

**RICHVIEW RESOURCES INC.
(A Development Stage Company)**

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS
For the year ended December 31, 2007**

Set out below is a discussion of the activities, results of operations and financial condition of Richview Resources Inc. ("Richview" or the "Company") for the year ended December 31, 2007 compared to the year ended December 31, 2006. The Management Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations ("MD&A") was prepared as of March 28, 2008 and should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2007 and the notes thereto. The Company's financial statements and financial data have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). Unless otherwise denoted all amounts discussed herein are denominated in Canadian dollars.

Additional information relating to the Company is also available on the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (SEDAR) at www.sedar.com under the name Richview Resources Inc. (Symbol: RVR).

Overview

Richview Resources Inc. is a mineral exploration and development company focused on the acquisition, exploration and development of properties for the mining of precious and base metals. The Company is listed on the TSX Exchange (Symbol: RVR).

The Company has completed the site restructuring program on its 100%-owned Thierry property, and is now poised to complete the drilling program, set to continue through the summer of 2008.

The Company is currently conducting a 14,000 m deep diamond drill program on Thierry, as previously announced August 15, 2007. Richview is drilling beneath the previously mined workings level of 1600 ft to determine the depth and extent of the inferred resource mineralization; as well as exploring areas extending from its original 2500' "strike zone".

The field facilities have been fully upgraded and are now able to accommodate all crews and equipment needed for the drilling program. The upgrades enable Richview to operate uninterrupted through the winter for year-round development at Thierry, using our own, independent power generation, all weather access roads and upgraded equipment. During the year, the company established a permanent office in Pickle Lake and at the Thierry property

The Company completed a full re-grading and drainage program along with a general property improvement program. The improvement program included work on property access roads, site security fencing, winterized working structures, and the building of a hangar facility for field maintenance, core cutting and equipment secured storage.

The Company has compiled all data from past and present programs. All processes relating to the Thierry property have been brought "in-house" with the intention of producing a clearer picture of the present zone value and future initiatives.

The Company has been focusing on the Hydro situation around Pickle Lake in relation to the future dewatering and the establishment of a full time mill.

The Company appointed Sol Prizant as Chief Executive Officer and President of the company upon the resignation of Michael Newbury, former President and Chief Executive Officer. Three geologists have been hired during the year with Ed Sawitzky, P. Geo being appointed the Chief Geologist and Qualified Person on the project. Richview staff has increased from 6 staff members in 2006 to 20 full and part time staff members with 10 people stationed at Pickle Lake.

SELECTED ANNUAL FINANCIAL DATA

(in thousands of Canadian Dollars, except per share data)

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Interest revenue	99	116	194
Write down of available for sale and exploration properties	1,321	241	-
Net gain on shares and bonds available for sale	(834)	(53)	481
Loss before income taxes	(3,047)	(3,780)	(1,308)
Recovery of future taxes	122.0	-	99
Net loss	(2,925)	(3,780)	(1,209)
Loss per share (basic and diluted)	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.02)
Total assets	19,282	16,574	12,508
Long term financial liabilities	470	397	-
Shareholders' equity	18,041	15,898	11,650
Cash flows from (used in)			
Operating	(1,452)	(1,620)	(862)
Investing	(1,622)	(3,668)	(1,240)
Financing	3,770	6,553	436

The Company is an early stage exploration and development company and currently generates no revenue or cash flow from operations. Revenue consists of interest income resulting from the investment of exploration funds in liquidable holdings. During the 12 months ended December 31, 2007, the Company reduced its investment holdings in order to complete its exploration and development programs and the interest revenue is dependent on cash and short term investments held at a point in time.

Net loss and net loss per share have decreased caused by the company recording a gain on sale of its temporary investments.

Total assets have increased in the period caused by the Company purchasing property, furniture and equipment and continuing its investment in mineral properties. Secondly, the Company has raised funds through two placements which in turn have increased shareholders' equity and increased cash and cash equivalents for future exploration work at December 31, 2007.

Quarterly Information (unaudited)

(in thousands of Canadian dollars except per share data)

Quarter Ended	2007	2007	2007	2007
	Dec.31	Sept.30	June30	Mar. 31
Revenue (interest)	\$17	\$9.8	\$29.6	\$43.5
Expenses	1829.8	285.4	643.8	388
Recovery of future taxes	122	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net loss	(1690.5)	(275.6)	(614.2)	(344.5)
Net loss per share - Basic and diluted	(0.02)	0.00	(0.01)	0.00
Quarter Ended	2006	2006	2006	2006
	Dec. 31	Sept.30	Jun 30	Mar. 31
Revenue(Interest)	\$ 36.1	\$ 49.3	\$ 21.3	\$ 9.0
Expenses	1,509.3	508.0	1,561.5	316.8
Net loss	(1473.3)	(458.7)	(1,540.2)	(307.8)
Net loss per share - Basic and diluted	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.00)

Factors Affecting Comparability of Quarters

The Company's level of activity and expenditures during a specific quarter are influenced by the availability of working capital, the availability of additional external financing, the time required to gather, analyze and report on geological data related to historical data and the results of the Company's prior exploration activities on its properties and the amount of activity required to advance each individual project.

Results of operations can vary significantly as a result of a number of factors. In years when flow-through shares are issued, the Company incurs interest on the unspent portion of funds raised; total costs related to this were \$90,794 in Q1 2006

Interest revenue is dependent on cash and temporary investments held at a point of time. The Company reduced its investment holdings in order to complete its exploration and development programs and the revenue number is dependent on cash and short term investments held at a point in time. In Q4 2007 and Q4 2006, \$1,321,150 and \$241,631 were written off as asset held for sale and mineral properties respectively. In Q4 2006 allowances were taken on the note receivable from JMS Capital Corp. and due from YSV Ventures Inc in the amounts of \$363,604 and \$206,842 along with the write-off of finance fees of \$161,421.

For the four quarters in 2006 and the first quarter of 2007, there has been minimal deferred exploration expenditure beyond that required to maintain the various property claims in good standing and analysis of data. Richview's efforts continue to be dedicated to the advancement of the Thierry property and, as indicated, the majority of the time during 2007 has been focused on analysis of various data, review of recommendations and suggested work programs related to developing a pre-feasibility study and obtaining of the necessary permits to allow Richview to schedule dewatering activities. In the second quarter of 2007, the Company finalized the diamond drill program preparations with drilling starting on August 3, 2007. For the last two quarters of 2007, the Company commenced its drilling activities and program on the Thierry property totaling \$2,670,732 and purchases of capital equipment relating to the project were \$1,142,656. The Company leased vehicles during the last two quarters of 2007 and four out of six leases qualified as capital leases and were adjusted in Q4, which resulted in an addition to vehicles under capital leases of \$194,602 and the resulting amortization of \$19,834 in the quarter.

Results of Operations

Revenue

The Company is an early stage exploration and development company and currently generates no revenue or cash flow from operations. Revenue of \$99,869 for 2007 and \$115,713 for 2006 consists of interest and dividend income resulting from investment of exploration funds in liquidable holdings.

