

July 15, 2012
1CV004.000.001

Victoria Gold Corp.
584 Bentall #4
1055 Dunsmuir Street
PO Box 49215 Vancouver, BC V7X 1K8

Attention: Todd Goodsell

cc: Steve Wilbur

Dear Todd,

RE: Response to R5: Request for Supplementary Information (June 20, 2012).

This memo provides SRK's response to YESAB's request for supplementary information, specifically the request:

R5. Demonstrate how the geochemical characterization presented in Appendix 8 (Geochemical Characterization and Water Quality Predictions) of the original proposal is applicable and representative for those rock units that make up the additional waste rock volumes, ore volumes, and new pit configuration.

The size of the proposed pit and associated volume of waste rock and ore has increased since the original Project Proposal submission to YESAB. Below is a table that details the volume and surface area differences for waste rock, ore and pit walls from that included in the original Project Proposal and that currently proposed based on the Feasibility Study.

Table 1. Comparison of volumes (and surface areas) by rock type as provided in the Project Proposal and Feasibility Study.

Rock Type	Waste Production (tonnes)		Ore Production (tonnes)		Pit Walls (m ²)	
	Project Proposal	Feasibility Study	Project Proposal	Feasibility Study	Project Proposal	Feasibility Study
Overburden	not distinctly identified	19,103,402	-	-	-	-
Oxidized Metasediment	9,563,766	35,431,766	-	6,764,547	3,645,340	14,522,820
Fresh Metasediment	24,156,848	28,675,242	-	-	20,049,370	31,279,920
Oxidized Granodiorite	9,033,708	21,323,229	22,789,299	32,012,052	33,719,395	10,054,260
Fresh Granodiorite	22,790,379	23,183,220	36,442,241	41,829,486	29,162,720	39,099,900
Altered Granodiorite	957,780	4,692,982	6,908,991	10,988,215	4,556,675	5,585,700
TOTAL	66,502,481	132,409,841	66,140,531	91,594,300	911,335	1,117,140

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Although the changes associated with the May 2012 Feasibility Study include increased volumes and exposures, geological data from these areas indicate that they do not represent exposure of new rock types or lithological units.

Characterization conducted to support the Project Proposal indicated that rock associated with Eagle Gold is very low in sulphur, often below 0.1%, and where sulphides occur it is typically localized along veinlets that are thin in nature (much less than a metre). Acid base accounting (ABA) results as presented in the Project Proposal are reproduced below in Figure 1 (Figure 7b from the Project Proposal's Appendix 8). These results indicated that samples with a sulphide sulphur value of more than 0.4% are likely to be potentially acid generating (or PAG) and that material with a sulphide sulphur content of less than 0.2% are in all likelihood non-PAG. Additionally, this earlier work showed that there were no strong differences in the ABA results for the different rock units.

