

ValGold Resources Ltd.
Management Discussion and Analysis for the Three and Nine Months Ended
April 30, 2009

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1.1 Date

The effective date of this interim report is June 29, 2009.

1.2 Overview

ValGold Resources Ltd. (“ValGold” or the “Company”) is a mineral exploration company. The Company has a portfolio of mineral exploration projects.

This Management’s Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”) contains certain “Forward-Looking Statements”. All statements, other than statements of historical fact included herein, including without limitation, statements regarding potential mineralization and resources, research and development activities, and future plans of the Company are forward-looking statements that may involve various risks and uncertainties including future changes in prices of gold and other metals; variations in ore reserves, grades or recovery rates, accidents, labour disputes and other risks associated with mining; delays in obtaining governmental approvals or financing or in the completion of development or construction activities, technological obsolescence, and other factors. Since forward-looking statements address future events and conditions, by their very nature, they involve inherent risks and uncertainties. Actual results in each case could differ materially from those currently anticipated in such statements. Subject to applicable laws, the Company expressly disclaims any obligation to revise or update forward-looking statements in the event actual results differ from those currently anticipated.

This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements of ValGold for the year ended July 31, 2008, and the interim consolidated financial statements for the three and nine months ended April 30, 2009 and 2008. All dollar figures stated herein are expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise specified.

The following is a brief summary of its current activities.

- ValGold’s loss for the nine months ended April 30, 2009 (“fiscal 2009”) was \$4,413,840 or \$0.05 per share compared to a loss of \$1,039,834 or \$0.01 per share in the nine months ended April 30, 2008 (“fiscal 2008”).
- In fiscal 2009, ValGold sold 25,000 common shares of Impact Silver Ltd., 718,000 common shares of Brigadier Gold Ltd. and 5,000 shares of Mediterranean Minerals Corp. for a realized loss of \$83,934, compared to fiscal 2008 when they sold 27,400 common shares of Northern Orion Resources Inc. for a gain of \$132,680. In fiscal 2009, the Company did not exercise warrants with a Black-Scholes (“B-S”) valuation of \$29,120, for a total realized loss of \$113,054 on investments.
- During fiscal 2009, cash used in operations was \$99,661, compared to \$815,017 used in fiscal 2008. Expenditures on mineral property interests totalled \$172,394 in fiscal 2009 compared to \$4,785,021 in fiscal 2008. Exploration activities were incurred on the following mineral properties in fiscal 2009, with the comparative figures for fiscal 2008 in parentheses: Tower Mountain - \$3,203 (\$152,061), Venezuelan properties - \$307,181 (\$2,139,054); Garrison Property - \$8,152 (\$199,008), and Guyana - \$25,969 (\$1,276,956).
- In fiscal 2009 the Company wrote-off \$25,969 relating to its Guyana properties and \$3,432,235 related to a write-down of exploration costs in Venezuela. There were no comparative write-downs in fiscal 2008.

At April 30, 2009, the Company had a working capital deficiency of \$2,266,293. The Company’s ability to continue operations is contingent on its ability to obtain additional financing, as its current cash on

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hand is not sufficient to cover accounts payable. Subsequent to April 30, 2009, the Company issued 19,899,700 common shares at a deemed value of \$0.05 per common share to settle \$994,986 in accounts payable. Quorum Management and Administrative Services Inc. (“Quorum”), formerly LMC Management and Administrative Services Inc., received 10,773,900 common shares at a deemed value of \$0.05 in settlement of \$538,695 in debt, pursuant to the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange.

Although there are no assurances that management’s plan will be realized, management believes the Company may be able to secure the necessary financing to continue operations into the future, but with current market conditions, this may be in the form of sales of assets, joint ventures, or other form of corporate reorganization. The Company also has investments in common shares of public companies, which may be used as a source of funds, but these companies are have also decreased in value due to market conditions. The fair value of these investments, including shares reclassified as marketable securities that have been designated as available for sale, has decreased from \$213,110 at July 31, 2008, to \$35,277 at April 30, 2009. During the period ended April 30, 2009, the Company has sold common shares for proceeds of \$36,849. Details of the sales of common shares are noted in the overview above.

1.2.1 Venezuela Acquisition

In October 2007, ValGold completed its acquisition of all of the shares of Honnold Corp. (“Honnold”), a British Virgin Island company that, through a group of wholly-owned direct and indirect subsidiaries, held twenty-seven exploration licenses (the “Venezuelan Properties”) covering approximately 1,300 square kilometers (“km”) in Bolivar State, Venezuela. During the option period, the Company reduced the number of licenses to 21 concessions covering approximately 1,071 square km.

Exploration expenditures by Honnold from 1991 to 1999 amounted to US\$38 million and outlined several occurrences of significant gold mineralization. An extensive database was acquired including detailed airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys, soil surveys, drilling and geologic reports.

In the year ended July 31, 2008, ValGold wrote down the Venezuelan Properties by \$10,502,677, which leaves the carrying costs of the Incredible claims and exploration related to those claims and a nominal value for the remaining claims and geologic database acquired, or \$4,447,612. A further write-down of \$3,432,235 of exploration costs on the properties was recorded in fiscal 2009. The write-downs have been recorded as the Company does not have the working capital to carry out any exploration programs on the property, although the Company has completed and filed an initial mineral resource estimate prepared by Micon International on the Los Patos gold deposit. The full NI 43-101 report dated April 10, 2008, on the main zone of the Los Patos gold deposit was filed on SEDAR. The Company had planned to resume its exploration work with diamond drilling to expand the limits of the Los Patos deposit in addition to testing the other high priority gold targets along the highly prospective Los Chivos shear zone.

The Company has not been able to raise the necessary working capital to carry out its planned exploration activities in Venezuela, and, as a result, has written the property down by the exploration costs. Acquisition costs of \$1,322,558 related to the properties have not been written down. The Company is continuing to pursue all avenues with respect to the properties, including joint venture, disposition or other forms of financing.

Tax Treaties

Venezuela has entered into tax treaties with a number of countries including Canada.

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Exchange Controls

The Company has been able to obtain Bolivars at rates significantly better than the prevailing official exchange rates. As a result, the exchange rates realized by the Company have been used to translate the balances from Bolivars to Canadian dollars.