Expenses

Total expenses for the year ended December 31, 2007 were \$3,147,083 in 2007 and \$3,895,705 in 2006. The following table summarizes the major categories of expenses incurred in 2007 compared to the prior year:

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Consulting fees	\$ 559,480	\$ 510,849
Office and general	404,861	386,393
Investor relations	224,952	216,814
Legal fees	199,963	136,214
Accounting and audit fees	159,416	181,965
Stock option expense	1,034,655	1,398,600
(Gain) on shares and bonds available for sale	(834,000)	(53,204)
Provision for note receivable from JMS Capital Corp.	-	363,604
Provision from due from YSV Ventures Inc.	-	206,842
Finance fees	-	161,421
Flow-through administration	-	92,188

Consulting fees were \$559,480 for 2007 compared to \$510,849 in 2006. The increase relates to directors fees of \$185,000 which were not incurred in 2006 and a reduction of fees as the Company no longer employs internal legal counsel.

Office and general was \$404,861 for 2007 compared to \$386,393 in 2006. Office and general includes the following significant sub-categories as described below. The Company has increased advertising, promotion and marketing to \$175,748 (2006-\$171,302) to help raise the profile of the Company. Shareholder communication of \$59,778 (2006-\$145,514) has decreased in 2006 included listing and filing fees relating to getting listed on the TSX. Telephone and Computer costs of \$55,118 (2006-\$6,715) has increased as a result of a new website, two standalone offices and set-up fees and increased wireless use. Automobile expense of \$27,386 (2006-\$250) increase due to increase work activity at Thierry. Insurance of \$23,723 (2006-\$30,678) has decreased caused by lower industry insurance rates in 2007 and charitable donations was \$14,500 (2006-\$0). All other expenses remain consistent between the years.

Investor relations expense was \$224,952 for 2007 compared to \$216,814 for 2006. The increase relates to the Company expensing all Investor relations fees and increasing investor relation services in the year

Legal fees for general corporate matters were \$199,963 for 2007 compared to \$136,214 in 2006. The increase reflects, among other things, the Michael O'Para lawsuit, TSX inquiry and response letter, failed financing legal costs, a motion against the Company and general legal expenses.

Accounting and audit expense was \$159,146 for 2007 compared to \$181,965 for 2006. The decrease has been caused by the Company no longer employing a controller to help prepare the books and records for the quarter end.

The Company recorded stock option expense of \$1,034,655 for 2007 compared to \$1,398,600 in 2006. The decrease relates to the Company issuing the majority of outstanding options in the second quarter of 2006 and the majority of these options had initial grant day vesting periods.

Net gain on shares and bonds available for sale was \$834,000 for 2007 compared to \$53,204 for 2006. The increase relates to the sale of shares in Iberian Minerals and temporary investments and recognizing the gain on sale to fund its exploration and development programs.

Provision for note receivable from JMS Capital Corp for \$nil for 2007 compared to \$363,604 for 2006. A provision was recorded in the prior year as a result of a lack of payment history and length of time the receivable has been outstanding

Write off of mineral properties of \$nil for 2007 compared to \$241,631 for 2006. The write off of the Kirkland Lake property was recorded as a write-off of assets held for sale amounting to \$1,321,150 (2006-\$nil) was incurred since the Company has determined that the property was found not to be economically viable .

Provision for the due from YSV Ventures Inc. for \$nil compared to \$206,842 for 2006. A provision was recorded in the prior year because of a lack of payment history and its lack of working capital.

Finance fees of \$nil for 2007 compared to \$161,421 for 2006. In the prior year, these fees were incurred for the first time, as the company incurred costs, including legal opinions and agent fees relating to a royalty deal, which the Company decided not to proceed with.

Flow through administration payment of \$nil for 2007 compared to \$92,188 for 2006. There was no flow through administration expenses in the period since no flow through shares were issued in 2006.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As at December 31, 2007, the Company had working capital of \$2,985,910 (2006- \$3,772,636). These included cash and cash equivalents of \$2,230,304 (2006-\$1,535,240) and temporary investments of \$915,000 (2006-\$2,260,214).

During the 2007 year, the Company raised \$4,170,000 (2006-\$7,300,000) through the issuance of two private placements.

During the quarter ended September 30, 2006 Richview recorded an asset retirement obligation, which in turn is supported by a letter of credit provided to the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines in the amount of \$396,688 to cover the cost of rehabilitation at the Thierry Mine, as estimated by NAR Environmental in its Closure plan report. The letter of credit is backed by a certificate of deposit plus accrued interest in the same amount that is shown as restricted cash.

Richview has adequate capital for its planned operation for the first two quarters of 2008. The Company has entered into a loan agreement which is further discussed under subsequent transactions. The Company is advanced in discussions with several parties to complete various financing options, including the issuance of flow-through common shares by way of private placement that will provide additional funds to continue its work programs beyond 2008. The success of any financing effort is dependent on market conditions and the results of Richview's continuing exploration and development activities.

Related Party Transactions

- a) During 2007, \$69,072 (2006 - \$325,513) was paid to Porphyry Inc., a company owned by Mike Newbury, a former director and officer effective May 2007, for services rendered and reimbursement of expenses. Of this amount \$39,072 (2006 - \$193,013) has been recorded as consulting fees and office and general and \$30,000 (2006 - \$132,500 has been capitalized in mineral properties and deferred exploration expenses.
- b) During 2007, the Company issued 3,800,000 (2006-6,400,000) options to its officers and directors of the Company at a value of \$0.20 (2006-\$0.35) relating to operations and governance matters.
- c) During 2007, the Company issued 1,250,000 (2006-1,500,000) to Mike Newbury, a former officer and director, at a value of \$.20 (2006-\$0.35) relating to operations and governance matters. These options expired before the end of the year.
- d) During 2007, the Company paid \$184,500 (2006-\$nil) to directors of the company for services rendered relating to operations and governance matters.
- e) During 2007 \$182,960 (2006-\$nil) was paid to Xlent Services Inc, a company owned by the CEO and President for services rendered and reimbursement of expenses. Of this amount, \$60,000 has been capitalized in mineral properties and \$122,960 has been recorded as consulting fees and office and general expenses.
- f) During 2007, a director and officer purchased 500,000 units, as described in note 13(a) (viii) of the 2007 financial statements for \$125,000.
- g) During 2007, the Company paid \$20,776 to a company which was owned by a director for services rendered in relation to a private placement; this amount is included in share issuance costs.
- h) During 2007, the Company paid \$9,352 to a company which was owned by the son of the CEO and President for services rendered and the purchase of parts and supplies which have been capitalized in mineral properties.
- i) During 2007, the CEO and President loaned the Company \$40,545 related to the purchase of equipment from a third party. The balance outstanding to the third party was settled by offsetting amounts owed to the CEO and President resulting in a loan to the company by the CEO and President. These funds have been repaid to the CEO and President with no interest being paid.

