

PATRICIA MINING CORP.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Results for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2007

The following is Management's Discussion and Analysis intended to help the reader to understand the history, business environment, strategy, risks and the financial condition of the Company, Management's Discussion and Analysis has been prepared as of May 28, 2007 and is issued in conjunction with the unaudited consolidated financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2007. The Management's Discussion and Analysis should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2006, and the related annual Management's Discussion and Analysis. These interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles with the Canadian dollar as the reporting currency.

The reader is encouraged to review additional information relating to the Company on the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (SEDAR) at www.sedar.com or from the office of the Company.

Overview and Strategic Activities

The Island Gold Project consists of 108 patented and leased mineral claims and 197 staked claims with an underground mine and operating 650 tonne-per-day carbon-in-pulp mill. Patricia has a National Instrument (NI) 43-101 compliant Mineral Reserve Estimate for the property which indicates Proven and Probable Reserves of 1,013,854 tonnes grading 8.55 g/t Au for a total of 278,711 ounces of Au at a cut-off grade of 5.0 g/t Au. Additionally there is an estimated Measured and Indicated Resource of 454,705 tonnes at a grade of 10.26 g/t Au for a total of 149,972 ounces of Au at a cut-off grade of 5.0 g/t Au. This additional resource is exclusive of the Proven and Probable Reserves. In addition, the Island Gold Project includes the past-producing Kremzar Mine which has historical (pre NI 43-101) Proven and Probable Reserves of 181,944 tonnes at 6.27 g/t Au and Possible Reserves of 85,952 tonnes at 8.67 g/t Au.

In 2003, Patricia entered into an agreement with Richmont Mines Inc. (Richmont Mines), whereby Richmont Mines earned a 55% undivided interest in the Island Gold Project and brought the property into production. The 650 tonne-per-day carbon-in-pulp mill was successfully restarted in September 2006 and the first gold was poured in November 2006. In 2006, the property produced 2,151 ounces of gold from operations at the Island Zone. In the first quarter of 2007, 7,902 ounces of gold were sold. Production of over 34,000 ounces is forecast for 2007 and is expected to increase to over 57,000 ounces in 2008.

Management's strategy for growth is to work closely with Richmond Mines to develop existing reserves at the Island Gold Project and to successfully discover additions to the known ore resources. The Company is seeking to acquire additional advanced exploration gold projects that can be profitably developed and has exploration ongoing on additional exploration projects in the Wawa area.

Island Gold Project Gold Resources and Reserves

Subsequent to the quarter end, in May 2007 the Company received a reserve estimate and an updated resource estimate for the Island Gold Project. This new 43-101 technical report was prepared by GENIVAR an independent consultant. Highlights from this report are tabled as follows:

Island Gold Project Estimated Reserves as at May 15th, 2007

Zone		Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces Contained
Island Zone	Proven Reserves	106,835	8.62	29,598
	Probable Reserves	687,784	8.01	177,201
Lochalsh Zone	Probable Reserves	219,235	10.20	71,912
Total Proven and Probable Reserves		1,013,854	8.55	278,711

Island Gold Project Estimated Resources as at May 15th, 2007

Zone		Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces Contained
Island Zone	Measured Resources	5,835	4.59	860
	Indicated Resources	158,620	7.36	37,545
	Inferred Resources	96,169	8.80	27,194
Lochalsh Zone	Indicated Resources	57,664	12.91	23,927
	Inferred Resources	346,083	10.17	113,160
Goudreau Zone	Indicated Resources	232,586	11.72	87,640
	Inferred Resources	168,476	10.19	55,195
Total Measured and Indicated		454,705	10.26	149,972
Total Inferred		610,728	9.96	195,549

¹ Resources presented in the above table are exclusive of reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability at this time.

The following technical parameters were used in estimating the reserves and the resources:

- For the reserves, the geological envelope takes into account a cut-off grade of 5 g/t Au and a minimum true thickness of 2.0 metres for stope openings and 3.0 metres for development;
- Dilution of 15% at 0.5 g/t Au was applied;
- Mining recovery of 100%;
- Mill recovery of 94%;
- Based on a gold price of \$US550 with a exchange rate of 1.10 (CAN\$605);

- For the resources, the geological envelope takes into account a cut-off grade of 5 g/t Au and a minimum true thickness of 1.5 metres for Lochalsh, Goudreau and Inferred Resources at the Island Zone, 2 metres for Indicated and Measured Resources at the Island Zone;
- High values were cut to 75 g/t Au;
- The average density was 2.82 tonnes/m³;
- The method of interpolation by the inverse distance to the second power was employed for the block model;
- A 20-metre (Island Gold) and a 25-metre (Lochalsh and Goudreau) spherical search ellipsoid was used in the model with restriction on a maximum of 4 composites.

