Technical Report
on the
Newman-Todd Property
RED LAKE MINING DIVISION, NW ONTARIO

for

REDSTAR GOLD CORP.

Prepared by

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY **4**

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE **6**

1.1 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS 6
1.2 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION 7
1.3 PROPERTY AGREEMENT 7

2.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY **9**

3.0 HISTORY **9**

4.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING **12**

4.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY 12
4.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY 14

5.0 DEPOSIT TYPES **17**

6.0 MINERALIZATION **20**

7.0 DIAMOND DRILLING **25**

8.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH **31**

9.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY **31**

10.0 DATA VERIFICATION **32**

11.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS **32**

12.0 RECOMMENDATIONS **33**

13.0 REFERENCES **36**

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Claim map of the Newman Todd Property 8
Figure 2. Geology of the Red Lake greenstone belt, showing critical age determinations of volcanic and plutonic rocks (M. Sanborn-Barrie and T. Skulski, GSC, western Superior NATMAP program1997-2002). 13
Figure 3. Geology of the Newman Todd claim group including surrounding areas. 16
Figure 4. Gold producers in the Red Lake gold camp, with areas of highly altered rocks and deformation zones denoted (from Andrews et al, 1986). 19
Figure 5. Humus sampling and modeled aeromagnetic data. 20
Figure 6. Tree Bark sampling with modeled aeromagnetic data. 21
Figure 7. Drill Plan. 26
Figure 8, structural breccias corridor and structural interpretation. 29
Figure 9. Conceptual cross section showing possible depth extent of gold mineralization system. 30

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Exploration history summary.....10
Table 2. Newman-Todd claim group drill intersections grading >5 g/t gold.....23
Table 3. Newman-Todd claim group drillhole locations 25
Table 4. Newman-Todd claim group significant drill results. 27

SUMMARY

The Newman-Todd property is located in the prolific Red Lake gold camp in northwestern Ontario, Canada. The camp is host to over 25 million ounces past production and reserves. The property consists of 13 patented claims totaling 195 hectares and is situated 35 kilometres west of the town of Red Lake. The Newman-Todd property is 100% owned and operated by Redstar Gold Corp ("Redstar") of Vancouver, British Columbia.

Redstar entered Red Lake in 2002 with an option on four claim groups from Rubicon Minerals Corporation ("Rubicon"), and between 2003 and 2005 expanded their interest in the area through acquisition of additional patented and staked claims. The Newman-Todd property was acquired during this period and included in the agreement with Rubicon.

In 2004, Anglogold Ashanti North America Inc. ("Anglogold Ashanti") optioned the Newman-Todd property as part of a larger land package from Rubicon and Redstar. Subsequent to this option, after vesting 100% interest in the properties Anglogold Ashanti entered into an option agreement with Redstar in 2005 whereby Redstar could acquire a 100% interest in the Newman-Todd property.

Under the terms of this agreement with AngloGold Ashanti, Redstar has earned a 100% interest in the Newman Todd Property by issuing 700,000 shares over a three year period.

The Red Lake gold camp is situated in the Red Lake greenstone belt, an accumulation of Archean-age metavolcanic, metasedimentary and intrusive rocks comprising a portion of the Uchi Province of the Canadian Shield. The belt is recognized for its high-grade, highly profitable gold mines, which include the world class Campbell and Red Lake (Goldcorp) mines. Since the beginning of extraction in 2001, the High-Grade Zone at the Red Lake Mine has produced 1.5 million ounces of gold at an average grade of 3.1 oz/ton (88 g/t), and as of December 31, 2004 reserves totaled 5.2 million ounces of gold (Dube et al., 2004; www.goldcorp.com, March 2005). The Campbell mine has produced over 10 million ounces of gold at an average grade of more than 0.5 oz/ton (14 g/t) as of 2005. The following table highlights operating statistics for the Red Lake Gold Mine for the past three years.

Red Lake Gold Mine	**2006 (actual)**	**2007 (actual)**	**2008 (actual)**
Ore milled Tonnes (000's)	768,900	721,000	765,500
Milled grade Au g/t	28	31	26
Total Recovery Au %	97%	97%	96%
Oz. Produced Au Oz	665,600	700,600	629,200
Total Cash Cost US$/oz	$195	$260	$302

**Source : Goldcorp Inc. website*

The Newman-Todd property is located near four developed prospects and two past producers located within 1.5 kilometres of the property boundary. Work by Redstar has defined a new gold

bearing trend which can be traced for the entire length of the property. This trend is defined by gold bearing veins and structures within a very strongly mineralized and altered breccia corridor.

The Newman Todd property geology consists of felsic, mafic and ultramafic rocks of the Ball and Balmer assemblages, and minor siliciclastic and felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks of the Slate Bay, Huston and Confederation assemblages. All rock types are influenced by folding and thrust faulting generated during two phases of regional deformation (D1 and D2).

The property has been intermittently explored by several different companies since the late 1920s, with work including geophysical surveys, geological mapping, geochemical surveys, trenching, and small drill programs. Past work has identified fifteen gold occurrences, as documented with the Ontario MNDM, and defined alteration and deformation similar to that reported with gold mineralization at the major Red Lake mines. As many as seven gold prospects with small-scale underground development and mine workings are located on nearby claims, all within 5 kilometres of the property boundary. These include the Cole Gold Mine, West Red Lake Mine, Miles Red Lake Prospect, May-Spiers Prospect, Mt. Jamie Mine, Rowan Gold Mine, and Red Summit Mine.

Significant gold mineralization on the Newman-Todd claim group consists of quartz veining in silicified and iron-carbonate altered breccia zones, sulphidized iron-formation and altered felsic and mafic rocks adjacent to ultramafic units. Historic drill intercepts include 19.5 g/t gold over 2.90 metres and 4.1 g/t gold over 7.70 metres. Recent drilling by Redstar has returned up to **24.89 g/t gold over 3.00 metres, including 69.02 g/t gold over 1.0 metre**. Redstar has also intersected wide zones up to 97.0 metres wide of anomalous gold mineralization within strongly altered iron-carbonate altered breccias. These wide zones of mineralization are believed to occur peripherally to the high grade zones.

Redstar has advanced the property from grass-roots exploration through to first phase drilling. Exploration during the period 2002-2003 included prospecting, structural analysis, airborne magnetic and EM surveys, and a Titan MT/DCIP survey. Exploration in 2005 - 2008 consisted of a three part seventeen hole (4643.92 metre) drill program. Sixteen of these holes intersected wide zones of breccia with anomalous to locally high-grade gold mineralization, including up to 69.02 g/t over 1.0 metre within a 3.0 metre interval grading 24.89 g/t. The Breccia corridor has been traced for approximately 1200 metres along strike and to a depth of approximately 300 metres. The Newman-Todd claim group exhibits some of the most widespread and economically significant gold mineralization in the western Red Lake gold camp and remains under explored with high-grade gold mineralization open for follow-up drilling.

A 2009/2010 exploration program totaling $1,000,000 is recommended. This includes a 4600 metres drill program, geological mapping, mechanical stripping and geochemical sampling. This program should be designed to test the strike extent of the Breccia corridor, follow-up high grade mineralization encountered within the breccias and test key stratigraphic/structural targets within the corridor.

1.0 Introduction and Terms of Reference

This technical report on the Newman-Todd Property ("Property") was prepared by R. (Bob) Singh, P. Geo. ("Author") at the request of Redstar Gold Corporation ("Redstar"). The Property is located in the Red Lake Mining Division, Ontario and Redstar is a 100% stake holder and is acting as operator of the Property.

The Author has been intimately involved with the Property since 2003 and has performed geological mapping, core logging, data compilation, data analysis and project planning. Recently the Author is serving as the Exploration Manager for Redstar and is supervising exploration on the Property. The Author has visited the property on several occasions since 2003 often for periods of up to 30 days. The Author personally supervised and carried out core logging for the first two phases of diamond drilling. The Author's most recent visits to the property was between January and March of 2008 which included drill planning, core logging and supervision.

Information contained in this report is based on proprietary data held by Redstar, on public domain data including assessment reports filed with the Province of Ontario and a variety of publications.

Historic gold values are presented as originally reported and converted to grams per metric tonne ("g/t") if required. A conversion factor of 34.28 is used to convert ounces per short ton ("oz/ton") to g/t. All dollar figures are reported as Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated.

1.1 Reliance on other Experts

The Author has relied on information provided by Redstar on the legal status and ownership of claims that form the Property. Effort was made by the Author to review the information provided for obvious errors and omissions. However, the Author shall not be held liable for any errors or omissions relating to the legal status and ownership of claims described in this report.

The Author has also relied on information provided by Newmont Mining Corp ("Newmont") regarding historical work including diamond drilling. Several sections of drill core were found cross-piled on the property, most were decomposed and hole identification was impossible. The Author salvaged partial drill core for three of these holes and re-logged to verify the geology. Three drill hole collars have been located on the property from historical drilling and several drill pads have been recognized. In general, historical drill holes appear to be plotted correctly on maps. The Author discovered discrepancies between drill hole azimuth on two drill holes (27 and 28) where the drill log shows a different azimuth than the digital database. In this case, the drill log was assumed correct. The Author was not able to verify survey coordinates or drillhole dips and azimuths for all historical drill holes. In general, the data provided by Newmont is detailed and of high quality.

1.2 Property Description and Location

The Property consists of thirteen patented claims and is located in the Red Lake Mining Division, Ontario, and are centered 25 kilometres west of the town of Red Lake (Figure 1). Red Lake, located in northwest Ontario, is 140 kilometres north-northeast of the city of Kenora, Ontario and 435 kilometres northeast of Winnipeg, Manitoba, the nearest major city.(Appendix 1).

The property was legally surveyed during the patent process, however a recent survey has not been completed. To the best of the author's knowledge the property is not subject to any environmental liabilities, and does not require special permitting prior to conducting exploration and development work.

1.3 Property Agreement

Redstar has acquired 100% of the Property from AngloGold Ashanti by issuing 700,000 common shares to AngloGold Ashanti in accordance with an agreement dated January 11, 2005.

Redstar will grant to AngloGold Ashanti up to a 1% net smelter return (NSR) royalty on claims within the Property such that the total royalty payable on any claim does not exceed 2.75%. Redstar will issue $1,000,000 worth of shares to AngloGold Ashanti if a mine is put into production within the Property. Redstar will issue an additional $1,500,000 worth of shares to AngloGold Ashanti once production exceeds 250,000 ounces of gold.

The Newman-Todd claim group is subject to a separate Royalty Agreement with Franco-Nevada Corporation ("Franco-Nevada") (formerly held by Newmont) granting Franco-Nevada an NSR of 1.5%, becoming 2.0% at a spot gold price of greater than $400 per ounce.

The H.A. Newman Estate holds a 15% net profits interest in the claims.

