REDSTAR GOLD CORP.

Management's Discussion & Analysis

FORM 51-102F1

For the Six Months Ended
September 30, 2011

Contents

Cautionary Notices

The Company's consolidated financial statements for the period ending September 30, 2011, and this accompanying Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") contain statements that constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of National Instrument 51-102, Continuous Disclosure Obligations of the Canadian Securities Administrators. Forward-looking statements often, but not always, are identified by the use of words such as "seek", "anticipate", "believe", "plan", "estimate", "expect", "targeting" and "intend" and statements that an event or result "may", "will", "should", "could", or "might" occur or be achieved and other similar expressions. Forward-looking statements in this MD&A include statements regarding the Company's future exploration plans and expenditures, the satisfaction of rights and performance of obligations under agreements to which the Company is a part, the ability of the Company to hire and retain employees and consultants and estimated administrative assessment and other expenses. The forward-looking statements that are contained in this MD&A involve a number of risks and uncertainties. As a consequence, actual results might differ materially from results forecast or suggested in these forward-looking statements. Some of these risks and uncertainties are identified under the heading "Risks and Uncertainties Related to the Company's Business" in this MD&A. Additional information regarding these factors and other important factors that could cause results to differ materially may be referred to as part of particular forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements are qualified in their entirety by reference to the important factors discussed under the heading "Risks and Uncertainties Related to the Company's Business" and to those that may be discussed as part of particular forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions 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 the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause the actual results to differ include market prices, exploration success, continued availability of capital and financing, inability to obtain required regulatory approvals and general market conditions. These statements are based on a number of assumptions, including assumptions regarding general market conditions, the timing and receipt of regulatory approvals, the ability of the Company and other relevant parties to satisfy regulatory requirements, the availability of financing for proposed transactions and programs on reasonable terms and the ability of third-party service providers to deliver services in a timely manner. Forward-looking statements contained herein are made as of the date of this MD&A and the Company disclaims any obligation to update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

Introduction

The following MD&A of the financial position of Redstar Gold Corp. ("Redstar" or the "Company") and results of operations of the Company should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the six months ended September 30, 2011 and the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2011, including the notes thereto.

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements and related notes are presented in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles which were revised to incorporate International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). The Company's accounting policies are described in note 3 of the September 30, 2011 unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements. These statements, together with this MD&A dated November 24, 2011 ("Report Date"), are intended to provide investors with a reasonable basis for assessing the financial performance of the Company as well as potential future performance. The information in this document may contain forward-looking statements. Please refer to the cautionary notices at the end of this MD&A, especially in regard to forward looking statements. Unless otherwise indicated, all amounts in this document are in Canadian dollars.

Additional information relating to the Company may be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Qualified Person

Dr. Jacob Margolis is the qualified person under National Instrument 43-101 responsible for the technical information included in this MD&A and the supervision of work done in association with the exploration and development programs in respect of the Company's Nevada properties, and, together with Bob Singh, the Alaska properties.

Bob Singh, P. Geo., is the qualified person under National Instrument 43-101 responsible for the technical information included in this MD&A and the supervision of work done in association with the exploration and development programs in respect of the Company's Canadian properties, and, together with Dr. Jacob Margolis, the Alaska properties.

Conversion Tables

For ease of reference, the following information is provided (www.onlineconversion.com):

Conversion Table

Imperial		Metric	
1 Acre	=	0.404686	Hectares
1 Foot	=	0.304800	Metres
1 Mile	=	1.609344	Kilometres
1 Ton	=	0.907185	Tonnes
1 Ounce (troy)/ton	=	34.285700	Grams/Tonne