The Proven Reserve Category and the Measured Resource Category were calculated with a zone of influence of 10 metres from mine openings along strike. The Probable Reserve Category and the Indicated Resource Category were calculated with a maximum of 20 metres between drill holes for the Island Zone and 25 metres for the Goudreau and Lochalsh zones. Finally, the Inferred Resources are defined by isolated drill hole intercepts showing no clustering inside an envelope of 20 and 25 metres respectively. The crown pillar is not included in this resource estimate. The average true thickness of each zone is 2.7 metres for the Island Zone, 2.3 metres for the Lochalsh Zone and 3.1 metres for the Goudreau Zone.

Kremzar Mine – In addition to the Reserves and Resources reported for the Island, Goudreau and Lochalsh Zones, the Kremzar Mine has historical Proven and Probable Reserves of 181,944 tonnes at 6.27 g/t gold (Cut to 15 g/t Au and diluted by 30%) and Possible Reserves of 85,952 tonnes at 8.67 g/t gold (Independent Consultant for Former Operator, December 1990). The Kremzar Mine reserves predate NI 43-101.

Results of Exploration and Development Activities

Milestones and results in the first quarter were:

- A total of 7,902 ounces of gold were sold by the joint venture participants during the quarter at an average price of US\$640 per ounce. The proceeds for these sales totalling \$5,915,207 were deducted from the development costs.
- 34,923 tones of mineralized material were processed at the Island gold mill.
- A mine closure plan was filed with the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines. This closure plan provides for full mining operations to proceed at the Island Gold Project.
- The Joint Venture Participants invested \$1,415,104 net of gold sales at the Island Gold Project in the first quarter, bringing the total expenditures since December 1st 2004 (the date Richmond mines elected to earn in) to approximately \$24.8 million.
- 3,475 metres of diamond drilling was completed to confirm mineralization and increase mineral resources in zones that exhibited strong potential
- Underground development of an additional 1,115 metres was completed.

- In the first three months of 2007 the mill achieved a gold recovery of 91.2% with the gold head averaging 6.24 g/t. This is expected to approach 94% gold recovery as the head grade improves and the mill achieves full commercial production.
- Full commercial production is planned for July 2007.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of March 31, 2007, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$316,217 compared to \$563,706 as at December 31, 2006. As at March 31, 2007, the Company had working capital deficit of \$3,466,417 compared to \$2,607,433 as at December 31, 2006. The increase in the working capital deficit is due to an increase in the current portion of long term debt of \$375,000 and working capital used to fund operations of approximately \$151,000 and exploration and development activities of approximately \$265,000.

The Company intends to raise funds and has raised funds in the past through equity and debt financings and the exercise of options to finance its operations.

During the first quarter there were no financing activities.

Results of Operations

The Island Gold Joint Venture was formed in November 2005 and, as such, is responsible for all costs related to the Island Gold Project. There were no exploration and development expenditures incurred directly by Patricia at the Island Gold property for the three-month period ended March 31, 2007. In total the joint venture participants invested \$1,415,104 net of gold sales, compared to \$4,313,296 in the same period in the prior year, to continue the development work at the Island Gold site.

The Company reported no revenues for the three-month period ended March 31, 2007. For the three months ended March 31 2007, the Company had a loss before taxes of \$194,083 as compared to a loss before taxes of \$190,422 for the same period in the prior year.

Management and directors compensation decreased by \$23,500 as a result of having one less senior management personal as compared to the same period in the previous year.

All other expenses remain relatively unchanged over the same period in the previous year.

Under the provisions of the Island Gold Project Operating and Joint Venture Agreement, the Company has entered into a loan agreement with Richmond Mines. The Company has a loan facility of up to \$4,500,000 for the purposes of financing the Company's proportionate share of development expenditures relating to the Island Gold Project. As at December 31, 2006 \$4,500,000 of the facility had been drawn down to fund project expenditures. The loan bears interest at prime plus 3% and is secured by the Company's interest in the Island Gold Project. Repayment is required in 36 equal monthly instalments commencing April 1, 2007. The loan can be repaid at any time without penalty.

In 2006, the Company also completed a \$2,000,000 non brokered private placement debenture which resulted in gross proceeds of \$1,960,000 to the Company. The debenture bears interest at 7% and is due on July 1, 2007. Additional details of this financing are contained in Note 6 to the unaudited financial statements of the Company for the three months ended March 31, 2007.