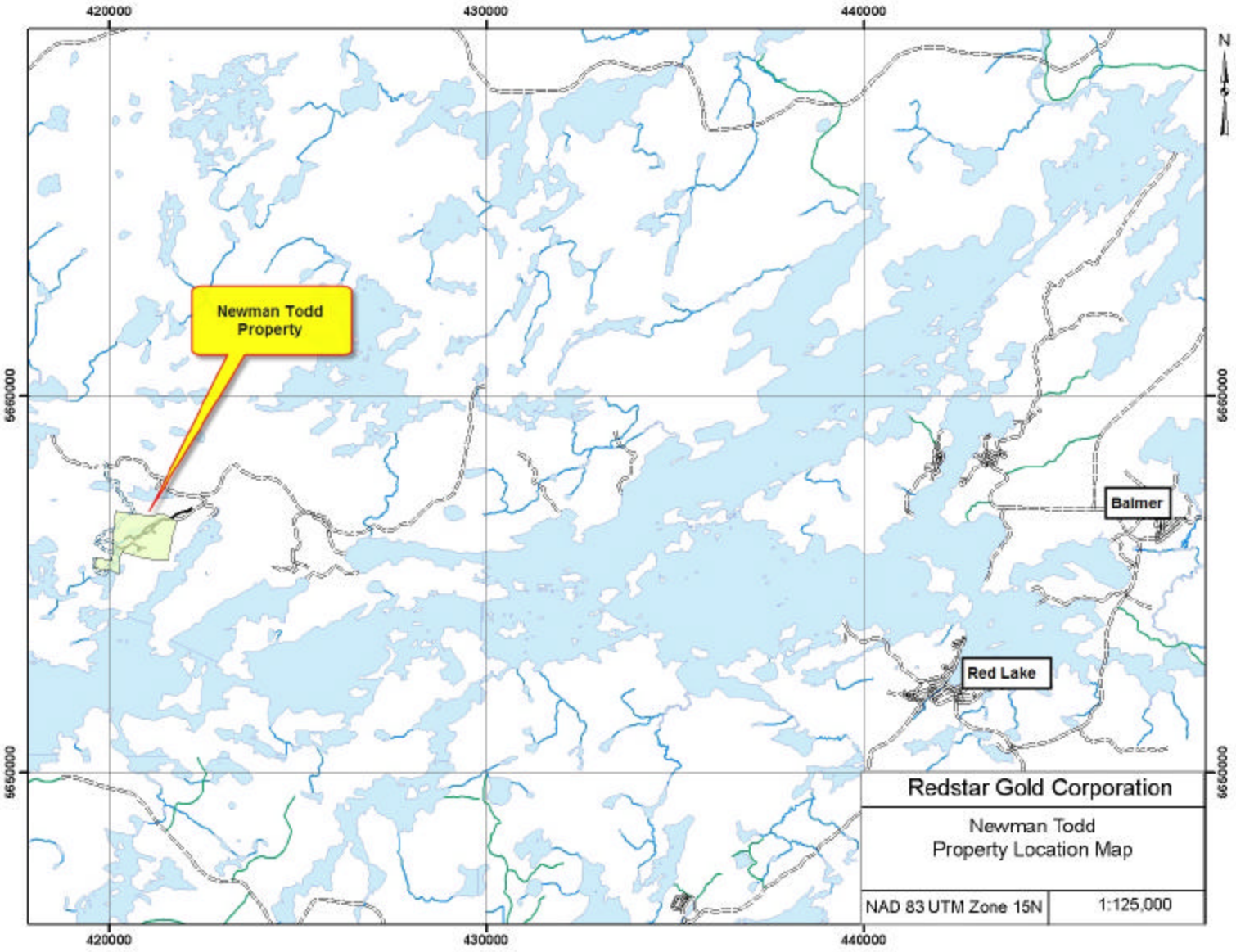


Figure 1. Claim map of the Newman Todd Property

2.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Red Lake is serviced by an all-weather paved highway (Highway 105) from Kenora, and by scheduled airline or bus service from Kenora, Dryden or Winnipeg. The area has a rich mining history, with two active producing mines (Campbell and Red Lake Mines), and has all the facilities and infrastructure required to develop a new mining operation.

The Property is best accessed by logging roads directly from Red Lake. The Pine Ridge and Mt. Jamie logging roads provide access to within 2 kilometres of the property. An access trail from this point provides access directly to the Property. The access trail accommodates pickup trucks and is suitable for mobilizing heavy equipment, diamond drills and supplies. The Property is accessible year round, however will require upgrades to the access trail to accommodate heavy rainfall or spring break-up conditions. Once on the Property, a temporary bridge is required to cross a creek leading to the main Drill areas. Road access from this point is excellent.

Temperatures vary from a low of -40º C in the winter to a high of 40º C in the summer. During typical winters sub-zero temperatures produce ice on the lakes that can be drilled on from January through March. Lake access to portions of the property is typically restricted during freeze-up from late November through December, and during spring break-up from late March to early May.

The physiography is typical of the Canadian Shield, consisting of small hilly glaciated outcrops separated by overburden and lake cover. Elevations vary across the Property from approximately 340 to 430 metres above sea level. Vegetation typically consists of pine, spruce and birch forest.

3.0 HISTORY

Portions of the property were first prospected during the Red Lake gold rush in the late 1920's and early 1930's. A number of high-grade gold occurrences were discovered at the west end of Red Lake during this initial pulse of exploration. Many of these occurrences saw underground development, although in general production was limited. Since that time the Property has been sporadically explored by numerous companies. Virtually all of the exploration was for gold mineralization, except for brief periods when ultramafic rocks in the Red Lake Gold Belt were examined for their base metal potential. Portions of the Property may also have been looked at for volcanogenic massive sulphide style mineralization. More recently, ultramafic rocks have been examined for their PGE potential. Redstar began exploring the Property in the summer of 2003 with limited geological mapping, prospecting and geophysics. A summary of exploration work on the Property is provided in Table 1.

Table 1. Exploration history summary

Year	Company	Work Done
2003	Redstar Gold Corp	Limited geological mapping, sampling and prospecting
2003	Redstar Gold Corp	Detailed structural interpretation by SRK consultants
2003	AngloGold Ashanti/Redstar Gold Corp	Geochemical sampling of Tree Bark (164) samples
2003	AngloGold/Redstar Gold Corp	Titan MT and DCIP surveys (6.5 km line-km grid)
2002	Redstar Gold Corp/Rubicon	Airborne Magnetometer and EM survey (continuous sampling along 50 m spaced lines)
1995	Hemlo Gold Mines	Mag and IP surveys
1987	Noranda Exploration Company	Diamond drilling , 14 holes totaling 2595.8m
1986	Noranda Exploration Company	Diamond drilling, 10 holes totaling 781.52m
1983	Noranda Exploration Company	Diamond drilling in 4 holes totaling 431.4m. Humus sampling, geological mapping
1980-1982	Noranda Exploration Company	Geological Mapping, sampling, geophysics (Mag, HLEM)
1947	Bull Red Lake Mines	Trenching and sampling
1945	Bull Red Lake Mines / Heath Gold Mines	Diamond drilling of four holes totaling 1380 feet
1936	Dupont-Hodgson Gold Mines Ltd.	Stripping and sampling
1920's	Abate Gold Mines	Trenching and sampling

The first reported work on the Newman-Todd claim group is trenching by Abate Gold Mines in the 1920's, which exposed a mineralized quartz porphyry (no significant results were reported). In 1936, Dupont-Hodgson Gold Mines prospected, stripped and trenched areas of several quartz stringers on the western portion of the Property.

The Property was next explored in 1945 when Bull Red Lake Mines in conjunction with Heath Gold Mines drilled four diamond drill holes on the western property boundary (totaling 1380 feet), no results were reported. In 1947, the company carried out trenching and sampling on the property and possibly diamond drilling; however no records of the diamond drilling exist. No work was reported on the property between 1947 and 1980, with the exception of mapping and an airborne magnetic survey by the Ontario Geological Survey.

In 1980, Noranda Exploration Company ("Noranda") acquired the property from the H.A. Newman Estate. Noranda established a cut-grid and carried out magnetometer, HLEM and geological surveys over the property. The HLEM and magnetometer surveys outlined a long linear conductive body in the center of the claims, and follow up drilling was recommended. In 1982, Noranda continued with geological mapping, and in 1983 drilled four diamond drill holes, totaling 431.4 metres. Best results were obtained from hole NT83-2, which returned 0.11 oz/ton (3.77 g/t) gold over 1.5 metre and hole NT-83-03 which intersected (35.0 g/t) gold over 1.4 metres in iron formations (Wallis, 1984). Also in 1983, Noranda extended and in-filled the existing grid and conducted a detailed mapping and humus sampling program. The humus sampling program outlined known gold mineralization as well as other anomalous area. The highest value obtained from humus sampling was 110 ppb (0.11 g/t) gold. (Wallis, 1984)

In 1986, Noranda drilled an additional 10 holes (781.52 metres) to further test mineralization indicated in previous surveys. Best results were obtained from hole NT-14, which returned 9.30 g/t gold over 1.5 m. A follow-up drill program in 1987 included 14 holes (2595.8m) designed to test known mineralization and to drill below existing intercepts. Best results were obtained from Hole NT-16, which returned 12.7 g/t gold over 2.4 m, and hole NT-25, which returned 10.28 g/t gold over 0.90 m.

Although further work was done by Noranda, reports and maps are not available. Much of the data were moved or lost during corporate mergers.

In the fall of 2002, Redstar/Rubicon conducted an airborne magnetometer and EM survey over portions of the property as part of a larger survey.

During the months of January and February 2003, a 6.9 line-kilometer grid was surveyed using Tensor Magnetotelluric (MT), DC Resistivity and Induced Polarization (DCIP) surveys. This survey was conducted by Anglogold/Redstar.

The interpretation of the MT data from this survey have provided Redstar with additional drill targets for the Newman-Todd property and have increased understanding of the structural and geological relationships at the margins of the Balmer and Ball assemblages of the Red Lake Greenstone Belt. (Singh, 2003)

Chris Lee of SRK Consultants was contracted in 2002/2003 to provide a detailed structural interpretation of the Newman-Todd claim group as part of a property wide study. Mr. Lee identified several regional scale thrust faults and proposed a basin development model for the area. (Lee, 2003).

4.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

4.1 Regional Geology

The Red Lake gold camp is situated in the Red Lake greenstone belt, an accumulation of Archean-age metavolcanic, metasedimentary and intrusive rocks comprising a portion of the Uchi Province of the Canadian Shield.

The RLGB records a volcanic history that spans 300 Ma, and is represented by seven volcano-sedimentary assemblages (Figure 2; Sanborn-Barrie et al, 2001). The Balmer assemblage, host to current and past-producing Au-mines, consists of tholeiitic and komatiitic flows and ultramafic intrusive rocks intercalated with 2.98 – 2.96 billion year old (Ga) felsic volcanic, clastic, and chemical sedimentary rocks. The Ball assemblage consists of crustally contaminated komatiite, tholeiitic basalt, 2.94 – 2.92 Ga calc-alkaline felsic volcanic rocks, and stromatolitic carbonate. The Slate Bay assemblage, composed of quartz-rich wacke and conglomerate, with an age less than 2.91 Ga, records accumulated Balmer-age material prior to the 2.89 Ga intermediate pyroclastic volcanism and sedimentation of the Bruce Channel assemblage. The newly recognized ca. 2.85 Ga Trout Bay assemblage (Sanborn-Barrie et al, 2001) consists of basalt overlain by clastic rocks, intermediate tuff and chert-magnetite iron-formation. The Huston assemblage (<2.89 Ga and >2.74 Ga) consists of a regionally extensive unit of polymictic conglomerate, locally associated with wacke and argillite, that marks an angular unconformity between Mesoarchean and Neoarchean strata. The uppermost stratigraphic package, the Confederation assemblage, consists of 2.75 – 2.73 Ga calk-alkaline and tholeiitic felsic, intermediate, and mafic volcanic rocks, which locally exhibit volcanogenic-massive-sulphide-style alteration and mineralization.