Related party transactions are considered to be in the normal course of operations and were measured at the exchange amounts, which is the consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

Fourth Quarter

During Q4 of 2007, cash and cash equivalents, shares and bonds available for sale which totaled \$3,145,304 at December 31, 2007 increased by \$1,437,187 from \$1,708,117 as at September 30, 2007. The increase has been caused by the completion of two private placements totaling \$4,170,000. The Company has continued its Thierry 2007 drill program and purchase of property, furniture and equipment in the quarter

Total assets at December 31, 2007 were \$19,282,039 compared with \$17,204,382 as at September 30, 2007. The increase of \$2,077,657 was caused by the two private placements in the quarter with the majority of these funds being invested in mineral properties and the purchase of property, furniture and equipment.

Mineral properties have increased \$1,674,833 by the Thierry 2007 drill program in the quarter. Property, furniture and equipment has increased \$324,312 in the quarter due to the Company purchasing the equipment needed to help in the program and develop the property infrastructure. The Company leased vehicles during the last two quarters of 2007 and adjusted them to capital leases during Q4 which amounted to purchases of vehicles under capital lease of \$194,602 and the resulting amortization of \$19,834 in the quarter.

The net loss for the fourth quarter was approximately \$1,690,000. This was primarily comprised of the consulting expense of \$162,362, write off of mineral property of \$1,321,150 legal and accounting of \$93,423, office and general of approximately \$100,000, stock option expense of \$274,885 with gain on sale of shares of approximately \$195,000.

Events subsequent to December 31, 2007

- a) Subsequent to December 31, 2007, the Company purchased generators and a power distribution centre for approximately \$302,000 which will be recorded as property, furniture and equipment in 2008.
- b) On March 17, 2008 the Company has entered into an agreement to borrow up to Euro 20 million (approximately C\$31.6 million at current exchange rates) as a secured loan. The loan proceeds will be used to finance the further exploration and development of Richview's Thierry Mine project.

EquityNet AG ("EquityNet") of Germany has established Richview Project GmbH (the "Lender") as a special purpose German company for the specific purpose of conducting a best efforts prospectus offering in Germany to fund the loan to Richview. The loan financing of Richview by the Lender will be subject to the successful completion of the prospectus offering, planned for June 2008, and is expected to occur in several tranches over a period of approximately 18 months. Of the total gross proceeds of up to Euro 20 million to be raised pursuant to the offering, the loan agreement provides that a minimum of 84% of the gross proceeds will be advanced to Richview, with the remaining 16% to be used to cover the costs of the offering. All amounts up to Euro 20 million will be treated as loan principle repayable by Richview to the lender on the maturity date. As of March 20, 2008 Richview has advanced Euro 450,000 (Canadian \$697,515) in 2008 towards the costs of the offering and up to a maximum of Euro 350,000 of this advance is reimbursable from the proceeds of the prospectus offering before any loan advances to the Company subject to there being proceeds from the offering.

The loan arrangements have been structured on the premise that Richview will generate sufficient income from its current and future mining assets over the course of the term of the loan to repay the loan principal at maturity. Accordingly, the agreement provides that the loan principal will be repaid on the maturity date, being December 31, 2013. Interest will accrue on the loan principal outstanding from time to time at the rate of 13% per annum, payable bi-annually. The Lender will also receive common shares of Richview on the basis of seven common shares for each Euro 20 advanced to Richview as loan principal. As security for the gross offering proceeds, the Company will grant a fixed and floating charge on all assets of the Company including all exploration and mining assets and all exploration and mining contracts. The loan arrangements are subject to final acceptance by the TSX.

- c) On March 18, 2008 the Company terminated the drilling contract before completion of the minimum metre program amount and is committed to termination payments of approximately \$40,000 for 2008.

5.3 MINERAL PROPERTIES/EXPLORATION EXPENDITURES

Thierry (Richview 100%)

On December 30, 2005 the Company completed the acquisition of 100% (previously a 51% beneficial interest) of the Thierry Mine from its joint venture partner PGM Ventures Inc. (now Iberian Minerals). The Thierry Mine property is located 450 kilometres northwest of Thunder Bay, Ontario, 12 km west-northwest of the Town of Pickle Lake. The property is comprised of 26 mining leases, totalling 11,216 acres (4,539 hectares) located in Dona Lake, Ponsford Lake, Tarp Lake and Kapkichi Lake areas in the Patricia Mining District, Ontario. In addition there are nine unpatented contiguous claims totalling 74-16 hectare units.

On June 6, 2006, the Company entered into an earn-in option agreement with an unrelated party to acquire a 100% interest in three (3) leased, non-patented contiguous claims in Kapkichi Lake Township and one (1) non-patented contiguous claim in Ponsford Lake Township. The total purchase price for the mining claims is \$77,000 and the issuance of 70,000 common shares. As of December 31, 2007, \$12,000 has been paid and 20,000 common shares have been issued. To earn a 100% interest the balance of the purchase price is payable as follows:

April 2008	\$15,000 and 20,000 common shares
April 2009	\$20,000 and 30,000 common shares
April 2010	\$30,000

Under the agreement, the vendor retained a 2% Net Smelter Royalty with a right for the Company to purchase from the vendor all of its 2% Net Smelter Royalty for \$1,000,000.

In September 2006 Richview announced it had received an independent updated resource evaluation from P&E Mining Consultants Inc. which included values for the Platinum Group Elements metals. The resource was reported within constraining domains at a 0.5% Cu value for outline delineation purposes. A cut-off grade was based on a NSR value of C\$45.53/tonne.

Resource Estimate:

Classification (1)	Tonnes*	Cu%	Ni%	Ag g/t	Au g/t	Pt g/t	Pd g/t
Measured	26,000	1.72	0.24	5.74	0.08	0.28	0.46
Indicated	5,544,000	1.81	0.19	5.67	0.08	0.13	0.28
Meas & Ind.	5,570,000	1.80	0.19	5.67	0.08	0.13	0.28
Inferred (2)	3,403,000	1.60	0.18	6.10	0.12	0.14	0.39

*Note:

This resource estimate utilizes metric tonnes. The previous estimated (Press Release dated February 17, 2006), included in the report filed on SEDAR was calculated in imperial tons. This change was made to be consistent in the reporting of values in g/t.

- (1) Mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of mineral resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, sociopolitical, marketing or other relevant issues.
- (2) The quantity and grade of reported inferred resources in this estimation are conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define an indicated mineral resource on the property and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in discovery of an indicated or measured mineral resource on the property.

