



(an exploration and development stage company)

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL RESULTS

For the three and nine months ended November 30, 2016

DATED: January 20, 2017

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VICTORIA GOLD CORP.

(an exploration and development stage company)

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This Management's Discussion and Analysis has been prepared as at January 20, 2017, and contains certain "Forward-Looking Statements" within the meaning of the Canadian Securities laws. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, included herein, including, without limitation, statements regarding potential mineralization and reserves, exploration results and future plans and objectives of Victoria Gold Corp. (the "Company" or "Victoria") are forward-looking statements that involve various risks and uncertainties. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements.

The following management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") of the operating results and financial position of the Company should be read in conjunction with the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements and the notes thereto of the Company for the three and nine months ended November 30, 2016 and for the year ended February 29, 2016. These unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and all amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

These unaudited consolidated interim financial statements and MD&A contain certain forward-looking statements relating to, but not limited to, the Company's expectations, intentions, plans and beliefs. Forward-looking information can often be identified by forward-looking words such as "anticipate", "believe", "expect", "goal", "plan", "intend", "estimate", "may" and "will" or similar words suggesting future outcomes, or other expectations, beliefs, plans, objectives, assumptions, intentions or statements about future events or performance. Forward-looking information may include reserve and resource estimates, estimates of future production and the timing thereof and costs and timing of drilling campaigns, and is based on current expectations that involve a number of business risks and uncertainties. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from any forward-looking statement include, but are not limited to, failure to establish estimated resources and reserves, exploration and drilling success or failure, delays in obtaining or failures to obtain required governmental, environmental or other project approvals, securing financing, inflation, changes in exchange rates, fluctuations in commodity prices, delays in the development of projects and other factors. Forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from expected results. Potential shareholders and prospective investors should be aware that these statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those suggested by the forward-looking statements. Shareholders are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information. By its nature, forward-looking information involves numerous assumptions, inherent risks and uncertainties, both general and specific, that contribute to the possibility that the predictions, forecasts, projections and various future events will not occur. The Company undertakes no obligation to update publicly or otherwise revise any forward-looking information whether as a result of new information, future events or other such factors which affect this information, except as required by law.

OVERVIEW

Victoria is an emerging gold producer whose flagship asset is its 100% owned Dublin Gulch property which hosts the Eagle Gold Deposit. Dublin Gulch is situated in central Yukon, Canada, approximately 375 kilometers north of the capital city of Whitehorse. The property covers an area of approximately 555 square kilometers, is accessible by road year-round and is located within Yukon Energy Corporation's service area.

CORPORATE HIGHLIGHTS (since March 1, 2016)

On August 8, 2016, the Company held its' Annual General Meeting in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. All resolutions put forth by management were approved by shareholders. This includes the election of T. Sean Harvey, John McConnell, Christopher Hill, Leendert Krol, Patrick Downey, Heather White and Michael McInnis to the board of directors.

On June 29, 2016, the Company announced that Mr. Patrick Downey will be standing for election to the Board at the Company's Annual General Meeting of shareholders on August 8, 2016.

On June 16, 2016, the Company announced that Ms. Heather White would be joining the Board pursuant to the terms of the financing announced on April 20, 2016.

Details of the Company's financings can be found within the Financing Activities section within this MD&A.

EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

The Company has incurred resource expenditures since inception through November 30, 2016, net of property acquisitions, sales and impairments, totalling \$123.7 million. During the nine months ended November 30, 2016, the Company incurred net resource property expenditures totalling \$10.1 million.

Comparatively, the Company had incurred resource expenditures since inception through November 30, 2015, net of property acquisitions, sales and impairments, totalling \$112.8 million. During the nine months ended November 30, 2015, the Company incurred net resource property expenditures totalling \$3.1 million.

	Santa Fe (Nevada)	Dublin Gulch (Yukon)	Other properties **	Total
Balance February 29, 2016	\$ 7,251,971	\$ 105,031,450	\$ 1,432,087	\$ 113,715,508
Acquisition	-	-	-	-
Salaries and benefits	59,778	501,314	-	561,092
Amortization	-	429,502	-	429,502
Office and administration	28,289	361,421	-	389,710
Land claims and royalties	63,281	36,564	51,539	151,384
Environmental and permitting	34,559	246,534	-	281,093
Reclamation	1,124,789	-	-	1,124,789
Government and community relations	-	283,295	-	283,295
Site operations	-	1,402,034	-	1,402,034
Engineering and design	-	1,603,267	-	1,603,267
Assaying	-	511,355	-	511,355
Drilling and indirects	-	1,805,981	-	1,805,981
Other exploration	-	1,407,052	113,325	1,520,377
Asset retirement obligation adjustment	-	-	-	-
Exploration and development costs for the period	1,310,696	8,588,319	164,864	10,063,879
Currency translation	(30,576)	-	-	(30,576)
Balance November 30, 2016	\$ 8,532,091	\$ 113,619,769	\$ 1,596,951	\$ 123,748,811

** Other properties include interests in Donjek, Aurex, CanAlask, and Clear Creek in Yukon Territory.

For the nine months ended November 30, 2016, the Company incurred \$1,310,696 in expenditures on its Santa Fe, NV property. \$63,281 was spent on land claims, \$34,559 was spent on environmental and permitting including water monitoring, \$1,124,789 on reclamation, \$59,778 on salaries and benefits and \$28,289 on office and administrative charges.

For the nine months ended November 30, 2016, the company incurred \$8,588,319 in property exploration and development expenditures on its Dublin Gulch, YT property. \$3,724,388 was spent on exploration of Olive & Shamrock targets, including assays, drilling and exploration support. \$1,603,267 was spent on engineering and design of the Eagle Gold project, including updating the feasibility study. \$1,402,034 was spent to support site operations including equipment, fuel and other site related costs associated with the 2016 drill program. \$283,295 was spent on government and community relations. \$246,534 was incurred for environmental and permitting activities. There was a \$429,502 charge for amortization, \$501,314 incurred for salaries and benefits and \$361,421 in miscellaneous charges to support the exploration and development of Dublin Gulch.

