REDSTAR GOLD CORP.
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

INTRODUCTION

This is Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") for Redstar Gold Corp. ("Redstar" or the "Company") and has been prepared based on information known to management as of June 28, 2018. This MD&A is intended to help the reader understand the consolidated financial statements of Redstar.

The following information should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements as at March 31, 2018 and 2017 and the related notes thereto, prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). The MD&A provides a review of the performance of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2018. Additional information relating to the Company can be found on SEDAR www.sedar.com.

Management is responsible for the preparation and integrity of the consolidated financial statements, including the maintenance of appropriate information systems, procedures and internal controls. Management also ensures that information used internally or disclosed externally, including the consolidated financial statements and MD&A, is complete and reliable.

The Company's board of directors follows recommended corporate-governance guidelines for public companies to ensure transparency and accountability to shareholders. The board's audit committee meets with management regularly to review the consolidated financial statements, including the MD&A, and to discuss other financial, operating and internal-control matters.

All currency amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements contained in the following MD&A and elsewhere constitute forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements involve a number of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that 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 such forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date the statements were made, and readers are advised to consider such forward-looking statements in light of the risks set forth in the Company's filings and herein. Additional information regarding the Company, including copies of the Company's continuous disclosure materials is available through the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com.

The table below sets forth the significant forward-looking information included in this MD&A:

Forward-Looking Information	Key Assumptions	Most Relevant Risk Factors
Future funding for ongoing operations.	The Company will be able to raise these funds.	The Company has disclosed that this may be difficult and failure to raise these funds will materially impact the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.
Continued exploration of mineral properties.	The exploration and drilling will reveal mineral resources increasing the value of the properties.	There is no certainty that the exploration projects will result in an increase in the existing resource.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Financial statements, MD&A's and additional information relevant to the Company and the Company's activities can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com, and/or on the Company's website at www.redstargold.com.

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REDSTAR GOLD CORP.

1. Background

Redstar Gold Corp. (the "Company" or "Redstar") is engaged in the acquisition, exploration, and development of mineral properties in North America. The Company is incorporated and domiciled in Canada under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia), and its registered office is Suite 1710, 1177 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, BC, V6E 2L3.

The Company is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol "RGC".

2. Overview

2(a) Company Mission and Focus

The Company is focused on High-Grade Gold Projects in the Americas with low geo-political risk, and currently advancing the Unga Gold Project in Alaska, USA.

Activity of the Company is generally dependent on the sources of capital and access to funding in the capital markets. The Company successfully maintains its business model as a gold explorer with active programs on its properties. A more detailed review of activities on the individual properties is covered under Mineral Properties of the Company in this MD&A.

2(b) Qualified Person

The Company's disclosure of a technical or scientific nature has been reviewed and approved by William J. Burnett MSc, CPG-11263, a Qualified Person under the definition of National Instrument 43-101.

2(c) Description of Metal Markets

Market interest for all metals such as gold and copper is volatile and the Company will monitor its resources relative to its opportunities during the coming fiscal year.

2(d) Use of the terms “Mineral Resources” and “Mineral Reserves”

Any reference in this MD&A to Mineral Resources does not mean Mineral Reserve.

A Mineral Reserve is the economically mineable part of a Measured or Indicated Mineral Resource demonstrated by at least a Preliminary Feasibility Study. This Study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction can be justified. A Mineral Reserve includes diluting materials and allowances for losses that may occur when the material is mined.

Mineral Resources are sub-divided, in order of increasing geological confidence, into Inferred, Indicated and Measured categories. An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource. An Indicated Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than an Inferred Mineral Resource but has a lower level of confidence than a Measured Mineral Resource.

3. Mineral Properties

3(a) Unga Project, Alaska, USA

Property description

Redstar is the first exploration company to consolidate the land of the Unga Project, allowing for comprehensive district-scale exploration. The Company controls 100% of the 240 km^2 underexplored Unga Gold Project, known as an intermediate sulphidation epithermal district with multiple high-grade vein fields and disseminated mineralized systems capable of yielding significant underground mineralization. The Unga Gold Project is on Unga and Popof Islands located in the Shumagin Islands approximately 950 kilometers southwest of Anchorage, Alaska. Unga Island hosts the past producing high grade Apollo-Sitka gold mine which was the first underground gold mine in Alaska. Unga Island hosts multiple different gold zones across two mineralized trends (Shumagin and Apollo Sitka), totalling closed to 20km in strike length. A one mile long paved airstrip exists at the Unga Gold Project, along with a deep water port, and year round access noting its temperate location at the 55th degree latitude and has access to tidewater. The Company’s primary priority gold zone, known as the Shumagin Gold Zone, is located in the northern Shumagin Trend. High-grade gold systems are extremely attractive targets noting they tend to have lower capital costs to build, lower operating costs, and smaller environmental footprints.