Venezuela currently has exchange controls that affect the ability of companies doing business in Venezuela to convert Venezuelan source income into foreign currency. The Central Bank of Venezuela enacted such exchange control measures in 2003 to protect international reserves. The exchange rate, originally fixed at approximately 1.600 Bolivars/\$US, has been adjusted upwards twice since 2003, and presently stands fixed at 2.150 Bolivars/\$US. Continuance of exchange controls could adversely affect the Company's operations in Venezuela, including its ability to satisfy its foreign currency obligations in the event of production.

1.2.2 Guyana Shield Properties, Guyana

In October 2006 the Company entered into a letter of intent ("LOI") to enter into an agreement with Newmont Overseas Exploration Limited ("Newmont") to earn a 100% interest (subject to certain interests reserved by Newmont) in four highly prospective properties in northwest Guyana. The Company carried out exploration programs until mid-2008, at which time funding requirements curtailed further exploration. During the year ended July 31, 2008, the Company determined that it would likely not pursue the property and would relinquish its interests in all properties in Guyana. Consequently, during the year ended July 31, 2008, the Company wrote off its entire interest in the Guyana PLs in the amount of 3,043,564. Additional costs relating to work incurred subsequent to the cancellation of the agreement in October 2008 relating to the Guyana properties of \$25,969 were written off in the nine months ended April 30, 2009.

During the year ended July 31, 2008, the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire 100% of the Fish Creek PL in Guyana by the issuance of 700,000 common shares and the payment of \$250,000 in cash over a period of four years. The shares were to be issued as follows: 200,000 common shares upon regulatory approval (issued) and 125,000 common shares on each of the next four anniversaries of regulatory approval. The cash was to be paid in five equal installments, US\$50,000 (paid) and US\$50,000 on each of the next four anniversaries of regulatory approval. The Company received a NI 43-101 technical report on the Fish Creek PL, written by Henry M. Meixner, P. Geo. No significant work program was conducted by the Company on the Fish Creek PL other than an in-depth review of all the historical work. The technical report filed on the Fish Creek PL recommended an initial program budget of approximately \$860,000. Due to timing of work programs, and payments required, the Company determined that the option agreement terms of payment could not be met, and as a result, \$140,037 in acquisition and exploration costs was written off in the year ended July 31, 2008. The option agreement was terminated with Guiana Shield Resources Ltd. in August 2008.

1.2.3 Garrison Property, Ontario

ValGold has a 100% right, title and interest in 35 mining claims located in Garrison Township, Kirkland Lake District, Larder Lake Mining Division in Northern Ontario. The property is located 40 km north of the Town of Kirkland Lake, 100 km east of Timmins and 8 km west of and on strike with St. Andrews Goldfields Ltd. Holloway and Holt-McDermott gold mines. Access to the property is by Ontario highway 101 that runs along the north boundary of the property. The mining leases cover approximately

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three kilometres of the famous Destor Porcupine Fault Zone (“DPFZ”) and a major splay, the Munro Fault Zone (“MFZ”).

Fiscal 2009 exploration expenditures with the comparative fiscal 2008 figures on the Garrison Property include assay and analysis costs - \$52 (\$23,111); geological and geophysical - recovery of \$1,227 (\$135,450); site activities - \$8,715 (\$19,245); stock-based compensation and related future income taxes - \$612 (\$7,391) and travel and accommodation - \$Nil (\$13,811).

During the nine months ended April 30, 2009, the Company entered into a Letter of Intent (“LOI”) with Northern Gold Mining Inc. (“Northern Gold”) on the Garrison property. Under the terms of the LOI, Northern Gold may acquire an option to earn up to an undivided 80 % of the Company’s 100% interest in the Garrison gold property. Under the proposed option agreement, Northern Gold may acquire a 50% undivided interest in the property by making cash payments of \$1,000,000 over four years, with all or part of the payments being made in Northern Gold stock at Northern Gold’s option, using a 20-day value weighted average price, upon regulatory approval. To earn the 50% interest, Northern Gold must also complete work on the property in the amount of \$4,000,000 over four years, with \$500,000 being spent on the property in the first year. After earning the 50% interest, Northern Gold can then acquire an additional 30% interest by making additional cash payments of \$1,000,000 over four years (again with all or part of the payments being made in Northern Gold stock equivalent, using a 20-day value weighted average price) and completing additional work on the property in the amount of \$4,000,000 over four years. All payments and work may be made or done at the sole discretion of Northern Gold. The proposed option agreement is subject to due diligence, negotiation of final terms and conditions and regulatory approval.

1.2.4 Tower Mountain Gold Project, Ontario

The following table summarizes drill programs and presents highlights of each of the eight drilling campaigns conducted by ValGold.

Highlights of Tower Mountain Gold Zones Drill Intersections

| Program | Holes Drilled | Total Meters | Best High-Grade Gold Intersection | Best Low-Grade Gold Intersection |
|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|--|---|
| 2002 (Fall) | 5 | 1,042 | 23.17g/Tonne /1.5m in TM02-02 | 1.05g/Tonne /73.5m in TM02-03 |
| 2003 (Spring) | 5 | 1,085 | 11.77g/Tonne /3.0m in TM03-02 | 1.01g/Tonne /22.5m in TM03-03 |
| 2003 (Fall) | 7 | 1,499 | 19.76g/Tonne /1.5m in TM03-11 | 0.62g/Tonne /12.0m in TM03-12 |
| 2004 (Winter) | 10 | 2,601 | 304.0g/Tonne /3.0m in TM04-03 | 2.40g/Tonne /61.5m in TM04-09 |
| 2004 (Summer) | 13 | 3,450 | 68.91g/Tonne /0.2m in TM04-19 | 1.93g/Tonne /37.5m in TM04-15 |
| 2004 (Fall) | 13 | 3,418 | 41.35g/Tonne /1.5m in TM04-36 | 0.94g/Tonne /106.5m in TM04-31 |
| 2005 (Winter) | 14 | 3,523 | 16.00g/Tonne /1.5m in TM05-38 | 0.77g/Tonne /21.0m in TM05-44 |
| 2007 (Summer) | 8 | 1,661 | 58.20g/Tonne /1.5m in TM-07-56 | 0.59g/Tonne /21.0m in TM-07-56 |
| Total | 75 | 18,279 | | |

An independent NI 43-101 compliant mineral resource estimation was completed for the U and V zones. This report can be found on the SEDAR website and was certified on February 9, 2006. In August 2008, the Company issued 250,000 common shares at \$0.10, in lieu of a cash payment for an annual pre-production royalty to the optionors of the Tower Mountain Property. The Company has the option to issue shares in lieu of a cash payment.