PROPERTY INFORMATION, RECENTLY COMPLETED ACTIVITIES & OUTLOOK

a) Property Information

The Dublin Gulch property includes the Eagle Gold Project, the Wolf Tungsten Deposit (previously referred to as the Mar-Tungsten Deposit), the Potato Hills Trend including the Olive, Shamrock and Nugget targets, Falcon and other targets. The property is located 85 km by road north of the village of Mayo in the Yukon, Canada. The property is centered on the confluence of the Haggart Creek and Dublin Gulch, at approximately 64°02' N and 135°50' W. The property comprises an aggregate area of approximately 555 square kilometers.

On September 12, 2016, the Company released the results of a National Instrument 43-101 feasibility study on the Eagle Gold Project. The feasibility study was filed on SEDAR on October 26, 2016. The feasibility study was prepared under the direction of JDS Energy & Mining ("JDS"), an industry leading, international engineering firm, with extensive experience in both construction and operation of mining projects in Canada's north. The study was supported by a globally recognized feasibility study team, all of whom were independent of the Company, including:

- Merit Consultants International Inc. ("Merit"), responsible for the capital cost estimate ("CCE") and construction and project execution plans;
- Allan Moran Geological Services, responsible for the mineral resource estimate;
- Dowl Engineering, responsible for heap leach facilities and event ponds design;
- AllNorth Consultants, responsible for engineering pertaining to on-site infrastructure and detailed engineering;
- SRK Consulting (U.S.) Inc ("SRK"), responsible for the geotechnical assessment and design of open pits and geotechnical assessment of ground conditions for infrastructure facilities, the heap leach pads and waste rock storage areas; and
- Kappes, Cassidy & Associates ("KCA"), responsible for metallurgy.

The feasibility study confirmed the technical and financial viability of constructing and operating a 33,700 tonne/day ("tpd") mine encompassing 2 open pits, a three-stage crushing circuit, 2 in-valley heap leach pads and an adsorption desorption gold recovery plant ("ADR plant") operation at Eagle.

Highlights of the Feasibility Study (all amounts in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated)	
Proven and Probable Gold Reserves (oz)*	2,663,000
Average Annual Gold Production (oz, first 4 full years)	211,000
Average Annualized Gold Production (oz, LOM approximately 10 years)	190,000
Initial CapEx	\$369,600,000
OpEx (\$ per tonne processed, LOM)	\$10.54
Operating Cost per ounce (\$US/oz)	\$539
All-in sustaining cost (\$US/oz)	\$638

*The stated mineral reserves are included within mineral resources.

In-Pit Mineral Resource Estimate

The Eagle Resource used a total of 38,370 assay intervals with gold assays in 370 drill holes were used to define a wireframe with assays capped at 16.0 g/t Au. The capped gold assays were composited into 2.5 m intervals from the top of the drill hole with breaks at the wireframe boundary. Composite intervals less than 0.5 m in length were added to the composite immediately above. A block model with a cell size of 10 m x 10 m x 5 m was used for the grade estimation.

Eagle Constrained In-Pit Mineral Resource				
Classification	Cut-off Grade (g/t Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	In-Situ Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Au (koz)
Measured	0.15	29.4	0.81	761
Indicated	0.15	151.3	0.59	2,870
Meas. + Ind.	0.15	180.7	0.63	3,631
Inferred	0.15	17.4	0.49	276

Notes to Table:

1. *The effective date for the Mineral Resource is September 12, 2016.*
2. *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.*
3. *The quantity and grade of reported Inferred Resources in this estimation are uncertain in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define these Inferred Resources as an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in upgrading them to an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource category.*

The Olive Resource estimation used a total of 8,262 assay intervals in 175 holes and 38 trenches to define a wireframe with assays capped at 25 g/t Au. The capped gold assays were composited into 2.5 m intervals from the top of the drill hole with breaks at the wireframe boundary. Composite intervals less than 0.5 m in length were added to the composite immediately above. A block model with a cell size of 10 m x 10 m x 5 m was used for the grade estimation.

Olive Constrained In-Pit Mineral Resource				
Classification	Cut-off Grade (g/t Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	In-Situ Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Au (koz)
Measured	0.4	2.0	1.19	75
Indicated	0.4	7.6	1.05	254
Meas. + Ind.	0.4	9.5	1.07	329
Inferred	0.4	7.3	0.89	210

Notes to Table:

1. The effective date for the Mineral Resource is September 12, 2016.
2. 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.
3. The quantity and grade of reported Inferred Resources in this estimation are uncertain in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define these Inferred Resources as an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in upgrading them to an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource category.

Mineral Reserves

The Proven and Probable Mineral Reserve is the economically minable portions of the Measured and Indicated in-pit Mineral Resource as demonstrated by this feasibility study.

Eagle and Olive Mineral Reserve			
Type	Ore (Mt)	Diluted Grade (g/t)	Contained Gold (koz)
Eagle Proven	27	0.80	688
Eagle Probable	90	0.62	1,775
Total Eagle	116	0.66	2,463
Olive Proven	2	1.02	58
Olive Probable	5	0.93	142
Total Olive	7	0.95	200
Total Olive + Eagle	123	0.67	2,663

Notes to Table:

1. The effective date for the Mineral Resource is September 12, 2016.
2. Mineral Reserves are included within Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources.

Eagle and Olive Mineral Reserve			
Type	Ore (Mt)	Diluted Grade (g/t)	Contained Gold (koz)
Eagle Crushed Ore	101	0.72	2,330
Olive Crushed Ore	7	0.95	200
Total Crushed Ore	108	0.73	2,530
Eagle Run of Mine Ore	15	0.27	133
Total	123	0.67	2,663

Notes to Table:

1. The effective date for the Mineral Resource is September 12, 2016.
2. Mineral Reserves are included within Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources.