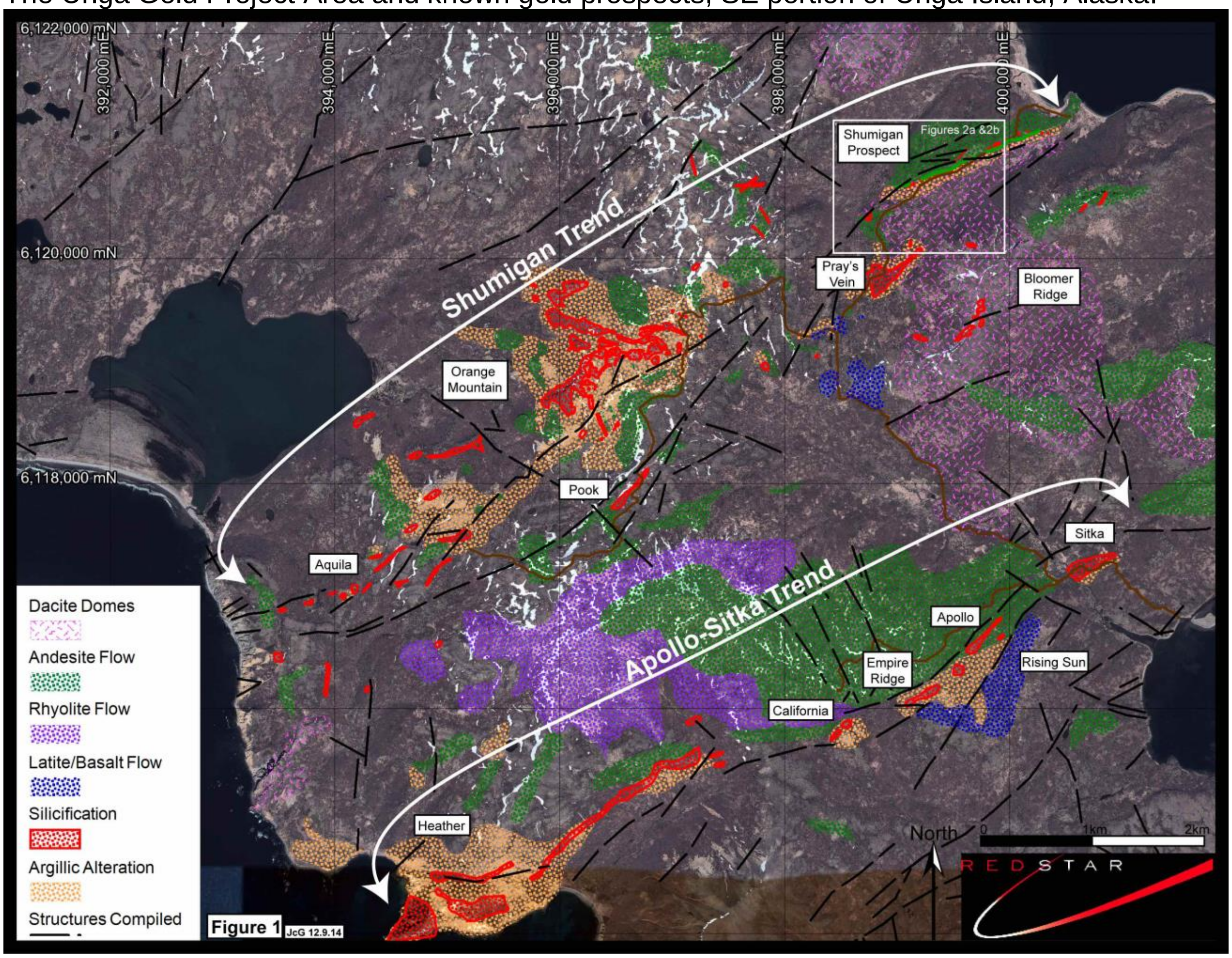
Shumagin Gold Zone

Overall the precious metal-bearing Shumagin vein system has been outlined by drilling over a strike extent of approximately 1.6 kilometers and a depth of at least 330 meters, and remains open at depth and along strike. Geological mapping and sampling towards the southwest from Shumagin indicates a very strong expansion potential along strike for an additional three (3) km towards Orange Mountain, the interpreted hydrothermal center along the Shumagin Trend. The Shumagin Gold Zone is only one of several noteworthy gold-silver structures found on Redstar's Unga Project and is a high-priority exploration target.

<u>Apollo-Sitka Trend</u>

The Apollo-Sitka Trend lies approximately three kilometers south of the Shumagin Trend and hosts the past producing Apollo Sitka mine. The Apollo Sitka mine was Alaska's first underground mine. Historical reports indicated gold production at approximately 150,000 ounces at an estimated average grade of 10 g/t. The mine ceased production in 1922.

The Unga Gold Project Area and known gold prospects, SE portion of Unga Island, Alaska.



In addition to the two highly prospective trends on Unga Island, Redstar has the Centennial Gold Zone on adjacent Popoff Island. The Gold Zone is a shallow, bulk tonnage gold system that was drilled in the late 1980's by Battle Mountain Gold Corp., where 59 drill holes were completed. The disseminated replacement-style low-grade gold mineralization contains local high-grade zones/structures that have yet to be fully explored. Historic drill holes were very shallow (94m average length) and steep. Analysis of the historic results indicates that the disseminated mineralization is open for expansion and that there is potential to delineate high-grade mineralized feeder structures at depth with further drilling.

Redstar has completed five drill programs on the Shumigan Gold Zone, 10 holes in 2011, 8 holes in May 2015, 7 holes in 2016, and 12 holes in June 2017 and 11 holes in October 2017. In total 88 holes have been drilled on the Shumagin trend.

2017 Spring/Summer Drill Program

On August 16, 2017 and on August 22, 2017, the Company announced the soil sampling and drill results from its 2017 Spring/Summer Exploration Program which included approximately 600 soil samples, the completion of a 15.5 line-km MAG and 8.7 line-km IP geophysical survey, and a twelve drill hole program totaling 2,287.8 m of diamond drilling.

This drill program was designed to understand and to test an approximate (previously not drilled) 500m of strike extent within the SW Extension zone of the Shumagin Gold Zone. The program successfully traced out the Shumagin breccia system for an additional approximate 400 m along strike and encountered visible gold in hole 17SH032, but encountered lower-grade mineralization throughout a number of other drilled holes. Surface exposures and drilling data collectively indicate that the Shumagin Gold Zone is approximately 1,600 m in strike length and remains open, and a further understanding is required of what may exist below these drilled holes in the southwest.

