



RICHMOND MINERALS INC

Gold, Silver &
Critical Raw Materials



Corporate Presentation

Toronto, March 20, 2020



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Corporate Structure

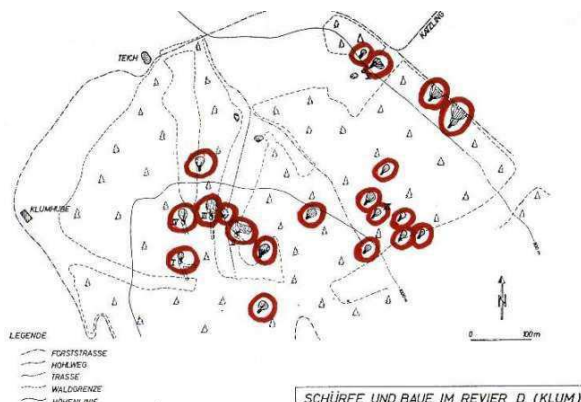
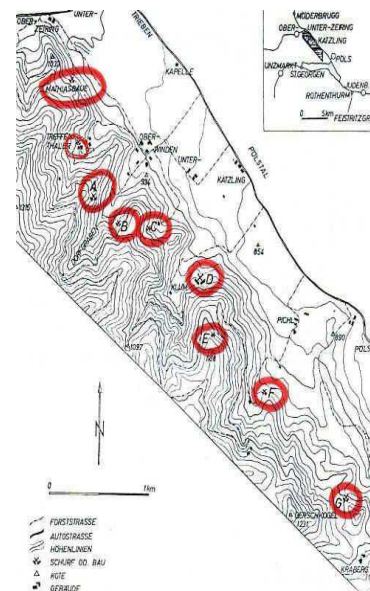
TSX Venture Exchange (TSX-V):	RMD
Frankfurt Stock Exchange (FSE):	R52
ISIN:	CA7651872086
Shares Issued:	119,812,505
Fully Diluted	130,309,905
Market Capitalization:	~ CAD 5 M

1. Executive Summary

Richmond Minerals Inc. is a mineral exploration company listed on the Toronto Venture Stock Exchange (TSX-V: RMD) which has been actively engaged since the early 1980's in exploration projects located throughout the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. The main goal of our company is development of valuable commodities and precious metal deposits, predominantly critical raw materials, as well as gold and silver. Our current focus is exploration of the Canadian Ridley Lake Gold Project located in the heart of central Ontario's Swayze Greenstone Belt and development of a polymetallic project near the town of Oberzeiring in the traditionally resource-rich province of Styria in Austria, Europe.

Oberzeiring Polymetallic Project - Key Facts

- 99 granted claims near the village of Oberzeiring on a total area of about 35 km²
- In medieval times Oberzeiring was one of the largest silver mines in the Eastern Alps with well known high gold, copper, lead and zinc contents in ore
- Flooding of mine workings in 1361 caused mining activities to cease and attempts over the last few centuries to dewater the mine have proved unsuccessful due to the inadequate technology available during that time
- Recorded grades of up to 114 g/t gold and 4,000 g/t silver
- About hundred artisanal mine workings are found near the medieval mining capital within the Project property area that appear to be associated with strong magnetic and IP geophysical anomalies
- Mineralization rich in Au-Ag-Sb-Cu-Zn-Pb-Fe-Barite, also Ge-Ga-In, classified as critical raw materials in EU
- September 2019 verification sampling associated with the preparation of a technical NI 43-101 report yielded values up to 6.4 g/t gold and 384 g/t silver
- The district as a whole has never been the subject of any modern exploration work or any comprehensive diamond drilling programs.
- Good contacts with local authorities & landowners, resuming mining activities is welcomed in the region

