NIZI PROPERTY

2007 ASSESSMENT REPORT DESCRIBING GEOLOGICAL MAPPING AND GEOCHEMICAL ROCK SAMPLING ON THE NIZI MINERAL CLAIMS

CASSIAR MOUNTAINS, BRITISH COLUMBIA

DATES WORKED: 9/09/07 – 17/09/07

NTS MAP AREA 104I/15
LATITUDE 58°47'00" N LONGITUDE 128°45'00" W
LIARD MINING DISTRICT

Prepared for:

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SUMMARY

The Nizi property is located 130 km southwest of the town of Watson Lake, Yukon, 85 km northwest of the town of Dease Lake, British Columbia and 60 km southwest of the settlement of Cassiar. Access is via helicopter from Dease Lake, or via float plane service into Beale Lake, 10km southeast of the property.

The Nizi prospect is an adularia-sericite, low sulphidation, low sulphide type, epithermal gold prospect located in north central British Columbia (minfile number 104I 032; Payie et al., 1996). Gold – silver ± sulphide mineralization occurs in a microcrystalline to fine-grained quartz vein and stockwork system that cuts a sequence of felsic to mafic volcanic flows and pyroclastic rocks. These rocks, known informally as the Nizi volcanic sequence, are exposed in a southeasterly tapering, fault-bounded area and are inferred to be Cretaceous - Tertiary in age (Plint et al., 1998). Six main zones of high-grade gold-silver vein-hosted mineralization have been outlined to date over a northwesterly elongate area 2 kilometers long by 1 kilometer wide. The Discovery Vein / Surprise Vein is the most advanced prospect on the property with previous chip samples yielding 27.09 g/t Au plus 1220.6 g/t Ag over 2.0m and 15.09 g/t Au plus 1073.2 g/t Ag over 3.5m. Minor drilling on this zone in the mid-1990's confirmed surface assays and yielded 5.68 g/t Au 13.77m and 3.54 g/t Au plus 27.21 g/t Ag over 6.1m.

High grade mineralization on the Nizi property is in vein-stockwork systems with associated hydrothermal brecciation. It is divisible into 'Type 1' gold-silver-quartz-dominated with associated Au-Ag values and 'Type 2' carbonate-quartz-pyrite-sphalerite-galena-dominated mineralization with low Au-Ag values. Mineralization of economic interest at Nizi has primarily been for vein-hosted stockwork gold systems, however previously recognized but not prioritized potential for low-grade bulk-mineable gold mineralization is significant.

A small, 4-man crew of Romios Gold Resources field personnel worked for 9 days from September 9-17, 2007 out of a fly camp based at Zinc Lake. The objective of the program was to map and evaluate the known showings and define potential drill targets for future work on the property. A property wide program consisting of 1:5000 scale geological mapping, prospecting and rock sampling was conducted. In total, 43 rock samples were taken. As well, 26 specimens were subjected to ASD Spectrometer petrographic analysis for clay and alteration mineralogy.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Nizi prospect is an adularia-sericite, low sulphidation, low sulphide type, epithermal gold prospect located in north central British Columbia (minfile number 104I 032; Payie et al., 1996). Gold – silver ± sulphide mineralization occurs in a microcrystalline to fine-grained quartz vein and stockwork system that cuts a sequence of felsic to mafic volcanic flows and pyroclastic rocks. These rocks, known informally as the Nizi volcanic sequence, are exposed in a southeasterly tapering, fault-bounded area and are inferred to be Cretaceous - Tertiary in age (Plint et al., 1998).

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This report presents the results of recent 1:5000 scale mapping and geochemical and Petrographic rock sampling on the Nizi property. A small, 4-man crew of Romios Gold Resources field personnel worked for 9 days from September 9-17, 2007 out of a fly camp based at Zinc Lake. The objective of the program was to map and evaluate the known showings and define potential drill targets for future work on the property.

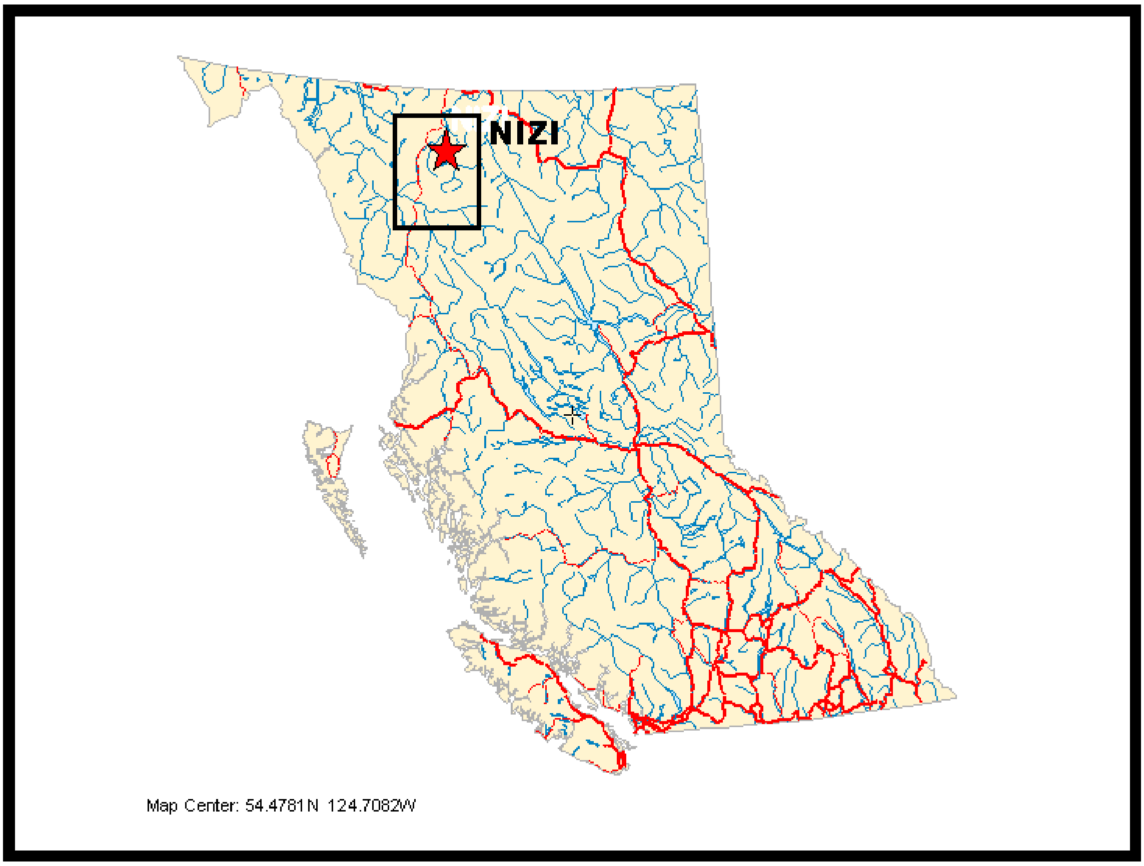

Figure 1: Nizi Property Location Map. Black box shows inset area - Figure 2.

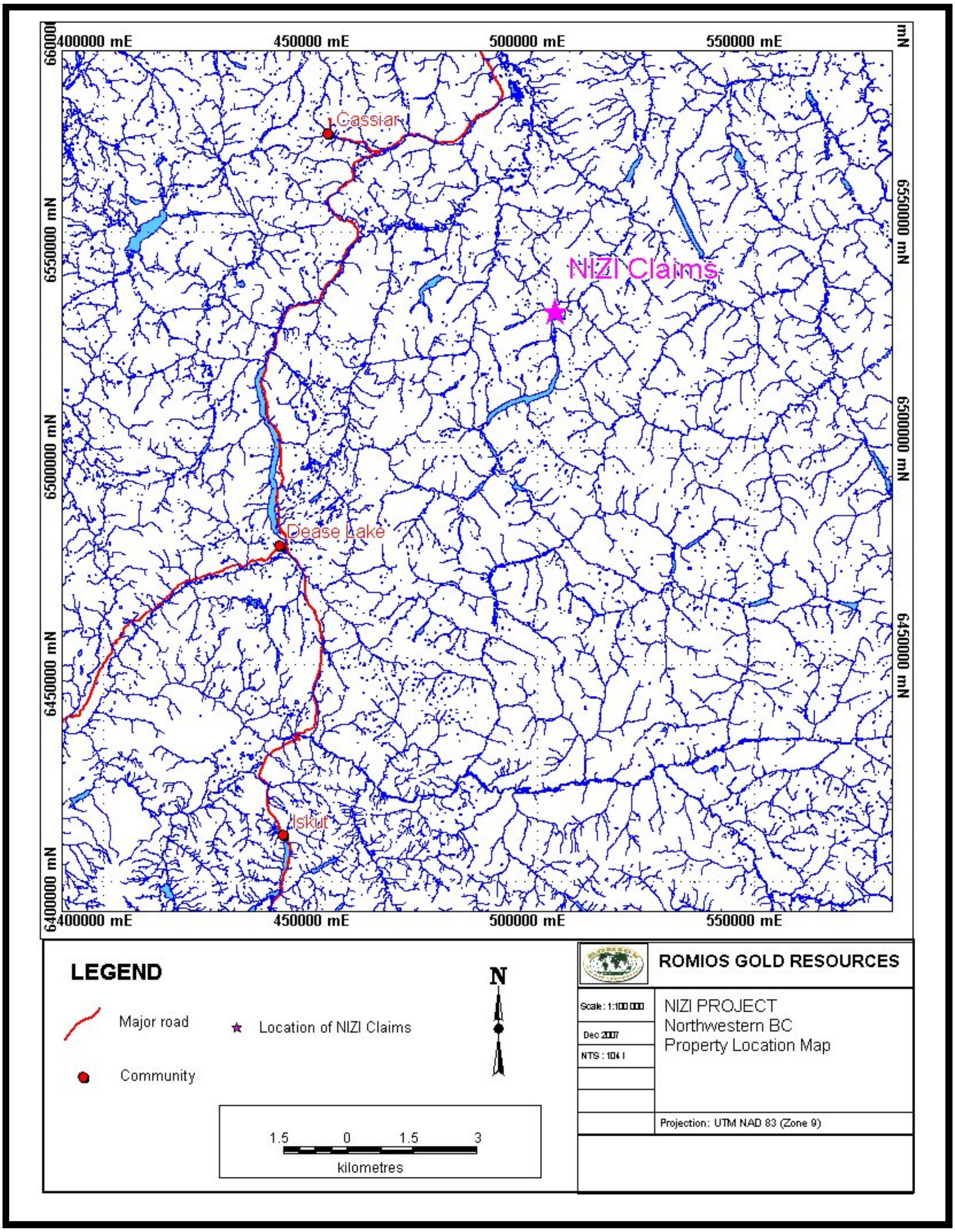

Figure 2: Nizi Property Location Map (Inset)

2.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Nizi property is located 130 km southwest of the town of Watson Lake, Yukon, 85 km northwest of the town of Dease Lake, British Columbia and 60 km southwest of the settlement of Cassiar. The claims lie within the Liard Mining District, on NTS mapsheets 104/I 95, 96, centered approximately at latitude 58°97'90"N and longitude 129°01'07"W.

The partially paved Stewart-Cassiar Highway passes 50km west of the property, and historic roads of unknown condition pass within 15km of the property. Access is via helicopter from Dease Lake, where Pacific Western Helicopters out of Prince George have a base servicing the area with both Jet Ranger and A-Star helicopters. Quantum Helicopters out of Terrace also provides Jet Ranger, A-Star and larger helicopter service to the advanced stage Western Keltic Kutcho project, approximately 50km to the south. Alternatively, float plane service into Beale Lake, 10km southeast of the property, is available with BC Yukon Air Service, also of Dease Lake.

3.0 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The Nizi property lies in the Stikine Ranges of the Cassiar Mountains. Elevations range from 1100 m to a peak of 2010 m above sea level within the property. Treeline starts between 1300 m and 1600 metres asl, consisting mostly of low trees and shrubs, and much of the property is over 1450m and is covered by only alpine grasses and heather. Slopes vary from 10 to 70 degrees but average 35-40 degrees. Outcrop exposure is fairly good (about 20%) in higher elevations but drops off to less than 3% at lower elevations.

The Nizi area is bounded to the south by the Rapid River, to the west and east by tributaries of the Rapid River and to the north by tributaries of the Four Mile River. There are three large lakes in the region, suitable for landing float planes: Beale Lake, 10 km to the south-southwest of the Nizi property, Meek Lake, 20 km due west of the property and Cry Lake, 20 km to the south-southeast of the property. A small alpine lake lies near the centre of the property and is informally referred to in this report as Zinc Lake.

The Nizi property area has a northern continental/alpine climate characterized by snow and sub-zero temperatures from September to May. Due to the high elevations on the property, exploration should be carried out between late June and early September because snow is likely to obscure much of the outcrop until late June and after September the weather can be highly variable.

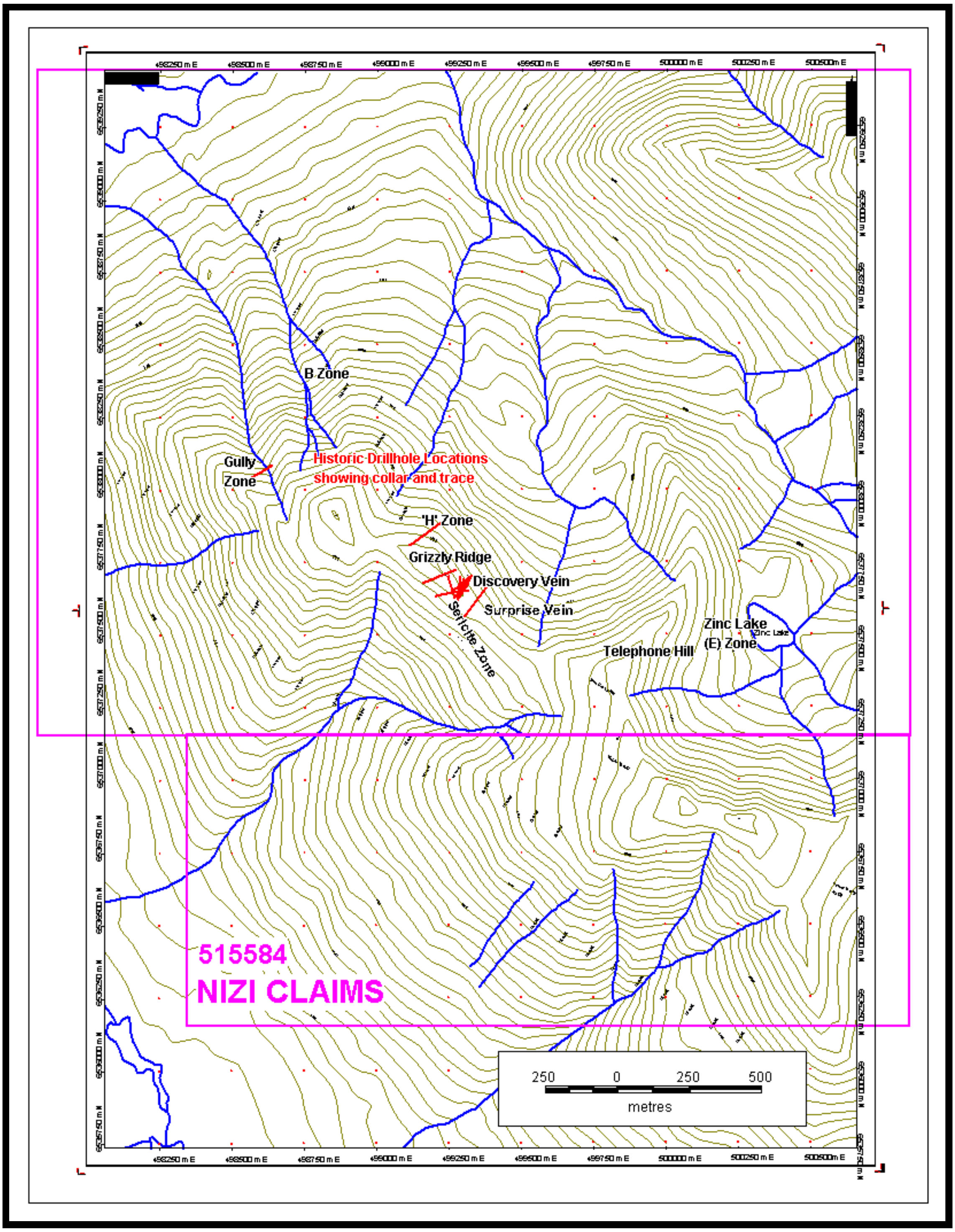

Figure 3: Nizi claim map zones and the location and trace of previous drillholes in red. Claim boundaries are in pink.

4.0 CLAIMS AND OWNERSHIP

The Nizi property consists of a single, 867.6 hectare mineral claim - tenure number 515584 – located in the Liard Mining District. The claim is held by Kaminak Resources, under option to Romios Gold Resources, and is held through to August 13th, 2008.

Claim Name	Tenure No.	Units	NTS Map Sheet	Record Date	Due Date
Nizi 1	515584	52	104I 95/96	June 29/2005	Aug.13/2008

Table 1: Claim Tenure Summary

5.0 EXPLORATION HISTORY

"Claims on the Nizi property were first staked in 1969 by J. Attenbury. The claims covered a gossanous zone of polymetallic mineralization hosted by quartz veins in "shear" zones. In 1970, a soil-geochemistry survey (84 samples) and reconnaissance geological mapping were conducted. Anomalous concentrations of lead and zinc were discovered associated with a gossanous area immediately northwest of Zinc Lake and with north-trending topographic lineaments near the northwest end of the property (Zimmerman, 1970). The property was optioned to Sumac Mines Limited in 1972 who explored for a porphyry-style copper deposit by systematic geological mapping and soil/silt geochemical surveys.

Although several silver-zinc anomalies and a gold anomaly were identified (Rodgers, 1972), the claims were allowed to lapse in 1973.

Regional Resources Limited re-staked the area in 1979. Detailed geological mapping (1:5000 scale) and geochemical surveys were carried out to assess the area's gold and silver potential. Gold, silver, lead, and zinc anomalies identified by Sumac Mines Limited were confirmed and extended and several gold-silver-bearing veins were documented (Rowe, 1980). In 1982, Regional Resources conducted a prospecting and rock sampling program in geochemically anomalous areas and reported that the highest gold values were obtained from massive galena-sphalerite-pyrite vein material (Rowe, 1983).

The claims were allowed to lapse and were re-staked in 1987 by Izumi Exploration Limited (later renamed Gold Giant Minerals Incorporated). A 36.4km grid was established. Geological prospecting, geochemical and geophysical surveys were undertaken to re-define known anomalies and veins and to locate new ones. Six main zones of mineralization were identified and named Zones A through F. Precious and base metal mineralization in quartz and quartz-carbonate-sulphide veins associated with north- to northwest-trending faults was reported. The widest vein in the B Zone (only partially exposed) returned grades of up to 1.10 g/t (0.032 oz/ton) Au, 3140.9 g/t Ag (91.61 oz/ton) and 6.32% zinc over 0.5 metres (Augsten, 1987). Additional exploration in 1991 outlined a quartz vein-stockwork system termed the “G Zone” and later the “Discovery Vein”. Assay values up to 41.0 g/t (1.196 oz/ton) Au, 764.6 g/t (22.3 oz/ton) Ag over 1.5 metres were obtained for this area (Cavey and Chapman, 1992; McIntosh and Scott, 1991). A VLF-EM conductor in this area was interpreted to reflect pyritization associated with the quartz stockwork (Cavey and Chapman, 1992, p. 13).

