UNGA ISLAND PROJECT
INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY

REDSTAR GOLD CORP.

STRICTLY PRIVATE & CONFIDENTIAL

M&FI

Redstar Gold Corp is exploring value maximizing alternatives for the Unga portfolio of assets in connection with a potential partnership on all or a portion of the Unga project, located in the Shumagin Islands just off the Alaskan Peninsula, Alaska, USA[1].

SUMMARY

1. District scale project epithermal gold system with numerous sites of historical production
   a. 250km^2 land position 100%-owned by Redstar Gold Corp.
   b. Site of Alaska's first gold mine, the Apollo-Sitka mine (closed in 1922).
   c. More than 39 distinct areas of prospectivity identified over four known geological areas.
   d. More than 25 distinct showings of epithermal precious- and base-metal mineralization.
   e. Multiple mineralisation types identified: high-grade epithermal gold, disseminated gold, Cu-Au porphyry.
2. Patented and state lands acquired (US$5.0M) thereafter consolidated in 2014 to create the project. Since 1980, **205 holes have been drilled totalling 30,344m outlining historical resources** (non-JORC/NI43-101 compliant) at three sites:
   a. Shumagin Zone (2000 estimate): : 0.25Mt @ 27.5 g/t Au and 126 g/t Ag (225,000 oz gold and 1.0Moz silver).
   b. Centennial (1983 estimate): 4.4Mt @ 1.44 g/t Au (202,000 oz gold).
   c. Apollo – Sitka mine site: 0.28Mt @ 23.8 g/t Au and 67 g/t Ag (516,000oz gold and 1.4 M.oz silver).
3. Numerous additional walk-up targets with surface expressions identified with known mineralisation confirmed in drilling.
4. First Nations exploration agreements in place: recently secured an **8-year exploration license and a follow-on mining agreement** with an extendable 20 year term.
5. **Excellent logistics**:
   a. Year-round access. Does not freeze over in winter.
   b. Daily commercial flights to/from Anchorage at Sand Point Airport located 1km from project area. 1-mile long airstrip can handle a Boeing 737, or similar aircrafts.
   c. **Year-round tidewater** with regular barge service from Seattle and Anchorage to the deep-water port in Sand Point.
   d. Sand Point has fuel & electricity, 2 restaurants, 2 B&B's and a fully staffed hospital.
6. 2019 exploration program in progress to prioritize drill targets: structural mapping, goechemical and geophysical surveys.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND OWNERSHIP

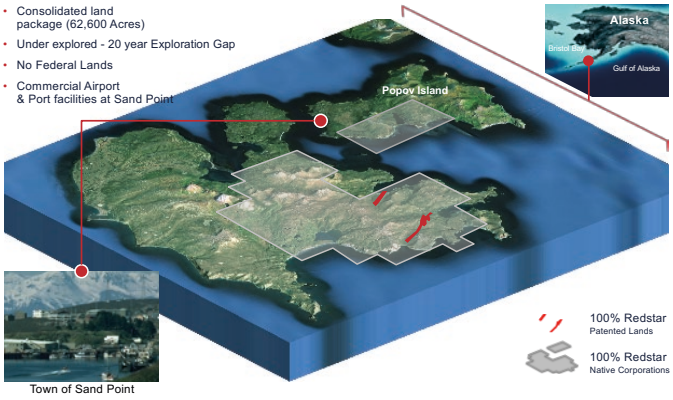
- The Unga gold-silver project covers 250 square kms of neighbouring Unga and Popof Islands, near the Alaska Peninsula and approximately 900 kms southwest of Anchorage, Alaska.
- Predominantly comprises two tracts of subsurface mineral tenure, one on Unga Island and the other on adjacent Popof Island, each 100% controlled by Redstar.
- Also includes six State of Alaska mining claims overlying the high grade Shumagin Zone gold-silver deposit and 16 patented U.S. federal mining claims at the Apollo-Sitka prospect, all owned 100% by Redstar.
- Redstar's surface tenure for the Unga tract is held under agreements with the Native Unga Village Corporation. The Popof Island tract is located in T56W, R73W, Sections 20-29 and 32-36, Seward Baseline and Meridian.
- Redstar has Surface Access Agreements in place with both the Native Unga and Shumagin Corporations, as well as a recently signed eight year exploration agreement with a 20 year, extendable mining agreement with the Aleut Corporation ("TAC"), an Alaska Native Regional Corporation.