Felsic plutons that are synvolcanic with Confederation volcanic rocks intrude all the major assemblages. The weakly to moderately foliated Dome stock (2.72 Ga), which occupies the core of RLGB, provides a minimum age for timing of the last penetrative deformation event (Corfu and Andrews, 1987; Sanborn-Barrie et al, 2000). Post tectonic batholiths were intruded along the margins of the RLGB ca 2.70 Ga.

Polyphase deformation involved an early non-penetrative deformation (D_0), which uplifted pre-Confederation and Huston age rocks, and at least two episodes of post-Confederation deformation (D_1 and D_2) reflected in folds and fabrics of low to moderate finite strain (Sanborn-Barrie et al., 2000). Regional metamorphism varies from greenschist grade in the core of the RLGB to amphibolite grade near batholith margins.

Overall strain in the RLGB is low, but local high strain zones do occur, typically in areas of strong alteration with locally associated gold mineralization. Previous workers identified five major shear or deformation zones within which major gold deposits of the camp occur (Andrews et al., 1986). Recent work (Sanborn-Barrie et al, 2000) has questioned the validity and usefulness of the deformation zone concept in the camp.

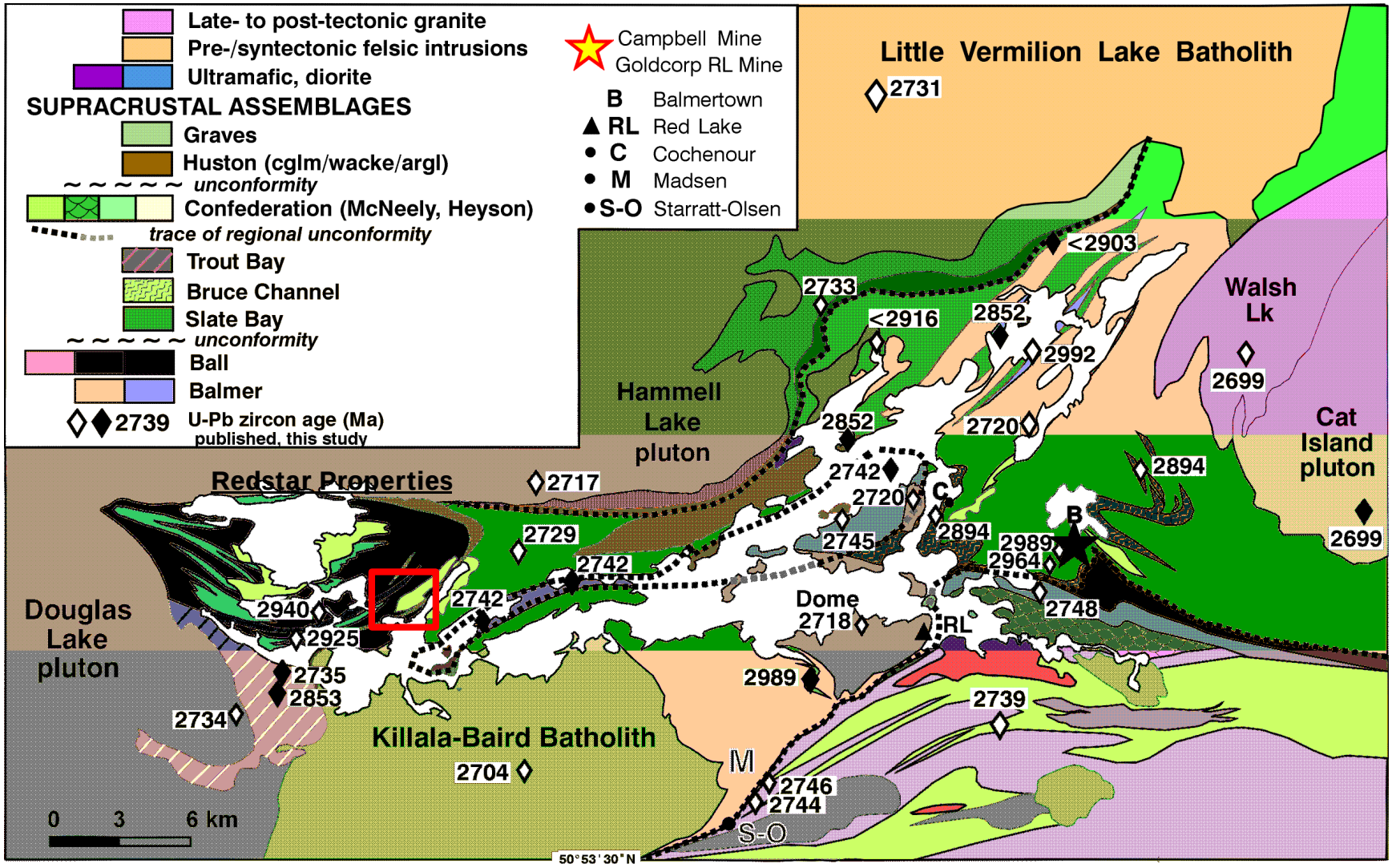


Figure 2. Geology of the Red Lake greenstone belt, showing critical age determinations of volcanic and plutonic rocks (M. Sanborn-Barrie and T. Skulski, GSC, western Superior NATMAP program1997-2002).

4.2 Property Geology

The property has been mapped in less detail than surrounding areas. Understanding of the local geology relies heavily on previous work by government mappers, other companies, and the interpretation of airborne magnetic and EM data.

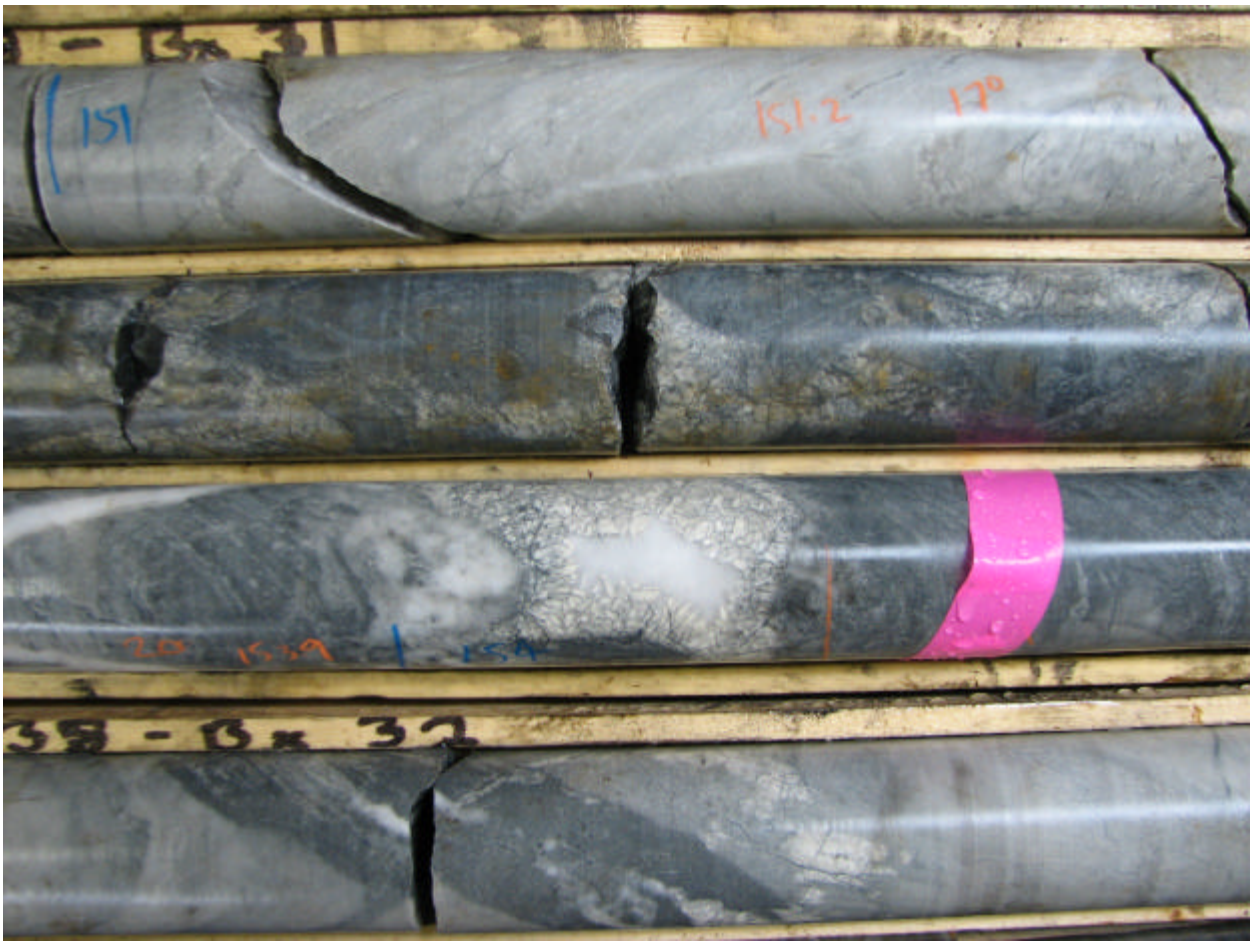
The property is underlain by alternating sequences of quartz porphyry, quartz crystal tuff and mafic to ultramafic volcanic rocks (Figure 3). This sequence is overlain by conglomerate, sandstone and felsic rocks that were deposited along an angular unconformity, as mapped by Rubicon on the neighboring Rivard property. This unconformity, which is locally well mineralized, particularly where it is in contact with underlying ultramafic units, projects onto the Newman-Todd claim group on the northwest side of Abate Lake. Massive chert, chert-magnetite iron formation and local marble occupy the southwest corner of the Newman-Todd claim group. Diamond drilling has intersected several rocktypes including:

- Quartz porphyry
- Mafic volcanic (tuff and intrusive)
- Rhyolite flows/intrusive
- Ultramafic volcanic
- Iron formation (magnetite, sulphide and silica facies)
- Sediments including argillite, greywacke, limestone
- Felsic volcaniclastic
- Breccia including tectonic and hydrothermal.

Alteration:

Alteration is strong and generally pervasive throughout the property, with alteration mineralogy strongly dependent on primary lithology. Mafic and ultramafic rocks are highly and pervasively ankerite +/- calcite altered throughout the entire property. Felsic volcanic and plutonic rocks are variably sericite (potassic) altered, with generally greater alteration surrounding quartz veins and lithological boundaries and contacts. Chert-magnetite iron formation is typically sulphidized, locally with up to 60% pyrite and pyrrhotite. Felsic volcanic rocks intercalated with chert-magnetite iron formation are pyrite altered (up to 20%). Hydrothermal breccia units encountered in drilling on the Newman-Todd property are highly sulphide altered with pyrite and pyrrhotite, and in some cases sulphide replacement is up to 80%.

Geochemically anomalous values of arsenic and antimony have been identified peripheral to high grade zones. Arsenic and Antimony halos typically occur in the High Grade Zones ("HGZ") at the producing Red Lake Mines.