An airborne geophysical survey was completed in the spring of 1992 (Woolham, 1992) followed by further exploration during the 1992 field season. Soil sampling (650 samples), geological mapping and diamond drilling were carried out. Base and precious metal mineralization associated with minor faults and fractures was reported. The highest assay values were obtained from an area of quartz veining in silicified rhyolite in the Discovery Vein area and the nearby, newly identified “Surprise Vein”. The most significant gold anomaly based on soil geochemistry coincided with the Discovery Vein. Five drill holes, with a total length of 957.38 metres were drilled. Two holes (NZ-92-1, 2) tested the Discovery Vein/Surprise Vein area. The remaining three holes (NZ-92-3, 4,5) tested the H Zone, Grizzly Ridge Vein/Discovery Vein and Gully A Zone, respectively. Three additional holes (NZ-92-6, 7, 8) were drilled in the Discovery Vein area by Gold Giant Minerals Incorporated. Drilling indicated the continuity of gold-bearing structures. High gold assays were reported for smokey blue/grey quartz veins throughout the cored intervals, for a quartz-flooded, grey to black rhyolite cut by veins of quartz ± carbonate ± sulphides and for apparent fault zones within and near the contacts of the rhyolite. In general, gold assays were lower than surface assays (Bond, 1993) and the claims were allowed to lapse.

In 1994, claims were re-staked in the Nizi area by Lawrence Barry of Hunter Explorations. The property was optioned by Oro Grande Resources Inc. in 1995 to earn a 100% interest in the property. Madrona Mining Limited entered into an agreement with Oro Grande Resources in July 1996 with an option to earn up to 60% interest in the property. In September 1996, six diamond drill holes with a total length of 3022 feet (921.1 metres) were drilled by Madrona Mining in joint venture with Oro Grande Resources. Five holes were drilled in the vicinity of the Discovery and Surprise Veins. One hole was drilled to test the southeastern extension of the Zinc Lake Zone (i.e. Zone E of Augsten, 1987 and Bond, 1993). Significant gold mineralization was encountered in holes NZ-96-9, -10 and -12. Base-metal mineralization (sphalerite and galena) was encountered in holes NZ-96-10, -12 and -13 in what was reported to be a sub-vertical (75°-85° dip), northwest-striking zone of fault breccia. The breccia contained layered and massive sphalerite-galena-rich clasts. The clasts were interpreted by Day (1996) to reflect volcanogenic massive sulphide mineralization at depth, the clasts having been torn away and incorporated in the breccia by faulting.

In July 1997 the Nizi property was re-mapped for Madrona Mining Limited at a scale of 1:20,000 by Heather Plint assisted by Alli Marshall. Mineralized areas

(Zinc Lake Zone, Discovery Zone and Gully A Zone) were mapped in detail. Drill core from the 1996 exploration program was re-logged with the aim of identifying a volcanic stratigraphy and lithologic and structural controls on mineralization.''

In September 1997, Madrona Mining Ltd. completed a total of 914.73 metres (3001.07 feet) of diamond drilling in five drill holes on the Nizi property. A total of four holes were drilled from two sites to test the northern and southern extents of the Discovery/Surprise Vein mineralization. One hole was drilled on Telephone Hill to test a rhyolite flow dome for precious metal mineralization.

Type 1 mineralization was encountered in all four holes in the Discovery/Surprise Vein area, although no significant assays were obtained for samples in drill hole NZ-97-18. Epithermal carbonate-quartz-chert-sulphide veins and breccias (Type 2 mineralization) were encountered in all four drill holes.

NZ-97-15 assayed up to 1.43 g/t gold over a true width of 1.0 metre. Individual samples assayed up to 1.96 g/t gold. Type 2 mineralization is slightly anomalous in gold and silver. One sample (#261116) returned values of 0.298 g/t gold and 29.0 g/t Ag.

NZ-97-16 assayed up to 3.98 g/t Au and 11.51g/t silver over a true width of 1.71 metres. A 1.5 metre-long sample of Type 1 mineralization, overprinted by brittle faulting at the western contact of the rhyolite returned values of 5.08 g/t gold and 1.55 g/t silver. A 1.38 metre-long sample of Type 1 mineralization in a porphyritic flow returned values of 8.32 g/t Au and 24.6 g/t silver. Type 2 mineralization in this drill hole was not anomalous in gold or silver.

In drillhole NZ-97-17, Type 1 mineralization was encountered as thin veinlets and as a vein-breccia but did not assay significant gold. Type 2 mineralization was anomalous in silver and gold averaging 0.384 g/t gold and 11.11 g/t silver over a 2.62 metre-long interval.

NZ-97-18 encountered Type 1 mineralization hosted by silicified and bleached rhyolite and porphyritic flows. A one metre-long interval of such mineralization returned values up to 7.0 g/t gold and 181.0 g/t silver. A 2.23 metre-long interval of Type 2 mineralization was encountered at 130.3 to 132.53 metres and thin veins of Type 2 mineralization were intersected throughout the hole. Type 2 mineralization is anomalous in silver and in one sample, anomalous in gold (sample #261370) assayed 1.09 g/t gold and 90.40 g/t silver).

Geological work done by Madrona was thorough, and several significant observations were made through their detailed work. Correlation of surface and subsurface data by Madrona in 1997 indicates that the silicified porphyritic rhyolite is a northerly striking, steeply dipping to vertical unit. This observation, the distinctive chemistry of the silicified porphyritic rhyolite, the presence of euhedral to subhedral K-feldspar and minor quartz phenocrysts in an extremely fine-grained siliceous matrix and the absence of flow foliation in the rhyolite suggest that it is a subvolcanic intrusion. The drill core and surface data indicated that the rhyolitic subvolcanic intrusion either pinches out towards the south or may be deflected into a more east-west strike. The minor amount of significant gold assays in drill hole NZ-97-16 relative to NZ-97-18, suggested that the mineralization in the upper 150 metres of the sequence is tapering out towards the south. Drill hole NZ-97-17 intersected a minor amount of significant gold mineralization compared to hole NZ-97-15. This could reflect a decrease in mineralization north of the Discovery Vein. However, Type 1 mineralization was intersected in Gold Giant Minerals' drill hole NZ-92-3 that was collared 240 metres north of the Discovery Vein.

In drill hole NZ-97-15, amygdules and feldspar phenocrysts in volcanic flow are aligned parallel to the rhyolite contact although they show no alignment throughout the rest of the volcanic flow. This observation was thought to suggest that the hydrothermal alteration may be masking syn-volcanic faults at the rhyolite contacts.

One geological, wildcat hole was drilled by Madrona on Telephone Hill to test the rhyolite flow dome for mineralization. The drilling confirmed surface mapping that indicated that the flow domes in this area are underlain by a thick sequence (up to 170 metres) of gently dipping volcanic tuff. Rhyolite was not intersected. A 9.0 metre-long interval of felsic to intermediate lithic-crystal lapilli tuff cut by Type 1 mineralization stockwork, minor pyrite stringers and minor Type 2 mineralization in veinlets assayed 7.1 g/t silver. A 6.59 metre-long interval of felsic to intermediate lithic-crystal lapilli-block tuff cut by chert stockwork and Type 2 mineralization assayed 11.34 g/t silver. The highest silver assay in this interval is 23.0 g/t for sample #261453 that is dominated by Type 2 mineralization.

6.0 REGIONAL TECTONIC SETTING

"Mapping by the Geological Survey of Canada (e.g. Gabrielse et al., 1979) placed the rocks of the Nizi property into the Sylvester Allochthon. The Sylvester Allochthon is composed of three thrust-bounded assemblages. The structurally lowest assemblage is the Slide Mountain Terrane (SMT), interpreted to be remnants of a Mississippian to Permian ocean basin or marginal basin that separated ancient North America (now the Cassiar Terrane, in part) from terranes to the west. The SMT is overlain along a major thrust by Mississippian to Permian island arc rocks of the Harper Ranch Terrane (Nelson, 1993) in turn overlain by the Rapid River Tectonite (RRT). The RRT is exposed in the southeastern portion of the Sylvester Allochthon (Harms, 1990, 1993). It is an assemblage of amphibolite grade, intercalated mylonitic tectonites and intrusive rocks. Metamorphism, mylonitization and quartz diorite intrusion in the RRT are dated by a synkinematic quartz diorite at Late Devonian to Early Mississippian (362 to 350 Ma) (Gabrielse et al., 1993). The regional affinity of the RRT is unknown (Harms, 1990) but it may be part of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane .

Terranes outboard of the Sylvester Allochthon and SMT include the Cache Creek, Stikine, Quesnellia and Yukon-Tanana Terranes. The Cache Creek Terrane is interpreted to represent early Mississippian to Permian, oceanic basement upon which developed island arcs and related intra-arc or fore-arc sediments (Gabrielse, 1991). The Cache Creek and SMT are largely the same age and composed of similar rock types. They are distinguished by the presence of Permian fossils (called “Tethyan faunas”) in the Cache Creek Terrane and the absence of coeval faunas in the SMT (e.g. Mortensen, 1992). The Tethyan faunas are similar to those in Japan, China, Indonesia and the Himalayan region and very different from coeval fossils in North America, indicating that the Cache Creek Terrane is a far-traveled terrane (Monger and Ross, 1971).

The Stikine Terrane is an island-arc terrane, composed of a variety of rock types, ranging in age from Mississippian to Early Jurassic. The Quesnellia Terrane is similar to the Stikine Terrane and interpreted to have formed in a Late Triassic to Middle Jurassic island arc and intra-arc setting (e.g. Gabrielse, 1991).

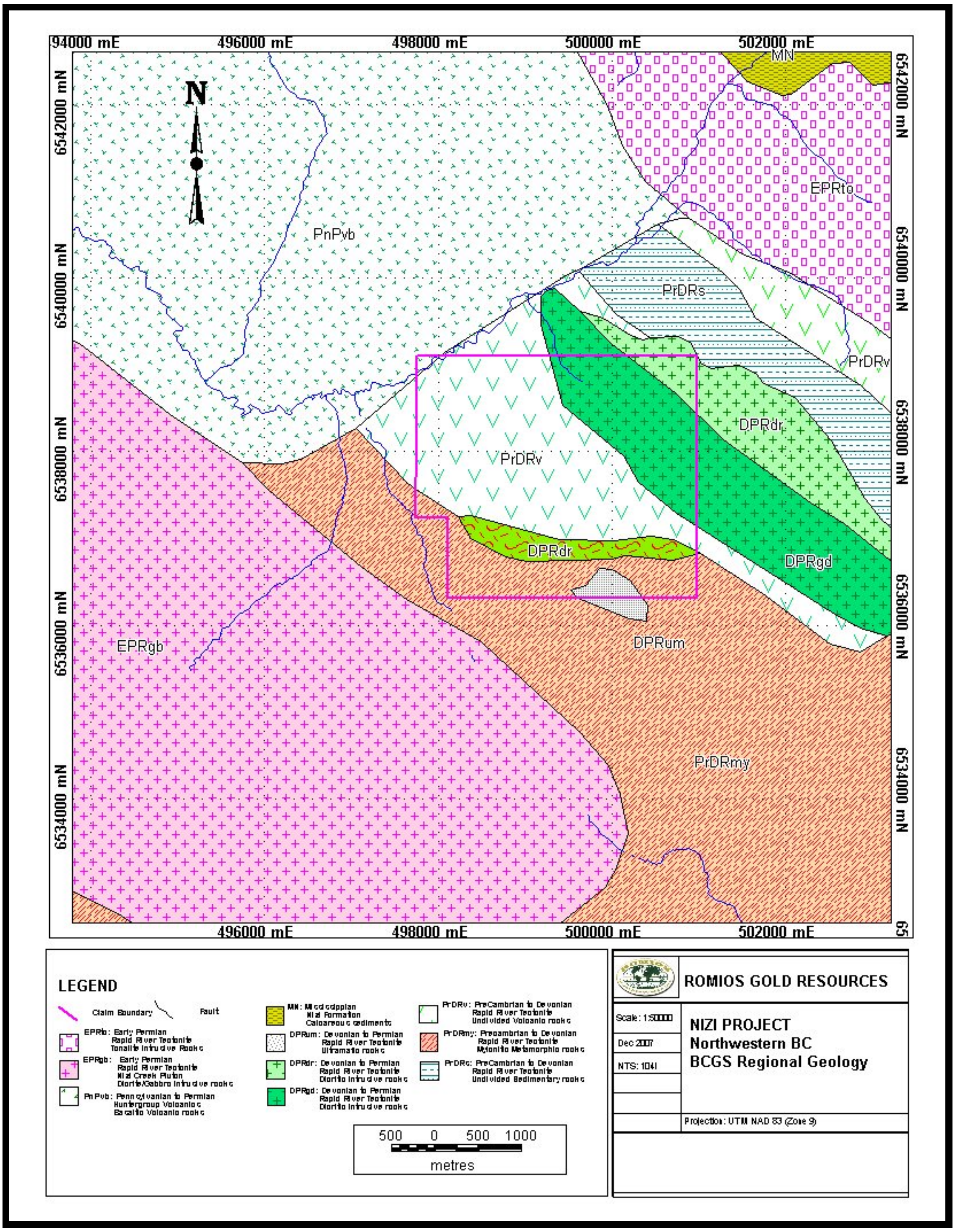

Figure 4: BCGS mapped regional geology showing NIZI property claim outline

The Yukon-Tanana Terrane (YTT) consists of polydeformed and metamorphosed rocks derived from the pre-Devonian to Upper Triassic sedimentary, volcanic and plutonic rocks. Much of the SMT was subducted in Permian to Triassic time, as outboard terranes collided with

North America. As the ocean basin closed, klippen of the SMT, Harper Ranch and RRT were obducted eastward over Proterozoic to Devono-Mississippian rocks of the North American continental margin and locally, westward over outboard terranes (e.g. Plint and Gordon, 1997; Price, 1986).

Numerous Cretaceous to Tertiary, northwest-trending, dextral strike-slip faults dissect the Canadian Cordillera. These faults are attributed to Cretaceous and younger, oblique collision of far-traveled terranes with the western margin of North America. In the northern Cordillera, the strike-slip faults have modified terrane boundaries (e.g. Gabrielse, 1985; Gabrielse, 1991; Wheeler and McFeely, 1991). Basaltic to rhyolitic volcanism along these strike-slip faults is common (e.g. Christie et al., 1992; Jackson et al., 1986; Pride, 1988)''

6.1 ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

"The Nizi property lies in a region of high potential for economic mineralization. A wide variety of base and precious metal occurrences and deposits are present in the region. To the north, within 50 to 75 km of the Nizi property are numerous base and precious metal and industrial mineral deposits and occurrences in a region referred to as the Midway-Cassiar area. Seven mineralizing episodes, Devonian to Tertiary in age, are recognized in the Midway-Cassiar area (Nelson and Bradford, 1993)

1. Exhalite deposits in the Devono-Mississippian Earn Group and within units of the SMT generated by Devono-Mississippian extensional tectonics,

2. Rhodonite, of probable exhalative origin in Pennsylvanian-Permian chert of the SMT,

2. Syngenetic chromite and trace platinum mineralization in the Zus Mountain-Blue River and Cassiar ultramafic bodies of the SMT,

3. Early mid-Cretaceous, mesothermal gold-quartz veins hosted by basalt of SMT (e.g. Erickson mine, Taurus Vein, Hopeful Vein) and asbestos fibres in extensional veins (e.g. Cassiar and McDame mines) that are interpreted to have been produced by a cryptic approximately 130 Ma intrusive body (see Sketchley et al., 1986),

4. Mid-Cretaceous skarns and silver-lead-zinc veins and replacement bodies related to the intrusion of the Cassiar Batholith (ca. 100 Ma),

5. Molybdenum-copper skarns and porphyries, and distal silver-lead-zinc replacement bodies (e.g. Midway deposit) formed by a 70 Ma intrusive event,

6. Porphyry mineralization, skarns and silver-lead-zinc veins related to the Eocene Mount Haskin and Mount Reed stocks. ”

Important ongoing exploration efforts in the area are diverse, and the area is undergoing a resurgence of interest and activity over the last few years. The largest players in current exploration are outlined below :

1) The Western Keltic Mines Kutcho Project, 100km east of Dease lake is slated for production targeted for 2010. A prefeasibility study of this poly-metallic Volcanigentic Massive Sulphide deposit proved a 17.6 million tonne reserve of 1.17 % Copper, 2.36% Zinc, 27.45% Silver and 0.34 g/tonne Gold.

2)The Imperial Metals Red Chris copper porphyry deposit is located 80km south of Dease Lake. A 2004 feasibility study put reserves at 276 million tonnes with .349% copper and .266 g/tonne gold. At 30,000 tonnes/day, this would create a 25 year mine life for the project.

3) The Canadian Gold hunters GJ (Kinaskan) Copper-Gold porphyry project 75km south of Dease Lake. Inferred resources total 71.22 million tonnes grading .392% copper, .398 grams/tonne gold and 2.2 grams/tonne silver.

4) The Table Mountain Gold Mine district, in the vicinity ofthe Cusac Mine, a high-grade underground gold mining operation located on the Cassiar-Stewart Highway. Total gold production to date from the Cassiar area is about 423,500 oz (13,172 kg) of gold. Production revenues commence in the mid 1980s with Total Energold mining, who had a 300 ton per day mill. In 1993, Cusac restarted gold production, producing 60,000 ounces of gold between 1993 and 1997. The mine ceased producing when gold prices dropped dramatically in 1997. Gold recommenced in December 2006. Table Mountain processing and support facilities consist of a 300 ton-per-day operation, centrally located in the camp adjacent to McDame Lake and Highway 37.

7.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

“The geology of the Nizi property is divided into 4 major map units (in order of oldest to youngest):

1. A metamorphic sequence of metasedimentary, metavolcanic and metaplutonic schist and orthogneiss,

2. An intrusive unit of fine- to coarse-grained, non-foliated granodiorite, quartz diorite and diorite,

3. A sequence of subaerial, felsic to mafic volcanic flows and pyroclastic rocks (hereafter the “Nizi volcanic sequence”) and

4. Kaolinitized orthoclase-quartz- (biotite) porphyry.

The map units are described in detail by Plint and Panteleyev (1997) and Plint et al. (1998). Unit 1 is correlated with the Rapid River Tectonite and Unit 2 with the Slide Mountain Terrane. The Nizi volcanic sequence is not part of the Slide Mountain Terrane and it's regional correlation unclear. It consists mainly of intermediate to mafic amygdaloidal, porphyritic flows and lithic-crystal tuffs and lesser rhyolitic and dacitic volcanic flows, welded tuff and subvolcanic porphyritic dykes. Rhyolitic and dacitic flows form a flow dome(s) in the vicinity of Telephone Hill near the centre of the map area. A rhyolitic dyke is exposed over a strike length of 400 metres in the Gully Zone area. Porphyritic, rhyolitic rocks are exposed and partially host mineralization in the Discovery Vein area. The absolute age of the Nizi volcanic sequence is unknown although it must be younger than mid-Permian diorite of SMT that it intrudes (Plint and Panteleyev,1997). "

7.1 STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY

"The Nizi volcanic sequence lies within a southeasterly tapering, fault-bounded structure. The northeastern boundary of the sequence is now a northwest-trending fault with dominantly dextral strike-slip motion. The southeastern boundary is, in part, a west- to northwest-trending fault with uncertain displacement. Based on the west-northwesterly trend of the contact, fault motion probably has been dominated by reverse slip and dextral strike-slip. (Plint and Panteleyev (1997) and Plint et al. (1998).