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Current Status:

In fiscal 2009, the Company entered into an agreement with HMZ Metals Inc. ("HMZ"), by which HMZ was granted an option to acquire 50% of the Company's interest in the property. Pursuant to the agreement, HMZ must issue to the Company 1,000,000 HMZ post-rollback common shares and incur a minimum of \$2,900,000 in expenditures on or in relation to the property. HMZ has not yet completed its planned transactions, and the Company will be reviewing its plans with respect to the property. Other options including further exploration, joint venture with other parties or sale of the property will be considered.

Fiscal 2009 exploration expenditures with comparative fiscal 2008 figures on the 100% owned Tower Mountain Gold Project include the following: assays and analysis - \$Nil (\$20,068); drilling - \$Nil (\$83,575); geological and geophysical - \$1,165 (\$34,516); travel and accommodation - \$Nil (\$3,210) and site activities - \$2,038 (\$10,692).

Mr. Tom Pollock, P.Geo., ValGold's former Vice-President, Exploration, is the Qualified Person for all of the Company's mineral property interests, and is responsible for all of the technical reporting in compliance with NI 43-101. Mr. Pollock has instituted and is responsible for ValGold's program of QC/QA, using assay control samples and duplicates.

1.2.5 Mineral Property Option Payments Due In the Twelve-Month-Period Ended April 30, 2010

During the twelve-month period ended April 30, 2009, the Company has no share payments or cash payments due on any of its mineral properties. The Tower Mountain payment of \$25,000 due in July 2009 is expected to be paid by HMZ, pursuant to the option agreement. Land lease or property tax payments are due on all properties held and are required to be made at different times throughout the year, and total approximately \$228,000 per year.

1.2.6 Market Trends

In 2008 the price of gold increased, continuing an overall uptrend that commenced in 2001. The gold price in 2006 averaged US\$603 per ounce while in 2007 the gold price averaged US\$695 per ounce. The 2008 gold price averaged US\$872 per ounce.

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1.3 Selected Annual Information

The following selected financial information has been extracted from the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended July 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, which have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles and are expressed in Canadian dollars.

| | As at July 31, 2008 | As at July 31, 2007 | As at July 31, 2006 |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Current assets | \$ 362,020 | \$ 3,748,462 | \$ 1,018,295 |
| Mineral property interests | 11,181,332 | 15,109,101 | 6,408,161 |
| Other assets | 317,484 | 510,706 | 360,650 |
| Total assets | 11,860,836 | 19,368,269 | 7,787,106 |
| Current liabilities | 1,550,914 | 2,342,251 | 660,617 |
| Shareholders' equity | 10,309,922 | 17,026,018 | 7,126,489 |
| Total shareholders' equity and liabilities | 11,860,836 | 19,368,269 | 7,787,106 |
| Working capital deficiency | \$ (1,188,894) | \$ | |

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1.4 Results of Operations

ValGold incurred a loss of \$4,413,840 or \$0.05 per common share in fiscal 2009, compared to a loss of \$1,039,834 or loss per share of \$0.01 in fiscal 2008.

| | Three months ended April 30, | | Nine months ended April 30, | |
|---|---------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|-------------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 |
| Expenses | | | | |
| Amortization | \$ 3,118 | \$ 1,109 | \$ 9,568 | \$ 3,198 |
| Foreign exchange | (8,081) | (8,563) | 63,594 | 1,699 |
| Interest and finance charges | 9,845 | -- | 39,192 | -- |
| Legal, accounting and audit | 35,588 | 31,237 | 67,844 | 141,721 |
| Management and consulting fees | 9,374 | 13,750 | 42,374 | 57,750 |
| Office and administration | 16,534 | 91,386 | 194,618 | 238,112 |
| Property investigations | -- | (8,539) | -- | (8,414) |
| Salaries and benefits | 106,440 | 129,113 | 345,771 | 363,371 |
| Shareholder communications | 9,862 | 46,937 | 56,187 | 221,633 |
| Stock-based compensation | -- | 44,361 | 13,970 | 189,562 |
| Travel and conferences | -- | 43,146 | -- | 76,414 |
| Write-down of mineral property interests | 3,445,528 | -- | 3,468,193 | -- |
| Interest and other income | -- | (42,374) | (525) | (66,618) |
| | 3,628,208 | 341,563 | 4,300,786 | 1,218,428 |
| Realized loss (gain) on investments | 83,934 | -- | 113,054 | (132,680) |
| Loss before income taxes | (3,712,142) | (341,563) | (4,413,840) | (1,085,748) |
| Future income tax recovery | -- | 11,841 | -- | 45,914 |
| Loss for the period | (3,712,142) | (329,722) | (4,413,840) | (1,039,834) |
| Loss per share, basic | \$ (0.04) | \$ (0.00) | \$ (0.05) | \$ (0.01) |
| Weighted average number of common shares outstanding – basic and diluted | 89,874,836 | 82,081,312 | 89,850,111 | 74,237,463 |

In the year ended July 31, 2006, the Company entered into a transaction to acquire an entity that indirectly holds several mineral property interests in Venezuela. The Company also entered into two option agreement to acquire properties in Guyana. Doing business in foreign jurisdictions involves foreign exchange risks. Certain of the Company's expenditures are also denominated in United States dollars, and the Company currently did not have sufficient cash on hand to pay its current liabilities which include approximately US\$550,000 in accounts payable. As a result, foreign exchange losses increased from \$1,699 in fiscal 2008 to \$63,594 in fiscal 2009. Foreign exchange losses directly attributable to a mineral property interest were capitalized and were written off in the current period. Subsequent to April 30, 2009, approximately US\$250,000 was settled in the debt settlement of common shares at \$0.05 per common share.

Legal, accounting and audit expenses decreased from \$141,721 in fiscal 2008 to \$67,844 in fiscal 2009. Audit and accounting fees have decreased in fiscal 2009 and at this time it is difficult to determine the level of accounting and legal in fiscal 2009 overall, until the Company has sufficient working capital to continue operations.