Photograph showing Silica after Carbonate alteration and quartz veining

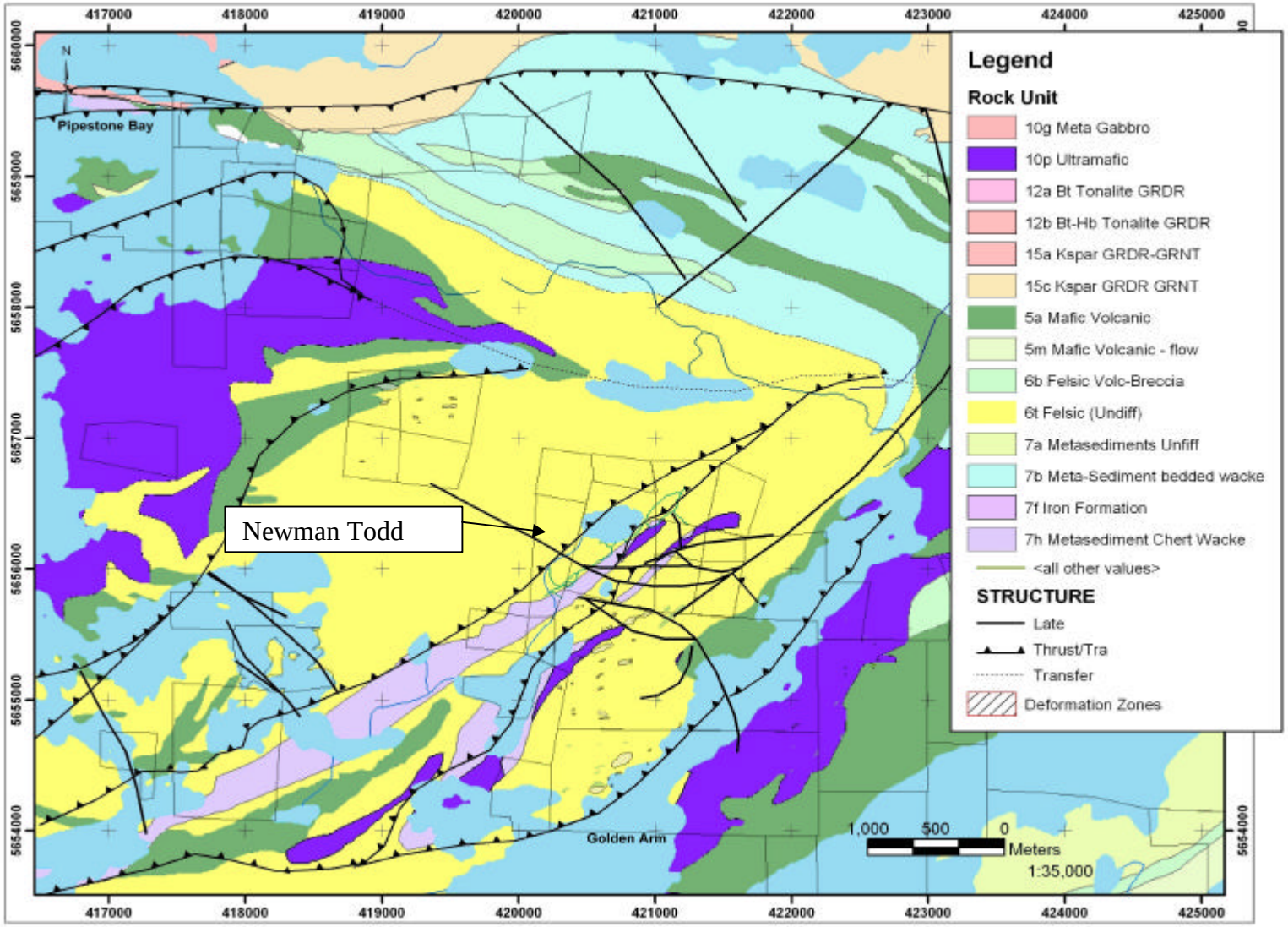


Figure 3. Geology of the Newman Todd claim group including surrounding areas.

5.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The Red Lake greenstone belt is one of the most prolific and highest-grade gold camps in Canada, with historical production of more than 18 million ounces of gold. The majority of production has come from four mines, Campbell (>10 million ounces), Red Lake (>3 million ounces), Cochenour-Willans (1.2 million ounces), and Madsen (2.4 million ounces), with combined production of 1.5 million ounces coming from ten smaller mines (Figure 4; Andrews et al, 1986; Dube et al, 2001).

The Red Lake gold camp has been the recipient of renewed interest from exploration, investment and scientific research communities due to the recent discovery by Goldcorp Inc. of the HGZ at the Red Lake Mine – which, with reserves of 3.8 million ounces of gold at an average grade of 2.05 ounces of gold per ton (70.27 g/t), is one the highest grade ore bodies in the world (Goldcorp press release, February 7, 2002).

All of the four major gold deposits are located in the central and eastern half of the RLGB and are hosted by Balmer assemblage rocks at or near to the angular unconformity with overlying Huston and Confederation assemblage rocks. A significant number of important gold occurrences occur in the Ball assemblage, including the past producing Mount Jamie mine. Intra-belt felsic plutons and quartz porphyry dykes are also important hosts for gold mineralization, and account for production at the McKenzie, Gold Eagle, Gold Shore, Howey, and Hasaga mines.

The gold deposits of the RLGB are for the most part atypical of Archean, greenstone, shear-zone-hosted vein-type deposits (Sanborn-Barrie et al, 2000), and are classified by Pirie (1982) according to their stratigraphic or lithologic associations into:

1) mafic volcanic hosted deposits;
2) felsic intrusive hosted deposits;
3) stratabound deposits.

Group 1 deposits occur within zones of alteration several square kilometres in extent, typified by CO_2 addition (forming Fe-carbonates) and Na_2O, CaO, and MgO depletion (Pirie, 1982; Andrews et al, 1986). On a more local scale SiO_2 and K_2O addition forms alteration assemblages consisting of quartz, biotite, fuchsite (Chrome-rich muscovite), and sericite, and is commonly associated with elevated As and Sb. Gold mineralization in Group 1 deposits occurs in quartz-carbonate veins, quartz veins, sulphide lenses, stringers and disseminations, and in impregnations in vein wall rock. Much of the higher-grade material comes from silica +/- arsenopyrite replacement of early, barren, banded carbonate veins (Horwood, 1945; Dube et al 2002). Tholeiitic basalt, basaltic-komatiite, and iron-formation are the dominant host rocks.

An empirical relationship exists between ultramafic rocks and gold mineralization, with the majority of gold mineralization at Cochenour-Willans, Campbell, and Red Lake Mines occurring within a few hundred metres of ultramafic bodies. Dube and others (2001) suggest competency

contrast between basalt and ultramafic units during folding is important in the formation of extensional carbonate veins in hinge zones, which are later replaced by gold-rich siliceous fluids.

The majority of Group 2 deposits occur as shallow to steeply dipping, sulphide-poor, quartz veins and lenses hosted in sheared diorite and granodiorite of the Dome and McKenzie stocks, and as quartz vein stockwork in quartz porphyry dykes and small felsic plugs. The largest of this type of deposit, the McKenzie mine, produced over 650,000 ounces of gold (Andrews et al., 1986).

Group 3 deposits are only known to occur in the southern part of the RLGB and include the ore zones at the Madsen and Starratt-Olsen Mines. Ore is of disseminated replacement style, located at the deformed unconformity between Balmer and Confederation assemblages. Gold mineralization is hosted by mafic volcaniclastic rocks and basalt flows, and consists of heavy disseminated sulphide within a potassic alteration zone, which grades outward into an aluminous, sodium depleted zone (Dube et al., 2000).

The geology of Redstar's Property is permissive for all 3 deposit Groups. Group 1 type deposits are of particular interest because of the documented occurrence of broad zones of alteration in areas of high strain and known ultramafic rocks.

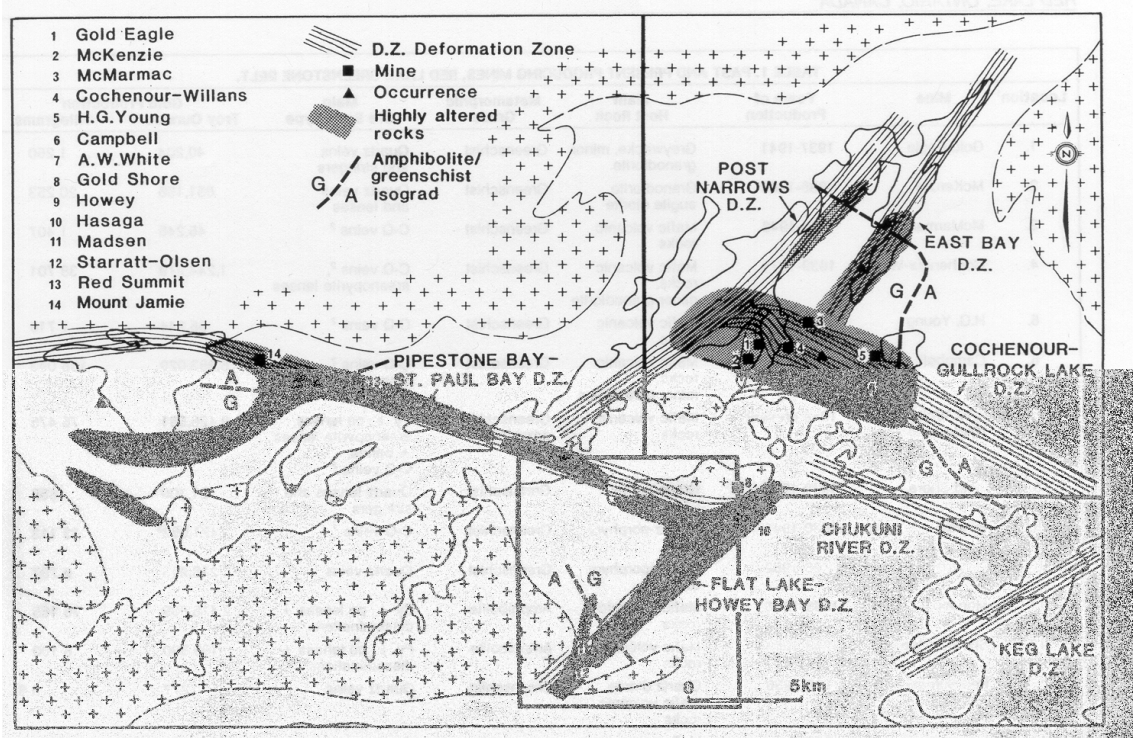


Figure 4. Gold producers in the Red Lake gold camp, with areas of highly altered rocks and deformation zones denoted (from Andrews et al, 1986).

Note that Goldcorp's Red Lake Mine was formerly the A.W. White Mine indicated on this map.

6.0 MINERALIZATION

Past work has identified fifteen gold occurrences in the region, as documented with the Ontario MNDM, and defined alteration and deformation similar to that reported with gold mineralization at the major Red Lake mines. Recent work by Redstar on a larger land area has identified as many as eight new gold showings, assaying between 1.0 g/t gold and 22.7 g/t gold, for a total of twenty three gold occurrences property wide on surrounding properties.