The approximate 1,600 m Shumagin Gold Zone, as defined by surface mapping, surface geochemical sampling and drilling, is part of the approximate nine km long Shumagin trend, a major regional structure responsible for the localization of epithermal mineralization along its exposed strike length. Geological mapping and sampling toward the southwest from Shumagin indicate a very strong expansion potential along strike for an additional approximate three km toward the Orange Mountain zone, the interpreted hydrothermal centre along the Shumagin trend. Geochemical trends observed within the footwall at Shumagin indicate a strong potential for additional hidden targets near the Shumagin Gold Zone and represent additional high-priority exploration zones.

2017 Fall Drill Program

On December 11, 2017, the Company released drill results from its 2017 fall drill program. The program was comprised of 13 drill holes totalling 2,641 metres, and was designed to test two target areas within the Shumagin Gold Zone (Bunker Hill and East zones) and one area within the Rising Sun Gold Zone in the Apollo-Sitka gold trend.

Eleven drill holes were completed on the Shumagin zone in this program, and the shallower Shumagin-style breccia was intercepted in all drill holes and collectively indicates continuity of the mineralized system along the entire strike of the Shumagin prospect for approximately 1,750 m.

Continuity of mineralization that occurs between the Main Breccia and Bunker Hill was indicated by drill hole 17SH042, which intercepted an approximate 8.3 m interval of mineralization with the highest interval returning 4.33 g/t Au and 2.13 g/t Ag over 0.7 m. Drill Hole 17SH047 intercepted an approximate 16.3 m interval of mineralization with the highest value returning 3.62 g/t Au and 10.2 g/t Ag over 0.5 m and showed strong resemblance to breccias previously drilled in 2015 within the Main Breccia such as drill hole 15SH012.

The Rising Sun prospect, located along the southeast portion of Unga Island, is part of the Apollo-Sitka trend, which is located approximately three kilometres to the south and parallel to the Shumagin trend. Rising Sun is a splay off of the main Apollo structure approximately 300 m east of the Apollo open stope and consists of approximately 25 m wide outcropping multigenerational veins, vein breccias and stockwork identical in geology and subparallel to the Apollo vein system.

Two drill holes (17RS01 & 17RS02), totalling 233.9 m, were completed at Rising Sun during the 2017 fall drill program. These holes were designed to test breccias and stockwork at shallow (60 m to 80 m) depths below surface exposures to constrain the dip and textures of the vein breccias and stockwork system.

Both drill holes encountered shallow intercepts (approximately 20 m downhole) of Shumagin-style quartz-adularia-carbonate breccias and stockwork identical to those previously sampled in and around the Sitka prospect. Narrow, 1.5 m to 6.2 m wide crustiform to cockade-textured breccias haloed by narrow QSP alteration and strong silicification occur cutting moderately propylitic-altered basalt, andesite and hyloclasite flows. Drill hole 17RS01 intercepted 0.06 g/t Au and 17.3 g/t Ag over 1.0 m. Deeper drilling along drill hole 17RS02 returned similar values with the highest values returning 0.289 g/t Au and 18.05 g/t Ag over 1.4 m. Additional work is required to vector in to the higher-grade zones, as seen at the historical Apollo-Sitka mine.

On February 10, 2018, the Company announced that it hired Mine Development Associates (MDA) to complete a National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) technical report to evaluate the work, progress, technical features and to provide guidance on the next exploration program at its high-grade gold/silver Unga gold project in Alaska.

The technical report will be focused on bringing together over a hundred years of geological information, including the review of multiple historical resources, the recent exploration and drill programs, and to provide the Company a high-level technical understanding of the project. The report will also assist in developing a detailed exploration strategy within the district scale nature of the Unga gold project, where multiple (greater than 14 identified) gold zones have been identified to be tested.

The Company also announced the departure of Jesse Grady as vice-president of exploration.

Future plan

The Company's 2017 geophysical program and two diamond drill programs confirmed that the Shumagin Gold Zone, previously with a known strike length of 350m as at the end of 2015, and 950m as at the end of 2016, now has shown continuity for approximately 1,750m, an expansion of 84% over 2016. The details of the Company's Unga 2018 Summer Exploration program will be based in large part on the conclusions contained in the NI 43-101 technical report that the Company has engaged MDA to complete within the next few months, as well as based on the analytical work currently being completed internally.

In addition to the Shumagin Trend and the Apollo Sitka Trend, the Company is reviewing data from historical drill programs completed by Battle Mountain Gold Corporation on the neighboring Popof Island known as the Centennial. The historical work on the Centennial prospect indicates that there is a disseminated mineral inventory which starts at surface and extends to 60m. The Company is evaluating the relative priority of this prospect within the numerous prospects identified within the Unga Project. The Centennial prospect is approximatively 3 km from the town of Sand Point's commercial airport and could be advanced, without seasonal disruptions.

3(b) Newman Todd Property, Red Lake, Ontario, Canada

Redstar owns 30% of the Newman Todd Project. This project is located in the Red Lake Area in Ontario which is home to several world scale and highly profitable mines, such as the legendary Red Lake Mine. Since 1925 there have been 28 operating mines and 28 million ounces of gold produced from the area. Newman Todd is co-owned with Confederation Minerals (70%). Redstar is in communication with Confederation Minerals and will continue to seek ways and means to advance this project.

3(c) Nevada, USA

Redstar currently owns approximately 5.1 million shares of NV Gold Corporation ("NV Gold"), or slightly below 15% of NV Gold's outstanding shares. In March and early April 2018, the Company sold shares to recoup costs and Redstar has no further plans to sell additional shares. NV Gold has a proven management team, extensive connections to projects and financing and is focused on maximizing shareholder value through acquiring and developing advanced gold projects.