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Management fees of \$3,000 per month were paid to Glencoe Management Ltd. for the services of Andrew F.B. Milligan as Chairman of the Company until February 2009. Mr. Milligan did not stand for re-election at the Company's Annual General Meeting held in February 2009, and has been replaced by Mr. Stephen J. Wilkinson. Mr. Wilkinson is currently Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer. Management fees paid or payable to Mr. Milligan in fiscal 2008 totalled \$27,000, compared to \$19,874 in fiscal 2009. Also included in management and consulting fees for fiscal 2009 and 2008 is \$22,500 (\$30,750) paid or payable indirectly to Kent Avenue Consulting Ltd., a private company controlled by a director, Sargent H. Berner. The amounts are included in balances payable to related parties.

Office and administration costs decreased from \$238,112 in fiscal 2008 to \$194,618 in fiscal 2009. The office and administration costs include rent, shared office services and other costs.

Salaries and benefits have decreased from \$363,371 in fiscal 2008 to \$345,771 in fiscal 2009. Salaries and benefits are primarily paid by Quorum. The services of two employees of Quorum that worked directly for ValGold were terminated, one in November and one in December 2008. Effective November 1, 2008, the salary of the president and chief executive officer has been deferred until the Company has sufficient funding for payment of his salary, but has been accrued.

In fiscal 2008, there was \$189,562 incurred relating to stock-based compensation compared to \$13,970 in fiscal 2009, calculated in accordance with the B-S option valuation model. The Company's stock options are not transferable and cannot be traded. The B-S model also requires an estimate of expected volatility. The stock-based compensation expense relates to the vesting of options granted in the year ended July 31, 2007, that vest over a period of eighteen months. In addition, \$2,932 (\$40,453) in stock-based compensation was capitalized to mineral property interests, although the balance recorded in fiscal 2009 has been written down.

Shareholder communications have decreased from \$221,633 in fiscal 2008 to \$56,187 in fiscal 2009. Shareholder activities consist of website maintenance, transfer agency fees, shareholder inquiries and all costs associated with timely disclosure of information, and have virtually been curtailed in fiscal 2009 for other than statutory requirements and maintenance costs.

Travel and conference expenses have decreased from \$76,414 in fiscal 2008 to \$Nil in fiscal 2009.

In the nine months ended April 30, 2008, ValGold sold 27,400 common shares of Northern Orion Resources Inc. for a gain of \$132,680. During the nine months ended April 30, 2009, the Company sold 718,000 common shares of Brigadier Gold Ltd., 25,000 shares of Impact Silver Ltd. and 5,000 shares of Mediterranean Minerals Corp. for a realized loss of \$83,934. Warrants with a B-S value of \$29,120 expired unexercised, increasing the realized loss to \$113,054 in fiscal 2009. Interest and other income decreased from \$66,618 in fiscal 2008 to \$525 in fiscal 2009, due to lower average cash balances in fiscal 2009.

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1.5 Summary of Quarterly Results (unaudited)

The tables below provide for each of the most recent eight quarters, a summary of property acquisition and exploration costs on a project-by-project basis, and a table of corporate expenses:

| | Tower Mountain Ontario | Manitoba Claims, Manitoba | Guyana Properties Guyana | Hunter Mine, Ontario | Garrison Property, Ontario | Venezuela Properties Venezuela |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| Fiscal 2007 | | | | | | |
| Fourth Quarter | 154,504 | 40,050 | 549,326 | 37,001 | 450,753 | 2,922,292 |
| Fiscal 2008 | | | | | | |
| First Quarter | 116,484 | -- | 521,736 | 33,100 | 87,299 | 7,939,710 |
| Second Quarter | 31,226 | -- | 476,932 | -- | 28,629 | 953,324 |
| Third Quarter | 8,325 | -- | 450,195 | -- | 84,809 | 335,423 |
| Fourth Quarter | 6,470 | 14,043 | 396,317 | (29,750) | 13,503 | 424,437 |
| Fiscal 2009 | | | | | | |
| First Quarter | 26,808 | 94 | 22,120 | -- | 6,315 | 181,582 |
| Second Quarter | 770 | 48 | 403 | -- | 3,937 | 117,525 |
| Third Quarter | 1,128 | 32 | 3,446 | -- | (371) | 8,071 |

| | Loss per quarter | Basic loss per share | General and adminis- trative expenses | (Gain) loss on investments and interest | Mineral property and other write- downs (recovery) | Property investigation costs (recovery) | Stock- based compen- sation | Income tax expense / (recovery) |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| Fiscal 2007 | | | | | | | | |
| Fourth Quarter | 913,856 | 0.02 | 459,125 | (138,268) | 418,925 | 6,861 | 118,414 | 49,246 |
| Fiscal 2008 | | | | | | | | |
| First Quarter | 403,167 | (0.01) | 461,426 | (151,808) | -- | 125 | 108,933 | (15,509) |
| Second Quarter | 306,945 | (0.00) | 294,357 | (5,116) | -- | -- | 36,268 | (18,564) |
| Third Quarter | 329,722 | (0.00) | 348,115 | (42,374) | -- | (8,539) | 44,361 | (11,841) |
| Fourth Quarter | *14,537,685 | (0.18) | 381,302 | (1,089) | 14,136,849 | -- | 31,520 | (10,897) |
| Fiscal 2009 | | | | | | | | |
| First Quarter | 375,716 | (0.01) | 339,997 | (412) | 22,214 | -- | 13,967 | -- |
| Second Quarter | 325,982 | (0.00) | 296,925 | 28,595 | 451 | -- | -- | -- |
| Third Quarter | 3,712,142 | (0.04) | 182,680 | 83,934 | 3,445,528 | -- | -- | -- |

*includes write-downs of mineral property interests relating to decisions made by the Company in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008.

During the three months ended April 30, 2009 ("Q3 2009"), the Company incurred a loss of \$3,712,142, or \$0.04 per common share, compared to a loss in the three months ended April 30, 2008 ("Q3 2008") of \$329,722 or \$0.00 per common share.

Interest and other income have decreased from \$525 in Q3 2008 to \$Nil in Q3 2009, due to significantly lower cash balances held by the Company. The Company also realized a loss of \$83,934 in Q3 2009 on the disposition of common shares that it had held for sale. There were no common shares sold in Q3 2008. The most significant changes in Q3 2009 from Q3 2008 were in office and administration expenses which increased from \$91,386 to \$16,534 and interest and finance charges which increased from \$Nil to \$9,845. Interest and finance charges have been accrued as per the management services agreement for

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arrears with Quorum, and have been accrued on loans from three directors included in due to related parties. Salaries and benefits have decreased from \$129,113 in Q3 2009 to \$106,440 in Q3 2008.