Numerous gold occurrences are also found on surrounding claims not held by Redstar, including seven prospects with small-scale underground development and mine workings located within 1500 m of the property boundary. These include the Cole Gold Mine, West Red Lake Mine, Miles Red Lake Prospect, May-Spiers Prospect, Mt. Jamie Mine, Rowan Gold Mine, and Red Summit (Red Crest) Mine. Combined, the total reported production from the mines is approximately 2000 ounces.

Property wide humus and bark sampling outline (Figures 5 & 6) large areas of anomalous gold mineralization. When compiled together with aeromagnetic data, these anomalies appear to follow stratigraphy and the breccias corridor. There are also areas outside of the breccias corridor with anomalous gold values which remain un-explained.

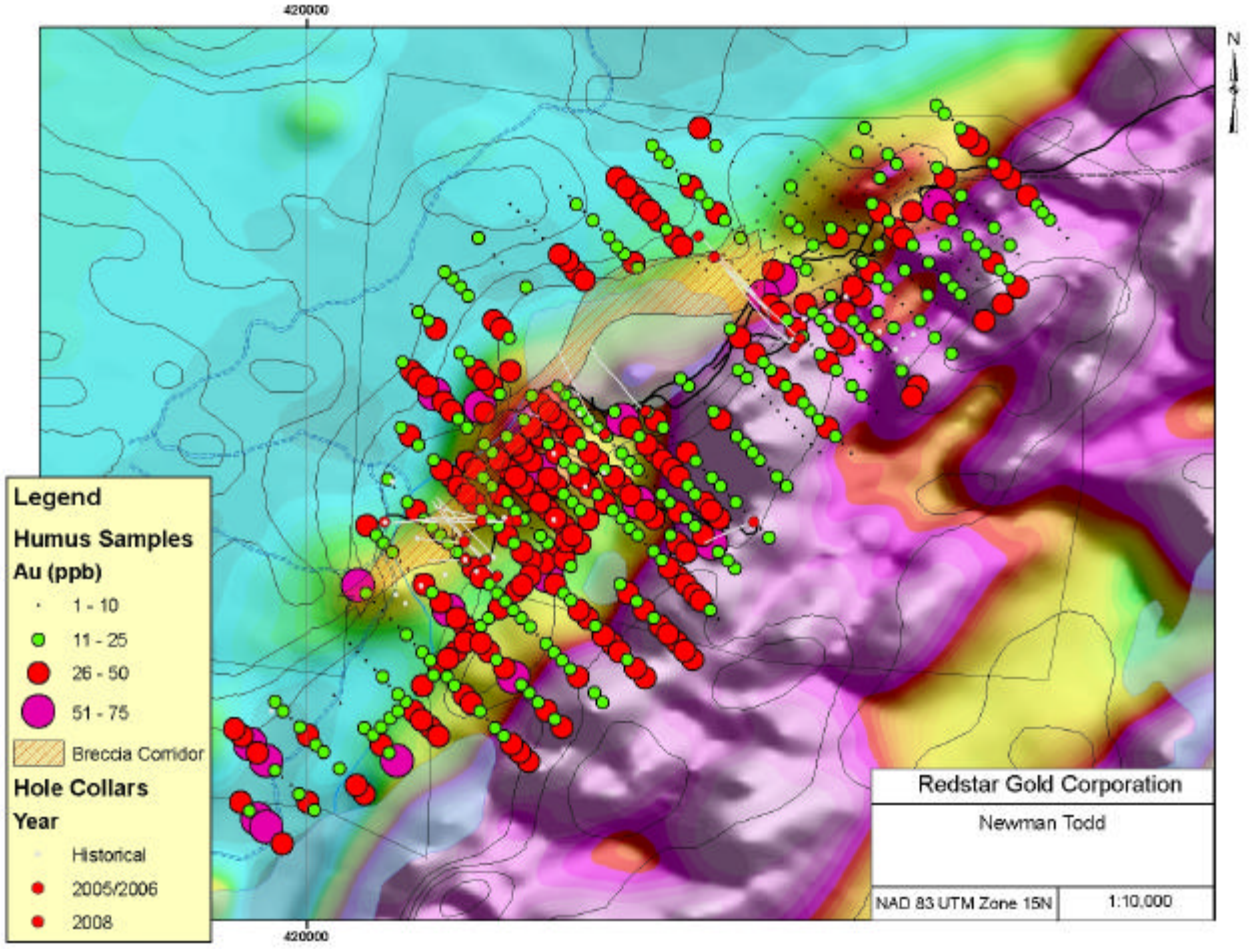


Figure 5. Humus sampling and modeled aeromagnetic data.

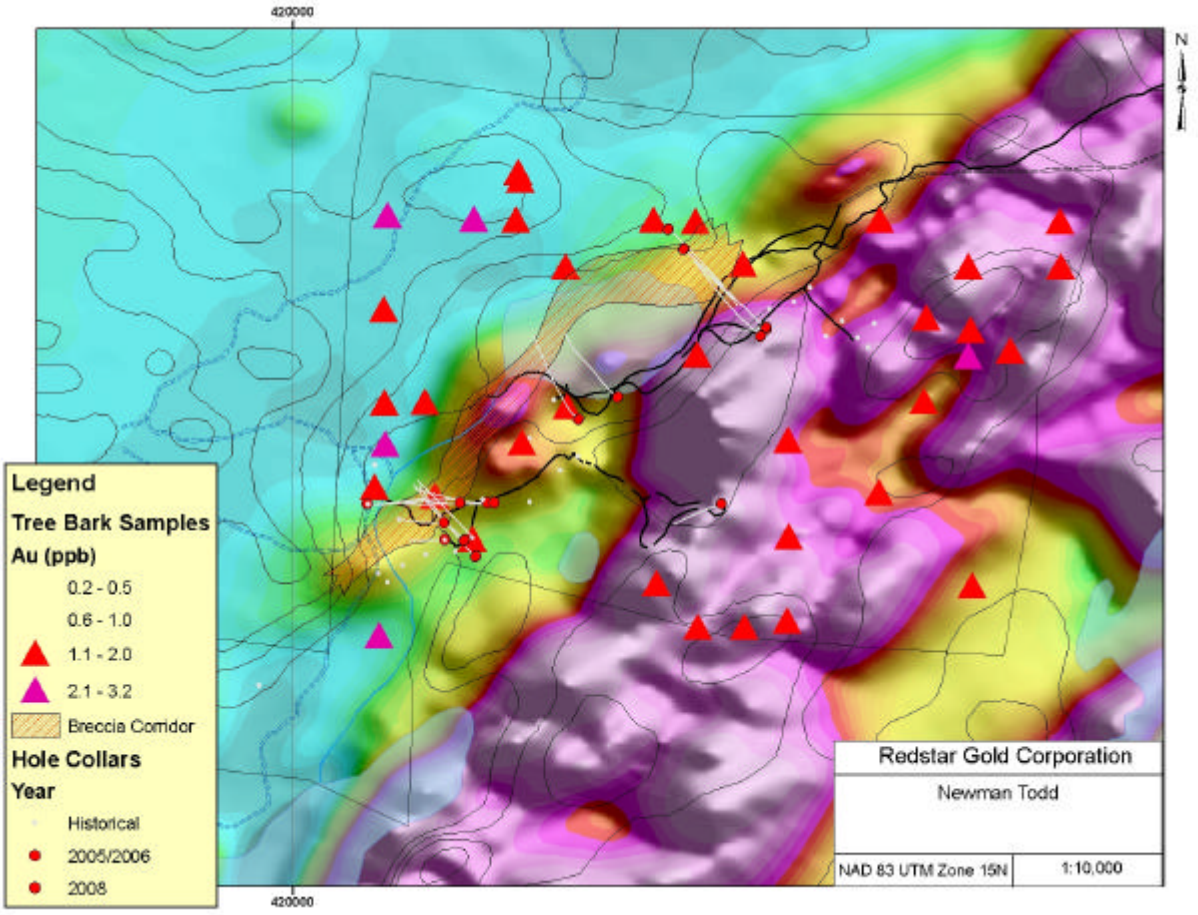
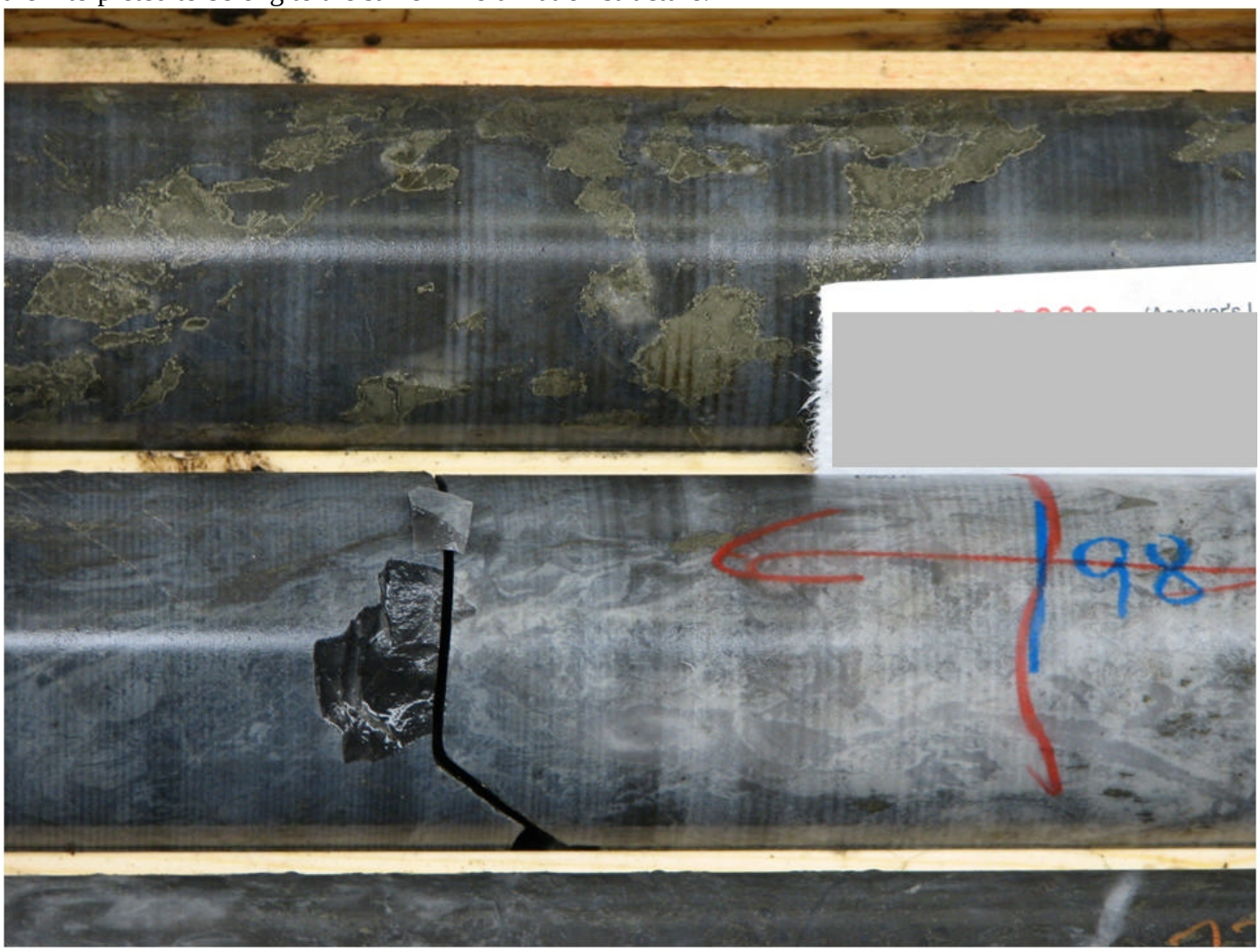


Figure 6. Tree Bark sampling with modeled aeromagnetic data.