Precious metal units and conversion factors

ppb	- Part per billion	1	ppb	=	0.0010	ppm	=	0.000030	oz/t
ppm	- Part per million	100	ppb	=	0.1000	ppm	=	0.002920	oz/t
oz	- Ounce (troy)	10,000	ppb	=	10.0000	ppm	=	0.291670	oz/t
oz/t	- Ounce per ton (avdp.)	1	ppm	=	1.0000	ug/g	=	1.000000	g/tonne
g	- Gram								
g/tonne	- gram per metric ton	1	oz/t	=	34.2857	ppm			
mg	- milligram	1	Carat	=	41.6660	mg/g			
kg	- kilogram	1	ton (avdp.)	=	907.1848	kg			
ug	- microgram	1	oz (troy)	=	31.1035	g			

Overall Performance

The Company is a mineral exploration organization engaged in the exploration and subsequent development of prospective mineral targets in Alaska and Nevada, USA and in the Red Lake region of northwestern Ontario, Canada.

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 "property generator" with active programs on its properties. A more detailed review of activities on the individual properties is covered under a separate section of this MD&A.

On May 19, 2011, the Company entered into an option agreement in respect of a 100% interest in the Shumagin Project and on June 9, 2011, an agreement to 60% of the vendor's interest in the Unga-Popof Property. Both properties are located in Alaska, US.

On July 14, 2011, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 12,917,999 units at a price of $0.35 per unit for gross proceeds of $4,521,300. Each unit consists of one common share and one half of one non-transferable share purchase warrant. Each share purchase warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share of the Company for a period of two years from the closing date of the offering at an exercise price of $0.60 per common share.

In August, 2011, the Company retained, subject to regulatory approval, Doug McKay & Associates to provide investor relations services to the Company for a period of six months. Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, the Company granted incentive stock options to purchase up to, in the aggregate, 250,000 common shares of the company's capital at $0.41 per share until August 11, 2016 and 100,000 common shares of the Company's capital at $0.53 per share until September 30, 2016

In September, 2011, Jeff Pontius joined the Company's Board of Directors. Mr. Pontius has distinguished track record of successful discoveries and is President and CEO of International Tower Hill Mines Ltd. Mr. Pontius holds a Master's Degree from the University of Idaho (Economic Geology), a B.Sc. from Huxley College of Environmental Studies (Environmental Science) and a B.Sc. from Western Washington University (Geology).

During the six month period ended September 30, 2011, the Company granted incentive stock options allowing for the purchase of up to, in the aggregate, 1,250,000 shares in the capital of the Company, as to 250,000 shares at $0.41 per share until August 11, 2016, 500,000 shares at $0.50 per share until September 7, 2016 and 500,000 shares at $0.53 per share until September 30, 2016.

Summary of Quarterly Results

The selected consolidated information set out below has been gathered from the current and previous seven quarterly financial statements for each respective financial period and reflect the impacts of the Company's adoption of IFRS (in Canadian dollars):

	Income (Loss) **$**	**Net Income (Loss) per Share** **$**	**Revenue** **$**
September 30, 2011	**(514,099)**	**(0.0l)**	**-**
June 30, 2011	(373,695)	(0.01)	-
March 31, 2011	(308,369)	(0.01)	-
December 31, 2010	(198,054)*	0.00	-
September 30, 2010	(231,002)	0.00	-
June 30, 2010	(55,033)	0.00	-
March 31, 2010	(556,994)*	(0.02)	-
December 31, 2009	736,273*	0.02	-

* Prepared under Canadian GAAP
Earnings and losses per share are rounded to the nearest whole cent.