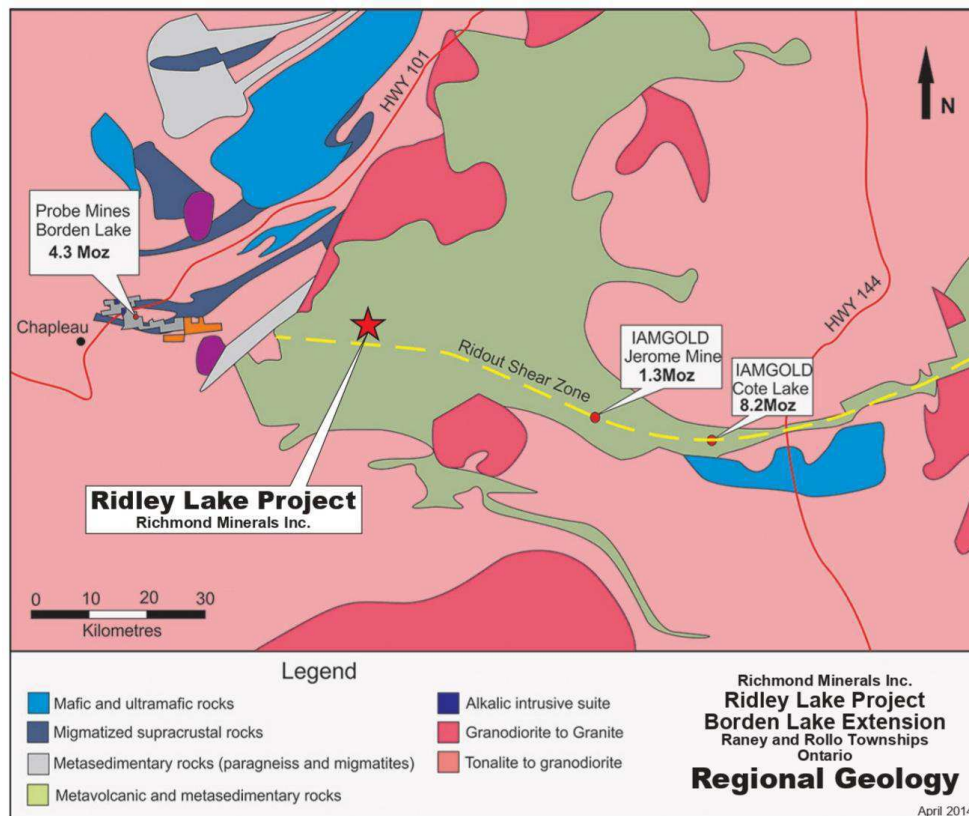


In the picture left and above are many historical silver mines, which were found in the area about 5 km south of the large silver mine Oberzeiring.



Ridley Lake Gold Project - Key Facts

Richmond Minerals Inc.'s Ridley Lake Gold Project (the "Project") consists of 196 contiguous unpatented single cell and boundary mining claims in which Richmond owns a 100% interest. The Project is centrally located within the Swayze Greenstone Belt (the "SGB") in north central Ontario in Rollo and Raney Townships, Porcupine Mining Division or more specifically 40 km southwest of the town of Foleyet and 120 km west-southwest of the city of Timmins.



- Recent significant gold discoveries within the SGB include the Cote Lake deposit (acquired by Iamgold in April 2012 for \$585 million), and the Probe Mines Borden Lake gold discovery (recently acquired by Goldcorp for \$526 million), a multi-million ounce gold deposit located approximately 23 miles to the west and on strike with Richmond's Ridley Lake Project.
- Early exploration work on the Property dates back to 1932 prospecting. Two quartz veins (the Cyril Knight and the Aguara Showings) trending in an east-west strike orientation were discovered in the central property area. These veins were exposed on surface for strike lengths up to 245 m, with widths varying between 1 and 3 m. Assays from these veins were highly variable, with grades ranging from trace values up to 23 g/t gold (0.7 ounces per ton).
- The Project can be accessed year-round by a network of logging and bush roads and is underlain by part of a major sequence of early Precambrian volcanics and sediments referred to as the Swayze volcanic complex or the Swayze-Deloro metavolcanic-metasedimentary belt.
- Gold mineralization discovered through diamond drilling to date at the project is associated with a variety of geological features which include shear zone development, quartz carbonate stockwork systems and contacts between felsic and mafic flows.



Ridley Lake Drilling Highlights

Program Year	Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
1989	89-04	156.71	161.43	4.72	4.35
	including	157.55	159.74	2.19	7.96
	89-07	55.49	148.17	92.68	0.48
2015	RS15-15	27	82	55	0.46
	including	27	35	8	2.14
	RS15-19	55	142	87	0.39
	including	55	56.8	1.8	3.25
		109	142	33	0.67
	including	131.7	134	2.3	3.09
2016	RS16-20	145.00	178.00	33.00	1.26
	including	166.00	173.00	7.00	4.11
	and	168.00	169.00	1.00	7.64
	and	171.00	172.00	1.00	11.30
2017	RS17-30	133	269	136	0.31
	including	182	183	1	4.5
	and	222	240	18	1.3
	and	231	234	3	2.9

- Multiple strong and deep magnetic/IP anomalies remain untested 600 m west of and on strike with the Aguara zone. These zones will be the primary target of the next round of drilling at the Ridley Lake Gold Project in 2020.