The property exhibits widespread and economically significant gold mineralization. Drilling within an area measuring roughly 1200 by 300 metres (Figure 7) has yielded a total of 182 drill intersections assaying greater than 1.0 g/t gold. Mineralization is hosted within variably silicified, iron carbonate altered and sulphide replaced zones of brecciated iron formation, meta-sediments, basalt and rhyolite. The breccia zones parallel the contact of a major ultramafic unit located immediately to the southeast, and appear to be cross-cut by north to northwest trending high angle structures. The prospective brecciated and mineralized stratigraphy extends for 2000 metres on the Newman-Todd claim group, and a minimum of 1000 metres onto the adjoining Advance and Pipestone East claims for a total strike length of at least 3000 metres.

Gold occurs in cm-scale quartz veins and associated with pyrite-pyrrhotite replacement mineralization. Sulphide mineralization is, in part, of replacement origin and typically occurs within wide intervals of strong silicification and brecciation. High grade gold mineralization appears to be focused along steep north to northwest trending structures that are internal or marginal to wide, lower grade breccia zones. This is well demonstrated in drill hole NT-031, in which an interval grading 24.89 g/t gold over 3.0 metres (including 69.02 g/t over 1.0 metre) occurs marginal to a separate 42.0 metre interval of silicified and sulphidized breccia grading 0.40 g/t gold. Hole NT-040 intersected 61.20 g/t gold over 1.0 metres. This intercept also occurs at the margin of separate 41.0

metre interval averaging 1.10 g/t gold. Both of these intercepts are approximately 50 metres apart and are interpreted to belong to the same mineralization structure.



Photograph showing sulphide replacement textures, iron carbonate alteration and quartz veining.

A similar relationship is observed in historical hole NT87-16, in which an interval grading 27.18 g/t gold over 1.0 metres occurs internal to a 9.5 metre interval grading 3.40 g/t gold, which in turn is flanked by a separate interval grading 2.67 g/t gold over 13.75 metres. Hole NT-036 intersected breccia style mineralization approximately 800 metres to the northeast of NT-031, this hole also intersected gold mineralization associated with stringer style sphalerite mineralization (4.05 g/t gold over 2.0 metres) above an intercept grading 16.35 g/t gold over 1.0 metres within a sulphide breccia zone which averaged 8.67 g/t gold over 3.0metres.

Drill intersections grading more than 5.0 g/t gold are listed in table 2.

Table 2. Newman-Todd claim group drill intersections grading >5 g/t gold.
(Historical assays are in italics)

Hole Number		From	To	Width	Gold (g/t)
NT-031		127.00	128.00	1.00	8.72
NT-031	And	134.00	135.00	1.00	5.88
NT-031	**And**	**226.00**	**227.00**	**1.00**	**69.02**
NT-035		6.00	7.00	1.00	9.28
NT-036		13.00	14.00	1.00	6.67
NT-036	and	231.00	232.00	1.00	7.81
NT-036	**and**	**232.00**	**233.00**	**1.00**	**16.35**
NT-037		175.00	175.70	0.70	5.27
NT-038		248.00	249.00	1.00	6.20
NT-039		158.00	160.00	2.00	7.60
NT-039	**including**	**158.00**	**159.00**	**1.00**	**14.00**
NT-039	and	217.00	218.00	1.00	7.34
NT-040	**and**	**258.00**	**264.00**	**6.00**	**12.02**
NT-040	**including**	**258.00**	**259.00**	**1.00**	**61.20**
NT-042		**249.00**	**251.50**	**2.50**	**11.56**
NT-042	**including**	**250.00**	**251.00**	**1.00**	**25.70**
NT-043		91.00	93.00	2.00	6.24
NT-045		310.00	310.50	0.50	7.38
NT83-03		***86.47***	***87.87***	***1.40***	***35.00***
NT86-11		*38.95*	*39.70*	*0.75*	*8.91*
NT86-13		*57.21*	*58.75*	*1.54*	*6.85*
NT86-13	*and*	*90.50*	*92.08*	*1.58*	*5.48*
NT86-14		*49.00*	*50.50*	*1.50*	*9.52*
NT87-16		***68.40***	***69.40***	***1.00***	***27.18***
NT87-16	*and*	*78.25*	*79.25*	*1.00*	*5.06*
NT87-16	*and*	*80.25*	*81.25*	*1.00*	*9.51*
NT87-16	*and*	*82.25*	*83.25*	*1.00*	*9.26*
NT87-23		*89.00*	*90.00*	*1.00*	*6.51*
NT87-24		*203.00*	*203.50*	*0.50*	*5.14*
NT87-25		***141.60***	***142.50***	***0.90***	***10.28***
NT87-25		*158.50*	*159.50*	*1.00*	*5.83*
NT87-25		*159.50*	*160.50*	*1.00*	*6.00*
NT87-27		*187.00*	*187.50*	*0.50*	*7.88*

The Newman-Todd claim group also exhibits potential for gold mineralization associated with an angular unconformity that is interpreted to project across the northwest corner of the claim group and dip southeast into the property. The unconformity is associated with gold mineralization on the neighboring Rivard property, where up to 11.7 g/t gold over 0.5 metres has been intersected in chlorite-pyrite altered ultramafic rocks in contact with the unconformity (Green and Copeland,

2003). Additional high-grade gold mineralization (e.g., 411 g/t gold over 0.30 metres) on Rivard is associated with cm-scale northwest trending quartz veins. Similar veins are not well documented on the Newman-Todd claim group; however, the potential for their occurrence should not be dismissed as the orientation of previous drilling has mostly paralleled the orientation of the veins.

Although an unconformity was intersected in hole NT-036, it is uncertain if this is the same unconformity which projects onto the Rivard property. It is significant in that there is mineralization on both sides of the unconformity.

7.0 DIAMOND DRILLING

In total, Redstar has drilled 17 holes in 4643.92 metres in three drill programs between September 2005 – March 2008 (Figure 7). Holes were designed to test a new structural interpretation of the area based on structural mapping, detailed geophysics and published data from the producing mines in the camp and diamond drilling. Collar locations were surveyed in UTM Zone 15N, NAD83 Datum using hand-held GPS, and Reflex EZ-Shot tests were taken at 60 metre intervals to provide downhole survey control.
See Table 3 for a list of the drill holes.

Table 3. Newman-Todd claim group drillhole locations

Hole Number	Northing	Easting	Elevation	Length	Dip	Azimuth
NT-029	5655932.12	420336.25	360.00	165.32	-55	270
NT-030	5655975.51	420371.43	360.00	198.00	-55	270
NT-031	5655975.60	420432.36	363.00	232.00	-55	270
NT-032	5655895.18	420336.47	363.00	138.00	-55	270
NT-033	5655975.60	420447.00	363.00	297.00	-55	270
NT-034	5655975.00	420950.00	370.00	195.00	-55	255
NT-035	5656360.00	421050.00	372.00	129.00	-55	270
NT-036	5656363.00	421048.00	372.00	390.00	-55	315
NT-037	5655975.00	420166.00	358.00	303.00	-45	180
NT-038	5655975.00	420166.00	358.00	300.00	-65	180
NT-039	5656538.00	420868.00	366.00	326.00	-60	135
NT-040	5655893.00	420380.00	367.00	299.60	-60	315
NT-041	5656161.00	420633.00	365.00	330.00	-60	315
NT-042	5656209.00	420720.00	365.00	294.00	-60	315
NT-043	5656345.00	421036.00	372.00	344.00	-55	315
NT-044	5655858.00	420405.00	375.00	353.00	-60	315
NT-045	5656583.00	420834.00	365.00	350.00	-60	135

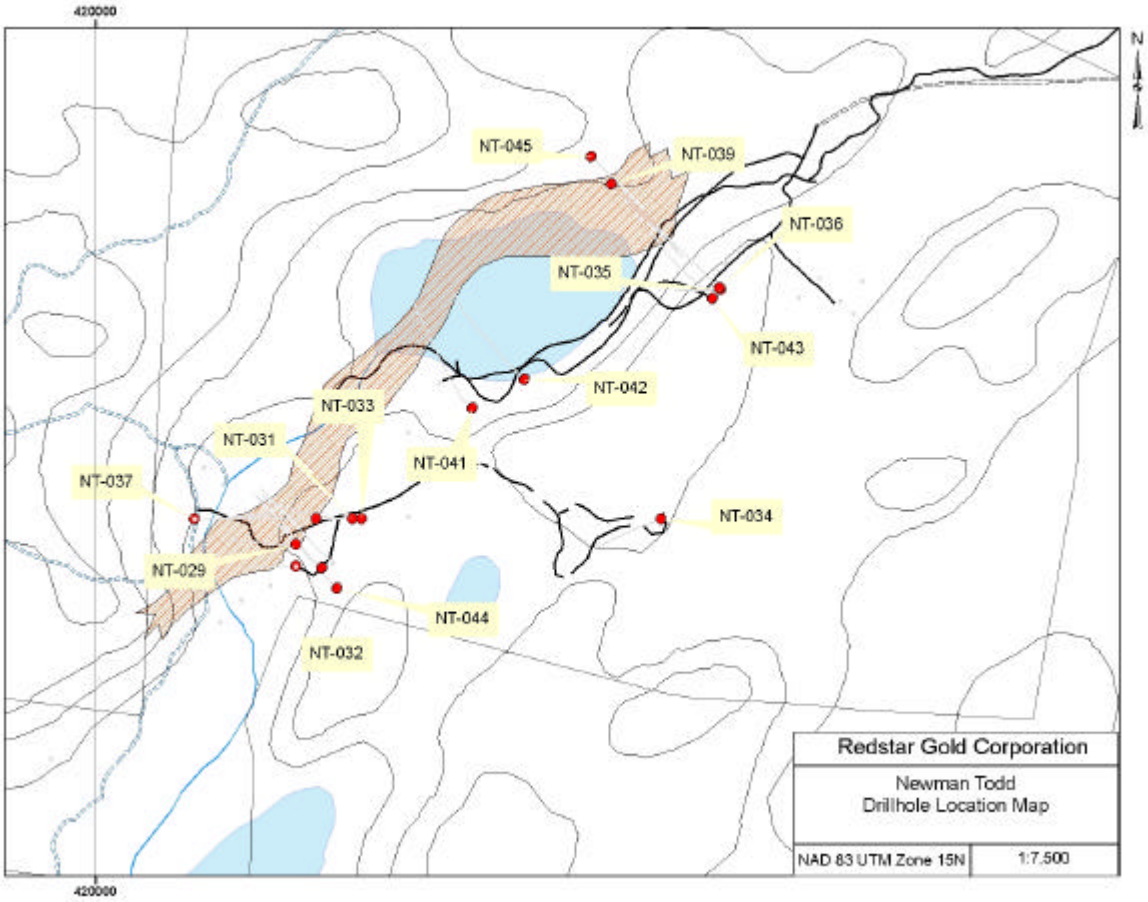


Figure 7. Drill Plan.