Mining

Eagle and Olive are open pit mines and will operate as a drill, blast, shovel and haul operations with a combined nominal rate of 33,700 tpd ore and mine life of 10 years. Ore to be crushed will be hauled to the primary crusher located toward the north east side of the Eagle pit. Run of mine ("ROM") ore will be hauled directly to the primary heap leach pad or the stockpile.

Eagle waste rock will be hauled to one of two waste rock storage areas immediately to the south and north of the open pit which results in short haul distances. Olive waste rock will be hauled to a waste rock storage area immediately south-west of the open pit. Waste rock storage will be managed to allow for future pit expansion. The ratio of waste to ore is 0.95 to 1 and total waste material is 116 million tonnes.

Processing

Material above the crushed ore cut-off grades will be hauled from the open-pits to the primary crusher. Ore will be crushed at a nominal rate of 30,100 tpd. Following primary crushing, ore will be conveyed through a secondary and tertiary crushing circuit to a final crush size of P80 6.5 mm. Crushed ore will be conveyed to one of the two in-valley heap leach pads.

Ore will be stacked in 10m high lifts using a mobile conveying and stacking system then primary leached for 90 days. The pregnant solution, laden with gold once leaching is complete, will be pumped to an ADR plant where gold will be stripped from the solution and poured into doré bars. Life of mine recovery is estimated at 70.8%, including ROM ore.

Ore will be mined and primary crushed 365 days per year. Ore will be stacked on the heap leach pads 275 days per year. A stockpile will be used for primary crushed ore and ROM ore during the coldest 90 days of the year and the stockpile will be reclaimed to the secondary crushing circuit and the heap leach pads during the 275 day stacking period.

A total of 123 million tonnes of ore will be processed, including 108 million tonnes of crushed ore and 15 million tonnes of ROM ore. Crushed ore and ROM will be segregated on the heap leach pad. The primary heap leach pad will hold 77 million tonnes while the secondary heap leach pad will hold 46 million tonnes. The secondary heap leach pad has potential excess capacity of approximately 50 million tonnes should it be required for mine expansion.

Infrastructure

The project is well supported by local infrastructure. Eagle is accessed via an existing year-round road connecting to the Silver Trail Highway. Grid power currently runs along the highway to support grid power via a spur line to be constructed along the existing access road. A 1,400m airstrip is located in Mayo approximately 85km by road from the project site. An existing construction-ready 100-person camp is currently operational at site. A further 110-person camp recently purchased by the Company is located in Mayo and installation at site will begin in calendar Q1 2017 prior to construction. All mine site infrastructure to be built for Eagle and Olive is located within a few kilometers of the open pits.

Capital Costs

The initial capital cost for Eagle is estimated (in 2016 dollars) at C\$369.6 million with an accuracy of +/-15% including contingency of C\$35.2 million and all pre-stripping. The contingency allowance was calculated on a risk-adjusted basis for each of the major capital cost categories. Indirect costs include initial fills, spares, commissioning and start-up, engineering and procurement, construction management and freight and logistics.

Life of mine sustaining capital costs are estimated at \$183 million and closure costs (net of salvage value) are \$35 million.

Initial Capital Cost Estimate (all amounts in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated):

Initial Capital Cost Estimate (all amounts in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated)	
Mining	\$ 34,500,000
Site General	\$ 17,700,000
Process	\$ 101,300,000
Ancillaries	\$ 22,200,000
Power Supply & Distribution	\$ 15,100,000
Water Management	\$ 5,700,000
Heap Leach Pad	\$ 56,400,000
Owner's Costs	\$ 8,600,000
Indirect Costs	\$ 72,900,000
Contingency	\$ 35,200,000
Total Directs, Indirects, Owner's Cost, including Contingency	\$ 369,600,000

Operating Costs

LOM site operating costs are estimated at CAD \$10.54 per tonne processed, as summarized below:

Area	Operating Costs		
	C\$/t mined	C\$/t leached	US\$/oz payable
Mine	\$2.15	\$4.19	\$214
Process/leach	n/a	\$4.93	\$252
G&A	n/a	\$1.42	\$73
Total		\$10.54	\$539

Financial Analysis

Base case: consensus based long-term gold price of US\$1,250/ounce gold and US\$/CAD\$ exchange rate of \$0.78:\$1.00:

Pre-tax

- Net Present Value ("NPV") discounted at 5% is **C\$778 million**
- Internal Rate of Return ("IRR") is **37.1%**
- Payback is 2.6 years

Post-tax

- NPV discounted at 5% is **\$508 million**
- IRR is **29.5%**
- Payback is 2.8 years

Capital Cost and Operational Cost Estimate Fluctuations

The feasibility study relies upon capital and operating cost estimates developed in mid 2016. Input parameters, including labour, equipment, fuel and other consumables, exchange rates and others are subject to change which may in turn lead to material fluctuations in capital and operating costs.

b) Recently Completed Activities

On July 5, 2016, the Company announced the purchase of a used all-season camp complete with 110 dorm rooms, industrial kitchen, recreational & mud room, and arctic corridors for the price of \$275,000.

On February 23, 2016, the Company announced a 2016 exploration program focused on expanding the Olive-Shamrock target, a satellite zone to Eagle.

The Phase 1 program was completed in June 2016 and consisted of diamond drilling, surface trenching and geophysical surveys over the Olive-Shamrock zone with a focus on previously undrilled areas linking the Olive and Shamrock mineralization. The program resulted in the maiden resource estimate for the Olive Zone which was released in conjunction with the Eagle feasibility study in September 2016.

The Phase 2 program was completed in November 2016 and was designed to test for extensions to the mineralized zone at the Olive-Shamrock Deposit. The results of this Phase 2 program supported the expansion potential of the Olive-Shamrock Deposit, particularly to the northeast.

Plan maps, drill sections and assay results can be found on the Company's website at www.vitgoldcorp.com.