Tectonic structures in the Nizi volcanic sequence consist of joints, fracture cleavage and small scale faults. Many of these structures can be related to strike-slip faulting although documentation of displacement is hindered by the paucity of marker beds. In mineralized areas, north, northwest and northeast-striking, steeply dipping to vertical joints and fracture cleavage are well-developed (Plint et al., 1998). Resistivity data reveals that northwest-striking, dextral fault zones and northeast-striking and north-striking fractures or faults, dissect the Nizi property and surrounding area (McGowan, 1997)."

7.2 MINERALIZATION

Madrona (1997) completed a thorough study of the type and style of mineralization seen in both the drillcore and in the geological mapping of the mineralized zones. Their conclusions are summarized below:

There are 6 main mineralized areas known on the Nizi property: Zinc Lake Zone (E Zone), Discovery Vein/Surprise Vein, Grizzly Ridge Vein, H Zone, Gully A Zone and B Zone. In addition, the Telephone Hill Zone was recognized as an area of interest on the basis of 1997 mapping and assays reported by Gold Giant (Bond, 1993).

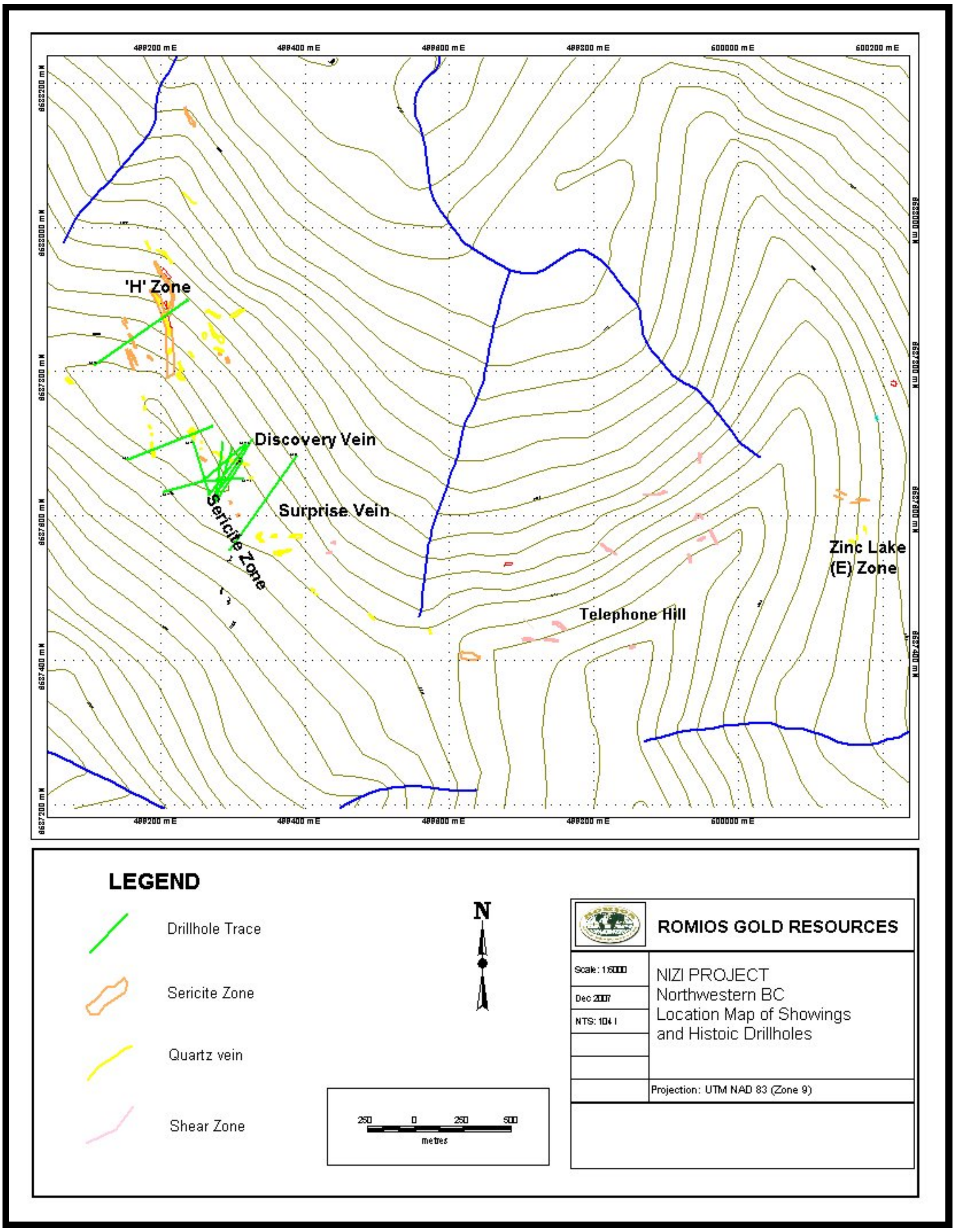

Figure 5: Map showing the main mineralization zones and historic drillhole collar location and trace.

Mineralization of economic interest on the Nizi property occurs in vein-stockwork systems with associated hydrothermal brecciation. It is divisible into (1) gold-silver-quartz-dominated and (2) carbonate-quartz-pyrite-sphalerite-galena-dominated mineralization.

Type (1): Gold-Silver-Quartz-dominated Mineralization

Gold-silver-bearing vein-stockworks consist of translucent to opaque, microcrystalline to very fine-grained, white to grey quartz, carbon, finely disseminated pyrite or veinlets of pyrite, locally white subhedral to euhedral barite and minor dolomite and possibly plagioclase (e.g. Zinc Lake Zone, Discovery Vein/Surprise Vein, Hill Zone).

Fine disseminations of sphalerite, galena, acanthite, tetrahedrite and rare chalcopyrite are present in the vein-stockworks. Gold and silver are present as very fine grains of electrum included in or intergrown with the sulphides and sulfosalts (Powell, 1997). The pyrite appears to be late in the crystallization sequence because it is typically euhedral to subhedral and overprints contacts between other sulphides and sulfosalts.

Barite precipitated late in the gold mineralization sequence, locally as replacements along quartz grain boundaries in the Type 1 mineralization or as veinlets that cut the Type 1 mineralization.

Type (2): Carbonate-Quartz- Sulphide-dominated Mineralization

Carbonate – quartz – pyrite - sphalerite – galena veins, stockworks and breccias are present in the Gully Zone, B Zone and H Zone and in drill core in the Discovery Vein, Telephone Hill and Zinc Lake Zone areas. Carbonate minerals include rhodochrosite, dolomite and probably ankerite. Minor barite is present locally. The microcrystalline to finely crystalline quartz in these veins is commonly opaque. Generally, the veins and breccias are anomalous in silver and locally anomalous in gold. The veins exhibit colloform banding, crustification and cockscomb textures and multistage, hydrothermal breccia textures. In drill core, the mineralization has alteration halos of bleached, beige or yellowish pale green colored, soft argillaceous material and/or chlorite.

8.0 2007 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

A small, 4-man crew of Romios Gold Resources field personnel worked for 9 days from September 9-17, 2007 out of a fly camp based at Zinc Lake. The objective of the program was to map and evaluate the known showings and define potential drill targets for future work on the property. A property wide program consisting of 1:5000 scale geological mapping, prospecting and rock sampling was conducted. In total, 43 rock samples were taken. As well, 26 specimens were subjected to ASD Spectroscopy petrographic analysis for clay and alteration mineralogy.

Rock samples were taken as grab samples from outcrop or subcrop and placed in a plastic sample bag along with a unique paper assay tag numbered sequentially. GPS locations of samples were recorded with UTM NAD 83, Zone 9 coordinates, along with sample desciptions. The sample site was flagged for re-location and the tag number recorded on colored flagging tape at the site. A representative hand sample was also taken and retained at the fly camp as a further check when an assay for that sample was received, and for ASD spectrometer analysis where deemed necessary. Sample descriptions and abbreviated assay results are found in Table 2 with assay certificates for rock assay certificates in Appendix I.

Rock samples were packed in rice bags for shipment by truck to the Terrace ALS Chemex sample prep lab[1] for shipment to Vancouver for elemental analysis. Geochemical analysis was completed by ALS-Chemex of Vancouver, BC.[2] Analysis for gold in rock samples was by 30 gram fire assay followed by atomic absorption reading finish. This technique was chosen to produce a reliable and comparable gold assay. Silver, Copper, Lead, Zinc and 29 other elements were determined by analyzing a 0.5 gram sample by dissolving it in aqua regia digestion and with determinations read via ICP-AES technology.

8.1 GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

Thematic maps showing interpreted anomalous statistical thresholds for gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc and selected minor and trace elements are found in series for each element in Figures 6 to 13 and will be discussed by element. Abbreviated assay results are found in Table 2. Full assay certificates are found in Appendix I for rocks.

Rock sampling was completed over the entire property, with an emphasis on coverage for comparative assays over the property and discovery of new zones rather than on re-sampling of known showings. The best grades were returned from 2 samples (assay numbers 310955 and 310956) of intensely silicified and brecciated rocks found in subcrop along structures south of the gully zone. Intense purple manganese coating and open space fill with dogtooth quartz was seen in hand sample, and assay results were high for gold, silver, lead and zinc. Alteration obscured all textures within the rock, but rock type is inferred to be volcanic. For the purpose of this report, this area will be referred to as the Manganese Zone.

Highest assay results for gold were from the Manganese zone, returning 1.585 and 2.42 g/t gold. Elevated gold values were also seen in intensely clay-pyrite

[1] ALS Laboratory Group, Mineral Division (ALS-Chemex), 2912 Molitor Place, Terrace, BC, Canada, V8G 3A4; Phone 250.635,3309; Fax 250.635.3329; www.alsglobal.com

[2] ALS Laboratory Group, Mineral Division (ALS-Chemex), 212 Brooksbank Avenue, North Vancouver, BC, V7 2C1, Phone 604.984.0221; Fax 604.984.0218; www.alschemex.com

altered rhyolitic(?) volcanics within the Zinc Lake (E) zone and on the northwest side of Telephone Hill.

Silver values were weakly anomalous, with the best values returned from the Manganese Zone, assaying 31.4 and 71.4 ppm silver.

Zinc values were low over most of the samples taken in the Zinc Lake (E) zone and Telephone Hill area, but were elevated to highly anomalous peripheral to the main mineralized zones, possibly reflecting a zonation of metals distal from the center of the system. The highest zinc value was from a sample of clay-pyrite altered rhyolite (?) from the ridge southeast of Zinc Lake, which returned 2.12% zinc.

Lead values were anomolous for many samples taken in clay-pyrite alteration within the volcanics, with the best results returned from the Manganese Zone, assaying 1775 and 2050 ppm lead.

The highest copper values were taken from malachite stained volcanics in the northeastern corner of the property, assaying 1.07% copper.

Minor element geochemistry showed highly elevated values of potassium around the Telephone Hill and Zinc Lake zones, likely reflecting strong adularia alteration of the volcanics in that area.

SAMPLE	E UTM NAD 83	N UTM NAD 83	Au g/t	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
310901	499781	6537613	0.049	3.8	16	15	84
310902	500779	6536995	<0.005	0.9	6	204	1080
310903	500747	6537152	<0.005	<0.5	34	5	116
310904	500681	6536904	0.051	2.7	56	29	6640
310905	499845	6537574	0.048	12.3	18	22	115
310906	499781	6537613	0.802	63.9	66	70	144
310907	499824	6536826	<0.005	<0.5	33	4	95
310908	500667	6539177	0.005	<0.5	428	<2	52
310909	500779	6536995	0.106	3.4	37	26	2.12%
310910	499950	6536864	<0.005	<0.5	3	3	1170
310911	499258	6537113	0.005	1.2	11	25	287
310912	499845	6537454	0.047	<0.5	180	13	168
310913	499398	6537196	<0.005	<0.5	9	24	79
310914	499885	6538248	<0.005	<0.5	64	7	61
310915	500640	6539133	0.184	9.9	1.07%	25	383
310916	499317	6537205	<0.005	0.5	57	3	81
310917	499983	6538537	0.193	3.7	63	354	1150
310918	499825	6538672	<0.005	<0.5	55	14	26
310919	499281	6539291	<0.005	<0.5	109	4	30
310920	499308	6539169	<0.005	<0.5	108	6	25

310921	499533	6538875	<0.005	<0.5	66	4	36
310951	500238	6538456	0.012	<0.5	59	17	8
310952	499945	6537619	0.043	6	8	26	16
310953	499724	6537559	0.02	3	29	4	163
310954	499810	6537575	0.008	0.7	7	3	98
310955	498652	6537795	1.585	31.4	48	1775	4560
310956	498668	6537806	2.42	74.4	83	2050	7220
310957	498749	6537808	0.021	1.1	13	26	49
310958	499892	6537442	0.014	2.6	3	105	54
310959	499540	6537441	0.039	7.7	18	397	87
310960	499714	6537417	0.012	1.4	32	18	70
310961	499578	6537434	0.014	0.8	89	36	97
310962	499777	6537389	<0.005	0.5	5	9	14
310963	499282	6537691	0.119	13.2	13	345	86
310964	499475	6537477	<0.005	2.7	26	12	122
310965	499031	6537814	0.019	1.2	11	7	35
310966	500191	6537588	0.398	28.3	25	118	122
310967	500191	6537588	0.688	12.3	23	24	12
310968	499905	6537433	0.385	31.5	19	42	95
310969	499893	6537475	0.011	1.3	2	9	4
310970	499893	6537475	0.006	0.8	10	17	136
310971	499911	6537486	0.005	1.9	10	18	33
310972	499911	6537486	0.03	4.9	36	30	70