NV Gold has been generating a significant amount of interest due to its 100% owned Across the Valley ("ATV") gold project in Nevada. The project encompasses approximately 13,000 acres and is situated approximately 10km from the Twin Creeks and Turquoise Ridge mines on the Getchell Trend. Mines along the Getchell Trend have produced over 20 million ounces of gold from Carlin type deposits hosted by Palaeozoic sedimentary rocks, especially carbonate bearing units of the lower plate of the Roberts Mountain thrust. NV Gold targeted the underexplored ATV area based on the structural modelling that suggests faulted extensions of lower plate host rocks of the Getchell trend might be buried under young alluvium and volcanic rocks in this area.

NV Gold announced on March 2, 2018 that hole ARC-6C, within its ATV gold project had intercepted carbonate-bearing rocks thought to belong to the Comus Formation. After cutting approximately 120m of this important rock unit, hole ARC-6C was terminated at 477.3m. NV Gold has since re-entered hole ARC-6C and anticipates extending it an additional 600 meters. At a depth of 597m it intercepted what is interpreted to be decalcified muddy, silty and sandy rocks. Zones of silicification are also evident, as are local accumulations of very fine-grained sulphide minerals. NV Gold interprets such alterations as evidence of hydrothermal activity.

The Company has interests in mineral properties; the details of which follow for the years ended March 31, 2018 and 2017:

Property acquisition costs	March 31, 2017	Acquisition costs	March 31, 2018
Alaska	$3,920,544	$ 31,040	$ 3,951,584
Nevada	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-
Total	$3,920,544	$ 31,040	$ 3,951,584

The Company has the following exploration expenditures during the years ended March 31, 2018 and 2017:

Exploration expenditures	**Alaska Unga**	**Total**
Assaying	$ 223,255	$ 223,255
Camp	757,912	757,912
Drilling	939,147	939,147
Consulting	10,725	10,725
Equipment rental	8,537	8,537
Fuel & transportation	327,477	327,477
Geological	546,964	546,964
Geophysical	85,048	85,048
Helicopter	481,581	481,581
Maps and reports	6,402	6,402
Supplies and materials	17,707	17,707
Transportation and surface access	38,583	38,583
Travel and accommodation	26,743	26,743
Year ended March 31, 2018	**$3,470,079**	**$ 3,470,079**

Exploration expenditures	**Alaska Unga**	**Nevada General**	**Canada Newman Todd**	**Total**
Assaying	$ 117,300	$ -	$ -	$ 117,300
Camp	126,782	-	-	126,782
Drilling	503,447	-	-	503,447
Equipment rental	14,488	-	-	14,488
Geological	439,288	12,847	-	452,135
Maps and reports	9,985	-	9,477	19,462
Supplies and materials	146,006	-	-	146,006
Transportation and surface access	27,867	-	-	27,867
Travel and accommodation	26,335	-	-	26,335
Land tenure	1,339	1,313	-	2,652
Year ended March 31, 2017	**$1,412,837**	**$ 14,160**	**$ 9,477**	**$1,436,474**

4. Risks and Uncertainties

Resource exploration is a speculative business and involves a high degree of risk. There is a significant probability that the expenditures made by the Company in exploring its properties will not result in discoveries of commercial quantities of minerals. A high level of ongoing expenditures is required to locate and estimate ore reserves, which are the basis for further development of a property. Capital expenditures to attain commercial production stage are also very substantial. The following sets out the principal risks faced by the Company.

Exploration
The Company is seeking mineral deposits on exploration projects where there are not yet established commercial quantities. There can be no assurance that economic concentrations of minerals will be determined to exist on the Company's property holdings within existing investors' investment horizons or at all. The failure to establish such economic concentrations could have a material adverse outcome on the Company and its securities. The Company's planned programs and budgets for exploration work are subject to revision at any time to take into account results to date. The revision, reduction or curtailment of exploration programs and budgets could have a material adverse outcome on the Company and its securities.

Market
The Company's securities trade on public markets and the trading value thereof is determined by the evaluations, perceptions and sentiments of both individual investors and the investment community taken as a whole. Such evaluations, perceptions and sentiments are subject to change, both in short term time horizons and longer term time horizons. An adverse change in investor evaluations, perceptions and sentiments could have a material adverse outcome on the Company and its securities.

Commodity price
The Company's exploration projects are primarily related to exploration for gold and other precious metals in Canada and the USA. While these minerals have recently been the subject of significant price increases from levels prevalent earlier in the past, there can be no assurance that such price levels will continue, or that investors' evaluations, perceptions, beliefs and sentiments will continue to favour these target commodities. An adverse change in these commodities' prices, or in investors' beliefs about trends in those prices, could have a material adverse outcome on the Company and its securities.

Title
Although the Company has exercised the usual due diligence with respect to title to properties in which it has interests, there is no guarantee that title to the properties will not be challenged or impugned. The Company's mineral property interests may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfers or land claims, and title may be affected by undetected defects. In addition, certain of the mining claims in which the Company has an interest are not recorded in the name of the Company and cannot be recorded until certain steps are taken by other parties. Before a number of claims under option can be recorded in the Company's name, the underlying title holder must assign title to the Company once the Company satisfies its option agreement obligations. There are no assurances that the underlying title holder will assign title.

Aboriginal land claims
Canadian and US Aboriginal rights may be claimed on properties or other types of tenure with respect to which mining rights have been conferred. The Company is aware of the mutual benefits afforded by cooperative relationships with indigenous people in conducting exploration activity and is generally supportive of measures established to achieve such cooperation. The risk of unforeseen aboriginal title claims also could affect existing exploration activities as well as potential development projects and possible future acquisitions and transfer of properties.

While there is no existing claim to the Company's knowledge in respect of any of its properties, the advent of any future aboriginal land claims and the outcome of any aboriginal land claims negotiations cannot be predicted.

