Romios Gold Resources Inc.

NI 43-101 Technical Report for the Trek Property Liard Mining District, British Columbia

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1 SUMMARY

Romios Gold Resources Inc. (Romios) commissioned AGP Mining Consultants Inc. (AGP) to provide a technical report on its 100% wholly owned Trek Property, located in the Galore Creek Region, Liard Mining District of northwestern British Columbia. The property is located at approximately 57° 03' North latitude and 131° 19' West longitude. Access to the property is by helicopter from seasonal bases at the Bob Quinn Lake airstrip on Highway 37, approximately 65 km to the east. The Galore Creek Mining Corporation NovaGold Resources/Teck Cominco (GCMC) currently has a proposed access road to their Galore Creek deposit, which would extend access to within 2 km of the eastern boundary of the Trek property. Completion of the route is pending a decision by GCMC on the development of the Galore Creek Mine.

The Trek property consists of ten contiguous mineral titles which overlap four-post legacy claims to the north (held by the Galore Creek Mining Corporation (GCMC)). Following exploration activity by BIK syndicate (Silver Standard/McIntyre/Kerr Addison) in the late 1950s, intermittent grass-roots exploration activities were conducted by Kennco in the 1960s and early 1970s. Teck, Lorica and Warner conducted soils, silt, and rock sampling along with geophysics between 1980 and 1993. Romios became active on the property in 2006, and has been exploring the Trek deposit continuously since 2008.

On a regional scale, the Galore Creek area consists of mid-Paleozoic and Mesozoic island arc successions, intruded by Triassic, Jurassic and Eocene plutons. The Trek property is mainly underlain by a sequence of Upper Triassic andesitic flows and volcaniclastic rocks of the Stuhini Group. In general, these rocks trend north-easterly across the property and are disrupted to the east by a major fault which juxtaposes Stuhini Group rocks and Paleozoic Stikine Assemblage rocks. The Upper Triassic Stuhini Group is cut by a large Eocene monzonite stock along the southern margin of the property.

The dominant structures in the Galore Creek area are two approximately orthogonal fold trends, an earlier westerly trend and a later one trending northerly. The Trek property is bisected by a large, northeast-trending lineament traceable for over 6 km from southwest to northeast. This lineament is referred to as the "Trek Fault," and may form a major structural control for hydrothermal fluids on the property, with mineralization often focused on either parallel northeast structures or on northwest, north-south, or east-west cross-structures cutting the fault.

At present, the Trek property comprises a number of mineral occurrences at surface that indicate porphyry-related mineralization that is consistent with a copper-gold porphyry system seen elsewhere in the vicinity.

Romios described the mineralization as copper, gold, and silver occurring as/with chalcopyrite, pyrite, bornite, and tetrahedrites. Magnetite is often disseminated throughout the mineralized rock, and may range up to approximately 15%. Molybdenite mineralization is generally minor, and is historically thought to be associated with Eocene intrusions.

A total of eight zones exist on the property namely: the North Zone, Lower North Zone, Tangle Zone, Tundra Zone, QC Zone, Toe and East Zone, and the Gully Zone. Romios is currently focusing its main activities on the North Zone, which includes the North East and Upper North East sub-zones, and to a lesser extent the Tangle Zone.

Copper-gold mineralization on the Trek property has been attributed to porphyry-related breccia, porphyry-related alteration envelopes, and porphyry intrusions. Widespread mineralization was returned from all holes drilled on the Trek property, and several holes intersected significant intervals of high-grade mineralization.

The current exploration model to date suggested the presence of one or more planar bodies of copper-gold mineralization with pronounced southwest to northeast trends and thicknesses of up to 100 m, coinciding with southwest to northeast-trending vertical gradient airborne magnetic anomalies.

Preliminary 3D wireframes were constructed using a gold equivalent cut-off between 0.2 g/t to 0.3 g/t to assist Romios's exploration efforts. The model shows a series of three stacked shallow-dipping high-grade mineralized horizons within a larger lower grade envelope. This model has not yet been confirmed and recent geophysical survey results indicate a possible deeper target than the area that is currently within reach of drilling.

During 2010, Romios contracted Quantec Geoscience to conduct a Titan 24 geophysical survey on the Trek Property. The survey identified several chargeable anomalies above the deep conductive zone. These anomalies coincide reasonably well with the results of the existing 23 drill holes on the North Zone.

More importantly, the survey identified a large deep conductor 500 m long, 300 m wide and 200 m high across all three lines in the North Zone. This conductor remains open to the North and the South. This new feature lies east and below the previous drilling and occurs from 500 to 675 m below surface.

A 10,200 m exploration drill program on the Trek property's North Zone is recommended to expand the pervasive porphyry-style copper and gold mineralization laterally from the known area of mineralization and identified by previous drill campaigns and also target the large, deep conductor located below and adjacent to the previous drilling which was identified by the Titan-24 geophysical surveys.

At this time, not enough information was available to interpolate a reliable gold/copper resource on the Trek property.

2 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Trek Property (the "Property") is located in the Galore Creek Region, Liard Mining District of north-western British Columbia and is 100% wholly-owned by Romios Gold Resources Inc (Romios). This technical report on the Trek Property was prepared at the request of Romios with respect to the proposed filing of a current Form NI 43-101 F1 technical report in accordance with National Instrument 43-101. It was prepared at the request of Mr. Anastasios (Tom) Drivas, President and Director of Romios under the direct supervision of Pierre Desautels, P.Geo. – Principal Resource Geologist with AGP Mining Consultants Inc.

Mr. Desautels directed the review of the 2010 digital data and is responsible for the overall technical report. Mr. Desautels has been closely involved with the project since 2008, has performed 3D modelling of deposit mineralization, and has also recently visited the property from July 26 to 30, 2010 to review drill core logging and sampling procedures, collect representative character samples, and verify drill hole collar locations.

Regional, local geological and historical information on the Romios' Trek Deposit was provided by Mr. Scott Close, Exploration Manager for Romios. Mr. Close designed and implemented Romios' exploration programs since 2009 and contributed a substantial portion of the data and text used for this report, assisted in the development of this report, including sections (4 through 12), and provided all of the maps developed by Romios.

Information, conclusions, and recommendations contained herein are based on a field examination, including a study of relevant and available technical data and discussions with Romios site geologists, Mr. Scott Close, and Paola Chadwick, Exploration Geologist.

All units used in this report are metric unless otherwise stated; grid references are based on the UTM NAD 83 coordinate system.

The sections on Resource estimation, Mining Operations, Process Metal Recoveries, Markets, Contracts, Environmental Considerations, Other Relevant Data and Information, Taxes, Capital and Operating Cost Estimates, Economic Analysis, Payback, and Mine Life, are not applicable to this report. All Illustrations are embedded within the body of the report.

Historic gold values are presented as originally reported and converted to grams per tonne (g/t) if required.

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

AGP has followed standard professional procedures in preparing the content of this report. Data used in this report has been verified where possible and this report is based upon information believed to be accurate at the time of completion.

AGP has not verified the legal status or legal title to any claims and the legality of any underlying agreements for the subject properties regarding mineral rights, surface rights, permitting, or environmental issues in sections of this technical report: AGP has relied on the information gathered during the site visit supplied by Romios' representative and a verification of the claim on the British Columbia government website (www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca).

The author has also relied on several sources of information on the property, including proprietary digital geological and assay data, geological interpretations held by Romios, public domain data (including assessment reports filed with the Province of British Columbia), and a variety of publications. Therefore, in writing this report, the qualified person relies on the truth and accuracy as presented in various sources listed in the references section of this report.

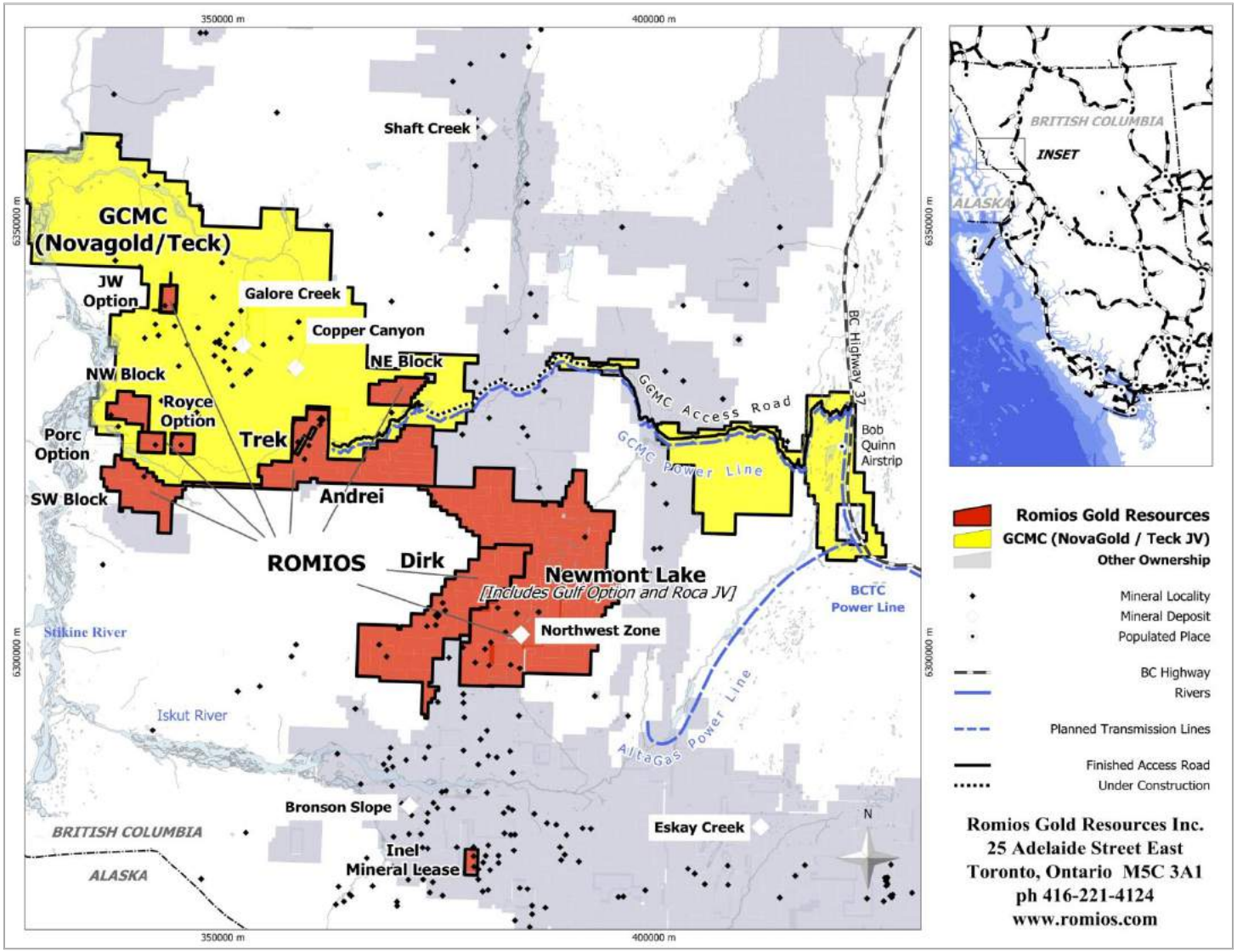
4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Trek property lies in the Coast Range Mountains of north-western British Columbia, approximately 160 km northwest of Smithers (Figure 4-1), within the Liard Mining Division, located at 57° 03' north latitude and 131° 19' west longitude.

Figure 4-1: Location Map

The Trek property is one of eight claim blocks (Figure 4-2) within the Galore Creek District held by Romios.

Figure 4-2: Romios Gold Land Holdings in the Galore Creek District



The Trek property consists of ten contiguous Mineral Titles covering 43.0 km^2, as summarized in Table 4-1 and shown on Figure 4-3. The Trek claims are held by McLymont Mines Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Romios, and enclose eight pre-existing 2-post legacy claims (three "Kim" and five "Sphal" claims, held by NovaGold Resources (NovaGold)) and also overlap 4-post legacy claims to the north (held by the Galore Creek Mining Corporation (GCMC). Together, these reduce the Trek property's actual area by approximately 400 ha (0.4 km^2) (Figure 4-4). If any of the legacy claims lapse, the ground covered by them will revert to the MTO claims of the Trek property.

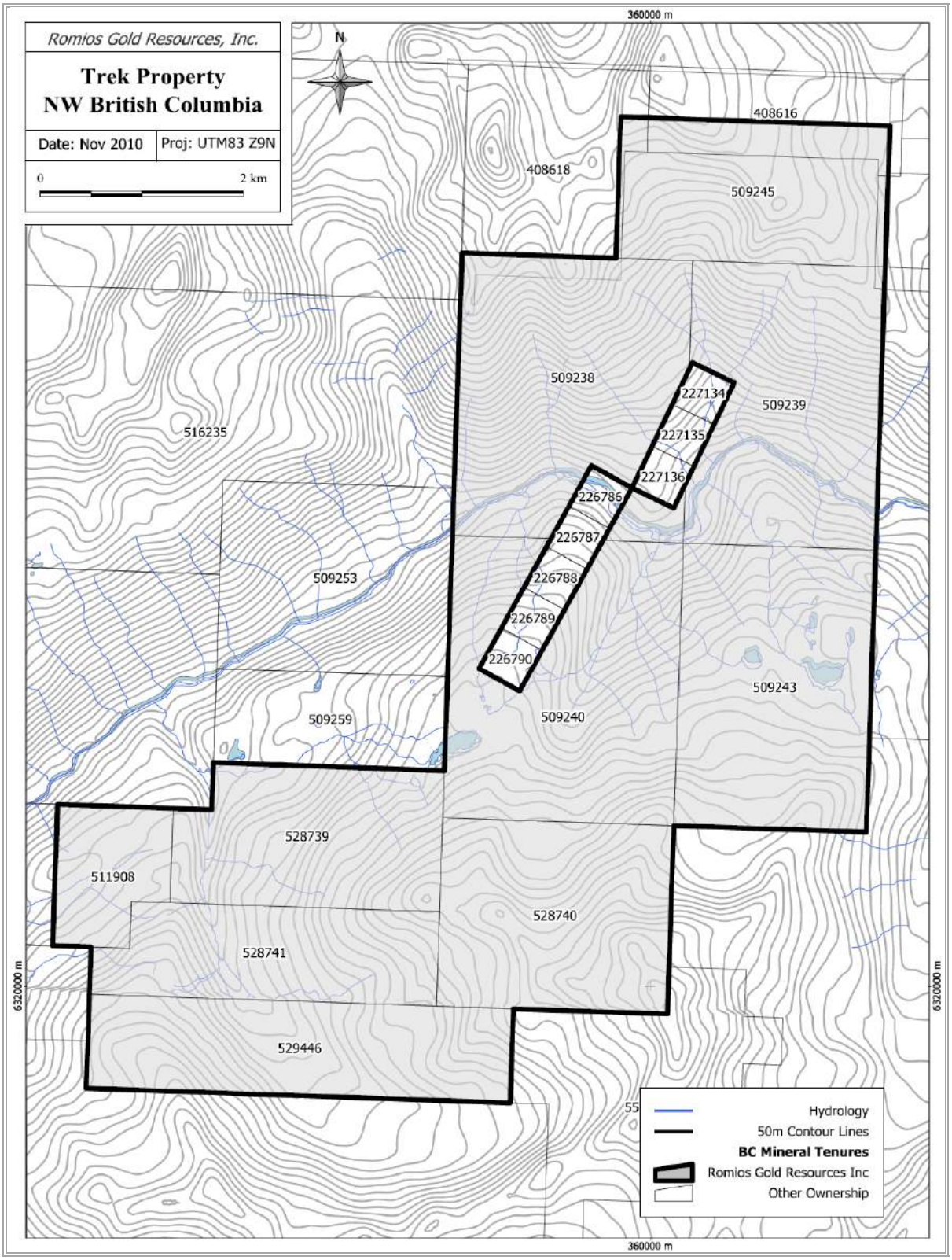
Table 4-1: Mineral Titles

Mineral Tenure	Area (ha)	Expiry Date	Owner
509238	633.572	2020/Dec/31	ROMIOS
509239	527.976	2020/Dec/31	ROMIOS
509240	633.997	2020/Dec/31	ROMIOS
509243	528.33	2020/Dec/31	ROMIOS
509245	369.398	2020/Dec/31	ROMIOS
511908	140.957	2014/Dec/31	ROMIOS
528739	352.361	2014/Dec/31	ROMIOS
528740	422.901	2014/Dec/31	ROMIOS
528741	299.59	2014/Dec/31	ROMIOS
529446	387.787	2014/Dec/31	ROMIOS
Total	**4,296.869**		

AGP verified the status of these mineral titles and mineral leases from Government of British Columbia online database (https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca) and found them to be in good standing.

Surface rights over the Trek property are owned by the Province of British Columbia. No significant surface disturbance or any major environmental liabilities have been noted by the author.

Figure 4-3: Trek Property Mineral Tenures



5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Trek property lies in the Pacific Coast Range Mountains of north-western British Columbia, approximately 160 km northwest of Stewart. Access to the property is by helicopter from seasonal bases at the Bob Quinn Lake airstrip on Highway 37, approximately 65 km to the east. The GCMC currently has proposed an access road to their Galore Creek deposit, which would extend access to within 2 km of the eastern boundary of the Trek property. Completion of the route is pending a decision by NovaGold/Teck Cominco on the development of the Galore Creek Mine. Currently, major sections of the road between Trek and Bob Quinn have been completed.

The topography is rugged (Figure 5-1), with elevations ranging between 500 m on Sphaler Creek to over 2,100 m. Sphaler Creek bifurcates the Trek property into northern and southern halves, approximately 15 km above its confluence with the Porcupine River. Most of the mineral occurrences found to date lie between 600 and 1,400 m elevation on the south side, and between 800 and 1,600 m on the north side of Sphaler Creek.

Lower slopes are covered by a dense growth of hemlock and spruce with an undergrowth of devil's club and huckleberry. Steeper open slopes are covered by dense slide alder growth. Open alpine vegetation is present above tree line, which lies near 1,200 m on south-facing slopes and 1,050 m on north-facing slopes. Both summer and winter temperatures are moderate, although annual rainfall may exceed 200 cm, and several metres of snow commonly fall at higher elevations. The property can be worked generally from mid-May until October.

Figure 5-1: Trek Property Panoramic View

6 HISTORY

Table 6-1 summarizes all known exploration work carried out on the ground currently comprising the Trek property. The pre-1987 figures include work also carried out on the Kim and Sphal claims, which were subsequently divided and are now owned by NovaGold, and wholly enclosed by the Trek property.

AGP cautions the reader that the historic estimates mentioned in this section are not current and do not meet NI 43-101 or CIM definition standards. A qualified person has not evaluated this resource estimate on behalf of Romios. These historical resources are reported here solely as record and should not be relied upon.

6.1 BIK Syndicate and Kennco 1957 – 1970

The Galore Creek district was extensively explored for its copper potential throughout the 1960s, following the discovery in 1955 of the Galore Creek deposit (930 Mt @ 0.52% Cu and 0.36 g/t Au). This work led to the discovery of the Copper Canyon deposit (165 Mt at 0.35% Cu and 0.54 g/t Au), and several Cu-Au porphyry prospects including the JW and Trek. A second wave of exploration in the late 1980s focused on gold, following the discovery of the Snip and Eskay Creek mines 50 km to the south, and the recognition that similar geology extends north through the Galore Creek area (Figure 4-2).

The BIK syndicate (Silver Standard/McIntyre/Kerr Addison) discovered the Silver Standard Zone on the south side of Sphaler Creek in 1957, and staked it in 1962 as their Kim claim. In 1963 and 1964, Kennco carried out silt sampling for copper and molybdenum across what is now the Trek property, and discovered additional mineralization north of Sphaler Creek (e.g., North Zone, Northeast Zone, Lower Northeast Zone), and west of the BIK ground on the south side of Sphaler Creek (e.g., West Zone, Camp Zone, and South Showings) (Rayner and Ney, 1964). The BIK and Kennco properties were amalgamated in 1964 and five short lines of IP and ground magnetics were surveyed in 1965: three on the West Zone, one on the Northeast Zone, and one west of the West Zone near Sphaler Creek (Hallof, 1965).

In 1970, Kennco/BIK drilled four AQ size holes on the West Zone, totalling 477.3 m (1,566 ft). Only one hole (DDH #2) intersected significant mineralization, with 6.1m grading ~0.25% Cu and 9.1 m grading ~0.3-0.5% Cu. Holes DDH #2 and #3 were collared to the west of the current Sphal claims, on the current Trek property. Three holes, totalling 67.3 m (221 ft), were drilled from a single site on the North Zone, but all were abandoned without reaching their target breccia (Milne, 1970).

Figure 6-1: Summary of the Exploration History on the Trek Property

Program	Geochemistry	Geophysics	Drilling/Trenching	Reference
BIK (1957-62)	?			Rayner (1966)
Kennco (1963-64)	silts, rocks		trenches	Rayner and Nay (1964), Rayner (1966)
Kennco/BIK (1965)	?	3.2 km mag/IP	?	Rayner (1966)
Kennco/BIK (1970)	100 soils, rocks		7 DDH: 545m (1,787 ft)	BCDM (1970, p. 60); Milne (1970)
Teck (1980)	silts, 201 soils, 12 rocks	11.8 km mag		Folk and Spilsbury (1980)
Teck (1981)	45 rocks			Folk (1981)
Lorica (1988)	9 silts, 430 soils, 152 rocks	5.4 km mag, 7.0 km VLF		Awmack and Yamamura (1988)
Lorica (1989)	3 silts, 697 soils, 112 rocks	8.7 km mag, 7.1 km VLF	5 trenches	Caulfield (1989)
Lorica (1990)	2 silts, 356 soils, 258 rocks	6.5 km mag, 6.5 km VLF	6 DDH: 40 m	Awmack (1991)
Warner (1993)	26 rocks			Baknes (1994)
Romios (2006)	1 silt, 438 soils, 54 rocks			Simmons (2006)
Romios (2008)	145 rocks	1.35 km IP, 4.3 km EM, 12.5 km mag	6 DDH: 1,408.56 m	Romios
Romios (2009)	12 Rocks		9 DDH: 2,370.0 m	Romios
Romios (2010)	131 Soils, 15 Rocks	4.8 km Titan24 (IP, RES, MT)	8 DDH: 4,047.4 m	Romios
Total	**>15 silts, 2353 soils, >831 rocks**	**48.10 km mag, 20.6 km VLF, 6.15 km IP 9.1 km EM, 4.8 km MT**	**36 DDH: 8,820.96 m**	

6.2 Teck 1980-81

In 1980, Teck Explorations explored the Kennco/BIK ground with limited silt sampling and reconnaissance in the vicinity of the North Zone and a soil/magnetics grid over the Camp Zone. This grid yielded 25 soil samples with >100 ppb Au (Folk and Spilsbury, 1980). Rock chip sampling was carried out over mineralized parts of the North Zone and Camp Zone in 1981. The weighted average of the 23 North Zone chip samples was 2.45% Cu and 0.23 g/t Au over an area of approximately 18 m x 20 m. For the Camp Zone, the 34 chip samples taken in 1980 and 1981 gave a weighted average of 0.37% Cu and 0.58 g/t Au across an average length of 8.4 m (Folk, 1981). The majority of the Kennco/BIK claims were subsequently allowed to lapse, including those under the bulk of their Au soil geochemical anomaly. Eight claims, covering three of the seven Cu-bearing zones described by Rayner (1966), were retained by Kennco/BIK and were sold to NovaGold in 2004 for $251,538 in cash and shares.

6.3 Equity and Lorica 1987 – 1990

In 1987, Equity Engineering Ltd. staked the Trek property around the eight remnants Sphal and Kim 2-post claims. The following year, Lorica Resources Ltd. carried out comprehensive exploration of the Trek property, including a soil/mag/VLF grid between Trek Creek and the line of Sphal claims, with soil samples taken at 25-m intervals along cross-lines oriented at 120° and spaced 100 m apart. Several new zones were discovered, including the Gully (massive pyrrhotite Cu-Au vein), Heel (Cu-Au-Mo porphyry), Toe (Cu-Ag-Au-Zn-Pb VMS?) and East (quartz-carbonate Ag-Pb-Au-Zn vein) zones. In particular, a 3.6-m chip sample from the Gully Zone assayed 5.31% Cu and 8.77 g/t Au (Awmack and Yamamura, 1988).

In 1989, Lorica extended the soil/mag/VLF grid 600 m to the south to cover the Heel Zone, and detailed a portion of the 1988 grid with lines at 25-m intervals to better define the Gully Zone. The geochemical and geophysical data over the grid confirmed the 1988 results, indicating a possible strike length of 800 m for the Gully Zone and a large gold-copper soil geochemical anomaly extending northwest from the Heel Zone. Four contour soil lines were run on the north side of Sphaler Creek to test for a northern extension to the Gully Zone with limited success (Caulfield, 1989).

In 1990, infill soil/mag/VLF lines (50m apart) were used to develop Cu-Au soil anomalies on the 1989 grid. A new soil/mag/VLF grid was laid out on the east side of Trek Creek over the Toe and East Zones, at the same orientation as the 1988-89 grid on its west side. A contour soil line was run west from the Sphal claims, returning a number of samples with highly anomalous gold and copper. Prospecting led to the discovery of the Wall Zone, a pyrrhotite-rich Cu-Au shear vein west of the Sphal claims, and the Grey Zone, another porphyry copper-gold prospect near the Heel Zone (Awmack, 1991).

6.4 Warner 1993

Warner Ventures optioned the Trek property in 1993 and drilled six holes from three sites at the Gully Zone. All holes intersected a 2-7-m wide body of semi-massive pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite (Zone B) under the surface showing, and some hit a second 2 m wide semi-massive body (Zone A). Hole TRK93-01 intersected 1.50 g/t Au and 1.49% Cu across a true width of 7.2 m in Zone B, and hole TRK93-04 hit a true width of 4.3 m of 3.10 g/t Au and 1.26% Cu in Zone A (Baknes, 1994).

6.5 Romios 2006 – 2010

Please refer to Section 10 – Exploration of this report for detail of the work carried out by Romios during this period.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

7.1 Regional Geology

The regional geology in the Galore Creek area consists of mid-Paleozoic and Mesozoic island arc successions, intruded by Triassic, Jurassic, and Eocene plutons (Figure 7.1). Regional mapping has been carried out at a scale of 1:50,000 by Logan et al. (1989), and Logan and Koyanagi (1989, 1994) of the British Columbia Ministry of Mines' Geological Survey branch (BCGS). The Trek-proximal geological formations are discussed herein; for a detailed description of the regional geology, refer to Logan and Koyanagi (1989, 1994).

7.1.1 Paleozoic: Stikine Assemblage

The Paleozoic Stikine Assemblage comprises four main subdivisions, listed in order of decreasing age:

- Devonian to Carboniferous(?): variably foliated limestone, phyllite, mafic, and felsic flows and Tuff
- Lower to Middle Carboniferous limestone ranging up to 700 m thick
- +300 m of Upper Carboniferous(?) to Permian thick-bedded conglomerate, siliceous siltstone, and mafic to intermediate volcaniclastics
- +800 m of Lower Permian fossiliferous limestone.

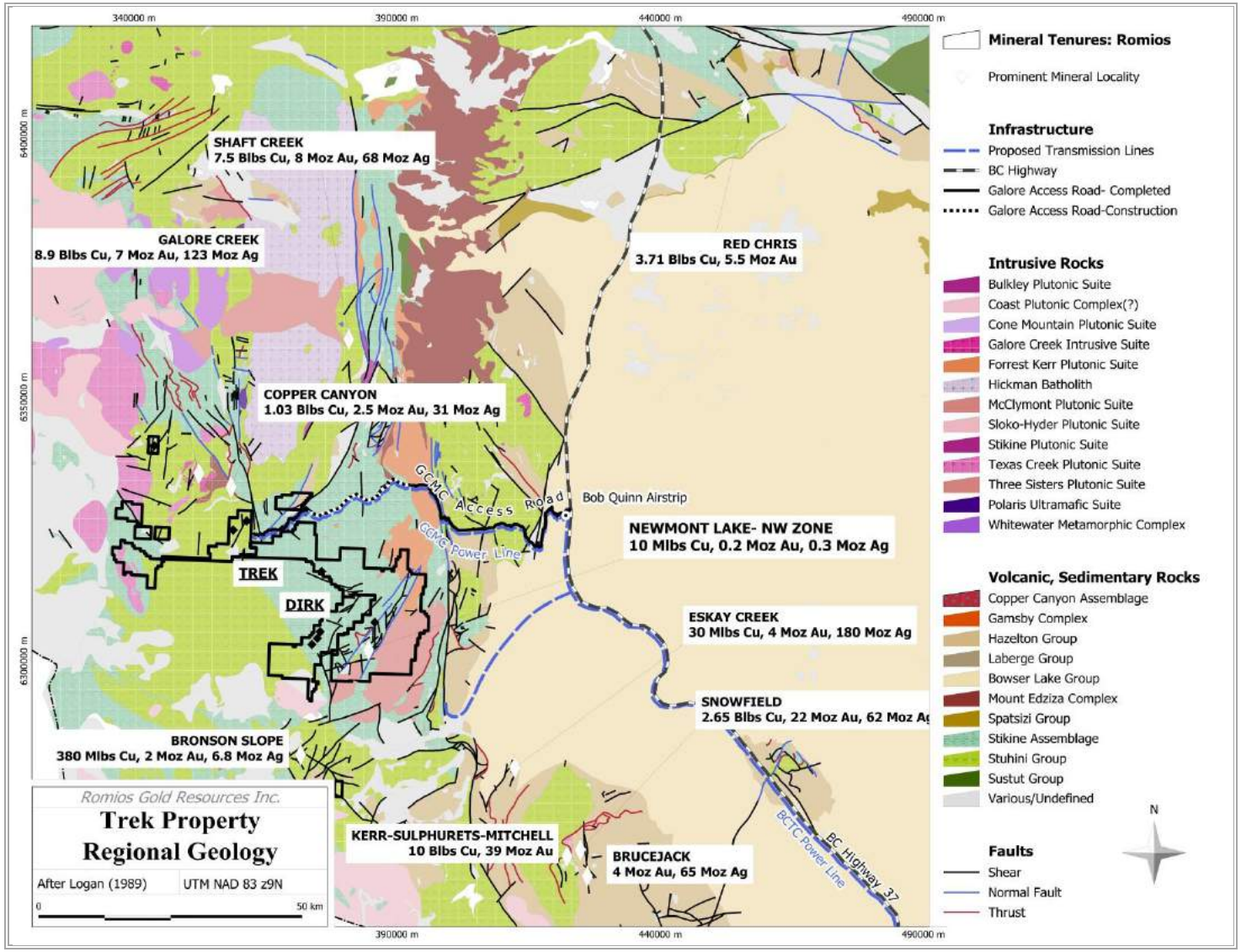
The BCGS has identified numerous mineral occurrences within the Stikine Assemblage, and believes that portions of the Stikine Assemblage represent a major Carboniferous-aged volcanogenic massive sulphide mineralizing system. Projecting through the Newmont Lake, Dirk, and NE Block claims, the Stikine VMS extends for over 40km and hosts a few of the prominent resources and potential resources in the region.

7.1.2 Lower and Middle Triassic: Stuhini Group

Volcanic rocks comprise the bulk of the Stuhini Group stratigraphy in the Galore Creek area, with three different calc-alkaline volcanic suites: a lower subalkaline hornblende-bearing basaltic andesite, a subalkaline to alkaline augite-porphyritic basalt, and an uppermost alkaline orthoclase and pseudoleucite-bearing shoshonitic basalt. The lower suite is most voluminous and least distinctive, with aphyric and sparse hornblende and plagioclase-phyric flows, breccia and Tuff. Rocks are fine to medium-grained, massive, and fragmental textures are common. The middle suite consists of augite and feldspar-phyric breccia flows and fragmental rocks. The upper volcanic unit consists of an interbedded sequence of basic,

coarse pyroxene feldspar flow breccias, orthoclase-feldspar crystal Tuffs, and coarse pseudoleucite flows and/or sills.

Figure 7-1: Galore Area Geology, after Logan (1989), and Logan and Koyanagi (1989)



7.1.3 Intrusive Rocks

Four suites of intrusive rocks are distinguished in the Galore Creek area: 1) the Late Triassic Hickman batholith (~230-226 Ma); 2) Early Jurassic calc-alkaline intrusions (~210-198 Ma) spatially and genetically related to the 3) Galore Creek Intrusive Suite and associated Galore Creek and Copper Canyon copper-gold porphyry deposits; and the 4) Eocene-age monzonites which occur sporadically throughout the region, possibly related to the Coast Plutonic Complex.

Late Triassic Diorite: Hickman Batholith

The Late Triassic Hickman batholith (~230-226 Ma) is a 1,200 km^2 body displaying a crude zonation from pyroxene diorite in the core to biotite granodiorite near the margins. This series of intrusions is localized to the northwest of the Trek property, and occurs in lesser volumes elsewhere throughout the district. The Hickman batholith is associated with localized copper and gold mineralization in veins and skarns along the intrusive margins.

Early Jurassic Calc-alkaline: Texas Creek Plutonic Suite, Galore Creek Intrusive Suite

Calcalkaline intrusions of the Early Jurassic Texas Creek plutonic suite (~205-187 Ma) are common through the Stewart/Unuk/Iskut/Galore area, and are associated with a number of porphyry (Kerr) and related vein (Sulphurets, Scottie, Snip, Silbak Premier, Red Mountain) deposits. The Galore Creek intrusive suite, coincident in age, comprises ten phases of orthoclase-porphyritic syenite intrusions cutting coeval Stuhini Group rocks of the upper volcanic unit (Logan, 2005; Enns et al., 1995; Mortensen et al., 1995).

Eocene: Monzonites, Coast Plutonic Complex Granodiorite (Late Jurassic-Eocene)

Small Eocene (~51-55 Ma) circular stocks and plugs of biotite quartz monzonite are scattered throughout the area, including one at the south end of the Trek property. These intrusions exhibit localized increase in molybdenum, copper, and gold. Logan and Koyanagi (1994) indicate that the Eocene-age monzonites are satellite intrusive bodies to the main Coast Plutonic Complex, which lies to the southwest and along the western coastline of British Columbia and principally comprises granites and granodiorites. These intrusions are generally equigranular, medium-grained and unaltered.