HISTORY

Pre-war: Gold was discovered on the southeast side of Unga Island in 1891. The Apollo gold mine reportedly operated between the late 1880s and the early 1920s. Production estimates range between 97,000 to 150,000 ounces of gold from ore grading between 6.8 g/t gold and 12.4 g/t gold. Both mines produced gold from the upper, oxidized portions of sulfide-rich lodes. Production ceased upon **depletion of the oxidized ore, however, there remains a significant tonnage of the sulphide ore which at the time was deemed "complex" and could not be processed using the existing mill**. Adits and drifts at the Shumagin, East Chance, and California prospects date to this period. During this period gold was also produced on Popof Island from a beach placer deposit located near the present site of the Sand Point airport runway.

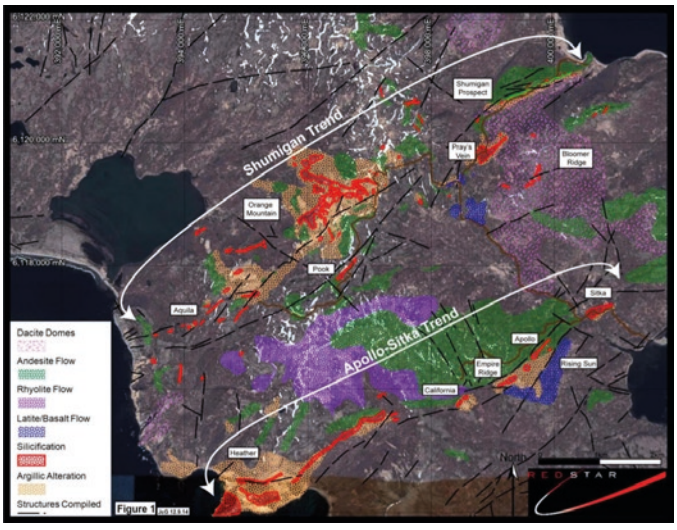
Recent History: Exploration recommenced after the passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 ("ANCSA"). From 1974 through 1991, several companies explored a fragmented group of licenses over the area. These companies included Alaska Apollo Gold Mines Ltd. ("AAGM" – 1983 through 1989) and ….("BMGC" – 1987 through 1990). In 1990, BMGC also drilled a single core hole (5.49m @ 24.02g/t Au and 19.4 g/t Ag) within the Shumagin Zone down-dip from the AAGM drilling. This period of exploration resulted in the discovery of **more than 20 gold and/or base-metal showings, as well as a copper-gold occurrence**. Moreover, it identified two major mineralisation 9.5 km-long trends on Unga Island: the Shumagin Trend and the Apollo-Sitka Trend.