Shares Issued and Outstanding

As of May 28, 2007, the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company totalled 35,747,448. In addition, 1,154,000 stock options have been granted to purchase common shares and there are 4,728,998 share purchase warrants which also entitle the holders to purchase common shares of the Company. These stock options and warrants, if exercised, would result in the issuance of 5,882,998 common shares of the Company.

Proposed Transactions

During the quarter Patricia Mining entered into a letter agreement with EURO Resources S.A. ("EURO") (TSX: EUR; Euronext of the Bourse de Paris: EUR). Patricia Mining granted to EURO an exclusivity period in which to complete due diligence in respect of a proposed business combination of the two companies. Patricia Mining has also agreed not to solicit other proposals, subject to the exercise by Patricia's board of directors of its fiduciary duties.

Patricia Mining agreed to grant such exclusivity period upon having received an expression of interest from EURO in the form of a non-binding and conditional proposal for the acquisition of all of the outstanding common shares of PAT for a cash price of C\$1.10 per share (including shares issued or issuable upon the exercise of Patricia Mining warrants and stock options) and all of the out-of-the-money stock options and warrants on the basis of C\$0.01 per common share issuable there under.

Subsequent to the quarter ended March 31st, 2007 the letter agreement with Euro expired.

Financial Instruments

The financial statement carrying amounts for cash and cash equivalents, sundry receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate fair value because of the limited term of these instruments. Fair value estimates were made at March 31, 2007, based on relevant market information and information about the financial instrument. The carrying value of long-term debt is a reasonable estimate of its fair value due to the variable nature of the applicable interest rate.

Risks and Uncertainties

Mining Industry

The exploration for, development and mining of mineral deposits involves significant risks which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. While the discovery of an ore body may result in substantial rewards, few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Major expenses may be required to establish ore reserves, to develop metallurgical processes

and to construct mining and processing facilities at a particular site. It is impossible to ensure that the current exploration programs planned by the Corporation will result in a profitable commercial mining operation. Whether a mineral deposit will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, including the particular attributes of the deposit, such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure, as well as metal prices which are highly cyclical and government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. The exact 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 invested capital.

Mining operations generally involve a high degree of risk. The Island Gold Project operations are subject to most of the hazards and risks normally encountered in the exploration, development and production of ore, including unusual and unexpected geology formations, rock bursts, cave-ins, flooding and other conditions involved in the drilling and removal of material, any of which could result in damage to, or destruction of, mines and other producing facilities, damage to life or property, environmental damage and possible legal liability. Milling operations are subject to hazards such as equipment failure or failure of retaining dams around tailings disposal areas which may result in environmental pollution and consequent liability.

The Company's activities are directed towards the search, evaluation, development and mining of mineral deposits. The mineral properties in which the Company has an interest contain no known body of commercial ore and any exploration programs thereon are exploratory searches for ore, other properties in which the Company has an interest are subject to preliminary stages of exploration and development programs only, while other properties in which the Company holds an interest are in the production stage. There is no certainty that the expenditures to be made by the Company as described herein will result in discoveries of commercial quantities of ore.

There is aggressive competition within the mining industry for the discovery and acquisition of properties considered to have commercial potential. The Company will compete with other interests, many of which have greater financial resources than it will have for the opportunity to participate in promising projects. Significant capital investment is required to achieve commercial production from successful exploration efforts.

Uncertainty of Reserve and Resource Estimates

Patricia Mining Corp. is a development stage enterprise in the process of exploring and developing its interests in resource properties and has not yet determined whether these properties contain reserves that are economically recoverable. The figures for resources presented herein are estimates and no assurance can be given that the anticipated tonnages and grades will be achieved or that the expected level of recovery will be realized. Should economically recoverable reserves be demonstrated in the future, the grade actually recovered may differ from the estimated grades of the reserves and resources. Such figures have been determined based upon assumed metal prices and

operating costs. Future production could differ dramatically from reserve estimates for, among other reasons:

- mineralization or formations could be different from those predicted by drilling, sampling and similar examinations;
- increases in operating mining costs and processing costs could adversely affect resources and reserves;
- the grade of the resources and reserves may vary significantly from time to time and there is no assurance that any particular level of metals may be recovered from the ore; and
- declines in the market price of the metals may render the mining of some or all of the reserves uneconomic.

Any of these factors may require the company to reduce its resource or reserves estimates or increase its costs. Short-term factors, such as the need for the additional development of a deposit or the processing of new different grades, may impair the Company's profitability. Should the market price of the metals fall, the Company could be required to materially write down its investment in mining properties or delay or discontinue production or development of new projects.