7.2 Property Geology

The Trek property is mainly underlain by a sequence of Upper Triassic andesitic flows and volcaniclastic rocks of the Stuhini Group. In general, these rocks trend north-easterly across the property, and are disrupted to the east by a major fault which juxtaposes Stuhini Group rocks and Paleozoic Stikine Assemblage rocks. The Upper Triassic Stuhini Group is cut by a large Eocene monzonite stock along the southern margin of the property. Geologic mapping

to date is a compilation of numerous contributions, reflecting different stages of lithologic understanding, and is planned for a property-wide update in the future.

Stuhini Group rocks in the northern and central parts of the claims comprise mafic-andesitic augite-plagioclase-bearing volcanic and pyroclastic rocks. Clastic rocks containing andesitic and mafic detritus and lesser biochemical rocks dominate the south. Numerous subvolcanic Stuhini Group intrusions are distributed throughout the Trek property. The most abundant of these are plagioclase-phyric andesite and augite-porphyritic diorite. Graded bedding indicates that the mafic volcanic rocks overlie and intrude the clastic sedimentary rocks at the Trek property.

On the north side of Sphaler Creek, east of the Trek fault, newly recognized subdivisions of red felsic volcanics are juxtaposed against andesitic Stuhini Group volcanics by a north-striking, high-angle fault which bisects the Trek Cirque. These volcanics, west of the fault, form a succession of vent-proximal submarine to subaerial red volcanics similar to the Copper Canyon assemblage. Poorly sorted polymict conglomerates grade upward into red, graded ash tuffs, intruded by a suite of pseudoleucite-bearing, commonly bimodal and hyaloclastic phonolitic shallow-level intrusions.

Late and post-Triassic magmatism is represented as multiple intrusive bodies scattered across the claims. Feldspar porphyritic monzonites, diorites, and lesser syenite dykes are present as commonly north-easterly-trending (long axes) bodies, typically associated with mineralization's. These rocks are thought to belong to the Galore Creek series of intrusions, based on similar petrologic characteristics, though further to the east, Texas Creek Suite intrusions may display similar petrologic characteristics. Both of these Suites are common in the area and have intruded the Stuhini Group rocks in the Late Triassic and Early Jurassic respectively. Eocene monzonites to granodiorite stocks are also common throughout the area. Additionally, a series of fine-grained basaltic dykes younger than the aforementioned Eocene intrusions are present as narrow dykes and cross-cut all other rocks on the property.

Figure 7-2 illustrates the property geologic map. The outcrops and formation mapping were compiled from historical data dating back to 1964 and by more recent work conducted by Romios. Volcanic units' uTrc through uTva are listed in their approximate stratigraphic order.

7.2.1 Tertiary or Later – Intrusive Dykes

Tbd: Fine-grained, aphanitic,
dark grey-green basaltic dykes <not shown on Figure 7.2>
Eocene monzonite-granodiorite intrusive stocks, dykes and sills (ca. 47Ma)

Em: Eocene Monzonite-Granodiorite
Light-grey, medium-grained, equigranular biotite-quartz monzonite to granodiorite; contains abundant mafic xenoliths and feldspathic veins.

7.2.2 *Early Jurassic*

uTJtp: Trek Porphyry
Fine-medium euhedral feldspar porphyry, aphanitic groundmass contains rare visible hornblende; chilled and foliated margins common, frequently calc-sodic to potassically-altered; copper-gold mineralized; age assumed.

7.2.3 *Upper Triassic – Stuhini Group*

Intrusive Rocks

uTvps: Phonolites (not shown on Figure 7.2)
Pseudoleucite bearing bimodal shallow level intrusions, flows, tuffs, and hyaloclasites.

uTSvd: Subvolcanic augite porphyritic diorite/andesite (not shown on Figure 7.2)
Difficult to distinguish between intrusive/coherent and tuff end members; usually combined with and labelled as uTSva and uTsvb.

7.2.4 *Volcanosedimentary and Clastic Rocks*

uTlm: Limestone: light grey, well preserved, fossiliferous.

uTS: Undivided Stuhini Group re-worked volcanic tuffs and sedimentary rocks; aphanitic and/or interbedded greywacke, siltstone, sandstone, shale; well bedded, thin beds, often calcareous.

uTSc: Conglomerate; cobble to boulder-sized clasts; derived from older Stuhini Group andesitic flows, tuffs, and subvolcanic intrusions.

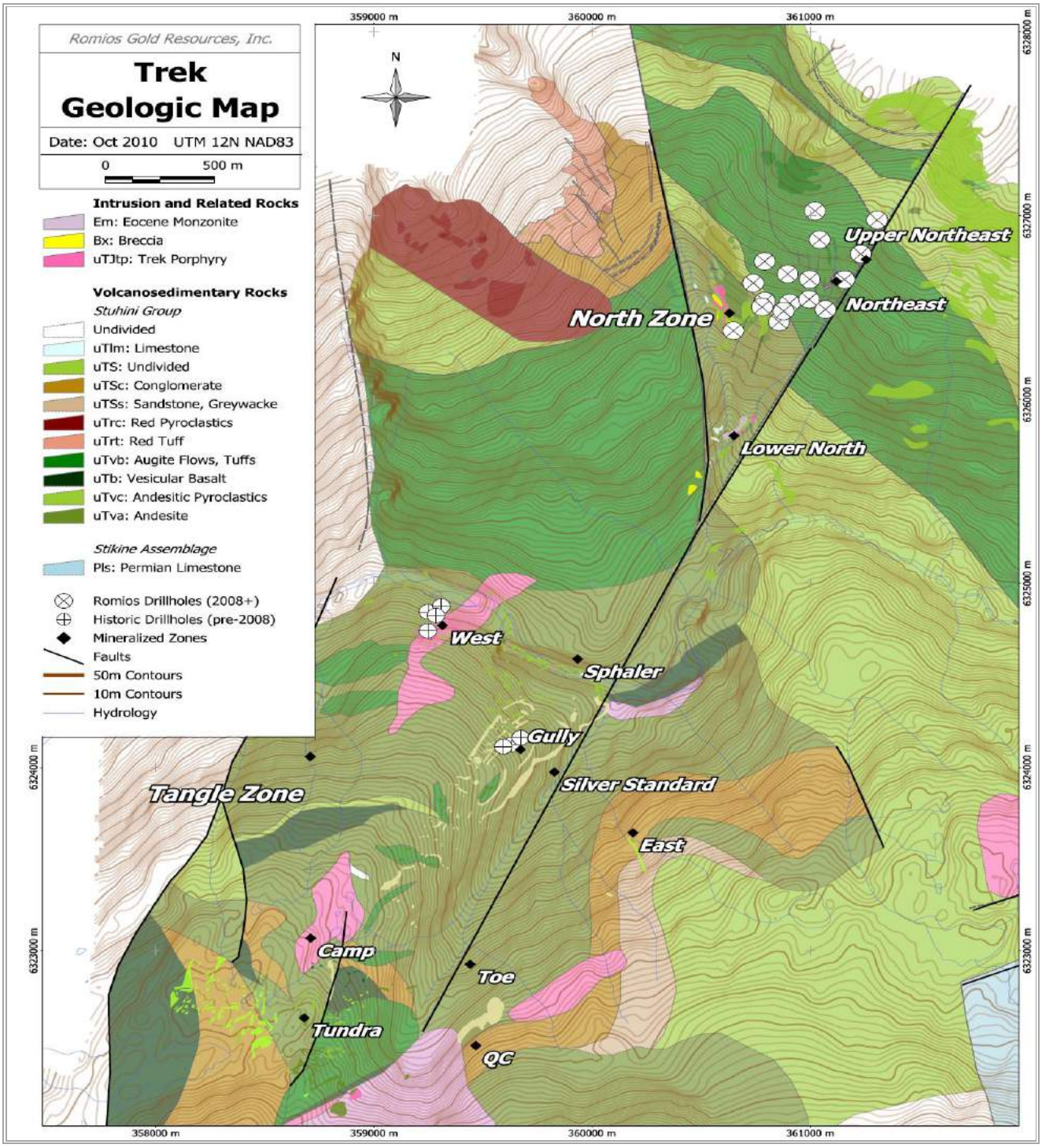
uTSs: Sand, silts, greywacke, and argillite/other fine-grained sedimentary rock.

uTrc: Red lapilli crystal-lithic tuff and pyroclastic breccias, rare pseudoleucites in groundmass and clasts.

uTrt: Red tuff; normal to reverse graded ash to sand, rare pseudoleucites in groundmass.

uTvb: Augite coherent flows and tuff; crystal-rich, fragment-poor, augite » feldspar, grading into lapilli and breccia tuff; augite-only endmember commonly coarse and equigranular to 3 mm, rarely vesicular and/or intraclastic; rare, coarse vesicular interbeds near top of layer.

Figure 7-2: Trek Property Geologic Map



uTb: Augite-plagioclase phyric vesicular basalt.

uTvc: Green, massive, crowded plagioclase-phyric groundmass, lapilli, and breccia clastics, volcanogenetic clastics; inferred pyroclastic genesis derived from euhedral crystals in groundmass and primary volcanic clasts.

uTva: Andesite flows crystal-rich, fragment-poor, and andesite tuffs; feldspar » augite, grades into and intercalates with andesite lapilli tuff and pyroclastic breccia (uTvcf).

7.2.5 Permian and Older – Stikine Assemblage

Pls: Dark-grey to buff thin-bedded, bioclastic limestone, chert, siltstone, sandstone, argillite; interbedded.

7.3 Structure

The dominant structures in the Galore Creek area are two approximately orthogonal fold trends, an earlier westerly trend and a later one trending northerly. These structures deform earlier synmetamorphic, pre-Permian structures with northeast-striking penetrative foliations. East-dipping reverse faults, both imbricating the Stikine Assemblage and offsetting Early Jurassic plutons, are associated with north-trending folds. Northeast-striking fault zones, both dextral and sinistral, and younger north-striking extensional faults host Eocene stocks and Miocene dykes (Logan and Koyanagi, 1994).

7.3.1 Trek Fault

The Trek property is bisected by a large, northeast trending lineament traceable for over 6 km from southwest to northeast. This lineament is referred to as the "Trek Fault," and may form a major structural control for hydrothermal fluids on the property, with mineralization often focused on parallel northeast structures and on northwest, north-south or east-west cross-structures cutting the fault. An apparent 1,200 m sinistral offset is indicated on topography where the fault crosses Sphaler creek.

The fault cuts Upper Triassic mafic flows and volcaniclastics for much of its length, but follows the contact with the Eocene granodiorite at its southern end. The fault zone, where exposed in Sphaler creek, is marked by bleached, silicified, clay-rich pyritic alteration, and is much wider at this low elevation that it is where exposed at high elevations at the northern end of its trace. Recent mapping suggests that early, main stage movement on the Trek fault may be lower angle, curving northward to bisect the Trek cirque, while late, post-mineral, high angle reactivation of the fault was more linear, following the historically mapped trace of the fault north of Sphaler creek. Northeast-trending shear zones also play an important role, as they are host to massive sulphide veins, such as the Gully Zone mineralization.

However, this northeast-trend is also prominent at multiple scales. For example, Jurassic monzonite intrusive rocks tend to be elongate in the same direction as the northeast-trending shear zones. Additionally, the same trend may be inferred from the spatial distribution of porphyry-style mineralization from the Main Zone (Grey and Heel Zones) northwards to the Wall and North Zones.

A major north-easterly structure is located on the western edge of the property. This fault bounds Stuhini Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks to the east and highly deformed feldspathic sandstone, greywacke, and phyllite to the west. The rocks to the west are interpreted to be Paleozoic Stikine Assemblage rocks. Stikine Assemblage rocks contain a penetrative fabric defined by the alignment of chlorite and biotite. These rocks tend to be tightly to isoclinally folded on outcrop and property scale. Stuhini Group rocks generally do not contain a penetrative fabric, unless in close proximity to major shear/fault zones.

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

Historically, the area has been explored for porphyry-related copper-gold, shear-hosted gold, and skarn deposits. At present, the Trek property comprises a number of mineral occurrences at surface that indicate porphyry-related mineralization. To date, the highest assay values have all been attributed to porphyry-related breccia, porphyry-related alteration envelopes, and porphyry intrusions.

8.1 Porphyry and Porphyry-Related Mineralization

Porphyry style mineralization is hosted in Stuhini Group rocks as well as latest Triassic and/or Jurassic monzonite intrusions. Mineralization in the region is spatially associated with the Jurassic monzonite intrusions. Although several rock types host porphyry mineralization, the volcaniclastic, andesitic, and basaltic units of the Stuhini Group appear to have preferentially accepted mineralization. Stuhini Group rocks are hornfelsed and contain very fine grained biotite concentrated along fracture surfaces.

At Trek, breccia pipes exposed on the cliff face at the North Zone are well mineralized with chalcopyrite, pyrite, and bornite mineralization seen as coarse, clotty matrix fill, and outcrops are heavily coated with secondary malachite, chalcocite, and azurite staining. Quartz veins are present, but are generally rare and often associated with increased amounts of molybdenite mineralization.

Working interpretations suggest that the Trek property may be host to several mineralizing centres associated with a large, productive copper porphyry system, as is commonly seen in alkalic porphyry deposits. The presence of nepheline-bearing, alkaline Stuhini volcanics and pseudoleucite-bearing phonolitic volcanics demonstrates an alkaline to calc-alkaline geochemistry as seen at Galore Creek. Relatively high values of copper, gold, and silver compared to molybdenum, lead, and zinc are also consistent with mineralization of a copper-gold porphyry system.

9 MINERALIZATION

Numerous mineral occurrences exist on the Trek property (Figure 7-2). Discovery of these mineral occurrences has been ongoing since 1964. Recent geophysics, drilling, and soil sampling has better defined the relationships among the surface showings, controls on mineralization, geometry of the mineralized bodies, and has directed exploration toward the discovery of new mineralized areas.

The Trek property primarily hosts copper, gold, and silver metals with lesser occurrences of zinc and molybdenum. The copper, gold, and silver occur within chalcopyrite, pyrite, bornite, and tetrahedrites. Magnetite is often disseminated throughout the mineralized rock, and may range up to approximately 15%. Molybdenite mineralization is generally minor, and is historically thought to be associated with Eocene intrusions. (In 1988, boulders of breccia containing chalcopyrite-molybdenite cement were found south of the Tundra Zone, assayed 9.73% Cu, >1,000 ppm Mo and 7.88 g/t Au; the source of these boulders has not been located).

9.1 North Zone (including Northeast and Upper Northeast subzones)

The North Zone is the principal drill target for the 2008–2010 drill seasons. Augite-plagioclase-bearing andesitic to basaltic flows, plagioclase-phyric andesitic flows, and lapilli tuffs and lesser coarse pyroclastics of the Stuhini Group are country rock to the alteration, brecciation, and porphyry intrusion-related mineralization in this area. Alteration and mineralization are concentrated within breccia pipes, flooded throughout the country rocks, and adjacent to and within feldspar porphyry dykes.

Drilling over the 2008 through 2010 seasons has indicated continuity of mineralization between the North Zone breccia-hosted mineralization and Northeast/Upper Northeast Zone porphyry-style disseminated and vein hosted mineralization, resulting in the Northeast and Upper Northeast zones' inclusion within the North Zone. Tabular, horizontal, moderately-dipping bodies of higher grade mineralization are interpreted in cross-section and are commonly associated with intense calc-potassic, potassic, and calc-sodic alteration, which obliterate primary textures and hosts strong, vein controlled, chalcopyrite-rich copper mineralization. Phyllitic sericite-carbonate ± pyrite alteration often overprints earlier alteration assemblages in the southwest, which complicates interpretation of alteration zonation, but does not appear to reduce grade. Close association is seen between increased grade and the presence of calc-sodic alteration, haloing magnetite alteration, and feldspar porphyry intrusives where intersected in drilling.

9.1.1 Breccias

The largest of the breccia bodies exhibits a characteristic circular outcrop pattern, with strong copper oxide staining within and haloing the breccia pipe in the surrounding altered volcanics. The breccia pipes cut the host volcanics and are interpreted to contain porphyritic clasts, post-dating all intrusive and volcanic units in the vicinity except the Eocene basaltic dykes. The breccia pipes vary in size from 3 m to 15 m in diameter, and appear to form a swarm of pipes, the largest of which measures 25 m x 12 m in outcrop, along the western side of present drilling (refer to the North Zone mineralized zone, Figure 7-2). The breccias are well mineralized with chalcopyrite, pyrite, and subordinate tetrahedrite mineralization seen as coarse, clotty matrix fill. Outcrops are heavily coated with secondary malachite, chalcocite, and azurite staining. One of these breccias, measuring 25 m x 12 m, is easily identifiable in the cliff face as strongly malachite and iron oxide-stained.

In hand samples, chalcopyrite and pyrite are combined with a silica and albite-rich cement. Clasts are commonly bleached, dusty, white to pale green, and clay altered; heavy bleaching obscures clast textures that, where visible, resemble both the host rock and porphyry intrusions. Black chalcocite coats most vein and fracture surfaces. Jarosite-limonite-goethite iron oxides coating is strongest at the contacts with the host rocks.

Grab samples from the highly mineralized breccia pipes exposed in a cliff face at the North Zone have assayed up to 3.83% Cu, 1.1915 g/t Au and 15.9 g/t Ag, up to 7.04% Cu over 1 m chip samples, and up to 3.94% Cu over 5 m chip samples. The average grade for 21 samples from an area measuring 62 m x 20 m area was 1.071% Cu, 0.102 g/t Au and 5.179 g/t Ag.

9.1.2 Alteration

Calc-sodic alteration is the dominant form of alteration in the North Zone area. Subordinate alteration is calc-potassic and potassic, and phyllic-propylitic where distal to the mineralization. Albite and alteration is very intense, and forms massive white, dusty replacements up to 20 cm in width, often intergrown with coarse actinolite. Alteration-related mineralization increases with proximity to structural complexity, and often exhibits patches of mineralization bounded by intensely sheared rock.

9.1.3 Porphyry Dykes

Dyke-related mineralization occurs generally at depth and along the east side of the North Zone. Northeast-trending monzonite to monzodiorite dykes and stringers, sub parallel at surface to the Trek Fault frequently range from centimetres up to 2 m thick. Exposures of the feldspar porphyry dykes at surface occur in the Northeast and Upper Northeast Zones (Figure 7-2).

Clotty to disseminated malachite, chalcopyrite, and pyrite is seen at the contacts of wall rock and within the dykes. Through-going vein and fracture-controlled chalcopyrite-malachite-chalcopyrite mineralization is also seen within and haloing dykes, and is associated with albite-actinolite+-epidote-chlorite alteration with local k-spar and magnetite veining.

9.2 Lower North Zone

The Lower North Zone, like the North Zone, comprises a linear exposure of sheared rock with chalcopyrite, pyrite, chalcocite, and iron oxide staining for a substantial length along exposed hydrologic scarps. Samples from the area return grades comparable with surface sampling near breccias at the North Zone, and soil sampling along the west side of the creek indicate weak copper, gold, silver, and arsenic anomalies.

The present sub-surface understanding at the North indicates a deeper porphyry body with overlying breccia and structurally-controlled fracture mineralization, alteration-related disseminated mineralization, and mineralized dykes. The Lower North Zone may be a surface expression of the porphyry-overlying mineralization style, similar to the Northeast and Upper Northeast subzones, and should be explored in greater detail.

9.3 Tangle Zone (combined West and Wall subzones)

The Tangle Zone (Figure 7.2) covers an area of the soil geochemical grid from the 2006 exploration program and encompasses both of the areas previously known as the West and Wall Zones. The reasoning for combining the two is based on the 2006 and 2010 soil geochemistry results and a Titan24 geophysical survey, which indicated the two areas to be of one continuously anomalous geochemical and geophysical zone. However, more than one style of mineralization is present within the Tangle Zone.

As at the North Zone, mineralization and alteration is concentrated in and around a series of north-northeast-trending feldspar porphyry dykes. These dykes are highly calc-sodic and calc-potassically altered; in many surface exposures, primary dyke textures are completely obscured. Other host rocks of porphyry-style mineralization in the Tangle Zone include subvolcanic diorite, andesitic flows, and andesitic crystal and lapilli tuffs of the Stuhini Group. Sulphide mineralization within the Tangle Zone comprises 2% to 8% pyrite, chalcopyrite, and lesser bornite as disseminations, fracture coatings, and blebby concentrations of sulphides. Massive sulphide pods up to 30 cm wide, similar to those located and drilled at the Gully Zone, occur throughout the northern part of the zone. Vein and fracture walls are often coated with malachite and iron oxides.

9.4 Tundra Zone (former Heel, Grey, Arch, and Pickle Zones)

The Tundra Zone consists of what were previously known as the Heel, Grey, Arch, and Pickle Zones. These zones were grouped together because they appear to be continuously mineralized from one zone to the next. To the north and west in this zone (former Arch and Pickle Zones) mineralization is spatially limited to shear zones where fracture density is high. These zones are generally not more than 10 m wide and NNE-trending. Mineralized host rocks in the area include Jurassic monzonite and Stuhini Group host rocks of subvolcanic andesite porphyry, andesitic augite-feldspar crystal tuff, and volcanic conglomerate. The subvolcanic diorite porphyry appears to be preferentially mineralized, and the mineralization is spatially related to the southern contact with a Jurassic monzonite. All mineralization at the Tundra Zone is cut-off along the south by a large Eocene monzonite. Alteration in this area consists of strong fine-grained biotite concentrated along fracture planes, with lesser k-feldspar and magnetite.

Mineralization at the Tundra Zone consists of 5% to 15% pyrite, chalcopyrite, and lesser pyrrhotite as disseminations, fracture coatings and blebby concentrations of sulphides. In the Arch and Pickle subzones, massive and semi-massive sulphide veins, up to 20 cm wide, occur in NNE-trending shear zones, and indicate a genetic similarity with the Gully Zone. The massive-pyrite in shear zones also contains minor amounts of quartz. Disseminated, porphyry-style mineralization occurs throughout the Tundra Zone. Sample 391454 from the 2006 program (41.8 g/t Au) shows that high grades may be obtained from within the porphyry-style mineralization in the Tundra Zone and requires further exploration.

9.5 QC Zone (formerly DCP Zone)

The QC Zone is located in scattered outcrops within the toe of a large glacier on the south side of Sphaler Creek, east of the Trek fault, within mafic volcanic rocks dominated by basalt and lesser volcaniclastics and flow breccias. Formerly known as the DCP Zone, the QC Zone was renamed due to the QC Zone's proximity to a large Eocene monzonite intrusion that may have mobilized the sulphides, and as a result, requires lithogeochemical or other quality control to verify the significance and volume of the metallization.

Molybdenite mineralization at the QC Zone is displayed over an approximately 100 m x 100 m area in quartz veins that rarely include chalcopyrite and muscovite. Veins rarely exceed 1 cm in width; vein density is low. Eocene intrusions in this area are known to be associated with molybdenum and base metal mineralization. As this area is in the vicinity of a large Eocene monzonitic intrusion, and associated magnetic highs extend toward the toe of the glacier (from the 2008 Fugro airborne geophysical survey), the QC zone may be a result of re-mobilized sulphide mineralization.

Copper mineralization is seen over an approximately 200 m x 200 m area as malachite staining on fractures, as rare clots associated with epidote alteration, and as malachite infill

of vesicles within the basaltic flows. Little primary mineralization is seen in basaltic host rocks, but trace element geochemistry of rock samples show elevated potassium content. Alteration is characterized by epidote, quartz-pyrite, calcite, and rare k-spar veins. Secondary biotite and sericite were noted locally. The QC zone may be related to mineralized glacial float found in 1988 south of the Tundra Zone (assaying 9.73% Cu, >1,000 ppm Mo and 7.88 g/t Au). However, the source of these boulders has not been located, and indicating the potential for mineral exploration to the south and below the large glacier in the area.

9.6 Toe Zone, East Zone

The Toe Zone showing is exposed on the east side of Trek Creek near the toe of the existing glacier in the Trek Creek valley. The Toe Zone, like the East Zone, is hosted in variably altered fine-grained andesitic tuff with rare feldspar and augite crystals. Discontinuous, well banded and poorly-banded steeply dipping sulphide lenses up to 3 m wide are conformable with the bedded volcaniclastic rocks. Awmack, (1991) described pyrite clots with rare jasper, and interpreted them as clastic fragments. Alteration is characterized by pyrite-sericite-silica. The width of the alteration envelope varies up to 8 m wide, is highly irregular, and halos prominent fractures. Massive and semi-massive sulphide patches within the Toe Zone are characterized by variably banded/layered pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, and barite. Previously, this showing had been interpreted to represent Kuroko-type volcanogenic massive sulphide mineralization. Work from the 2006 exploration program cannot confirm or deny this interpretation.

9.7 Gully Zone

Gully Zone mineralization is exposed in a northeast-trending, steeply-dipping shear zone south of Sphaler Creek. Alteration associated with mineralization occurs over a broad area relative to 1.5 m to 2.5 m-wide zones of exposed semi-massive sulphide (Baknes, 1994). Alteration comprises epidote-sericite ± quartz and potassium feldspar. Chlorite-pyrite alteration occurs as patchy replacements, folioform bands, and stockwork that cross-cuts earlier developed sericite alteration. Mineralization within the sulphide zones consists of pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite with lesser pyrite, and rare magnetite. Chip and grab samples from this zone from previous exploration programs assayed 8.77 g/t Au, 14.4 g/t Ag, and 5.31% Cu over 3.6 m and 5.00 g/t Au, 9.6 g/t Ag and 3.71% Cu, respectively (Awmack & Yamamura, 1988). In 1993, four holes of BTW core were drilled into the gully zone; highlights included 10.4 m of 1.5 g/t Au and 1.49% Cu, 1.1 m of 1.6 g/t Au and 1.13% Cu, 6 m of 3.1 g/t Au and 1.26% Cu, and 0.3 m of 1.7 g/t Au and 1.29% Cu.

The strike and trend of this semi-massive sulphide mineralization is discontinuous: on the north side of Sphaler Creek, along strike of the 'veins' in the Gully Zone, significant sericite alteration is present, yet no massive sulphide veins have been identified between the Gully

Zone and the North Zone. The lack of discovery may be attributable to structural complexity, lack of mineralization, or may be obscured by vegetation between the two zones. One sample of sericite-chlorite altered andesite taken from an outcrop immediately north of Sphaler Creek (from the Sphaler Zone) assayed 0.12 g/t Au and 1.4 g/t Ag, but does not by itself demonstrate continuity of the system. Further exploration work is warranted.

9.8 Other Mineralization

9.8.1 Massive Pyrrhotite-Chalcopyrite Shear-hosted Veins

Previous work has outlined two areas of mineralization defined by north-northeast-trending shear-hosted massive sulphide veins at the Gully, Wall, and North Zones (drillhole TRK09-06). Where exposed, these zones consist of 1.5 m to 2.5 m of massive pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite, with lesser magnetite and pyrite. The veins contain chlorite clots and minor albite and/or quartz cement, and are sub-vertical to steeply east-dipping. The hanging wall to the veins contains a lace-like texture of thin chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite veins. Grades vary up to 8.0 g/t Au within the veins. The once-erratic pattern of the veins' exposures, now realized to occur at many of the mineralized zones on the Trek property, indicates that the veins may share a common genesis and therefore represent a significant exploration target in areas previously under-explored.

9.8.2 Massive Sulphides

In Trek Creek, following the Trek Fault and flowing northward into the Sphaler River, layered massive sulphide lenses at the Silver Standard Zone are concordant to bedding, and suggest that volcanogenic massive sulphide styles of mineralization may be present on the property. Alteration, however, follows fractures and veins orthogonal to the bounding stratigraphy, and presents the possibility that the bedding-concordant sulphide lenses are genetically similar with the shear-hosted veins (Awmack, 1991). Massive pyrite sulphide was also encountered on surface at the Tangle Zone, and in drill hole TRK09-06 at the North Zone.

10 EXPLORATION

Exploration on the Property to date includes prospecting, soil, rock and silt sampling, ground and airborne geophysics, trenching, aerial and ground mapping and orthophotography, and drilling (Table 6-1, Figure 10-1). Exploration contracted and/or conducted by Romios from 2006 to 2010 is described in the report and comprises soil sampling, airborne and ground geophysics, orthophotography, geologic mapping and prospecting, drilling, and digital modelling. Maps showing various metals-in-soil geochemistries are included in Appendix A.

10.1 2006 Exploration

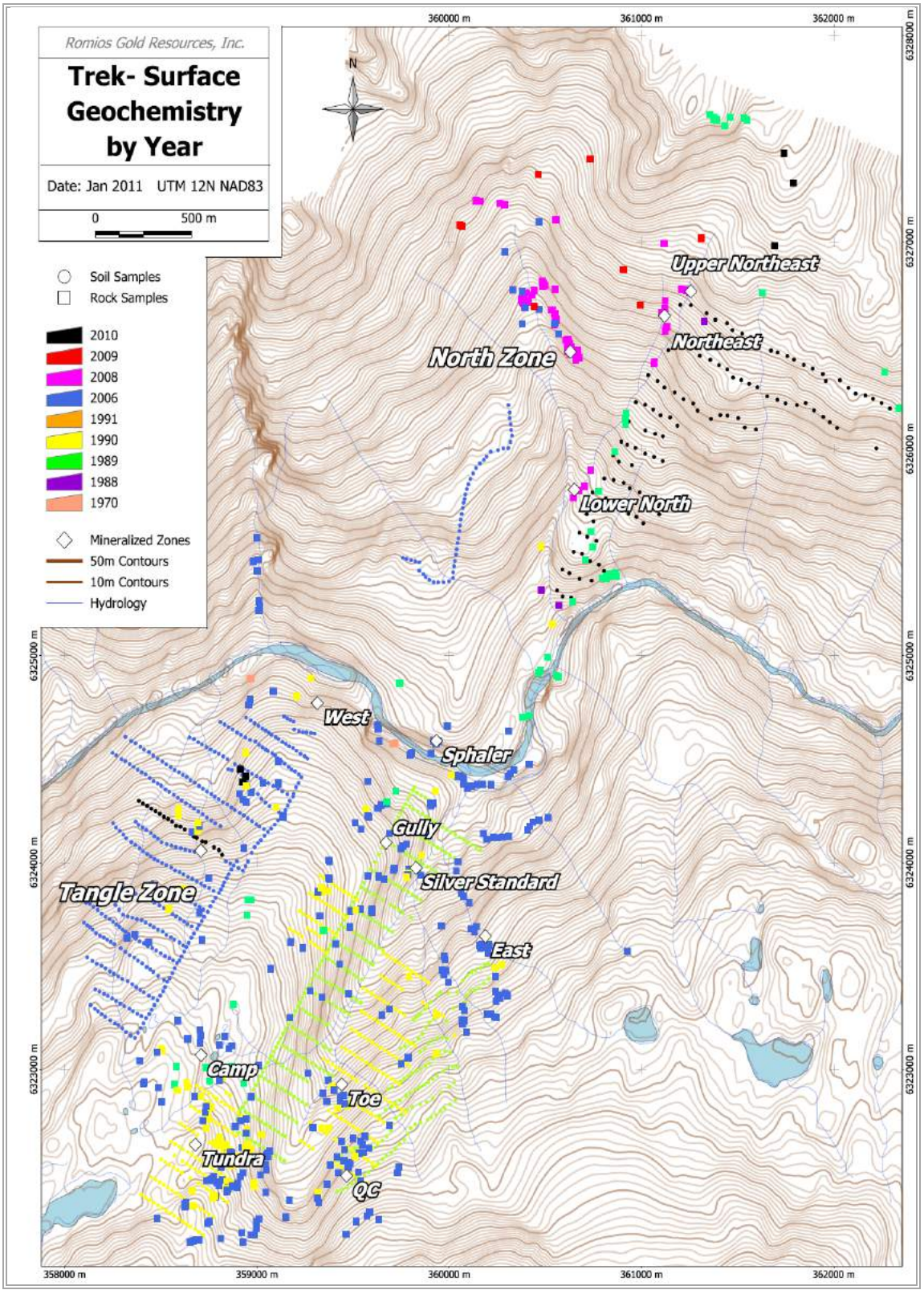
The 2006 Exploration program by Equity Engineering (under contract for Romios) consisted of mapping, prospecting, and geochemical soil, rock, and silt sampling (Simmons, 2006).

10.1.1 Mapping and Soil Sampling

Prospecting in the cliff-exposed breccias at the North Zone was completed returning a 5 m chip rock sample assaying 3.52% Cu and 0.53 g/t Au. Sampling of old zones confirmed mineralization at the Toe, Tundra, and Tangle Zones, and 49 soil samples were taken on a contour line 1 km west-south-west of the North Zone (near the area now used for core storage). Mapping of 1:10000 was conducted over most of the mineralized ground on the Property.

A soil sampling grid was established over an anomalous contour soil line from 1990 in the area of the West and Wall Zones, south of Sphaler Creek. In total, 398 soil samples were taken from this area, with an addition. The results from the soil survey and field observations indicate that the West and Wall Zones are connected by continuous and anomalous copper and gold soil geochemistry; the former zones were unified into the Tangle Zone. A narrower zone of extremely anomalous gold-copper soil geochemistry within the Tangle soils grid strikes to the northeast toward the former Wall subzone. This narrow anomaly was thought to represent a massive sulphide vein similar to those found at the Gully Zone in both surface and drill core.

Figure 10-1: Trek Surface Geochemistry (Soil and Rock Sampling) by Year



10.2 2008 Exploration

Fieldwork in 2008 began with an infill geologic mapping, rock sampling, and prospecting program, with a focus on the North Zone and nearby showings on the north side of Sphaler Creek. A small ground geophysical program and six drill holes (discussed in Section 11) were conducted at the North Zone.

10.2.1 Sampling

Rock and chip samples were taken on the property with an emphasis on the breccia-style mineralization at the North Zone. Samples were also collected on the south side of the property but are not available for discussion at the time of this report.

Sample results included #686789, a select sample of mineralization from an altered, chalcopyrite-chalcocite series of veinlets, assaying 8.55 g/t Au and 8.07% Cu at the Upper Northeast subzone. Assay results from the Northeast and Upper Northeast subzones supported further follow-up drilling in 2009.