Unga Project: Geographic Setting



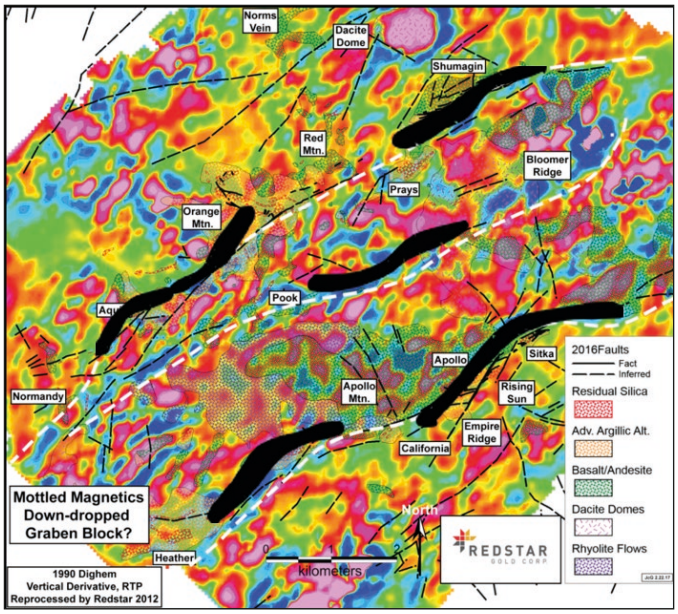
GEOLOGY AND MINERALISATION

Unga: All Of The Correct Geological Features Of Major IS Systems



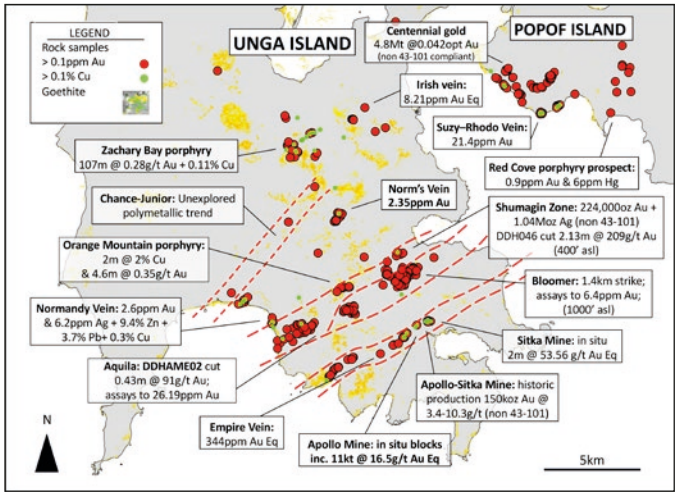
[1]*Technical reports available on site. Dataroom in place for CA signatories*

Unga: Large Alterations System & Associated Phreatomagmatic Breccias



A small number of core holes were drilled at each of the Zachary Bay, Aquila, Pook, Pray's Vein, Orange Mountain, Junior, and Norm's Vein prospects. Numerous high-grade intercepts (outlined in the map below) were not pursued.

Map with Highlights of mineralized showings



From 1987 through 1996, AAGM commissioned preliminary feasibility studies of the Shumagin deposit by Kilborn Engineering (B.C.) Ltd. and resource estimates by E.O. Strandberg Jr., of Fairbanks, Alaska.

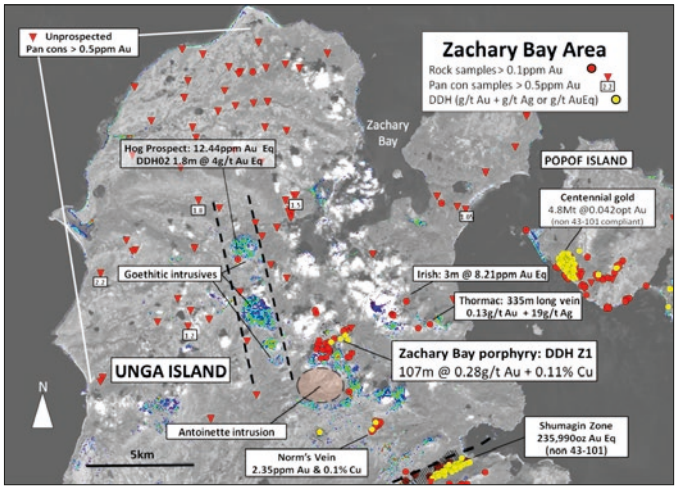
In 2013 Redstar secured 100% ownership of the Patented and State Claims. In 2014 it secured all of the surrounding licenses, for the first time bringing together the whole district as one block. Since then, Redstar has completed 88 drill holes comprising 15,247 metres of core. The Shumagin Zone has seen most activity. Further, Redstar commissioned detailed reports on the project including one by epithermal expert, Jeffrey Hedenquist in 2016.

Historical Reserves and Resources (Non JORC or 43-101 Compliant)

	Zone	Source Report	Au (oz)	Au Grade (g/t)	Ag (oz)	Ag Grade (g/t/)	Tonnes
1-A	Shumagin	Kilborn Engineering (1995)	186,626	23.0	2,173,942	268.1	252,197
1-B	Shumagin	SRK (2000)	224,900	27.5	1,025,000	126.0	252,380
2-A	Apollo-Sitka	Bundtzen (1991)-AK State Survey	515,717	23.8	1,426,721	67.2	278,574
2-B	Apollo-Sitka	F.R. Brown (1947) in Au Equiv.	987,095	12.2			2,521,067
3	Centennial	Battle Mtn Gold – W. Ellis (1983)	201,600	1.44			4,354,500