Expenses with significant decreases in Q3 2009 include shareholder communications which decreased from \$46,937 in Q3 2008 to \$9,862. Website maintenance, filing fees and transfer agent fees make up the majority of the expenses in Q3 2009. There was no stock-based compensation in Q3 2009, compared to \$44,361 in Q3 2008. There has been no travel expense in Q3 2009, compared to \$43,146 in Q3 2008.

In Q3 2009, the Company has written down its Venezuelan properties by \$3,432,235 which is the exploration costs capitalized to April 30, 2009. The Company has also written off additional exploration costs related to the Manitoba claims and the Guyana properties by \$13,293 incurred in the period.

1.6 Liquidity

Historically, the Company's sole source of funding was the issuance of equity securities for cash, primarily through private placements to sophisticated investors and institutions. The Company has issued common shares in each of the past few years, pursuant to private placement financings and the exercise of warrants and options.

The current market conditions, the challenging funding environment and the low price of ValGold's common shares make it difficult to raise funds by private placements of shares. In addition the Company must exercise prudent judgement when attempting to raise capital through the issuance of common shares to minimize dilution to existing shareholders. Therefore the Company must rely on its ability to market its projects and thereby raise cash in order to remain solvent, in addition to limited private placements that will be necessary to provide working capital. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful with any financing ventures. Please refer to the "Risks" section of this document.

At April 30, 2009, the Company had a working capital deficiency of \$2,266,293, compared to a working capital deficiency of \$1,188,894 at July 31, 2008, defined as current assets less current liabilities. When the Company has unused cash, it primarily invests its unused cash in redeemable guaranteed investment certificates which are redeemable in full after 30 days with interest or in treasury bills. There have been no investments in commercial paper. Where the initial term of the guaranteed investment certificate is greater than 90 days it is recorded as a short-term investment.

The Company's ability to continue operations is contingent on its ability to obtain additional financing. The Company has entered into an option agreement on its Tower Mountain property and is pursuing other sources of financing including equity financing. The current financial equity market conditions, the challenging funding environment and the low price of the Company's common shares make it difficult to raise funds by private placements of shares. In addition the Company must exercise prudent judgment when attempting to raise capital through the issuance of common shares to minimize dilution to existing shareholders. The junior resource industry has been severely impacted by the world economic situation, as it is considered to be a high-risk investment. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful with any financing ventures.

The continuation of the Company is also dependent upon the continuing financial support of shareholders and obtaining financing to continue exploration of its mineral property interests. While the Company is expending its best efforts to achieve its plans by examining various financing alternatives including reorganizations, mergers, sales of assets, and settlement of debts by share issuances, or other form of equity financing, there is no assurance that any such activity will generate funds that will be available for operations. The Company is currently determining what percentage of its current liabilities can be paid

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by debt settlement at a share price of \$0.05 per common share. A final determination of balances that may be paid by debt settlement has not been made at the date of this interim management discussion and analysis and is subject to regulatory approval.

Investing Activities

At April 30, 2009, the Company had capitalized \$8,094,865, compared to \$11,181,332 at July 31, 2008, representing costs associated with the acquisition and exploration of its mineral property interests in Venezuela and Ontario. During Q3 2009, the Company wrote down its costs in Venezuela by \$3,432,235, representing exploration costs, to a carrying value of \$1,322,558.

At April 30, 2009, the Company held 665,000 common shares of Sultan Minerals Inc., 400,000 common shares of Emgold Mining Corporation and 557,000 shares of Brigadier Gold Ltd. The fair value of these shares at April 30, 2009, was \$46,418. The Company also held 425,000 warrants of Brigadier Gold Ltd., exercisable at a price of \$0.15 until September 2, 2008, at an initial book value calculated using the B-S method, of \$29,120. The warrants expired, unexercised, during the nine months ended April 30, 2009, resulting in a realized loss of \$29,120. Subsequent to April 30, 2009, the Company sold 689,000 shares of Brigadier Gold Ltd., 18,000 shares of Impact Silver Ltd., and 5,000 shares of Mediterranean Minerals Ltd., for a realized loss of \$83,934. Proceeds of disposition netted the Company \$36,849.

During the nine months ended April 30, 2008, the Company sold 27,400 common shares of Northern Orion Resources Inc. for a gain of \$132,680.

See the mineral property section for information on exploration work during the period and other information on the Company's mineral property interests.

1.7 Capital Resources

During the nine months ended April 30, 2009, 850,000 stock options were cancelled and 7,942,872 share purchase warrants and agent's warrants with exercise prices ranging from \$0.275 to \$0.50 expired, unexercised.

Going Concern

At April 30, 2009, and subsequent to that date, the Company has had a working capital deficiency. It is estimated that it may require approximately \$1.75 million in total working capital to continue to operate the Company and pay the liabilities of the Company, including all accrued liabilities. Two employees have been severed and the president and chief executive officer's salary is being deferred voluntarily, together with the Chairman's remuneration and consulting fees to a company controlled by another director, until such time as new financing is available. The ability to raise working capital directly impacts the ability of the Company to undertake any planned exploration programs. Currently sufficient work has been undertaken on all of its current mineral property interests for several years, but if the Company is unable to perform sufficient exploration work in future years or with exploration partners, it may be necessary to write-down additional mineral property interests in future periods.

Subsequent to April 30, 2009, and prior to the date of this MD&A, the Company issued a total of 19,899,700 common shares at a deemed value per common share of \$0.05 to settle outstanding aggregate debt of \$994,986.

The Company's exploration activities and its potential mining and processing operations are subject to various laws governing land use, the protection of the environment, prospecting, development,

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production, contractor availability, commodity prices, exports, taxes, labour standards, occupational safety and health, waste disposal, toxic substances, mine safety and other matters. ValGold believes it is in substantial compliance with all material laws and regulations which currently apply to its activities. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain all permits required for exploration, any future development and construction of mining facilities and conduct of mining operations on reasonable terms or that new legislation or modifications to existing legislation, would not have an adverse effect on any exploration or mining project which the Company might undertake.

The Company has been performing reclamation activities on an on-going basis. As such, management feels that there is no significant reclamation liability outstanding on properties owned by the Company.