Table 2: Tabulated assay results for 2007 NIZI rock sampling

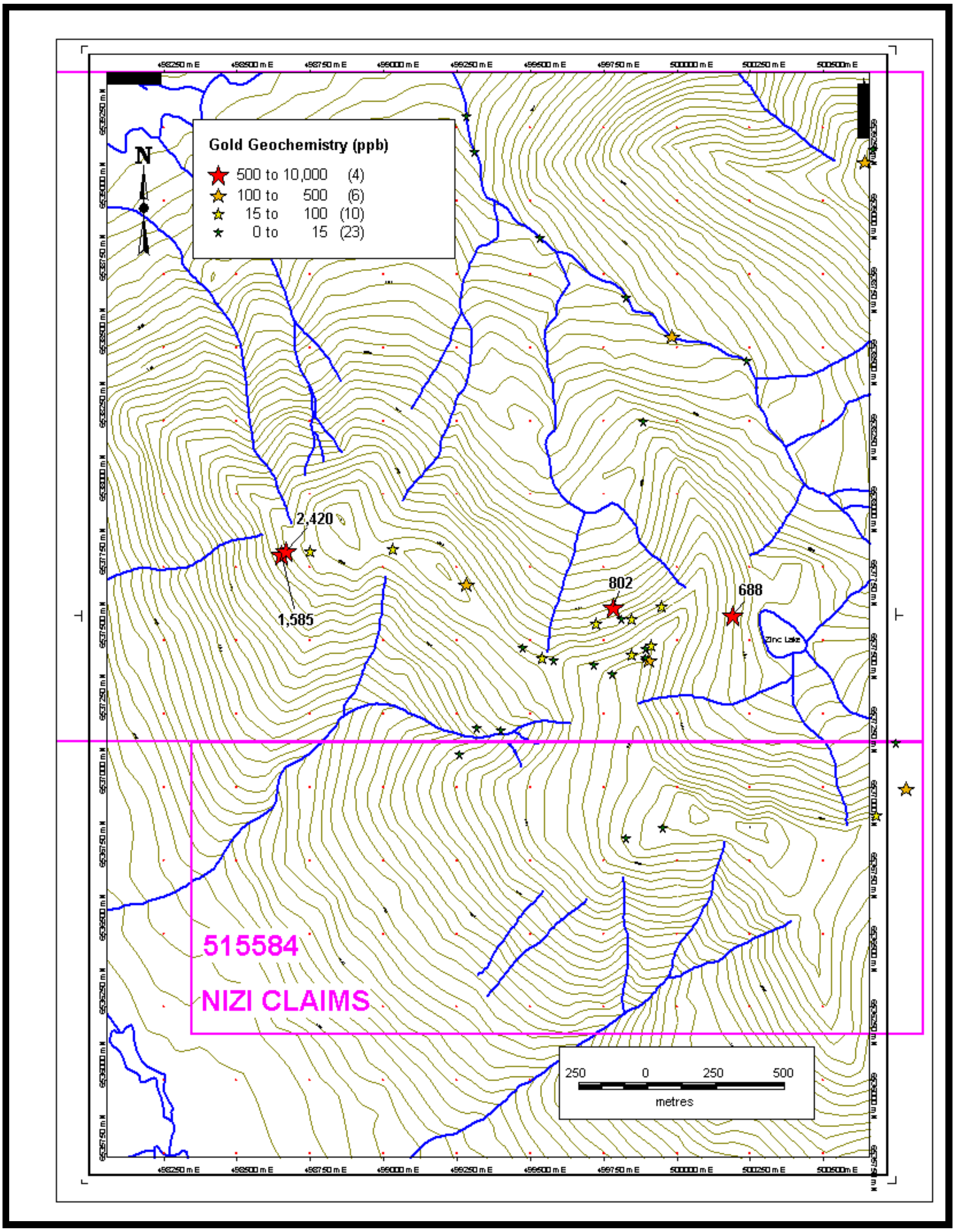

Figure 6: Thematic map for 2007 rock sampling gold geochemistry

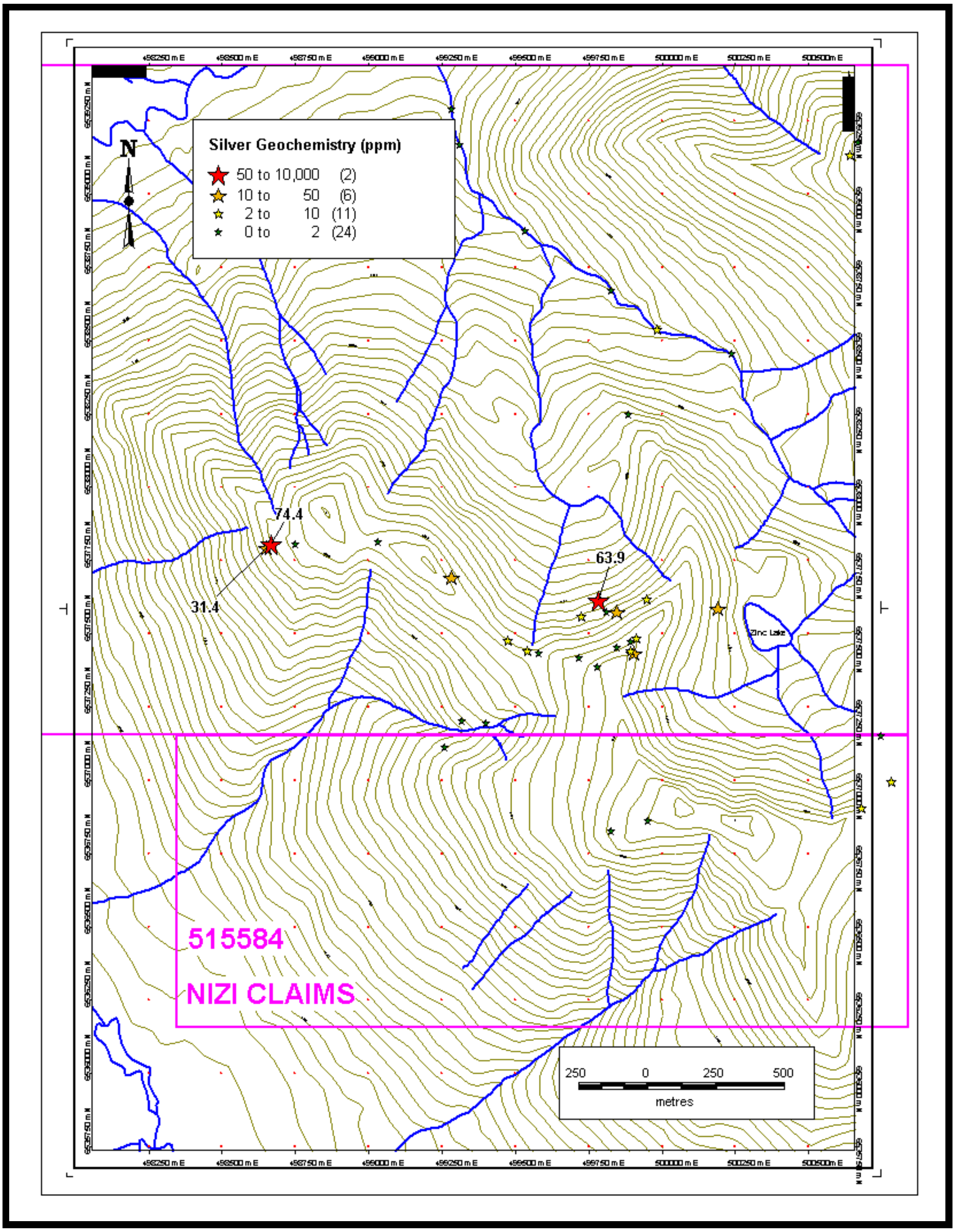

Figure 7: Thematic map for 2007 rock sampling silver geochemistry

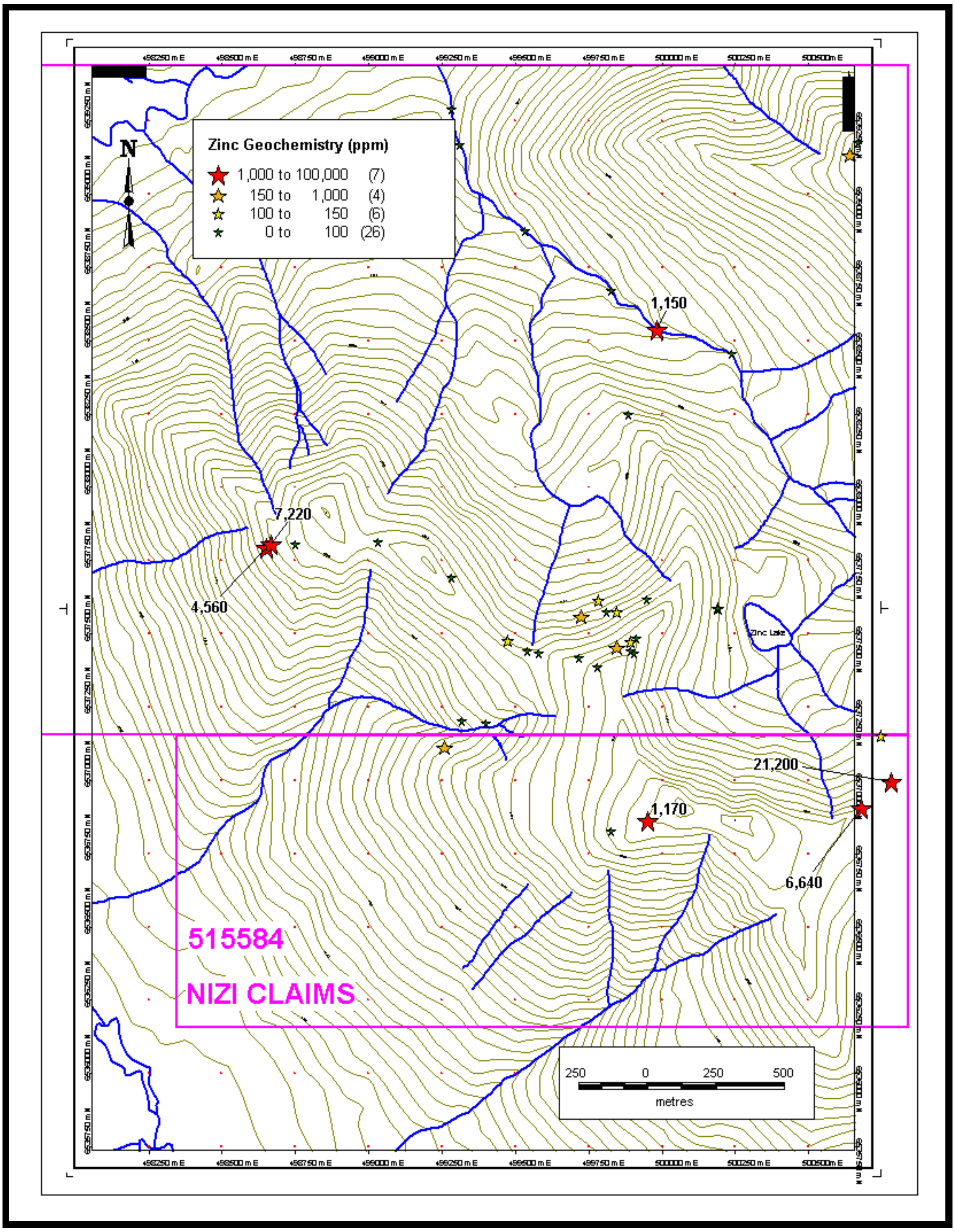

Figure 8: Thematic map for 2007 rock sampling zinc geochemistry

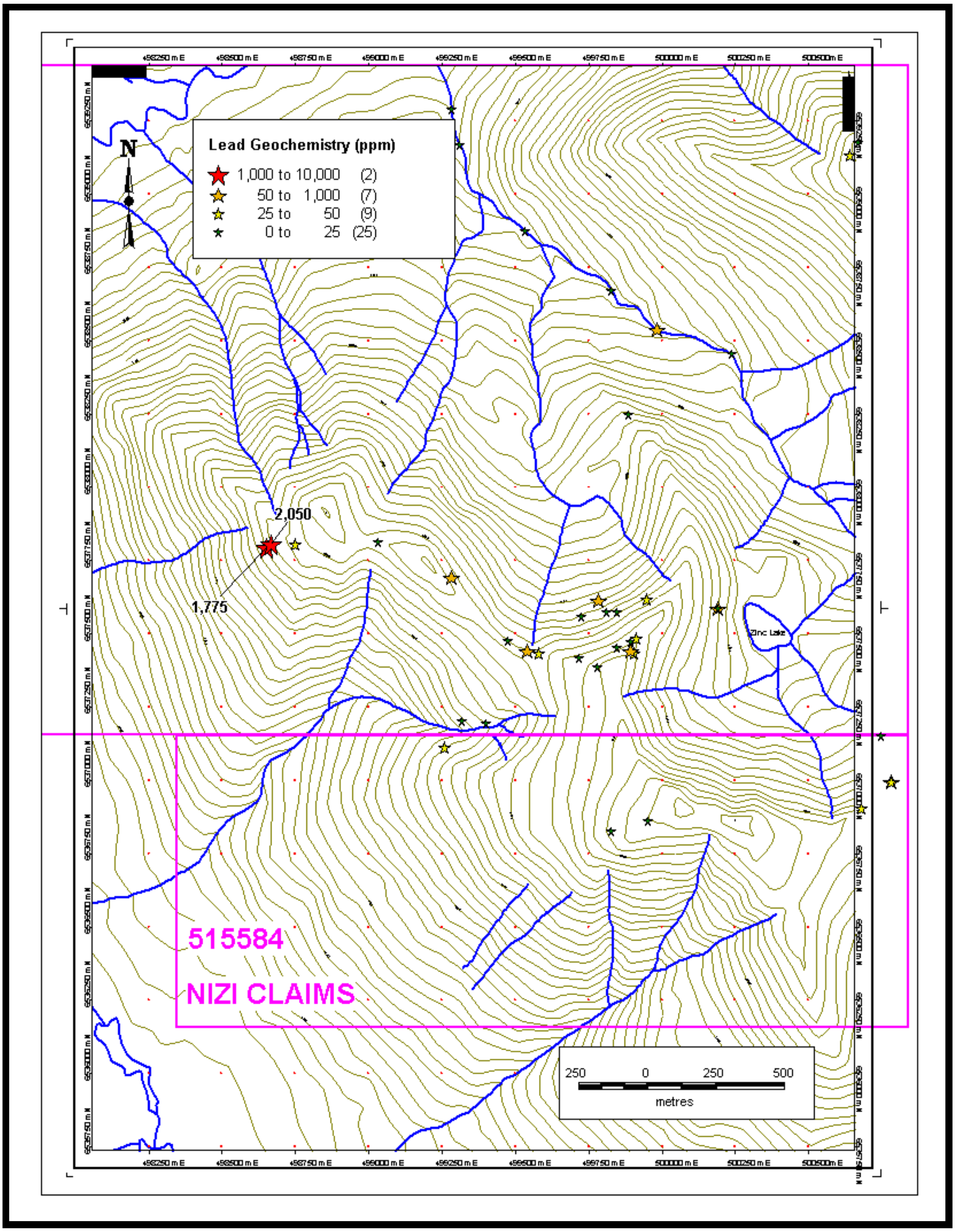

Figure 9: Thematic map for 2007 rock sampling lead geochemistry

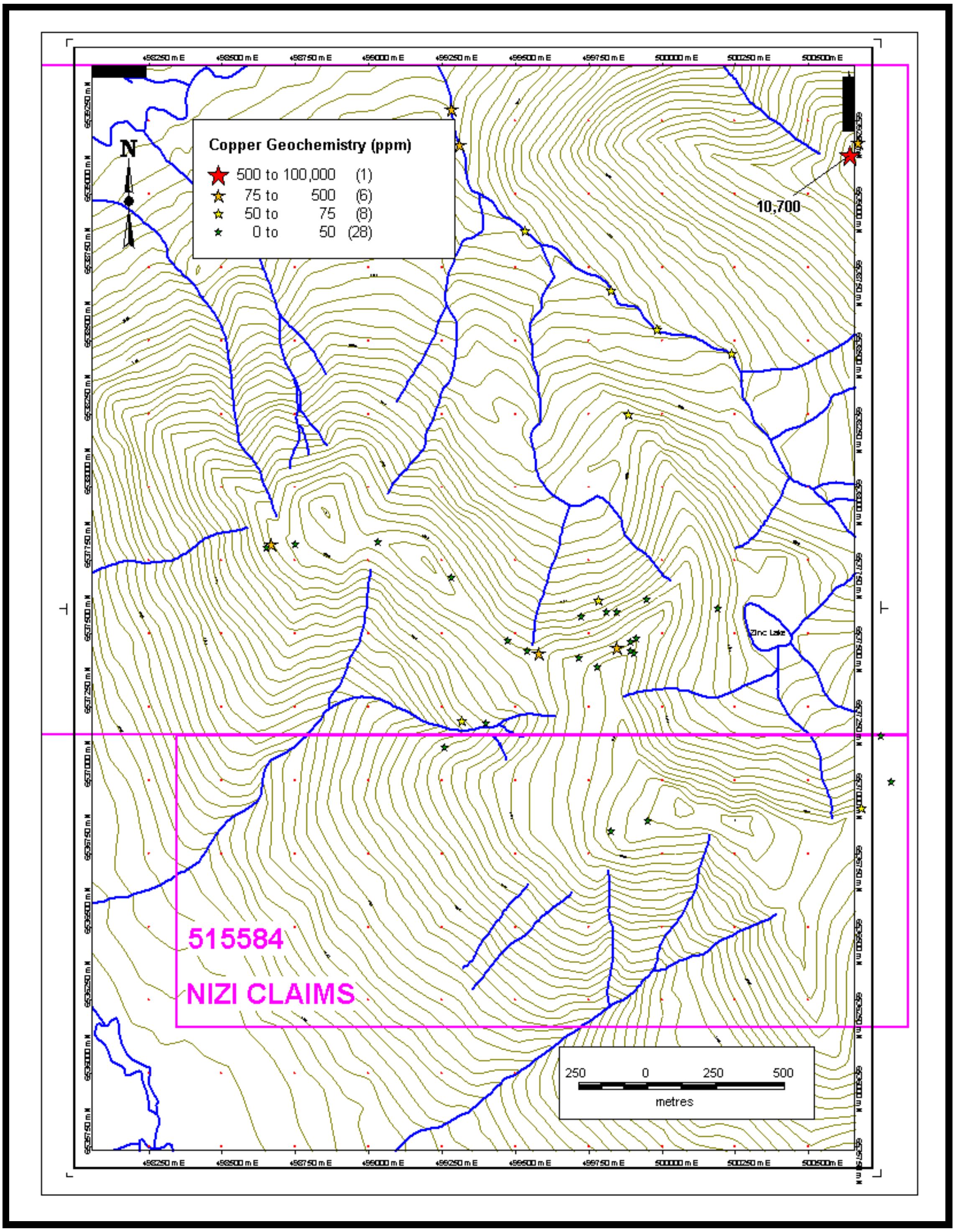

Figure 10: Thematic map for 2007 rock sampling copper geochemistry

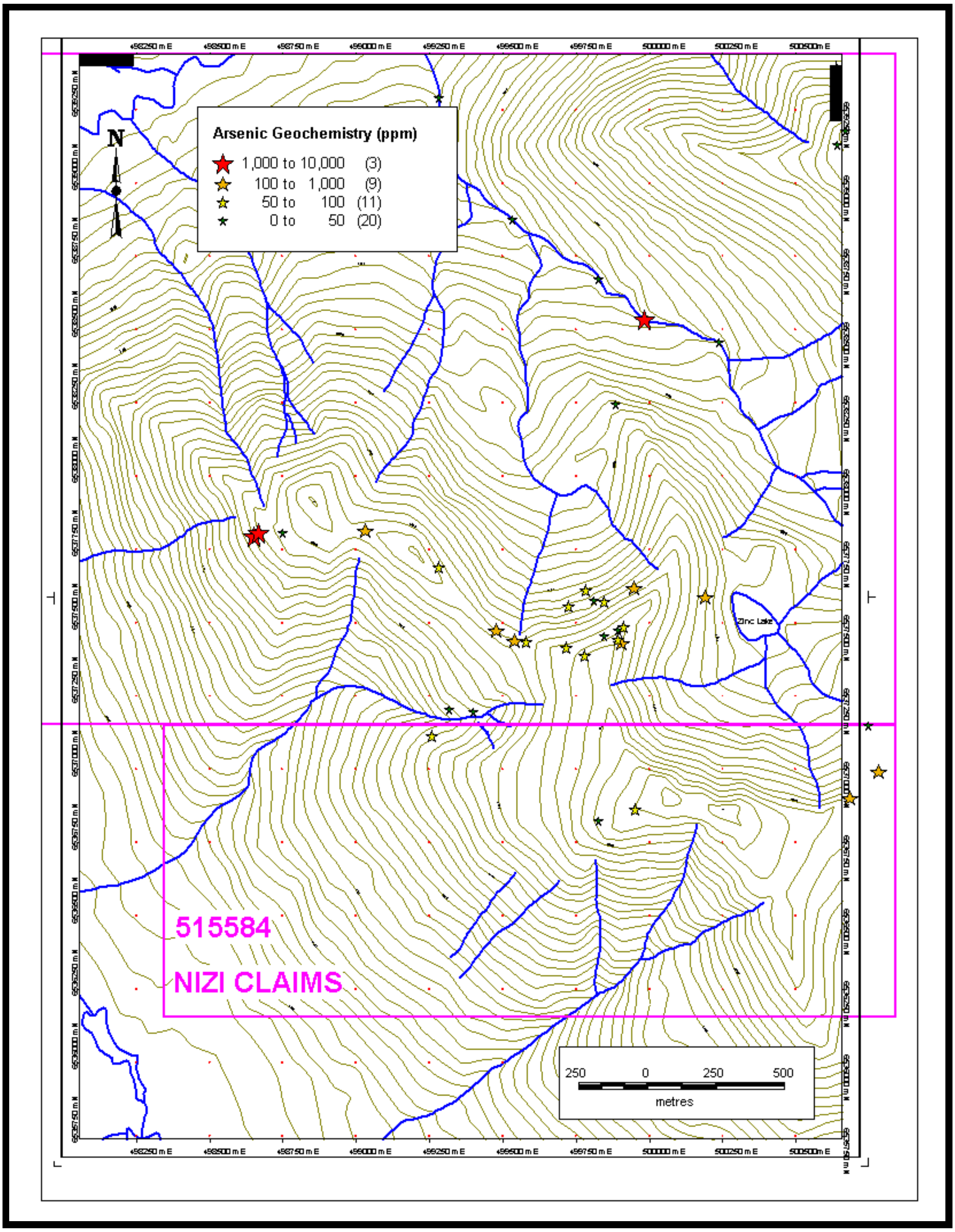

Figure 11: Thematic map for 2007 rock sampling arsenic geochemistry

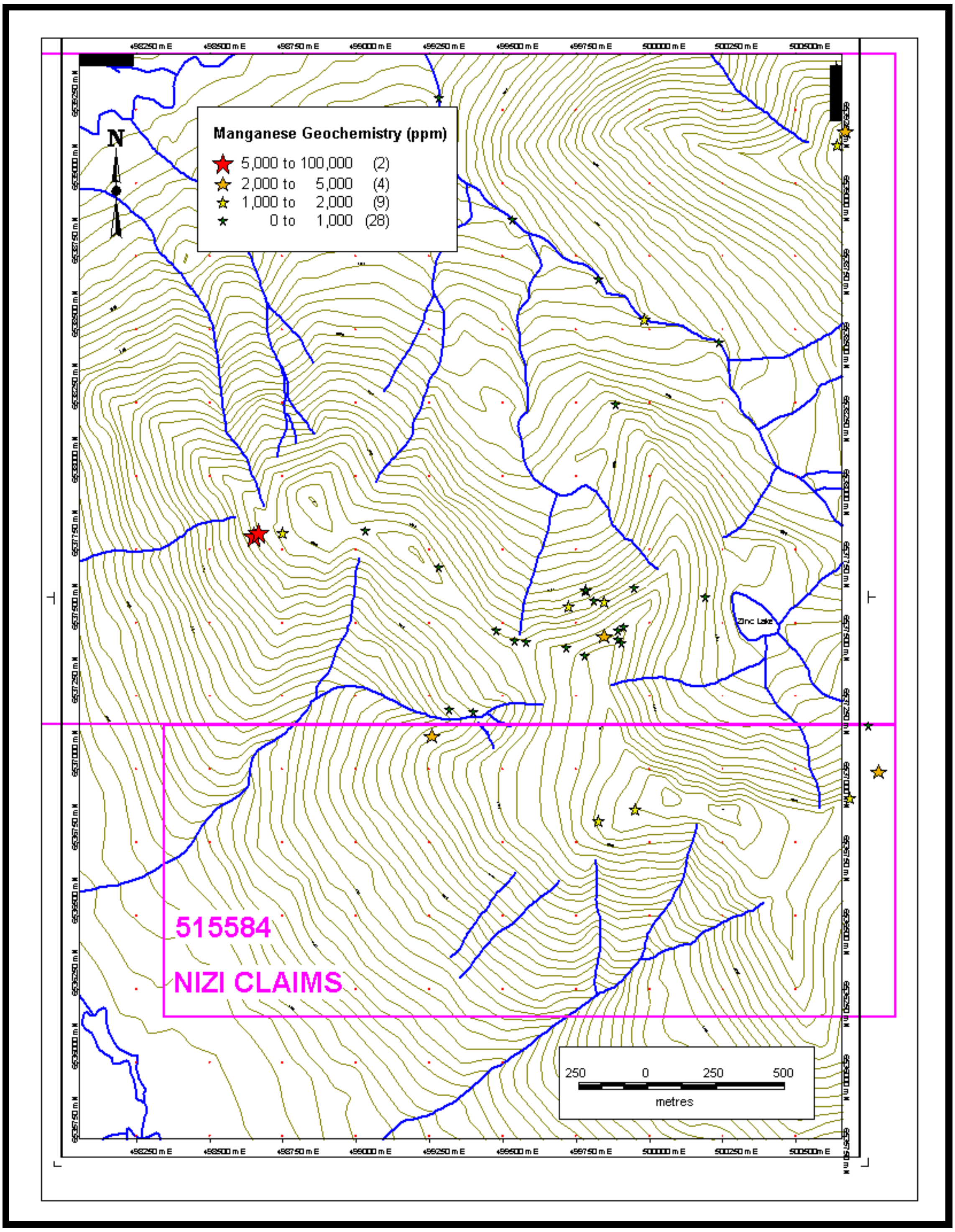

Figure 12: Thematic map for 2007 rock sampling manganese geochemistry

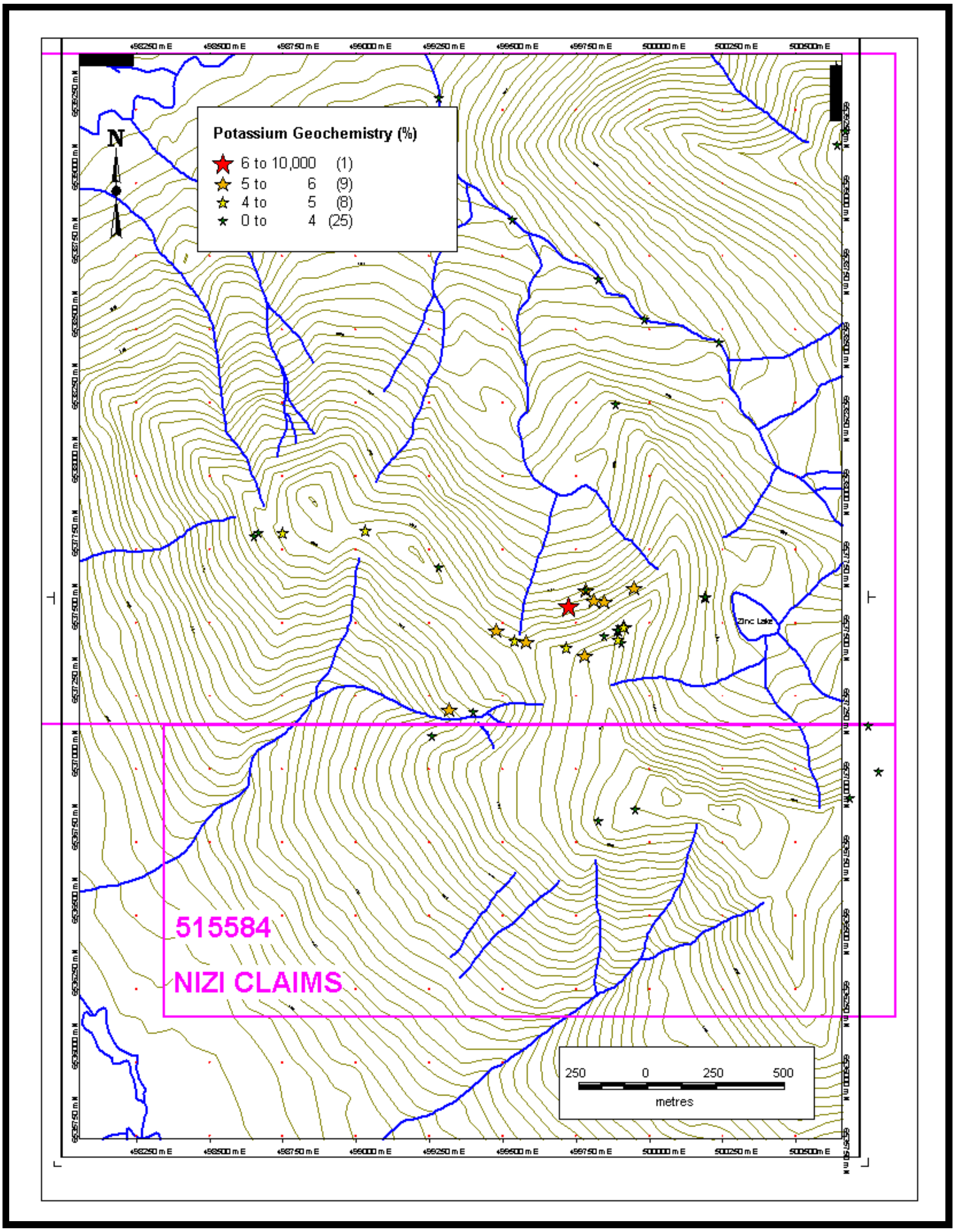

Figure 13: Thematic map for 2007 rock sampling potassium geochemistry

8.2 CLAY MINERALOGY

ASD Spectroscopy analysis for clay mineralogy was completed on 26 rock samples taken on the Nizi property. GPS locations of samples were recorded with UTM NAD 83, Zone 9 coordinates, along with sample descriptions. Analysis was completed by Paul Jago with the Mineral Deposit Research Unit at the University of British Columbia.[3] Each samples was scanned 5-6 times, with the best 2-6 spectra being analyzed.

Most samples showed argillic alteration and/or propyllitic alteration mineralogy, with variable silica and carbonate alteration. Four samples showed advanced argillic alteration: dickite-illite-gypsum from the Zinc Lake (E) zone, diaspore-silica from the Discovery Zone, Illite-alunite from the ridgetop between the two zones (Telephone Hill), and kaolinite-hallyosite from the creek northeast of the main ridge. Further sampling for clay mineralogy for full coverage of the main zones is recommended to determine relative intensities of alteration over the area, and to outline any alteration halos for vectoring towards mineralization at depth.

A tabulate summary of ASD results is shown below in Table 3 with a map showing sample locations in Figure 14 below. Full results can be found in Appendix II.

[3] Department of Earth and Ocean Sciences, University of British Columbia, 6339 Stores Road, Vancouver, B.C.

Sample	E_UTM NAD 83	N_UTM NAD 83	Elev	Mineral 1	Mineral 2
RC026-1	499860	6537548	1797	Sericite	Silica
RC026-2	499860	6537548	1797	Illite	Jarosite
RC028-1	499781	6537613	1713	Chlorite	Zeolite
RC050	500640	6539133	1823	Epidote	Illite
RC053	500377	6539081	1739	Illite	Dolomite
WP103	499892	6537442	1868	Illite	Jarosite
WP105	499777	6537389	1878	Illite	Alunite
WP106	499714	6537417	1843	Tourmaline	Silica
WP107	499672	6537410	1842	Sericite	Illite
WP108	499578	6537434	1805	Chlorite	Muscovite
WP109	499540	6537441	1805	Silica	Jarosite
WP110	499475	6537477	1798	Zeolite	Epidote
WP112	499282	6537691	1811	Illite	Jarosite
WP113	499297	6537694	1802	Diaspore	Silica
WP115	498880	6537847	1836	Chlorite	Zeolite
WP116	498759	6537758	1777	Epidote-Chlorite	Illite-Muscovite
WP117	498749	6537808	1774	Tourmaline	Muscovite
WP120	499988	6537649	1785	Sericite	Illite
WP121	499945	6537619	1781	Illite	Jarosite

WP122	499810	6537575	1748	Illite	
WP123	499724	6537559	1743	Fe-carb - Silica	Chlorite
WP126	500238	6538456	1428	Kaolinite	Hallyosite
WP128	500191	6537588	1718	Dickite	Illite-Gypsum
WP129	499905	6537433	1860	Illite	Zeolite
WP131	499911	6537486	1853	Muscovite	Jarosite
WP132	500064	6537686	1800	Sericite	Epidote

Table 3: Summarized ASD Spectroscopy results with UTM locations.

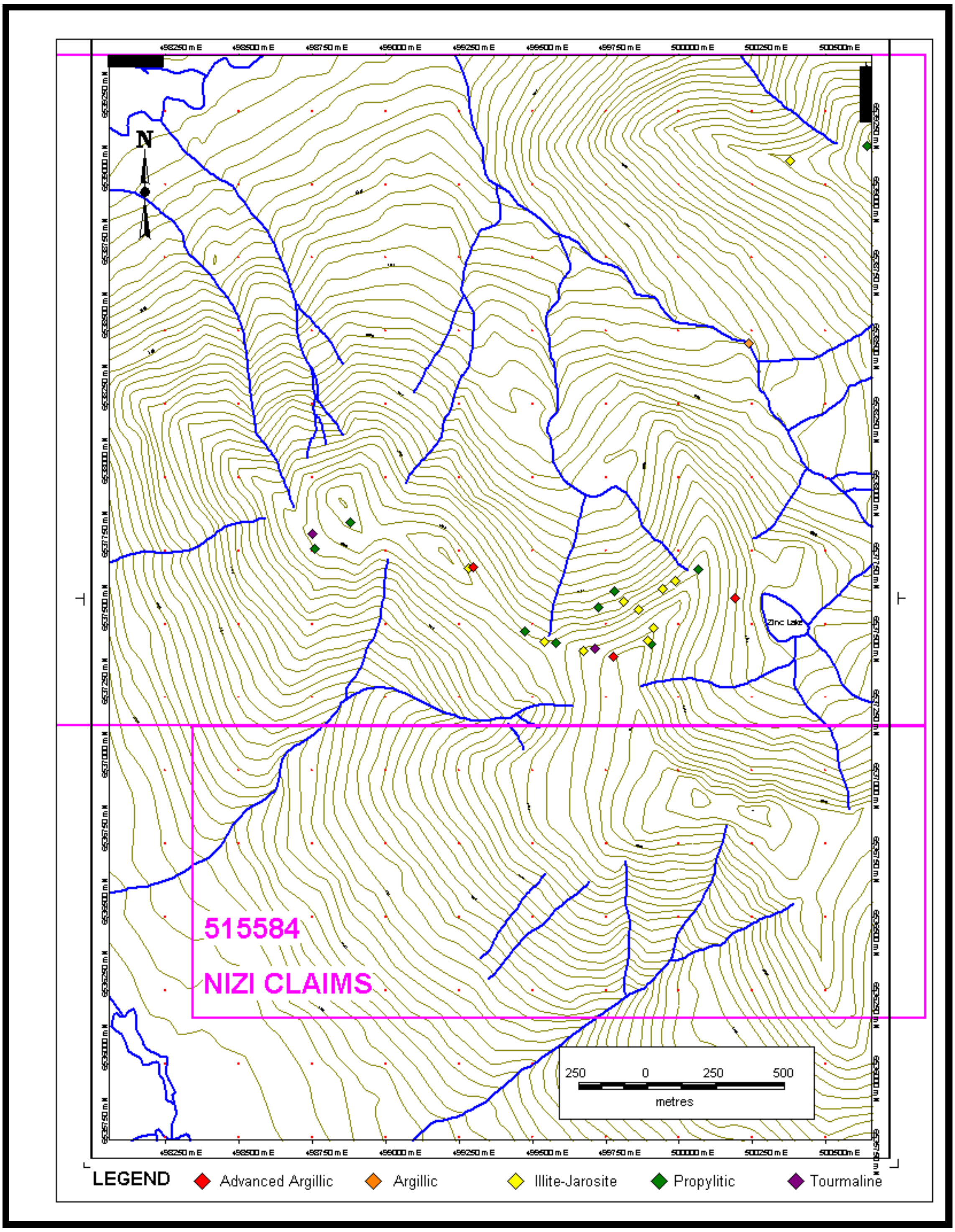

Figure 14: Location and classification of samples taken for clay mineralogy

9.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Drilling by Madrona in 1997 and 1998 was successful in accurately gauging shallow subsurface grade over the known strike length of the Discovery and Surprise veins. Grades returned from the drilling were lower than surface sampling, but the width of the zone was greater at depth than that sampled at surface. Advancement of the Nizi deposit beyond uneconomic resource estimates from Madrona's 1996 and 1997 drilling relies on expansion of the area of mineralization. Secondary targets need to be tested and proven or an extension of the system would need to be found - at depth or otherwise.

Areas with potential within claim boundaries include: at depth in the Discovery vein area, bulk mineable targets or targets at depth in the Zinc Lake zone/Telephone Hill area, and under cover in the low elevations northeast of the main ridge near anomolous soil samples, type-2 veining, and argillic alteration seen in volcanics exposed in the creeks and gullies.

Previous drilling focused dominantly on the Discovery/Surprise vein, and was thought by Madrona to be hitting the stockwork at the top of the system and potential for higher grade intercepts exist at depth. Alteration in the area also seems to suggest that the clay-pyrite+/-silica alteration NW and SE of the main Discovery vein is higher level than the alteration enveloping the showing itself, and could represent intense pyrite-clay alteration capping lower mineralization.