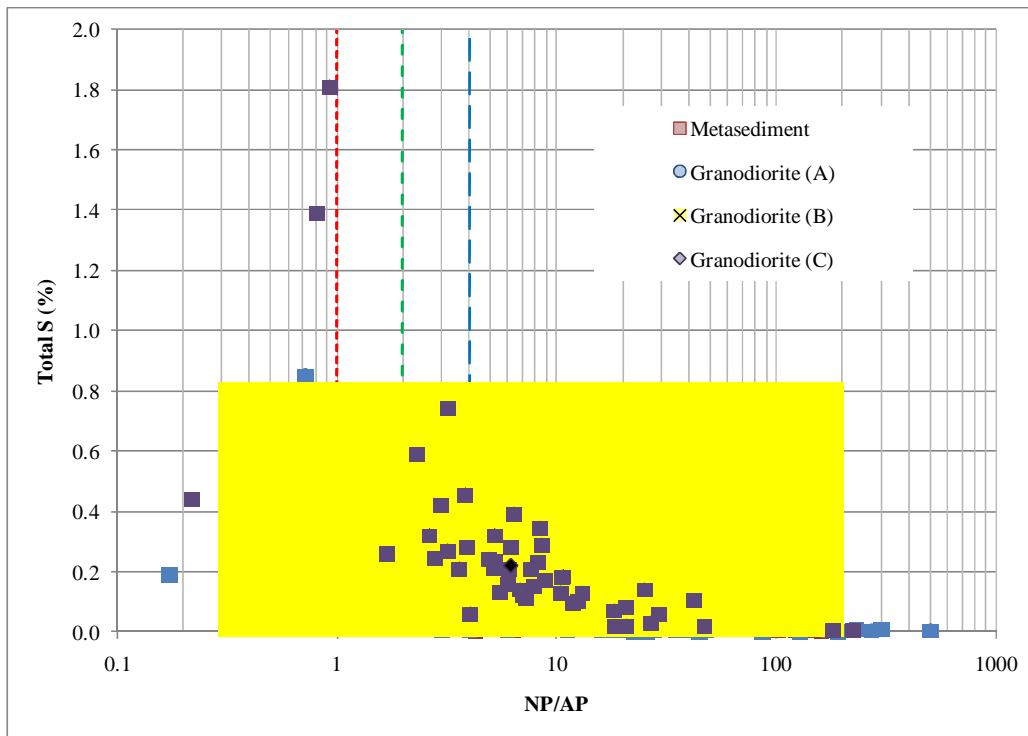


Figure 1. Neutralization Potential to Acid Potential Ratio versus Total Sulphur as Presented in the Project Proposal. (Note Granodiorite A = oxidized; Granodiorite B = fresh, unaltered, and Granodiorite C = altered.)

The updated drill core assay database now includes more drilling results (approximately 4150 from 2010 and 2011 drillcore for a total on the order of 14,000) than that available for analysis during preparation of the geochemical characterization report appended to the Project Proposal (Appendix 8) in the Project Proposal. The updated assay database indicates that roughly 66% of the drill core (ore plus waste) have sulphide values less than 0.2% and 88% of the drill core have sulphide values less than 0.4%, similar to observations provided in the Project Proposal where 90% of the samples had sulphide values less than 0.5%. Figure 2 is a histogram of sulphur content in the updated drill core assay database. Also shown in the figure is the sulphur distribution of the geochemical sample set characterized in support of the Project Proposal (Project Proposal Geochem Sample Set), the subset of samples evaluated in the kinetic testing program for the Project Proposal (Kinetic Test Program Sample Set) as well as the sulphur assay values for a recent set of samples selected for additional testing (Confirmatory Geochem Sample Set) described more fully below.