The low price of ValGold's common shares limits its ability to raise capital by issuing shares. There are several reasons for these effects. First, the internal policies of certain institutional investors prohibit the purchase of low-priced stocks. Second, many brokerage houses do not permit low-priced stocks to be used as collateral for margin accounts or to be purchased on margin. Third, some brokerage house policies and practices tend to discourage individual brokers from dealing in low-priced stocks. Finally, broker's commissions on low-priced stocks usually represent a higher percentage of the stock price than commissions on higher priced stocks. As a result, ValGold's shareholders pay transaction costs that are a higher percentage of their total share value than if ValGold's share price were substantially higher.

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is contingent on its ability to obtain additional financing. Several adverse conditions cast significant doubt on the validity of this assumption. The current financial equity market conditions, the inhospitable funding environment and the low price of the Company's common shares make it difficult to raise funds by private placements of shares. The junior resource industry has been severely adversely affected by the world economic situation, as it is considered to be a high-risk investment. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful with any financing ventures. It is dependent upon the continuing financial support of shareholders and obtaining financing to continue exploration of its mineral property interests. While the Company is expending its best efforts to achieve its plans by examining various financing alternatives including reorganizations, mergers, sales of assets, and settlement of debts by share issuances, or other form of equity financing, there is no assurance that any such activity will generate funds that will be available for operations.

The interim consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets, or the amounts of, and classification of liabilities that would be necessary if the going concern assumption were not appropriate. Such adjustments could be material.

The amounts shown as mineral properties and related deferred costs represent costs net of recoveries to date, less amounts written off, and do not necessarily represent present or future values. Recoverability of the amounts shown for mineral properties is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable mineral reserves, securing and maintaining title and beneficial interest in the properties, the ability of the Company to obtain financing necessary to complete the exploration and development of its mineral property interests, and on future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of the mineral property interests.

Refer to measurement uncertainty regarding the mineral property interest in Section 1.12.

1.8 Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

None.

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1.9 Transactions with Related Parties

| Services provided by: | Nine months ended April 30, | |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------|
| | 2009 | 2008 |
| Glencoe Management Ltd. (c) | \$ 19,874 | \$ 27,000 |
| Quorum Management and Administrative Services Inc. (a and d) | 394,012 | 670,465 |
| Kent Avenue Consulting Ltd. (d) | 22,500 | 30,750 |

| Balances payable to | April 30, 2009 | July 31, 2008 |
|---|----------------|---------------|
| Quorum Management and Administrative Services Inc. (a) | (582,782) | (214,119) |
| Officer and directors | (353,594) | (121,439) |
| Glencoe Management Ltd. (c) | (36,618) | (15,750) |
| Total balances payable | \$ (972,994) | \$ (351,308) |

- (a) Management, administrative, geological and other services have been provided by Quorum since August 1, 2001. Quorum is a private company held jointly by the Company and other public companies, to provide services on a full cost recovery basis to the various public entities currently sharing office space with the Company. Currently, the Company has a 25% interest in Quorum. There is no difference between the cost of \$1 and equity value. Three months of estimated working capital is required to be on deposit with Quorum under the terms of the services agreement, and at April 30, 2009, the Company did not have three months of fees advanced to Quorum, and was in arrears on its monthly payments. The contractual agreement provides for the issuance of shares in the capital of the Company to Quorum, cessation of services, or provision of security to the non-defaulting shareholders of Quorum. Subsequent to April 30, 2009, Quorum received 10,773,900 common shares at a deemed value of \$0.05 in settlement of \$538,695 in debt, pursuant to the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange.
- (b) Directors' fees are paid to non-executive directors on a quarterly basis and for meetings attended during the year. Directors' fees have been accrued but not paid since December, 2007.
- (c) Glencoe Management Ltd. is a private company controlled by Andrew F.B. Milligan, Chairman of the Company. Management fees of \$19,874 (2008 - \$27,000) were paid to Glencoe Management Ltd. for the services of the Chairman. Fees of \$36,618 have been accrued but not paid at April 30, 2009. Mr. Milligan did not stand for re-election and is no longer Chairman of the Company, and fees for services have terminated.
- (d) Consulting fees of \$22,500 (2008 - \$30,750) were paid or are payable indirectly to Kent Avenue Consulting Ltd., a private company controlled by a director, Sargent H. Berner. These fees are paid through Quorum, and are also included in the balance for 'services provided by Quorum'. Any amount owing to Kent Avenue Consulting Ltd. is owed by Quorum, and so is included in the net payable to Quorum.

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- (e) Three directors have advanced demand loans totalling \$24,000, which is included in the balances payable to related parties. Interest is payable at 12% per annum on the demand loans, and the remaining balances due to related parties are non-interest bearing and due on demand.
- (f) The Company's investments include shares of two companies with directors and/or management in common with the Company throughout the fiscal period. Transactions with related parties are recorded at their exchange values which are the amounts entered into and agreed by both parties.

1.10 Fourth Quarter Results

Not applicable.

1.11 Proposed Transactions

There are no proposed asset or business acquisitions or dispositions, other than those in the ordinary course of business or as described in item 1.2 above, before the board of directors for consideration.

1.12 Critical Accounting Estimates

As at April 30, 2009, the Company was a venture issuer. Critical accounting estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements include the Company's estimate of recoverable value of its mineral properties as well as the fair value of stock-based compensation and warrants. Both of these estimates involve considerable judgment and are, or could be, affected by significant factors that are out of the Company's control. The factors affecting stock-based compensation and warrants include estimates of when stock options and warrants might be exercised and the stock price volatility. The timing for exercise of options and warrants is out of the Company's control and will depend upon a variety of factors including the market value of the Company's shares and financial objectives of the stock-based instrument and warrant holders. The future volatility is also uncertain and the model has its limitations. The Company uses the B-S option pricing model to estimate a value for these options and warrants.

The Company's recoverability of the recorded value of its mineral properties is based on market conditions for minerals, independent NI 43-101 reports of the underlying mineral resources associated with mineral property interests held by the Company completed in the nine months ended April 30, 2009, transactions entered into on the Tower Mountain and Garrison properties during that period and any future costs that may be required for ultimate realization through mining operations or by sale. The Company is in an industry that is dependent on a number of factors including environmental, legal and political risks, the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company and its subsidiaries to obtain necessary financing to complete the development and future profitable production or the proceeds of disposition thereof. The Company is continually reviewing its mineral property interests and write-downs are taken on a timely basis when the Company believes that there is no recoverability of the recorded value of its mineral properties, or no further exploration activity is planned, when the mineral property interest is written down to a nominal carrying value of \$1 or written off if the mineral property interest is not in good standing.