In the event of successful development, the sale of the project(s) to an established mining company is planned (exit strategy) or internal development of an economically feasible mine incorporating environmentally friendly processes would also be considered.

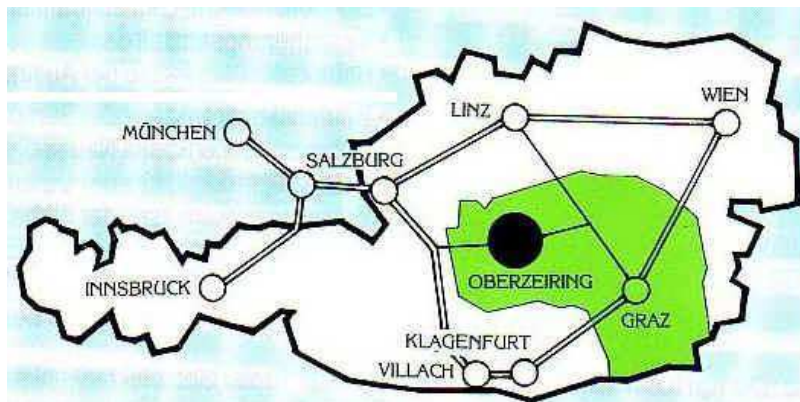
With our team of experts it is Richmond Minerals's stated goal to continuously grow and advance development of our precious metals/commodities projects to the stage of sale or mining production. Our team is also focused on the acquisition of new promising projects with the goal of becoming a major exploration and mining development company in Canada & Europe.

2. Project Fundamentals

2.1 General Project Information

Austria is a very mining-friendly country. The Austrian governments plan for mineral resources even served as a blueprint for a notice of the EU to its member states: *"In the EU the regulatory framework has to be structured in such a way as to encourage a supply with mineral resources from European sources."*

The Styrian Alps was once famous for their abundance in gold and silver occurrences. A 150 km limestone ridge, which was covered with slate, carrying ores of gold, silver, antimony, lead, zinc, copper and iron. This stretched from the western border of the Poels valley onto



the Mur river to Möderbrugg and possibly further beyond.

Our license area is situated in the mineral-rich Austrian province of Styria, about 120 km to the south-east of Salzburg and about 85 km to the north-west of Graz. It covers the south-eastern

slopes of the Woelzer Tauern, west of the large Pölstal fault zone and comprises 99 granted claims near the town of Oberzeiring.

This area has a well known history of mining - mainly for gold, silver, copper, lead and iron - as far back as to the early Middle Ages. Historical artifacts even date back to the Bronze Age, to the Illyrians, the Celts and the Romans.

Nowadays the exploration of ancient mining areas with modern methods is common practice worldwide in discovering as yet unknown mineralization/ore bodies.

2.2 Oberzeiring Polymetallic Project

Our project with 99 licensed claims near the town of Oberzeiring comprises an area of about 35 square kilometers and is situated between 850 and 1,250 m above sea level. The region around Oberzeiring has excellent infrastructure. The local railway station is only a few kilometers away and the remote areas of the project are within easy reach by forestry roads.



Richmond's management has already established very good contacts with local authorities and landowners, who both welcome our exploration work and possible reopening of mining activities. Locally the lack of job opportunities in the region is a strong motivating factor for our proposed development work.