10.2.2 Ground Geophysics

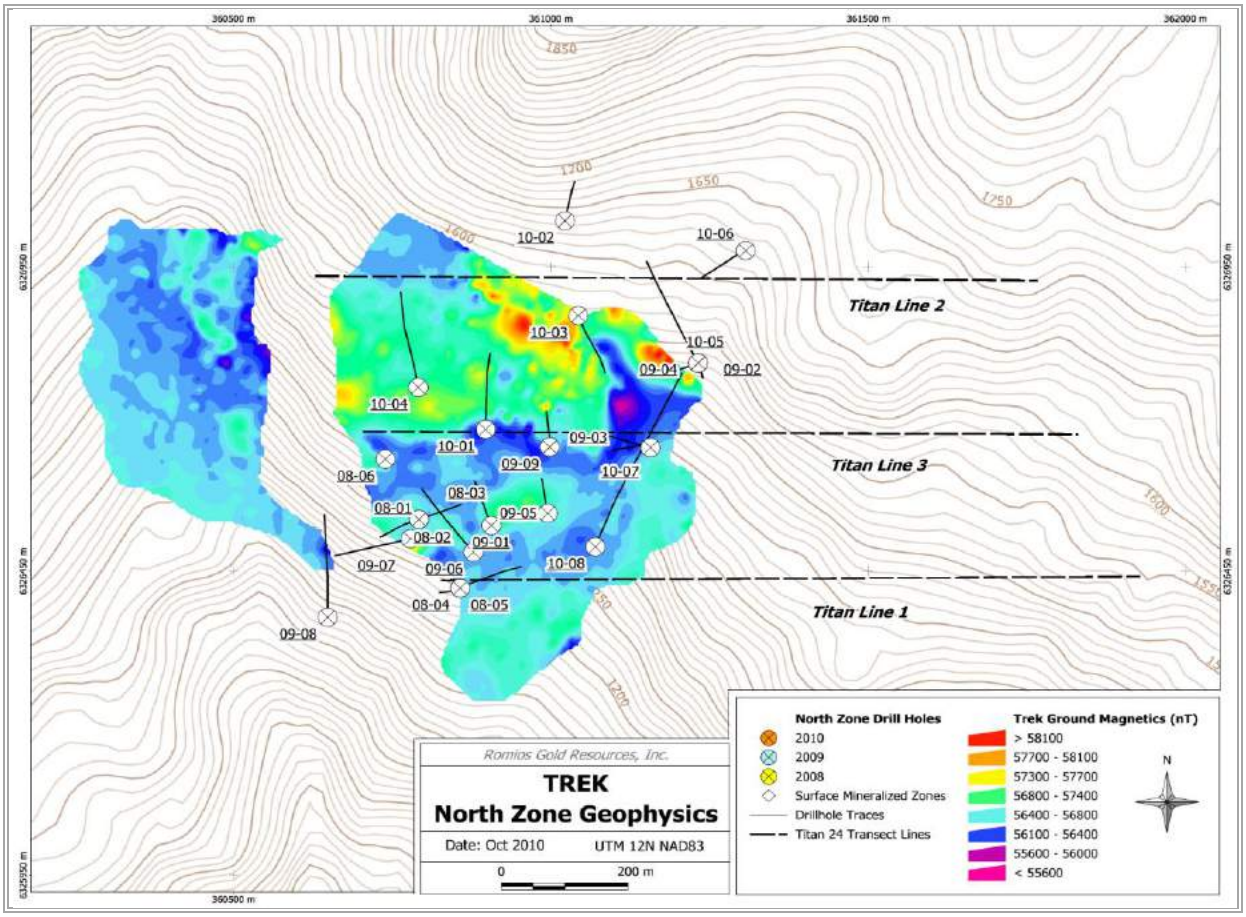
Ground spectral-induced polarization (IP), resistivity (RES) and magnetic surveys (MAG) were carried out between the North and Northeast Zones. However, due to time constraints and weather problems, the MAG survey is the only survey with enough coverage to produce significant data (Figure 10-2).

10.2.3 Airborne Geophysics

Fugro Geophysics flew a DIGHEM airborne geophysical survey of the property in 2008. The DIGHEM survey comprised 56000, 7200, and 900 Hz electromagnetic resistivity, total field magnetic (TFMAG), calculated vertical gradient magnetic (CVG), and digital elevation modelling. The maps are presented in Appendix B.

All five of the airborne geophysical maps displayed a significant northeast-southwest trending anomaly along the surface trace of the Trek Fault (Section). All three resistivity maps indicated a “bullseye” anomaly in the Tangle Zone area. The airborne magnetics correlate well with the limited ground magnetics from the North Zone, presenting magnetic halos to the porphyry dykes.

Figure 10-2: Trek Property Ground Magnetics



10.3 2009 Exploration

Drilling dominated the exploration program in 2009, with nine drill holes on the North Zone. Limited outcrop mapping of the North and Tundra Zones, and the cirque northwest of the North Zone resulted in 12 rock samples. Dick Tosdal, independent geological consultant and former advisor for the Mineral Deposit Research Unit (MDRU) of the University of British Columbia, met with Romios to discuss the geological implications of the North Zone drill core and assay results in October 2009. The interpretation derived during this meeting was that the drilling at the North Zone encountered higher-level porphyry geology and that future drilling should aim to find the porphyry body at depth.

10.4 2010 Exploration

Drilling, soil sampling, mapping, and a Titan24 ground geophysics survey comprised the field exploration during June-September 2010.

10.4.1 Soil Sampling

Copper and gold soil geochemistry anomalies from the Tangle Zone, derived during the 2006 exploration program, were in-filled with 20 additional soil samples (Figure 10.1). Results from the in-fill soil sampling at the Tangle Zone confirmed the copper and gold anomalies as well as identifying scattered outcrops of altered and mineralized porphyry.

Additional soil sampling was conducted in a new grid to the east and southeast of the North Zone. Assay results in parts per million from the soil geochemistry were far lower than at the Tangle Zone. This soil grid indicates a general lack of near-surface mineralization, due either to the absence of a mineralized body near surface or thick vegetation or talus cover. However, slight anomalies exist along the Trek Fault, which correlates well with the current model and projection of mineralization from the North Zone drilling, wherein the strike and trend of mineralization projects to +300 m depth below the soils sampled (Sections 11.7 and 19).

10.4.2 Mapping

Geologic mapping in 2010 occurred at the Tangle Zone and North Zone, and along the northern and north-eastern boundaries of the Trek property. Mapping at the Tangle Zone identified linear outcrops, striking up to 100 m in length, of chalcopyrite and bornite-bearing, calc-potassically-altered feldspar porphyry. Adjacent to the mineralized outcrops were variably-altered augite-phyric rocks.

Field mapping in the northeast of the Trek property identified magnetite veins ± sulphide mineralization in heterolithic clastic rocks. These rocks also contained disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite associated with increased albite and epidote alteration.

Limited mapping within the North Zone identified a 20 m-wide lineament that strikes northwest-southeast through the Upper Northeast subzone. This lineament also coincides with a visible lineament described by abrupt relief changes in the aerial photography, and with broken rock encountered at projected depths within the drill holes TRK10-02, TRK10-03, TRK10-05, and TRK10-06. The lineament is named the Northeast Hanging wall Fault; investigations of this lineament should follow in subsequent exploration seasons due to the coincidence of the lineament with abrupt changes in geology and mineralization.

10.4.3 Ground Geophysics

Titan 24 geophysical surveys (the surveys) were carried out by Quantec Geoscience (Quantec) during August 2010 on the Trek property (Figures 10-2, 10-3, and 10-4). The exploration objective was to map and detect potential porphyry mineralization targeting both the North and the Tangle Zones at Trek. The surveys measured the resistivity (DC),

induced polarization (IP), and magnetotelluric (MT) properties of the underlying rock (Appendix C).

Four 1.2 km-long lines were completed, three transecting east-west across the North Zone at 250 m spacings, and one transecting the Tangle Zone. Each line comprised a dipole-dipole array of 24 stations spaced at 50m intervals, which measured the resistivity (DC), induced polarization (IP), and magnetotelluric (MT) properties of the underlying rocks. The system's high-resolution digital signal processing and data multiplicity within the array and over time detects and resolves smaller signals from deeper targets while filtering noise. At these line lengths, the Titan surveys permitted reliable, high-resolution analysis from surface to 400 m (1,312 ft) depth for DC and IP and down to 1 km (3,280 ft) for MT. Inversion of the DC and IP data was completed using the UBC3D inversion code.

Highlights of the surveys include:

- Areas immediately adjacent to a large IP anomaly that crosses two of the Titan profiles across the North Zone correlate well with copper-gold mineralization.
- The survey identified a deep conductive zone approximately 500 m long, 300 m wide, and 200 m high, throughout all three MT profiles across the North Zone. The MT anomaly extends from the IP anomaly to the east at 500 m to 675 m depth'
- Drill holes TRK10-05 and 10-06 intersected mineralized porphyry dykes in the vicinity of the MT conductive zone, and indicate the potential for the MT anomaly to represent a porphyry intrusion responsible for the copper-gold mineralization, and also significant added tonnage to the North Zone deposit.
- On the Tangle Zone survey, three pronounced IP anomalies were identified along the profile. These are located above a deep conductive zone, which represents the main drill target in this area. The IP anomalies and the deep conductor correlate well with a significant soil gold and copper geochemical anomaly, and provide a planned target for drill testing during the next drill program at the Trek property.

North Zone – Line 2

The Titan 24 survey indicates two conductive zones on the MT inversion profile. The first is slightly dipping to the west, and may correlate with a zone of faulting and offset in the deposit as indicated by TRK10-04, 10-03, and 10-02. The second conductive zone is located at approximately 550 m depth in the centre of the survey. This deep conductive anomaly appears to extend to similar MT conductive anomalies southward in Lines 3 and Line 1. This deep conductive zone presents a primary exploration target as it might represent a deep porphyry system, indicated by copper and gold mineralized porphyry dykes present in drill holes TRK10-05 and TRK10-06 in the vicinity of the zone.

The IP and DC profiles along Line 2 differ from those on Lines 3 and 1. Along Line 2, the IP shows a gradual, increasing chargeability gradient to the east, and is inferred to represent a change in lithology and/or alteration.

North Zone – Line 3

The MT inversion model indicates a conductive anomaly at 550 m depth on the east side of the survey; this MT anomaly forms a conductive zone that extends southward to Line 1 and northward to Line 2. This deep conductive zone represents a main target as it might represent a deep porphyry system, indicated by porphyry dyking present in drill hole TRK10-07 and TRK10-08 in the vicinity of the zone.

Lateral variations of the DC resistivity are interpreted as faults, alteration zones, or contacts between geological units. Three anomalous IP chargeability highs can be identified on this profile. The first chargeability high, located on the eastern edge of the profile, is near surface and might correspond to a surface geomorphologic feature. The second IP high is observed east of the center of the profile at approximately 250 m depth and has not been drill tested.

The third chargeability high is identified on the east of the profile at 300 m depth and correlates with a highly-anomalous chargeability high to the south on Line 1 at 250 m to 300 m depth. Drill holes near that location (TRK 10-01, 09-09, 10-07, 10-08, and 09-05) indicate copper-gold mineralization along the margins of the anomaly.

North Zone – Line 1

The MT inversion model on Line 1 indicates a conductive anomaly at approximately 650 m depth on the east side of the survey; this MT conductive anomaly forms a zone that extends northward through Line 3 and Line 2. This deep conductive zone represents a primary exploration target as it might represent a deep porphyry system.

Lateral variations of the DC resistivity are interpreted as faults, alteration zones, or contacts between geological units. Four small IP chargeability anomalies can be identified in the first 0 m to 100 m depth, and seem to be associated with the inferred faults and surface geomorphology.

One anomalous and large IP anomaly is observed on the west of Line 1 at approximately 250 m to 300 m depth. This correlates with a fractured rock and pyrite mineralization. However, this anomaly is located at the edge of the profile, and so it cannot be completely resolved by the inversion of the Titan24 data. Drill holes TRK08-04, TRK08-05, and TRK08-01, 02, and 03 to the northwest, indicate copper-gold mineralization along the margins of the anomaly.

Tangle Zone – Line 4

Results from each of the DC, IP, and Titan surveys transecting the Tangle Zone indicate interconnected conductive anomalies that extend from surface to 600 m depth (1,968 ft). At

surface, the conductive anomalies correlate with a 700 m x 200 m-wide area of highly anomalous copper and gold derived from gridded soil sampling. Outcrops above the conductive anomalies contain bornite and chalcopyrite mineralization in a porphyry intrusive.

Grab samples in the vicinity of the conductive anomalies range up to 9.6 g/t Au (Sample # 484405), 16.45% Cu, and 7.56 g/t Au (Sample # 270596). Soil sampling in the area ranges to 5.31 g/t Au (Sample # 6275N_5000E) and 12.2% Cu (Sample # 7600N_4900E).

Figure 10-3: Titan 24 Geophysical Line for the Ground IP, EM, and MT Surveys

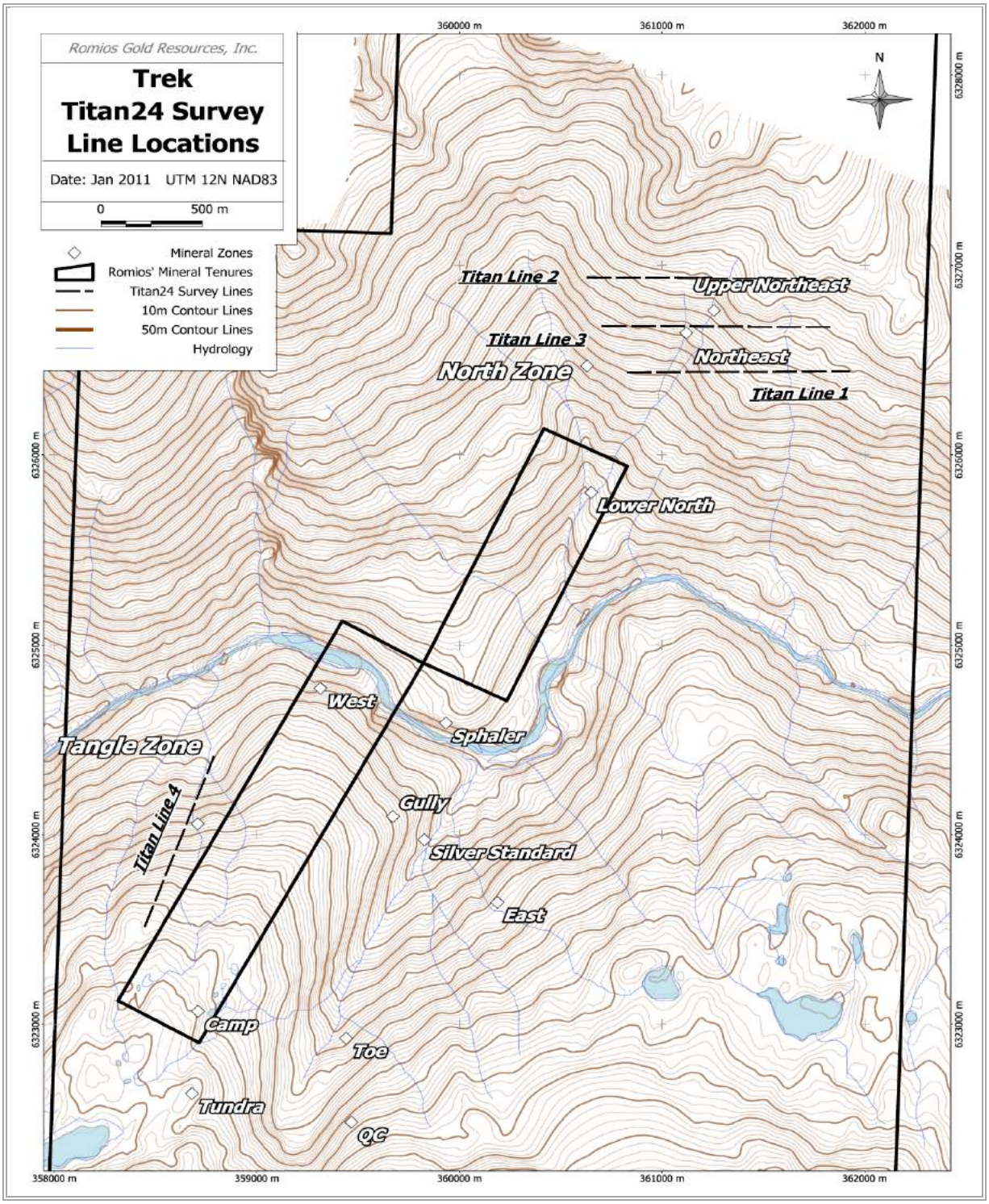
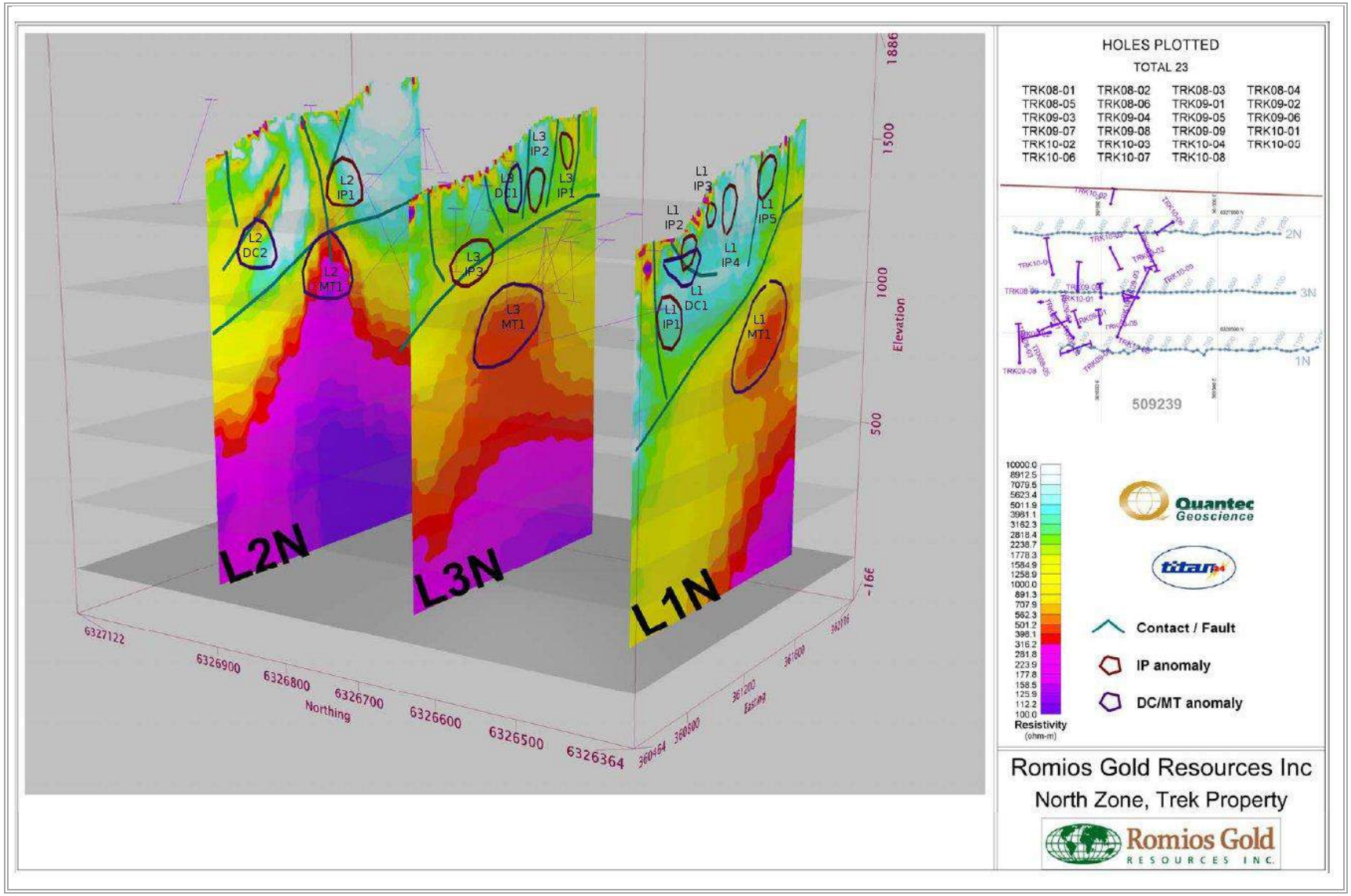


Figure 10-4: 3D View of the Titan24 Magnetotelluric Survey of the North Zone



11 DRILLING

Helicopter-assisted drilling programs were initiated on the North Zone during 2008, 2009, and 2010, totalling 7,825.96 m. Collar locations were surveyed in UTM Zone 9N using NAD83 Datum. From 2008 to 2010, downhole surveys were measured on average at every 150 m of depth using a Reflex multi-shot tool. In 2010, the EZ-Mark downhole core orientation tool was utilized for some holes.

Apex Diamond Drilling of Smithers, BC, was contracted to provide HQ and NQ core in 2006. The Apex diamond drill was proven too light for the rock conditions, and in 2009 and 2010, Hy-Tech Diamond Drilling of Smithers, BC, was contracted for HQ and NQ coring. Hy-Tech performed exceptionally and professionally. Average daily production from Hy-Tech was 60 m.

It has been determined during 2010 drilling that the main drilling direction of sub-north to sub-northeast is coincident with approximate stratigraphical dip and should be avoided; drill directions toward the sub-south or sub-southwest appear to yield better-mineralized intersections. However, drilling to the south or southwest is difficult due to the similarity of the drill hole dip to the slope of the topography.

Significant intercepts of mineralization were intersected in all drill programs. Collar details and significant results are listed in Tables 11-1 and 11-2, respectively. NOTE: all intercepts are measured as down-hole 'lengths' or 'widths,' and may not represent true thickness of the zone.

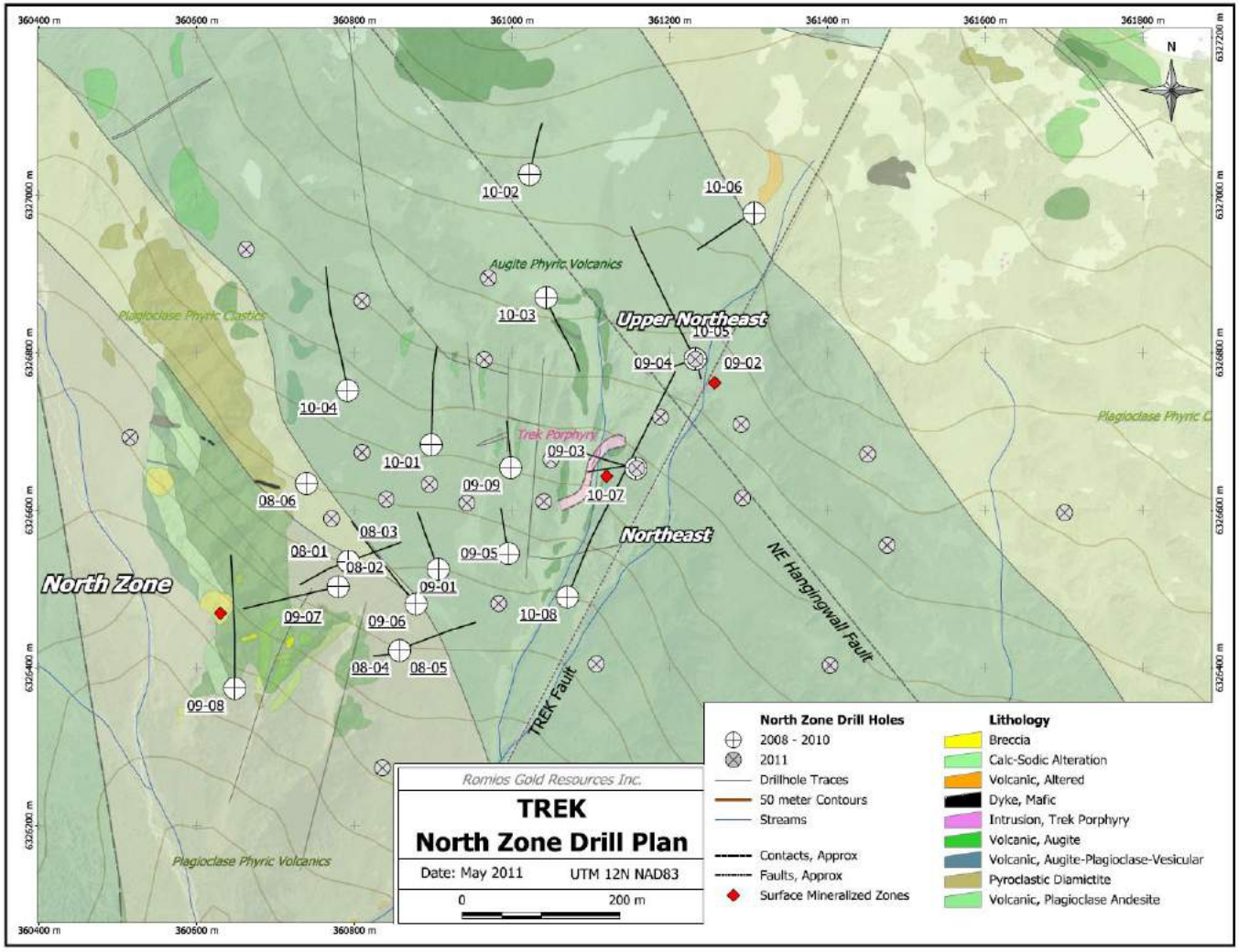
11.1 Methodology

Drilling on the Property utilized helicopters to transfer equipment, supplies, and core to and from each drill site. The drill core was placed into wooden boxes, covered with a lid, and flown to camp where the core was processed and logged. Care was taken to keep the core in the correct order, including measurement of each interval's length and rock recoveries to ensure accurate drill depths. Drilling problems (i.e., caving of material into the hole) were marked and not sampled. Holes are labelled TRK (prefix) followed by the year drilled, followed by a number representing hole sequence. In the text below, the author wishes to point out that all widths or lengths quoted in the text are core lengths and were not corrected to true width. Drill plan is shown on Figure 11-1

Table 11-1: Trek Property Drill Holes and Locations, 2008-2010

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
TRK08-01	360792	6326535	1280	245	-70	196.60
TRK08-02	360792	6326535	1280	360	-90	321.26
TRK08-03	360792	6326535	1280	065	-70	209.49
TRK08-04	360857	6326422	1227	257	-80	173.74
TRK08-05	360857	6326422	1227	077	-70	311.51
TRK08-06	360739	6326634	1326	130	-90	195.99
TRK09-01	360906	6326525	1296	340	-77	321.00
TRK09-02	361232	6326792	1536	167	-80	150.00
TRK09-03	361157	6326653	1445	288	-67	174.00
TRK09-04	361232	6326792	1536	252	-70	141.00
TRK09-05	360995	6326545	1310	351	-82	399.00
TRK09-06	360878	6326481	1246	322	-65	309.00
TRK09-07	360779	6326503	1245	257	-52	201.00
TRK09-08	360648	6326374	1091	357	-45	240.00
TRK09-09	360998	6326654	1378	353	-82	435.00
TRK10-01	360897	6326683	1390	2	-70	405.00
TRK10-02	361040	6327056	1625	12	-80	387.40
TRK10-03	361038	6326868	1566	170	-80	591.00
TRK10-04	360791	6326752	1415	350	-70	471.00
TRK10-05	361232	6326792	1536	330	-70	540.00
TRK10-06	361307	6326977	1601	235	-82	651.00
TRK10-07	361157	6326653	1445	260	-83	555.00
TRK10-08	361068	6326484	1307	20	-45	447.00

Figure 11-1: North Zone Drill Hole Plan with 2011 proposed drilling



11.2 North Zone Drilling: 2008

In 2008, Romios sub-contracted Apex Drilling for eight diamond drill holes totalling 1408.57 m. The drilling was stationed from the McLymont Camp, Newmont Lake Property, during a concurrent drill program also run by Romios. At the time of this report, drill core from the 2008 program is stored at the McLymont Camp, Newmont Lake Property.

The 2008 drill program was designed to drill towards breccia-style mineralization exposed in the dominant cliff face at the North Zone. Three pad locations were chosen above and behind the mineral showings. Holes TRK08-01, 02, and 03 encountered breccia-style mineralization, holes 04 and 05 encountered altered rock, and hole 06 from the 2008 program encountered calc-sodically altered rock with mineralization.

11.2.1 TRK08-01

The hole was drilled at minus 70 degrees to a depth of 196.6 m and was designed to test a mineralized breccia zone exposed in a cliff face located 110 m west of the drill hole. TRK 08-01 cut a mineralized interval from 65.2 m to 196.6 m that contained a higher-grade breccia zone from 147.5 m to 179.5 m that assayed 2.06% Cu, 1.05 g/t Au and 26.01 g/t Ag.

11.2.2 TRK08-02

Diamond drill hole TRK08-02 was drilled as a vertical hole to a depth of 321.26 m and was targeting the extension of the mineralized zone intersected in drill hole TRK-08-01. The drill hole intersected a mineralized interval of 124.7 m long that contained a higher-grade zone from 121.86 m to 148.86 m assaying 3.27 g/t Au, 5.71 g/t Ag and 0.31% Cu. Drill hole TRK08-02 was mineralized over the full core length of the drill hole.

The mineralization intersected in drill hole TRK08-02 extended the mineralized zone intersected in drill hole TRK08-01 by approximately 60 m in a north-easterly direction.

11.2.3 TRK-08-03

Diamond drill hole TRK08-03 was drilled to a depth of 209.5 m in a north-easterly direction from the same location as drill hole TRK08-02 and at an angle of 20 degrees to the vertical drill hole TRK08-02. The drill hole intersected a mineralized interval of 117.24 m long (92.26 m to 209.5 m) that contained a higher-grade zone from 177.4 m to 209.49 m assaying 0.34 g/t Au, 3.06 g/t Ag and 0.31% Cu.

The hole was stopped prematurely in higher-grade mineralization at 209.49 m due to fractured ground conditions.

11.2.4 TRK08-04 and TRK08-05

Diamond drill holes TRK08-04 and TRK08-05 were drilled from the same setup at a location approximately 130 m southeast of drill holes TRK08-01, TRK08-02, and TRK08-03. Drill hole TRK 08-04 is mineralized for the full length of the hole over a core length of 166.12 m grading 0.02% Cu, 0.07 g/t Au, and 0.47 g/t Ag.

Diamond drill hole TRK08-05 was drilled as an angle hole to a depth of 311.5 m. The drill hole intersected a higher-grade zone of mineralization grading 0.08 g/t Au, 3.96 g/t Ag and 0.15% Cu over a core length of 12 m from 157.58 m to 169.77 m. The style of mineralization and the associated alteration encountered in holes TRK08-04 and TRK08-05 indicate that these holes appear to be located on the periphery of a mineralized porphyry system.

11.2.5 TRK08-06

Diamond drill hole TRK 08-06 is located approximately 110 m northwest of holes TRK 08-01, TRK 08-02, and TRK 08-03. The hole was drilled to a depth of 192.9 m and intersected 23.71 m of mineralization from 164.29 m to 188.06 m grading 0.31 g/t Au, 1.78 g/t Ag and 0.11% Cu. A small, higher grade interval of 1.52 m interval length was encountered near the bottom of the hole.

As in hole TRK08-03, the drill hole was stopped prematurely before its target depth was reached due to fractured ground conditions. The hole was mineralized from bedrock to the bottom of the hole, with a weighted average grade of 0.13 g/t Au, 0.82 g/t Ag and 0.08% Cu over a core length of 192.94 m.

11.3 North Zone Drilling: 2009

In 2009, Hy-Tech drilling was contracted for HQ and NQ coring. The drill and crew were stationed at the Espaw Camp, adjacent to the Trek property and owned by the Galore Creek Mining Corp.(NovaGold and Teck Resources' joint venture). Drill core totalling 2,370 m from nine holes drilled during the 2009 program is stored on the Property.

Drill holes in the 2009 program were designed to test surface showings of mineralization at the Northeast and Upper Northeast zones, and initiate testing for continuity at depth between these and the North Zone. Mineralization was encountered in all of the holes.

11.3.1 TRK09-01

Hole TRK09-01 was drilled to a total depth of 321.0 m. This hole was designed to step eastward from TRK08-03 and drill beyond the depth that TRK08-03 was able to reach. This location proved successful, drilling altered plagioclase-phyric volcanic and pyroclastics that were both altered and mineralized.

The hole intersected 151.0 m of stringer-type pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralization, which averaged 0.12% Cu, 0.18 g/t Au and 1.18 g/t Ag. Within this zone, a 24.0 m section assayed 0.35% Cu, 0.15 g/t Au and 3.16 g/t Ag.

11.3.2 TRK09-02

Hole TRK09-02 tested the Upper Northeast Zone, following up on grab samples collected from surface during the 2008 field season. This hole reached a depth of 153 m and intersected three wide zones of mineralization between 0.11% Cu and 0.12% Cu. Gold ranged between 0.18 g/t and 0.24 g/t in the first two zones, with the last zone assaying at 0.07 g/t Au. A single zone, 1.5 m wide in the middle of the hole, assayed 0.61% Cu, 1.76 g/t Au and 1.70 g/t Ag.

11.3.3 TRK09-03

Hole TRK09-03, lying along trend of both the Upper Northeast Zone and the North Zone, was drilled to a total depth of 174 m to test the Northeast zone. The hole intersected an 82.13 m wide fracture-controlled pyrite-chalcopyrite mineralization which averaged 0.14% Cu, 0.07 g/t Au and 2.28 g/t Ag. Within this section, a 2 m zone assayed 1.34% Cu, 0.13 g/t Au and 64.70 g/t Ag.

11.3.4 TRK09-04

Hole TRK09-04 was drilled from the same pad as TRK09-02 to a depth of 141 m for a second drill test of the Upper Northeast zone. The hole encountered a 75.70 m wide single low grade mineralized zone that assayed 0.06% Cu, 0.10 g/t Au, and 0.16 g/t Ag.

11.3.5 TRK09-05

Drill Hole TRK09-05 tested the area between the North and Northeast Zones, located southeast of TRK09-01. The hole was drilled to a depth of 399 m and encountered pervasive malachite staining from the top to the bottom of the hole. The hole encountered sheared rock, below which plagioclase andesites and pyroclastics were calc-sodically and calc-potassically altered.