All holes intersected multiple, broad zones of silicified breccia with up to 20% sulphides and widespread iron carbonate alteration. Anomalous gold values, typically ranging from 0.1 g/t to 4.0 g/t, are associated with the silicified breccia zones, and include broad zones of lower grade intersections. Higher grade mineralization appears to be associated with steep structures internal or marginal to the breccia zones. See Table 4 for complete list of significant assay results.

The new structural interpretation of the area suggests the highest grades intersected in previous drilling on the property (27.18 g/t over 1.0 metres in hole NT87-16) can be correlated with the high grade intercept in NT-031, drilled 50 metres to the north (Figure 17). This zone is open in all directions and can easily be accessed for drilling year round. Hole NT-036 intersected breccia style mineralization approximately 800 metres to the northeast of NT-031, this hole also intersected gold mineralization associated with stringer style sphalerite mineralization (4.05 g/t gold over 2.0 metres) above an intercept grading 16.35 g/t gold over 1.0 metres within a sulphide breccia zone which averaged 8.67 g/t gold over 3.0metres. Hole NT-034 was designed to test a stratigraphic interpretation and intersected weakly anomalous gold values. Holes NT-037 and NT-038 were drilled from the west to the east to test mineralization above and below NT-031. Both holes interested mineralization associated with sulphide breccia zones as well as mineralization hosted within fault zones. Both holes intersected wide zones of lower grade

mineralization with occasional 4-6 g/t gold values. These holes help to identify controls on mineralization.

Table 4. Newman-Todd claim group significant drill results.

Hole Number		From	To	Width	Au (g/t)
NT-029		57.3	93	35.70	0.59
NT-029	including	67	76.6	9.60	1.00
NT-029	and	141	165.32	24.32	0.53
NT-029	including	156	165.32	9.32	1.18
NT-030		46	65.5	19.50	0.54
NT-030	and	120	123.5	3.50	0.75
NT-030	and	140	144	4.00	1.10
NT-031		124.5	143	18.50	1.28
NT-031	and	209.5	228	18.50	4.62
NT-031	including	225	228	3.00	24.89
NT-031	including	226	228	2.00	36.02
NT-031	including	226	227	1.00	69.02
NT-032		40.84	43.5	2.66	0.72
NT-032	and	115	136	21.00	0.52
NT-033		32	34.75	2.75	0.62
NT-033	and	219	227	8.00	0.50
NT-033	and	247	249	2.00	1.65
NT-033	including	248	249	1.00	3.19
NT-033	and	257	265	8.00	0.70
NT-033	including	262	263	1.00	3.99
NT-035		4.8	9	4.20	2.30
NT-035	and	6	7	1.00	9.28
NT-036		13	14	1.00	6.67
NT-036	and	90.5	98.6	8.10	1.07
NT-036	including	94.85	96.8	1.95	4.07
NT-036	and	231	328	97.00	0.54
NT-036	including	231	267.5	36.50	1.05
NT-036	and including	327.3	328	0.70	3.10
NT-036	and	341	341.75	0.75	4.17
NT-037		45	87	42.00	0.52
NT-037	including	46	62.25	16.25	0.99
NT-037	and	139	141	2.00	3.56
NT-037	and	157	177	20.00	0.60
NT-037	including	175	175.7	0.70	5.27
NT-037	and	213	218	5.00	1.06
NT-038		39	41	2.00	3.24
NT-038	and	81	82	1.00	3.59
NT-038	and	244	249	5.00	2.44
NT-039		9	11.7	2.70	1.21
NT-039	and	158	160	2.00	7.60

NT-039	including	158	159	1.00	14.00
NT-039	and	200	242.5	42.50	0.50
NT-039	including	232	235	3.00	1.30
NT-039	and including	217	218	1.00	7.34
NT-040		68	75.5	7.50	1.17
NT-040	and	131	144	13.00	2.15
NT-040	and	164	167	3.00	0.97
NT-040	and	195	236	41.00	1.10
NT-040	and	258	264	6.00	12.02
NT-040	including	258	259	1.00	61.20
NT-041		201	203	2.00	0.56
NT-041	and	247	250	3.00	0.55
NT-041	and	269.5	275	5.50	0.67
NT-041	and	286	288	2.00	1.17
NT-042		249	294	45.00	1.50
NT-042	including	249	257	8.00	4.52
NT-042	including	249	251.5	2.50	11.56
NT-042	including	250	251	1.00	25.70
NT-042	and	263	294	31.00	1.00
NT-043		88	97	9.00	2.96
NT-043	including	88	93	5.00	4.38
NT-043	including	91	93	2.00	6.24
NT-044	and	260	277	17.00	1.01
NT-045		93	93.5	0.50	3.96
NT-045	and	218	222	4.00	1.21
NT-045	and	240	242	2.00	1.22
NT-045	and	258	260.5	2.50	1.30
NT-045	and	308.5	317	8.50	1.05
NT-045	including	309	310.5	1.50	3.64
NT-045	including	310	310.5	0.50	7.38

Gold mineralization at Newman Todd appears to be focused along discreet structural corridors (Figure 8). These structural corridors appear to cross cut the breccias system and are therefore termed “secondary or second order” structures. These corridors can be traced from the nearby Rivard property and through Geophysics (Mag) onto the Newman Todd property. Hole NT-042 which intersected 25.70 g/t gold over 1.0 metres was lost in a fault zone prior to intersecting the breccias corridor.

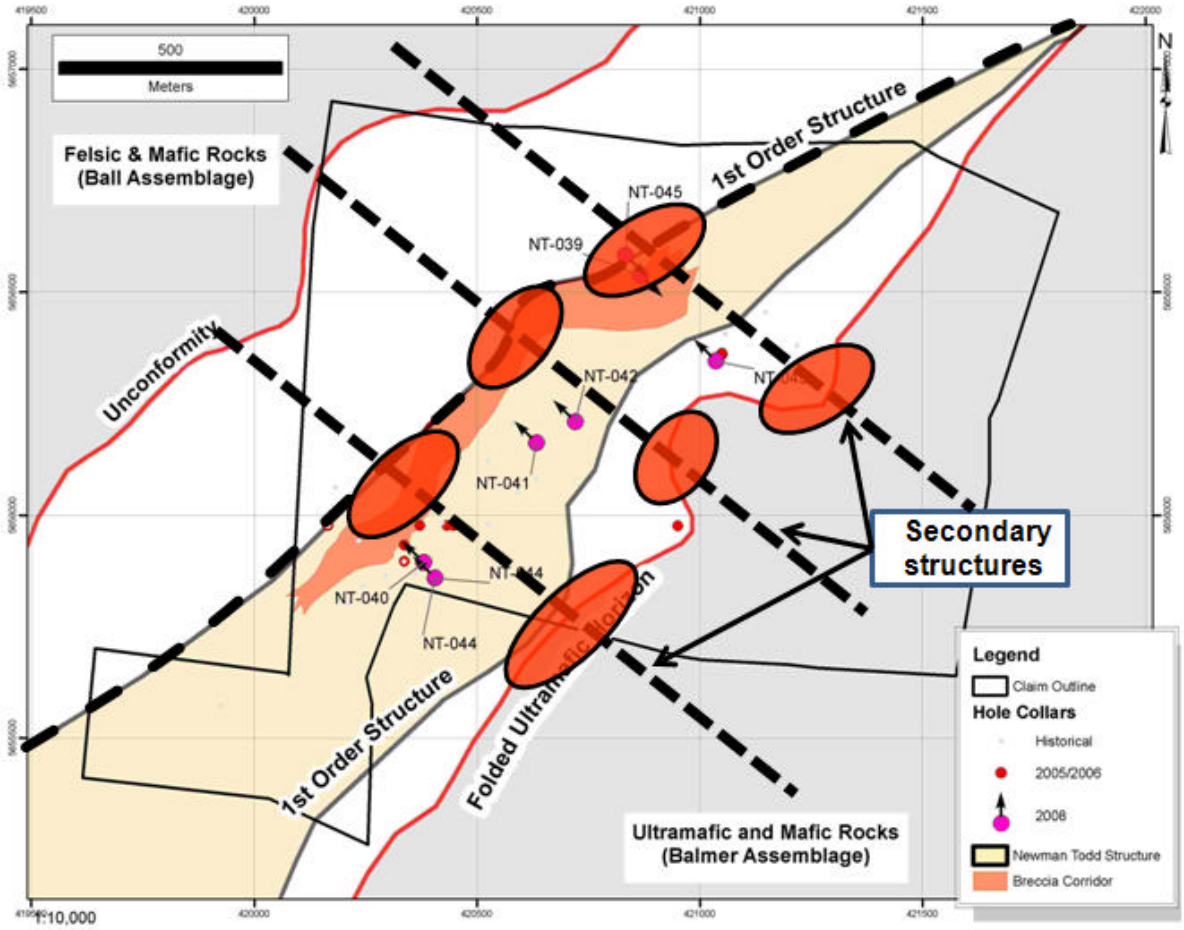


Figure 8. Structural breccia corridor and structural interpretation.

The structural corridors may merge at depth as they do in the active mines in Red Lake. Data collected by Redstar to date suggest that the breccias system is more focused at depth and may represent and significant depth extent to the gold mineralization. See Figure 9 for a conceptual cross section.

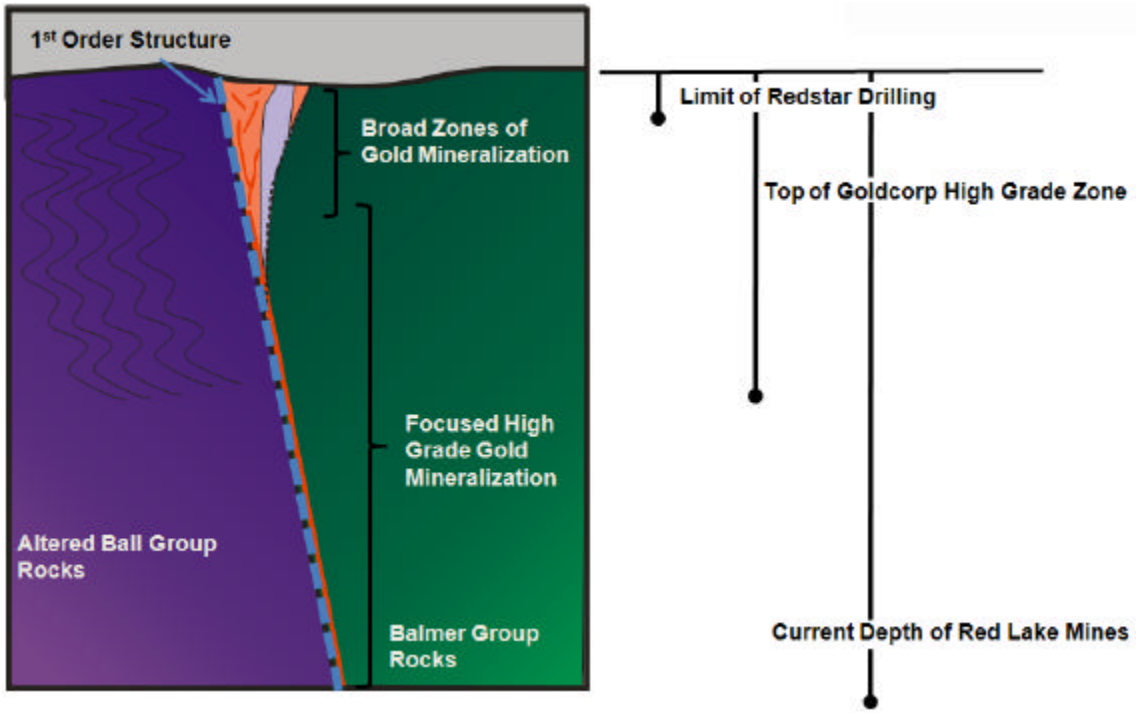


Figure 9. Conceptual cross section showing possible depth extent of gold mineralization system.