Financing

Exploration and development of mineral deposits is an expensive process, and frequently the greater the level of interim stage success the more expensive it can become. The Company has no producing properties and generates no operating revenues; therefore, for the foreseeable future, it will be dependent upon selling equity in the capital markets to provide financing for its continuing substantial exploration budgets. While the Company has been successful in obtaining financing from the capital markets for its projects in recent years, there can be no assurance that the capital markets will remain favourable in the future, and/or that the Company will be able to raise the financing needed to continue its exploration programs on favourable terms, or at all. Restrictions on the Company's ability to finance could have a material adverse outcome on the Company and its securities.

Share price volatility and price fluctuations

In recent years, the securities markets in Canada have experienced a high level of price and volume volatility, and the market prices of securities of many companies, particularly junior mineral exploration companies like the Company, have experienced wide fluctuations which have not necessarily been related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. There can be no assurance that these price fluctuations and volatility will not continue to occur.

Key personnel

The Company's exploration efforts are dependent to a large degree on the skills and experience of certain of its key personnel. The Company does not maintain "key man" insurance policies on these individuals. Should the availability of these persons' skills and experience be in any way reduced or curtailed, this could have a material adverse outcome on the Company and its securities.

Competition

Significant and increasing competition exists for the limited number of mineral property acquisition opportunities available. As a result of this competition, some of which is with large established mining companies with substantial capabilities and greater financial and technical resources than the Company, the Company may be unable to acquire additional attractive mineral properties on terms it considers acceptable.

Foreign countries and regulatory requirements

Currently, the Company's only non-Canadian properties are located in the United States. Consequently, the Company is subject to certain risks associated with foreign ownership, including currency fluctuations, inflation, and political risk. Mineral exploration and mining activities and production activities in foreign countries may be affected in varying degrees by political stability and government regulations relating to the mining industry. Any changes in regulations or shifts in political conditions are beyond the control of the Company and may adversely affect its business. Operations may be affected in varying degrees by government regulations with respect to community rights, restrictions on production, price controls, export controls, restriction of earnings, taxation laws, expropriation of property, environmental

Environmental and other regulatory requirements
The current or future operations of the Company, including development activities and commencement of production on its properties, require permits from various governmental authorities and such operations are and will be subject to laws and regulations governing prospecting, development, mining, production, exports, taxes, labour standards, occupational health, waste disposal, toxic substances, land use, environmental protection, safety and other matters. Companies engaged in the development and operation of mines and related facilities generally experience increased costs, and delays in production and other schedules as a result of the need to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permits. There can be no assurance that approvals and permits required to commence production on its properties will be obtained on a timely basis, or at all. Additional permits and studies, which may include environmental impact studies conducted before permits can be obtained, may be necessary prior to operation of the properties in which the Company has interests and there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain or maintain all necessary permits that may be required to commence construction, development or operation of mining facilities at these properties on terms which enable operations to be conducted at economically justifiable costs. Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations, and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions there under, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment, or remedial actions. Parties engaged in mining operations or extraction operations may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of such activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations.

Amendments to current laws, regulations and permits governing operations and activities of mining companies, or more stringent implementation thereof, could have a material adverse impact on the Company and cause increases in capital expenditures or production costs or reduction in levels of production at producing properties or abandonment or delays in development of new mineral exploration properties. To the best of the Company's knowledge, it is currently operating in compliance with all applicable environmental regulations.

History of net losses; accumulated deficit; lack of revenue from operations
The Company has incurred net losses to date. The Company has not yet had any revenue from the exploration activities on its properties, nor has the Company yet determined that commercial development is warranted on any of its properties. Even if the Company commences development of certain of its properties, the Company may continue to incur losses. There is no certainty that the Company will produce revenue, operate profitably or provide a return on investment in the future.

Uninsurable
The Company and its subsidiaries may become subject to liability for pollution, fire, explosion and other risks against which it cannot insure or against which it may elect not to insure. Such events could result in substantial damage to property and personal injury. The payment of any such liabilities may have a material, adverse effect on the Company's financial position.

Critical accounting estimates
In the preparation of financial information, management makes judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect, amongst other things, the carrying value of its mineral property assets. All deferred mineral property expenditures are reviewed, on a property-by-property basis, to consider whether there are any conditions that may indicate impairment. When the carrying value of a property exceeds its net recoverable amount that may be estimated by quantifiable evidence of an economic geological resource or reserve, joint venture expenditure commitments or the Company's assessment of its ability to sell the property for an amount exceeding the deferred costs, a provision is made for the impairment in value. Management's estimates of exploration, operating, capital and reclamation costs, if any, are subject to certain risks and uncertainties which may affect the recoverability of mineral property costs. Although management has made its best estimate of these factors, it is possible that changes could occur in the near term that could adversely affect management's estimate of the net cash flow to be generated from its properties.

The Company also uses the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model in relation to share based payments. Option pricing models require the input of highly subjective assumptions including the expected price volatility. Changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate, and therefore the existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable single measure of the fair value of the Company's stock options granted/vested during the year.

Legal proceedings
As at the year-end and the Report Date, there were no legal proceedings against or by the Company.

5. Impairment of Long-lived Assets

The Company completed an impairment analysis as at March 31, 2018 and concluded that no impairment charge was required because:

- the Company capitalized only the property acquisition costs and expense all its exploration expenditures;
- there have been no significant changes in the legal factors or climate that affects the value of the properties in Alaska;
- all properties in Alaska remain in good standing; and
- the Company intends to continue its exploration and development plans on the properties.