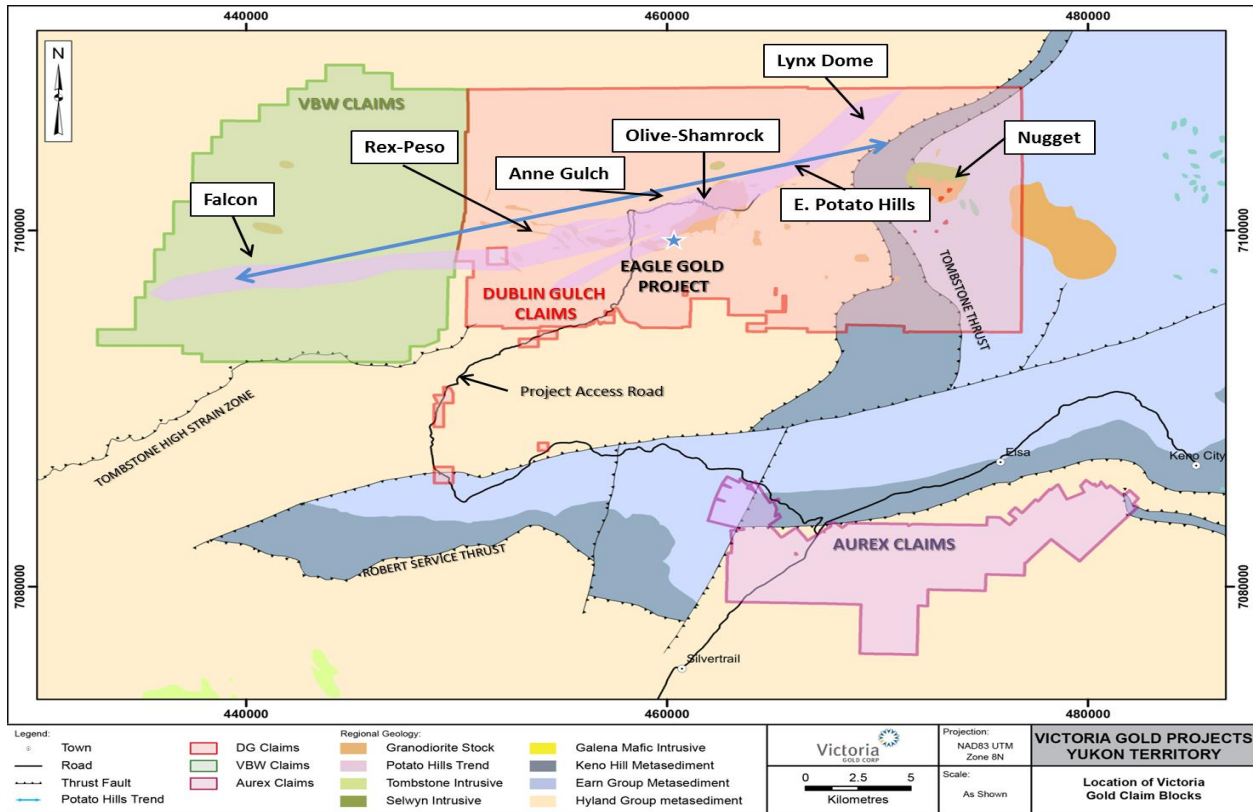
c) Outlook

Outlook includes forward-looking statements which are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from expected results. See page 1 "FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS".

The Company continues to explore and evaluate financing alternatives along with its' financial advisor while advancing engineering to support construction activities at the Eagle Gold project.

During calendar Q1 2017, the Company will add the recently purchased 110 person camp to the 100 person camp already operational at site.

On January 19, 2017, the Company announced a \$6.2M 2017 exploration program focused on unlocking the exploration potential of the Dublin Gulch property and regional properties. The Company will continue step-out and definition drilling at the Olive-Shamrock Zone with the aim to continue expanding mineable tonnage along this high grade mineralized shear zone. Additionally, there are six first order targets along the >13 km Potato Hills Trend that will be the subject of 2017 exploration activities. In addition to their geological potential these targets are proximal to Eagle and largely accessible by existing access roads.



The targets selected for advanced gold exploration in 2017 include: 1) **East Potato Hills**; 2) **Rex-Peso**; 3) **Nugget**; and 4) **Lynx Dome** and 5) **Anne Gulch**; all of which lie within 5 kilometres of the Eagle Gold Mine footprint. An additional target, **Falcon** on the Company’s VBW Claim Block will also see exploration work in 2017.

The technical content of Victoria’s MD&A has been reviewed and approved by Paul D. Gray, P. Geo., the Company’s Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument (“NI”) 43-101.

SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following information has been extracted from the Company’s unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”), for each of the quarters ended November 30.

Selected Year-to-Date Information ended November 30:

	2016	2015	2014
Total revenues	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Net loss/(income) for the quarter	\$ (324,392)	\$ 543,265	\$ 1,074,178
Net loss/(income) per share for the quarter – basic and diluted	\$ (0.001)	\$ 0.002	\$ 0.003
Net loss/(income) year to date	\$ 1,135,664	\$ 1,379,199	\$ 1,351,665
Net loss/(income) per share year to date – basic and diluted	\$ 0.003	\$ 0.004	\$ 0.004
Total assets	\$ 192,318,736	\$ 131,904,036	\$ 136,620,480
Total non-current liabilities	\$ 970,543	\$ 2,957,572	\$ 2,497,464

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Quarters ended November 30, 2016 and 2015

The Company reported a gain of \$324,392 (\$0.001 per share) for the quarter ended November 30, 2016, compared to a loss of \$543,265 (\$0.002 per share) in the equivalent period during the previous year. The decreased loss year over year is the result of increased foreign exchange gains, interest income and a tax recovery in the current quarter.