The operations in Venezuela are subject to the effects of changes in legal, tax and regulatory regimes, national and local political, labour and economic developments or unrest, currency and exchange controls and import/export restrictions, government bureaucracy and other political risks and uncertain legal enforcement. The Company has not experienced any property specific adverse consequences to date on

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its operations in Venezuela or Canada, but general mining market conditions, have deteriorated, resulting in a decrease in the price of the Company's common shares subsequent to the year-end, and creating difficulty in raising sufficient equity capital to effectively explore or develop the Company's mineral property interests.

One or more of the issues described herein, or other factors beyond our control in future periods, could adversely affect the Company's operations and investment in Venezuela and/or Canada in the future, and result in further mineral property write-downs. Such write-down amounts could be material.

1.13 Critical accounting policies and changes in accounting policies

The accounting policies followed by the Company are set out in note 3 to the audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended July 31, 2008, and have been consistently followed in the preparation of these financial statements.

(a) Goodwill and intangible assets

In February 2008, the CICA issued Handbook Section 3064, "Goodwill and Intangible Assets", replacing Section 3062, "Goodwill and Intangible Assets", and Section 3450, "Research and Development Costs". This section establishes standards for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of goodwill subsequent to its initial recognition and of intangible assets by profit-oriented enterprises. Standards concerning goodwill are unchanged from the standards included in the previous Section 3062. The new section is effective for the Company on August 1, 2008. The Company has no goodwill or intangible assets as of April 30, 2009.

(b) Credit risk and the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

On January 20, 2009, the Emerging Issues Committee (EIC) of the Canadian Accounting Standards Board (AcSB) issued EIC Abstract 173, Credit Risk and Fair Value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities ("EIC 173"), which establishes that an entity's own credit risk and the credit risk of the counterparty should be taken into account in determining the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, including derivative instruments. EIC 173 should be applied retrospectively without restatement of prior years to all financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value in interim and annual financial statements for periods ending on or after January 20, 2009. This guidance will be adopted by the Company effective August 1, 2009, and is not expected to have an impact on the Company's interim consolidated financial statements.

(c) Consolidated financial statements and non-controlling interests

In January 2009, the CICA issued Handbook Section 1601, Consolidated Financial Statements, and Handbook Section 1602, Non-Controlling Interest, which together replace Section 1600, Section 1600, Consolidated Financial Statements. These two sections are equivalent to the corresponding provisions of International Accounting Standard 27, Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (January 2008). Section 1602 applies to the accounting for non-controlling interests and transactions with non-controlling interest holders in consolidated financial statement. The new sections require that, for each business combination, the acquirer measure any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The new sections also require non-controlling interests to be presented as a separate component of shareholders' equity.

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Under Section 1602, non-controlling interest income is not deducted in arriving at consolidated net income or other comprehensive income. Rather, net income and each component of other comprehensive income are allocated to the controlling and non-controlling interest based on relative ownership interests. These Sections apply to interim and annual consolidated financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011, and should be adopted concurrently with Section 1582. This guidance will be adopted by the Company effective January 1, 2011, and is not expected to have an impact on the Company's interim consolidated financial statements.

(d) Business combinations

In January 2009, the CICA issued Handbook Section 1582, Business Combinations, which replaces Section 1581, Business Combinations, and provides the equivalent to IFRS 3R, Business Combinations (January 2008). The new section expands the definition of a business subject to an acquisition and establishes significant new guidance on the measurement of consideration given, and the recognition and measurement of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination.

The new section requires that all business acquisitions be measured at the full fair value of the acquired entity at the acquisition date even if the business combination is achieved in stages, or if less than 100% of the equity interest in the acquiree is owned at the acquisition date.

The measurement of equity consideration given in a business combination will no longer be based on the average of the fair value of the shares a few days before and after the day the terms and conditions have been agreed to and the acquisition announced, but rather at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes in the fair value of contingent consideration classified as a liability will be recognized in earnings and not as an adjustment to the purchase price. Restructuring and other direct costs of a business combination are no longer considered part of the acquisition accounting. Instead, such costs will be expensed as incurred, unless they constitute the costs associated with issuing debt or equity securities.

The section applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2011. Earlier adoption is permitted. This new section will only have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements for future acquisitions made in periods subsequent to the date of adoption.

(e) International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS")

In 2006, the Canadian Accounting Standards Board ("AcSB") published a new strategic plan that will significantly affect financial reporting requirements for Canadian companies. The AcSB strategic plan outlines the convergence of Canadian GAAP with IFRS over an expected five year transitional period. In February 2008 the AcSB announced that fiscal 2011 is the changeover date for non-calendar year end publicly accountable enterprises to use IFRS, replacing Canada's own GAAP. The date is for interim and annual financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. The transition date of January 1, 2011, will require the restatement for comparative purposes of amounts reported by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2010. While the Company has begun assessing the adoption of IFRS for fiscal 2011, the financial reporting impact of the transition to IFRS cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

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Risk management

Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk which is the possibility that changes in exchange rates produce an unintended effect on net income and shareholders' equity when measured in other than the measurement currency of the Company. The Company holds cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and due to / from related parties. The Company monitors exposure of invested assets to foreign exchange and limits these amounts. The Company may from time to time, experience losses resulting from fluctuations in the values of the Canadian dollar, which could adversely affect operating results. The Company has exposure to currency risk in its accounts payable in United States dollars. This has resulted in exchange losses of \$63,594 which have been recorded in the period ending April 30, 2009.

Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on its cash and cash equivalents. Generally, the Company's interest income will be reduced during sustained periods of lower interest rates as higher yielding cash equivalents mature and the proceeds are invested at lower interest rates.

Liquidity risk

The Company is exposed to liquidity risk which is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet cash flow commitments associated with financial instruments. The Company endeavours to manage liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash and short-term investment balances for settlement of its obligations. Liquidity requirements are managed based on expected cash flow to ensure there is sufficient capital in order to meet short-term obligations. At April 30, 2009, the Company does not have sufficient cash on hand to meet its current obligations. The Company will need to raise capital to continue its operations.