Richview has set a preliminary budget for fiscal 2008 of approximately \$17.5 million which will be reviewed as further results and information is received. Richview believes that the budget is sufficient to cover the anticipated costs and work is expected to be completed by Q4 2008. Richview During 2007, the Company capitalized approximately \$2,966,000 compared to an exploration budget of \$2,750,000 for the year. The capitalized expenditures for 2007 are as follows:

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Assays, analysis	\$ 6,000	\$ 22,000
Amortization(non-cash)	145,000	-
Engineering	58,000	51,000
Drilling	1,050,000	-
Field Work	248,000	25,000
Geological consulting	216,000	152,000
Geological costs	29,000	96,000
Hydro	45,000	-
Mining lease payments	9,000	-
Management supervision and fees	107,000	152,000
Property and site	442,000	218,000
Travel, meals and transportation	523,000	28,000

Asset retirement obligation(non-cash)	(56,000)	397,000
All other	<u>144,000</u>	<u>31,000</u>
Total	<u>\$2,966,000</u>	<u>\$1,172,000</u>

During 2008, the Company intends to complete a \$2.75 million surface diamond drilling program started in 2007 and expand the program based on these results. The objective of the program was further defining the Thierry underground inferred mineralization primarily at depths below the 1600 foot level where limited drilling has identified the down-dip extension of the zone. A feasibility study will be commenced during the period

The company will be focusing on the review of all available data and drilling results with a view to taking comprehensive steps towards dewatering, the reconstructing of the mine and setting up of a mill. Towards this it will start a pilot dewatering project while embarking on an aggressive diamond drilling program to continue with ascertaining and validating historical results, defining open pit potential and near surface mineralization along its 2500 foot strike length.

Richview will also conduct a surface diamond drilling program around the K 1-1 open pit area in order to confirm and validate historic drilling by UMEX and to further define the open pit potential of the near surface mineralization along its identified 2500 strike length. The objective of this program will be to develop a current NI 43-101 compliant resource estimate for this area of the property.

Kirkland Lake (Richview 66.7%)

Richview currently owns a 66.7% interest in the Kirkland Lake joint venture property (the balance owned by 1572774 Ontario Inc.) located 12 km. west of the Town of Kirkland Lake and consisting of 25 staked mining claims, comprising 138 units, covering an area of 2,346 hectares and 16 patented claims covering an area of 279.7 hectares. In addition the Company has an option to earn a 100% interest in 12 leased, non-patented contiguous claims covering approximately 189 hectares in Eby and Otto Townships, approximately 13 km west of Kirkland Lake, Ontario, three (3) leased, non-patented contiguous claims covering approximately 240 hectares in Otto township approximately 9 km west of Kirkland Lake and an option to earn a 100% interest in 13 contiguous patented claims covering 204.7 hectares in the Larder Lake area, approximately three (3) km southwest of Virginiatown, Ontario.

Richview has undertaken limited exploration work on the properties, required to maintain the properties and the option agreements in good standing. To this effect a total of \$25,000 was expended for certain geological consulting work during 2007 (2006 - \$86,000). The Company has attempted to dispose of the property during 2007 but no vendor has been found. The company has chosen to write off this property for accounting purposes. The company will attempt to keep this property in good standing while attempting to find a purchaser for this property. The company has estimated that it will cost approximately \$25,000 annually to keep the property in good standing until the property can be disposed. The expenditures for 2007 are as follows:

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Consulting	\$ 7,000	\$ 9,000
Geophysics	1,000	8,000
Geological costs	15,000	44,000
Grids and line cutting	-	7,000
All other	<u>2,000</u>	<u>18,000</u>
Total	<u>\$ 25,000</u>	<u>\$ 86,000</u>

Pickle Lake/Crow (Richview 75%)

On May 6, 2002, King's Bay Gold Company ("King's Bay Gold") entered into an option agreement with Perry English ("English") to earn a 100% interest in respect of two mining claims comprised of units in Connell Township, in the Patricia Mining Division of Ontario ("the Patricia Property"). On May 14, 2002, King's Bay Gold entered into a future option agreement with English to earn a 100% interest in respect of eight patented claim units and a further twenty-seven unpatented staked claims in Connell Township, in the Patricia Mining Division of Ontario (the "Pickle Property").

On May 25, 2004, the Company entered into a Joint Venture Earn-In Agreement with Kings' Bay Gold to earn a 49% interest in respect of its interests in the Patricia and Pickle Properties. The Company modified the joint venture agreement on

November 1, 2006 to increase its interest to 75% in the property in exchange for a reduction in the Headway property value interest.

The properties shall be subject to a 2% Net Smelter Return interest in favour of English, subject to the right of the Joint Venture to purchase a 1% Net Smelter Return for the sum of \$1,000,000 at any time and a first right of refusal in favour of the Joint Venture to purchase the remaining 1% Net Smelter Return.

The Company had set a preliminary budget for fiscal 2007 of \$750,000. The budget was modified to \$80,000 for 2007 since the Company's intention is to focus more on the Thierry property. Richview has undertaken limited exploration work on the properties, required to maintain the properties in good standing. The company has set a preliminary budget for fiscal 2008 of \$500,000. The company intends to continue exploration and establish a resource base. The expenditures for 2007 are as follows:

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Assays	\$ 7,000	\$ 7,000
Consulting	-	5,000
Data compilation	-	12,000
Earn in option	15,000	15,000
Field wages	-	13,000
Geologist	30,000	74,000
Line cutting	35,000	-
Management supervision	6,000	11,000
Staking	-	6,000
Travel	-	25,000
All other	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Total	<u>\$ 94,000</u>	<u>\$ 169,000</u>

At least 60 core holes have been drilled into this zone, 38 by Noramco during 1987 - 1989 and an additional 22 by King's Bay in 2004. Richview has acquired all the drill logs and assay data and commenced the digitization process. This will enable a block model of the mineralized zone, and once completed, produce an interpretation of the deposit, controls for the mineralization and an initial resource estimate. This work will require an estimated 3 months to complete and will commence in 2008.

Numerous reports exist for the exploration efforts conducted by a number of companies that worked on various portions of the remainder of the property. A comprehensive review and re-interpretation of the data is to be undertaken, and areas considered to have gold potential will be prioritized for follow-up work. The Company will also proceed with additional geophysical surveys (either a continuation of the magnetic and VLF-EM surveys across the property or for induced polarization (IP) for more selected areas), geological mapping, sampling and core drilling.