VARIANCE ANALYSIS	2016	2015	2016 VS 2015 VARIANCE HIGHER/(LOWER)
Operating expenses			
Salaries and benefits	\$ 305,140	\$ 264,368	\$ 40,772
Office and administrative	145,100	120,508	24,592
Share-based payments	75,872	47,488	28,384
Marketing	169,077	103,543	65,534
Legal and accounting	82,677	27,414	55,263
Consulting	46,250	21,000	25,250
Amortization	1,152	1,238	(86)
Foreign exchange loss/ (gain)	(152,594)	(50,115)	(102,479)
	<u>672,674</u>	<u>535,444</u>	<u>137,230</u>
Finance (income)/costs			
Unwinding of present value discount: ARO	5,427	5,475	(48)
Interest and bank charges	1,178	705	473
Interest income	(142,424)	(16,423)	(126,001)
Loss (gain) on fair value of marketable securities	263,662	18,064	245,598
	<u>127,843</u>	<u>7,821</u>	<u>120,022</u>
Loss before taxes	800,517	543,265	257,252
Current income taxes	(1,124,909)	-	(1,124,909)
Net (income) loss for the period	<u>(324,392)</u>	<u>543,265</u>	<u>(867,657)</u>

During the quarter ended November 30, 2016, the Company reported Salaries and benefits of \$305,140 versus \$264,368 for the previous year's comparable period. The increase is a result of increased burdens, including accrued bonuses. Office and administrative costs are higher than the prior year due to increased usage, increased corporate travel and an office move. Share-based payments were \$75,872 versus \$47,488 for the previous year's comparable period. The increase in Share-based payments is due to the number and timing of employee option issuances and the vesting schedule. Marketing expenses increased (\$65,534 higher) over the prior year due to increased attendance at events. Legal and accounting costs (\$55,263 higher) have increased due to more usage of corporate lawyers and consultants. There was an increase in usage of consultants for the quarter (\$25,250 higher). Gains on foreign exchange during the quarter ended November 30, 2016 were \$152,594 compared to gains of \$50,115 in the previous year were due to fluctuations in the Canadian and US exchange rate. During the quarter ended November 30, 2016, the Company reported a loss in the fair value of marketable securities of \$263,662 compared to a loss of \$18,064 in the previous year's comparable period. The increase in interest income for the quarter is a result of higher cash balances year over year. During the quarter ended November 30, 2016, the Company recorded a tax benefit of \$1,124,909 as a result of changes in the estimation of uncertain tax positions in the US.

VARIANCE ANALYSIS	YTD 2016	YTD 2015	2016 VS 2015 VARIANCE HIGHER/(LOWER)
Operating expenses			
Salaries and benefits	\$ 1,074,657	\$ 857,262	\$ 217,395
Office and administrative	561,865	355,573	206,292
Share-based payments	179,724	229,099	(49,375)
Marketing	332,113	221,248	110,865
Legal and accounting	164,501	104,779	59,722
Consulting	82,212	45,000	37,212
Amortization	3,083	3,714	(631)
Foreign exchange loss/ (gain)	57,072	(454,088)	511,160
	<u>2,455,227</u>	<u>1,362,587</u>	<u>1,092,640</u>
Finance (income)/costs			
Unwinding of present value discount: ARO	16,164	16,172	(8)
Interest and bank charges	4,832	5,499	(667)
Interest income	(244,347)	(62,247)	(182,100)
Loss/(gain) on fair value of marketable securities	28,697	57,188	(28,491)
	<u>(194,654)</u>	<u>16,612</u>	<u>(211,266)</u>
Loss before taxes	<u>2,260,573</u>	<u>1,379,199</u>	<u>881,374</u>
Current income taxes	<u>(1,124,909)</u>	-	<u>(1,124,909)</u>
Net loss for the period	<u>1,135,664</u>	<u>1,379,199</u>	<u>(243,535)</u>

During the period ended November 30, 2016, the Company reported Salaries and benefits of \$1,074,657 versus \$857,262 for the previous year's comparable period. The increase is a result of higher burdens, including accrued bonuses. Office and administrative costs are \$206,292 higher than the prior year due to increased usage and corporate travel and an office move. Share-based payments were \$179,724 versus \$229,099 for the previous year's comparable period. The decrease in Share-based payments is due to the number and timing of employee option issuances and the vesting schedule. Marketing expenses increased (\$110,865 higher) over the prior year due to an enhanced marketing program. Legal and accounting (\$59,722 higher) and Consulting (\$37,212 higher) costs have increased due to usage of corporate and financial lawyers and consultants. Losses on foreign exchange during the period ended November 30, 2016 were \$57,072 compared to a gain of \$454,088 in the previous year due to fluctuations in the Canadian and US exchange rate. During the nine months ended November 30, 2016, the Company reported a loss in the fair value of marketable securities of \$28,697 compared to a loss of \$57,188 in the previous year. The increase in interest income for the period is a result of higher cash balances year over year. During the period ended November 30, 2016, the Company recorded a tax benefit of \$1,124,909 as a result of changes in the estimation of uncertain tax positions in the US.

Total assets increased by \$59.1 million from \$133.2 million to \$192.3 million during the period from March 1, 2016 to November 30, 2016. Current assets increased by \$49.0 million (see "Liquidity and Capital Resources" herein) and resource properties increased by \$10.0 million due to continued exploration and development expenditures. Total liabilities, primarily accounts payable and accrued liabilities increased \$2.3 million.