Vertical displacement is seen at both large and small scales along northerly trending faults transecting the ridge, and may have downdropped extensions of Discovery Vein style mineralzation. Establishing the extent of vertical displacement between down dropped blocks would be necessary if drilling for targets at depth was planned. Detailed stratigraphy work within the hosting volcanics or extensive rock sampling for clay mineralogy to determine alteration halos both could be done to help interpret the offset.

Outside of the claim boundaries, the sequence of volcanics which hosts mineralization tapers to the south, but may continue to the north into what the BCGS mapped as "undivided basaltic volcanics" across the valley to the Northwest on unstaked land.

9.1 POTENTIAL 2008 DRILL TARGETS

Drill targets for the further exploration on the area suggested by Madrona at the completion of their 1997 season were examined during 2007 field work. The priority target for diamond drilling for Madrona was the Discovery/Surprise Vein area; this region has proven gold mineralized stockworks over an area of 100 by 175 metres to a vertical depth of 120 metres. In addition, rhyolite has been cored to a vertical depth of 220 metres in drill hole NZ-92-2. ASD clay mineralogy samples in the vicinity of the Discovey/Surprise vein showed advanced argillic (diaspore-silica) and argillic (illite-jarosite) alteration of the host volcanics.

As noted by Madrona, the main ore zone in adularia-sericite type epithermal deposits may be present at depths up to 1000 metres. ”Sillitoe (1997) estimates bonanza ores at depths of about 300 to 350 metres below the top of the stockworks. Assuming that the Discovery Vein stockworks represent the upper portion of a larger vein system, it is recommended drilling at the Discovery Vein be aimed at testing vertical depths of at least 350 metres.” Two deep diamond drill holes were proposed by Madrona for the Discovery/Surprise Vein area that would test for mineralization to depths of 350 and 470 metres.

The Telephone Hill area shows strong clay alteration, pyritization and variable silicification of the volcanics which may be indicative of an upper alteration halo to the epithermal system. ASD clay mineralogy showed argillic (illite-muscovite-jarosite) with lesser advanced argillic (dickite-alunite-illite) alteration of the volcanics exposed on the ridge. Minor element geochemistry for this ridge also showed high potassium values, suggesting strong adularia alteration of the volcanics. The high sulphide content and elevated gold values in these zones also presents the potential for low grade bulk mineable targets within permeable horizons.

A unexplored soil anomoly lies at a low elevation in the bowl below the Discovery zone and remains a potential drill target. Silicified, felsic volcanic rock (rhyolite dyke?) and Type 2 veins are noted by Madrona to be present in this area. The inferred fault contact between the Nizi volcanic sequence and the diorite underlies the area of this anomaly and could have provided a conduit for hydrothermal fluids. ASD clay mineralogy showed argillic (kaolinite-paragonite-silica) alteration of volcanics locally in this area.

10.0 2007 BUDGET

Total budget costs for 2007 field work and report complilation are tabulated below :

ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES			
2007 NIZI Budget			
WAGES	Dayrate	Days	Total
P.Chadwick	$450.00	37	$16,650.00
S. Perrault	$400.00	9	$3,600.00
R.Cobbett	$400.00	9	$3,600.00
R.Doyle	$300.00	9	$2,700.00
		Total	$26,550.00
HELICOPTER	Rate	Hours	Total
Pacific Western	$1,040/hour	10	$10,407.08
CAMP COSTS			Total
			$2,971.88
GEOCHEM	Rate	Samples	Total
	$28.50	43	$1,225.50
TRUCK RENTAL			Total
		14 Days	$2,310.00
EXPENSES-Food, Fuel, Hotel, Transport	Invoices		Total
	$1,022.94		
	$2,543.47		
	$1,829.98		$5,396.39
ASD SPECTROSCOPY			Total
			$800.00
TOTAL			**$49,660.85**

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12.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATION

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATION

I, Garth David Kirkham, do hereby certify that:

1) I am a consulting geoscientist with an office at 6331 Palace Place, Burnaby, British Columbia, V5E-1Z6.

2) This Statement of Qualifications applies to the 2007 Assessment Filing for the Nizi Property.

3) I am a graduate of the University of Alberta in 1983 with a B.Sc..

4) I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of Alberta, the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of BC, and the Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Engineers and Geoscientists. I have continuously practiced my profession performing field studies, resource and reserve estimates, and computer modelling and project management since 1988, both as an employee of a geostatistical modelling and mine planning software and consulting company and as an independent consultant. I am a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining (CIM) and Geological Association of Canada (GAC).

5) This report is based on exploration work on the Nizi Property performed in the summer of 2007. I was directly involved in the program and managed the execution and logistics of the work performed.

6) I hereby authorize Romios, Kaminak and its partners to use this report for their internal, corporate use.