6. Material Financial and Operations Information

6(a) Selected Annual Financial Information

Selected Annual Information

	Year Ended March 31, 2018	Year Ended March 31, 2017	Year Ended March 31, 2016
Total revenues	$ -	$ -	$ -
Loss from continuing operations	4,307,007	583,573	2,326,083
Loss and comprehensive loss for the year	859,587	571,597	2,221,094
Loss per share (basic and diluted)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)
Total assets	12,087,780	12,268,292	4,050,837
Total long-term financial liabilities	-	-	-
Cash dividends declared – per share	N/A	N/A	N/A

6(b) Summary of Quarterly Results

The following is a summary of the Company's financial results for the last eight quarters:

	Jun 30 2016 Q1	Sep 30 2016 Q2	Dec 31 2016 Q3	Mar 31 2017 Q4	Jun 30 2017 Q1	Sep 30 2017 Q2	Dec 31 2017 Q3	Mar 31 2018 Q4
Total revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income (Loss) for the period	(304,916)	1,677,321	(1,702,719)	(253,259)	(2,219,956)	(707,774)	(1,575,250)	195,973
Comprehensive Income (Loss)	(311,488)	1,683,536	(1,696,677)	(246,968)	(2,148,890)	(200,760)	(2,205,768)	3,695,831
Earnings (Loss) per share - basic	(0.00)	0.00	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	0.01
Total assets	4,681,179	10,667,337	12,556,026	12,268,292	10,636,311	10,476,503	8,752,355	12,087,780
Working capital	647,434	4,587,098	6,590,932	6,246,506	4,488,533	3,837,724	2,324,095	2,002,370

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6(c) Review of Operations and Financial Results

For three months ended March 31, 2018 and three months ended March 31, 2017

During the three months ended March 31, 2018, the Company reported a comprehensive gain of $3,695,831 ($0.01 earnings per share) (2017 – comprehensive loss of $246,968 ($0.00 loss per share)). The current period's comprehensive income is a result of the Company recognizing unrealized gain of $4,012,275 before recognizing deferred tax recovery on investment in NV Gold.

The Company spent $137,420 (2017 – $103,891) on exploration and evaluation expenses in the Unga property.

Excluding the non-cash amortization of $2,581 (2017 – $3,646)), the Company's general and administrative expenses amounted to $168,047 during the three months ended March 31, 2018 (2017 – $164,266), a slight increase of $3,781. The general and administrative expenses varied over the periods but the overall effect of these variances was not material.

During the three months ended March 31, 2018, the Company wrote off $Nil of exploration and evaluation assets (2017 - $29,306).

For the year ended March 31, 2018 and year ended March 31, 2017

During the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company reported a comprehensive loss of $859,587 ($0.00 loss per share) (2017 – $571,597 ($0.00 loss per share)).

The Company spent $3,470,079 (2017 – $1,436,474) on exploration and evaluation expenses, of which $3,470,079 (2017 – $1,412,837) was spent in the Unga property in Alaska while $Nil (2017 – $14,160) was spent in its Nevada properties and $Nil (2017 – $9,477) was spent in its Newman-Todd property in Canada

Excluding the non-cash depreciation of $10,959 (2017 – $10,139), share-based payments of $321,284 (2017 – $179,172) and loss from investment in NV Gold of $91,153 (2017 – $169,361), the Company's general and administrative expenses amounted to $858,317 during the year ended March 31, 2018 (2017 – $829,287), an increase of $29,030 as a result of an increase in management fees, investor relations and office operation to support the Company's ongoing corporate activities, which include marketing and exploration expenses to advance Unga Gold property. The Company also began paying its non-executive directors directors' fees resulting in an increase of $55,250. Such increases were offset by the Company's continued efforts to curtail expenses and conserve cash which led to a decrease in other areas such as travel and promotion, rent and transfer agent fees.

During the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company recognized unrealized gain of $3,464,162, net of deferred tax recovery of $499,991, on investment in NV Gold in 2018 (2017 - $Nil) while recognizing a gain on sale of exploration and evaluation assets of $Nil (2017 – $2,031,214). The

Company also wrote off $Nil in exploration and evaluation assets (2017 - $29,306) and reported an interest income of $13,155 (2017 – $27,976) with the excess cash that the Company held in short-term investments.

6(d) Liquidity and Capital Resources

As at March 31, 2018, the Company's working capital was $2,002,370 (March 31, 2017 – $6,246,506). With respect to working capital, $2,132,353 was held in cash (March 31, 2017 – $1,414,971) while $5,750 (March 31, 2017 – $4,727,746) was held in short-term investments.

The increase in cash was mainly due to cash withdrawal from short-term investments to fund the general administrative expenses and exploration work expense resulting in cash inflow of $561,419 (2017 – cash outflow of $7,267,133), and net proceeds from share capital issued of $187,000 (2017 – $8,796,484) while being offset slightly by the acquisition of exploration assets of $31,040 (2017 – $186,665).

During the year ended March 31, 2018, 3,100,000 options were exercised for total proceeds of $187,000.

Actual future funding requirements may vary from those planned due to a number of factors, including the progress of exploration and development activity and foreign exchange fluctuations.

Management believes it will be able to raise equity capital as required in the long-term, but recognizes the risks attached thereto. Historically the capital requirements of the Company have been met by equity subscriptions. Although the Company has been successful in the past in obtaining financing, there can be no assurance that it will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that the terms of such financing may be favourable.

6(e) Disclosure of Outstanding Share Data

The authorized share capital of the Company consists of an unlimited number of common shares without par value. As at March 31, 2018, the Company's share capital was $32,419,456 (March 31, 2017 – $32,171,664) representing 300,050,293 common shares (March 31, 2017 – 296,950,293 common shares).