8.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

All samples collected on the Property by Redstar were subjected to a quality control procedure that ensured a best practice in the handling, sampling, analysis and storage of sample material.

Channel sampling of veins was done perpendicular to vein strike, and at periodic intervals along the length of exposed vein/structure. Individual channel samples are typically not more than 1.0 m in length and not less than 0.3 m in length. Most samples are 0.5 m in length. All samples were submitted for gold assay and multi-element ICP analysis.

Individual samples selected for gold from drill core typically did not exceed 1.5 metre core length. Individual veins were included within a sample length usually not less than 0.3 metres in length. Wide intervals of altered rock observed in all the drill holes were sampled and analyzed for gold and trace elements.

Au was determined in most samples by fire-assay fusion with atomic absorption spectroscopy. Au was determined by metallic fire-assay on select samples that returned elevated Au values by standard fire-assay, contained visible gold, or on visual inspection were considered likely to be well mineralized.

In cases where multiple standard Au fire-assay analyses were completed on an individual sample, an averaged value is deemed to be most representative of the gold content of the sample. Gold values produced by metallic fire-assay are deemed to supersede gold values produced by standard fire assay owing to the larger size of sample analyzed and better reproducibility in samples with coarse gold.

9.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Samples of drill core were cut by a diamond blade rock saw, with half of the cut core placed in individual sealed polyurethane bags (with non-tamper numbered ties) and half placed back in the original core box for permanent storage. Samples were prepared by outside contractors, who were trained and supervised by Redstar personnel, at a secure facility in Red Lake.

Channel samples were cut and collected by outside contractors and Redstar personnel with the use of portable rock saws. Chip and grab samples were collected by outside contractors and Redstar personnel with the use of rock hammers and chisels. Effort was made to collect chip and channel samples perpendicular to the orientation of mineralized structures and veins where such information was known. Channel samples are considered more representative than chip samples owing to the fact that better sample continuity is achieved and potential sample bias is minimized.

All samples collected were shipped by independent transport companies (typically by freight truck) in sealed woven plastic bags to ALS-Chemex laboratories, Thunder Bay (where they were processed and then shipped via airfreight to North Vancouver, BC by ALS).

Individual samples typically range from 0.5 kg to 2 kg. The entire sample was crushed in an oscillating steel jaw crusher, followed by pulverization of a 250 g to 1000 g portion (entire sample pulverized for most samples analyzed by 'metallics' fire assay) in a chrome steel ring mill.

Au was determined by fire-assay fusion of a 30 g or 50 g sub-sample with atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS). Au was determined by 'metallics' fire-assay on select samples that returned elevated Au values by standard fire-assay, contained visible gold, or on visual inspection were considered likely to be well mineralized. In this procedure, the final prepared pulp (typically 1000 g) is passed through a 150 mesh (100 micron) screen to test its homogeneity. Any +150 mesh material remaining on the screen is retained and analyzed in its entirety by fire-assay fusion followed by cupellation and a gravimetric finish. The –150 mesh fraction is homogenized and two 30 g sub-samples are analyzed by standard fire assay procedures. The gold values for both +150 and –150 mesh fractions are reported together with the weight of each fraction as well as the calculated total gold content of the sample. In this way one can evaluate the magnitude of the coarse gold effect as demonstrated by the levels of the +150 mesh material.

Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb, Sc, Sr, Tl, Ti, U, V, W, and Zn were analyzed by inductively-coupled plasma (ICP) atomic emission spectroscopy, following multi-acid near-totaldigestion in nitric aqua regia. The elements Cu, Pb, and Zn were determined by ore grade assay for samples that returned values >10,000 ppm by ICP analysis. Major elements (reported as oxides) and Ba, Rb, Sr, Nb, Zr, and Y were determined by X-ray fluorescence spectrometry (XRF).

10.0 DATA VERIFICATION

During the drill program blanks, gold standards and duplicates were inserted into the sample stream once every 20 to 35 samples to provide a check on assay lab data quality. Gold standards were prepared by CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd., of Delta, BC and certified by Licensed Assayer Duncan Sanderson. Sample batches were reanalyzed if any aberrations in the data were observed. In general the blanks and standards and duplicates indicate that the assays data are of acceptable quality.

11.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Red Lake gold camp is situated in the Red Lake greenstone belt, an accumulation of Archean-age metavolcanic, metasedimentary and intrusive rocks comprising a portion of the Uchi Province of the Canadian Shield. The belt is recognized for its high-grade, highly profitable gold mines, which include the world class Campbell and Red Lake (Goldcorp) Mines.

The Newman-Todd property is located in an area of numerous significant gold occurrences, with four developed prospects and 2 past producers located within 1.5 kilometres of the property boundary. Work by Redstar has defined a new gold bearing trend which can be traced for the entire length of the property. This trend is defined by gold bearing veins and structures within a very strongly mineralized and altered breccia corridor.

The property has been intermittently explored by a variety of companies since the late 1920's, with work including geophysical surveys, geological mapping, geochemical surveys, trenching and minor drill programs. Geology consists of mafic, ultramafic, and felsic volcanic rocks of the Balmer and Ball assemblages, and siliciclastic and felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks of the Slate Bay, Huston and Confederation assemblages.

Redstar has carried out systematic exploration over the property over the past six years (2002 to 2008), including mapping, structural analysis, sampling, drilling and geophysical surveys (HeliMag-EM, IP, and Titan MT/DCIP).

The Newman Todd property exhibits widespread and economically significant gold mineralization. Drilling within an area measuring roughly 1200 by 300 metres has yielded a numerous intersections assaying greater than 1.0 g/t gold, with individual intersections grading up to 69.02 g/t gold over 1.0 metres. Mineralization is hosted within variably silicified and iron carbonate altered zones of brecciated iron formation, meta-sediments, basalt and rhyolite. The breccia zones parallel the contact of a major ultramafic unit located immediately to the southeast, and appear to be cross-cut by north to northwest trending high angle structures that are host to the high-grade gold. The prospective brecciated and mineralized stratigraphy extends for 2000 metres on the Newman-Todd claim group, and a minimum of 1200 metres onto the adjoining Advance and Pipestone East claims for a total strike length of at least 3000 metres. The Newman-Todd claim group has clear potential to host a mine-scale deposit and warrants a significant amount of future drilling. Significant potential exists between holes NT-031, NT-042 and NT-036 where very little historical drilling has been carried out; there also exists a significant depth potential to the mineralization.

All of Redstar's drilling remains open along strike and at depth for follow-up work.

12.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

A year 2009 exploration program totaling $1,000,000 is recommended for the Newman Todd project.

This budget is dedicated to drilling a minimum 4600 metre 12-15 hole program to test for high grade gold mineralization. The program should have four specific goals in mind:

1. Test gold mineralization between at depth and below holes NT-031 and NT-040, these two high grade intercepts may lie within the same second order structure and drilling to date has not targeted this structural direction.
2. Test for gold mineralization between the eastern and western extents of the breccias corridor by drilling along the breccias to target second order structures.
3. Test for gold mineralization along the breccias corridor where magnetic data indicates folded stratigraphy and dilation zones.
4. Test for gold mineralization at depths below 300 metres from the surface.

Proposed Budget (4600 metre drill programme)

Item	Rate	Rate/Time	Total
Wages			
Project Manager	650	110	71500.00
Geologist	425	110	46750.00
Field Assistant	280	110	30800.00
Core technician	280	110	30800.00
Travel			10000.00
Rentals			
Truck	66	110	7260.00
ATV/Snow Machine	66	110	7260.00
Propane Fuel	735	45	33075.00
Vehicle Fuel	140	25	3500.00
Road & Bridge construction			40000.00
Room and Board			
Accomidations	8000	4	32000.00
Food	350	110	38500.00
Misc			
Telephone/Internet			4000.00
Saw/cut shack			2000.00
Supplies & consumables			5000.00
Assay & ICP	4800	28	134400.00
Diamond Drilling	4600	80	368000.00

Sub-Total			864845.00
Administration Fee			*47031.40*
Contingency (10%)			*86484.50*
Grand Total			**998360.90**

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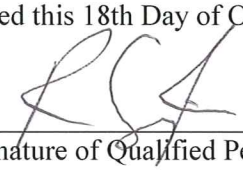
CERTIFICATE of AUTHOR

I, Rajbinder (Bob) Singh, P.Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a self-employed geological consultant with an office at 615-800 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6C 2V6.
2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia in 1991 with a B.Sc. degree in geology.
3. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.
4. I have worked in Mineral Exploration intermittently over the past 17 years as a consulting geologist. I have worked on the Newman Todd project since 2002, where I have supervised and planned exploration, conducted geological mapping, core logged, sampled and completed data analysis over several periods. My most recent visit to the property was from March 5 – 14, 2008. Between 2003 and 2008 I have planned and executed 3 Diamond Drill programs, mapping and geological sampling.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI-43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am primarily responsible for the preparation this technical report titled **Technical Report on the Newman Todd Property, Red Lake Mining Division, NW Ontario** and dated 01 June 2009 (the "Technical Report") relating to the Newman Todd Project.
7. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.
8. I hold securities of the reporting issuer (Redstar Gold Corporation), and thus am not an independent QP in respect of this report.
9. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and my portions of the Technical Report have been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

Dated this 18th Day of October, 2009.



_____.
Signature of Qualified Person

"R. (Bob) Singh" .
Print name of Qualified Person

Appendix 1: Claims of the Newman-Todd Property

Claim #	Patent #	Parcel #	Property	Type	Units	Size
KRL 1449	KRL 18227	1745	Newman-Todd	Patented	n/a	25.65
KRL 8525	KRL 19854	2452	Newman-Todd	Patented	n/a	20.61
KRL 8526	KRL 19855	2453	Newman-Todd	Patented	n/a	15.39
KRL 10410	KRL 19858	2454	Newman-Todd	Patented	n/a	12.8
KRL 10411	KRL 19859	2455	Newman-Todd	Patented	n/a	12.77
KRL 19853	KRL 1610	2488	Newman-Todd	Patented	n/a	8.99
KRL 19856	KRL 19854	2489	Newman-Todd	Patented	n/a	6.7
KRL 19857	KRL 19853	2490	Newman-Todd	Patented	n/a	9.85
KRL 1607		542	Newman-Todd	Patented	n/a	11.72
KRL 1610		543	Newman-Todd	Patented	n/a	13.99
KRL 1611		544	Newman-Todd	Patented	n/a	25.84
KRL 1612		545	Newman-Todd	Patented	n/a	6.82
KRL 18228	KRL 1451	1745	Newman-Todd	Patented	n/a	24.72
						195.85