The core from the entire hole averaged 0.09% Cu, 0.15 g/t Au and 1.03 g/t Ag. Two higher-grade zones were intersected in the hole. The first one, 112.0 m wide averaged 0.10% Cu, 0.20 g/t Au, and 1.13 g/t Ag and the second, 81.5 m wide, averaged 0.14% Cu, 0.32 g/t Au, and 2.04 g/t Ag. A single 8 m zone contained within the latter zone, assayed 0.48% Cu, 1.17 g/t Au, and 7.05 g/t Ag.

11.3.6 TRK09-06

Drill hole TRK09-06 was designed to test the rock between TRK08-04 and TRK08-02, drilling in a direction toward suspected mineralization between TRK08-02 and TRK08-03. The hole drilled to a depth of 309 m, and intersected a 5.5 m interval of massive sulphide from 71.0 m to 76.5 m that assayed 8.49 g/t Au, 4.10 g/t Ag, and 0.14% Cu. It is important to comment that this massive pyrite interval is similar in length and grade to those encountered in both the Gully and Wall area of the Tangle Zone.

A 16 m mineralized zone deeper in the hole averaged 0.24% Cu, 0.29 g/t Au, and 1.73 g/t Ag. These zones of higher-grade mineralization are contained within a thick envelope of pervasive copper-gold mineralization that assayed 0.11% Cu, 0.40 g/t Au, and 1.48 g/t Ag over a continuous drill hole length of 208.0 m.

11.3.7 TRK09-07

Drill Hole TRK09-07 was designed to test the rock between TRK08-01 and the exposed breccia in the cliff face at the North Zone. It intersected a 19.9 m wide mineralized breccia that averaged 1.16% Cu, 0.12 g/t Au and 10.43 g/t Ag. This zone occurs within a wider mineralized zone, 53.75 m wide that averaged 0.51% Cu, 0.11 g/t Au, and 4.14 g/t Ag. The hole was drilled to a depth of 201 m.

11.3.8 TRK09-08

Drill Hole TRK09-08 was drilled to a depth of 240 m, testing the area below the cliff-hosted breccia mineralization and the breccia mineralization in TRK08-01 and TRK09-07. The hole intersected a width of 53.0 m of mineralization that averaged 0.08% Cu, 0.07 g/t Au, and 0.74 g/t Ag. Within this zone, an 8 m section of core assayed 0.19% Cu, 0.18 g/t Au, and 2.23 g/t Ag. Neither intercept encountered a similar style of mineralization to that found in the cliff or holes TRK08-01 and TRK09-07.

11.3.9 TRK09-09

Drill Hole TRK09-09 collared in mineralization north of TRK09-05, further testing the area between the North and Northeast Zones. The hole intersected a 159 m wide zone that averaged 0.19% Cu, 0.13 g/t Au, and 1.06 g/t Ag. Within this zone, a higher grade, 4.50 m interval assayed 2.16% Cu, 1.66 g/t Au, and 12.03 g/t Ag which included a 1.5–m section, which averaged 5.22% Cu, 4.67 g/t Au, and 29.30 g/t Ag. The hole was drilled to a depth of 435 m.

11.4 North Zone Drilling: 2010

Hy-Tech Drilling was contracted for the 2010 drill program. During June-August, 2010, operations were stationed at the GCMC's Espaw camp, and eight holes were drilled totalling 4,047.4 m. Core from the 2010 drilling program is stored on the Property.

Drilling in the 2010 program was designed to further delineate the continuity between the North, Northeast, and Upper Northeast Zones, step out laterally into new ground, and test two prominent geophysical features derived from the airborne magnetics surveys flown by Fugro in 2008. All drill holes encountered mineralization. Holes in the area of the Northeast and Upper Northeast Zones encountered mineralization at depths greater than the holes drilled in 2009, and indicate significant extension to the mineralization at depth and open to the east. Holes drilled to depths below the Northeast and Upper Northeast Zones also encountered mineralized porphyry dykes.

11.4.1 Drill Hole TRK10-01

The hole was drilled to a depth of 405 m and encountered an overlying altered andesite into deeper plagioclase-augite vesicular basalts, and interstitial to matrix-supported clasts. Potassic alteration occurs above an iron/oxygen-rich fault zone located between 32 m and 34 m down the hole with disseminated pyrite occurring to a deeper fault between 200 m and 202 m with calc-sodic, and calc-potassic alteration occurring to greater depths.

The core was mineralized for the entire hole. Four higher-grade zones were intersected in the hole averaging between 0.19% Cu and 0.25% Cu. Gold assayed at 0.15 g/t and 0.16 g/t in the first two intersections and 0.26 g/t and 0.34 g/t in the latter two. Silver was less than 3 g/t.

11.4.2 Drill Hole TRK10-02

TRK1-02 was drilled to a depth of 387.4 m and intersected overlying augite-phyric basalt with aphanitic groundmass above 89 m, with autoclastic plagioclase-phyric andesite, augite-phyric basalt, and graded and intercalated pyrclatic sands to greater depths.

Three higher grade zones were intersected in the hole with the first being 20 m in width, averaging 0.15% Cu, 0.06 g/t Au, and 0.52 g/t Ag. A 4 m zone within the latter, averaged 0.24% Cu, 0.14 g/t Au, and 0.65 g/t Ag. The second located 2 m wide, averaged 0.36% Cu, 0.06 g/t Au, and 1.50 g/t Ag. The third at 8.25 m wide averaged 0.28% Cu, 0.06 g/t Au, and 1.41 g/t Ag.

11.4.3 Drill Hole TRK10-03

The hole was drilled to a depth of 591 m and exhibits an augite-phyric basalt to 365 m, with alteration occurring to 370.5 m rich in copper, gold, and silver that overprinting's plagioclase-phyric andesite containing augite-phyric basalt clasts towards the end of the hole.

The core from the entire hole was mineralized and yielded impressive intersections. Most notably was an intersection of 4.60 m in width averaging 3.84% Cu, 1.82 g/t Au, and 8.52 g/t Ag and a 2.50 m zone. This zone is contained within a larger mineralized horizon from 321 m to 423 m (102 m) averaging 0.37% Cu, 0.15 g/t Au, and 1.17 g/t Ag. A lower intersection from 495.4 m to 504 m averaged 0.19% Cu, 0.21 g/t Au, and 2.98 g/t Ag.

11.4.4 Drill Hole TRK10-04

TRK10-04 was drilled to a depth of 471 m and exhibits vesiculated (minor) plagioclase-phyric andesite containing augite-phyric basalt and plagioclase-phyric clasts increasing in concentration towards the bottom of the drill hole. Moderate to intense calc-sodic alteration occurs below 395 m.

Two minor zones of high-grade material were encountered from this core. The first, 10.93 m wide, averaged 0.15% Cu, 0.19 g/t Au, and 0.81 g/t Ag. The second, 2 m wide, averaged 0.34% Cu, 0.27 g/t Au, and 3.1 g/t Ag.

11.4.5 Drill Hole TRK10-05

The hole was drilled to a depth of 540 m and drilled through plagioclase-phyric andesite overlying augite-phyric basalt at 50 m.

Zones of plagioclase porphyries, mixed within augite-phyric basalt, are located at depths of 182 m to 195 m, 368 m to 387 m, and 473 m to 486 m. Calc-potassic and Calc-sodic alteration increase with depth starting near 182 m, and are consistent with feldspar porphyry locations.

There are five high-grade zones in this core. The first, 56 m wide, averaged 0.37% Cu, 0.42 g/t Au, and 0.61 g/t Ag; a 10 m zone within it, averaged 0.76% Cu, 0.99 g/t Au, and 1.3 g/t Ag. The second zone, 8.5 m wide, averaged 0.29% Cu, 0.12 g/t Au, and 1.27 g/t Ag. The third, 16 m wide, averaged 0.21% Cu, 0.17 g/t Au, and 0.38 g/t Ag. The fourth, 2 m wide, averaged 0.40% Cu, 0.09 g/t Au, and 1.7 g/t Ag. The fifth, 7.25 m wide, averaged 0.22% Cu, 0.12 g/t Au and 0.84 g/t Ag.

11.4.6 Drill Hole TRK10-06

TRK10-06 was drilled to a depth of 651 m and encountered dark green augite-phyric basalt throughout until a depth of 574.5 m, with plagioclase-phyric andesite below. Potassic and calc-sodic alteration increase with an intense calc-sodic overprint at 574.5 m.

There are eight low grade mineralized zones averaging between 0.06% Cu to 0.19% Cu. Gold remained below 0.1 g/t. Silver values averaged below 1 g/t except for the last intercept which averaged 2.45 g/t Ag.

11.4.7 Drill Hole TRK10-07

This hole was drilled to a depth of 555 m and indicates a dark-green augite-phyric basalt overlying plagioclase-phyric andesite at 178 m. Augite-phyric basalt occurs at 252 m with vesicular augite-phyric basalt occurring at greater depths. Large fault zones increase with depth, with potassic, prophylitic, and calc-sodic alteration clasts occurring throughout the core.

There are seven mineralized zones located within this core. With the exception of a zone between 265.5 m and 270.7 m averaging 1.75% Cu, 0.06 g/t Au, and 14.3 g/t Ag, the remaining zones graded between 0.195 and 0.315 Cu with minor sub intervals reaching up to 1.38% Cu. Gold is generally below 0.55 g/t with silver values generally below 4 g/t. Silver values tend to be lower near the collar, increasing at depth.

11.4.8 Drill Hole TRK10-08

TRK was drilled to a depth of 447 m and intersected augite-phyric vesicular basalt overlying plagioclase-phyric andesite at 232.6 m, with augite-phyric basalt occurring at depth beyond 350.8 m. Feldspar porphyries occur at depths of 130.3 m to 133.5 m, 182.3 m to 183.6 m, 206 m to 210 m, 229.7 m to 232.6 m, 242.3 m to 243.2 m and 350.3 m to 350.8 m. Calc-sodic to calc-potassic zones occur throughout the core, with potassic alteration occurring with the feldspar porphyries.

There are three upper zones and one lower zone showing average copper grades between 0.09% and 0.39%. For these zones, gold averaged between 0.15 g/t and 0.60 g/t. As with hole TRK10-07 silver grade tends to increase at depth. The middle zone was encountered between 234.25 m and 285.0 m and averaged 0.33% Cu, 0.18 g/t Au, and 2.68 g/t Ag, including an 8 m zone starting at 238 m down the hole averaging 1.52% Cu, 0.75 g/t Au, and 5.98 g/t Ag.

11.5 Highlighted Drill Assay Composites

Table 11-2 lists the main intercepts with their length weighted composited grade as reported by Romios. AGP spot checked these intervals and found them to calculate correctly with any values below detectable limits assigned a zero grade. AGP also wishes to advise the reader that all lengths shown are down-the-hole lengths not true widths.

Table 11-2: Highlight of Drill Results

Drill Hole	Location	Length (m)	Cu%	Au g/t	Ag g/t
TRK08-01	North Zone	131.4	0.61	0.39	8.47
Including	North Zone	32.0	2.06	1.05	26.01
TRK08-02	North Zone	124.7	0.19	0.82	8.47
Including	North Zone	27.0	0.31	3.27	5.71
TRK09-05	North Zone	120.0	0.13	0.25	1.62
TRK09-06	North Zone	208.0	0.11	0.4	1.48
Including	North Zone	5.5	0.14	8.49	4.1
TRK09-09	North Zone	159.0	0.19	0.13	1.06
Including	North Zone	4.5	2.16	1.66	12.03
TRK10-01	North Zone	78.0	0.2	0.26	2.18
TRK10-03	North Zone	102.0	0.37	0.15	1.18
Including	North Zone	4.6	3.84	1.82	8.52
TRK10-05	North Zone	10.0	0.76	0.99	1.3
TRK10-07	North Zone	152.0	0.25	0.15	1.94
Including	North Zone	5.2	1.75	0.6	14.3
TRK10-08	North Zone	50.8	0.33	0.18	2.68
Including	North Zone	8.0	1.52	0.75	5.98

12 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

All samples collected on the Property by Romios were subjected to a quality control procedure that ensured best practices in the handling, sampling, analysis, and storage of sample material.

Samples selected from drill core typically did not exceed 1.5 m core length. Sampling was conducted from top to bottom on every hole.

Romios adheres to a rigorous and detailed set of protocols for all samples collected during the Trek exploration programs. Drill core is transported directly from the drill site using a helicopter, where it is temporarily laid out on the ground and examined by the field geologist. The boxes are labelled and then cross-stacked waiting logging or moved immediately to the core logging facility, which in recent years (2009-present) refers to a building at the Espaw camp. Once all samples are measured and marked out by a geologist, half of the core is collected using a rock saw. Samples are sealed in bags, tabulated, and prepared for shipment. The chain of custody for the samples is monitored along the entire route from field site to analytical laboratory. The details of this process are as follows:

- Drill core in each box is reassembled and measured to ensure the accuracy of the run marker placements and note any significant core loss. A metal tag recording drill hole number, box number, and drill core intervals is stapled to the end of each box. Geotechnical data, consisting of core recovery only, is recorded in an Excel spreadsheet. In general, core recovery from the North Zone was generally high, approaching 90% to 95% in the holes inspected by AGP. Geological logging follows, and involves the description of lithology, textures, structure, alteration, and mineralization.
- Identification and determination of individual sample intervals is based on visual characteristics of the rock, including geological boundaries, contacts and changes in types or intensity of alteration or mineralization. Sample intervals vary from a minimum of 30 cm to a maximum of 3 m excluding a few exceptions averaging about 2 m. Samples consist of one half split of HQ or NQ size core, except duplicate pairs, each of which comprised a quarter split in 2008, and lab duplicates from halved pulp samples in 2009 and 2010 Typically, continuous sampling is completed in all holes from top to bottom. AGP recommended Romios to use a maximum sample length of 1.5 m in porphyry gold/copper deposits.
- Romios uses ALS Chemex's 4 part tagging system. Tag numbers 3 and 4 are inserted in the sampling bag. Part 2 is stapled to the box under an aluminum tag, with the from-to sample interval engraved on the tag. The first part is retained with the sample book for the record. This methodology ensures a clear record of each sample location within the core box.

Table 12-1: Sampling Length Statistics

	Core Length	2008	2009	2010
Valid cases	3864	922	1049	1893
Mean	2.00	1.50	2.21	2.12
Std. error of mean	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
Variance	0.34	0.15	0.27	0.30
Std. Deviation	0.58	0.39	0.52	0.55
Variation Coefficient	0.29	0.26	0.24	0.26
rel. V. coefficient (%)	0.47	0.85	0.73	0.60
Minimum	0.28	0.28	0.90	0.40
Maximum	6.00	5.06	5.00	6.00
Range	5.72	4.78	4.10	5.60
Sum	7714	1382	2314	4018
1st percentile	0.66	0.45	1.10	0.72
5th percentile	1.10	0.85	1.50	1.10
10th percentile	1.50	1.12	1.50	1.50
25th percentile	1.53	1.52	2.00	2.00
Median	2.00	1.52	2.00	2.00
75th percentile	2.00	1.53	2.66	2.32
90th percentile	3.00	1.53	3.00	3.00
95th percentile	3.00	1.98	3.00	3.00
99th percentile	3.05	3.05	3.11	3.00
Geom. mean	1.91	1.45	2.15	2.04

Prior to splitting, drill core is fitted together and rotated to represent symmetrical or representative halves in order to maintain sampling consistency. All drill core is digitally photographed before splitting.

Romios' geologists do not draw a continuous line on the top of the core to indicate where splitting should occur; however, the core cutter is highly experienced and has been with Romios since the inception of the exploration activity on the property. Romios exclusively uses a core cutting saw for all samples. The rock saw was cleaned between drill holes by spraying water over the work area and removing any rock debris or clay retained in the collection pan below the rock saw. Only fresh water is used for cooling fluid. For each sample, one half of the core and one sample tag are placed in individually numbered polyurethane bags and closed with a non-reusable plastic tie. The remaining half core is returned to the core box in the correct orientation and refitted to ensure all pieces are present and located at the appropriate metre markers for permanent storage.

The Romios core storage area is located a few kilometres away from the Galore Creek camp, and the core has to be flown in. Core storage consists of cross-stacked core box piles. The area is not surrounded by a locked fence compound but access is very difficult.

Company geologists supervise the collection of all samples. Individual samples are catalogued and placed in groups of five to twenty samples into sealed woven plastic bags for shipment. Information on each sample shipment, including total number of bags, individual sample numbers within each shipping bag, and requested analytical methods are documented on a shipping form.

All samples collected are flown by helicopter from the project site to Bob Quinn Lake airstrip on Highway 37. Each shipment is received by Romios ground crew and then shipped by independent transport companies (typically by freight truck) to ALS Chemex Laboratories in Terrace, British Columbia, or North Vancouver, British Columbia, if the Terrace laboratory was not available.

Individual samples typically ranged from 0.5 kg to 2 kg. All samples are submitted for a 28 element ICP (partial digestion).

13 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY

All samples collected were analyzed at ALS Chemex Laboratories in Terrace, British Columbia, or in North Vancouver, British Columbia, if the Terrace laboratory was not available. ALS Chemex is a leading provider of assaying and analytical testing services for mining and mineral exploration companies and currently holds ISO 9001:2000 accreditation.

At the laboratory, Romios' samples (between 0.5 kg to 2 kg) were entered in the laboratory tracking system. Samples were weighted and dried. The entire sample was then crushed with 70% of material passing through a 2 mm mesh. A 250 g split was then pulverized to better than 85% passing 75 µm (Chemex prep code PREP-31)

A cut of 0.5 g was then analyzed for with a 28 elements partial digestion ICP (Chemex ME-ICP41). Coarse and malleable minerals such as native gold and silver are not representatively characterized by such a small sample size, and for that reason gold is analyzed via a 30 g charge, fire assay with AA finish (Chemex AU-AA23). Copper assays above detection limits of 10,000 ppm were re-assayed with aqua regia digestion with ICP-AES finish (Chemex CU-OG46).

All pulp and coarse rejects were shipped back to the town of Smithers, British Columbia for permanent storage.

13.1 Assay Quality Control

Quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) for the 2008–2010 drilling programs consisted of inserting copper and gold analytical standards, blanks, and field duplicates at regular intervals into the sample stream sent to ALS Chemex. Rate of insertion was one QA/QC sample every 10 to 20 samples. Blanks were inserted to monitor for potential contamination during sample preparation and analysis. The initial program in 2008 utilized WCM Sales Ltd. standards until September, 2006. After the 2008 program, CDN Resource Laboratories standards were used in addition to the remaining WCM standards. Field duplicates were inserted as a measure of reproducibility and precision of data.

Each of the QA/QC samples was treated as a regular rock sample and assigned a unique sample number and placed in a labelled 8" x 12" poly ore bag with the appropriate sample tag. In addition to Romios' QA/QC program, ALS Chemex also maintains an internal QA/QC program that involves the insertion of their own analytical standards, samples and preparatory blanks, and pulp and core reject duplicates.

13.2 Blanks

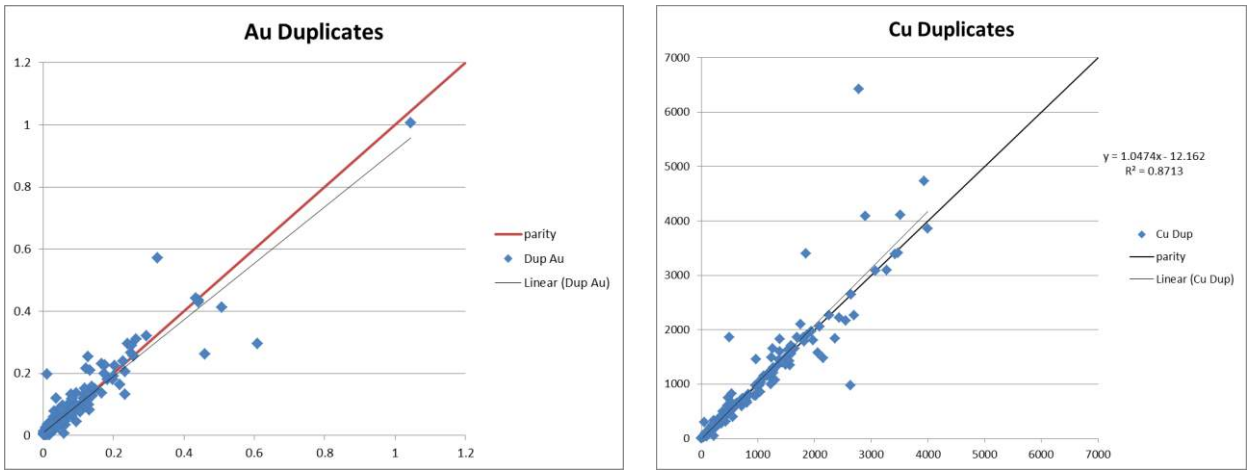
Throughout the years Romios has used a variety of material for blanks. Limestone and volcanic rock or "lava rock" purchased from a local hardware store was labelled BL_Lm or BL_Lv and appeared to perform well for both copper and gold. The material labelled as BL-3 and BL-4 consisted of blank reference material provided by CND laboratory which is certified for gold and platinum elements. This blank material is of granitic composition and does not perform well for copper, since it bears a copper background value of 0.0059%, which is on average 2.3 times higher than the detection limit of the laboratory equipment.

Since 2008, the blank submissions for gold indicated three failures where the blank material assayed more than twice the detection limit. For copper, AGP raised the failure threshold to four times the detection limit to account for the copper background value in the material. With these limits, two failures where observed.

13.3 Duplicates

In 2008 duplicates were not collected; this protocol was implemented during the 2009 and 2010 drill program. Duplicate samples consist of 1/4 core. Comparisons of the gold data show a good correlation, r2 = 0.883 (Figure 13-1). Comparisons of the copper data show a similarly high correlation, with an r2 of 0.871. A few anomalous values occur in both data sets; higher-grade gold and copper values have a tendency to present on or above the parity line.

Figure 13-1: Duplicate Gold-Copper Data Comparison



13.4 Standards

Romios uses primarily four standards to monitor the analytic precision of the laboratory. The standard consisted of purchased reference material from the CDN Resources Laboratory Ltd. Three other standards were noted in the database which may have been mislabelled. The CGS-17 reference material is a high grade copper and provisional Gold standard assaying 2.36% Cu and 2.43 g/t Au. . The CGS-24 reference material is a medium grade copper and gold standard assaying 0.486% Cu and 0.487 g/t Au. The HC-2 reference material is a multi-element standard assaying 1.67 g/t Au, 15.3 g/t Ag, 4.63 % Cu, 0.476 % Pb, and 0.259 % Zn. The HZ-2 reference material is also a multi-element standard assaying 0.124 g/t Au (provisional), 61.1 g/t Ag, 1.36 % Cu, 1.62 % Pb, and 7.20 % Zn. Listing of the standard and the 2 standard deviation limit is shown in Table 13.1.

Table 13-1: Standard Reference Material used by Romios

Standard	Type	Au g/t	Cu %	Ag g/t
CDN-GS-3C	Gold	3.58±0.31	-	-
CDN-CGS-17	Gold and copper	2.43±0.34	2.36±0.11	-
CDN-CGS-24	Gold and copper	0.487±0.050	0.486±0.034	-
CU-130	?	-	-	-
H-22	?	-	-	-
CDN-HC-2	Multi Element	1.67±0.12	4.63±0.26	15.3±1.4
CDN-HZ-2	Multi Element	0.124±0.024	1.36±0.06	61.1±4.1
CDN-BL-3	Blank granitic material	<0.01	-	-
CDN-BL-4	Blank granitic material	<0.01	-	-

Standards are provided by WCM Minerals and CDN Labs, both in Vancouver B.C., in craft envelopes with marking indicating the standard name. AGP recommends Romios change the packaging prior to submitting the standard, so as to have a blind submission to ALS Chemex.

The CGS-24 copper standard displayed a high rate of failure with a series of multiple failures in hole TRK-10-4 and TRK-10-05 with three samples exceeding three times (3x) the standard deviation. AGP recommend that Romios re-submit a portion of the coarse reject to the laboratory. The copper HZ-2 standard also showed multiple failures in hole TRK-09-06 but none of the failure exceeded 3 time the standard deviation.

For gold, the failure rate range between 11% and 15%. With the exception of the CGS-24 standard, none of the samples submitted had multiple failures adjacent to each other.

Summaries of the standards errors are presented in Tables 13.2 and 13.3.

Table 13-2: Cu Standards Summary

	Mean	Romios Mean	Miss-Labelled	Insufficient Sample	Count	Fail +2STD	%Fail
CGS-17	2.36	2.37	2	9	73	4	5.48%
CGS-24	0.486	0.510	2	0	73	22	30.1%
HC-2	4.63	4.57	0	1	26	0	0.0%
HZ-2	1.36	1.38	1	2	40	8	20.0%

Table 13-3: Au Standards Summary

	Mean	Romios Mean	Miss Labelled	Insufficient Sample	Count	Fail +2STD	%Fail
CGS-17	2.43	2.44	2	9	74	11	14.9
CGS-24	0.487	0.492	2	5	69	9	13.0
HC-2	1.67	1.66	0	1	26	3	11.5
HZ-2	0.124	0.128	0	0	41	5	12.2

14 DATA VERIFICATION

Romios' geological staff have made a strong commitment to the geological and assay database and have, as far as is possible, produced a database that is complete and well documented.

Mr. Pierre Desautels (P.Geo.) visited the Romios' Trek deposit, accompanied by Scott Close, Exploration Manager at Romios, between 26 and 30 July 2010. One drill rig was active during the site visit. Romios shares an exploration camp with NovaGold, the Espaw camp. During the site visit it was apparent that Romios share solely the camp accommodations, kitchen facilities, and health and safety facilities with Nova Gold, but keeps separate and private core logging facilities and office space.

The 2010 site visit entailed reviews of the following:

- overview of the geology and exploration history of the Trek geology
- current exploration program design (drill hole orientation, depth, number of holes, etc.)
- surveying (topography and drill collar)
- visit of the core logging facility and camp
- discussion of the sample transportation and sample chain of custody and security
- core recovery
- QA/QC program (insertion of standards, blanks, duplicates, etc.)
- review of diamond drill core, core logging sheets and core logging procedures. The review included commentary on typical lithologies, alteration and mineralization styles, and contact relationships at the various lithological boundaries
- density sample collection
- independent collection of character samples.

Other than the Trek Deposit, none of the other target areas previously explored by Romios were visited.

During the 2010 visit, AGP collected 3 half-core character samples and retained full custody of the sample from the Trek project site to Barrie, Ontario, where the samples were shipped to Activation Laboratories Ltd. located at 1428 Sandhill Drive, Ancaster, Ontario. The main intent of analyzing these samples was to confirm the presence of gold, copper, and silver in the deposit by an independent laboratory not previously used by Romios. Less relevant to the deposit, zinc and lead were also assayed.

At Activation Laboratories the samples were crushed (< 5 kg), split, and a 100 g cut was pulverized with mild steel (Activation Laboratories Code RX2).

Silver, copper, zinc, and lead were analyzed by four acid digestion followed by ICP-OES (Activation Laboratories Code 8). AGP noted that the digestion used in the character sample was more complete than the protocol used by Romios.

Analysis for gold was 50 g charge, fire assay with AA finish (Activation Laboratories Code 1A2-50).

From the assay results shown in Table 14-1, AGP concluded that the general range of values returned by the AGP samples corresponded well with those reported by Romios.

Table 14-1: AGP Character Sample Results

Company	AGP	Romios	AGP	Romios	AGP	Romios
Sample Nb	936	592220	937	592317	938	591924
Au (ppm)	0.927	1.400	0.118	0.129	< 0.005	< 0.005
Ag (ppm)	10	10.2	< 3	1.9	< 3	<0.2
Cu %	3.450	4.700	0.060	0.104	0.019	0.022
Zn %	0.035	0.037	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.003
Pb %	< 0.003	0.0009	< 0.003	0.0003	< 0.003	0.0002

During the 2010 program, Romios collared the holes with HQ sized core, reducing the NQ once the core quality improves. Geologists responsible for logging the core cannot roughly estimate the high/low grade of the core in the field unless there is significant sulphide present. A portable XRF analyzer could help determining the base metal grade of the samples prior to receiving the laboratory results, and may assist in refining the program as the field season progress.

The core was not continuously sampled from top to bottom in 2.5 m to 3 m intervals in the holes inspected when no traces of sulphide existed. Romios mentioned that shorter intervals are often marked in order to respect lithological boundaries. AGP noted in other holes that mineralized intervals were sampled at approximately 2 m. It was extremely rare to find samples shorter than 1 m.

Mineralization was found disseminated in the matrix, but also in fracture-controlled blebs and patches. Hole TRK-10-03 from 365.90 m to 370.5 m (Figure 14-1) shows fracture-controlled mineralization. This particular interval grades 1.82 g/t Au, 8.5 g/t Ag, and 3.84% Cu.

Figure 14-1: Hole TRK-10-03 from 365.90 m to 370.5 m

Disseminated pyrite/chalcopyrite is often seen. Hole TRK-10-03 at 551.80 m from collar (Figure 14-2) graded 0.129 g/t Au, 1.9 g/t Ag, and 0.104 % Cu, and is more typical of the mineralization at Trek. Grade is visually difficult to estimate in these zones.

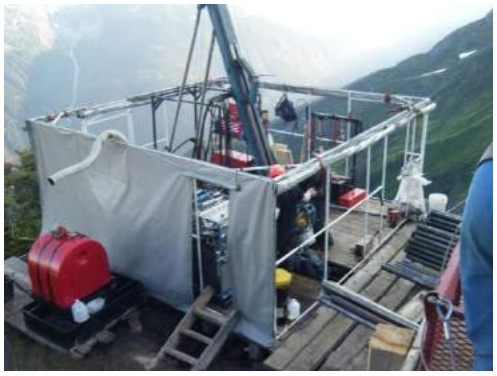
Figure 14-2: TRK-10-03 at 551.80 m

Core is occasionally cut by carbonate-iron bands. Romios personnel indicated that these bands are often associated with higher gold grade.

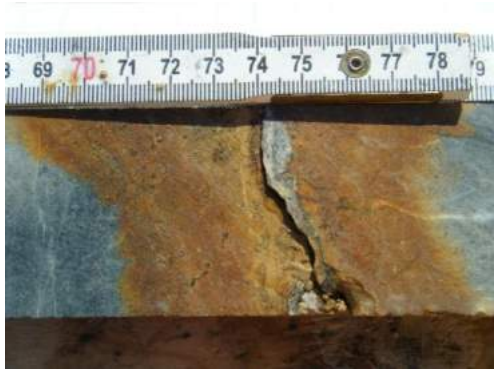
Figure 14-3 displays a series of photographs taken during the site visit.

Figure 14-3: Site Visit Photos

Drill on TRK-10-04



TRK-10-03 @ 376.4 m Carb - Fe zone



Core cutting saw with sample ready for shipment

Regular assay tag with Blank QA/QC sample

TRK-10-03 Casing

Core logging facility

14.1.1 Database Validation

AGP carried out an internal validation of the drill holes in Romios' Trek database. Assay certificates were downloaded from the ALS Chemex "webtrieve" service by AGP.

A total of 8 holes were either partially or completely validated, amounting to 902 individual samples out of a total of 3,864 validated against the electronic version of the certificate provided by the issuing laboratory. The validation rate amounted to 23% of the Romios assays in the database.

14.1.2 Collar Coordinate Validation

Collar coordinates were validated with the aid of a hand-held Garmin GPSmap model 60CSx. A series of collars were randomly selected and the GPS position was recorded. The difference between these values and those recorded in the Gems database was calculated in an X-Y 2D plane with the following formula:

$$X - Y\ difference = \sqrt{(\Delta\text{East})^2 + (\Delta\text{North}^2)}$$

As shown on Table 14-3, results indicated an average difference of 4.35 m in the X-Y plane and 2.3 m in the Z plane for the four hole collars where the instrument was located near the casing. The calculated differences in the X-Y plane are well within the accuracy of the hand held GPS unit used, which is typically influenced by the number of satellites seen by the instrument at that time and day.

Table 14-2: Collar Coordinate Verification

Gemcom Database Entry				GPS Point Recorded During Site Visit				Differences between GEMS and GPS	
HOLE-ID	East	North	El.	GPS point	East	North	El.	X-Y plane (m)	Z plane (m)
TRK09-04	361232	6326792	1536	04-02	361231	6326799	1537	7.071	-1.000
TRK10-03	361038	6326868	1566	10-03	361041	6326869	1559	3.162	7.000
TRK10-04	360791	6326752	1415	10-04	360793	6326750	1414	2.828	1.000
Average Difference (m)								4.354	2.330

14.1.3 Downhole Survey Validation

The downhole survey data was validated by searching for large discrepancies between dip and azimuth readings against the previous reading (Table 14-4). A total of 62 readings (the entire database) were evaluated.

Two holes were collared vertically (steeper than -87°). No drill holes were collared sub-vertically between -85° and -87°.

Any azimuth with a difference exceeding 10° combined with a change per metre in excess of 1° was considered suspect.

For dip measurement, any dip differences exceeding 1° combined with a change per meter in excess of 1° was flagged as suspect.

All suspect readings were forwarded to Scott Close for review.

Results indicated 3 azimuths and 0 dip readings required further validation. Following review, no readings required correction, since the database entries coincided with the downhole survey instrument values.

Table 14-3: Downhole Survey Validation Results

For Angle Holes	Azimuth Diff	Azimuth Diff (ABS)	Dip Diff	Azimuth Change/m	Dip Change/m
Min	-105.6	0.1	-2.4	-	-
Max	18.9	105.6	2.3	0.900	0.022
Average	-1.773	7.488	-0.215	0.059	0.004
First Quartile	-1.325	1.375	-0.65	-	-
Median	1.25	2.9	-0.1	0.006	0.001
Third Quartile	4.225	7.075	0.4	0.035	0.005
97 percentile	14.667	22.635	2.028	0.600	0.018
99 percentile	17.574	73.542	2.3	0.802	0.022

14.1.4 Assay Validation

The validation against the electronic version of the certificates consisted of comparing the values on the certificate against the GEMS database entry. Certificates were downloaded from the ALS Chemex "webtrieve" system by AGP without Romios's interaction as a series of text files in CSV format. A total of 1,496 assay results were compiled from the certificates into an Excel spreadsheet and matched against the sample number in the GEMS database. A total of 594 soil/rock samples and QA/QC assays did not find a matching sample number in the GEMS database, with the remaining 902 samples number successfully matched.