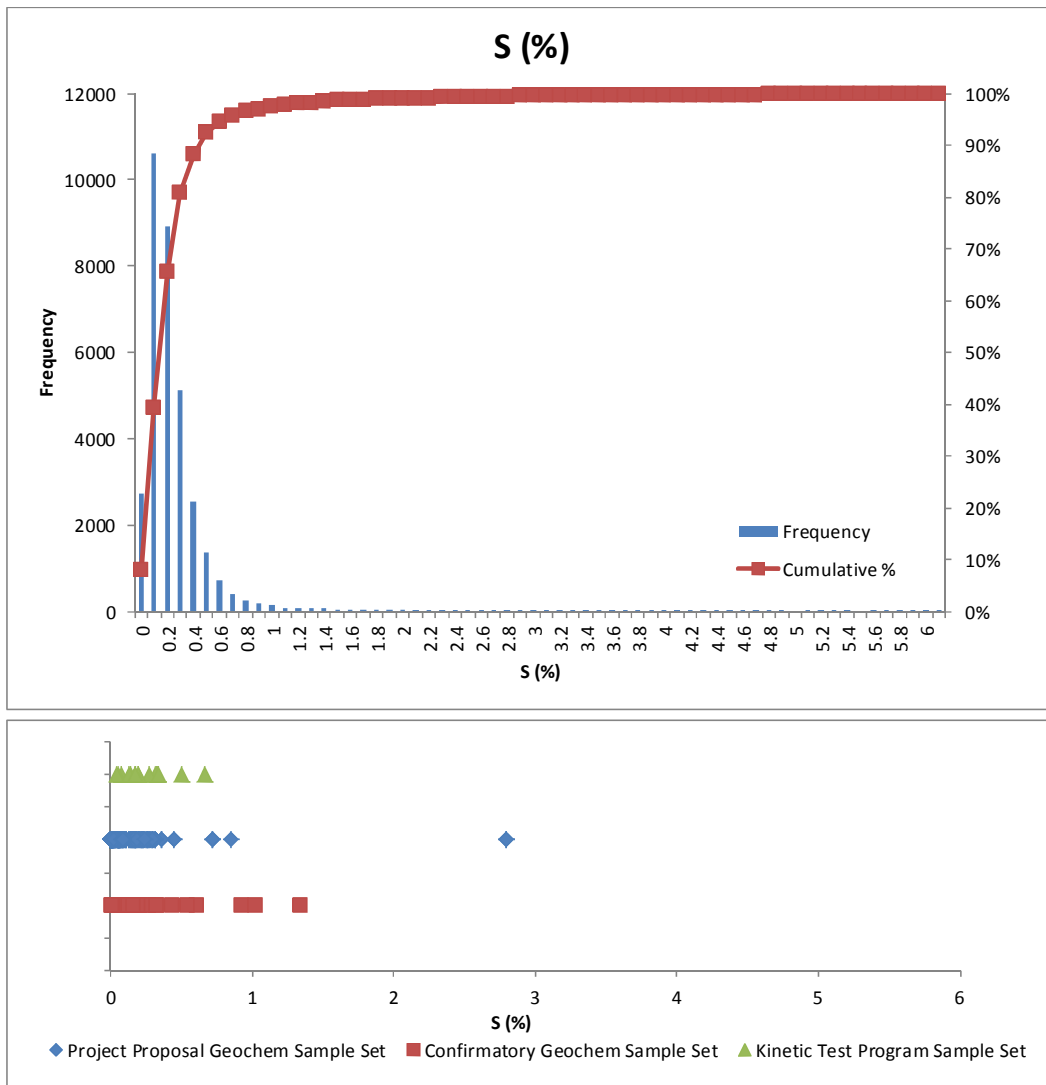


Figure 2. Sulphur Content Histogram Based on Updated Drill Core Assay Database and Sulphur Values in the Project Proposal Sample Set, On-going Confirmatory Sample Set and the Kinetic Test Program Sample Set.

In both the characterization completed during the Project Proposal and that currently underway as confirmatory testing, the range of sulphur distribution covers the range represented in the larger drill core assay data. There is no indication that the expanded pit will intersect and expose new rock types, or rock types with substantially differing characteristics than that previously characterized.

The additional static testwork mentioned above was initiated in early 2012 and is currently underway to assess samples selected from within the increased pit shell and to confirm that the characteristics of additional samples are similar to the results presented in the Project Proposal. The program consists of acid base accounting (ABA) and metals analysis to start. If variable geochemistry from that rock previously characterized is observed then, kinetic testwork on those material types that differ will be initiated. To the extent possible, drill core selected for this confirmatory testwork was focussed spatially on holes not previously tested and within the larger pit shell. Although some of the zones of the pit have less overall drill core coverage, the general consistency in rock type variability across the entire open pit (it is highly unlikely that new rock types would be identified) indicates that the drill core selected for confirmatory testwork is representative. However, many of the original samples selected for the Project Proposal evaluation were outside the extent of the earlier pit, but within the new pit. Continued efforts to obtain samples representing the larger pit shell are on-going. The reader is referred to the response to the YESAB Information Request (R3) for updated cross-sections showing sample distribution. It is expected that VIT will initiate a geochemical testing program during operations to confirm expected geochemical behaviour of rock excavated from the pit.

Intervals selected for the additional testwork included those representing predominantly metasediments and granodiorite (altered and unaltered) and provided a range of sulphur content as in the assay data (from <0.1% to >5% on individual intervals, generally 2 metres in length). These intervals were composited into 10 metre lengths to approximate a bench height, to produce an additional 30 samples for detailed characterization work.

All updated results will be provided to support the licensing efforts for the Project. Similarly, updated source terms will be developed in support of licensing to quantify the predicted effects related to the change in volume and surface area exposure of waste rock and leached ore as well as incorporate recent static and kinetic testwork results. For a number of reasons as noted in an SRK memo dated March 14, 2012 (Narrative on expected effects of Feasibility Study changes to the Project design on the predicted source term concentrations), the source term concentrations provided in the Project Proposal are still considered appropriate for the feasibility design within the level of certainty that can be applied to this type of prediction.

If you have any questions or concerns please do not hesitate to contact us at any time.

Yours truly,

SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc.

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Reviewed by

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