Headway (Richview 15%)

In November 2004, the Company entered into a joint venture earn-in agreement with King's Bay Gold whereby it granted to Richview the right to earn a one-half interest in its 90% interest in the Headway Property, resulting in Richview acquiring a 45% interest in the property, by Richview funding earn-in expenditures of \$500,000 (paid in 2004, and expended in 2005). On November 1, 2006, the Company modified the joint venture agreement which resulted in its ownership interest being decreased to 15% of the property in exchange for an increase in the ownership interest of the Pickle Lake/Crow property. The Headway property is comprised of six patented claims located in the Dome Township and the Balmer Township in the Red Lake Gold Camp, Ontario. The property is subject to 2% net smelter return royalty in favour of 1304850 Ontario Inc. from whom King's Bay Gold acquired the property interests. \$10,000 of costs were incurred for 2007 compared to \$nil for 2006

5.4 Outstanding Share Data

As at March 25, 2007 the outstanding common shares, share purchase warrants and stock options are:

Common shares outstanding	103,654,484
Share purchase warrants:	
Expiring May 2008, exercisable at \$0.50 per share	7,928,572
Expiring July 19, 2008, exercisable at \$0.50 per share	2,500,000
Expiring November 1, 2009 exercisable at \$0.35 per share	15,000,000
Expiring December 31, 2009 exercisable at \$.50 per share	1,740,000
Expiring November 18, 2009 exercisable at \$1.00 per share	<u>833,250</u>
	<u>28,001,822</u>
Options:	
Expiring February 14, 2011, exercisable at \$0.35 per share	1,500,000
Expiring February 14, 2011, exercisable at \$0.40 per share	1,650,000
Expiring November 7, 2011 exercisable at \$0.35 per share	550,000
Expiring November 7, 2008 exercisable at \$0.40 per share	250,000
Expiring January 15, 2009 exercisable at \$0.50 per share	200,000
Expiring January 15, 2009 exercisable at \$0.75 per share	200,000
Expiring January 15, 2009 exercisable at \$1.00 per share	200,000
Expiring February 16, 2012 exercisable at \$0.20 per share	1,000,000
Expiring March 28, 2012 exercisable at \$0.20 per share	500,000
Expiring October 1, 2012 exercisable at \$0.20 per share	1,000,000
Expiring November 26, 2012 exercisable at \$0.20 per share	<u>1,500,000</u>
	<u>8,550,000</u>
Agent Options	
Expiring November 1, 2009 exercisable at \$.22 per unit comprising of:	
Shares exercising at \$0.22 per share	1,200,000
Share purchase warrants at \$0.35 per share	<u>1,200,000</u>
	<u>2,400,000</u>
Fully diluted shares outstanding	<u>142,606,306</u>

Contractual Obligations

- a) The Company has entered into a new lease agreement for the Company's premises commencing November 1, 2007 and is committed to lease payments for the following periods:

2008	\$98,747
2009	\$98,747
2010	\$98,747
2011	\$98,747
2012	\$65,828

- b) The Company has entered into a new lease agreement for a vehicle and is committed to lease payments for the following periods:

2008	\$12,660
2009	\$12,660
2010	\$12,660
2011	\$ 8,297

- c) The Company has entered into numerous Investor Relation agreements and the Company is committed to payments of \$24,000 for 2008.
- d) The Company has entered into a consulting agreement for geological and logistical services and is committed to payments for the following periods:
- | | |
|------|-----------|
| 2008 | \$180,000 |
| 2009 | \$135,000 |
- e) The Company has renounced \$4,170,000 of qualifying exploration expenditures to the shareholders during 2007. Under the “look back” provision governing flow-through shares this amount must be spent by the end of December 31, 2008.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

There are no off-balance sheet arrangements nor are there any contingent liabilities or other obligations other than as disclosed in the annual 2007 audited financial statements and herein.

Accounting Estimates/Changes in Accounting Policies/Risks and Uncertainties

The procedures used by the Company to determine accounting estimates and the risks and uncertainties affecting the Company remain unchanged from the annual results reported in the December 31, 2006 audited financial statements and the 2006 Annual Management’s Discussion and Analysis except as follows.

Change in Accounting Policy

Financial Instruments and Comprehensive Income

On January 1, 2007, the Company adopted the CICA Handbook Section 3855 “Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement”, Section 3861 “Financial Instruments- Disclosure and Presentation”, Section 3865, “Hedges”, and Section 1530 “Comprehensive Income”. These standards require that all financial assets be classified as either held for trading, held to maturity (‘HTM’), available-for-sale (‘AFS’), or loans and receivables. Financial liabilities are classified as either trading or other. Initially, all financial assets and financial liabilities must be recorded on the balance sheet at fair value with subsequent measurement determined by the classification of each financial asset and liability. Transaction costs related to trading securities are expensed as incurred. Transaction costs related to AFS, HTM, loans and receivables and deposits are generally capitalized and are then amortized over the expected life of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities held for trading are measured at fair value with the changes in fair value reported in earnings. Financial assets held to maturity, loans and receivables and financial liabilities other than those held for trading are measured at amortized cost. Available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value with changes in fair value reported in other comprehensive income (‘OCI’), until the financial asset is disposed of, or becomes impaired.

Derivative instruments are recorded on the balance sheet at fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivative instruments are recognized in earnings, except for derivatives that are designated as a cash flow hedge, the fair value change for which is recognized in OCI. Richview does not have any derivatives to be designated as hedges.

Accumulated other comprehensive income (‘AOCI’), is a new component of shareholders’ equity and a new statement entitled Statement of Comprehensive Income has been added to the Company’s Financial Statements. Comprehensive income is composed of the Company’s net income and other comprehensive income. Other Comprehensive income will include unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale financial assets, foreign currency translation on net investments in self-sustaining foreign operations and changes in the fair market value of derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges, all net of income taxes.

Other

On January 1, 2007, the Company also adopted CICA Handbook Section 1506- Accounting Changes and Section 3251 – Equity. The adoption of Section 3251 has not had a material effect on the Company’s financial statement disclosures. The adoption of Section 1506 has resulted in disclosure of future accounting changes that have not yet been adopted.

Future accounting pronouncements

The Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants (“CICA”) has released the following new CICA Handbook standards that will apply to the company effective January 1, 2008:

Section 1535, “Capital Disclosures”, establishes standards for disclosing information about an entity’s capital and how it is managed. It describes the disclosure of the entity’s objectives, policies and processes for managing capital as well as summary quantitative data on the elements included in the management of capital. The section seeks to determine if the entity has complied with capital requirements and if not, the consequences of such non-compliance.

Sections 3862 and 3863, “Financial Instruments – Disclosure and Presentation”, establish standards for the presentation and disclosure of financial instruments and non-financial derivatives to evaluate the significance for the entity’s financial position and performance as well as the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments to which the entity is exposed and how the entity manages those risks.

Section 1400, “General Standards of Financial Statement Presentation”, this section was amended so as to include the criteria for determining and presenting the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern (going concern assumption).

The Company is in the process of assessing the impact of these new standards on its financial statements, and does not anticipate significant changes as a result of their adoption. Other new standards have been issued but they are not expected to have a material impact on the Company’s financial statements.

Classification of Financial Instruments

Available-for-sale assets are those non-derivative financial assets that are designated as AFS or are not classified as loans and receivables, HTM or held for trading. Available-for-sale assets are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses included in accumulated other comprehensive income until sale or other-than-temporary impairment when the cumulative gain or losses transferred to the consolidated statement of operations. Assets included in this category are temporary investments.

Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash are classified as held for trading. Receivables and exploration advances have been classified as loans and receivables. Accounts payables and accrued liabilities and obligations under capital leases have been classified as other financial liabilities.

Temporary investments (shares and bonds available for sale) have been re-measured to reflect the unrealized gains and losses on these securities. This gave rise to an adjustment to accumulated other comprehensive income of \$568,575, net of taxes of \$286,425 on adoption of the accounting policy.