ZACHARY BAY AREA

Zachery Bay: Zachary Bay, Irish & Thurmac Prospects: Cu/AuPorphyry & epithermal Au



a) **Zachary Bay (copper-gold porphyry)**: The Zachary Bay copper-gold prospect, which lies north of the Shumagin and Apollo-Sitka trends, is one of the most notable but little-explored gold showings of the Unga project. Hole Z1, one of the four holes drilled by Duval-Quintana in 1975, penetrated an intrusion with clear porphyry-style alteration and mineralization, intersecting disseminated copper-gold mineralization over 107 meters with an average grade of 0.11% Cu and 0.280 g Au/t. There has been no follow-up exploration of this important target.

b) **Junior**: The Junior prospect is located nearly four kms northwest of Orange Mountain. The zone of veins has a reported strike length of up to 1.2 km long and 75 m wide. A sample of chalcedonic vein float contained 2.2 g/t Au.

c) **Chance**: The Chance vein and Midway prospects are located about 4.5 km northwest of the Aquila area in the western part of the property. An RAA trench reportedly exposed a zone of "massive silica and highly silicified andesite" 10 meters in width, with 0.94 g Au/t over 1.2 meters within 2.4 meters that averaged 0.8 g Au/t.

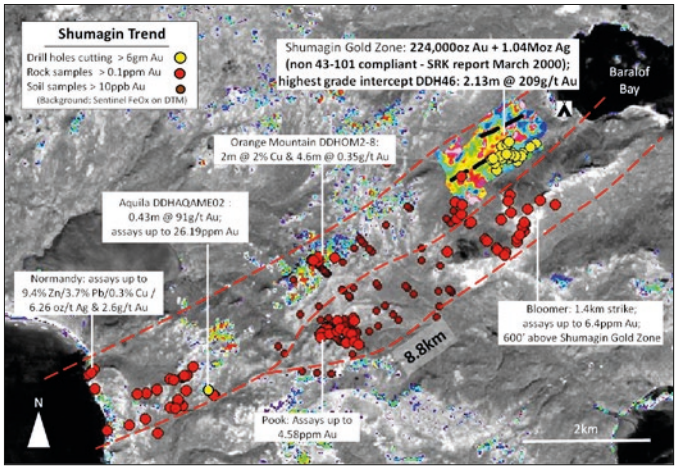
d) **Beach Vein**: The northeast-trending Beach vein was explored by RAA with 10 short trenches, and it is well exposed at the sea cliffs about 2.5 kms northwest of the Aquila area. In the sea-cliff exposure, the vein is 1.2- to 1.8-meters wide with a series of smaller sub- parallel veins that form a zone about 18-meters wide. The highest gold sample was 4.94 g Au/t over 0.6 meters in trench BV-4, with elevated copper, lead, and zinc.

e) **Norm's Vein**: Norm's Vein is a quartz-vein stockwork zone exposed on a low northwest-trending ridge about 4.8 kms northwest of the Shumagin area. Gold at surface is weakly anomalous, with RAA rock chip samples containing up to 0.585 g/t Au. Two core holes were drilled by RAA-UNC-Teton in 1983.

SHUMAGIN TREND

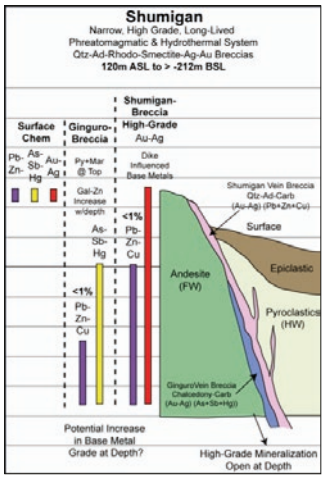
The principal mineralized occurrences or prospects recognized to date along the Shumagin trend include the Shumagin vein zone, Pray's Vein, Bloomer Ridge, Orange Mountain, and the Aquila veins.