Garth Kirkham, B.Sc., P.Geo., P.Geoph.

____

December 31st, 2008

APPENDIX I
ASSAY CERTIFICATES

ALS Chemex
EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ALS Canada Ltd.
212 Brooksbank Avenue
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Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alschemex.com

To: **ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC.**
25 ADELAIDE STREET EAST, SUITE 1010
TORONTO ON M5C 3A1

Finalized Date: 4-DEC-2007
This copy reported on 20-DEC-2007
Account: ROGORE

CERTIFICATE VA07129042

Project: N121
P.O. No.:
This report is for 43 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Terrace, BC, Canada on 18-SEP-2007.
The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

PAOLA CHADWICK		

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-QC	Crushing QC Test
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-OG62	Ore Grade Elements - Four Acid	ICP-AES
Cu-OG62	Ore Grade Cu - Four Acid	VARIABLE
Zn-OG62	Ore Grade Zn - Four Acid	VARIABLE
Au-AA23	Au 30g FA-AA finish	AAS
ME-ICP61	33 element four acid ICP-AES	ICP-AES

To: **ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC.**
ATTN: PAOLA CHADWICK
25 ADELAIDE STREET EAST, SUITE 1010
TORONTO ON M5C 3A1

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature:
Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

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Finalized Date: 4-DEC-2007
Account: ROGORE

Project: N121

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA07129042

Sample Description	WEI-21	Au-AA23	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61
Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Au	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga
Units	kg	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
LOR	0.02	0.005	0.5	0.01	5	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01	10
310901	0.98	0.049	3.8	7.11	44	1170	1.1	<2	0.33	<0.5	13	16	16	4.64	20
310902	1.18	<0.005	0.9	8.62	<5	800	1.4	<2	2.60	11.1	10	12	6	4.28	20
310903	0.74	<0.005	<0.5	8.20	<5	1290	1.0	<2	2.85	0.7	21	4	34	5.72	20
310904	1.12	0.051	2.7	6.12	591	430	0.7	<2	2.56	86.0	36	470	56	8.17	10
310905	1.02	0.048	12.3	6.87	62	2440	1.3	<2	0.40	0.6	9	18	18	2.97	10
310906	1.90	0.802	63.9	3.30	79	280	2.8	<2	1.16	1.1	8	15	66	3.02	10
310907	1.18	<0.005	<0.5	6.86	<5	280	2.2	<2	7.54	<0.5	26	116	33	6.53	10
310908	1.80	0.005	<0.5	4.99	7	200	1.0	<2	18.90	<0.5	85	38	428	21.4	10
310909	1.08	0.106	3.4	1.59	555	180	0.9	<2	18.45	239	6	3	37	4.79	<10
310910	1.44	<0.005	<0.5	0.42	59	40	0.8	<2	14.10	6.4	3	3	3	2.18	<10
310911	0.72	0.005	1.2	8.33	90	680	1.0	<2	2.86	2.1	13	7	11	5.78	20
310912	1.70	0.047	<0.5	5.75	7	50	1.5	7	18.10	0.8	34	45	180	8.65	10
310913	1.18	<0.005	<0.5	7.43	7	2180	2.3	<2	3.29	0.6	4	13	9	2.45	20
310914	1.06	<0.005	<0.5	8.57	7	1270	1.6	4	2.56	<0.5	7	6	64	3.48	20
310915	2.18	0.184	9.9	9.68	48	50	<0.5	15	12.95	3.5	58	7	>10000	9.54	30
310916	0.94	<0.005	0.5	7.49	9	2200	2.1	2	0.39	0.5	7	8	57	3.83	20
310917	0.88	0.193	3.7	2.43	3510	360	1.2	<2	0.11	10.3	2	9	63	2.27	10
310918	1.40	<0.005	<0.5	7.35	12	1230	1.6	<2	1.07	0.5	3	8	55	1.41	10
310919	0.78	<0.005	<0.5	8.29	17	510	1.6	<2	2.37	0.6	9	8	109	2.12	20
310920	1.16	<0.005	<0.5	8.48	<5	1150	1.7	3	3.08	0.5	6	4	108	3.59	20
310921	2.00	<0.005	<0.5	8.29	6	1430	1.8	2	2.62	<0.5	6	8	66	3.02	20
310951	0.76	0.012	<0.5	7.41	22	300	1.1	<2	0.09	<0.5	1	5	59	0.63	20
310952	0.84	0.043	6.0	6.32	200	4130	1.2	<2	0.03	<0.5	<1	11	8	1.03	10
310953	0.86	0.020	3.0	8.07	97	2220	1.2	<2	0.32	1.1	14	54	29	4.10	20
310954	0.80	0.008	0.7	5.47	22	1930	1.3	<2	0.09	1.6	1	8	7	0.57	10
310955	1.28	1.585	31.4	0.15	1415	170	<0.5	16	0.93	64.7	<1	5	48	1.78	<10
310956	1.18	2.42	74.4	0.13	1940	210	<0.5	14	0.96	70.4	1	5	83	1.75	<10
310957	0.60	0.021	1.1	5.76	36	2550	0.6	<2	0.02	1.1	1	8	13	0.25	10
310958	0.46	0.014	2.6	6.05	69	3250	0.5	<2	0.02	1.3	<1	12	3	0.62	10
310959	0.60	0.039	7.7	7.51	222	3240	1.1	<2	0.02	1.1	1	3	18	2.28	20
310960	0.66	0.012	1.4	6.08	59	460	1.3	<2	0.19	1.3	13	8	32	4.37	10
310961	0.34	0.014	0.8	8.68	59	2180	0.9	4	0.13	2.9	3	2	89	3.26	20
310962	0.68	<0.005	0.5	6.89	73	2490	1.1	3	0.04	0.6	<1	12	5	0.54	10
310963	0.44	0.119	13.2	5.73	87	960	0.6	<2	0.04	1.2	<1	6	13	0.82	10
310964	0.48	<0.005	2.7	7.68	101	850	0.9	<2	0.15	1.8	18	20	26	4.57	20
310965	0.40	0.019	1.2	5.26	154	1070	1.2	<2	0.15	0.7	5	22	11	1.78	10
310966	1.04	0.398	28.3	5.47	433	1210	1.0	<2	0.16	0.6	5	24	25	4.04	10
310967	1.08	0.688	12.3	0.43	194	340	1.6	<2	0.01	<0.5	1	17	23	2.36	<10
310968	1.56	0.385	31.5	2.99	440	940	1.1	<2	0.03	<0.5	1	12	19	3.54	10
310969	1.26	0.011	1.3	6.37	40	2220	0.6	<2	0.02	<0.5	<1	8	2	0.33	10

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To: **ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC.**
25 ADELAIDE STREET EAST, SUITE 1010
TORONTO ON M5C 3A1

Finalized Date: 4-DEC-2007
Account: ROGORE

Project: N121

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA07129042

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	ME-ICP61 K % 0.01	ME-ICP61 La ppm 10	ME-ICP61 Mg % 0.01	ME-ICP61 Mn ppm 5	ME-ICP61 Mo ppm 1	ME-ICP61 Na % 0.01	ME-ICP61 Ni ppm 1	ME-ICP61 P ppm 10	ME-ICP61 Pb ppm 2	ME-ICP61 S % 0.01	ME-ICP61 Sb ppm 5	ME-ICP61 Sc ppm 1	ME-ICP61 Sr ppm 1	ME-ICP61 Th ppm 20	ME-ICP61 Ti % 0.01
310901		5.04	10	2.21	1230	<1	0.25	4	810	15	1.55	11	16	64	<20	0.53
310902		1.29	10	1.32	791	1	3.04	5	800	204	0.22	<5	16	270	<20	0.50
310903		0.71	10	2.53	659	<1	1.94	3	780	5	0.07	10	22	370	<20	0.77
310904		0.43	10	6.28	1040	1	0.72	192	420	29	2.86	7	33	100	<20	0.39
310905		5.23	10	1.42	1325	3	0.14	8	820	22	0.89	12	16	79	<20	0.54
310906		1.92	<10	1.50	966	1	0.31	6	380	70	2.03	46	8	126	<20	0.25
310907		0.25	<10	4.02	1950	<1	1.90	53	620	4	0.39	10	29	413	<20	0.64
310908		0.03	20	0.66	2670	<1	0.03	47	410	<2	1.57	8	9	180	<20	0.25
310909		0.61	<10	6.43	4850	<1	0.05	<1	160	26	1.75	10	3	372	<20	0.08
310910		0.02	<10	6.93	1080	<1	0.01	<1	390	3	0.03	12	<1	109	<20	0.01
310911		1.05	10	3.11	2090	<1	2.29	<1	1520	25	0.33	13	19	206	<20	0.75
310912		0.03	20	1.80	3990	<1	0.10	39	600	13	0.62	<5	13	370	20	0.32
310913		1.73	20	0.89	673	<1	2.30	3	370	24	0.12	8	5	178	<20	0.19
310914		1.47	20	0.66	847	4	3.37	<1	930	7	0.39	<5	5	345	<20	0.32
310915		0.05	<10	0.43	1775	2	0.03	13	180	25	0.49	<5	2	2150	20	0.08
310916		5.38	20	0.74	782	<1	0.11	<1	1430	3	0.27	9	13	84	<20	0.51
310917		0.90	10	0.08	1530	1	0.02	6	130	354	1.75	261	1	32	<20	0.06
310918		1.36	10	0.40	120	10	3.54	1	370	14	0.47	<5	2	302	<20	0.14
310919		0.19	20	0.49	279	4	4.77	2	670	4	0.46	<5	10	267	<20	0.29
310920		0.99	20	0.67	433	1	3.37	<1	1060	6	0.67	5	5	474	<20	0.39
310921		1.26	20	0.78	480	<1	3.39	5	890	4	0.09	8	6	454	<20	0.32
310951		0.65	10	0.08	49	1	0.03	<1	300	17	0.16	38	5	33	<20	0.24
310952		5.08	20	0.16	60	1	0.12	1	100	26	0.46	33	3	69	<20	0.15
310953		6.37	20	2.70	1490	<1	0.11	18	1160	4	1.11	10	17	44	<20	0.63
310954		5.27	40	0.04	238	1	0.09	1	370	3	0.04	30	5	49	<20	0.21
310955		0.07	<10	0.52	>100000	<1	0.02	<1	20	1775	0.27	1315	<1	41	<20	<0.01
310956		0.04	<10	0.57	>100000	<1	0.02	<1	10	2050	0.46	1605	<1	24	<20	<0.01
310957		4.54	20	0.03	1835	1	0.08	4	50	26	0.04	23	2	29	<20	0.06
310958		4.91	20	0.06	675	<1	0.12	1	150	105	0.21	22	2	45	<20	0.13
310959		4.88	30	0.09	168	<1	0.14	6	510	397	0.27	21	11	67	<20	0.42
310960		4.70	10	0.56	460	1	0.07	6	1150	18	2.77	19	12	34	<20	0.56
310961		5.14	20	0.52	262	<1	0.15	3	1430	36	0.86	7	16	134	<20	0.69
310962		5.48	10	0.04	84	<1	0.13	3	320	9	0.15	12	2	56	<20	0.15
310963		2.33	20	0.22	89	<1	0.03	1	120	345	0.35	65	10	27	<20	0.45
310964		5.30	10	1.36	480	<1	0.09	9	930	12	2.04	9	16	108	<20	0.59
310965		4.43	10	0.50	220	<1	0.06	10	890	7	0.87	27	11	270	<20	0.50
310966		4.47	10	0.84	326	12	0.08	3	980	118	1.67	30	13	27	<20	0.51
310967		0.14	<10	0.02	58	11	0.01	1	60	24	2.02	40	1	9	<20	0.02
310968		2.12	10	0.31	101	9	0.03	3	450	42	1.05	43	6	47	<20	0.23
310969		4.96	10	0.06	29	1	0.11	2	70	9	0.06	15	2	48	<20	0.14

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To: ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC.
25 ADELAIDE STREET EAST, SUITE 1010
TORONTO ON M5C 3A1

Finalized Date: 4-DEC-2007
Account: ROGORE

Project: N121

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA07129042

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	ME-ICP61 Tl ppm 10	ME-ICP61 U ppm 10	ME-ICP61 V ppm 1	ME-ICP61 W ppm 10	ME-ICP61 Zn ppm 2	Cu-OG62 Cu % 0.001	Zn-OG62 Zn % 0.01
310901		<10	<10	145	10	84		
310902		<10	<10	132	<10	1080		
310903		<10	<10	243	<10	116		
310904		<10	<10	155	<10	6640		
310905		<10	<10	145	<10	115		
310906		<10	<10	80	<10	144		
310907		<10	<10	230	<10	95		
310908		<10	<10	54	<10	52		
310909		<10	<10	18	<10	>10000		2.12
310910		<10	<10	25	<10	1170		
310911		<10	<10	165	<10	287		
310912		10	<10	89	<10	168		
310913		10	<10	22	<10	79		
310914		<10	<10	30	<10	61		
310915		<10	<10	18	<10	383	1.070	
310916		<10	<10	56	<10	81		
310917		<10	<10	7	<10	1150		
310918		<10	<10	15	<10	26		
310919		<10	<10	28	<10	30		
310920		<10	<10	37	<10	25		
310921		<10	<10	50	10	36		
310951		<10	<10	47	<10	8		
310952		<10	<10	25	<10	16		
310953		<10	<10	130	10	163		
310954		<10	<10	10	10	98		
310955		70	40	<1	<10	4560		
310956		70	40	<1	<10	7220		
310957		<10	<10	1	<10	49		
310958		<10	<10	8	<10	54		
310959		<10	<10	26	<10	87		
310960		<10	<10	75	<10	70		
310961		<10	<10	60	<10	97		
310962		<10	<10	12	<10	14		
310963		<10	<10	57	<10	86		
310964		<10	<10	139	10	122		
310965		10	<10	125	<10	35		
310966		10	<10	103	<10	122		
310967		<10	<10	6	<10	12		
310968		<10	<10	38	<10	95		
310969		10	<10	8	<10	4		

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA07129042

Sample Description	WEI-21	Au-AA23	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61
Method / Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Au	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga
Units	kg	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
LOR	0.02	0.005	0.5	0.01	5	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01	10
310970	0.56	0.006	0.8	7.09	35	1630	1.3	<2	0.13	0.9	8	12	10	3.31	20
310971	0.70	0.005	1.9	5.00	44	1790	0.9	<2	0.02	<0.5	1	10	10	1.64	10
310972	0.90	0.030	4.9	5.45	69	1420	1.1	<2	0.20	<0.5	13	14	36	4.21	10

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Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	ME-ICP61 K % 0.01	ME-ICP61 La ppm 10	ME-ICP61 Mg % 0.01	ME-ICP61 Mn ppm 5	ME-ICP61 Mo ppm 1	ME-ICP61 Na % 0.01	ME-ICP61 Ni ppm 1	ME-ICP61 P ppm 10	ME-ICP61 Pb ppm 2	ME-ICP61 S % 0.01	ME-ICP61 Sb ppm 5	ME-ICP61 Sc ppm 1	ME-ICP61 Sr ppm 1	ME-ICP61 Th ppm 20	ME-ICP61 Ti % 0.01
310970		3.70	20	1.14	716	2	0.09	<1	650	17	0.57	8	14	33	<20	0.40
310971		5.19	20	0.07	41	20	0.08	1	240	18	0.95	12	8	28	<20	0.21
310972		4.22	20	0.79	891	1	0.07	3	1150	30	1.29	18	13	47	<20	0.51

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25 ADELAIDE STREET EAST, SUITE 1010
TORONTO ON M5C 3A1

Finalized Date: 4-DEC-2007
Account: ROGORE

Project: N121

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA07129042

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP61 Tl ppm 10	ME-ICP61 U ppm 10	ME-ICP61 V ppm 1	ME-ICP61 W ppm 10	ME-ICP61 Zn ppm 2	Cu-OG62 Cu % 0.001	Zn-OG62 Zn % 0.01
310970		<10	<10	73	<10	136		
310971		<10	<10	23	<10	33		
310972		<10	<10	83	<10	70		

APPENDIX II
ASD SPSCTROSCOPY RESULTS

Sample	E_UTM NAD 83	N_UTM NAD 83	Elev	TSA_S Mineral1	TSA_S Weight1	TSA_S Mineral2	TSA_S Weight2	TSA_S Error	Index
RC026-2.000.sco	499860	6537548	1797	Opal	0.58	Muscovite	0.42	188.14	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec RC026-2
RC026-2.001.sco				Opal	0.588	Muscovite	0.412	200.08	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec RC026-2
RC026-2.002.sco				Phengite	0.814	Brucite	0.186	261.84	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec RC026-2
RC026-2.003.sco				Opal	0.512	Phengite	0.488	153.86	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec RC026-2
RC026.001.sco	499860	6537548	1797	Phengite	1	NULL	NULL	342.05	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec RC026
RC026.002.sco				Illite	0.569	Jarosite	0.431	382.79	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec RC026
RC026.003.sco				Halloysite	0.551	Jarosite	0.449	545.89	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec RC026
RC026.004.sco				Illite	1	NULL	NULL	2704.4	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec RC026
RC026.005.sco				Phengite	0.751	Halloysite	0.249	185.14	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec RC026
RC028-1.000.sco	499781	6537613	1713	Zoisite	1	NULL	NULL	545.61	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec RC028-1
RC028-1.001.sco				Zoisite	1	NULL	NULL	505.39	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec RC028-1
RC028-1.002.sco				Zoisite	1	NULL	NULL	909.44	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec RC028-1
RC028-1.003.sco				Zoisite	1	NULL	NULL	599.15	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec RC028-1
RC028-1.004.sco				IntChlorite	0.535	Opal	0.465	128.43	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec RC028-1
RC028-1.005.sco				Montmorillonite	0.566	Epidote	0.434	506.24	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec RC028-1
RC050.000.sco	500640	6539133	1823	Epidote	0.708	Illite	0.292	151.87	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec RC050
RC050.001.sco				Epidote	0.714	Illite	0.286	147.15	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec RC050
RC050.002.sco				Epidote	1	NULL	NULL	280.83	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec RC050
RC050.003.sco				Epidote	1	NULL	NULL	341.42	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec RC050
RC050.005.sco				Epidote	0.657	Montmorillonite	0.343	177.01	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec RC050
RC053.000.sco	500377	6539081	1739	Illite	1	NULL	NULL	417.31	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec RC053
RC053.001.sco				Illite	1	NULL	NULL	500.86	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec RC053
RC053.002.sco				Illite	0.557	Dolomite	0.443	172.49	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec RC053
RC053.003.sco				Illite	0.701	Epidote	0.299	425.22	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec RC053
RC053.004.sco				Dolomite	0.538	Illite	0.462	165.1	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec RC053
WP103.000.sco	499892	6537442	1868	Illite	1	NULL	NULL	149.42	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP103
WP103.001.sco				Illite	1	NULL	NULL	147.9	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP103
WP103.002.sco				Illite	1	NULL	NULL	108.67	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP103
WP103.003.sco				Illite	0.537	Jarosite	0.463	77.648	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP103
WP103.004.sco				Illite	0.693	Jarosite	0.307	290.43	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP103
WP103.005.sco				Illite	1	NULL	NULL	305.53	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP103
WP105.000.sco	499777	6537389	1878	Illite	1	NULL	NULL	787.89	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP105
WP105.001.sco				Muscovite	0.659	Wood	0.341	183.59	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP105
WP105.002.sco				Illite	0.67	DryVegetation	0.33	240.14	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP105
WP105.004.sco				Illite	0.723	NH_Alunite	0.277	189.07	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP105
WP105.005.sco				Illite	1	NULL	NULL	403.3	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP105
WP106.000.sco	499714	6537417	1843	Opal	1	NULL	NULL	2609.02	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP106
WP106.001.sco				FeTourmaline	1	NULL	NULL	2902.38	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP106
WP106.003.sco				FeTourmaline	1	NULL	NULL	591.79	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP106
WP106.005.sco				Palygorskite	1	NULL	NULL	2361.43	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP106
WP107.000.sco	499672	6537410	1842	Phengite	0.599	Illite	0.401	133.89	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP107
WP107.001.sco				Phengite	0.542	Illite	0.458	162.74	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP107
WP107.002.sco				Phengite	0.567	Illite	0.433	128.56	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP107
WP107.003.sco				Phengite	0.531	Illite	0.469	136.2	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP107
WP107.004.sco				Illite	0.556	Phengite	0.444	106.69	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP107
WP107.005.sco				Muscovite	1	NULL	NULL	229.49	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP107
WP108.000.sco	499578	6537434	1805	FeChlorite	0.828	Brucite	0.172	191.99	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP108
WP108.001.sco				Ankerite	0.607	Muscovite	0.393	218.9	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP108
WP108.002.sco				Aspectral	NULL	NULL	NULL	5000	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP108
WP108.003.sco				Brucite	1	NULL	NULL	1782.75	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP108
WP109.000.sco	499540	6537441	1805	Halloysite	1	NULL	NULL	769.78	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP109
WP109.001.sco				Halloysite	1	NULL	NULL	741.52	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP109
WP109.002.sco				Halloysite	1	NULL	NULL	1567.23	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP109
WP109.003.sco				Halloysite	1	NULL	NULL	544.89	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP109
WP109.004.sco				Opal	0.696	Jarosite	0.304	302.25	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP109
WP110.000.sco	499475	6537477	1798	Siderite	1	NULL	NULL	831.43	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP110
WP110.001.sco				Brucite	1	NULL	NULL	829.63	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP110
WP110.003.sco				Zoisite	1	NULL	NULL	2676.24	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP110
WP110.004.sco				Zoisite	1	NULL	NULL	2069.5	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP110
WP110.005.sco				Epidote	1	NULL	NULL	3555.74	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP110