Legal Proceedings

A. The Company, two current directors and two former directors have been named in a statement of defence and Counterclaim (“Counterclaim”) filed in the Province of Ontario by a former director of the Company. The Counterclaim was filed in response to a Statement of Claim made by the former related parties, JMS Capital Corp. and 1597318 Ontario Inc. and their shareholders.

The Counterclaim calls for damages from the Company for wrongful dismissal and/or breach of contract in the amount of \$1,225,000. In addition, the Counterclaim calls for damages from the Company and the named directors and former directors for oppression for having refused to grant open access to the Company’s books and records and aggravated exemplary and/or punitive damages in the amount of \$100,000.

In May 2007, a proposed amendment to the counterclaim was put forth to add a claim for damages for intentional interference with contractual relations and/ or /economic relations and including breach of contract in the amount of \$1,225,000 against certain directors.

The Company believes that the Counterclaim is without merit and intends to vigorously defend itself and the named directors. The outcome of this action cannot be determined and no amounts have been provided for in these financial statements.

B. A motion is outstanding before the Court to add the Company to a lawsuit that was commenced in 2004 by a family that invested in Maple Gold Resources Limited, a private company, before it was amalgamated with Richview in 2004. The proposed claims against the Company are that it is vicariously liable for \$10,000,000 in damages for the fraud, misrepresentation and negligence of certain third parties that promoted Maple Gold and directly liable for breach of fiduciary duty and breach of trust and for \$250,000 in punitive damages.

On October 4, 2007, the Court denied the plaintiffs the right to assert the main allegations made against the Company on the basis that they are statute-barred. No appeal has been taken from this decision.

The claims based upon one misrepresentation, breach of trust and breach of fiduciary duty were also denied as lacking particularity, but the plaintiffs were given leave to attempt to assert them with more particularity. So far, no further particulars have been provided by the plaintiffs. The Company believes that the claim against Richview has no merit.

Richview is not currently a defendant in this action. The outcome of the motion to add Richview, and the outcome of the action should the court grant leave to allow Richview to be added cannot be determined and no amounts have been provided for in these financial statements.

Risk Factors

The mining business is inherently risky in nature. Exploration activities rely on professional judgments and statistically based tests and calculations and often yield few rewarding results. Mineral properties are often non-productive for reasons that cannot be anticipated in advance and operations may be subject to risks including labour disputes, environmental hazards, safety issues, geological issues, weather conditions, and changing regulator requirements as examples. Richview is subject to competitive risk as its ability to finance its activities and generate profitable operations or proceeds from disposal of assets are subject to the world price for the precious metals and the economic forces that influence capital markets. As a result the securities of Richview must be considered speculative. A prospective investor in should carefully consider the following factors.

Nature of Mineral Exploration and Mining

The exploration and development of mineral deposits involve significant risks over an extended period of time which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. As a result, few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. The long-term profitability of the Company's operations will be in part related to the cost and the success of its exploration programs, which programs may be affected by a number of factors out of the Company's control, such as commodity prices, the availability of skilled personnel, qualified vendors and critical equipment.

Substantial expenditures are required to establish reserves through drilling, to determine the technical and economic feasibility of mining and extraction and, if warranted, to develop the mining and processing facilities and infrastructure at any site chosen for mining. Although substantial benefits may be derived from the discovery of a major mineralized deposit, it is impossible to ensure that the current proposed exploration programs on the properties will result in profitable mining operations. There is no assurance that the expenditures of the Company will result in discoveries of commercially viable ore bodies. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that the Company's estimates of future exploration expenditures will be accurate. Actual expenditures may be significantly higher than currently anticipated. Whether a deposit will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, including, but not limited to, the particular attributes of the deposit (e.g., size and grade of the deposit), costs and efficiency of the recovery methods that can be employed, proximity to

infrastructure, land use and environmental protection. The effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in the Company not receiving an adequate return on its invested capital.

Mineral Deposits and Production Costs; Metal Prices

The economics of developing mineral deposits are affected by many factors including variations in the grade of ore mined, cost of operations and fluctuations in the sales price of products. The value of the Company's mineral properties is heavily influenced by metal prices. Metal prices can and do change substantially over a short period of time, and are affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Company, including, but not limited to, changes in the level of supply and demand, international economic and political trends, expectations of inflation, currency exchange fluctuations, interest rates, global or regional consumption patterns, new discoveries, speculative activities and increased production arising from improved mining and production methods. There can be no assurance that the prices of mineral products will be sufficient to ensure that the Company's properties can be mined profitably. Depending on the price received for minerals produced, the Company may determine that it is impractical to commence or continue commercial production.

The grade of any ore ultimately mined from a mineral deposit may differ from the Company's estimates based on drilling results. Production volumes and costs can be affected by such factors as the proximity and the capacity of processing facilities, permitting regulations and requirements, weather, environmental factors, unforeseen technical difficulties, unusual or unexpected geological formations and work interruptions. Short-term factors relating to ore reserves, such as the need for orderly development of ore bodies or the processing of new or different grades, may also have an adverse effect on the results of the operations. Moreover, there can be no assurance that any gold, silver, copper or other minerals recovered in small-scale laboratory tests will be achieved under production scale conditions. Although precautions to minimize risks will be taken, processing operations are subject to hazards such as equipment failure or failure of tailings impoundment facilities, which may result in environmental liability.

Exploration and Development Risks

Mineral exploration and mining involve considerable financial and technical risk. Substantial expenditures are usually required to establish ore reserves, to evaluate metallurgical processes and to construct mining and processing facilities. It is impossible to assure that the current exploration programs planned by the Company will result in profitable commercial mining operations, as few properties that have been explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Unusual or unexpected geological formations, unstable ground conditions that could result in cave-ins or land slides, floods, power outages or fuel shortages, labour disruptions, fires, explosions, and the inability to obtain suitable or adequate machinery, equipment, materials or labour are risks associated with the conduct of exploration programs and the operation of mines, any of which could result in legal liabilities arising there from. The Company has no experience in the development and operation of mines and in the construction of facilities required to bring mines into production. The Company has relied, and may continue to rely, upon consultants for expertise with respect to the construction and operation of a mining facility.

No Assurance of Title to Exploration Licenses or Surface Rights

In order to carry out its activities, the Company must obtain licenses and or permits to explore for minerals in any given area. These licenses are granted by governmental authorities and, once granted, are registered with such authorities. The Company has conducted title searches on all of its exploration licenses and, to the best of its knowledge, the titles to all of its licenses are in good standing. However, this should not be construed as a guarantee of such titles. The Company's licenses may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfers or third party claims or may also be affected by other undetected defects. There is no assurance that the interests of the Company in any of its licenses may not be challenged or impugned.

Exploration licenses do not include the surface rights to the areas covered by such licenses nor the accesses thereto. In the event where a development and or production decision would be made, the Company would have to acquire the surface rights to the areas covered by such licenses and possibly other surface rights providing access to such areas. These surface rights may be owned by governmental authorities or private interests and there is no guarantee that the Company would ever be able to acquire such surface rights on reasonable terms or at all.