Government Regulation

The exploration and development activities of the Company are subject to various federal, provincial and local laws governing prospecting, development, production, taxes, labour standards and occupational health, mine safety, toxic substance and other matters. Exploration and development activities are also subject to various federal, provincial and local laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment. These laws mandate, among other things, the maintenance of air and water quality standards, and land reclamation. These laws also set forth limitations on the generation, transportation, storage and disposal of solid and hazardous waste. Although the Company's exploration and development activities are currently carried out in accordance with all applicable rules and regulations, no assurance can be given that new rules and regulations will not be enacted or that existing rules and regulations will not be applied in a manner which could limit or curtail production or development. Amendments to current laws and regulations governing operations and activities of exploration and development, mining and milling or more stringent implementation thereof could have a substantial adverse impact on the Company.

Government approvals and permits are currently, and may in the future be, required in connection with Company's operations. To the extent such approvals are required and not obtained; the Company may be curtailed or prohibited from proceeding with planned exploration or development of mineral properties. Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions there under, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment, or remedial actions. Parties engaged in mining operations may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of the mining activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations. 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

exploration expenses, capital expenditures or production costs or reduction in levels of production at producing properties or require abandonment or delays in development of new mining properties.

Permits and Licenses

Mineral exploration and mining activities may only be conducted by entities that have obtained or renewed exploration or mining permits and licenses in accordance with the relevant mining laws and regulations. No guarantee can be given that the necessary exploration and mining permits and licenses will be issued to the Company or, if they are issued, that they will be renewed, or that the Company will be in a position to comply with all conditions that are imposed. Nearly all mining projects require government approval. There can be no certainty that these approvals will be granted to the Company in a timely manner, or at all. One such permit is the acceptance of the mine closure plan by the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines which is currently pending.

Environmental Risks and Hazards

All phases of the Company's operations are subject to environmental regulation in the various jurisdictions in which it operates. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which will require stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. There is no assurance that future changes in environmental regulation, if any, will not adversely affect the Company's operations. Environmental hazards may exist on the properties on which the Company holds interests which are unknown to the Company at present which have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators of the properties. The company may become liable for such environmental hazards caused by previous owners and operators of the properties even where it has attempted to contractually limit its liability. Production at mineral properties may involve the use of dangerous and hazardous substances. While all steps will be taken to prevent discharges of pollutants into the ground water and the environment, the Company may become subject to liability for hazards that cannot be insured against.

Commodity Prices

The future profitability of the Company will be directly related to the market price of gold. Gold prices fluctuate considerably and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control, such as industrial and jewelry demand, inflation and expectations with respect to the rate of inflation, the strength of the U.S. dollar and of other currencies, interest rates, gold sales by central banks, forward sales by producers, production and cost levels, changes in investment trends and international monetary systems and changes in the supply and demand for gold on the public and private markets. The gold market is characterized by significant above-ground reserves which can dramatically affect the price should a portion of these reserves be brought to market. Gold price is sometimes subject to rapid short-term changes because of speculative activities. If gold prices were to decline significantly or for an extended period of time, the Company might be unable to continue its operations, develop its properties or fulfill its obligations under its agreements with its partners or under its permits and licenses. As a result, the Company might lose its interest

in, or be forced to sell, some of its properties. In the event of a sustained, significant drop in gold price, the Company may be required to re-evaluate its assets, resulting in reduced estimates of reserves and resources and in material write-downs of the Company's investment in mining properties and increased amortization, reclamation and closure charges. Furthermore, since gold price is established in US dollars, a significant increase in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar coupled with stable or declining gold prices could adversely affect the Company's results with respect to the sale of gold.

Uninsured Risks

The Company carries insurance to protect against certain risks in such amounts as it considers adequate. Risks not insured against include environmental pollution or other hazards against which the Company cannot insure or against which it elects not to insure.

Conflicts of Interest

Certain of the directors of the Company also serve as directors and/or significant shareholders of other companies involved in natural resource exploration and development and consequently there exists the possibility for such directors to be in a position of conflict. In the event that a director or executive officer has a material interest in any transaction being considered by the Company, any such conflict will be subject to and governed by procedures prescribed by the Business Corporations Act (Ontario) (the "OBCA") which require a director or officer of a corporation experiencing such a conflict to disclose his interest and refrain from voting on any such matter unless otherwise permitted by the OBCA. In addition, Section 134 of the OBCA provides that every director must act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company. Section 134 is a formalization of the fundamental fiduciary duty that a director has to the corporation and encompasses, among other obligations, a duty of loyalty and a duty of confidentiality. As a fiduciary, a director may not interfere with, or take advantage of, any opportunities that rightfully belong to the Company. That a director may represent a specific shareholder of the Company does not relieve the director from fulfilling his fiduciary duty to the Company. If such director was to take any action which preferred the interests of a third party to the interests of the Company, such director would be liable to the company for a breach of his fiduciary duty, regardless of any legal duties which such director may have to the third party.