History of the Silver Mines of Oberzeiring

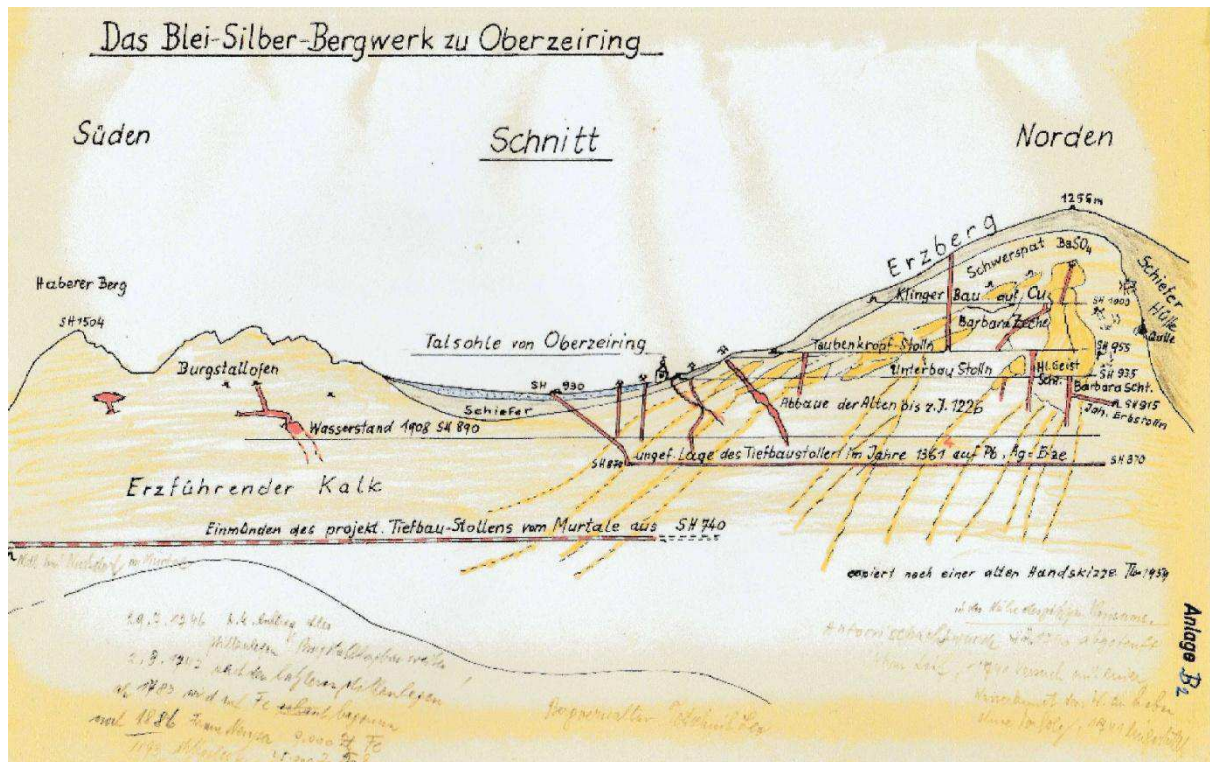
By reviewing early findings and local history one can trace silver mining in the upper Pöls valley back to 1000 B.C. Oberzeiring in ancient times was one of the largest silver mines of the eastern alps, has for the first time been documented 1265 and been granted the status of a market town in 1279. In this 13th century it was in the possession of all the rights of a mining town and until 1663 also the seat of the mining court. Of particular significance had been the granting of the minting right in order to coin the "Zeyringer Pfennig".

The "Mines at Zeiring" were famous for their abundance of silver until the late Middle Ages, during which King Rudolf of Habsburg conquered the district of Styria in order to possess these rich deposits.

At that time ten silver smelters had been processing silver-rich mixed ores and high-silver-containing lead ores, some ores even showed locally high gold grades. Through the high profits from mining these deposits, the construction of many buildings in Vienna, the capital of Austria, got financed and Zeiring got the honorary name of "**Mother of Vienna**".

In the year 1361 mining ended abruptly due to a sudden and unexpected flooding event at a depth of about 60 meters underground. This flooding event caused 1,400 miners to drown according to the chronicles. Evidence of this tragic accident is documented in several historical records and also depicted in a medieval mural in the hall of the Maximilian castle Hahnfelden in Unterzeiring. The event is also documented in the inscription of a map of Noricum, which is available in the regional library of Graz.

In every century thereafter futile trials to dewater the flooded mine workings failed due to lack of adequate technology.