Summary of Unaudited Quarterly Results:

	30 NOV 16	31 AUG 16	31 MAY 16	29 FEB 16
Total Revenues	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Loss (income)	\$ (324,392)	\$ 563,589	\$ 896,467	\$ 454,547
Loss (income) per share – basic and diluted	\$ (0.001)	\$ 0.001	\$ 0.002	\$ 0.001

	30 NOV 15	31 AUG 15	31 MAY 15	28 FEB 15
Total Revenues	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Loss (income)	\$ 543,265	\$ 112,744	\$ 723,190	\$ 6,101,091
Loss (income) per share – basic and diluted	\$ 0.002	\$ 0.000	\$ 0.002	\$ 0.018

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

At November 30, 2016, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$62,675,511 (February 29, 2016 - \$13,942,137) and a working capital surplus of \$54,962,204 (February 29, 2016 - \$8,211,838). The increase in cash and cash equivalents of \$48.7 million over the nine months ended November 30, 2016, was due to the issuance of shares (see Financing Activities section herein) and exercising of options (\$59.8 million increase in cash) partially offset by operating expenses and changes in working capital including foreign exchange losses (\$1.7 million decrease in cash) and investing activities (\$9.4 million decrease in cash) from on-going exploration and development of the Company's resource properties. The Company's future is currently dependent upon its ability to successfully complete additional financing arrangements, secure all necessary permits, its ability to fulfil its planned exploration and development programs and upon future profitable production from its mineral properties, and the proceeds from the disposition of its mineral properties. The Company periodically seeks financing to continue the exploration and development of its mineral properties and to meet its future administrative requirements. Although the Company has been successful in raising funds to date, there can be no assurances that the steps management is taking, and will continue to take, will be successful in future reporting periods.

These unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared using International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") applicable to a going concern, which assumes that the Company will be able to realize assets and discharge liabilities in the normal course of operations as they come due for the foreseeable future.

The Company is in the process of advancing its mineral properties and the recoverability of the amounts shown for mineral properties and related deferred costs is dependent upon the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development and upon future profitable production or proceeds from disposition of the mineral properties. The amounts shown as mineral property costs represent incurred costs to date and do not necessarily represent future values.

The Company holds the predominant amount of its cash in chequing and investment accounts at a major Canadian bank. The investment accounts predominantly invest in Government of Canada treasury bills.

OPERATING ACTIVITIES

During the nine months ended November 30, 2016, operating activities, including non-cash working capital changes, required funding of \$1.7 million (as compared with the same period during the previous year that required funding of \$1.8 million). The year over year decrease in cash used by operating activities is due to reduced net loss for the period partially offset by increased funds required for working capital changes.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties include key management personnel, the Board of Directors, close family members and enterprises which are controlled by these individuals as well as certain persons performing similar functions.

The remuneration of directors and key management of the Company who are not independent for the nine months ended November 30, 2016 and 2015 is outlined below.

	2016	2015
Salaries and other short term employment benefits	\$574,965	\$ 641,233
Share based compensation	\$ 23,865	\$ 144,138

The amounts above have been awarded solely to officers of the Company for work performed in their full-time capacity for the Company.

FINANCING ACTIVITIES

On November 17, 2016, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement flow-through offering (the "Offering") raising gross proceeds of \$4.7 million, representing the issuance of 5,390,856 common shares priced at \$0.875 per share. Finders' fees and other issuance cost of \$206,777 were paid in conjunction with the Offering. The flow-through shares are subject to a four-month hold period.

November 17, 2016 Flow-through Financing (All amounts are approximate)

<u>Description</u>	<u>Prior Disclosure</u>	<u>Actual Spent</u>	<u>Remaining*</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Variance</u>
Dublin Gulch Exploration	\$4.7	\$0	\$4.7	\$4.7	Nil

*Remaining funds are held in the form of cash and are expected to be used by the Company to incur exploration expenses in respect of the greater Dublin Gulch property, more specifically, the Olive and Shamrock targets.

On August 31st, 2016, the Company closed a brokered agreement with a syndicate of underwriters (the "Underwriters") led by Raymond James Ltd., under which the Underwriters purchased, on a bought deal basis, common shares (the "Common Shares") providing the Company with gross proceeds of \$28,778,750 (the "Offering"). The Common Shares were sold at a price of \$0.65 per Common Share, for gross proceeds of \$28,778,750. The Underwriters received a cash commission equal 5.0% of the gross proceeds from the sale of the Offering. Proceeds net of commission and expenses were \$26,928,557.

August 31, 2016 Financing
(All amounts are approximate)

USE OF PROCEEDS, AS PER SHORT FORM PROSPECTUS DATED AUGUST 31, 2016	BUDGET AS PER ORIGINAL DISCLOSURE	ACTUAL SPENT AS AT NOVEMBER 30, 2016	REMAINING TO BE SPENT*	CURRENT TOTAL FORECAST	VARIANCE CURRENT FORECAST LESS ORIGINAL BUDGET
DESCRIPTION					
Engineering, procurement and construction management	\$6.0	\$0	\$6.0	\$6.0	\$0
Ongoing permitting	\$1.0	\$0	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$0
Initial payments for long-lead equipment	\$2.0	\$0	\$2.0	\$2.0	\$0
Upgrading of roads and bridges	\$1.0	\$0	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$0
Site earthworks	\$11.4	\$0	\$11.4	\$11.4	\$0
Working capital and corporate expenses	\$5.5	\$0	\$5.5	\$5.5	\$0
Total:	\$26.9	\$0	\$26.9	\$26.9	\$0

On June 17, 2016, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement flow-through offering (the "Offering") raising gross proceeds of approximately \$2.9 million, representing the issuance of 4,384,615 common shares priced at \$0.65 per share. Finders' fees of up to 5% were paid on a portion of the Offering. The flow-through shares are subject to a four-month hold period.

June 17, 2016 Flow-through Financing
(All amounts are approximate)

Description	Prior Disclosure	Actual Spent	Remaining*	Total	Variance
Dublin Gulch Exploration	\$2.9	\$1.6	\$1.3	\$2.9	Nil

*Remaining funds are held in the form of cash and are expected to be used by the Company to incur exploration expenses in respect of the greater Dublin Gulch property, more specifically, the Olive and Shamrock targets.