Land Title

Although title to the Company's mineral properties has been reviewed by or on behalf of the Company and title opinions were delivered to the Company, no assurances can be given that there are no title defects affecting the properties. Title insurance generally is not available for mining claims in Canada, and the Company's ability to ensure that it has obtained secure claim to individual mineral properties or mining concessions may be severely constrained. The Company has not conducted surveys of the claims in which it holds direct or indirect interests; therefore, the precise area and location of such claims may be in doubt. Accordingly, the properties may be subject to prior unregistered liens, agreements, transfers or claims, including native land claims, and title may be affected by, among other things, undetected defects. In addition, the Company may be unable to operate the properties as permitted or to enforce its rights with respect to its properties.

Requirement of Additional Financing

The continuing development of the Company's properties will depend upon the Company's ability to obtain financing through the joint venturing of projects, debt financing, and equity financing or other means. No assurance can be given that the Company will be successful in obtaining the required financing on acceptable terms, if at all.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company has interest-bearing borrowings for which general rate fluctuations apply.

Dependence on Personnel

The Company's ability to manage growth effectively will require the Company to continue to implement and improve the Company's management systems and to recruit and train new employees. Although the Company has done so in the past, the Company cannot assure that it will be successful in attracting and retraining skilled and experienced personnel.

Joint Venture

The Company is not the operator of the joint venture and has limited ability or is unable to exert influence over strategic decisions made in respect to properties subject of such joint ventures.

Joint ventures can often require unanimous approval of the parties to the joint venture or their representatives for certain fundamental decisions such as an increase or reduction of registered capital, merger, division, dissolution, amendment of the underlying documents, and the pledge of the joint venture assets, which means that each joint venture party has a veto right with respect to such decisions which could lead to a deadlock.

The price of gold has had an upward trend for several years. There are significant uncertainties regarding the continuation of this trend and a reversal of the trend could have an adverse impact on the Company's business.

The Canadian to U.S. dollar exchange rate has fluctuated significantly in the last few years. A higher exchange rate has a negative impact on the Company as its costs are in Canadian dollars and future revenues from planned gold production will be denominated in U.S. dollars.

Although the agreement with Richmond Mines provides most of the financing for the development of the Island Gold Project, the Company is potentially dependent on the availability of equity financing for the purpose of other mineral exploration and development projects. A decline in the price of gold would adversely affect the Company's ability to raise additional funds.

Other trends such as increased competition for skilled labour and technical experts could potentially impact on the Company's business. In addition, there is a trend of increasing regulatory requirements that increases both the cost and length of time required to advance the Company's projects.

Other risk factors that could affect the Company's outlook include, but are not limited to, problems related to geological, technical, environmental, mining, and processing issues; future results of exploration programs at the Island Gold Project; land title issues; government regulations and environmental issues.

Outlook

Management is highly encouraged by the results of the first reserve estimate and an updated resource estimate for the Island Gold Project that was prepared by independent consultant GENIVAR. The test mining completed at the Island Gold Project in late 2006 and early 2007 coupled with the new Reserve report paves the way for commercial production in the second quarter of 2007

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that all relevant information is gathered and reported to senior management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, on a timely basis so that appropriate decisions can be made to facilitate full and timely disclosure to the public.

An evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures was conducted as of December 31, 2006, by and under the supervision of management, including the Chief Executive Officer. Based on this evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer has concluded that disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Multilateral Instrument 52-109 – Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings, are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports that are filed or submitted under Canadian securities legislation are recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in those rules.

Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This Report contains forward-looking statements that are based on beliefs of its management as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to management of the Company. When used in this Report, the words "estimate", "believe", "anticipate", "intend", "expect", "plan", "may", "should", "will", and the negative thereof or other variations thereon or comparable terminology are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such statements reflect the current views of the Company with respect to future events based on currently available information and are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated in those statements.

Such risk factors include those set forth under “Risks and Uncertainties” above. The statements contained in this Report speak only as of the date hereof. The Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to these statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

May 29, 2007

signed “Christopher R. Chadder”

signed “Christopher R. Chadder”

Christopher R. Chadder, CA.
President and CEO

Christopher R. Chadder, CA
CFO