Old mining sketch from the 19th century

Just a few hundred meters from the mine entrance, Emperor Maximilian I. had built the aforementioned castle of Hahnfelden, where he is said to have resided for three months around the year 1475 and also 1506, to personally supervise dewatering and reactivation operations for gold & silver mining. Later the abbey of Admont, many private entrepreneurs, and a state commission on mining under direction of Empress Maria Theresa had tried a reopening, but without electricity and machines this could not be achieved. Small scale mining took place up until the end of the 18th century. Around 1816 the mining of larger quantities of silver containing galena is noted in historical documents. In the year 1840 the mining of silver had been followed by that of iron ore, which ended 1886.

The 20th century in Europe was affected by two world wars and all kinds of political upheavals which did not induce mining and exploration entrepreneurs to follow up on the findings of centuries ago. However, in the late 1950s and early 1960s barite was mined for some years due to a property of barite blocking radiation, obviously a reaction to a fear of an escalation of the cold war.



Are there still Silver Deposits around?

A state consortium on mining called by Empress Maria Theresa answered this question as being probable. Considerable manual effort was put into the construction of an exploration decline (aka a tunnel) about 6 km away from the Mur valley in the direction of the Unter- and Oberzeiring silver mines. This plan to build such a tunnel of several kilometers by pure manual labour spotlight's the importance of the continued development of this silver deposit. Work on the tunnel came to an end due to the outbreak of the "Erbfolgekrieg" (war on succession) of seven years, with all men able to serve being subscribed. Consequently war debts and the lack of financing thwarted the continued development of this project. These repeated trials to dewater the ancient mines are a clear indicator to the historical belief that much silver mineralization had to be discovered near the mines.

Regarding the flooding event, the known mine historian Professor Franz Kirnbauer writes in his paper of 1971: *"It is beyond doubt, that at the time of this mining accident the miners faced excellent ore, otherwise so many smelters would not have been operating."*

The scientific papers in the mining libraries and unpublished results report on the locally astonishingly high grade of silver in the deposits of Zeiring. In the area of Unterzeiring – Oberzeiring – Möderbrugg, the old and partly decayed system of tunnels are said to have had a total length of more than 25 km and are built by hand! The silver deposit of Oberzeiring is a carbonate replacement type deposit which appears to have been "preserved" since flooding and with appropriate capital and employment of modern technology it may be possible to reactivate. Electrical energy and the use of remote mining machines, water pumps, ventilation systems and ecological treatments are routinely used in modern mining operations today.

High Grade Gold with Silver in The Oberzeiring Deposits

As quite often observed in the Eastern Alps also the silver of the Oberzeiring deposit is a natural alloy of gold and silver ("electrum"). Analysis of silver mineralization from "Ostfeld" show a gold to silver ratio of 1:10 to 1:200, meaning that the silver from Oberzeiring may contain up to 10% gold. Samples of silver mineralization without gold contents is also observed, resulting from the different processes in silver mineralization deposition.

Historical sampling of artisanal mine waste dumps ("old mines") were analyzed providing indications of high potential grades. Previous analysis by the Technical University of Vienna yielded grades of 930 g/t, 850 g/t, 1,250 g/t, and 1,070 g/t silver in galena, collected at the "West field" in Oberzeiring. A sample from Piergrube (Middle field) returned silver in galena of 832 g/t and 956 g/t in the "Fahlerz", both with 5 g/t gold. A sample of galena analyzed in the year 1961 by "Scheideanstalt Wien" (affineur) from "Klingerbau" returned 315.5 g/t silver and 2.5 g/t gold. The former mining entrepreneur Dipl. Ing. R. Hirn in connection with the mining of barite reported a sample from the "Ostfeld" in Oberzeiring of 114 g/t gold and 1,106 g/t silver, as well as a sample of markasite taken in "Klingerbau/Gamsbergzeche" yielding 80 g/t gold, both analysis done by affineur ÖGUSSA in the year 1963. According to geologist Dr. Neubauer samples of iron ore contained 5 g/t gold. Silver samples from the dump at "Ernstollen" displayed a yellowish colour when viewed under ore microscope, likely



due to their content of gold. Ludwig Apfelbeck (1920) quotes from an old report from the Middle Ages on the mining of gold-bearing copper ore: “... **considerable amounts of gold had been handed in to the imperial encasing office in Graz**”.

An analysis of a “Zeiringer Pfennig” done by X-ray spectrometry in the year 2012 yielded an assay of gold of more than 15,000 ppm.