Shumagin Trend – High grade epithermal gold



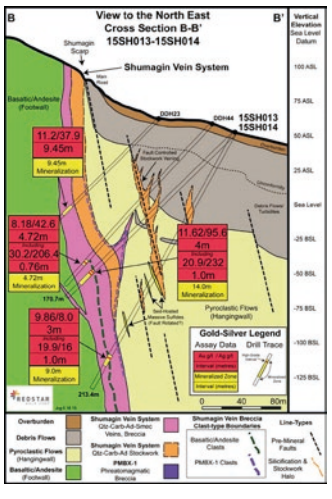
a) **Shumagin Zone**: Drill holes have penetrated the Shumagin Vein for approximately 1.75 km along strike from the southwest extension through the east and as much as ~350 meters vertically below the surface trace. It was emplaced along a fault contact between basaltic andesite and basalt in the footwall to the north, and dacitic tuff to the south.

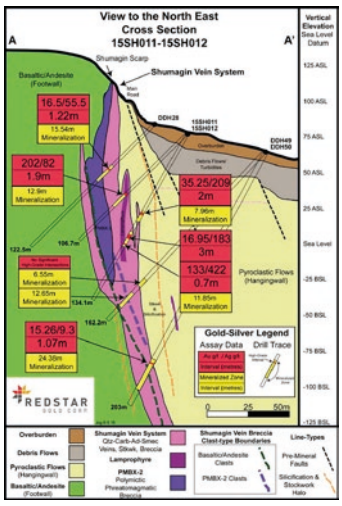
Shumagin Zone: Conceptual Geology



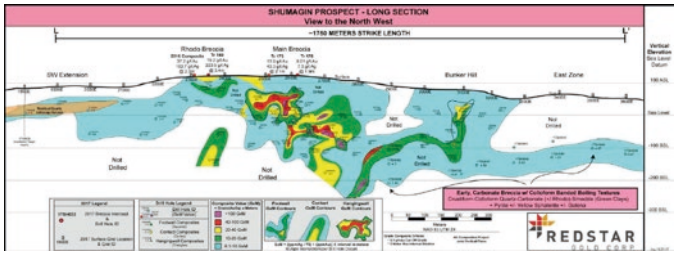
Vein textures range from strongly brecciated to finely laminated crustiform veins. The main or principal vein is located on the contact between the footwall and hanging wall and comprises of up to 7- to 10-meter thicknesses of brecciated vein material, with local high grades of gold, variable to high Ag:Au ratios, and up to ~1 weight percent each of lead, zinc and copper. Pervasive silicification and anomalous quartz-sericite-pyrite veins form a halo to the vein system, occurring up to 10 meters into the hanging wall.

Shumagin Zone: Sample of Cross Sections

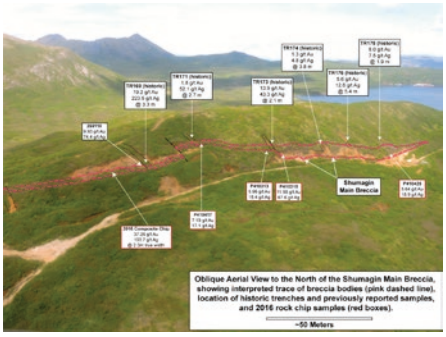




Shumagin Zone: Long section



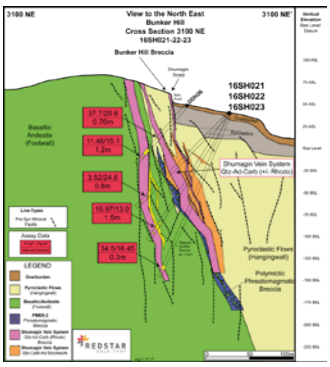
Shumagin: HG Breccia Samples



b) **Bunker Hill**: Seven holes were drilled by Redstar in 2016. Five holes were drilled in the Bunker Hill portion, one hole was drilled in the Main Breccia, and one hole was drilled at the "Rhodo Breccia". Five of the seven holes intersected gold grades greater than 10 g/t Au, with the highest grade of 34.5 g Au/t and 16.45 g Ag/t found in hole 16SH023 over 0.3 meters.