Permits and Licenses

The operations of the Company will require licenses and permits from various governmental and non-governmental authorities. The Company has obtained, or will obtain all necessary licenses and permits required to carry on its operations

under applicable laws and regulations. However, such licenses and permits are subject to change in regulations and in various operating circumstances. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain all necessary licenses and permits required to carry out exploration, development and mining operations in connection with its proposed projects.

Rising Production Costs

Like other mining companies similar in size, the Company is faced with the challenge of rising production and energy costs. Such rising costs are caused by, among other things, high commodity prices, higher royalty and tax structures, the weak U.S. dollar and long delays in permitting mineral projects and may affect the ability of mining companies to explore, commence or sustain economically viable production at their mines. There is no guarantee that rising costs will not adversely affect the Company's ability to carry out its intended plans in respect of its mineral properties if the price of carrying out such plans is no longer commercially reasonable.

Equipment, Materials and Skilled Technical Workers

The Company is dependent on the availability of affordable and accessible equipment, replacement parts and repair services and the absence or disrepair of such equipment, parts and services could affect or halt exploration or eventual production on the properties of the Company. There can be no guarantee that such equipment, part or repair services will be available to the Company, or that such equipment, replacement parts or repair work will be available on commercially reasonable terms.

The Company is dependent on the availability of affordable and accessible materials. There can be no guarantee of the availability, quality and reliability of the supply of such materials, nor that such materials will continue to be available to the Company on commercially reasonable terms.

The Company is also dependent on the availability of skilled technical workers to carry out various functions on the properties of the Company. There can be no guarantee that such skilled workers will be available to carry out such activities on behalf of the Company or that such workers will be available on commercially reasonable terms.

Uncertainty of Mineral Resource Estimates

The figures for mineral resources presented herein are estimates, and no assurance can be given that the anticipated tonnage and grades will be achieved or that the indicated level of recovery of gold will be realized. The ore grade actually recovered by the Company may differ from the estimated grades of the mineral resources. Such figures have been determined based on assumed gold prices and operating costs.

Mineral resource estimates for properties that have not commenced production are based, in most instances, on very limited and widely spaced drill hole information, which is not necessarily indicative of conditions between and around the drill holes. Accordingly, such mineral resource estimates may require revision as more drilling information becomes available or as actual production experience is gained.

Operating Hazards and Risks

Mineral exploration and mining involves many risks, which even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. The work that Richview proposes to undertake will be subject to all the hazards and risks normally incidental to exploration, development and production, any of which could result in work stoppages and damage to persons or property of the environment and possible legal liability for any and all damage. Fires, power outages, labour disruptions, flooding, explosions and cave-ins, are all the risks involved in the operation of mines and the conduct of exploration programs. Although Richview has secured liability insurance and will, when appropriate, secure property insurance in an amount which it considers adequate, the nature of these risks is such that liabilities might exceed policy limits, the liabilities and hazards might not be insurable, or Richview might elect not to insure itself against such liabilities due to high premium costs or other reasons, in which event Richview could incur significant costs or uninsured losses that could have a material adverse effect upon its financial condition

Governmental Regulation

Exploration, development and mining of the properties will be affected to varying degrees by:

- (i) Government regulations relating to such matters as environmental protection, health, safety and labour;
- (ii) Mining law;
- (iii) Restrictions on production; price controls' and tax increases;
- (iv) Maintenance of claims ;
- (v) Tenure; and
- (vi) Expropriation of property.

There is no assurance that future changes in such regulation, if any, will not adversely affect Richview.

Government approvals and permits are required in connection with the exploration activities proposed for the properties. To the extent such approvals are required and not obtained, Richview's planned exploration, development and production activities may be delayed, curtailed, or cancelled entirely.

Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and requirements may result in enforcement action against Richview, including orders calling for the curtailment or termination of operations on the properties, or calling for corrective or remedial measures requiring considerable capital investment. Parties engaged in mineral exploration and mining activities may be subject to civil and criminal liability as a result of failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations.

Amendments to current laws, regulations and permitting requirements affective mineral exploration and mining activities could have a material adverse impact on Richview Resources Inc.'s operations and prospects.

Aboriginal Title and Consultation Issues

First Nations title claims, as well as related consultation issues, may affect the ability of Richview to pursue explorations, development and mining at its properties. Richview has received a claim from an aboriginal group in Ontario that Richview's exploration and development activities are being conducted on aboriginal traditional land and this group has demanded further consultation and accommodation with respect to such activities. The legal basis of such land claims is a matter of considerable legal complexity and the impact of the assertion of such land claims cannot be predicted with any degree of certainty at this time. No assurance can be given that the Company's operations will not be delayed or hindered by any potential claims. In addition, no assurance can be given that any recognition of aboriginal rights whether by way of a negotiated settlement or by judicial pronouncement would not delay or even prevent the Company's exploration, development or mining activities. Managing these issues is an integral part of exploration, development and mining in Ontario and Richview is committed to managing these issues effectively.

Environmental Regulation, Permits and Licenses

The Company's operations are subject to environmental regulations promulgated by government agencies from time to time. Environmental legislation provides for restrictions and prohibitions on spill, releases or emissions of various substances produced in association with certain mining industry operations, such as seepage from tailings disposal areas, which would result in environmental pollution. Such legislation also requires that mines be operated, maintained, abandoned and reclaimed to the satisfaction of applicable regulatory authorities. A breach of such legislation may result in imposition of fines and penalties. In addition, certain types of operations require the submission and approval of environmental impact assessments. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner that means stricter standards; and enforcement, fines and penalties for non-compliance are more stringent. Environmental assessments of proposed projects carry a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and directors, officers and employees. The cost of compliance with changes in governmental regulations has a potential to reduce the profitability of operations. The Company intends to fully comply with all environmental regulations.

The current or future operations of the Company, including development activities and commencement of production on its properties, require permits from various federal, provincial or territorial and local governmental authorities and such operations are and will be governed by laws and regulations governing prospecting, development, mining, production, exports, taxes, labour standards, occupational health, waste disposal, toxic substances, land use, environmental protection, mine safety and other matters.

Such operations and explorations activities are also subject to substantial regulation under these laws by governmental agencies and may require that the Company obtain permits from various governmental agencies. There can be no assurance, however, that all permits which the Company may require for its operations and exploration and activities will be obtainable on reasonable terms or on a timely basis or such laws and regulations would not have an adverse effect on any mining project which the Company might undertake.

Amendments to current laws, regulations and permits governing operations and activities of mining companies, or more stringent implementation thereof, could have a material adverse impact on the Company and cause increases in capital expenditures or productions costs or reduction in levels of production at producing properties or require abandonment or delays in development of new mining properties.

To the best of the Company's knowledge, it is operating in compliance with all applicable rules and regulations.