According to old reports the samples of galena from Zeiring were said to contain up to 4,000 g/t silver. In last mineralisation event rich silver-antimony mineralisation with pure silver were formed. in the Zeiring deposits. According to mine historian Professor Franz Kirnbauer, at that time raw ore with a reported 10 % silver content – one hundred kilograms per ton – had been found locally.

Many Ancient Artisanal Gold & Silver Mines South of Oberzeiring



In the area near Unterzeiring/Katzling there are more than fifty ancient silver mines along a stretch of about 5 km. These deposits often have only been mined close to the surface, due to locally high-water table conditions thus thwarting the exploration of potential deeper extensions to these bodies (Au/Ag and Ag-Zn-Cu). Also, possible zinc deposits may also exist given that zinc was not mined nor explored for in the ancient times. In the “Matthisabaue” south of Oberzeiring it is said that iron ore with 1,200 g/t silver and high grade of gold had been found, as well as copper mineralization with gold. In spite of the large area with silver deposits near Unterzeiring/Katzling, there has been no metallurgical analysis of historical ores. The only reports are published by P. Walser (1974) about the strong to very strong silver anomalies in mine dumps.

Newly Discovered Occurrences

In the process of formation of the Alps the Pöls valley had obviously been displaced to the northwest. The deep fault zone caused by this favoured the repeated inflow of ore solutions and resulted in a high density of deposits. In the area around Pichl (Unterzeiring/Katzling) there are anomalies outside the old system of tunnels with partially strongly elevated silver- and non-ferrous metals values in the ground and in rock samples. The locally high Ag/Sb values remind of the nearby tunnels in Oberzeiring with pyrargyrite (associated with pure silver). A historical soil sample contained about 4% Zn with 1,456 ppm Ag and a second one 2.4 % Pb with 2,424 ppm Ag – these are high values in soil samples. Mineralization, which causes the very high silver grades in the soil samples, could be encountered at shallow depths and should descend abruptly down to a great depth. The paragenesis Ag-As-Sb is an indication of a possible, local gold leadership in the deeper underground. In addition, Silbermine Zeiring GmbH has executed a programme of geochemical sampling in 2013. Of 27 samples of mixed rock, 4 samples showed up to 4.2 g/t Au and 8 of it interesting contents of silver.



The samples had been taken along a 4 km stretch of the Pöls valley fault zone south of the village of Oberzeiring. The rock mixed samples with the high gold content from old tunnels or mining dumps come from two different zones, which are spatially separated by about 3 km. One can expect, that along the large Pöls valley fault zone, hidden and unknown gold/silver ore mineralization may be found.

In the course of geophysical measurements by Silbermine Zeiring GmbH (2000+2004/2005) some strong anomalies in the area of the old silver mines near Mauterndorf, Pichl, Klumgraben and Dorfgraben have been detected, waiting for further examination.

Publications by Experts

The considerable richness in precious and other metal deposits repeatedly lead experts to conduct extensive research. Some of the results have been published and are available at specialized libraries on geology and mining. The large Pöls valley fault zone with its multiple network systems of fractures formed ideal paths for hydrothermal activity. Prof Dr. K. Metz wrote in the year 1977: *“The system of fracture permeates the Wölzer Tauern and produces a complete fracturing of the limestone marbles.”*

In the year 1974 Dipl.-Ing. Dr. mont. Peter Walser reports on the ore deposits in the mountain area near Unterzeiring: *“To the south of Katzling and east of Klum-Hube there is the mining area D....With the exception of mine V all other mines show strong anomalies regarding silver, lead and zinc....the mine VI has large dumps and above all very high silver anomalies in the whole area. It is astonishing that in the literature these mines that possibly once contributed considerably to the production of silver in the area are not mentioned.”* 1967 DDr. J.G. Haditsch writes about the mine dumps at the eastern border of Oberzeiring: *“... the rock thin sections, I have seen, confirm this ... and make it probable, that the well known high silver grades of the ores of Zeiring ... was more due to the rich pyrrargyrite (and pure silver) content...”*.