Results show that out of the 902 samples reviewed, two gold assays, and one copper assay were entered erroneously in the database. Assay validation covered 23% of the entire assay database.

The error rate in the Romios drill database was found to be very low. The Qualified Person regards the sampling, sample preparation, security, and assay procedures as adequate to form the basis of future resource estimation.

Table 14-4: Assay Validation Results

	Verified	Au Errors	Cu Errors	Ag Errors
Romios Assays	902	2	1	0
Total assays in DB	3,864	-	-	-
Percent checked/error	23%	0.22%	0.11%	0

15 ADJACENT PROPERTY

Figure 15-1 indicates the prominent mineral localities, and their respective 43-101 compliant mineral estimates, if applicable, in the area surrounding the Trek property, Galore Creek region. Mineral localities in the region predominantly divide into copper-gold porphyries to the north of the Newmont Lake Property (Figure 15-1), and gold-hosted shear, gold-VMS, and gold-copper porphyries south of the Newmont Lake Property.

Immediately adjacent to the Trek property is the Galore Creek property, containing a series of major copper-gold porphyry deposits currently at the prefeasibility stage under a 50/50 joint venture between NovaGold and Teck Resources called the Galore Creek Mining Corporation (GCMC).

Road access and power are currently in construction and planning phases, respectively, to the location of the future mill site, presumed to sit within 4 km to 20 km east of the Trek property.

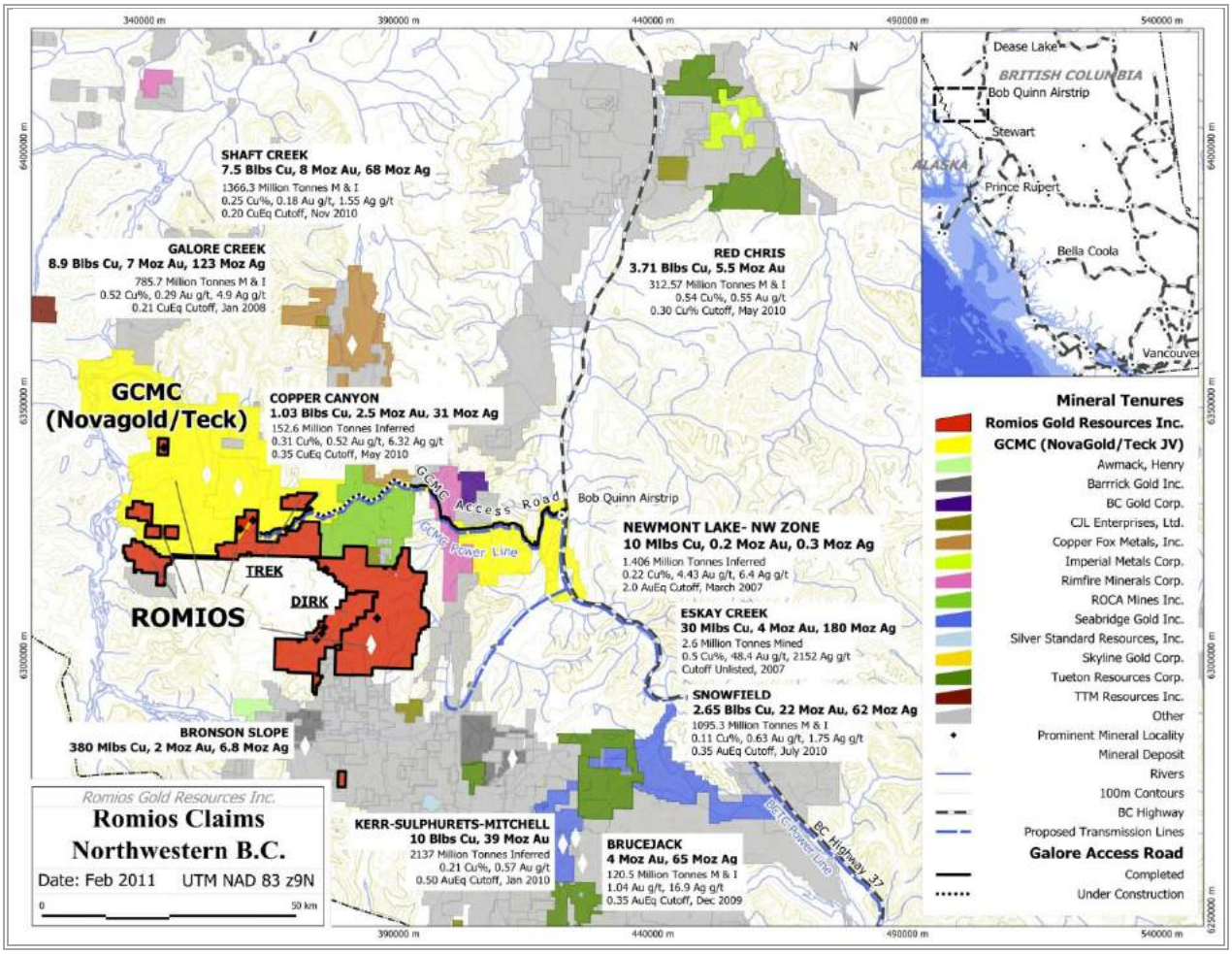
North of Trek and east of Galore Creek sits Copper Canyon, which has similar host-rock geology to the Trek deposit, and is a developing resource.

Further to the northeast sits the Red Chris deposit, known for a drill intercept 1 km deep, which averages over 1% Cu.

Properties south of Newmont Lake include two that were previously mined, the Eskay Creek volcanic massive sulphide deposit and the shear-hosted deposits at Snip. Developing mineral localities include the Bronson Slope, K-S-M (Kerr-Sulphurets-Mitchell) porphyries, Snowfield, and Brucejack.

Development of the regional deposits was stalled in 2008 due to a drop in commodity prices and lack of interest in the region. In 2009, the BC Provincial Government announced the initiation of the Highway 37 Northwest Transmission Line, a planned power line extension upwards from Terrace, BC, to the Bob Quinn airstrip, the access point for much of the mineral exploration in the Galore Creek region. The existence of this power line will greatly enhance the economic outlook of any deposit in the area.

Figure 15-1: Adjacent Properties



16 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

This section is not applicable to this report since no metallurgical test work was ever conducted on samples from the Trek property.

17 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

AGP is unaware of any historical or current resources or reserves established within the Trek property.

17.1 Preliminary Variography

Preliminary variograms with Gold and Copper composites within the large low grade envelope were constructed in order to assess the continuity, nugget component and preferred orientation of the mineralization with the goals of comparing the result from the variograms with the present geological understanding of the deposit.

Results indicated a higher nugget component for gold than copper. Nugget was 50% of the sill value for Gold and 30% of the sill value for copper. The variogram range for gold appears to be between 30 and 50 meter. Variogram range for Copper is longer reaching up to 100 m. There seem to be a preferred orientation in the North East direction with a low dip however AGP believes that more data is necessary to allow the construction of reliable variograms.

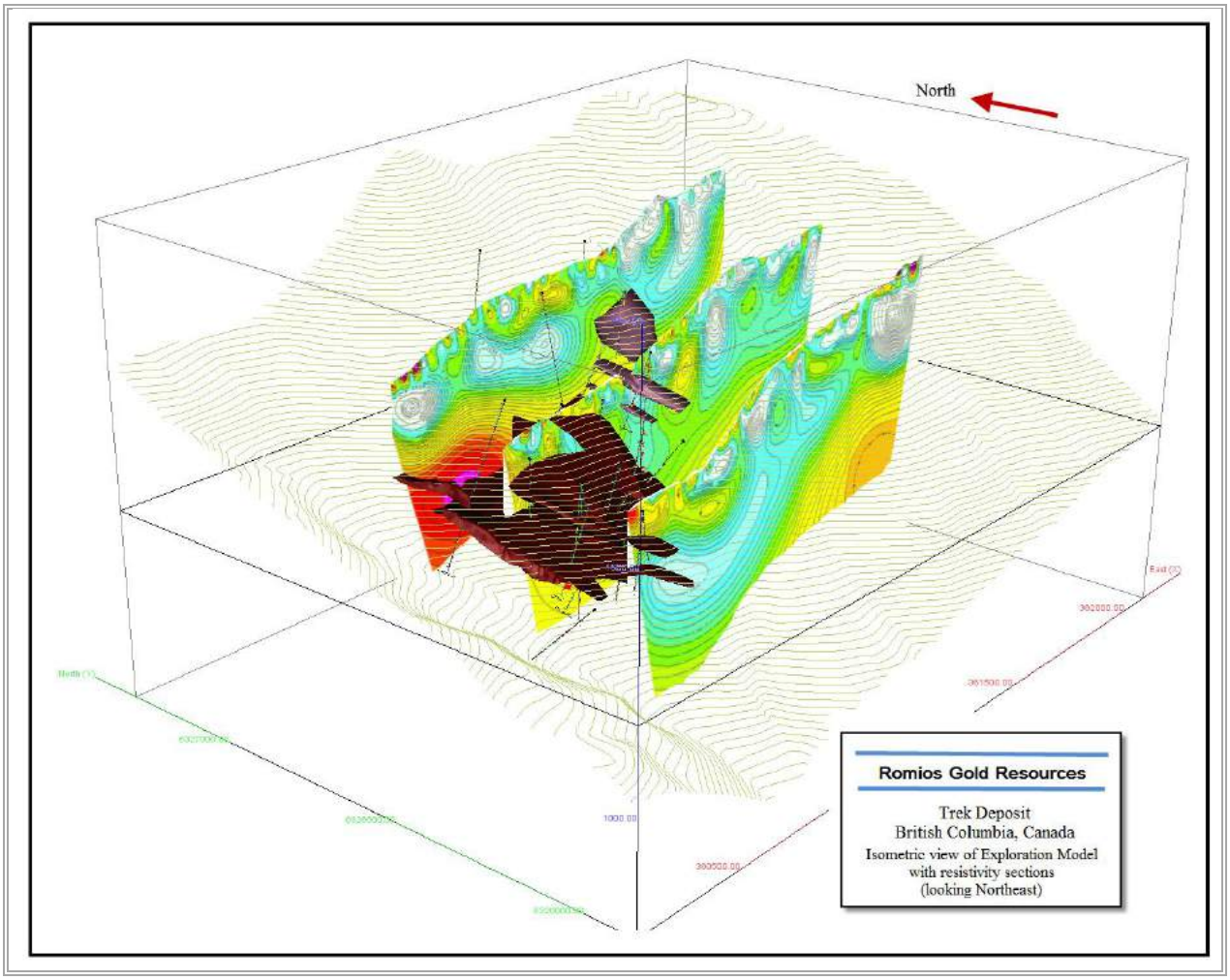
17.2 Wireframe construction

A series of 3D wireframes were developed in 2009 and revised early in 2010 to assist the exploration program. The high grade envelopes were generally based on a 0.2 g/t to 0.3 g/t AuEq cutoff grade, as opposed to using a lithological envelope. A value of US$2.15/lb Cu, US$800/oz Au and US$14/oz Ag was used in the Gold equivalent calculation, with metal recoveries not taken into account. The metal prices used were similar to the prices used in 2009 by AGP of the Trek mineralization, and are low compared to the three-year rolling average normally used.

The current model outlines three flat-lying higher-grade mineralized bodies surrounded by a low-grade envelope, as shown in Figure 17-1.

This model was partially validated by the geophysical work; however, there is strong geophysical evidence that the holes were drilled too far to the west or not deep enough to reach the geophysical anomaly. At the time this report was written, not enough information was available to interpolate a reliable gold/copper resource on the property.

Figure 17-1: Isometric Projection of the Current Exploration Model



18 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

No other relevant data or information has been provided to AGP that should be included in this report.

19 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

A total of 23 holes, collectively measuring 7,825.96 m long, were drilled at the North Zone on the Trek property during the 2008-2010 summer seasons. The drill programs were designed to delineate the breccia-hosted copper-gold mineralization and wide zones of porphyry-style copper-gold mineralization. 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.

The copper-gold mineralization on the Trek property occurs within breccia zones, faults, and as fracture filling and disseminations within basaltic to andesitic volcanic rocks. The results of the drilling to date suggest the presence of one or more planar bodies of copper-gold mineralization with pronounced southwest to northeast trends and thicknesses of up to 100 m, coinciding with southwest to northeast-trending vertical gradient airborne magnetic anomalies.

Mineralization intersected at the North, Northeast and Upper Northeast Zones extended the North Zone in an easterly direction for over 400 m. The combined 2008 and 2009 diamond drill programs on the Trek property have defined a mineralized area measuring approximately 720 m x 260 m that appears to be open to the south, east, and north and at depth.

Significant drill results on the Trek property prove the presence of a productive copper-gold porphyry system.

Preliminary 3D wireframes used to assist exploration efforts show a series of three stacked shallow-dipping high-grade mineralized horizons within a larger lower grade envelope. This model has not yet been confirmed, and the analysis and interpretation of the recent Titan 24 geophysical survey results identified several chargeable anomalies above the deep conductive zone. These anomalies coincide reasonably well with the results of the existing 23 drill holes on the North Zone.

More importantly, the survey identified a large deep conductor 500 m long, 300 m wide and 200 m high across all three lines in the North Zone. This conductor remains open to the North and the South. This new feature lies east and below the previous drilling and occurs from 500 to 675 m below surface.

20 RECOMMENDATIONS

20.1 Exploration Recommendations

1. Based on the encouraging results of the Titan 24 Geophysical survey, further drilling on the North Zone is warranted, and expansion of drilling to prospective IP and MT targets identified in the Titan 24 surveys to the northeast, east, and at depths below the current drilling is recommended.

2. Drill programs should also be planned to upgrade deposit size by stepping out to the northeast and southeast from known mineralization and to increase intercept grades by targeting the potential core of the deposit, as suggested by intense, hematite-dusted potassic alteration and increased intrusive activity in drill core from the east side of the deposit. Omni-directional variograms indicated a maximum range of 75 m. Therefore, once the geological setting of the deposit is more understood, AGP recommends a limited in-fill program in order to improve the confidence in the model.

3. Drilling in areas outside of the main mineralized zone should focus on testing previously undrilled areas such as the Lower North and Tangle Zones. As alkalic systems often occur as clusters of mineralized zones over a span of several kilometres, testing known zones exhibiting similar styles of porphyry-style mineralization is warranted.

4. Stepping across the Trek fault to look for mineralized zones offset by post-mineral strike-slip movement on the Trek fault is also recommended. Completion of the Titan 24 surveys in 2010 indicates untested anomalies to the east of the Trek fault.

20.2 Exploration Budget

To accomplish the above-stated goals, an aggressive exploration program is proposed consisting of approximately 23 holes amounting to 10,200 m of drilling on the Trek property with an additional 1,600 m of drilling on the Dirk and Newmont Lake property.

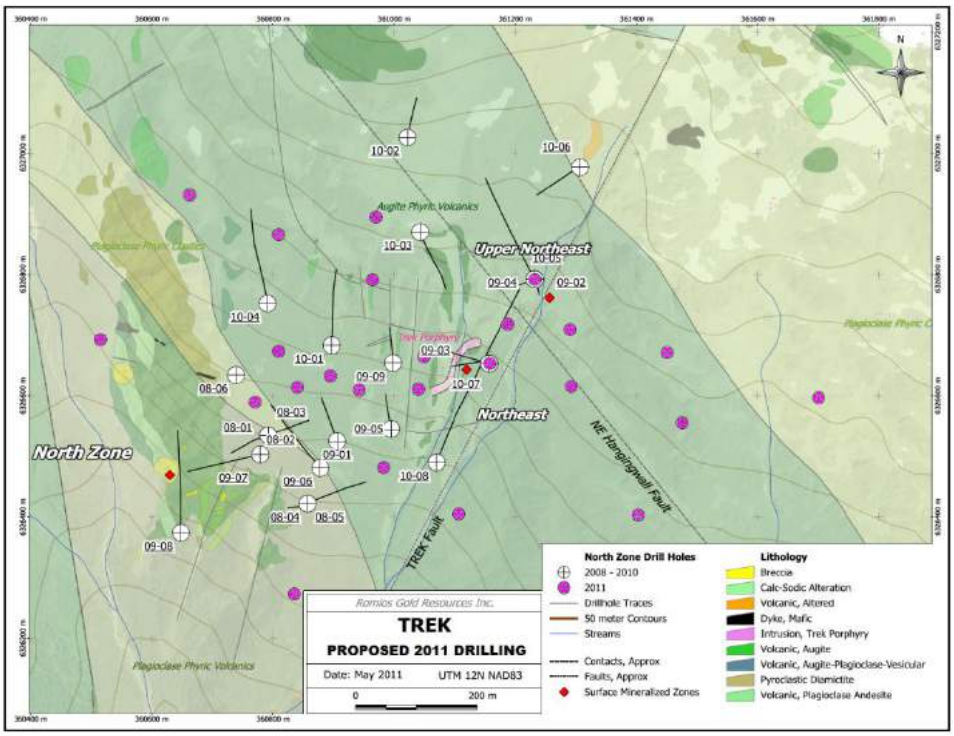
A 3.5 kilometre ground geophysical exploration is also budgeted, consisting of two ground IP/EM MAG lines over the Lower North Zone, three ground IP/EM MAG lines over the Tangle Zone and one CSMT 100-m grid over the Lower North Zone for target acquisition and general understanding of the deposit.

Total budget for the program, including a 10% contingency, is $6.7 million using two drills. The duration of the program will likely be 125 days, supported by two helicopters, 33 staff members, and 1 camp.

Table 20.1 Exploration Budget (Trek - Dirk and Newmont properties)

Item	Budgeted Cost
Drilling	$ 1,947,146
Geophysics	$ 400,090
Geochemistry	$ 174,694
Aviation	$ 1,797,150
Camp , communication , Personal, Permitting, Report	$ 1,697,158
General, Land and Property	$ 102,500
10% Contingency	$ 611,874
Total	$ 6,730,611

Figure 20-1: Proposed 2011 Drill Plan



20.3 Other Recommendations

AGP also recommends the collection of data that is generally needed for the production of a future resource estimate.

1. Collection of specific gravity data should be incorporated in the future drill program to supplement the existing data. SG determinations should be carried out automatically at

a rate of 1 sample every 5 m. This would ensure proper coverage in both high-grade and low-grade sections of the deposit. AGP recommends Romios to purchase an SG apparatus that can be used in the field to collect the information.

2. More work is required to understand the structural setting of the deposit.

3. As part of the next drill campaign, AGP recommends the implementation of a first stage geotechnical data collection program. Guidance regarding the proper collection methodologies should be sought from a specialized firm to ensure the data will be usable in future studies.

Following the site visit, audit of the project database, and review of the QA/QC program, AGP recommends the following:

1. Romios should produce updated QA/QC charts as samples become available in order to assist in monitoring the quality control program.

2. Coarse rejects and pulps from earlier assays should be inserted in the sample stream with a new tag number in order to incorporate a blind coarse and pulp duplicate procedure into the QA/QC protocol. This recommendation assumes that the logistics in relation to the rejects/pulp samples shipped back from the laboratory to the project site can be resolved. Obviously, the additional cost of adding this procedure to the QA/QC program needs to be weighed against the benefits obtained.

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22 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

22.1 Joseph Rosaire Pierre Desautels, P.Geo.

I, Joseph Rosaire Pierre Desautels of Barrie, Ontario, do hereby certify that as the author of this technical report titled "National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) Technical Report for the Trek Property, Liard Mining District, British Columbia," dated June 21, 2011, I hereby make the following statements:

- I am a Principal Resource Geologist with AGP Mining Consultants Inc. with a business address at 92 Caplan Avenue, Suite 246, Barrie, Ontario, L4N 0Z7.
- I am a graduate of Ottawa University (B.Sc. Hons., 1978).
- I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (Registration #1362).
- I have practiced my profession in the mining industry continuously since graduation.
- I visited the property from July 26 to 30, 2010
- I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in NI 43-101 and certify that, by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101), and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purpose of NI 43-101.
- My relevant experience with respect to resource modelling includes 31 years' experience in the mining sector covering database, mine geology, grade control, and resource modelling. I was involved in numerous projects around the world in both base metals and precious metals deposits.
- I am responsible for the content of the entire report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report for the Trek Property, Liard Mining District, British Columbia," dated June 21, 2011.
- I have no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
- As of the date of this Certificate, to my knowledge, information, and belief, this technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.
- I am independent of the Issuer as defined by Section 1.4 of the Instrument.
- I have read NI 43-101 and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

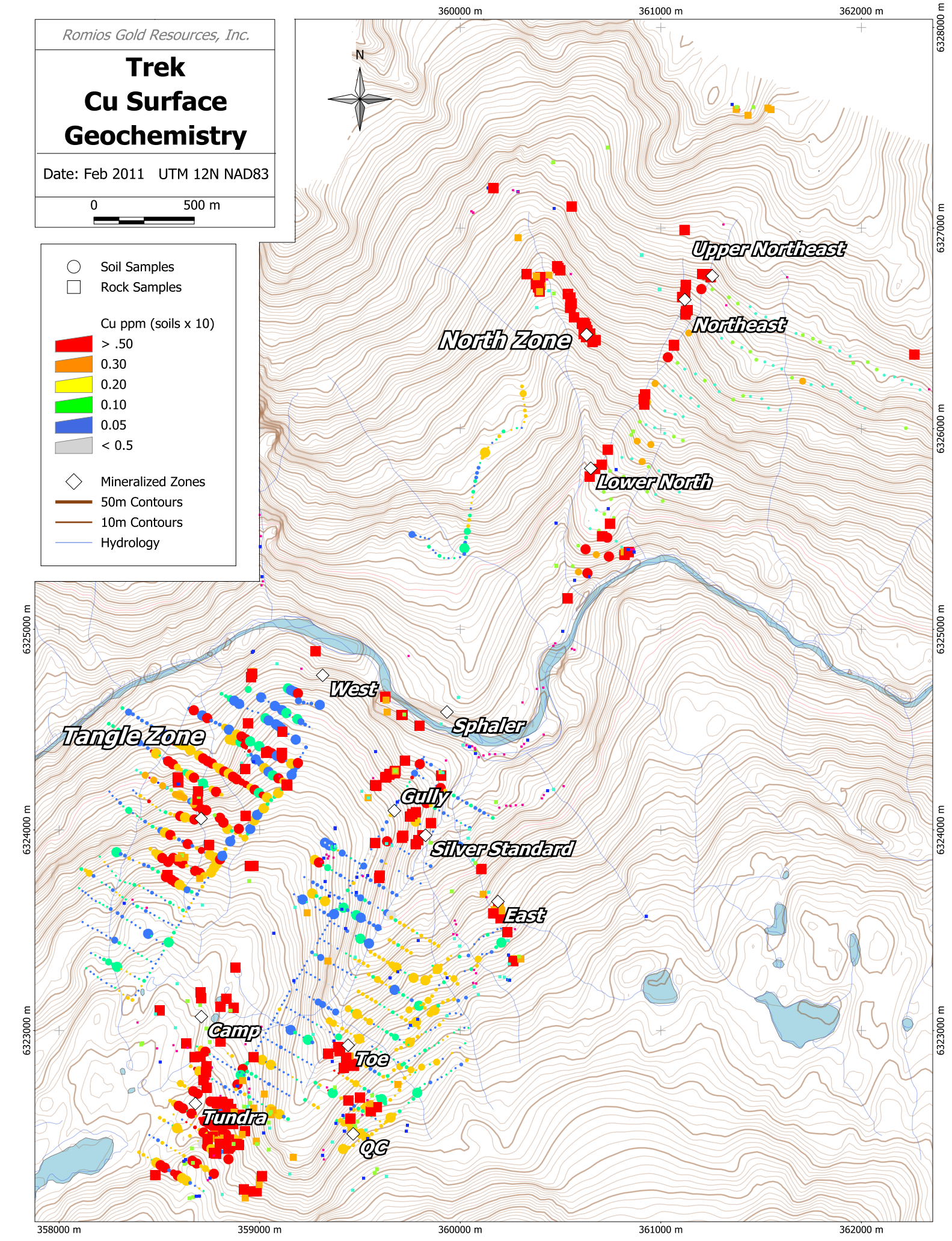
Signed and dated this 21th day of June 2011.

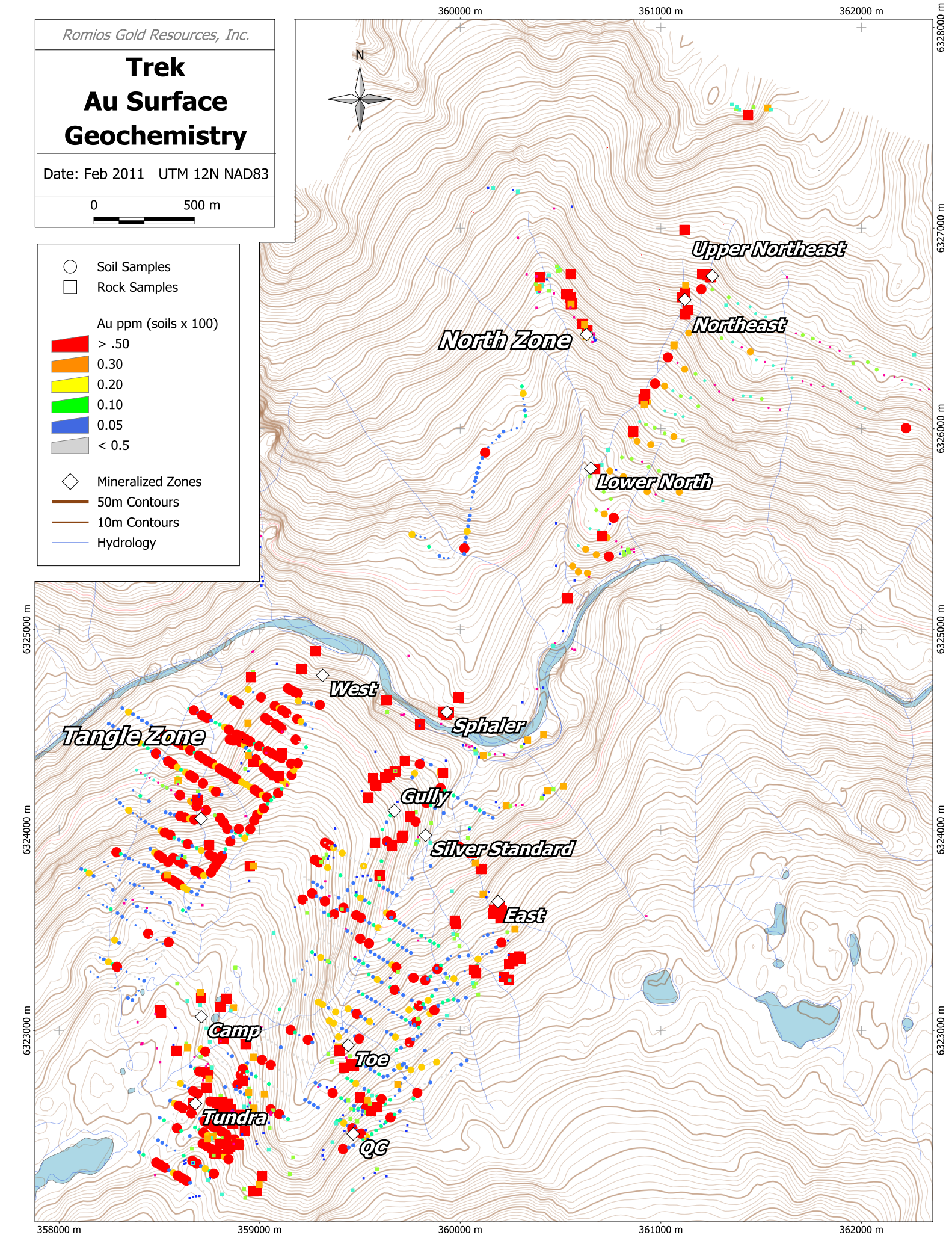
"Original Document Signed and Sealed"

Pierre Desautels, P.Geo.

APPENDIX A

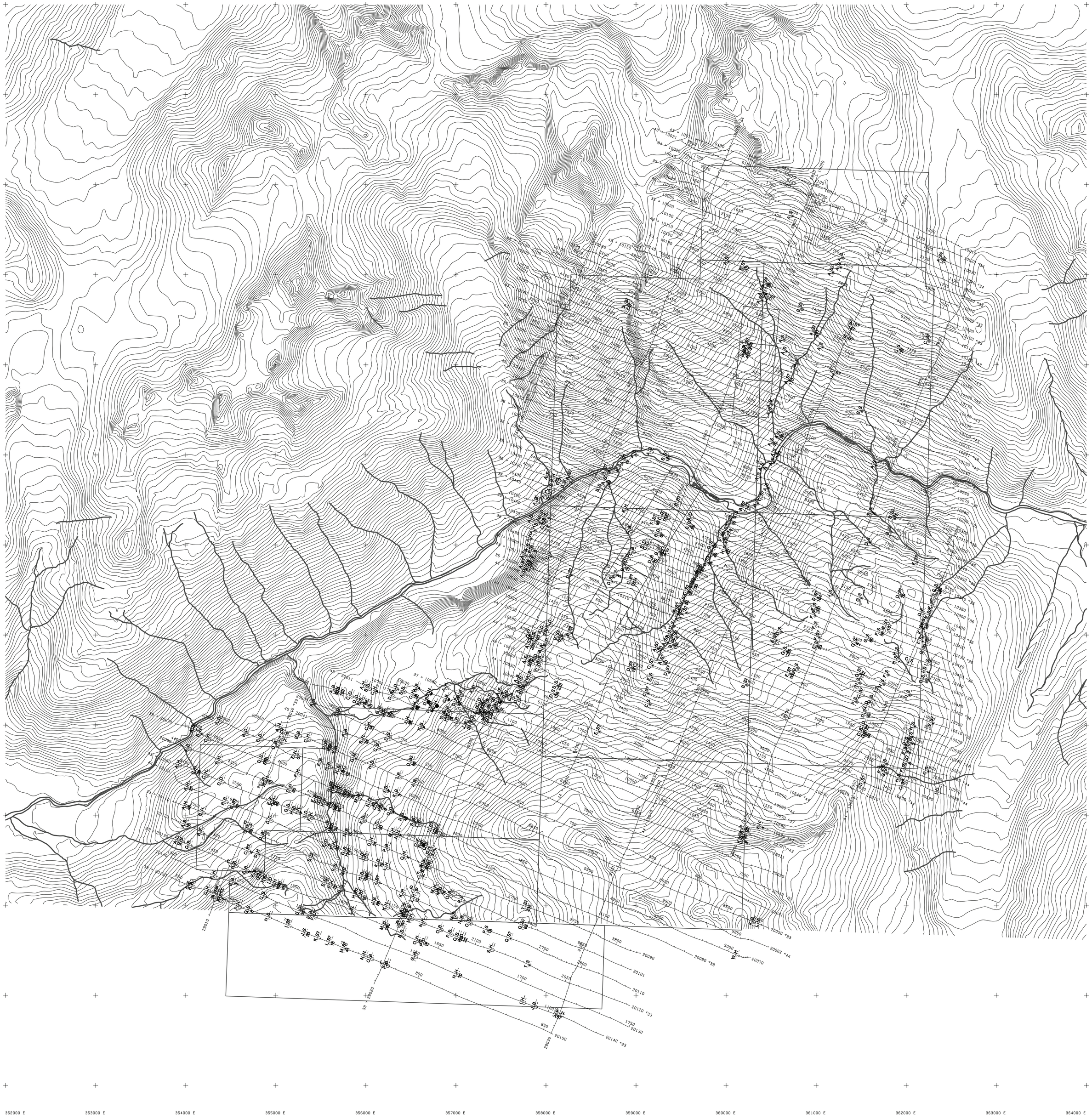
METAL IN SOIL GEOCHEMISTRIES


Romios Gold Resources, Inc.
Trek
Cu Surface
Geochemistry
Date: Feb 2011 UTM 12N NAD83
0
500 m
N
Soil Samples
Rock Samples
Cu ppm (soils x 10)
> .50
0.30
0.20
0.10
0.05
< 0.5
Mineralized Zones
50m Contours
10m Contours
Hydrology
360000 m
361000 m
362000 m
6328000 m
6327000 m
6326000 m
6325000 m
6324000 m
6323000 m
358000 m
359000 m
Upper Northeast
Northeast
North Zone
Lower North
West
Sphaler
Tangle Zone
Gully
Silver Standard
East
Camp
Toe
Tundra
QC


Romios Gold Resources, Inc.
Trek
Au Surface
Geochemistry
Date: Feb 2011 UTM 12N NAD83
0
500 m
N
Soil Samples
Rock Samples
Au ppm (soils x 100)
> .50
0.30
0.20
0.10
0.05
< 0.5
Mineralized Zones
50m Contours
10m Contours
Hydrology
360000 m
361000 m
362000 m
6328000 m
6327000 m
6326000 m
6325000 m
6324000 m
6323000 m
358000 m
359000 m
Upper Northeast
Northeast
North Zone
Lower North
West
Sphaler
Tangle Zone
Gully
Silver Standard
East
Camp
Toe
Tundra
QC

APPENDIX B

FUGRO GEOPHYSICS - DIGHEM AIRBORNE SURVEY



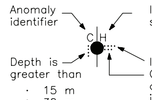
TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Navigation	Differentially–corrected GPS
Data reduction grid interval	20 metres
Terrain clearance	Helicopter 57 m Electromagnetic sensor 30 m Magnetometer 30 m
Data sampling interval	0.1 second
Magnetometer / sensitivity	Cesium / 0.01 nT
Electromagnetic system	DIGHEM^V

Frequency	Sensitivity	Coil Orientation
1000 Hz	.06 ppm	Vertical coaxial
5500 Hz	.12 ppm	Vertical coaxial
900 Hz	.12 ppm	Horizontal coplanar
7200 Hz	.24 ppm	Horizontal coplanar
56000 Hz	.60 ppm	Horizontal coplanar

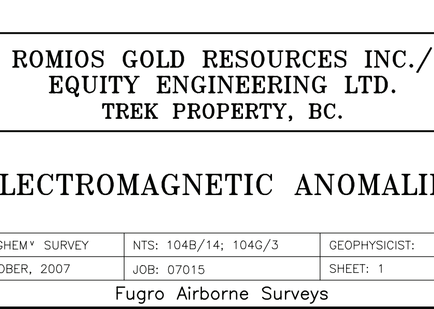
ELECTROMAGNETIC ANOMALIES

Grade	Anomaly	Conductance
7	●	>100 siemens
6	◕	50–100 siemens
5	◑	20–50 siemens
4	◔	10–20 siemens
3	⊕	5–10 siemens
2	○	1–5 siemens
1	◌	< 1 siemens
–	✳	Questionable anomaly

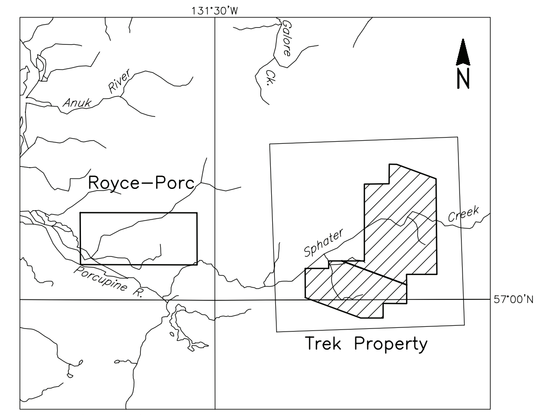


Interpretive symbol	Conductor ("model")
B	Bedrock conductor
D	Narrow bedrock conductor ("thin dike")
S	Conductive cover ("horizontal thin sheet")
H	Broad conductive rock unit, deep conductive weathering, thick conductive cover ("half space")
E	Edge of broad conductor ("edge of half space")
L	Culture, e.g. power line, metal building or fence

FLIGHT LINES WITH EM ANOMALIES



LOCATION MAP



ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC./
EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.
TREK PROPERTY, BC.