Stock option transactions and the number of stock options are summarized as follows:

Expiry date	Exercise price	March 31, 2017	Granted	Exercised	Expired / Cancelled	March 31, 2018
May 4, 2017	$ 0.09	500,000		(500,000)	-	-
May 18, 2017	$ 0.29	200,000		-	(200,000)	-
July 26, 2017	$ 0.20	400,000		-	(400,000)	-
March 2, 2018	$ 0.05	200,000		(200,000)	-	-
September 30, 2018	$ 0.10	540,000		-	-	540,000
April 30, 2019	$ 0.06	450,000		-	-	450,000
September 10, 2019	$ 0.06	1,000,000		(400,000)	-	600,000
October 29, 2019	$ 0.06	400,000		-	-	400,000
May 4, 2020	$ 0.06	2,200,000		(800,000)	-	1,400,000
January 25, 2021	$ 0.05	2,500,000		-	-	2,500,000
March 2, 2021	$ 0.05	5,200,000		(1,200,000)	-	4,000,000
December 20, 2021	$ 0.16	3,000,000		-	-	3,000,000
April 11, 2022	$ 0.14	-	3,100,000	-	(200,000)	2,900,000
Options outstanding		16,590,000	3,100,000	(3,100,000)	(800,000)	15,790,000
Options exercisable		16,590,000	-	-	-	15,790,000
Weighted average exercise price		$ 0.08	$ 0.14	$ 0.06	$ 0.21	$ 0.09

The continuity of warrants for the year ended March 31, 2018 is as follows:

Expiry date	Exercise price	March 31, 2017	Issued	Exercised	Expired	March 31, 2018
September 13, 2018	$ 0.20	480,000	-	-	-	480,000
April 29, 2019	$ 0.14	19,085,200	-	-	-	19,085,200
Outstanding		19,565,200	-	-	-	19,565,200
Weighted average exercise price		$ 0.14	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 0.14

On April 17, 2018, 1,750,000 options were cancelled.

If the remaining options and warrants were exercised, the Company's available cash would increase by $4,077,928.

As of the date of this MD&A, there were 300,050,293 common shares issued and outstanding and 333,655,493 common shares outstanding on a diluted basis.

6(f) Commitment and Contingency

As of the date of this MD&A, the Company has no outstanding commitments. The Company has not pledged any of its assets as security for loans other than the $7,643 (2017 – $7,889) reclamation bond placed with the State of Nevada regarding the Cooks Creek property in Nevada.

6(g) Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

None.

6(h) Transactions with Related Parties

Name and principal position	Fiscal period	Remuneration or fees [i]	Share-based compensation	Amounts payable
Ariston Capital Corp., a company controlled by the former CEO [ii] - management fees	2018	$ 198,387	$ 51,820	$ 22,332
	2017	$ 160,000	$ 148,333	$ 4,316
Director and Chairman of the Board - management fees	2018	$ 65,000	$ 77,730	$ 43,525
	2017	$ 50,000	$ -	$ -
Clearline Chartered Professional Accountants, a company of which the former CFO is a director - management fees	2018	$ -	$ -	$ -
	2017	$ 48,000	$ -	$ 7,142
Pacific Opportunity Capital Ltd., a company controlled by the CFO - accounting fees	2018	$ 60,000	$ 41,456	$ 10,500
	2017	$ -	$ -	$ -
Directors' fees	2018	$ 64,250	$ 82,912	$ 9,000
	2017	$ 9,000	$ 29,667	$ 9,000
Total	2018	$ 387,637	$ 253,918	$ 85,357
	2017	$ 267,000	$ 178,000	$ 20,458

[i] Remuneration or fees were paid or accrued to the related party.
[ii] Effective March 7, 2018, Peter Ball resigned from being the CEO but remained as a director of the Company and Jacques Vaillancourt, the Chairman of the Company, was appointed as the interim CEO. Effective June 6, 2018, Peter Ball resigned from being a director and Susan J. Mitchell was appointed as a director.

The above transactions are measured at their exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties. Amounts due to related parties are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no fixed term of repayment.

6(i) Financial Instruments

Financial instruments of the Company carried on the Statement of Financial Position are carried at amortized cost with the exception of marketable securities, which are carried at fair value.

The fair values of the Company's marketable securities are quoted in active markets. The Company classifies the fair value of these transactions according to the following hierarchy.

- Level 1 – quoted prices in active markets for identical financial instruments.
- Level 2 – quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations in which all significant inputs and significant value drivers are observable in active markets.
- Level 3 – valuations derived from valuation techniques in which one or more significant inputs or significant value drivers are unobservable.

The Company's marketable securities have been assessed on the fair value hierarchy described above and classified as Level 1.

Fair values of financial assets and liabilities
The Company's financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, marketable securities, amounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and due to related parties. As at March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017, the carrying value of cash and cash equivalents approximates fair value due to its short-term nature. Marketable securities are marked to fair value at each financial statement reporting date. Amounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and due to related parties approximate their fair value due to their short-term nature.

Market risk
Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices will affect the Company's earnings or the value of its financial instruments. Market risk is comprised of commodity price risk and interest rate risk. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control exposures within acceptable limits, while maximizing returns. The Company is not exposed to significant market risk.

Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company's primary exposure to credit risk is on its bank accounts. The Company's bank accounts are held with major banks in Canada and the United States; accordingly, the Company believes it not exposed to significant credit risk.

Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk is the risk of losses that arise as a result of changes in contracted interest rates. The Company is not exposed to significant interest rate risk.

Currency risk
The Company's main property interest in Alaska, USA make it subject to foreign currency fluctuations which may adversely affect the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows. The Company is affected by changes in exchange rates between the Canadian Dollar and the US Dollar. The Company does not invest in foreign currency contracts to mitigate the risks. The Company has net monetary liabilities of approximately $10,000 dominated in US dollars. A 1% change in the absolute rate of exchange in US dollars would affect its net loss by approximately $35,000.

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they come due. The Company controls liquidity risk by ensuring that it has sufficient cash resources to pay for its financial obligations. As at March 31, 2018, the Company had a cash balance of $2,132,353 to settle current liabilities of $234,746.