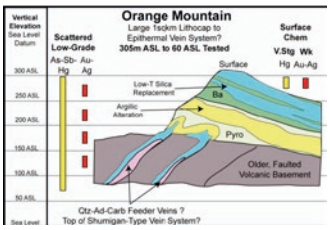
c) **Orange Mountain**: This high-sulphidation gold prospect is a topographically elevated, central portion of the Shumagin trend with aerially extensive quartz-alunite-clay alteration. Three shallow historical drill holes intersected abundant pyrite and up to 0.35 g Au/t. Too little drilling has been done to adequately test this large area for gold-silver mineralization of the high-sulfidation type. The current thesis is that this could be the heat the source for the entire Unga system.

Bunker Hill: Cross Section



d) **Bloomer Ridge**: Bloomer Ridge is about 900 meters southeast of' and 300 meters higher than the Shumagin Vein. Rock-chip samples collected by RAA show anomalous gold in numerous, narrow quartz veins and vein stockworks that strike both northeast and northwest. Bloomer Ridge has not been drilled.

Orange Mtn.: Conceptual Geology



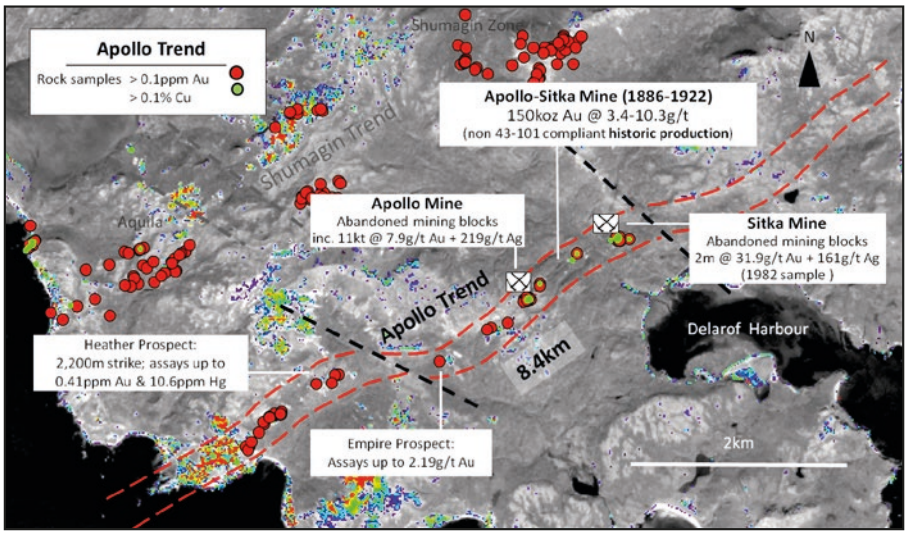
e) **Pook**: The Pook prospect is located about 0.5 kms south of Orange Mountain. Surface samples over the area collected by BMGC indicated that 80% of the samples contain gold values ranging from 26ppb to 100ppb. One sample contained 0.3 opt (9.4 g/t) Au. A drill hole missed the intended target but intersected a deep zone of detectible gold over a 33 ft (10m) interval.

f) **Aquila**: The Aquila prospect 6 kms southwest of the Shumagin area, is centered on an anastomosing array of narrow epithermal quartz veins. In 1980-1981 12 widely dispersed shallow core holes were drilled at Aquila. Highlights included:

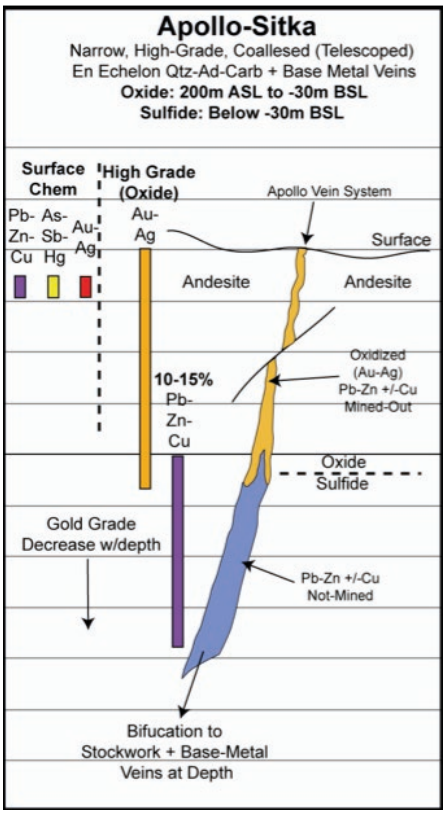
i) 0.43 m (true width) @ 109.7 g Au/t in hole AQAME-2-80, and
ii) 5.2 m @ 5.55 g Au/t in hole AQAME-1-80.