Sample	E_UTM NAD 83	N_UTM NAD 83	Elev	TSA_S Mineral1	TSA_S Weight1	TSA_S Mineral2	TSA_S Weight2	TSA_S Error	Index
WP112-1.000.sco	499282	6537691	1811	Illite	1	NULL	NULL	121.01	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP112-1
WP112-1.001.sco				Illite	1	NULL	NULL	103.21	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP112-1
WP112-1.002.sco				Illite	1	NULL	NULL	80.338	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP112-1
WP112-1.003.sco				Illite	1	NULL	NULL	82.417	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP112-1
WP112-1.004.sco				Jarosite	1	NULL	NULL	173.4	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP112-1
WP112-1.005.sco				Illite	0.801	Jarosite	0.199	90.724	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP112-1
WP113.002.sco	499297	6537694	1802	Diaspore	1	NULL	NULL	280.28	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP113
WP113.004.sco				Opal	1	NULL	NULL	992.24	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP113
WP113.005.sco				Diaspore	1	NULL	NULL	247.51	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP113
WP115.000.sco	498880	6537847	1836	MgChlorite	1	NULL	NULL	390.85	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP115
WP115.001.sco				IntChlorite	0.807	[illegible]	0.193	271.69	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP115
WP115.002.sco				Phengite	1	NULL	NULL	753.4	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP115
WP115.003.sco				IntChlorite	1	NULL	NULL	154.75	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP115
WP115.004.sco				IntChlorite	1	NULL	NULL	139.79	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP115
WP115.005.sco				FeChlorite	0.725	[illegible]	0.275	109.4	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP115
WP116.000.sco	498759	6537758	1777	Epidote	1	NULL	NULL	1431.59	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP116
WP116.001.sco				MgChlorite	0.663	Illite	0.337	167.83	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP116
WP116.002.sco				Muscovite	0.604	Epidote	0.396	381.97	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP116
WP116.003.sco				Muscovite	0.663	Epidote	0.337	375.15	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP116
WP116.004.sco				MgChlorite	0.703	Illite	0.297	173.48	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP116
WP116.005.sco				Epidote	0.507	Illite	0.493	694.7	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP116
WP117.001.sco	498749	6537808	1774	Muscovite	1	NULL	NULL	1063.42	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP117
WP117.002.sco				FeTourmaline	1	NULL	NULL	754.54	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP117
WP117.003.sco				FeTourmaline	1	NULL	NULL	1933.57	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP117
WP117.004.sco				Muscovite	1	NULL	NULL	321.71	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP117
WP117.005.sco				Illite	1	NULL	NULL	910.69	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP117
WP120.000.sco	499988	6537649	1785	Muscovite	0.8	DryVegetation	0.2	97.569	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP120
WP120.001.sco				Phengite	0.591	Illite	0.409	141.33	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP120
WP120.002.sco				Illite	0.552	Phengite	0.448	79.73	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP120
WP120.003.sco				Phengite	0.539	Illite	0.461	92.397	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP120
WP120.004.sco				Phengite	0.549	Illite	0.451	82.319	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP120
WP121.000.sco	499945	6537619	1781	Jarosite	0.507	Muscovite	0.493	99.9	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec PC003
WP121.002.sco				Opal	0.568	Jarosite	0.432	202.91	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec PC003
WP121.003.sco				Illite	0.672	Jarosite	0.328	205.41	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec PC003
WP121.004.sco				Illite	0.66	Jarosite	0.34	218.18	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec PC003
WP122.000.sco	499810	6537575	1748	Illite	1	NULL	NULL	1723.03	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP122
WP122.001.sco				Illite	1	NULL	NULL	317.8	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP122
WP122.002.sco				Illite	1	NULL	NULL	1236.93	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP122
WP122.003.sco				Illite	1	NULL	NULL	190.16	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP122
WP122.004.sco				Illite	1	NULL	NULL	333.95	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP122
WP123.000.sco	499724	6537559	1743	Ankerite	1	NULL	NULL	678.22	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP123
WP123.001.sco				MgChlorite	0.584	Opal	0.416	77.633	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP123
WP123.002.sco				Opal	0.536	MgChlorite	0.464	118.91	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP123
WP123.003.sco				Ankerite	0.591	Phengite	0.409	276.26	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP123
WP123.004.sco				Phengite	0.581	Brucite	0.419	601.25	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP123
WP123.005.sco				Ankerite	1	NULL	NULL	548.1	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP123
WP126.000.sco	500238	6538456	1428	Halloysite	1	NULL	NULL	249.03	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP126
WP126.001.sco				Halloysite	1	NULL	NULL	294.22	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP126
WP126.002.sco				Kaolinite	0.736	Paragonite	0.264	126.54	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP126
WP126.003.sco				Kaolinite	0.505	Halloysite	0.495	186.66	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP126
WP126.004.sco				Halloysite	0.516	Kaolinite	0.484	139.74	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP126
WP126.005.sco				Kaolinite	0.725	Paragonite	0.275	113.26	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP126
WP128.000.sco	500191	6537588	1718	Illite	1	NULL	NULL	1304.79	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP128
WP128.001.sco				Illite	1	NULL	NULL	539.29	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP128
WP128.003.sco				Gypsum	1	NULL	NULL	573.42	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP128
WP128.004.sco				Gypsum	1	NULL	NULL	1754.78	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP128
WP128.005.sco				Dickite	1	NULL	NULL	2030.28	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP128
WP129.000.sco	499905	6537433	1860	[illegible]	1	NULL	NULL	1328.03	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP129
WP129.001.sco				Ankerite	1	NULL	NULL	825.38	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP129
WP129.002.sco				Illite	1	NULL	NULL	1563.54	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP129

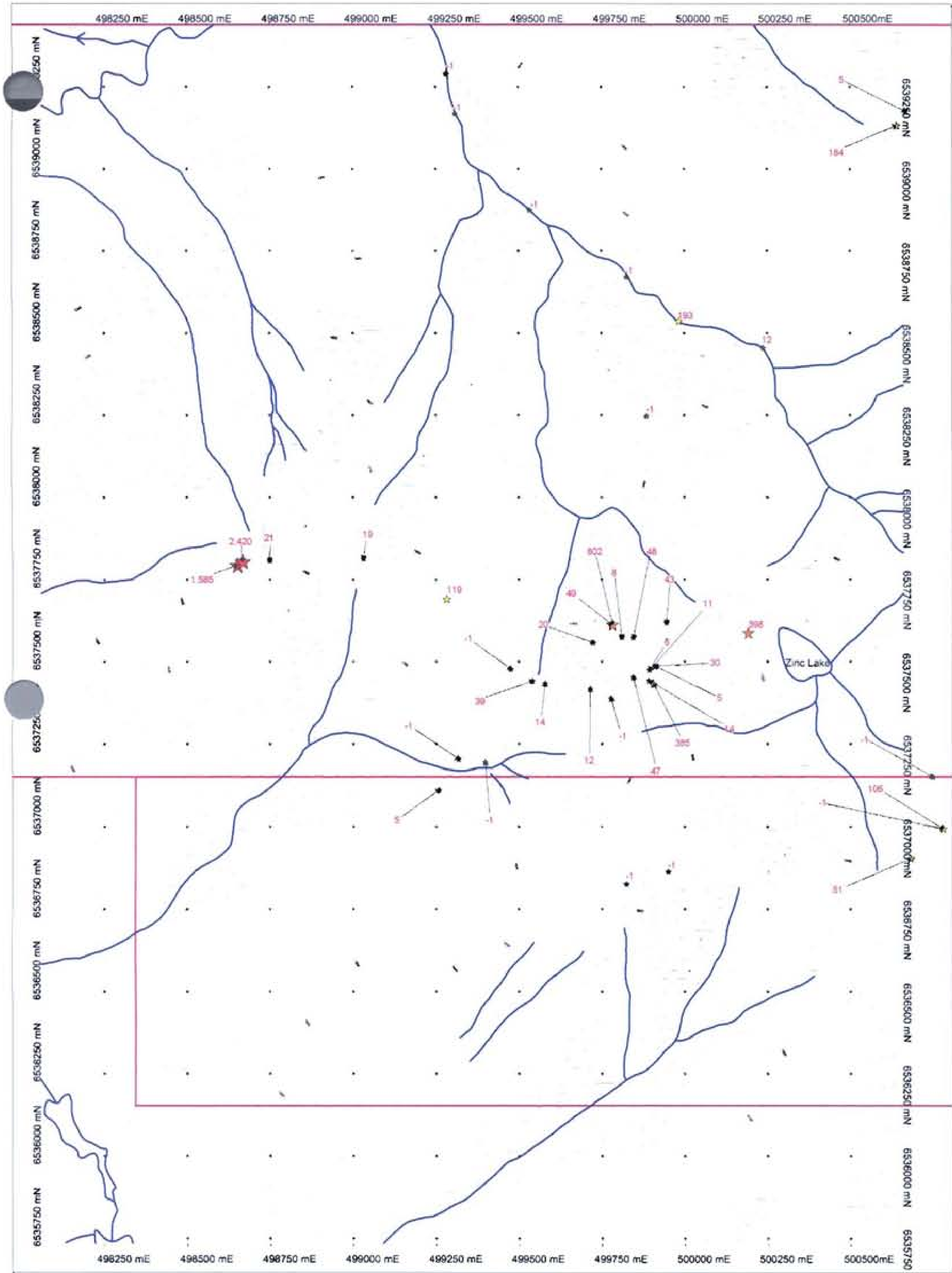
Sample	E_UTM NAD 83	N_UTM NAD 83	Elev	TSA_S Mineral1	TSA_S Weight1	TSA_S Mineral2	TSA_S Weight2	TSA_S Error	Index
WP129.003.sco				Brucite	1	NULL	NULL	2235.43	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP129
WP129.004.sco				Brucite	1	NULL	NULL	2164.59	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP129
WP129.005.sco				Illite	1	NULL	NULL	1397.71	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP129
WP131.002.sco	499911	6537486	1853	Muscovite	0.751	Jarosite	0.249	274.31	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP131
WP131.003.sco				Jarosite	0.504	Muscovite	0.496	412.65	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP131
WP131.004.sco				Jarosite	0.554	Muscovite	0.446	377.02	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP131
WP132.000.sco	500064	6537686	1800	Phengite	1	NULL	NULL	437.23	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP132
WP132.004.sco				Muscovite	0.734	Epidote	0.266	428.69	FSFR.2106 Int=20.0 sec WP132

Sample	general observations	colour	grain size	texture	other minerals
RC026-2.000.sco	leached mafics, boxwork, protolith unknown	white grey	fine to medium	equigranular	
RC026-2.001.sco			grained		
RC026-2.002.sco					
RC026-2.003.sco					
RC026.001.sco					
RC026.002.sco	may be fragmental, lithic tuff or latite (trachyandesite) flow, layered, clay alteration along layering	grey white	fine to medium	layered, fragmental	
RC026.003.sco	leached mafics, K-spar- plag phyric		grained		
RC026.004.sco					
RC026.005.sco					
RC028-1.000.sco	andesitic, crystal tuff?, K-silicate after plag	grey brown	fine to medium	weakly porphyritic	
RC028-1.001.sco			grained		
RC028-1.002.sco					
RC028-1.003.sco					
RC028-1.004.sco					
RC028-1.005.sco					
RC050.000.sco	vuggy, Cu-oxide on surfaces, no fresh surface, trace epidote with K-silicate replacing plag?	brown	medium-grained		
RC050.001.sco					
RC050.002.sco					
RC050.003.sco					
RC050.005.sco					
RC053.000.sco	plag- hornblende- Kspar crystal tuff (ignimbrite?), trachyandesite (latite) composition	light grey	medium to coarse	fragmental	
RC053.001.sco		pink	crystals in fine		
RC053.002.sco			matrix		
RC053.003.sco					
RC053.004.sco					
WP103.000.sco	argillic altered, horblende- plag- quartz andesite flow	white	fine to medium	fine porphyritic	
WP103.001.sco			grained		
WP103.002.sco					
WP103.003.sco					
WP103.004.sco					
WP103.005.sco					
WP105.000.sco	waxy silicified appearance, stockwork of quartz-hematite?	waxy grey	very fine grained	texture destroyed	
WP105.001.sco					
WP105.002.sco					
WP105.004.sco					
WP105.005.sco					
WP106.000.sco	pyrite replacing mafic phenos in trachyandesite (latite) - quartz-tourmaline veinlets?				
WP106.001.sco					
WP106.003.sco					
WP106.005.sco					
WP107.000.sco	argillic altered, wavy quartz veins (ductile emplacement?) are pyrite-bearing, mafics leached	white	fine to medium	plag porphyritic	
WP107.001.sco			grained		
WP107.002.sco					
WP107.003.sco					
WP107.004.sco					
WP107.005.sco					
WP108.000.sco	augite- hornblende- plag- lithic tuff	greeny grey	fine	fragmental	
WP108.001.sco					
WP108.002.sco					
WP108.003.sco					
WP109.000.sco					
WP109.001.sco	argillic altered, layered (flow?), quartz cement between layers, dark quartz stringers cross layering	white-grey	coarse	plag phyric	biotite
WP109.002.sco					
WP109.003.sco					
WP109.004.sco					
WP110.000.sco	hornblende (augite?)- plagioclase andesite flow?, crystal tuff?, pyrite mineralized, chlorite-altered	grey	medium grained	porphyritic	trace biotite?
WP110.001.sco					
WP110.003.sco					
WP110.004.sco					
WP110.005.sco					

Sample	general observations	colour	grain size	texture	other minerals
WP112-1.000.sco	argillic alteration of hornblende plag trachyandesite, crystal tuff? - fragmental	white	fine grained	fragmental?	former plag, K-spar
WP112-1.001.sco					
WP112-1.002.sco					
WP112-1.003.sco					
WP112-1.004.sco					
WP112-1.005.sco					
WP113.002.sco	silicified, abundant quartz, could be a vein, vuggy where there is Fe-oxide	grey	fine grained	lustrous, glassy	
WP113.004.sco	chlorite after relict mafics, dark stringer stockwork is quartz-(tourmaline)?				
WP113.005.sco					
WP115.000.sco	pyrite-mineralized, hornblende-plag-phyric andesite, K-spar altered	green, white	medium grained	porphyritic	K-spar, plag, hornblende, pyrite
WP115.001.sco					
WP115.002.sco					
WP115.003.sco					
WP115.004.sco					
WP115.005.sco					
WP116.000.sco	fine-grained pyrite, hornblende plagioclase trachyandesite?	grey	medium grained	equigranular to porphyritic	
WP116.001.sco					
WP116.002.sco					
WP116.003.sco					
WP116.004.sco					
WP116.005.sco					
WP117.001.sco	waxy, silicified, dolomitic appearance. Quartz-tourmaline stringer stockwork, layered, crystal tuff?	grey	very fine grained	waxy, silicified, layered	
WP117.002.sco	shreddy biotite after relict mafic phenos				
WP117.003.sco					
WP117.004.sco					
WP117.005.sco					
WP120.000.sco	hornblende plag phyric trachyandesite (latite) or crystal tuff, - intermediate argillic alt.	greeny grey	medium grained,	porphyritic	
WP120.001.sco			very fine matrix		
WP120.002.sco					
WP120.003.sco					
WP120.004.sco					
WP121.000.sco	quartz latite (trachyandesite) flow?, ghosted mafics, fiamme?, ignimbrite?	white	coarse	fragmental?, flow?	
WP121.002.sco					
WP121.003.sco					
WP121.004.sco					
WP122.000.sco	argillic altered, stringer stockwork (dark quartz?), relict mafic phenocryst (hornblende?), lithic tuff	grey, pink	very fine grained	fragmental?, porphyritic?	quartz, K-feldspar
WP122.001.sco					
WP122.002.sco					
WP122.003.sco					
WP122.004.sco					
WP123.000.sco	plag- hornblende andesite, fine disseminated pyrite,	dark grey	medium grained	equigranular to weakly	
WP123.001.sco	vuggy Fe-oxide-quartz veinlets or amygdule fill			porphyritic	
WP123.002.sco					
WP123.003.sco					
WP123.004.sco					
WP123.005.sco					
WP126.000.sco	argillic altered, mafic minerals removed, boxwork,	white	medium grained	equigranular to weakly	
WP126.001.sco				porphyritic?	
WP126.002.sco					
WP126.003.sco					
WP126.004.sco					
WP126.005.sco					
WP128.000.sco	hornblende- plag-phyric quartz latite? - pyrite is with quartz - is quartz secondary?	grey	fine to medium		
WP128.001.sco			grained		
WP128.003.sco					
WP128.004.sco					
WP128.005.sco					
WP129.000.sco	quartz rich. Plag phyric rhyolite? Silicified andesite?	medium	fine grained	weakly porphyritic	
WP129.001.sco		grey			
WP129.002.sco					