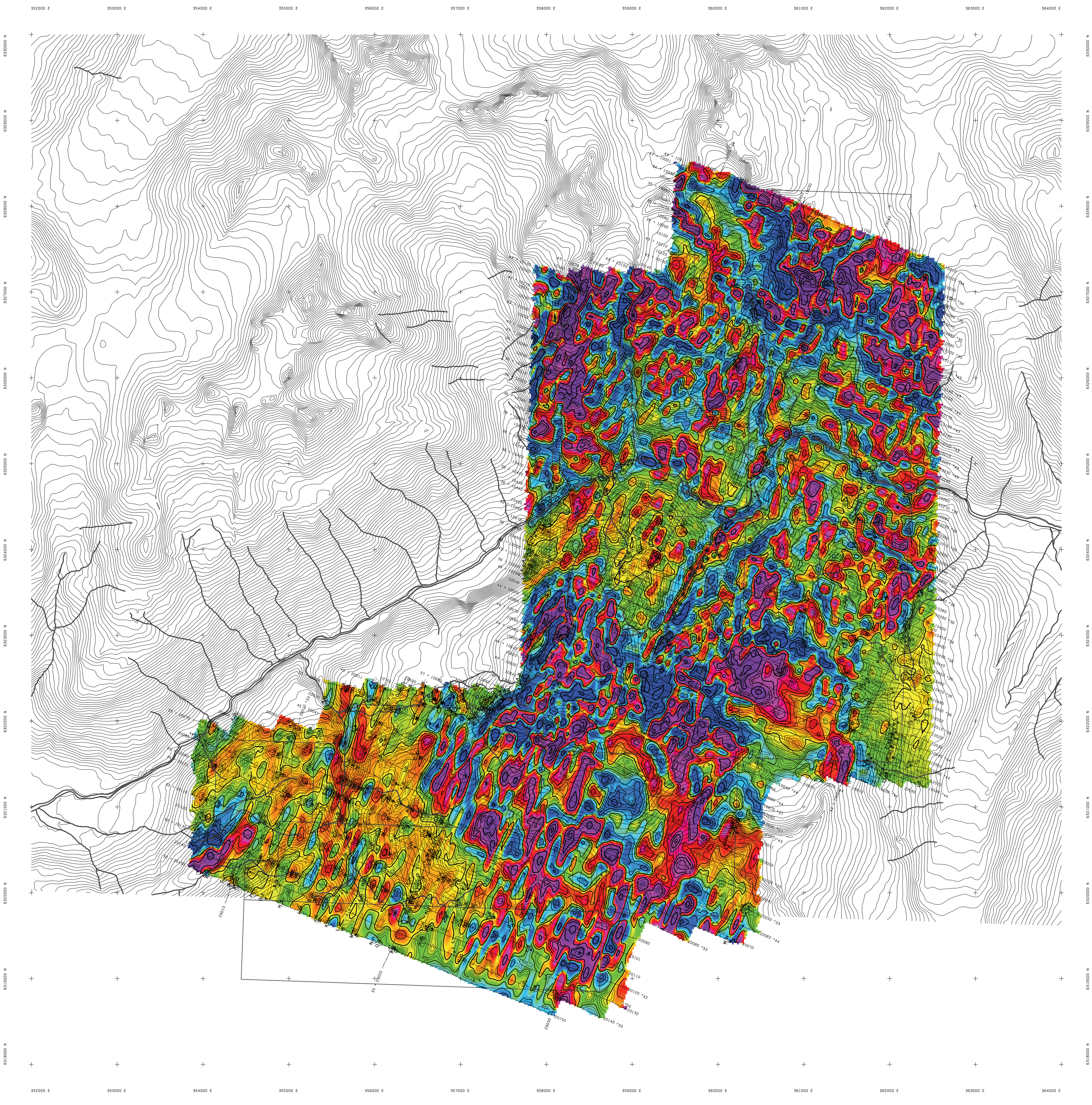
ELECTROMAGNETIC ANOMALIES

FUGRO DIGHEM^V SURVEY	NTS: 104B/14; 104G/3	GEOPHYSICIST:
DATE: OCTOBER, 2007	JOB: 07015	SHEET: 1

Fugro Airborne Surveys

0 1 2 Km
0 1 Mi
Scale 1:20 000

FUGRO AIRBORNE SURVEYS



TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Navigation . . . . Differentially-corrected GPS
Data reduction grid interval . . . . 20 metres
Terrain clearance . . . . Helicopter 57 m
Electromagnetic sensor 30 m
Magnetometer 30 m
Data sampling interval . . . . 0.1 second
Magnetometer / sensitivity . . . . Cesium / 0.01 nT
Electromagnetic system . . . . . . DIGHEM*

Frequency	Sensitivity	Coil Orientation
1000 Hz	.06 ppm	Vertical coaxial
5500 Hz	.12 ppm	Vertical coaxial
900 Hz	.12 ppm	Horizontal coplanar
7200 Hz	.24 ppm	Horizontal coplanar
56000 Hz	.60 ppm	Horizontal coplanar

nT/m

4.59
3.55
2.95
2.51
2.14
1.86
1.63
1.43
1.26
1.11
0.99
0.88
0.78
0.70
0.61
0.55
0.49
0.43
0.39
0.34
0.30
0.27
0.23
0.20
0.17
0.14
0.11
0.09
0.06
0.03
0.01
-0.02
-0.05
-0.07
-0.10
-0.13
-0.15
-0.18
-0.21
-0.24
-0.27
-0.31
-0.34
-0.37
-0.40
-0.44
-0.48
-0.52
-0.56
-0.61
-0.66
-0.72
-0.78
-0.85
-0.93
-1.02
-1.12
-1.24
-1.38
-1.56
-1.79
-2.09
-2.59

N

ELECTROMAGNETIC ANOMALIES

Grade	Anomaly	Conductance
7	●	>100 siemens
6	◕	50–100 siemens
5	◒	20–50 siemens
4	◓	10–20 siemens
3	⊕	5–10 siemens
2	○	1–5 siemens
1	◌	< 1 siemens
–	✳	Questionable anomaly

Anomaly identifier
Interpretive symbol
Depth is greater than
· 15 m
: 30 m
⁝ 45 m
⁞ 60 m
Inphase and Quadrature of coaxial coil is greater than
. 5 ppm
.. 10 ppm
... 15 ppm
.... 20 ppm

Interpretive symbol	Conductor ("model")
B	Bedrock conductor
D	Narrow bedrock conductor ("thin dike")
S	Conductive cover ("horizontal thin sheet")
H	Broad conductive rock unit, deep conductive weathering, thick conductive cover ("half space")
E	Edge of broad conductor ("edge of half space")
L	Culture, e.g. power line, metal building or fence

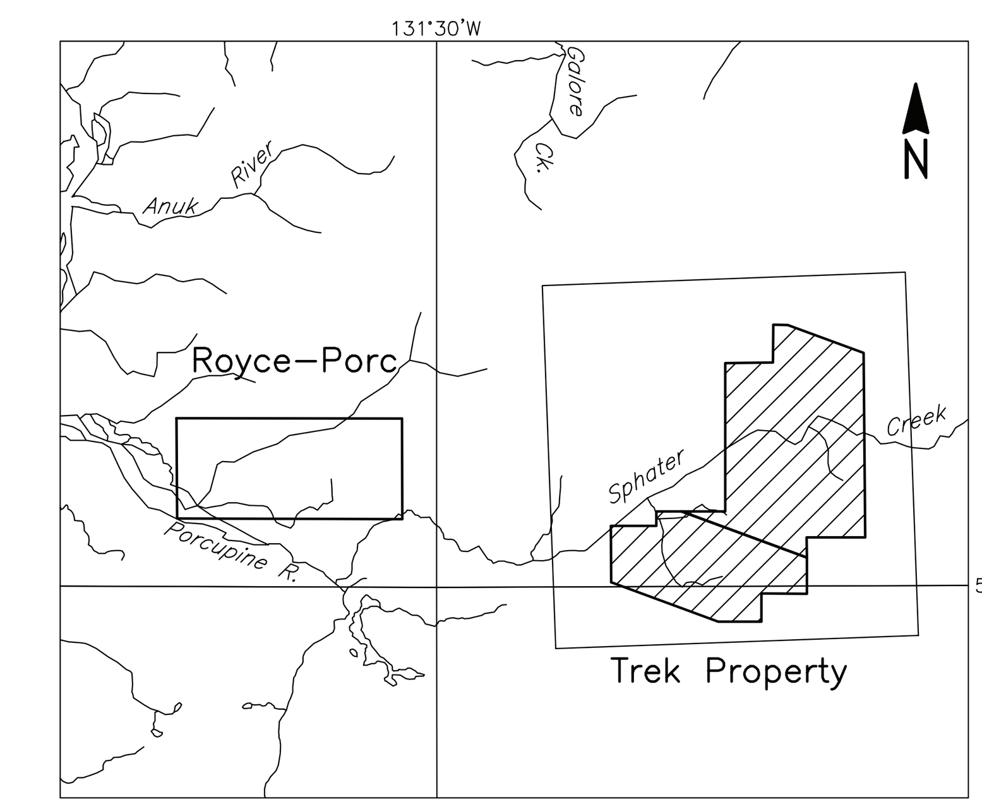
FLIGHT LINES WITH EM ANOMALIES

13010
13020<2
Flight number
Flight direction
Flight line number
11020
Reflight Number
Line Number
Area Number
120
Fiducials identified on profiles
Dip direction
EM anomaly (see EM legend)
Conductor axis (on EM maps only)
Arcs indicate the conductor has a thickness > 10m
100
Magnetic correlation in nT (gammas)

CALCULATED VERTICAL GRADIENT CONTOURS

. . . . 2.5 nT/metre
. . . . 0.5 nT/metre
. . . . 0.1 nT/metre
. . . . 0.05 nT/metre

LOCATION MAP



NTS: 104B/14; 104G/3 UTM ZONE: 9 NAD83 SCALE: 1:250,000

ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC./ EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.
TREK PROPERTY, BC.

CALCULATED VERTICAL MAGNETIC GRADIENT

FUGRO DIGHEM* SURVEY	NTS: 104B/14; 104G/3	GEOPHYSICIST:
DATE: OCTOBER, 2007	JOB: 07015	SHEET: 1

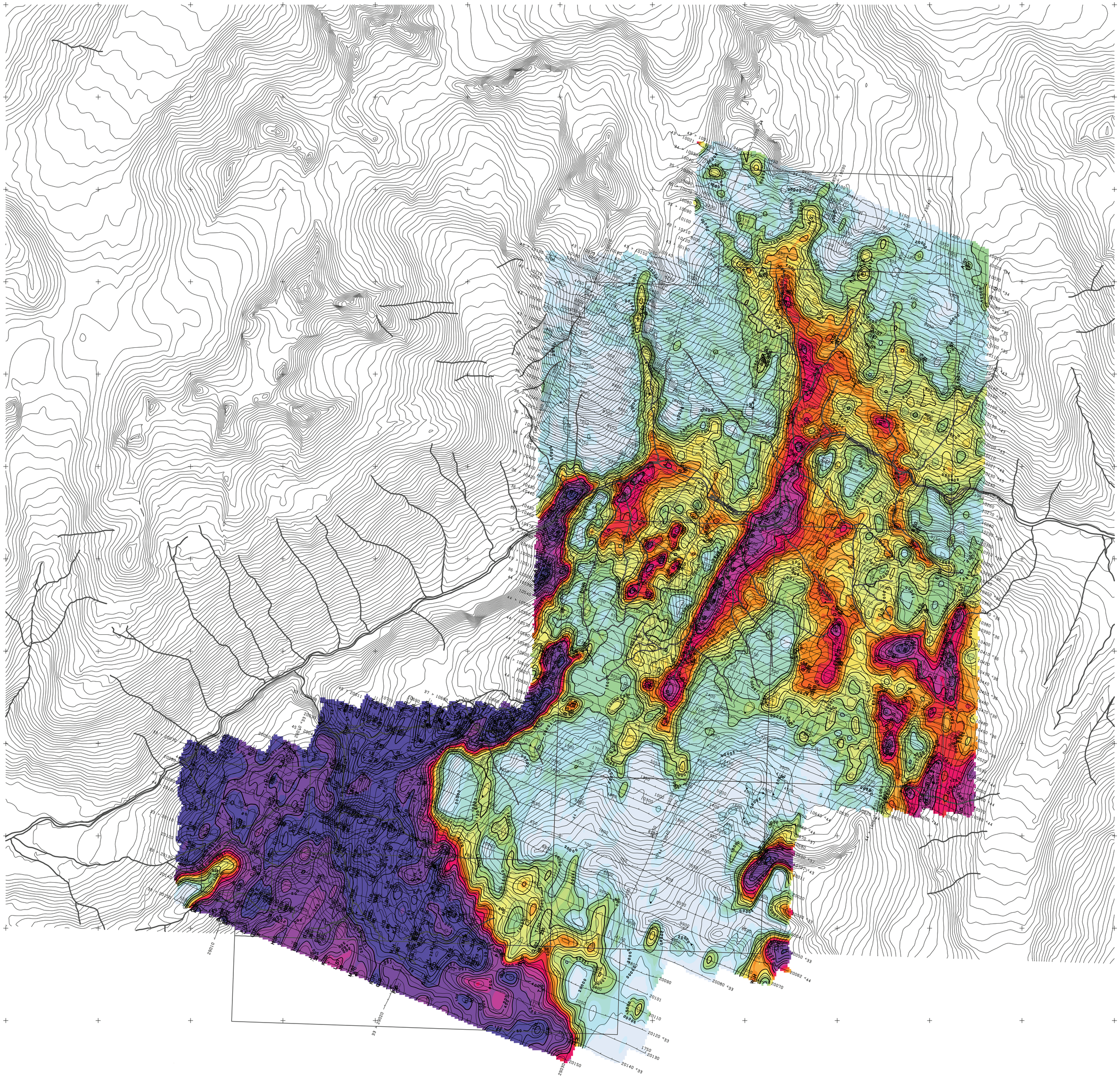
Fugro Airborne Surveys

0 1 2 Km
0 1 Mi
Scale 1:20 000

FUGRO AIRBORNE SURVEYS

352000 E | 353000 E | 354000 E | 355000 E | 356000 E | 357000 E | 358000 E | 359000 E | 360000 E | 361000 E | 362000 E | 363000 E | 364000 E

6330000 N | 6329000 N | 6328000 N | 6327000 N | 6326000 N | 6325000 N | 6324000 N | 6323000 N | 6322000 N | 6321000 N | 6320000 N | 6319000 N



TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Navigation	Differentially–corrected GPS
Data reduction grid interval	20 metres
Terrain clearance	Helicopter 57 m
	Electromagnetic sensor 30 m
	Magnetometer 30 m
Data sampling interval	0.1 second
Magnetometer / sensitivity	Cesium / 0.01 nT
Electromagnetic system	DIGHEM^V

ohm·m

22982
20250
18202
16585
15059
13098
10709
8353
6456
5132
4084
3263
2579
1982
1452
970
530
260
93

Frequency	Sensitivity	Coil Orientation
1000 Hz	.06 ppm	Vertical coaxial
5500 Hz	.12 ppm	Vertical coaxial
900 Hz	.12 ppm	Horizontal coplanar
7200 Hz	.24 ppm	Horizontal coplanar
56000 Hz	.60 ppm	Horizontal coplanar

ELECTROMAGNETIC ANOMALIES

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3	⊕	5–10 siemens
2	○	1–5 siemens
1	◌	< 1 siemens
–	✳	Questionable anomaly

Anomaly identifier
Depth is greater than
: 15 m
: 30 m
: 45 m
: 60 m
Interpretive symbol
Inphase and Quadrature of coaxial coil is greater than
. 5 ppm
.. 10 ppm
... 15 ppm
.... 20 ppm

Interpretive symbol	Conductor ("model")
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FLIGHT LINES WITH EM ANOMALIES

13010
13020 < 2
11020
120
A D
F B
100

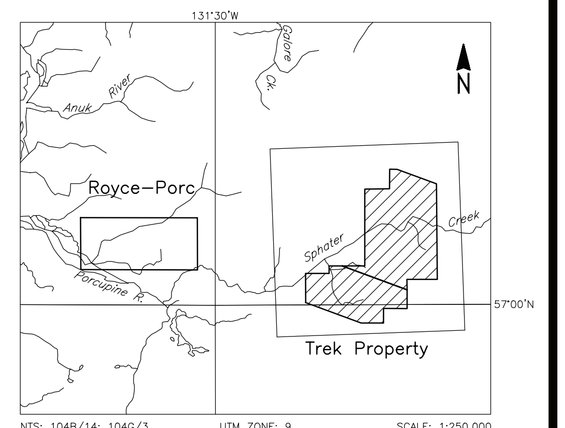
Flight number
Flight direction
Flight line number
Reflight Number
Line Number
Area Number
Fiducials identified on profiles
Dip direction
EM anomaly (see EM legend)
Conductor axis (on EM maps only)
Arcs indicate the conductor has a thickness > 10m
Magnetic correlation in nT (gammas)

RESISTIVITY CONTOURS

1000
800
600
500
400
300
250
200
150
125
100

Contours in ohm–m at 10 intervals per decade. Apparent resistivity calculated using a pseudo–layer half–space model (Fraser 1978).

LOCATION MAP



NTS: 104B/14; 104G/3 | UTM ZONE: 9 NAD83 | SCALE: 1:250,000

ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC./
EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.
TREK PROPERTY, BC.

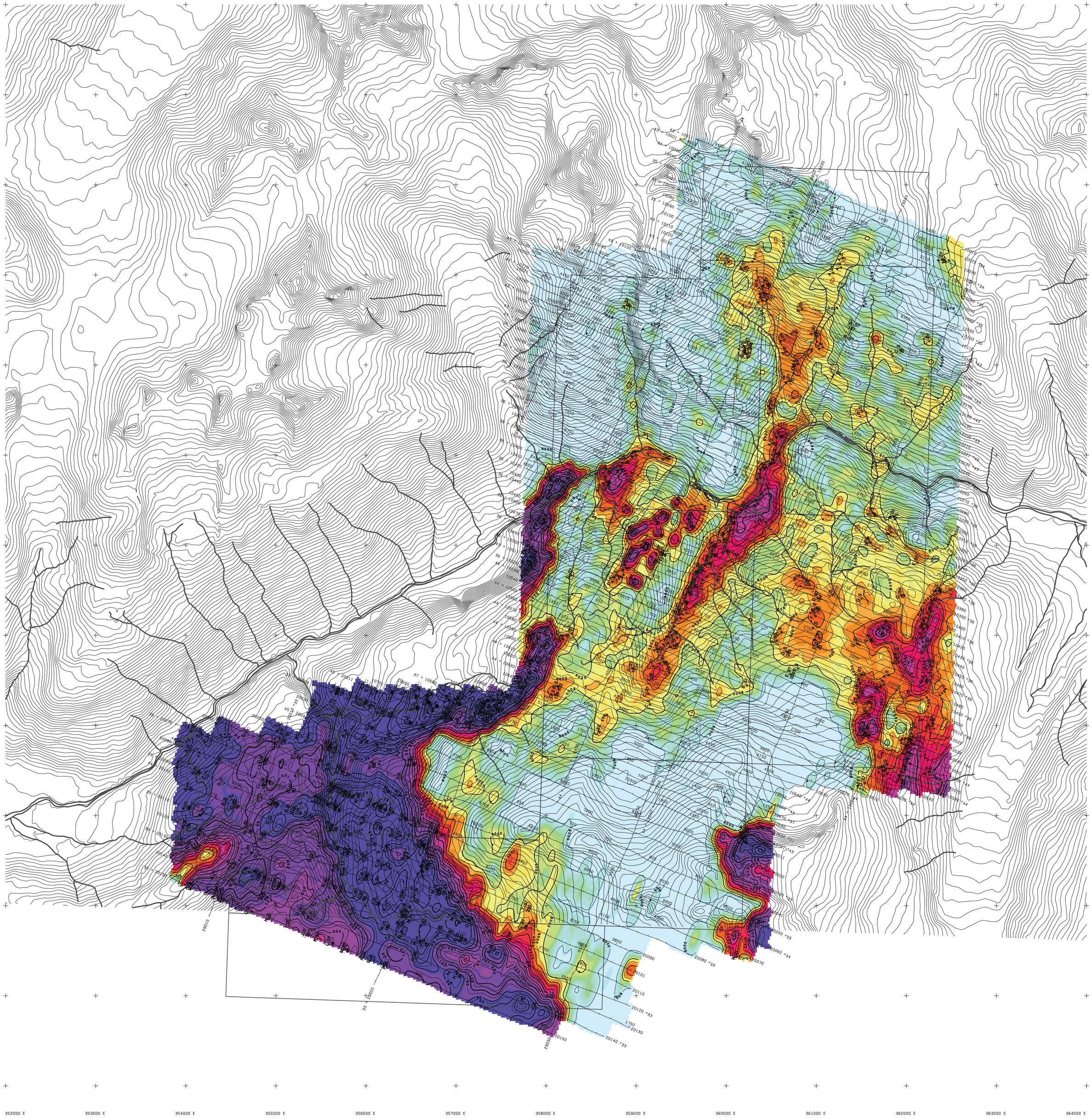
APPARENT RESISTIVITY
56,000 Hz COPLANAR

FUGRO DIGHEM^V SURVEY	NTS: 104B/14; 104G/3	GEOPHYSICIST:
DATE: OCTOBER, 2007	JOB: 07015	SHEET: 1

Fugro Airborne Surveys

0 1 2 Km
0 1 Mi
Scale 1:20 000

FUGRO AIRBORNE SURVEYS



TECHNICAL SUMMARY

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Data sampling interval	0.1 second
Magnetometer / sensitivity	Cesium / 0.01 nT
Electromagnetic system	DIGHEM^V

ohm·m

8050
8037
7892
7598
7235
6857
6501
6154
5799
5427
5014
4526
3919
3018
1935
1201
588
223
66

Frequency	Sensitivity	Coil Orientation
1000 Hz	.06 ppm	Vertical coaxial
5500 Hz	.12 ppm	Vertical coaxial
900 Hz	.12 ppm	Horizontal coplanar
7200 Hz	.24 ppm	Horizontal coplanar
56000 Hz	.60 ppm	Horizontal coplanar

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Grade	Anomaly	Conductance
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4	◔	10–20 siemens
3	⊕	5–10 siemens
2	○	1–5 siemens
1	◌	< 1 siemens
–	✳	Questionable anomaly

Anomaly identifier
Interpretive symbol
Depth is greater than
: 15 m
:: 30 m
::: 45 m
:::: 60 m
Inphase and Quadrature of coaxial coil is greater than
. 5 ppm
.. 10 ppm
... 15 ppm
.... 20 ppm

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E	Edge of broad conductor ("edge of half space")
L	Culture, e.g. power line, metal building or fence

FLIGHT LINES WITH EM ANOMALIES

13010
13020 < 2
11020
123
A D
F B
100

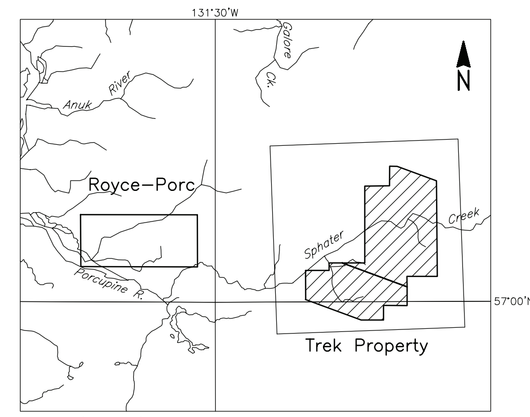
Flight number
Flight direction
Flight line number
Reflight Number
Line Number
Area Number
Fiducials identified on profiles
Dip direction
EM anomaly (see EM legend)
Conductor axis (on EM maps only)
Arcs indicate the conductor has a thickness > 10m
Magnetic correlation in nT (gammas)

RESISTIVITY CONTOURS

1000
800
600
500
400
300
250
200
150
125
100

Contours in ohm–m at 10 intervals per decade. Apparent resistivity calculated using a pseudo–layer half–space model (Fraser 1978).

LOCATION MAP



ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC./
EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.
TREK PROPERTY, BC.

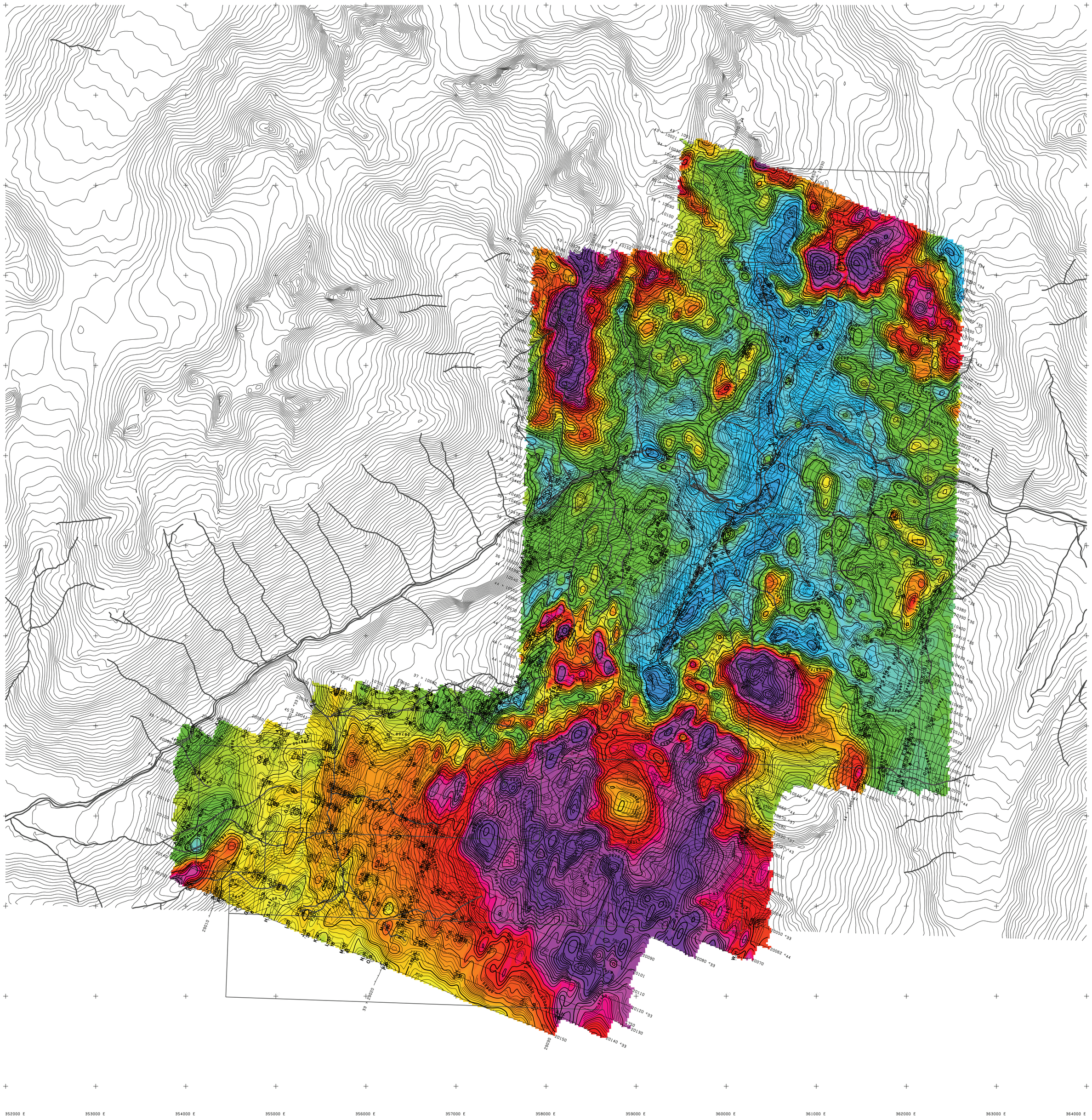
APPARENT RESISTIVITY
7200 Hz COPLANAR

FUGRO DIGHEM^V SURVEY	NTS: 104B/14; 104G/3	GEOPHYSICIST:
DATE: OCTOBER, 2007	JOB: 07015	SHEET: 1

Fugro Airborne Surveys

0 1 2 Km
0 1 Mi
Scale 1:20 000

FUGRO AIRBORNE SURVEYS



TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Navigation . . . . . Differentially–corrected GPS
Data reduction grid interval . . . . 20 metres
Terrain clearance . . . . . Helicopter 57 m
Electromagnetic sensor 30 m
Magnetometer 30 m
Data sampling interval . . . . . 0.1 second
Magnetometer / sensitivity . . . . Cesium / 0.01 nT
Electromagnetic system . . . . . DIGHEM^V

Frequency	Sensitivity	Coil Orientation
1000 Hz	.06 ppm	Vertical coaxial
5500 Hz	.12 ppm	Vertical coaxial
900 Hz	.12 ppm	Horizontal coplanar
7200 Hz	.24 ppm	Horizontal coplanar
56000 Hz	.60 ppm	Horizontal coplanar

nT
57517
57419
57341
57267
57207
57154
57112
57079
57051
57027
57003
56979
56957
56936
56915
56896
56876
56861
56846
56831
56817
56806
56794
56782
56770
56758
56747
56737
56728
56717
56706
56696
56685
56672
56659
56647
56635
56623
56610
56596
56583
56569
56552
56535
56517
56500
56485
56469
56459
56445
56429
56412
56390
56361
56330
56295
56252
56151
56030
55938
55864
55795
55737

ELECTROMAGNETIC ANOMALIES

Grade	Anomaly	Conductance
7	●	>100 siemens
6	◕	50–100 siemens
5	◑	20–50 siemens
4	◔	10–20 siemens
3	⊕	5–10 siemens
2	○	1–5 siemens
1	◌	< 1 siemens
–	✳	Questionable anomaly

Anomaly identifier
Interpretive symbol
Depth is greater than
: 15 m
: 30 m
: 45 m
: 60 m
Inphase and Quadrature of coaxial coil is greater than
. 5 ppm
.. 10 ppm
... 15 ppm
.... 20 ppm

Interpretive symbol	Conductor ("model")
B	Bedrock conductor
D	Narrow bedrock conductor ("thin dike")
S	Conductive cover ("horizontal thin sheet")
H	Broad conductive rock unit, deep conductive weathering, thick conductive cover ("half space")
E	Edge of broad conductor ("edge of half space")
L	Culture, e.g. power line, metal building or fence

FLIGHT LINES WITH EM ANOMALIES

13010
13020 < 2
120
11020
A D
F B
100

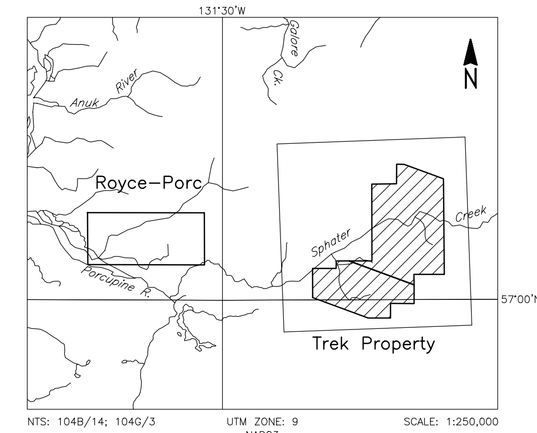
Flight number
Flight direction
Flight line number
Reflight Number
Line Number
Area Number
Fiducials identified on profiles
Dip direction
EM anomaly (see EM legend)
Conductor axis (on EM maps only)
Arcs indicate the conductor has a thickness > 10m
Magnetic correlation in nT (gammas)

TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD CONTOURS

. . . . . 250 nT
. . . . . 50 nT
. . . . . 10 nT
. . . . . 5 nT
. . . . . magnetic low

Magnetic inclination within the survey area: 74 degrees N
Magnetic declination within the survey area: 22 degrees E

LOCATION MAP



ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC./
EQUITY ENGINEERING LTD.
TREK PROPERTY, BC.

TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD

FUGRO DIGHEM^V SURVEY	NTS: 104B/14; 104G/3	GEOPHYSICIST:
DATE: OCTOBER, 2007	JOB: 07015	SHEET: 1

Fugro Airborne Surveys

0 1 2 Km
0 1 Mi
Scale 1:20 000

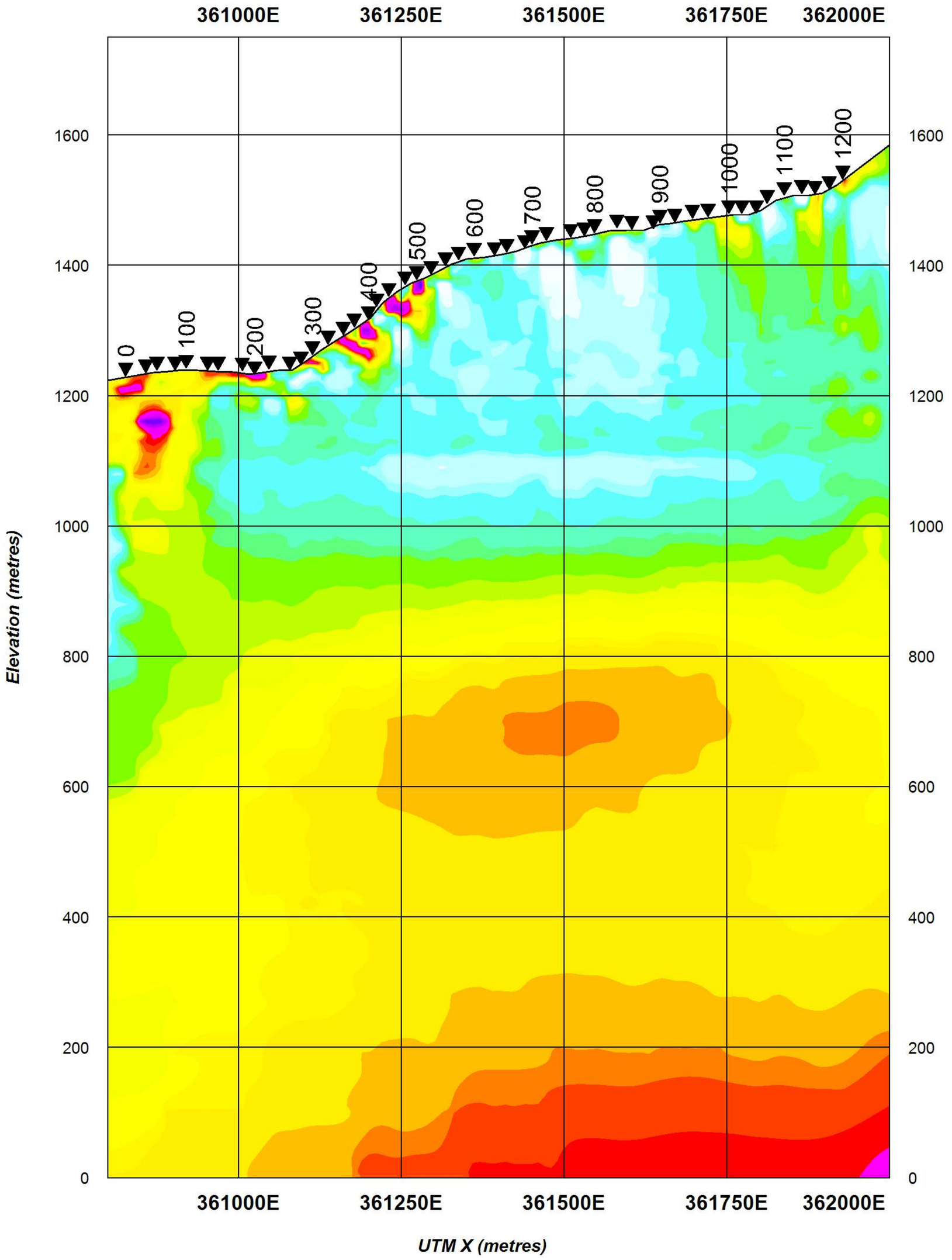
FUGRO AIRBORNE SURVEYS

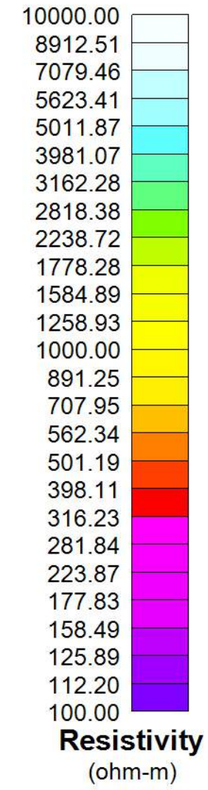
APPENDIX C

QUANTEC GEOSCIENCE - TITAN 24 MAGNETOTELLURIC SURVEY

LINE 1N

PWm 2D TM-TE w/ topo and SS from 1k ohm-m H-space - MT_PUTH4s





SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:

QGL TITAN-24 Distributed Array+Remote-Reference
Dipole Spacing: 50m Array: AMT Tensor
Contractor: Quantec Geoscience Limited
Crew Chief/Processor:
J.Violette,P.Cullinane/M.Playford,T.Eadie,T.Toole

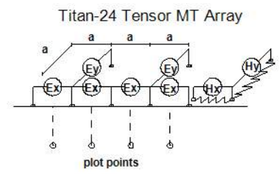
PROCESSING HISTORY:

Raw Data: Time Series Sampling (48k+12k+120Hz)
Processing Platform: Geotools (TM)
PWm 2D Unrotated TM-TE w/ topo and SS from 1k ohm-m H-space
Geotools Model RMS misfit, 5-10 pct; Max 50 iters

PLOTTING PARAMETERS:

Gridding Algorithm: Minimum Curvature
Grid Cell Size: 10 m
Blanking Distance: 5 m
Contours: Log Linear 20 levels/log decade
Colour Zoning: Linear (Resis.tbl)
Coordinate System: UTM Coordinate

Titan-24 Tensor MT Array



a = 50m

Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300
(meters)

ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC

Trek Project
British Columbia, Canada

LINE 1N

TITAN-24 ARRAY MAGNETOTELLURIC SURVEY

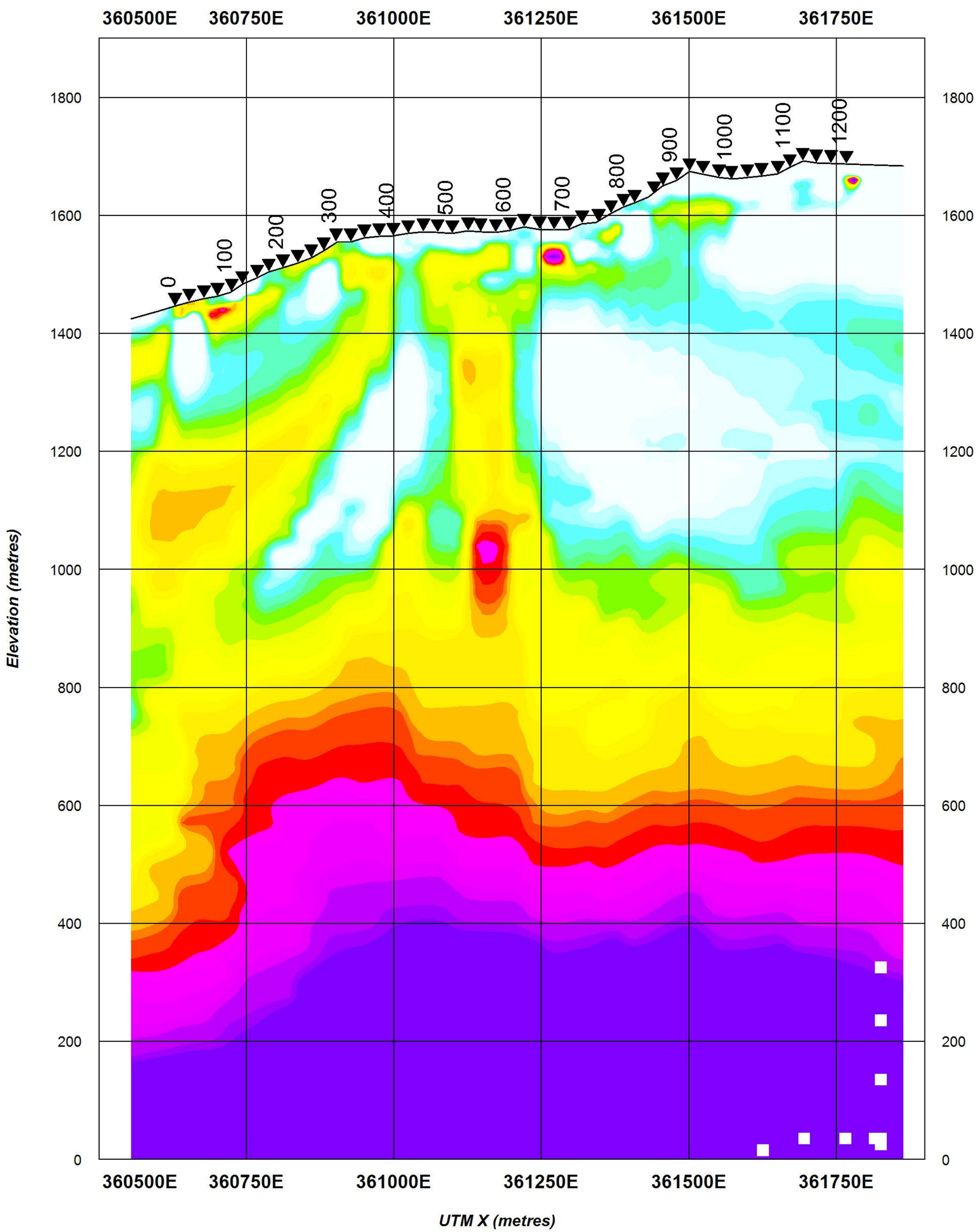
Quantec Geoscience

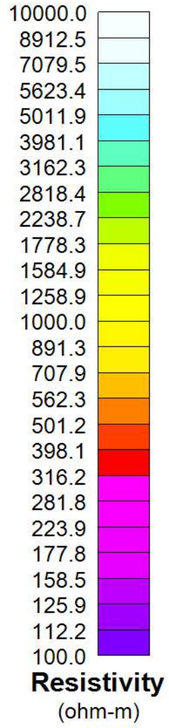
Surveyed & Processed by:
Quantec Geoscience Ltd.
146 Sparks Ave
Toronto, ON M2H 2S4

Project: CA00757T	*Date: August, 2010*
Created by: B.Tournerie	*Approved by: B.Tournerie*

LINE 2N

PWm 2D TM-TE w/ topo from 1k ohm-m H-space - MT_PUTH4





SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:

QGL TITAN-24 Distributed Array+Remote-Reference
Dipole Spacing: 50m Array: AMT Tensor
Contractor: Quantec Geoscience Limited
Crew Chief
J.Violette,P.Cullinane/M.Playford,T.Eadie,T.Toole

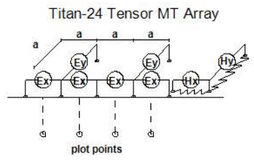
PROCESSING HISTORY:

Raw Data: Time Series Sampling (48k+12k+120Hz)
Processing Platform: Geotools (TM)
PWm 2D Unrotated TM-TE w/ topo from 1k ohm-m H-space
Geotools Model RMS misfit, 5-10 pct; Max 50 iters

PLOTTING PARAMETERS:

Gridding Algorithm: Minimum Curvature
Grid Cell Size: 10 m
Blanking Distance: 5 m
Contours: Log Linear 20 levels/log decade
Colour Zoning: Linear (Resis.tbl)
Coordinate System: UTM Coordinate

Titan-24 Tensor MT Array



a = 50m

Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300
(meters)

ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC

Trek Project
British Columbia, Canada

LINE 2N

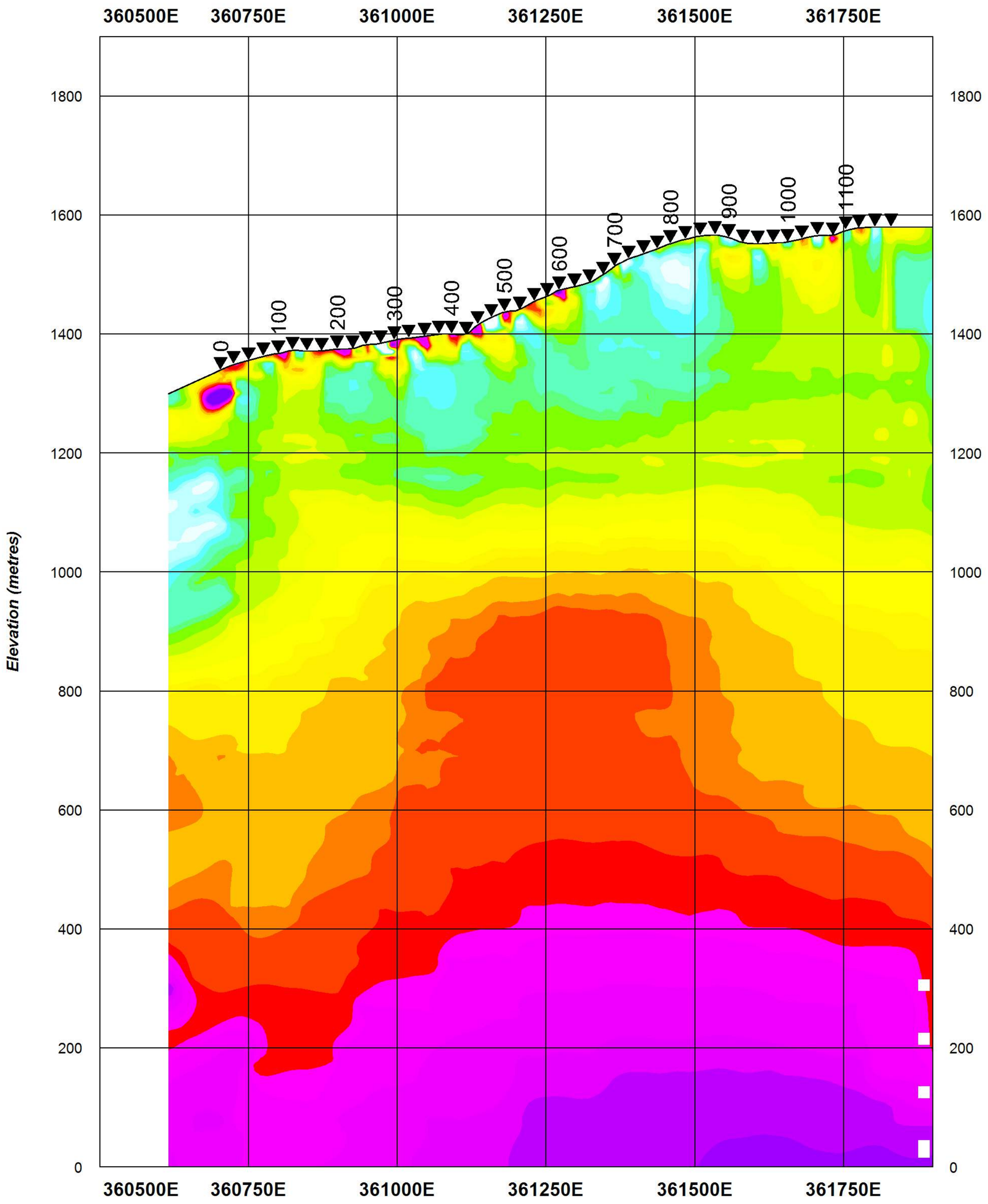
TITAN-24 ARRAY MAGNETOTELLURIC SURVEY

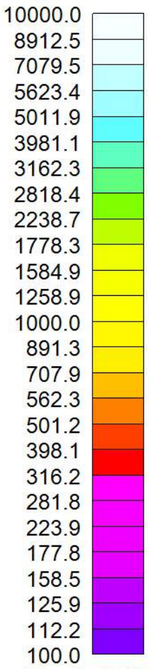
Surveyed & Processed by:
Quantec Geoscience Ltd.
146 Sparks Ave
Toronto, ON M2H 2S4

Project: CA00757T	*Date: August, 2010*
Created by: B.Tournerie	*Approved by: B.Tournerie*

LINE 3N

PWm 2D TM-TE w/ topo from 1k ohm-m H-space - MT_PUTH4





SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:

QGL TITAN-24 Distributed Array+Remote-Reference
Dipole Spacing: 50m Array: AMT Tensor
Contractor: Quantec Geoscience Limited
Crew Chief
J.Violette,P.Cullinane/M.Playford,T.Eadie,T.Toole

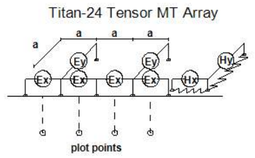
PROCESSING HISTORY:

Raw Data: Time Series Sampling (48k+12k+120Hz)
Processing Platform: Geotools (TM)
PWm 2D Unrotated TM-TE w/ topo from 1k ohm-m H-space
Geotools Model RMS misfit, 5-10 pct; Max 50 iters

PLOTTING PARAMETERS:

Gridding Algorithm: Minimum Curvature
Grid Cell Size: 10 m
Blanking Distance: 5 m
Contours: Log Linear 20 levels/log decade
Colour Zoning: Linear (Resis.tbl)
Coordinate System: UTM Coordinate

Titan-24 Tensor MT Array



a = 50m

Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300
(meters)

ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC

Trek Project
British Columbia, Canada

LINE 3N

TITAN-24 ARRAY MAGNETOTELLURIC SURVEY

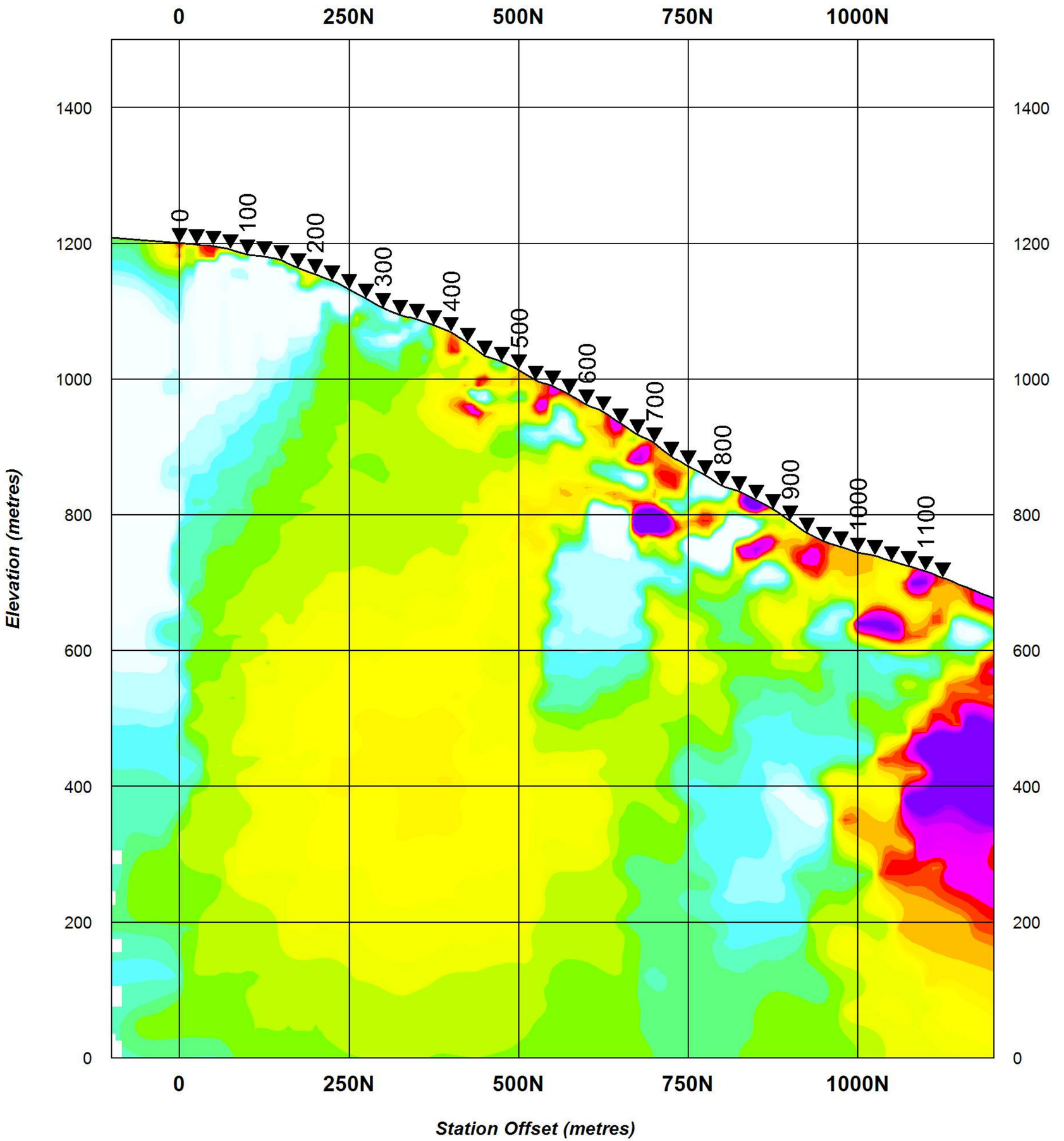
Quantec Geoscience

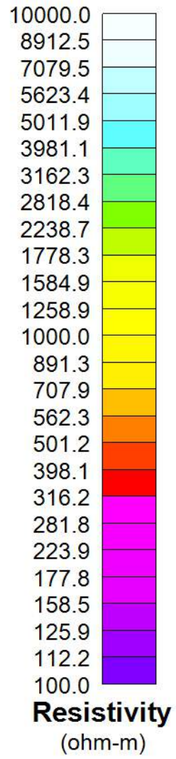
Surveyed & Processed by:
Quantec Geoscience Ltd.
146 Sparks Ave
Toronto, ON M2H 2S4

Project: CA00757T	*Date: August, 2010*
Created by: B.Tournerie	*Approved by: B.Tournerie*

LINE 4E

PWm 2D TM-TE w/ topo and SS from 1k ohm-m H-space - MT_PUTH4s





SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:

QGL TITAN-24 Distributed Array+Remote-Reference
Dipole Spacing: 50m Array: AMT Tensor
Contractor: Quantec Geoscience Limited
Crew Chief
J.Violette&P.Cullinane/M.Playford - T.Eadie - T.Toole

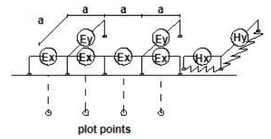
PROCESSING HISTORY:

Raw Data: Time Series Sampling (48k+12k+120Hz)
Processing Platform: Geotools (TM)
PWm 2D Unrotated TM-TE w/ topo and SS from 1k ohm-m H-space
Geotools Model RMS misfit, 5-10 pct; Max 50 iters

PLOTTING PARAMETERS:

Gridding Algorithm: Minimum Curvature
Grid Cell Size: 10 m
Blanking Distance: 5 m
Contours: Log Linear 20 levels/log decade
Colour Zoning: Linear (Resis.tbl)
Coordinate System: Station Coordinate

Titan-24 Tensor MT Array



a = 50m

Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300
(meters)

ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC

Trek Project
British Columbia, Canada

LINE 4E

TITAN-24 ARRAY MAGNETOTELLURIC SURVEY

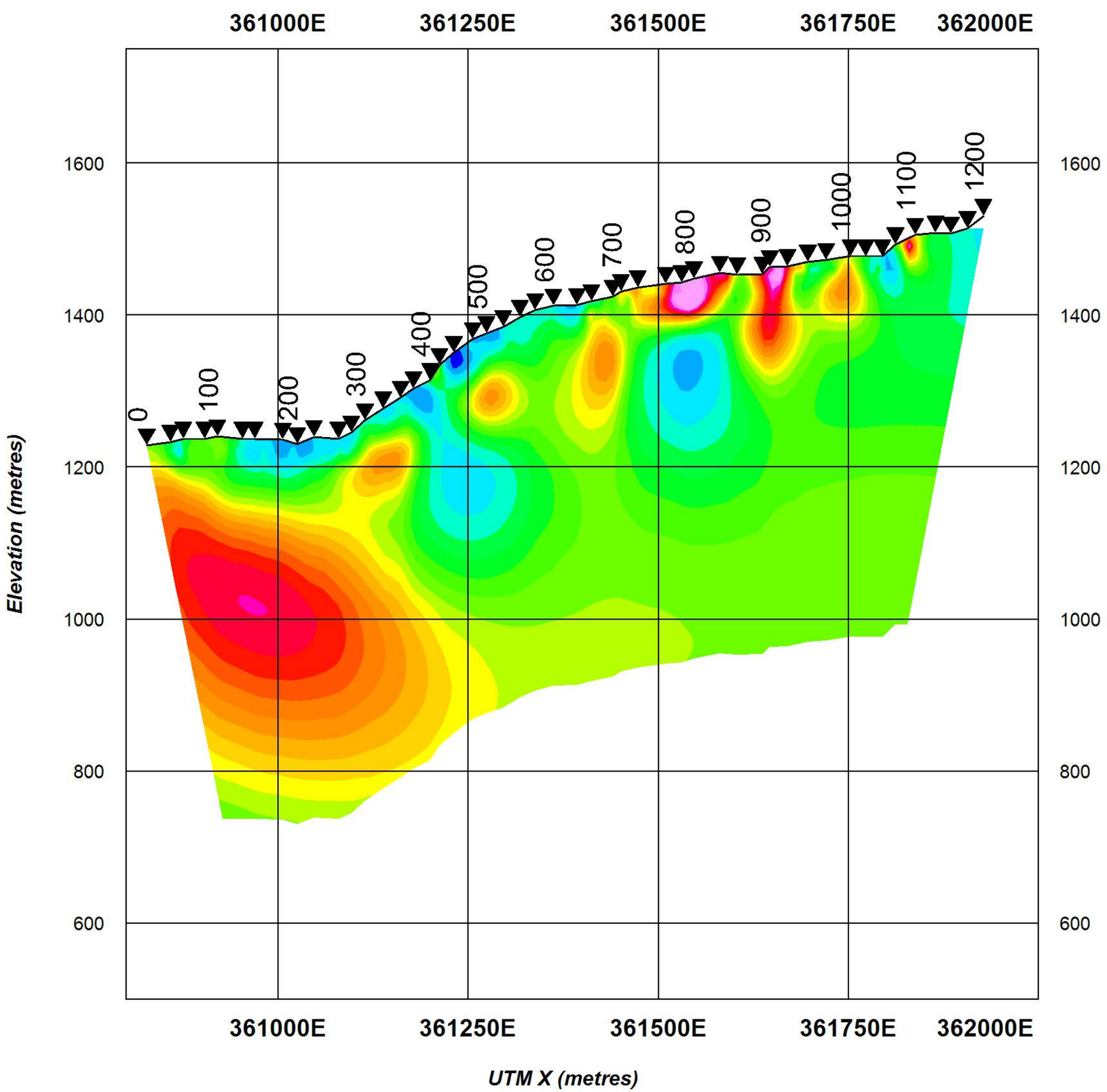
Quantec Geoscience

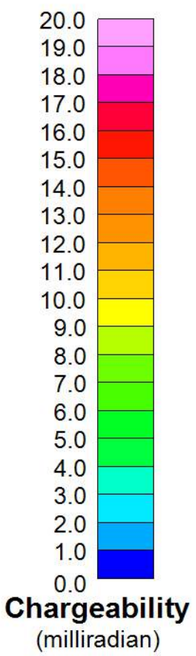
Surveyed & Processed by:
Quantec Geoscience Ltd.
146 Sparks Ave
Toronto, ON M2H 2S4

Project: CA00757T	*Date: August, 2010*
Created by: B.Tournerie	*Approved by: B.Tournerie*

LINE Line 1N

UBC 2D IP Chargeability (DC Referenced)





SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:

QGL TITAN-24 Distributed Array
Dipole Spacing: 50 Array: Dipole-dipole
Transmitter: GDD 2400 V
Tx Current: 0.5-2.0 Amperes
Tx Frequency: 25/256Hz (~5.1s ON pos-neg)
Contractor: Quantec Geoscience Limited
Crew Chief: QGL - J.Violette/P.Cullinane

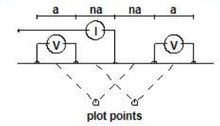
PROCESSING HISTORY:

Raw Data: IP Waveform Sampling (240 samples/s 60Hz)
Processing Platform: QGI Quicklay (TM)
UBC 2D IP INVERSION (DC REFERENCED)
UBC Model misfit, max N; Max 50 iters

PLOTTING PARAMETERS:

Gridding Algorithm: Minimum Curvature
Grid Cell Size: 10 m
Blanking Distance: 5 m
Contours: Linear 1, 5 levels
Colour Zoning: Linear (Colour.tbl)
Coordinate System: Station Coordinate

Titan-24 Pole-Dipole-Dipole Array



a = 50

Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300
(meters)

ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC

Trek Project
British Columbia, Canada

LINE Line 1N

TITAN-24 ARRAY DCIP SURVEY

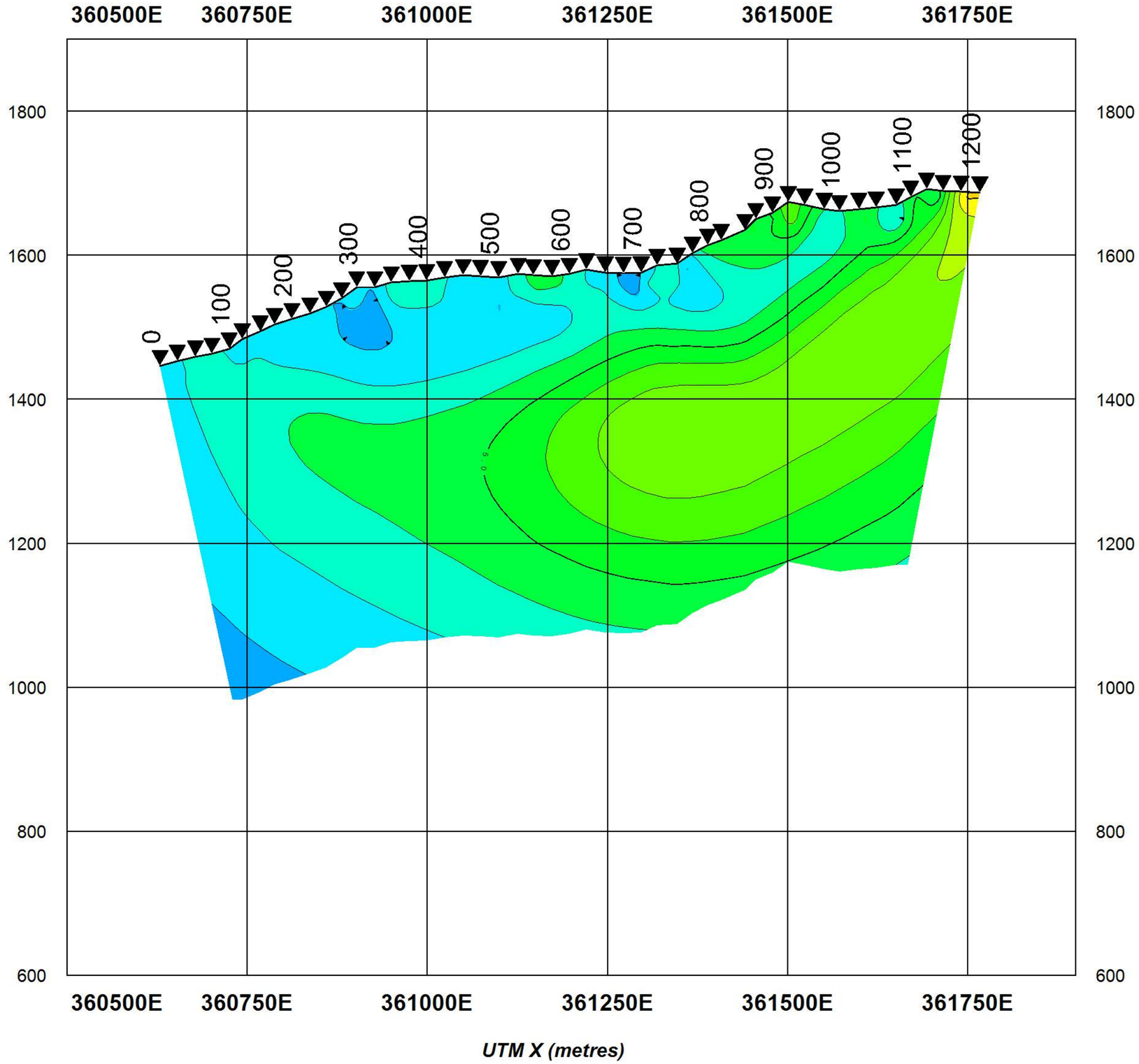
Quantec Geoscience

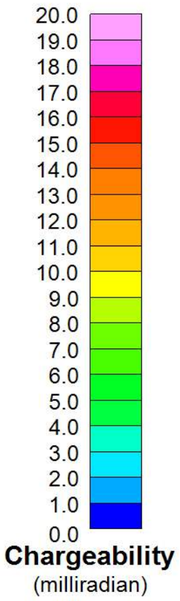
Surveyed & Processed by:
Quantec Geoscience Ltd.
146 Sparks Ave
Toronto, ON M2H 2S4

Project: CA00757T	*Date: August, 2010*
Created by: M.Playford - T.Eadie - T.Todle	*Approved by: B.Tournerie*

LINE Line 2N

UBC 2D IP Chargeability (DC Referenced)





SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:

QGL TITAN-24 Distributed Array
Dipole Spacing: 50m Array: Dipole-dipole
Transmitter: GDD 2400 V
Tx Current: 0.5-2.0 Amperes
Tx Frequency: 30/256Hz (~4.3s ON pos-neg)
Contractor: Quantec Geoscience Limited
Crew Chief: QGL - J.Violette/P.Cullinane

PROCESSING HISTORY:

Raw Data: IP Waveform Sampling (240 samples/s 60Hz)
Processing Platform: QGI Quicklay (TM)
UBC 2D IP INVERSION (DC REFERENCED)
UBC Model misfit, max N; Max 50 iters

PLOTTING PARAMETERS:

Gridding Algorithm: Minimum Curvature
Grid Cell Size: 10 m
Blanking Distance: 5 m
Contours: Linear 1, 5 levels
Colour Zoning: Linear (Colour.tbl)
Coordinate System: UTM Coordinate

Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300
(meters)

ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC

Trek Project
British Columbia, Canada

LINE Line 2N

TITAN-24 ARRAY DCIP SURVEY

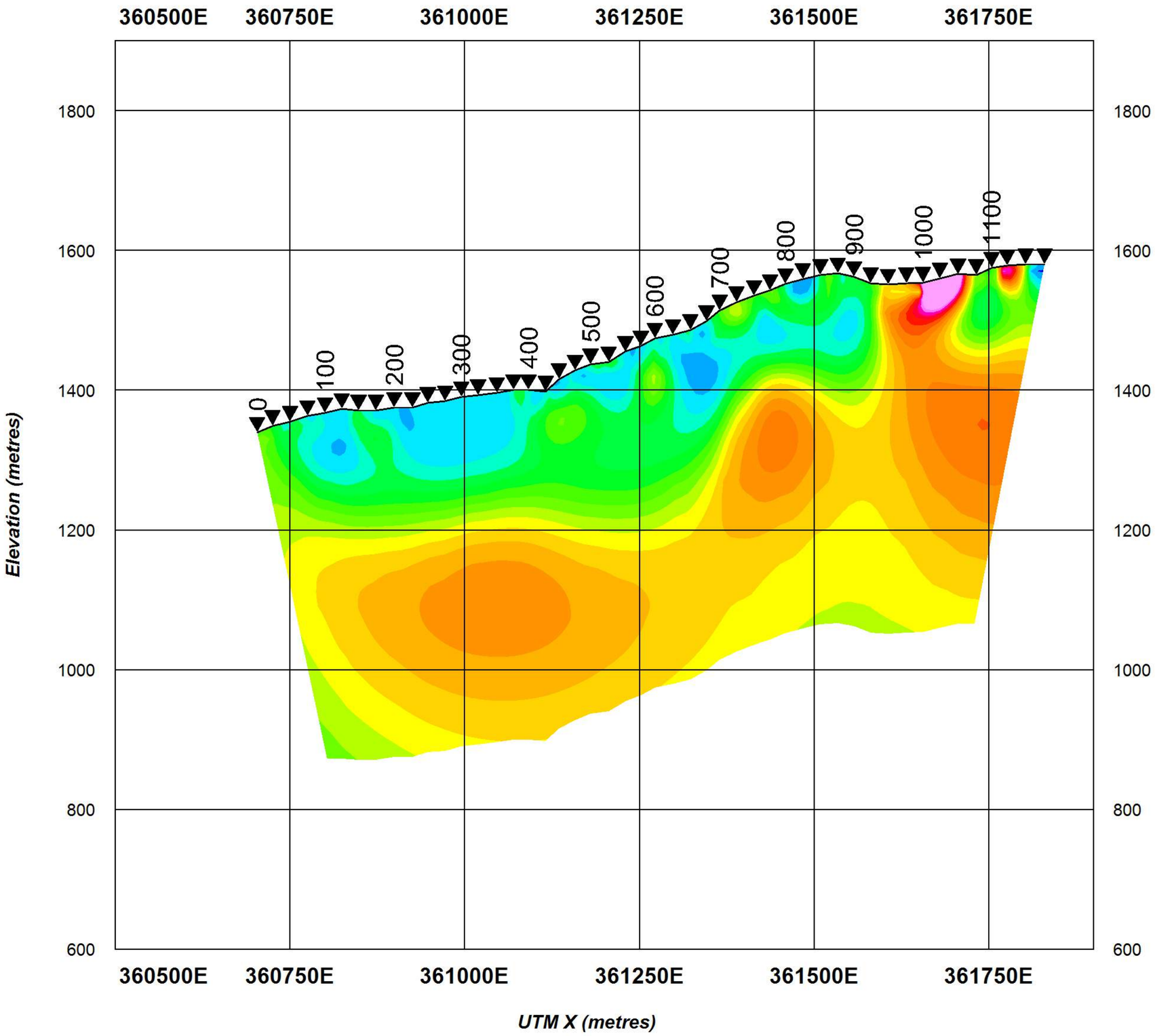
Quantec Geoscience

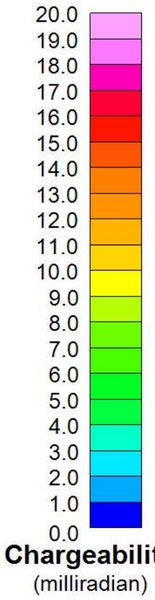
Surveyed & Processed by:
Quantec Geoscience Ltd.
146 Sparks Ave
Toronto, ON M2H 2S4

Project: CA00757T	*Date: August, 2010*
Created by: M.Playford - T.Eadie - T.Tod	*Approved by: B.Tournerie*

LINE 3N

UBC 2D IP Chargeability (DC Referenced)





SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:

QGL TITAN-24 Distributed Array
Dipole Spacing: 50m Array: Dipole-dipole
Transmitter: GDD 2400 V
Tx Current: 0.5-2.0 Amperes
Tx Frequency: 30/256Hz (~4.3s ON pos-neg)
Contractor: Quantec Geoscience Limited
Crew Chief: QGL - J.Violette/P.Cullinane

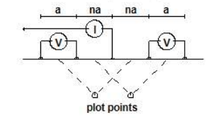
PROCESSING HISTORY:

Raw Data: IP Waveform Sampling (240 samples/s 60Hz)
Processing Platform: QGI Quicklay (TM)
UBC 2D IP INVERSION (DC REFERENCED)
UBC Model misfit, max N; Max 50 iters

PLOTTING PARAMETERS:

Gridding Algorithm: Minimum Curvature
Grid Cell Size: 10 m
Blanking Distance: 5 m
Contours: Linear 1, 5 levels
Colour Zoning: Linear (Colour.tbl)
Coordinate System: UTM Coordinate

Titan-24 Pole-Dipole-Dipole Array



a = 50m

Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300
(meters)

ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC

Trek Project
British Columbia, Canada

LINE 3N

TITAN-24 ARRAY DCIP SURVEY

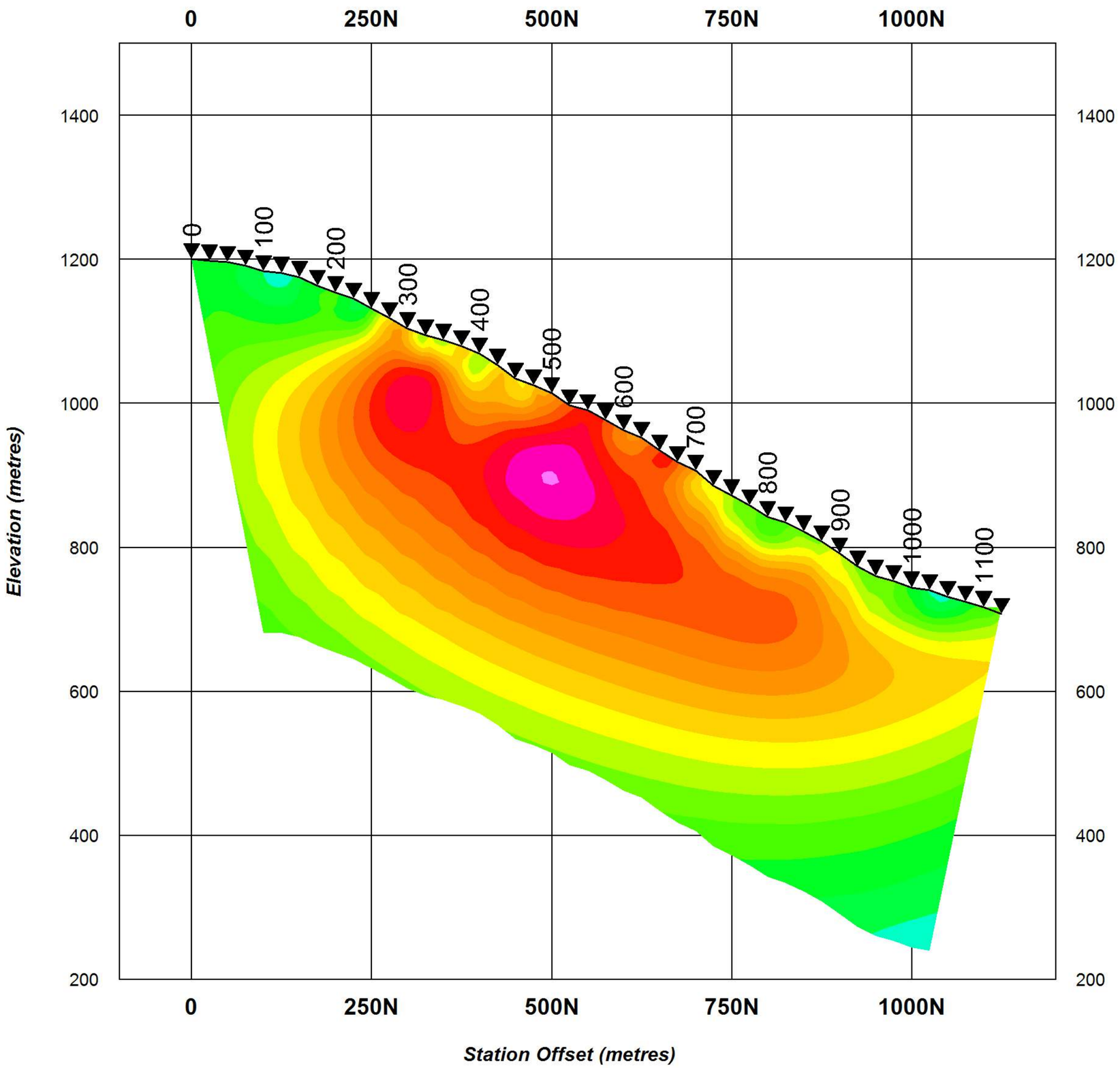
Quantec Geoscience

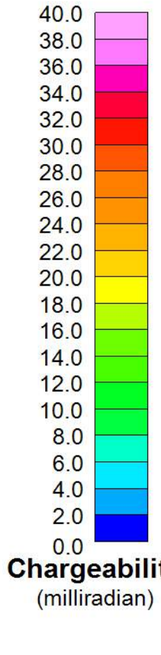
Surveyed & Processed by:
Quantec Geoscience Ltd.
146 Sparks Ave
Toronto, ON M2H 2S4

Project: CA00757T	*Date: August, 2010*
Created by: M.Playford - T.Eadie - T.Tod	*Approved by: B.Tournerie*

LINE 4E

UBC 2D IP Chargeability (DC Referenced)





SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:

QGL TITAN-24 Distributed Array
Dipole Spacing: 50m Array: Dipole-dipole
Transmitter: GDD 2400 V
Tx Current: 0.5-2.0 Amperes
Tx Frequency: 30/256Hz (~4.3s ON pos-neg)
Contractor: Quantec Geoscience Limited

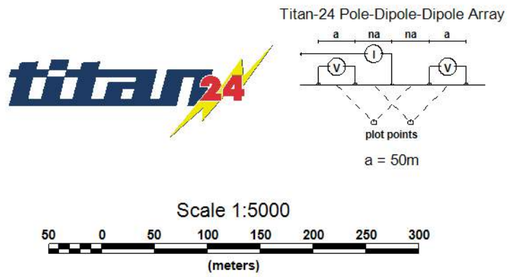
Crew Chief/Processor:
J.Violette,P.Cullinane/M.Playford,T.Eadie,T.Toole

PROCESSING HISTORY:

Raw Data: IP Waveform Sampling (240 samples/s 60Hz)
Processing Platform: QGI Quicklay (TM)
UBC 2D IP INVERSION (DC REFERENCED)
UBC Model misfit, max N; Max 50 iters

PLOTTING PARAMETERS:

Gridding Algorithm: Minimum Curvature
Grid Cell Size: 10 m
Blanking Distance: 5 m
Contours: Linear 2, 10 levels
Colour Zoning: Linear (Colour.tbl)
Coordinate System: Station Coordinate



ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC

Trek Project
British Columbia, Canada

LINE 4E

TITAN-24 ARRAY DCIP SURVEY

Surveyed & Processed by:
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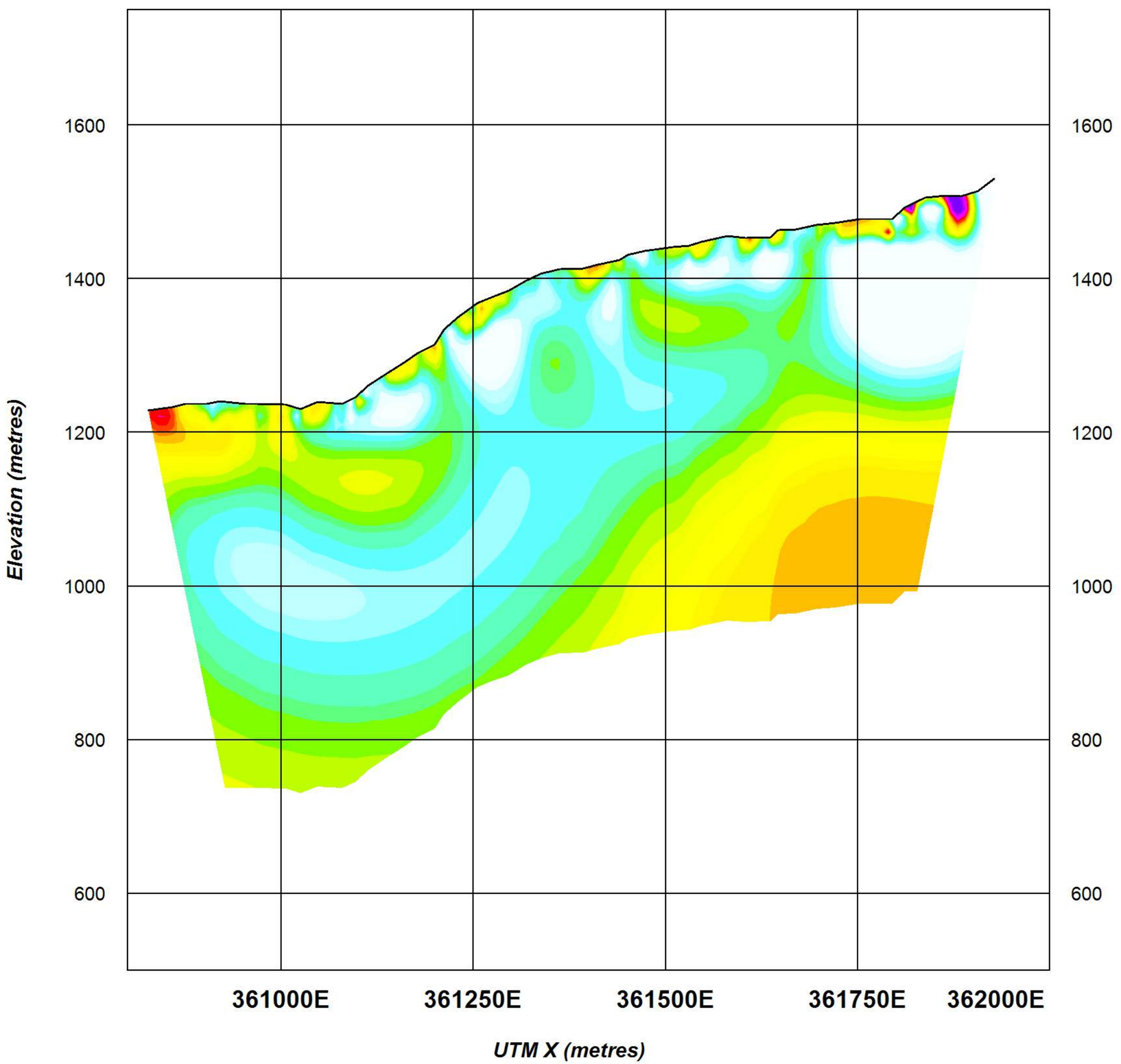
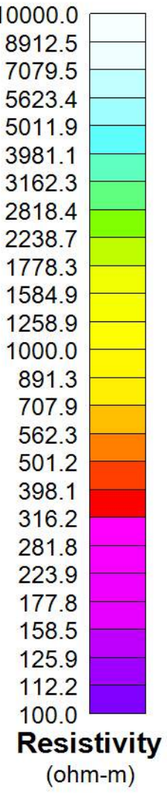
Toronto, ON M2H 2S4

Project: CA00757T	*Date: August, 2010*
Created by: B.Tournerie	*Approved by: B.Tournerie*

LINE Line 1N
UBC 2D DC Resistivity





SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:

QGL TITAN-24 Distributed Array
Dipole Spacing: 50m Array: Dipole-dipole
Transmitter: GDD 2400 V
Tx Current: 0.5-2.0 Amperes
Tx Frequency: 30/256Hz (~4.3s ON pos-neg)
Contractor: Quantec Geoscience Limited
Crew Chief: QGL - J.Violette/P.Cullinane

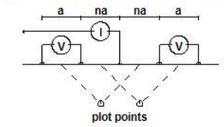
PROCESSING HISTORY:

Raw Data: IP Waveform Sampling (240 samples/s 60Hz)
Processing Platform: QGI Quicklay (TM)
UBC 2D DC INVERSION
UBC Model misfit, max N; Max 50 iters

PLOTTING PARAMETERS:

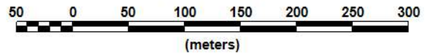
Gridding Algorithm: Minimum Curvature
Grid Cell Size: 10 m
Blanking Distance: 5 m
Contours: Log Linear 20 levels/log decade
Colour Zoning: Linear (Resis.tbl)
Coordinate System: UTM Coordinate

Titan-24 Pole-Dipole-Dipole Array



a = 50m

Scale 1:5000



ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC

Trek Project
British Columbia, Canada

LINE Line 1N

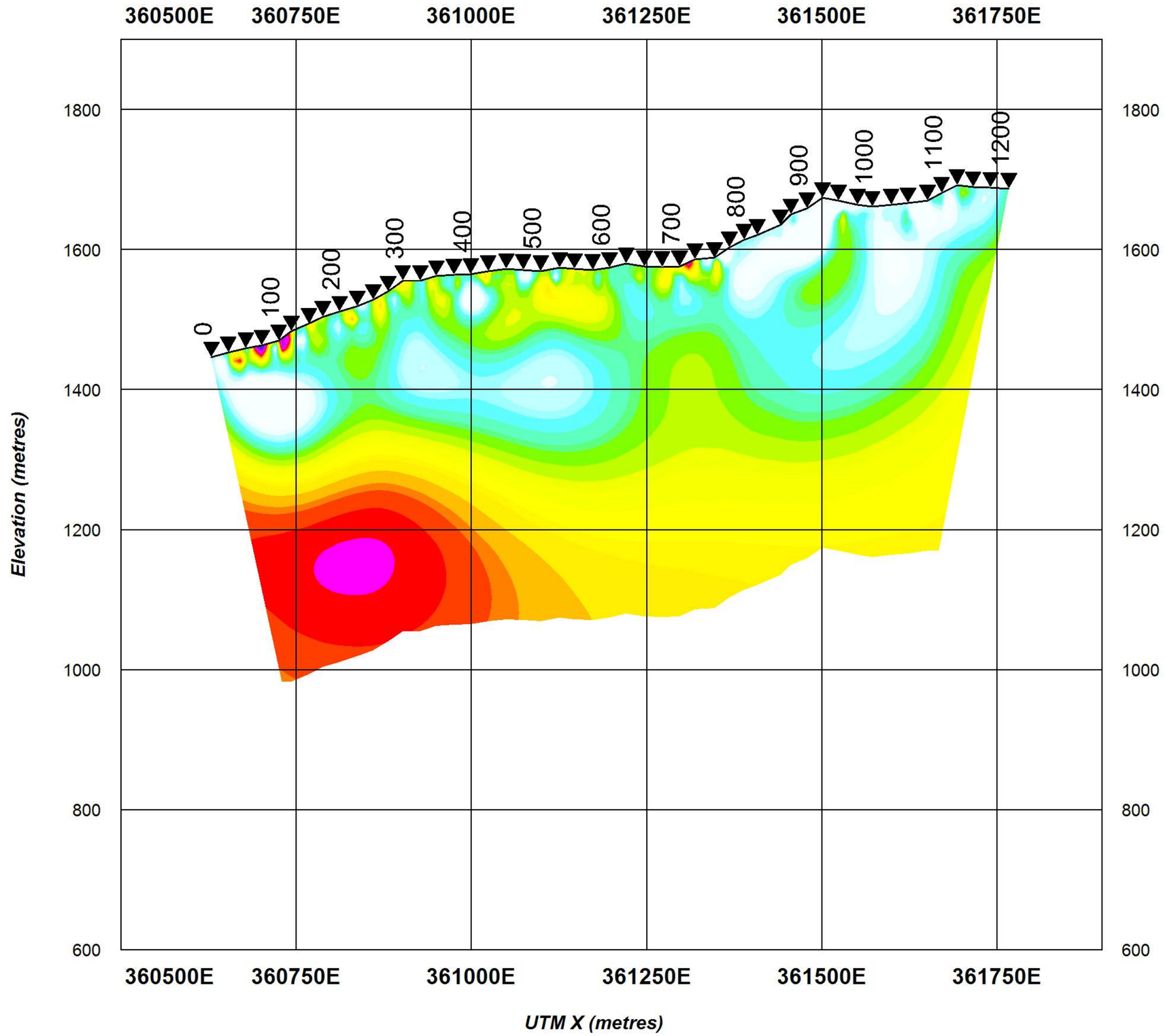
TITAN-24 ARRAY DCIP SURVEY

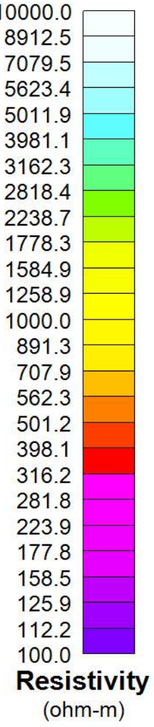
Quantec Geoscience

Surveyed & Processed by:
Quantec Geoscience Ltd.
146 Sparks Ave
Toronto, ON M2H 2S4

Project: CA00757T	*Date: August, 2010*
Created by: M.Playford - T.Eadie - T.Todle	*Approved by: B.Tournerie*

LINE Line 2N
UBC 2D DC Resistivity





SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:

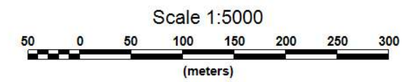
QGL TITAN-24 Distributed Array
Dipole Spacing: 50m Array: Dipole-dipole
Transmitter: GDD 2400 V
Tx Current: 0.5-2.0 Amperes
Tx Frequency: 30/256Hz (~4.3s ON pos-neg)
Contractor: Quantec Geoscience Limited
Crew Chief: QGL - J.Violette/P.Cullinane

PROCESSING HISTORY:

Raw Data: IP Waveform Sampling (240 samples/s 60Hz)
Processing Platform: QGI Quicklay (TM)
UBC 2D DC INVERSION
UBC Model misfit, max N; Max 50 iters

PLOTTING PARAMETERS:

Gridding Algorithm: Minimum Curvature
Grid Cell Size: 10 m
Blanking Distance: 5 m
Contours: Log Linear 20 levels/log decade
Colour Zoning: Linear (Resis.tbl)
Coordinate System: UTM Coordinate



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Trek Project
British Columbia, Canada
LINE Line 2N
TITAN-24 ARRAY DCIP SURVEY

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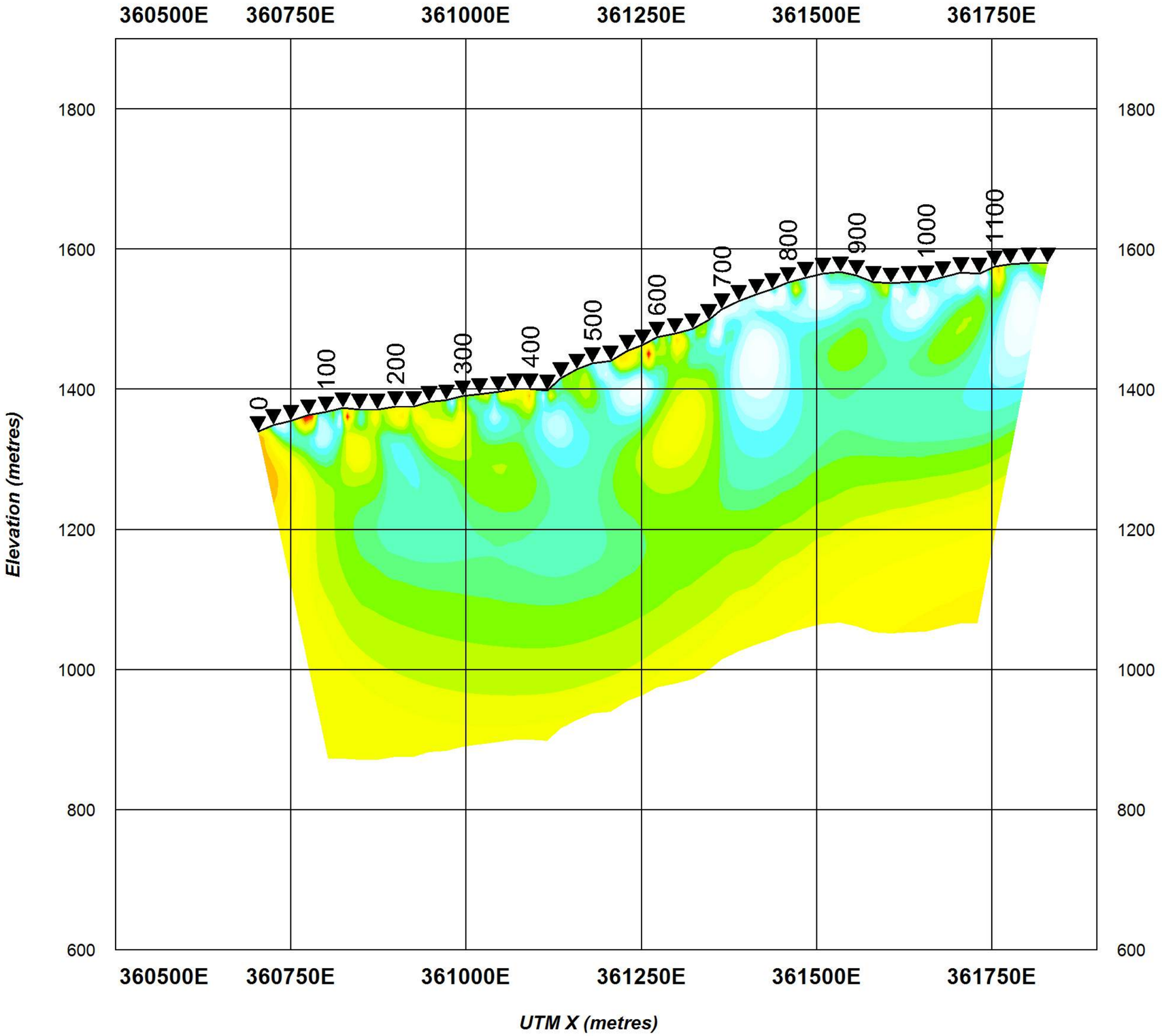
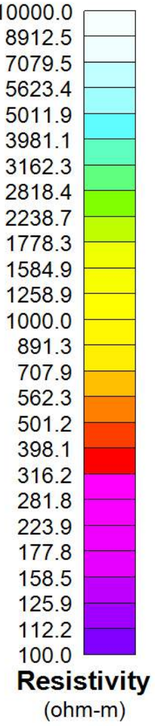
Quantec Geoscience Ltd.
146 Sparks Ave
Toronto, ON M2H 2S4

Project: CA00757T	*Date: August, 2010*
Created by: M.Playford - T.Eadie - T.Tod	*Approved by: B.Tournerie*

LINE 3N

UBC 2D DC Resistivity





SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:

QGL TITAN-24 Distributed Array
Dipole Spacing: 50m Array: Dipole-dipole
Transmitter: GDD 2400 V
Tx Current: 0.5-2.0 Amperes
Tx Frequency: 30/256Hz (~4.3s ON pos-neg)
Contractor: Quantec Geoscience Limited
Crew Chief: QGL - J.Violette/P.Cullinane

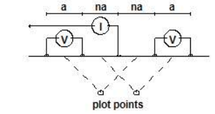
PROCESSING HISTORY:

Raw Data: IP Waveform Sampling (240 samples/s 60Hz)
Processing Platform: QGI Quicklay (TM)
UBC 2D DC INVERSION
UBC Model misfit, max N; Max 50 iters

PLOTTING PARAMETERS:

Gridding Algorithm: Minimum Curvature
Grid Cell Size: 10 m
Blanking Distance: 5 m
Contours: Log Linear 20 levels/log decade
Colour Zoning: Linear (Resis.tbl)
Coordinate System: UTM Coordinate

Titan-24 Pole-Dipole-Dipole Array



a = 50m

Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300
(meters)

ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC

Trek Project
British Columbia, Canada

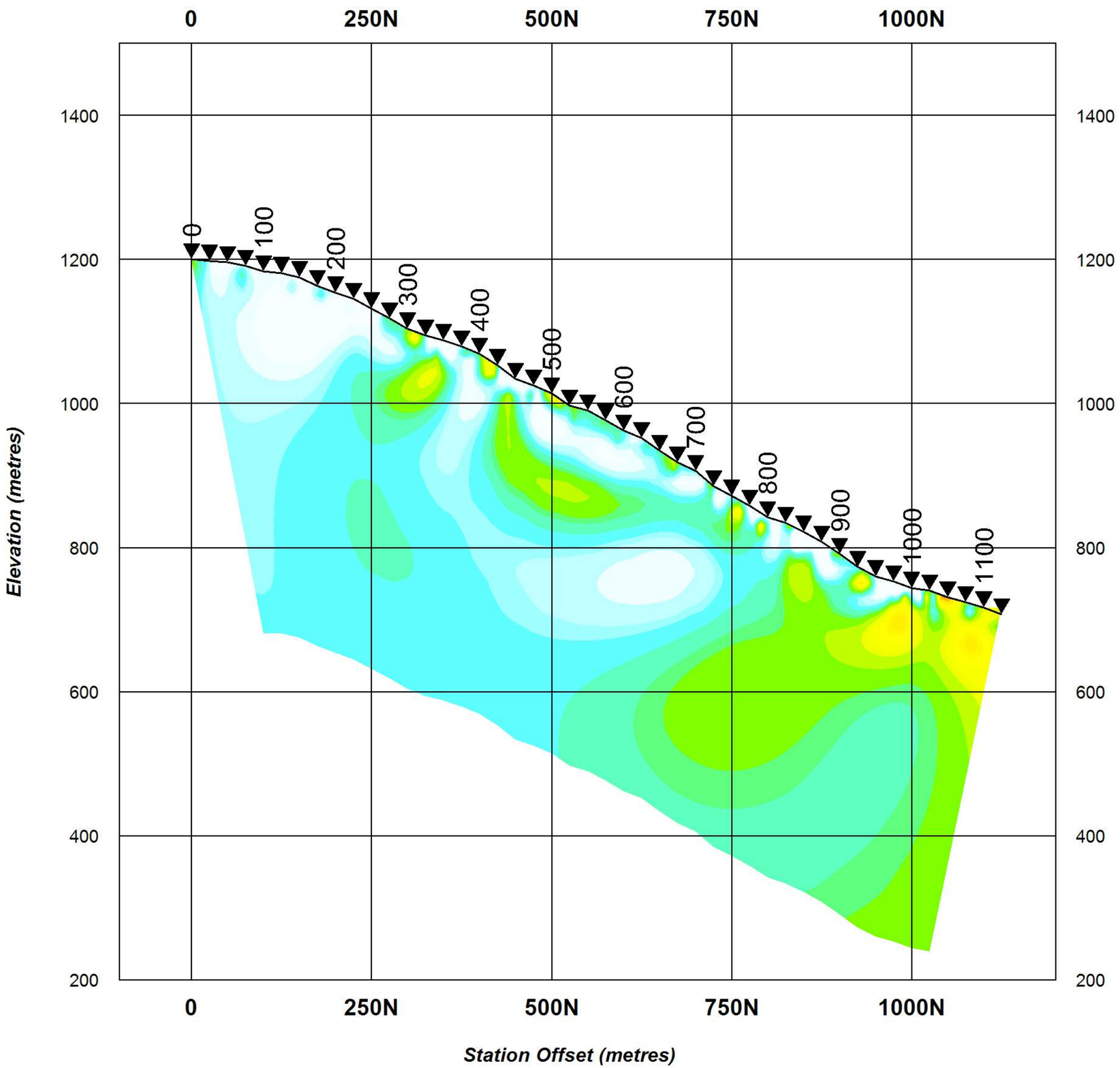
LINE 3N

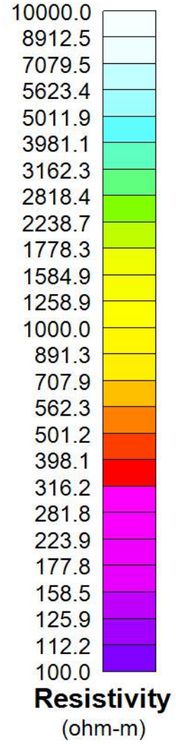
TITAN-24 ARRAY DCIP SURVEY

Surveyed & Processed by:
Quantec Geoscience Ltd.
146 Sparks Ave
Toronto, ON M2H 2S4

Project: CA00757T	*Date: August, 2010*
Created by: M.Playford - T.Eadie - T.Todd	*Approved by: B.Tournerie*

LINE 4E
UBC 2D DC Resistivity





SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:

QGL TITAN-24 Distributed Array
Dipole Spacing: 50m Array: Dipole-dipole
Transmitter: GDD 2400 V
Tx Current: 0.5-2.0 Amperes
Tx Frequency: 30/256Hz (~4.3s ON pos-neg)
Contractor: Quantec Geoscience Limited

Crew Chief/Processor:
J.Violette,P.Cullinane/M.Playford,T.Eadie,T.Toole

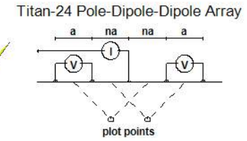
PROCESSING HISTORY:

Raw Data: IP Waveform Sampling (240 samples/s 60Hz)
Processing Platform: QGI Quicklay (TM)
UBC 2D DC INVERSION
UBC Model misfit, max N; Max 50 iters

PLOTTING PARAMETERS:

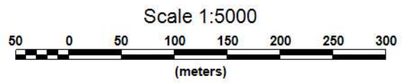
Gridding Algorithm: Minimum Curvature
Grid Cell Size: 10 m
Blanking Distance: 5 m
Contours: Log Linear 20 levels/log decade
Colour Zoning: Linear (Resis.tbl)
Coordinate System: Station Coordinate

Titan-24 Pole-Dipole-Dipole Array



a = 50m

Scale 1:5000



ROMIOS GOLD RESOURCES INC

Trek Project
British Columbia, Canada
LINE 4E
TITAN-24 ARRAY DCIP SURVEY

Surveyed & Processed by:
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146 Sparks Ave
Toronto, ON M2H 2S4

Project: CA00757T	*Date: August, 2010*
Created by: B.Tournerie	*Approved by: B.Tournerie*