APOLLO-SITKA TREND

Apollo-Sitka Trend: Polymetallic Pb-Zn-Au-Ag



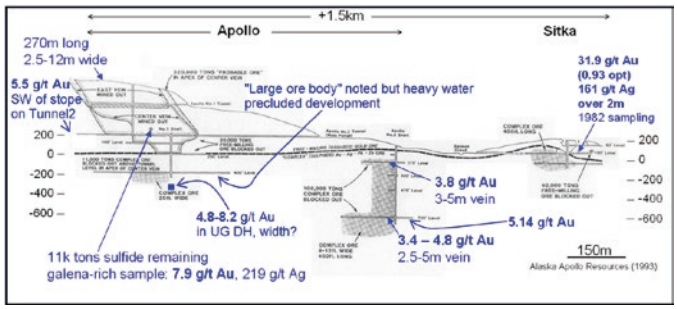
Apollo-Sitka: Conceptual Geology



Steeply-dipping, intermediate-sulfidation epithermal quartz-carbonate ± adularia veins are exposed discontinuously along northeast- and northwest-trending faults cutting andesite at the historic Apollo and Sitka mines. Historic production was from veins and vein-breccia that are reported to contain significant free gold, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, pyrite, and native copper, but production was limited to the upper, oxidized portions.

a) **Apollo and Sitka**: A total of 4,913 meters have been drilled in 21 core holes along the Apollo and Sitka veins. The drilling shows that the vein system continues below the historic workings and contains intervals with up to 25% combined lead, zinc, and copper. The Sitka gold vein system is the most northeastern area of epithermal gold, silver, lead, zinc, and copper mineralization within the Apollo-Sitka trend, and it was the site of historical mining between the 1880s and about 1922. Historical work at Sitka included underground development to 76 meters below surface on three levels.

Modified 1993 Longitudinal Section, Apollo – Sitka Mine Area
(modified from Bowdidge, 1993, by Margolis, 2014)



b) **Empire Ridge**: Empire Ridge is a northeast-trending ridge of silicified rocks extending southwest about 700 meters from the southwest end of the Apollo open stope. AAGM excavated and sampled two trenches with average grades of 0.30 g/t Au and 0.18 g/t Au, respectively.

c) **Rising Sun**: The Rising Sun prospect, located east of the Apollo mine, has been described by Redstar as a splay off of the main Apollo structure approximately 300 meters east of the Apollo open stope and consists of an approximate 25-meter wide outcrop of multi-generational veins, vein breccias, and stockwork identical in geology and sub-parallel to the Apollo vein system. Two core holes were drilled by Redstar in 2017 at Rising Sun, both of which penetrated modestly mineralized veins and vein breccia.

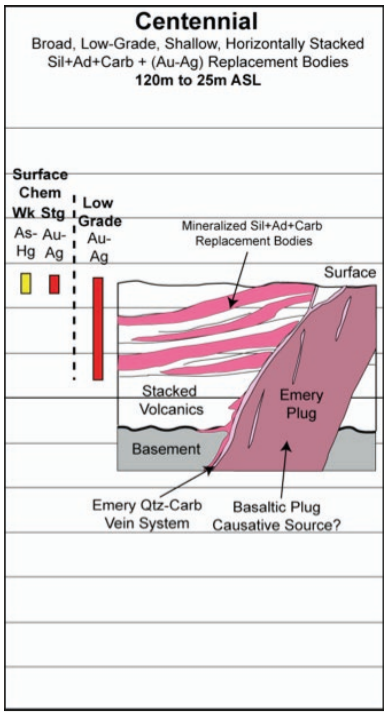
d) **California**: The California prospect, located about 1.2 kms southwest of the Apollo open cut is centered on a lenticular topographic high that includes a 35-meter wide zone of silicified and brecciated, iron-oxide stained rock. Galey (2005) reported that historical assays from the first 15 meters along a 61m-long tunnel built prior to 1922, into the vein returned gold grades range from 9.43 to 154 g/t Au. In 1983, AAGM drilled four core holes which were very incompletely sampled and assayed.