Furthermore, Haditsch mentions the bournonite mineralization as an important carrier of silver and gold as well as generations of lead-, zinc- and copper mineralization events ... ascending as well as descending silver shows a strong reflexion and – say against white bleiglanz – a marked yellowish tint. Since the specs did not get darker with time or prolonged irradiation under a microscope, it can not be pure silver, but an alloy with gold (electrum). (Monograph of the Ore Deposits of Zeiring, by author DDr. J.G. Haditsch)

Dr. Walter Neubauer speaks of Oberzeiring as a deposit characterized by antimony and with a steep root. Furthermore, Neubauer writes: *“According to old reports the grade of silver in the galena has been locally up to 4,000 g/t ... and mentions a spectrographic analysis of sphalerite yielding germanium 50 g/t, gallium 300 g/t and indium 10 g/t. “*

(For more information please see technical NI 43-101 report available for download on our webpage and on www.sedar.com)



Planning of Exploration

Based on the promising results of the past we plan a multiphase modern exploration program moving forward:

- Geochemical areal soil survey, additional mapping of unknown mine dumps and sampling of all existing mine dumps
- geophysical surveying including structural analysis
- delineation of drilling targets with follow up core drilling
- reporting estimates of the size and the extent of mineralization

A multi-step drilling program this is planned. Compilation of data obtained from drilling numerous shallow holes in near-surface rock, together with the geophysical surveying results, structural analysis and geochemical sampling at the surface, will serve as a basis for planning of deep drillholes into identified targets. Furthermore restoration of the approximately 600 m long "Johannes Erbstollen" will be undertaken to allow access to flood part of the 1361 mine workings. This will enable underground sampling, geophysics and drilling. Systematic testing of the deep ancient mining sites will be also possible after mine dewatering. Each of these planned steps means a continuous approach to the potential definition of a commercially project and a concomitant increase in Richmond's share value.

3. Commodities Sought

The following precious metals, industrial metals and critical raw materials are thought to occur with mineralization of the project area and could be mined as by-products in addition to the "green" marked main products, which would enhance the economic viability of any potential future mining activities at the Project:

Oberzeiring: **Ag**, **Au**, **Sb**, Cu, Zn, Pb, **Barite**, as well as **Ga**, **Ge** and **In**

The latest table of critical raw materials for the EU of September 29, 2017 now contains 27 critical raw materials (after 14 critical raw materials in 2011 and 20 critical raw materials in 2014):

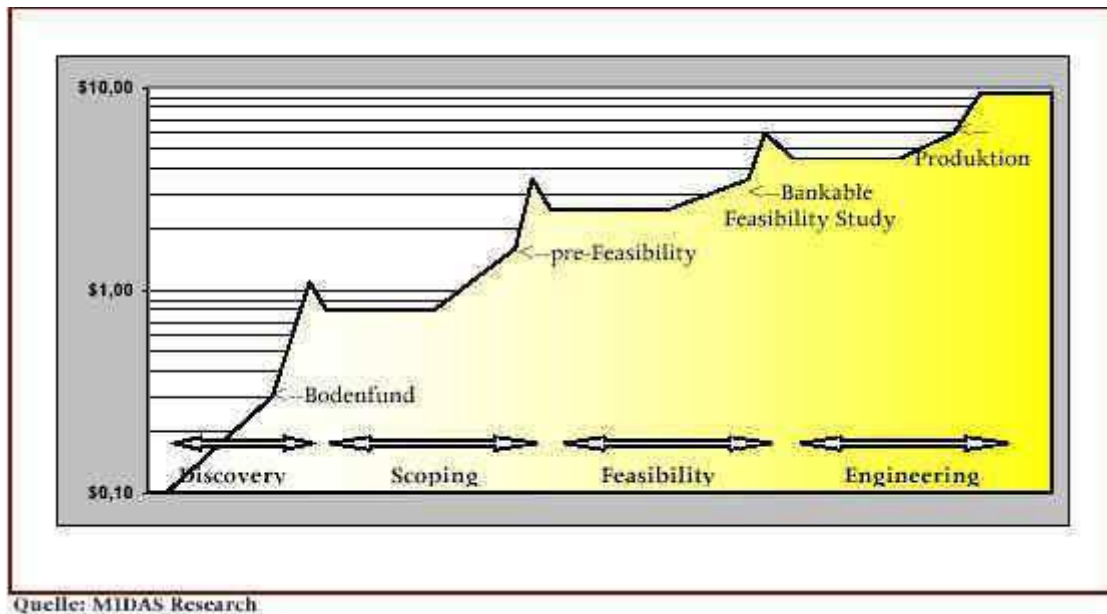
Antimony, **Barite***, Beryllium, **Bismuth***, Borate, Cobalt, Coking coal, Fluorite, **Gallium**, **Germanium**, **Hafnium***, **Helium***, **Indium**, Magnesium, natural Graphite, natural Rubber, Niob, Rock Phosphate, Phosphorus*, Scandium*, metallic Silicium, Tantalum*, Tungsten, Vanadium*, Platinum Group Metals, Heavy Rare Earths, Light Rare Earths.