Other price risk

The Company is exposed to equity price risk as a result of its investment in NV Gold. The Company does not actively trade its investment. The equity prices of long term investments are impacted by various underlying factors including commodity prices. Based on the Company's investment in NV Gold as at March 31, 2018, a 10% increase (decrease) in the equity price would increase (decrease) other comprehensive income by $586,410.

6(j) Management of Capital Risk

The Company's capital consists of shareholders' equity. The Company's objective when managing capital is to maintain adequate levels of funding to support the development of its businesses and maintain the necessary corporate and administrative functions to facilitate these activities. This is done primarily through equity financing, selling assets, and incurring debt. Future financings are dependent on market conditions and there can be no assurance the Company will be able to raise funds in the future. The Company invests all capital that is surplus to its immediate operational needs in short-term, highly liquid, high-grade financial instruments. There were no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the period. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

7. Subsequent Events

In April 2018, the Company sold 1,098,300 shares of NV Gold for gross proceeds of $974,384.

As at June 25, 2018, the share price of NV Gold declined to $0.21. The estimated fair value of the Company's remaining investment in NV Gold is approximately $1,069,684.

8. Policies and Controls

8(a) Significant Accounting Policies and Estimates

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount and classification of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revisions affect only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods, if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are the critical judgments and areas involving estimates, that management have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amount recognized in the Financial Statements.

a) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Share-based payments
Management assesses the fair value of stock options granted in accordance with the accounting policy stated in note 3. The fair value of stock options granted is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, which was created for use in estimating the fair value of freely tradable, fully transferable options. The Company's stock options have characteristics significantly different from those of traded options, and changes in the highly subjective input assumptions can materially affect the calculated values. The fair value of stock options granted using the Black-Scholes option pricing model do not necessarily provide a reliable measure of the fair value of the Company's stock option awards.

Impairment
Judgment is involved in assessing whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. This assessment is made based on the analysis of, amongst other factors, changes in the market or business environment, events that have transpired that have impacted the asset, and information from internal reporting.

Income taxes
Provisions for income taxes are made using the best estimate of the amount expected to be paid based on a qualitative assessment of all relevant factors. The Company reviews the adequacy of these provisions at the end of the reporting period. However, it is possible that at some future date an additional liability could result from audits by tax authorities. Where the final outcome of these tax-related matters is different from the amounts that were originally recorded, such differences will affect the tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Decommissioning provision
The value of decommissioning liabilities depends on estimates of current risk-free interest rates, future restoration and reclamation expenditures and the timing of those expenditures.

b) Key sources of judgment uncertainty

Determination of functional currency
In accordance with IAS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, management determined that the functional currency of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries is the Canadian dollar.

Going concern evaluation
As discussed on note 1, these Financial Statements have been prepared under the assumptions applicable to a going concern. If the going concern assumption were not appropriate for these Financial Statements then adjustments would be necessary to the carrying value of assets and liabilities, the reported expenses and the statement of financial position classifications used and such adjustments could be material.

The Company reviews the going concern assessment at the end of each reporting period. There were no material changes to the assessment as at March 31, 2018.

Exploration and evaluation assets
The carrying value of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets is reviewed by management quarterly, or whenever events or circumstances indicate that its carrying amount may not be recovered. Management considers certain impairment indicators such as market capitalization of the Company, metal price changes, plans for the properties and the results of exploration to date.

Significant influence
Management determines its ability to exercise significant influence over an investment in shares of other companies by looking at its percentage interest and other qualitative factors including but not limited to its voting rights, representation on the board of directors, participation in policy-making processes, material transactions between the Company and the associate, interchange of managerial personnel, provision of essential technical information and operating involvement.

8(b) Future Accounting Pronouncements

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for the March 31, 2018 reporting period. The Company has not early adopted the following new and revised standards, amendments and interpretations that have been issue but are not yet effective:

- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments
- IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
- IFRS 16 Leases

The Company anticipates that the application of the above new and revised standards, amendments and interpretations will have no material impact on its results and financial position.

8(c) Changes in Internal Controls over Financial Reporting ("ICFR")

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting ("ICFR")

In connection with National Instrument 52-109, Certification of Disclosure in Issuer's Annual and Interim Filings ("NI 52-109") adopted in December 2008 by each of the securities commissions across Canada, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company will file a Venture Issuer Basic Certificate with respect to financial information contained in the unaudited interim financial statements and the audited annual financial statements and respective accompanying Management's Discussion and Analysis. The Venture Issue Basic Certification does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, as defined in NI52-109.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company's CEO and CFO are responsible for establishing and maintaining the Company's disclosure controls and procedures. Management, including the CEO and CFO, have evaluated the procedures of the Company and have concluded that they provide reasonable assurance that material information is gathered and reported to senior management in a manner appropriate to ensure that material information required to be disclosed in reports filed or submitted by the Company is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the appropriate time periods.

While management believes that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures provide reasonable assurance, they do not expect that the controls and procedures can prevent all errors, mistakes, or fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived or operated, can only provide reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met.

REDSTAR GOLD CORP.

9. Information on the Board of Directors and Management

Directors:
Jacques Vaillancourt, CFA
George R. Ireland
Ken Booth, B.SC, MBA
Sean Keenan, B.SC, M.SC
Susan J. Mitchell

Audit Committee members:
Ken Booth (Chair), George R. Ireland, Susan Mitchell,

Compensation Committee members:
George R. Ireland (Chair), Sean Keenan, Jacques Vaillancourt, Susan Mitchell

Corporate Governance Committee members:
Susan Mitchell(Chair), Sean Keenan, Ken Booth, Jacques Vaillancourt

Technical Committee members:
Sean Keenan(Chair), George R. Ireland, Ken Booth, Jacques Vaillancourt

Management:
Jacques Vaillancourt, CFA – Chairman and Interim Chief Executive Officer
Mark T. Brown, CPA, CA – Chief Financial Officer
Sheryl Dhillon – Corporate Secretary