On May 10, 2016, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement for gross proceeds of C\$24,000,000 (the "Offering"). Electrum Strategic Opportunities Fund L.P. ("Electrum") and Sun Valley Gold LLC ("Sun Valley") were the only subscribers to the Offering. The Units were issued at a price of C\$0.30 per Unit. Each Unit consisted of one common share in the capital of the Company and one-half of one common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder thereof to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of C\$0.40 for a period of 3 years following the closing of the Offering. Electrum subscribed for 60,000,000 Units, while Sun Valley subscribed for 20,000,000 Units. Upon closing of the private placement, Electrum owned approximately 13.6% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company while Sun Valley's ownership of the outstanding common shares of the Company increased to approximately 18.0%. All securities issued pursuant to the Offering are subject to a statutory four month hold period.

On December 23, 2015, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement flow-through offering (the "Offering") raising gross proceeds of approximately \$1.8 million, representing the issuance of 7,358,972 common shares priced at \$0.17 per share and 3,336,000 common shares priced at \$0.18 per share. Finders' fees of 6% were paid in conjunction with the Offering. The flow-through shares were subject to a four-month hold period.

On November 26, 2015, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement flow-through offering (the "Offering") raising gross proceeds of approximately \$1.8 million, representing the issuance of 10,329,164 common shares priced at \$0.17 per share. Finders' fees of 6% were paid on a portion of the Offering. The flow-through shares were subject to a four-month hold period.

2015 Flow-through Financings
(All amounts are approximate)

<u>Description</u>	<u>Prior Disclosure</u>	<u>Actual Spent</u>	<u>Remaining*</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Variance</u>
Dublin Gulch Exploration	\$3.6	\$3.6	Nil	\$3.6	Nil

*Remaining funds are held in the form of cash and are expected to be used by the Company to incur exploration expenses in respect of the greater Dublin Gulch property, more specifically, the Olive and Shamrock targets.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

The authorized capital of the Company consists of an unlimited number of common shares without par value. As of January 19, 2017, the number of issued common shares was 504,301,913 (573,963,580 on a fully diluted basis).

As at January 19, 2017, there were 29,661,667 director, employee and consultant stock options outstanding with an exercise price ranging from \$0.12 to \$0.70 per share and expiring between January 20, 2017 and August 9, 2021. This represents approximately 6% of the issued and outstanding common shares. As at January 26, 2017, there were 40,000,000 warrants outstanding with an exercise price of \$0.40 per share and with an expiration date of May 10, 2019.

RISK AND UNCERTAINTIES

Exploration and mining risks

The business of exploration for minerals and mining involves a high degree of risk. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines.

Financial capability and additional financing

The Company has limited financial resources, has no source of operating cash flow and has no assurance that additional funding will be available to it for further exploration and development of its projects. Although the Company has been successful in the past in financing its activities through the sale of equity securities, there can be no assurance that it will be able to obtain sufficient financing in the future to execute its business plan.

Fluctuating prices

Factors beyond the control of Victoria may affect (i) the ability of Victoria to raise additional capital and (ii) the marketability of any gold or any other minerals discovered. Among such factors is the prevailing price for natural resources, including gold, which prices may fluctuate widely and which are affected by numerous considerations beyond Victoria's control. The effect of these factors cannot accurately be predicted.

Dependence on key personnel

Many of Victoria's personnel are specialized, highly skilled and experienced. The Company's future exploration and development success will depend to a significant extent on its ability to attract and retain qualified personnel. While

Victoria has not experienced any significant difficulties to date in attracting and retaining personnel, there can be no assurance that this will continue. The loss of key personnel could have a material adverse effect on the Company's operations and business prospects.

Operations

Victoria's operations are subject to operational risks and hazards inherent in the mineral exploitation and extraction industry, including, but not limited to, variations in grade, deposit size, earthquakes and other Acts of God, density and other geological problems, hydrological conditions, availability of power, metallurgical and other processing problems, mechanical equipment performance problems, drill rig shortages, the unavailability of materials and equipment including fuel, labour force disruptions, unanticipated transportation costs, unanticipated regulatory changes, unanticipated or significant changes in the costs of supplies including, but not limited to, petroleum, labour, and adverse weather conditions. Should any of these risks and hazards affect any of Victoria's exploration and development activities, it may cause delays or a complete stoppage in Victoria's exploration or development activities, which would have a material and adverse effect on the business of Victoria.

Government regulations and permitting

Victoria's exploration and development activities are subject to laws and regulations governing health and worker safety, employment standards, waste disposal, protection of the environment, mine development and protection of endangered and protected species, treatment of indigenous peoples and other matters. Each jurisdiction in which Victoria has properties regulates mining and mineral exploration activities. It is possible that future changes in applicable laws, regulations, agreements or changes in their enforcement or regulatory interpretation could result in changes in legal requirements or in the terms and conditions of existing permits and agreements applicable to Victoria or its properties, which could have a material and adverse effect on Victoria's current exploration and development activities. Where required, obtaining necessary permits can be a complex, time-consuming process and Victoria cannot provide assurance whether any necessary permits will be obtainable on acceptable terms, in a timely manner, or at all. The costs and delays associated with obtaining necessary permits and complying with these permits and applicable laws and regulations could stop or materially delay or restrict Victoria from proceeding with the development of an exploration project or the operation or further development of a mine. Any failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations or permits, even if inadvertent, could result in interruption or closure of exploration, development or mining operations or material fines, penalties or other liabilities.

Title

The acquisition of title to mineral properties is a very detailed and time consuming process. Title to, and the area of, mineral concessions and claims may be disputed. While Victoria believes it has diligently investigated title to the mineral concessions and claims underlying its properties, Victoria cannot guarantee that title to any such properties will not be challenged, or that title to such properties will not be affected by an unknown title defect. Victoria has not surveyed the boundaries of all of its mineral properties and consequently the boundaries of the properties may be disputed.

Litigation risks

All industries, including the mining industry, are subject to legal claims, with and without merit. The Company may become involved in legal disputes in the future. Defence and settlement costs can be substantial, even with respect to claims that have no merit. Due to the inherent uncertainty of the litigation process, there can be no assurance that the solution of any particular legal proceeding will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

Fair value of financial instruments

The carrying values for primary financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities, approximate fair values due to their short-term maturities.