(The raw materials underlined and marked with * are new in the list as compared to 2014.)

Antimony (Sb), **Gallium (Ga)**, **Germanium (Ge)** **Indium (In)** and in particular **Barite** are defined by the EU as "critical raw materials" and therefore especially in demand, since there is hardly any occur within the area of the EU. There are subsidies available in the EU of several hundred millions Euro for the detection of such raw materials in connection with the development of innovative exploration methods.

4. Resources - Profit Potential

The Ridley Lake and Oberzeiring project areas have potential to find profitable resources of precious metals and critical raw materials. Thus, commercial potential exists for investors / shareholders of Richmond Minerals Inc. In a successful exploration project, the earlier an investor invests, the higher is the personal profit potential. According to an earlier study by "Midas Research", in the past, an extremely high stock price increase of one hundred times more was typical for a successful precious metals exploration project.



Typical increase in stock price from \$ 0.10 to \$ 10.00

The current stock price of Richmond in the early stages of exploration offers a particularly favorable opportunity.

5. Exit Strategy

After potential successful development, sale of the projects to an established mining company is a possibility. Internal development of an economically viable mining scenario potentially incorporating environmentally friendly mining processes may also be considered.



6. Corporate Information

Richmond Minerals Inc. was founded in 1983 in Canada and is incorporated in the province of Ontario, Toronto.

President & Chief Executive Officer:	Franz Kozich (A)
Chief Financial Officer:	Victoria Kuklina, CPA, CGA (CAN)
Exploration Manager:	Warren Hawkins, P.Eng. (CAN)
Director:	Thomas Brunner (A)
Director:	J. Andrew McQuire, P.Eng. (CAN)
Director:	Paul Millar (CAN)
Director:	Lee Bowles (CAN)
Director & Geological Consultant:	Bogdan Nitescu, Ph.D., P.Geo.(CAN)
Geophysical Consultant:	Francis Jagodits, P.Eng. (CAN)
Investor Relations:	David Ellis (CAN)

As of March 20, 2020 Richmond Minerals Inc. has a total of 119,812,505 shares outstanding (130,309,905 fully diluted). Richmond's management holding about 50% of the company's share capital (This estimate is including Silbermine Zeiring GmbH).

7. Financing

Exploration work will be financed through sale of shares from the company (private placements). This allows the continuation of exploration and development work in the respective project areas.

8. Financial Planning

For the period 2020-2021 approximate estimated costs (in Canadian Dollars) for a two-phase exploration program at the Oberzeiring Polymetallic Property are:

Phase 1:

Structural analyses of satellite and other images	\$	5,000
Compilation of the known geophysical data	\$	10,000
Geophysical program (IP/geomagnetics/VLF/radiometry)	\$	15,000
Geochemical areal soil survey, additional mapping of unknown mine dumps and sampling of all existing mine dumps	\$	120,000



Phase 2:

Diamond drilling - 2,000m x \$ 290/m	\$	580,000
Sample preparation/lab analysis	\$	30,000
Renovation/reopening of two main mine tunnels to gain access to the big old mine for underground sampling, geophysics and drilling	\$	150,000

Total capital requirement	\$	1,045,000
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The minimum capital requirements to prepare, initiate and conduct the above phase 1 program is estimated at **\$ 285,000.00**. Capital cost estimates for Phase 2 are contingent on the Phase 1 findings and are only rough estimates at this time. Exploration and development work in our Austrian polymetallic project should give us a detailed overview of the size and extent of the mineralization and should lead to a first resource definition according to the Canadian standard NI 43-101.

9. Our Goals

With our team of experts it is Richmond Minerals's stated goal to continuously grow and advance development of our precious metals/commodities projects to the stage of sale or mining production. Our team is also focused on the acquisition of new promising projects with the goal of becoming a major exploration and mining development company in Canada & Europe.

If you need further information, please contact:

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