Sample	general observations	colour	grain size	texture	other minerals
WP129.003.sco					
WP129.004.sco					
WP129.005.sco					
WP131.002.sco	hornblende- plag phyric andesite - latite? - disseminated pyrite replacing mafics	dark grey	fine grained	fine grained porpyritic	
WP131.003.sco				sugary groundmass	
WP131.004.sco					
WP132.000.sco	hornblende crystal tuff, or trachyandesite	grey	medium to coarse	weakly prophyritic	
WP132.004.sco			grained	sugary	

APPENDIX III
2007 ROCK SAMPLING ASSAY RESULTS
PLAN MAPS



LEGEND

CLAIM BOUNDARY

310901 ASSAY NUMBER

★ ROCK SAMPLE LOCATION

RIVER

Gold Geochemistry (ppb)
1000 ppb = 1 g/t

- 1,000 to 10,000 (2)
- 500 to 1,000 (2)
- 50 to 500 (7)
- <detection to 50 (32)

2007 Assay Results Rock Sampling Geochemistry Location Map

ALL ASSAY VALUES RETURNED AS LESS THAN LAB DETECTION LIMIT DISPLAYED AS -1

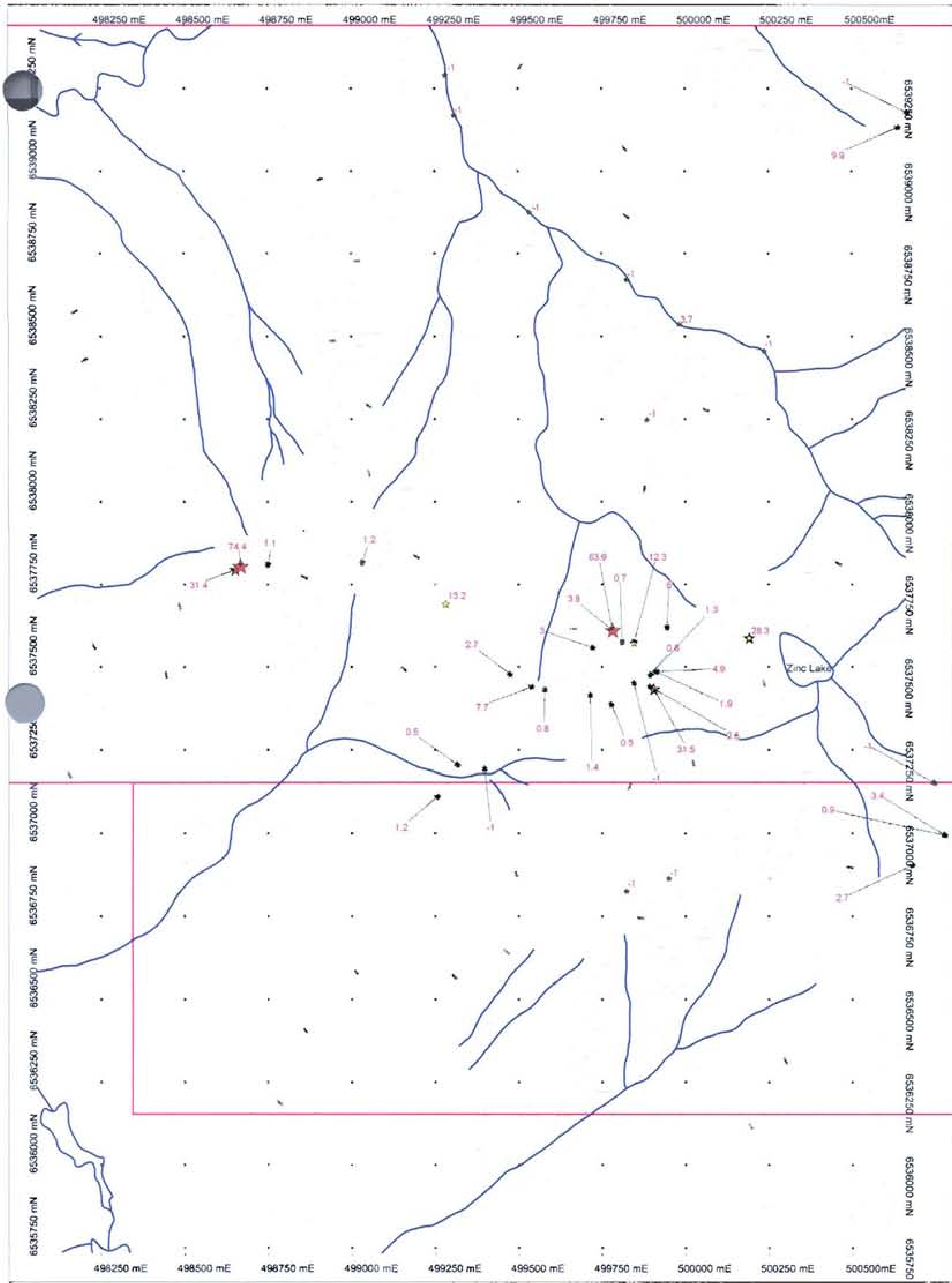
January 8, 2009
Author: P.Chadwick

Projection:
UTM NAD 83 Zone 9

150 0 150 300
metres

SCALE: 1:10,000

ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES
NIZI PROJECT



LEGEND

CLAIM BOUNDARY

310901 ASSAY NUMBER

★ ROCK SAMPLE LOCATION

RIVER

N

Silver Geochemistry (ppm)

★	50 to 1,000	(2)
★	25 to 50	(3)
☆	10 to 25	(3)
•	<detection to 10	(35)

2007 Assay Results Rock Sampling Geochemistry Location Map

ALL ASSAY VALUES RETURNED AS LESS THAN LAB DETECTION LIMIT DISPLAYED AS -1

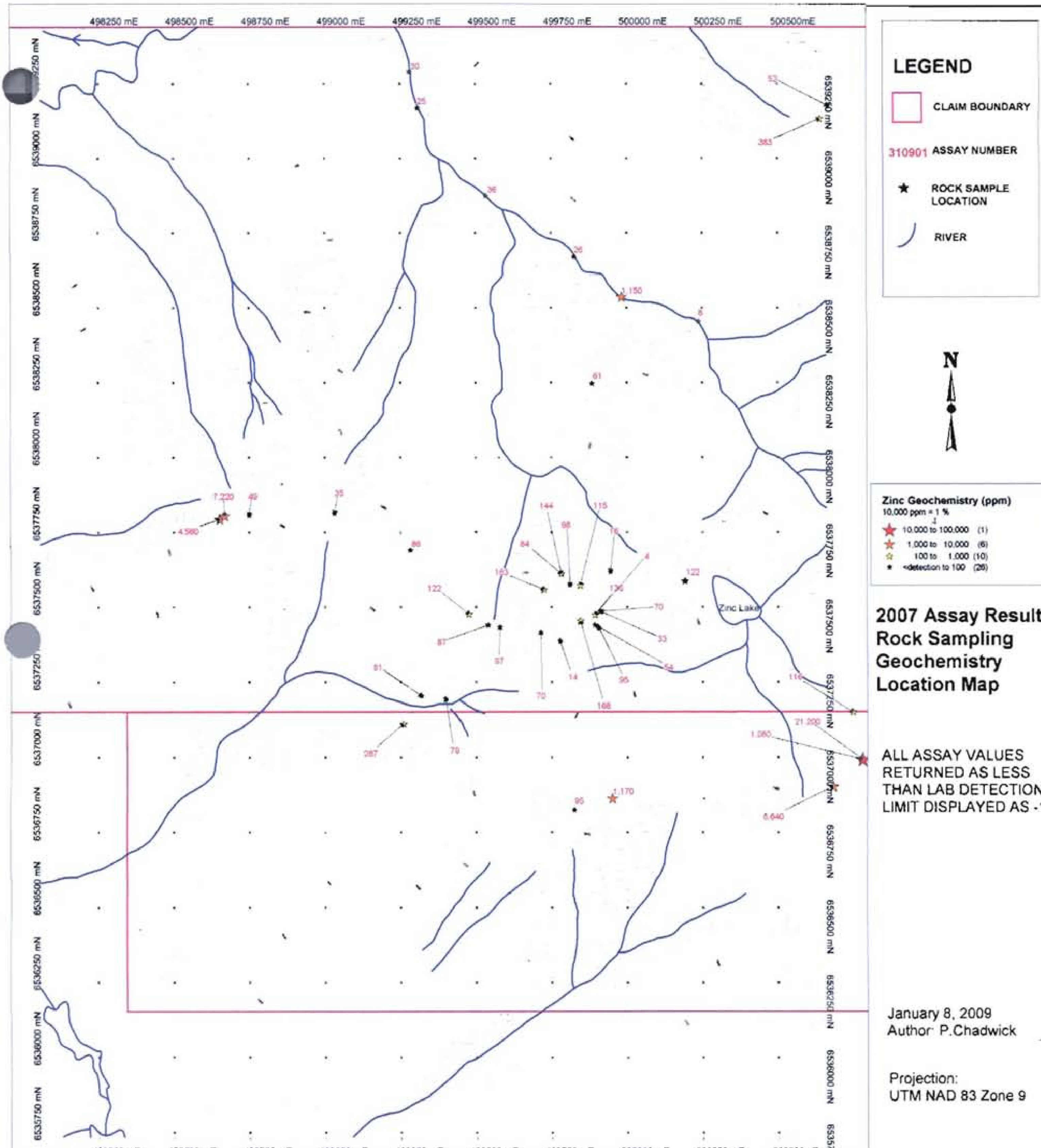
January 8, 2009
Author P.Chadwick

Projection:
UTM NAD 83 Zone 9

150 0 150 300
metres

SCALE: 1:10,000

ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES
NIZI PROJECT



2007 Assay Results Rock Sampling Geochemistry Location Map

ALL ASSAY VALUES RETURNED AS LESS THAN LAB DETECTION LIMIT DISPLAYED AS -1

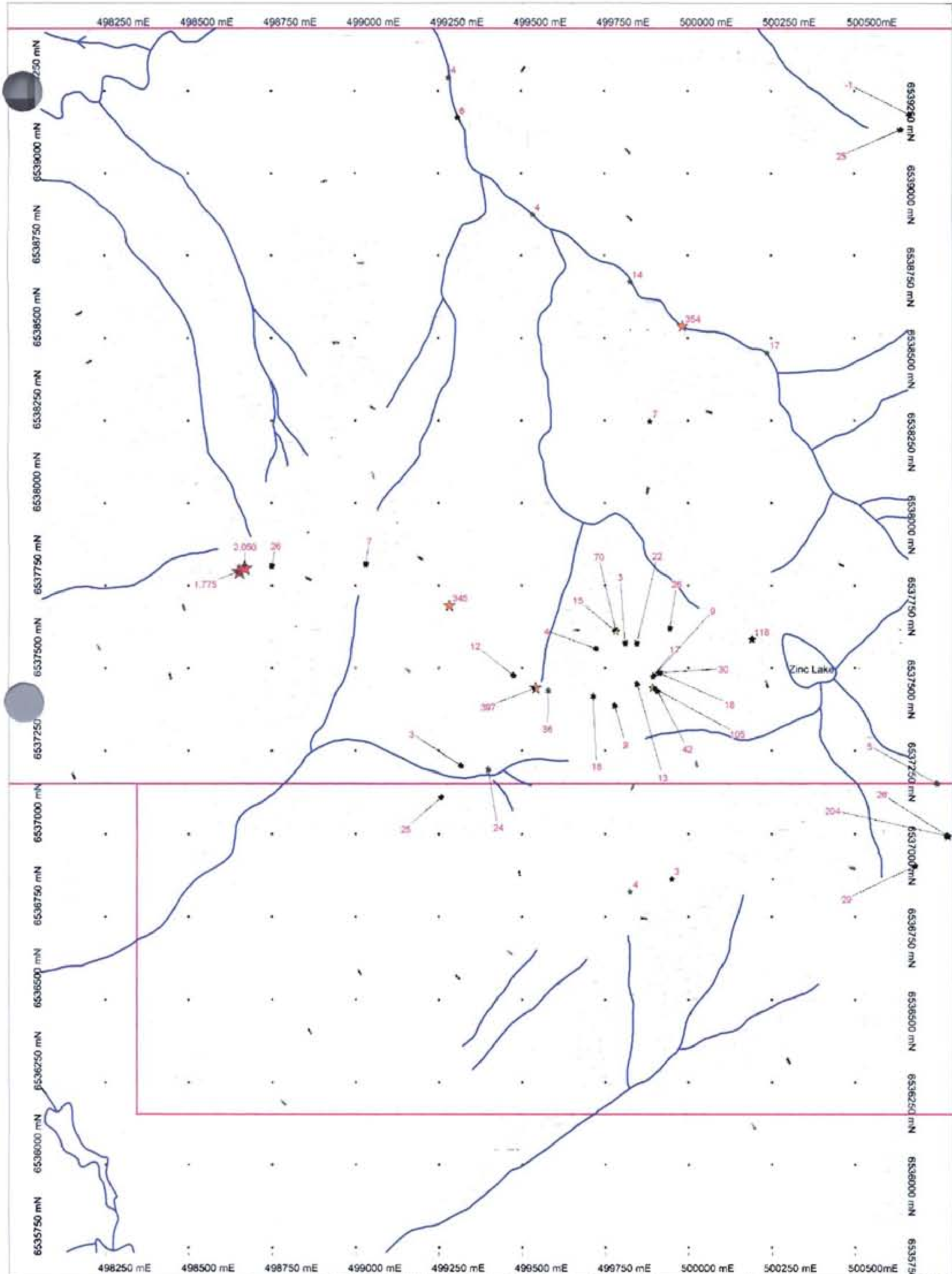
January 8, 2009
Author: P.Chadwick

Projection:
UTM NAD 83 Zone 9

150 0 150 300
metres

SCALE: 1:10,000

ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES
NIZI PROJECT



LEGEND

CLAIM BOUNDARY

310901 ASSAY NUMBER

ROCK SAMPLE LOCATION

RIVER

N

Lead Geochemistry (ppm)
10,000 ppm = 1 %
1,000 to 100,000 (2)
250 to 1,000 (3)
50 to 250 (4)
<detection to 50 (34)

2007 Assay Results Rock Sampling Geochemistry Location Map

ALL ASSAY VALUES RETURNED AS LESS THAN LAB DETECTION LIMIT DISPLAYED AS -1

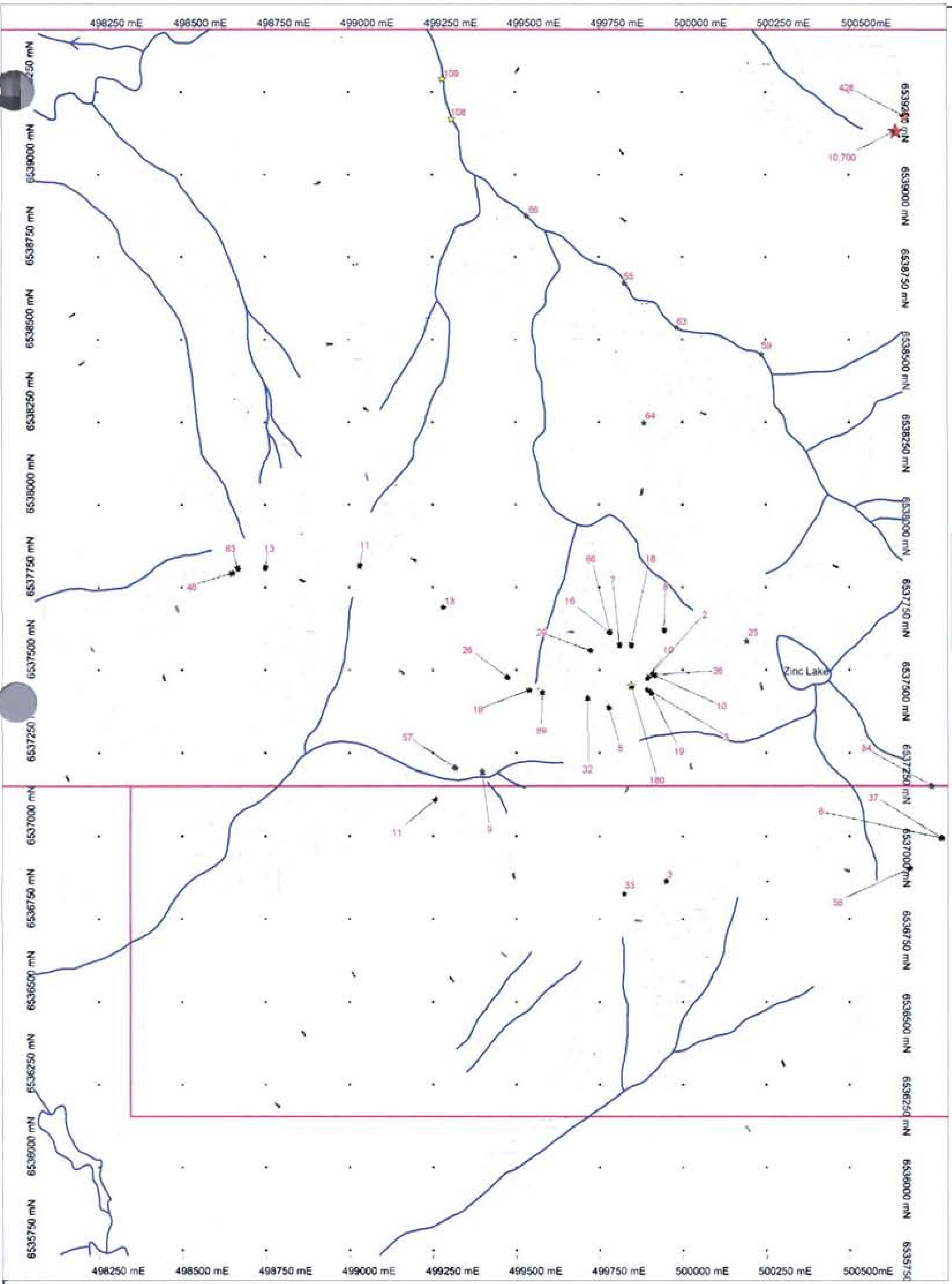
January 8, 2009
Author: P.Chadwick

Projection:
UTM NAD 83 Zone 9

150 0 150 300
metres

SCALE 1 10,000

ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES
NIZI PROJECT



LEGEND

CLAIM BOUNDARY

310901 ASSAY NUMBER

★ ROCK SAMPLE LOCATION

RIVER

N

Copper Geochemistry (ppm)
10,000 ppm = 1 %

★	10,000 to 100,000	(1)
☆	250 to 10,000	(1)
☆	100 to 250	(3)
•	<detection to 100	(38)

2007 Assay Results Rock Sampling Geochemistry Location Map

ALL ASSAY VALUES RETURNED AS LESS THAN LAB DETECTION LIMIT DISPLAYED AS -1

January 8, 2009
Author: P.Chadwick

Projection:
UTM NAD 83 Zone 9

150 0 150 300
metres

SCALE: 1:10,000

ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES
NIZI PROJECT