Risk exposure is summarized as follows:

(a) Credit risk

Certain of the Company's financial assets are exposed to a degree of credit risk. The Company endeavours to mitigate credit risk by holding its cash and cash equivalents as cash deposits and short-term government treasury funds with major commercial banks.

Credit risk relating to accounts receivable and restricted cash arises from the possibility that any counterparty to an instrument fails to perform. The Company's accounts receivable relate to recoveries of HST. Restricted cash includes reclamation bonds. Reclamation bonds reflect non-interest bearing cash deposits held with governmental agencies representing the state of Nevada and interest bearing certificates of deposit held by Wells Fargo. The Company does not feel there is significant counterparty risk that could have an impact on the fair value of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and receivables. The maximum exposure is limited to amounts of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and receivables on the statement of financial position.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company manages liquidity risk through the management of its capital structure and financial leverage. Accounts payables and accrued liabilities are due within the current operating period, from December 1, 2016 through February 28, 2017.

(c) Market risk

I. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The risk of investing cash equivalents into fixed interest rate investments is mitigated by the short terms in which the investments mature. The risk that the Company will realize a loss as a result of a decline in the fair value of the short-term investments included in cash and cash equivalents is limited as these investments, although available for sale, renew daily. The short-term investments included in cash and cash equivalents earn interest at prevailing rates. This allows the Company to adapt its investment strategy in the event of any large fluctuations in the prevailing market rates.

II. Foreign currency risk

The Company incurs minimal expenditures in the United States and holds a portion of its cash and cash equivalents in US dollars. This gives rise to a risk that its US dollar expenditures and US dollar cash holdings may be adversely impacted by fluctuations in foreign exchange. The Company does not undertake currency hedging activities.

III. Price risk

The Company's financial assets and liabilities are exposed to price risk with respect to commodity prices and prices of the Company's equity investment, however the risk is limited due to the nature and low balance of the Company's holdings. The Company's exploration drill programs are exposed to price risk, of which the Company has little control. The Company's exploration drill programs are carried out by outside contractors. Cost increases for consumables such as fuel and drill bits are indirectly passed on to the Company through its contracted drill programs.

There has been no significant change in the risk factors affecting the Company on a period over period basis.

CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS

The Company has no contractual commitments, other than leases on offices entered into in the normal course of business (*Note 13* of the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the nine months ended November 30, 2016). All mineral property agreement commitments are at the option of the Company and the Company can terminate the agreements prior to being required to make payments on the properties.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

The Company's US operations are denominated in USD, the functional currency of the US entities. The functional currency of all other entities is the Canadian dollar. The presentation currency of the Company is the CAD. Accordingly, fluctuations in the exchange rates (USD/CAD) may impact the consolidated results of operations and the consolidated reported net assets. The effect of changes in currency fluctuations from the functional currency to the presentation currency on the operations' net assets is recorded in the Company's shareholders' equity as a cumulative translation adjustment.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET TRANSACTIONS

During the most recent three months ended November 30, 2016, and up to the date of this report, the Company had no off-balance sheet transactions.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTING CHANGES

The Corporation's unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The significant accounting policies applied and recent accounting pronouncements are described in (*Note 3*) of the Corporation's consolidated financial statements for the year ended February 29, 2016. There have been no changes from the accounting policies applied in the February 29, 2016 financial statements of the accompanying unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the nine month period ended November 30, 2016.

The preparation of these unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. The unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and the revision affects both current and future periods.

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the balance sheet date, that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to, the following:

Impairment of assets

When there are indications that an asset may be impaired, the Company is required to estimate the asset's recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the greater of value in use and fair value less costs to sell. No impairment indicators of non-financial assets have been noted for the quarters ended November 30, 2016 and 2015.

Asset Retirement Obligation (ARO)

The determination of provisions for environmental rehabilitation and reclamation obligations arising from the Company's evaluation and exploration activities requires the use of estimates and management judgment. Future reclamation costs in relation to changes in estimates are accrued based on management's best estimate at the end

of each period of the discounted cash costs expected to be incurred. Accounting for reclamation obligations requires management to make estimates of the future costs the Company will incur to complete the reclamation work required to comply with existing laws and regulations. These estimates are dependent upon labor and materials costs, known environmental impacts, the effectiveness of rehabilitation measures, inflation rates, and pre-tax interest rates that reflect a current market assessment of time value for money and the risk specific to the obligation. The Company also estimates the timing of the outlays, which is subject to change depending on continued exploration and newly discovered mineral resources.

Actual reclamation costs incurred may differ from those amounts estimated by management. Moreover, future changes to environmental laws and regulations could increase the extent of reclamation work required to be performed by the Company, therefore increasing future costs.

Stock-based compensation

Management is required to make certain estimates when determining the fair value of stock options awards and the number of awards that are expected to vest. These estimates affect the amount recognized as stock based payments in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss based on estimates of forfeiture, stock price volatility and expected lives of the underlying stock options.

Income taxes and recovery of deferred tax assets

The measurement of income taxes payable and deferred income tax assets and liabilities requires management to make judgments in the interpretation and application of the relevant tax laws. Management did not recognize deferred tax assets as future taxable profits are not expected until the Company reaches technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of the mineral resources, the timing of which is uncertain as the Company is still in the exploration and evaluation stage.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, accounts receivable, loan receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and reclamation bonds. Unless otherwise noted, it is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant interest or credit risks arising from these financial instruments. The reclamation bonds are held with a state of Nevada governmental institution, a joint venture partner or as letters of credit at Wells Fargo and represent restricted cash, which will be returned to the Company upon the satisfactory completion of reclamation obligations. The reclamation bonds and certain of the Company's cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities are denominated in \$US leading to currency risk arising from fluctuations in the \$C and \$US exchange rate. The fair value of these financial instruments approximates their carrying values due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Company is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

“John McConnell”

John McConnell
Chief Executive Officer & President

“Marty Rendall”

Marty Rendall
Chief Financial Officer