Market risk and commodity price risk

Market risk is the risk of loss arising from adverse changes in market rates and prices. The significant market risk exposure to the Company relates to commodity price risk and specifically declines in the price of gold. The Company's ability to raise capital to fund exploration or development activities is subject to risks associated with fluctuations in the market prices of gold associated with the Company's mineral property interests.

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the exploration and development of its mineral properties and to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable risk.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares, issue new debt or acquire or dispose of assets.

In order to facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Company prepares annual expenditure budgets that are updated as necessary depending on various factors, including successful capital deployment and general industry conditions. The annual and updated budgets are approved by the Company's Board of Directors.

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1.14 Financial Instruments and Other Instruments

Financial instruments

At April 30, 2009, except as noted below, the fair values of cash and cash equivalents, investments, due from (to) related parties, and accounts receivable, approximate carrying values because of the short-term nature of these instruments. The fair values of the Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities are significantly lower than carrying value due to the Company's current financial condition.

At April 30, 2009, cash and cash equivalents were held as cash in bank accounts, primarily in Canadian banks. The company holds no temporary investments. At July 31, 2008, the Company had no temporary investments.

The Company's financial instruments comprised cash, cash equivalents, receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and amounts due from/to related parties. Unless otherwise noted, it is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant interest or credit risks arising from financial instruments. The fair value of the financial instruments approximates their carrying value due to their short-term maturity or capacity of prompt liquidation. The Company is affected by changes between its reporting and foreign functional currencies. The Company monitors its foreign currency balances to mitigate these risks.

1.15 Other MD&A Requirements

See the Company's interim unaudited consolidated financial statements for the three and nine months ended April 30, 2009 and 2008.

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

1.15.2 Additional Disclosure for Venture Issuers without Significant Revenue

- (a) capitalized or expensed exploration and development costs

The required disclosure is presented in the schedule of mineral property interests attached to the interim consolidated financial statements.

- (b) expensed research and development costs

Not applicable.

- (c) deferred development costs

Not applicable.

- (d) general administrative expenses

The required disclosure is presented in the Interim Consolidated Statements of Operations.

- (e) any material costs, whether capitalized, deferred or expensed, not referred to in (a) through (d).

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None.

1.15.3 Disclosure of Outstanding Share Data

The following details the share capital structure as of June 29, 2009, the date of this interim MD&A, subject to minor accounting adjustments:

Outstanding share information at June 29, 2009

Authorized Capital

Unlimited number of common shares without par value.

Issued and Outstanding Capital

109,774,536 common shares are issued and outstanding

Stock Options Outstanding

| Number of Options | Exercise Price (\$) | Expiry Dates |
|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1,205,000 | 0.25 | January 25, 2011 |
| 100,000 | 0.25 | July 18, 2011 |
| 620,000 | 0.25 | December 20, 2012 |
| 680,000 | 0.25 | November 14, 2013 |
| 635,000 | 0.25 | July 27, 2009 |
| 1,735,000 | 0.35 | April 12, 2012 |
| 150,000 | 0.62 | June 20, 2012 |
| 5,125,000 | | |

Warrants Outstanding

| Number of Warrants | Exercise Price | Expiry Dates |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 2,377,500 | \$0.60 | November 30, 2009 |
| 204,800 | \$0.35 | November 30, 2009 |
| 456,000 | \$0.60 | December 10, 2009 |
| 68,200 | \$0.35 | December 10, 2009 |
| 102,400* | \$0.60 | November 30, 2009 |
| 34,100** | \$0.60 | December 10, 2009 |
| 4,306,000 | \$0.20 | July 4, 2010 |
| 24,000 | \$0.20 | July 4, 2010 |
| 2,942,000 | \$0.20 | July 24, 2010 |
| 20,000 | \$0.20 | July 24, 2010 |
| 10,535,000 | | |

* Finder's warrants to purchase units at \$0.35 until November 30, 2009, to receive one share and 1/2 warrant. Each whole warrant is exercisable at \$0.60 until November 30, 2009.

** Finder's warrants to purchase units at \$0.35 until December 10, 2009, to receive one share and 1/2 warrant. Each whole warrant is exercisable at \$0.60 until Dec 10, 2009.

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Other Information

The President and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer of ValGold Resources Ltd., have reviewed the interim consolidated financial statements and interim MD&A, (together the interim and quarterly filings) of ValGold Resources Ltd. (the “issuer”) for the three and nine months ended April 30, 2009.

Based on their knowledge, having exercised reasonable diligence, the interim filings do not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it was made, for the period covered by the interim filings.

Note to Reader

In contrast to the certificate required under National Instrument 52-109 *Certificate of Disclosure in Issuers’ Annual and Interim Filings* (“NI 52-109”), the Venture Issuer Basic Certificate does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures (“DC&P”) and internal control over financial reporting (“ICFR”), as defined in NI 52-109, in particular, the certifying officers filing this certificate are not making any representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of:

- i) controls and other procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the issuer in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation; and
- ii) a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the issuer’s GAAP.

The issuer’s certifying officers are responsible for ensuring that processes are in place to provide them with sufficient knowledge to support the representations they are making in this certificate.

Investors should be aware that inherent limitations on the ability of certifying officers of a venture issuer to design and implement on a cost effective basis DC&P and ICFR as defined in NI 52-109 may result in additional risks to the quality, reliability, transparency and timeliness of interim and annual filings and other reports provided under securities legislation.

Approval

The Board of Directors of ValGold Resources Ltd. has approved the disclosure contained in the Interim MD&A. A copy of this Interim MD&A will be provided to anyone who requests it and can be located, along with additional information, on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com.

Caution on Forward-Looking Information

This Interim MD&A contains "forward-looking statements". These forward-looking statements are made as of the date of this Interim MD&A and the Company does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update these forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements may include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to future remediation and reclamation activities, future mineral exploration, the estimation of mineral reserves and

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mineral resources, the realization of mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates, the timing of activities and the amount of estimated revenues and expenses, the success of exploration activities, permitting time lines, requirements for additional capital and sources and uses of funds.

Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among others, risks related to actual results of exploration activities; actual results of remediation and reclamation activities; conclusions of economic evaluations; changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; future prices of gold and other commodities; possible variations in ore reserves, grade or recovery rates; failure of plant, equipment or processes to operate as anticipated; accidents, labour disputes and other risks of the mining industry; delays in obtaining governmental approvals or financing or in the completion of exploration and development activities.