e) **Heather**: The Heather prospect is located within a large area of hydrothermal alteration at the west end of the Apollo-Sitka trend, about three kms southwest of the California prospect. The prospect includes a swarm or network of quartz veins each less than 35 centimeters in width that can be traced along strike for more than 750 meters. A zone 15- to 45-meters wide, composed of silicified and brecciated tuff, can be traced for another 1,500 meters. Fractured wall-rocks within this altered zone are cemented with fine-grained silica, and open spaces are filled with comb quartz (Galey, 2005). Rock chip and grab samples collected by BMGC and FMM contained up to 0.41 g Au/t, silver up to 100 g Ag/t, (Galey 2005). There has been no drilling at the Heather prospect.

POPOF ISLAND

The prospects on Popof Island are very proximal to Sand Point. The gold mineralisation is typically lower-grade but near-surface and relatively thick.

Centennial: Conceptual Geology



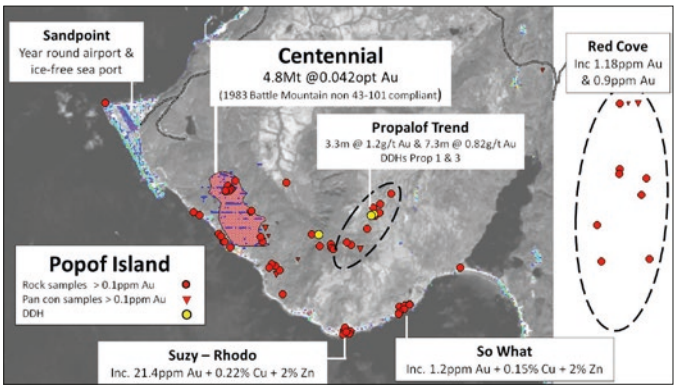
a) **Suzy Rhodo and Sowhat**: Veins are exposed in sea cliffs. A sample at Suzy Rhodo returned as assay grading 21.4ppm Au with others returning 0.22% Cu and 2% Zn. Veins at Sowhat have been traced for 300 meters along strike with anomalously high base metal contents and surface sampling indicating that elevated gold and base metals may extend 1.4km to the northeast through an area to the west of the lake that BMGC called the 4000 Zone.

b) **Propalof**: The Propalof mineralization east of Centennial is within an area of silicification and quartz veins hosted by andesite or basalt. Previous auger drill sampling of soil and underlying weathered rock led to drilling, where gold was encountered in part within a stockwork quartz-vein zone at concentrations of as much as 1.2 g/t Au.

c) **Sowhat**: veins are exposed in the sea cliffs. At least two veins, typically 0.3 to 1.5 meters in width and separated by about 30 meters, have been traced for about 300 meters along strike. Base-metal contents are relatively high. Historical surface samples suggest that elevated gold and base metals may extend to the northeast about 1.4 kms through an area along the west side of the lake that BMGC called the 4000 Zone.

d) **Red Cove**: The Red Cove area is an extensive zone of alteration. Five widely spaced core holes for a total of 852 meters were drilled in 1988 and 1989. Suzy: Underground channel samples in a historic adit, which have not been verified by the authors, include 21.4 g/t Au over 0.6 meters and 16.11 g/t Au over 0.6 meters. 2.3-meter sample collected by the U.S. Bureau of Mines at the same location assayed 4.11 g Au/t.

Popof Island: Centennial, Propalof, Suzy So What, Rhodo



CONTACT AND OTHER INFORMATION

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ABOUT REDSTAR GOLD CORPORATION

Redstar Gold Corporation is a TSXV listed gold exploration company headquartered in Vancouver. Redstar Gold's focus is to explore, find and develop high grade gold deposits in the Americas.

ABOUT MINERAL & FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

Mineral & Financial Investments (M&FI) is a Cayman Island registered, London Stock Exchange listed, Investment Company. M&FI's business is to invest in, finance and advise mining companies.

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