Joint Ventures

The Company holds certain of its interests in mining properties through joint ventures. Any failure on the part of a joint venture partner to meet its obligations could have a material adverse effect on the Company's operations and financial condition.

Liquidity Concerns and Future Financing

The viability of further development and exploration of the various mineral properties in which the Company holds interests will depend upon the Company's ability to obtain financing through joint ventures, equity financing, debt financing or other means. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful in obtaining required financing when needed. Volatile markets for precious and base metals may make it difficult or impossible for the Company to obtain debt financing or equity financing on favorable terms or at all. Failure to obtain such additional financing could result in delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration and development of the

Competition

The mineral exploration and mining business is competitive in all of its phases. The Company competes with numerous other companies and individuals, including competitors with greater financial, technical and other resources than the Company, in the search for and the acquisition of attractive mineral properties. The ability of the Company to acquire properties in the future will depend not only on its ability to develop its present properties, but also on its ability to select and acquire suitable properties or prospects for mineral exploration. There is no assurance that the Company will continue to be able to compete successfully with its competitors in acquiring such properties or prospects.

Dependence on Key Individuals

The Company is dependent on a relatively small number of key personnel, and the loss of any one of them could have an adverse effect on the Company. In addition, while certain of the Company's officers and directors have experience in the exploration of mineral producing properties, the Company will remain highly dependent upon contractors and other third parties in the performance of its exploration and development activities. There can be no guarantee that such contractors and third parties will be available to carry out such activities on behalf of the Company or be available upon commercially acceptable terms.

Conflicts of Interest

The directors and officers of the Company will not be devoting all of their time to the affairs of the Company. The directors and officers of the Company are also directors and officers of other companies, some of which conduct business similar to that of the Company. The directors and officers of the Company are required by law to act in the best interest of the Company. They have the same obligations to the other companies to which they act as directors and officers. The discharge by the directors and officers of their obligations to the Company may result in a breach of their obligations to the other companies and, in certain circumstances, this could expose the Company to liability to those companies. Similarly, the discharge by the directors and officers of their obligations to the other companies could result in a breach of their obligation

to act in the best interest of the Company. Such conflicting obligations may expose the Company to liability to others and impair its ability to achieve its business objectives.

Fluctuation in Market Value of Richview's Shares

The market price of the Company's publicly-traded common shares is affected by many variables not directly related to the corporate performance of the Company, including, but not limited to, the market in which the common shares are traded, the strength of the economy generally, the availability and attractiveness of alternative investments and the breadth of the public market for the stock. The effect of these factors on the market price of the common shares of the Company in the future cannot be predicted.

No Dividends

Richview has not paid any dividends on its Common Shares since incorporation. Any decision to pay dividends on its shares in the future will be dependent upon the financial requirements of the Company to finance future growth, the financial condition of the Company and other factors which the board of directors of the Company may consider appropriate in the circumstances.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have established and maintained disclosure controls and procedures in order to provide reasonable assurance that material information related to the Company is made known in a timely manner. Management has evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as of the date of this report and believe them to be adequate and effective in providing reasonable assurance that material information is reliable and timely except as noted below.

As required by Multilateral Instrument 52-109, Richview's management, consisting of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, are responsible for designing internal controls over financial reporting in order to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with Canadian GAAP. The Company has assessed the design of the internal control over financial reporting and during this process the Company identified certain weaknesses in internal controls over financial reporting and disclosure controls which are as follows:

- Due to the limited number of staff at Richview, it is not feasible to achieve complete segregation of duties.
- Due to the size of the Company and the limited number of staff, the Company does not have the optimum complement of personnel with all the technical accounting knowledge to address all complex and non-routine accounting transactions that may arise.
- During the year- end audit, the auditors detected errors in the computation of future income taxes, capital leases, amortization and disclosure of related party transactions, all of which were corrected in our accompanying published financial statements.

The weaknesses in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting allows for a greater likelihood that a material misstatement would not be prevented or detected. The Company tries to mitigate the risk of a material misstatement by having an active involvement of management and an increased oversight from the Audit committee members of the board of directors. The Company, where applicable, will retain external independent advice in certain key accounting, taxation and legal issues. It is important to note that this issue would best be resolved by the hiring additional staff in order to allow for greater segregation of duties and increased technical accounting knowledge. Due to the fact that the increased costs associated with such hiring's could threaten the Company's financial viability, management has chosen to disclose the potential risk in its filings and proceed with increased staffing only when the Company's budget and work load will allow for additional hiring. However it is not possible to provide absolute assurance that this risk can be reduced to less than a remote likelihood of a material misstatement.

2008 Outlook

Thierry

The Company will be focusing on the review of all available data and drilling results with a view to taking comprehensive steps towards dewatering, the reconstructing of the mine and setting up of a mill. Towards this it will start a pilot dewatering project while embarking on an aggressive diamond drilling program to continue with ascertaining and validating historical results, defining open pit potential and near surface mineralization along its 2500 foot strike length.

The Company will hire the requisite professionals towards planning mine construction, build-out and milling. Infrastructure towards this process, particularly power supply will also be addressed.

As published in a news release on March 25, 2008, the Company is engaged in securing a significant non-dilutive loan through a qualified prospectus in the German market. The purpose of the loan will be to accelerate the development process with the intention of reaching production stage within 36 months. The funds raised, in stages, will allow for a comprehensive 3 year program envisaging dewatering, mining construction, milling and power.

While embarking on the above to enhance shareholder value and reward patient shareholders, the Company will continue to raise flow through funds in Canada. It will also attempt on raising funds in other jurisdictions towards achieving the 2008 goals.

Corporate

At the Corporate level, areas of concentration will be to raise the profile of the Company and continuing to assess market opportunities to raise additional funds.

Forward-Looking Statements

This Management Discussion and Analysis of Financial Conditions and Results of Operations contains certain forward-looking statements. All statements other than statements of historical fact that address activities, events or developments that the Company believes, expects or anticipates will or may occur in the future are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are often, but not always, identified by use of words such as “seek”, “anticipate”, “contemplate”, “target”, “believe”, “plan”, “estimate”, “expect” and “intend” and statements that an event or result “may”, “will”, “can”, “should”, “could”, or “might” occur or be achieved and other similar expressions. These statements are based upon certain assumptions and analyses made by management in light of its experience and perception of historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments, as well as other factors management believes are appropriate in the circumstances. However, whether actual results and developments will conform with management’s expectations is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, including the considerations discussed herein and in other documents filed from time to time by the Company with Canadian security regulatory authorities, general economic, market or business conditions, the opportunities (or lack thereof) that may be presented to and pursued by management, competitive actions by other companies, changes in laws or regulations and other factors, many of which are beyond the Company’s control. These factors may cause the actual results of the Company to differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements and there can be no assurance that the actual results or developments anticipated by management will be realized or, even if substantially realized, that they will have the expected results on Richview Resources Inc. All of the forward-looking statements made herein are qualified by the foregoing cautionary statements. The Company expressly disclaims any obligation to update or revise any such forward-looking statements.

March 28 2008