years at Royal Oak's mines in British Columbia and Newfoundland.

Garth Kirkham, P.Geoph., Director, has 27 years of mining industry experience, and is the principal of Kirkham Geosystems that specializes in 3D computer modeling and resource/reserve estimations at the preliminary assessment, pre-feasibility and feasibility study stages of mining projects.

Antonio de Quadros, Ph.D., Geology, Director, has worked as a geologist since 1972 in B.C., Ontario, Yukon and NWT, as well as in USA and South America. He has held several positions as an officer, director, vice president of exploration and president of public mining companies.

William Johnstone LL.B., Legal Counsel & Director, is a partner with the Toronto law firm Gardiner Roberts, with a strong background in Corporate/Commercial and Securities Law. He is also a Director of five other public companies.

Frank van de Water, CPA, CA, is COO, CFO, Secretary & Director, has had a forty-year career in financial roles with a variety of companies including a multinational mining, metal processing and metal trading company and extensive experience with mining companies.

The company employs a team of expert geologists, with expertise in the particular area in which they are working.

Financial

Romios assembled an outstanding property position and has done an admirable job of maintaining its extensive holdings. They have confirmed the historic work, advanced some of the earlier discoveries and made important new discoveries. But, they have never had enough money to properly evaluate any of their high-potential prospects.

Romios, like all junior explorers, has struggled to raise money in what has been a difficult market. The deferral of the Galore project was a big blow, which they have not fully shaken off. Their limited financial resources have been spread over a large number of prospects, so that none has advanced enough to attract serious investor attention.

Romios has just raised C\$420,000, enough for its near-term financial needs.

Management is now embarking on a new approach. Over the next few weeks, the company intends to enhance its management/technical team, communicate its story more effectively, secure joint venture funding and advance its key projects at an accelerated pace.

Summary and Conclusions

Romios has vast property holdings in five of the top mining regions in the world. The company has done a remarkable job to acquire and maintain that large property position. They have also been very effective, with a limited budget, at generating information that confirms the high-potential nature of those properties.

Access to capital has been limited because of the generally difficult state of the markets for junior explorers, and also because of the mistaken notion that the BC properties are dependent on the Galore Creek project going ahead. With a shortage of funding, Romios has had to apply capital sparingly to its various projects. The result has been to generate extremely valuable geological information, but not the sort of hard news that would come from a big drill program.

The resource markets are beginning to come back to life: Investors are rewarding companies for good news and new money is flowing into exploration projects. At the same time, mining companies are once more looking for ways to replace their depleting resources and to expand. The Romios projects are starting to attract industry attention, especially as results are being compiled into comprehensive geological stories that point to large scale potential.

With the improving investor and industry atmosphere, the Romios plan to enhance the management and geological team, and to raise investor awareness, should be well received.

There is no question that the Romios projects have enormous potential. With improving access to capital, at the corporate and the project level, that potential will start to be unlocked over the coming months.

In terms of valuation: We could point to several tens of companies with market values that are similar or higher, and where that value is based on a single asset similar to any one of the five projects held by Romios.

About Romios Gold Resources Inc.

Romios is a Canadian public corporation, incorporated under the Ontario Business Corporations Act and trades in Canada on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol **TSX.V "RG"** and in the United States on the Over the Counter market, **OTC-PK "RMIOF"**, and in Frankfurt, **"D4R"**.

All news releases and reports to shareholders are filed in Canada on **"SEDAR"**, www.sedar.com as well as on the Company's website, www.romios.com

About the Author



*Lawrence Roulston,
WestBay Research*

Lawrence Roulston is a mining analyst with over 35 years of diverse hands-on experience. He recently founded WestBay Capital Advisors, providing business advisory and capital markets expertise to the junior and mid-tier sectors of the mining industry. From 2014-2016 Lawrence was President of Quintana Resources Capital, which provided resource advisory services for US private investors. Before Quintana, he was a mining analyst and consultant, as well as the editor of "Resource Opportunities" an independent investment publication focused on the mining industry. Prior to this, Lawrence was an analyst or executive with various companies in the resources industry, both majors and juniors. He has graduate-level training in business and holds a B.Sc. in geology.

Lawrence has had a 30-year involvement in mineral exploration in northwest BC. In 1986, as vice president of a group of exploration companies, he was involved in a program in that region that led to a gold discovery. Since then, he has revisited the region numerous times, and been on the ground on 8 separate projects. He has written extensively on the region and the companies working there.

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All statements in this report, other than statements of historical fact should be considered forward-looking statements. Much of this report is comprised of forward-looking statements. Such statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results or events to differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. WestBay and the author of this report do not undertake any obligation to update any statements made in this report.

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