Results of Operations

	Three months ended September 30, 2011	Three months ended September 30, 2010	Six months ended September 30, 2011	Six months ended September 30, 2010
Expenses				
Contract wages	$ 87,928	$ 99,792	$ 173,656	$ 168,448
Travel and promotion	74,585	23,611	139,150	94,806
Investor relations	36,400	18,480	54,880	69,960
Share-based payments	242,747	18,347	301,109	36,694
Rent	26,899	23,348	47,783	43,547
Office and miscellaneous	10,136	10,825	20,450	21,435
Insurance	7,695	7,090	16,793	20,746
Professional fees	10,325	34,986	76,156	35,269
Consulting	17,300	5,300	31,600	10,600
Telephone	3,397	2,170	5,377	3,818
Regulatory fees	6,430	6,207	19,527	6,208
Transfer agent fees	2,285	1,588	3,926	2,719
Interest and financing	771	0	2,126	0
Amortization	3,449	4,506	6,892	9,013
	530,347	256,252	899,425	523,263
Other Expenses (Income)				
Loss (gain) on foreign exchange	(12,500)	549	(2,292)	926
General exploration expenses	0	12,480	3,250	30,067
Gain on sale of marketable securities	0	(44,443)	(16,064)	(285,172)
Interest income	(4,498)	(5)	(4,650)	(5)
	(16,998)	(31,419)	(19,756)	(254,184)
Loss Before Income Tax	513,349	224,833	879,6691	269,079
Future income tax recovery	750	6,169	8,125	16,956
Net Loss for the Period	**$ 514,099**	**$ 231,002**	**$ 887,794**	**$ 286,035**

Net Loss

The net loss for the quarter ended September 30, 2011 was $514,099 compared to $231,002 in the same period of 2010.

The Company has no revenue from mineral sales, and losses are mainly costs associated with management for the Company. Losses are reduced from time to time by any gain on disposition of a property, which could include marketable securities received as payment.

Expenses

For the quarter ended September 30, 2011, operating expenses were $530,347 compared to $256,252 in the same period of 2010. Included in the quarter totals is a non-cash expense for share-based payments of $242,747 in 2011 and $18,347 in 2010. After deducting this non cash item, expenses were $287,600 and $237,905 for the three month periods in 2011 and 2010. This is an increase of $49,695 or 21%. Significant variances are discussed below.

Contract wages and Rent

The Company is party to an agreement with a company in which a director of the Company is a shareholder, under which it is charged, on a cost sharing basis, for support staff and office space used by the Company. Contract wages comprise the provision of accounting, corporate secretarial for regulatory and filing requirements, geological services, and general office services. For the quarter ended

September 30, 2011, contract wages decreased due to the Company's shift to using certain management services on a consultancy basis.

Investor Relations

Investor relations are carried out by independent consulting firms on a contracted basis with terms and fees common to the industry. For the quarter ended September 30, 2011, the Company used more IR firms than in the past, resulting in an increase in overall costs.

Travel and promotion

Travel and promotion costs are a function of management's decisions on where, and how, to best advance the Company's strategic plans. For the quarter ended September 30, 2011, travel to review potential property acquisitions in various parts of the United States, including Alaska and travel associated with the arranging of funds through private placements required fairly extensive transportation costs compared with travel and promotional costs in 2010..

Share-based payments

This non-cash expense can have significant variances from time to time depending upon the options granted assumptions used in the calculations and any vesting provisions. The details of the amounts and related calculations are disclosed in note 10 to the September 30, 2011 financial statements.

Professional Fees and Regulatory Fees

The Company incurred a significant decrease in legal, accounting and regulatory fees during the quarter ended September 30, 2011. Substantial fees incurred during the previous quarter which are reflected in the year to date amounts were largely associated with the recent formation of its subsidiary, Redstar Gold (Alaska) Inc., and the recent acquisition of both the Shumagin and Unga-Popof Properties situated in Alaska, USA.

Gain(s) on sale of securities and mineral properties

A significant variance can result from the disposition of marketable securities for cash proceeds. No marketable securities were sold in the quarter ended September 30, 2011 compared to the sale of marketable securities in the same period in 2010 resulting in a gain of $44,443.

Financial Condition of the Company

The financial condition of the Company has materially changed from the previous quarter ended June 30, 2011 as a direct result of the private placement completed in July, 2011 for gross proceeds of $4,521,300. At September 30, 2011, the Company has a working capital of $2,353,090 and cash and cash equivalents of $2,357,583.

These funds are intended to be used for the following purposes:

1. Property payments on the newly acquired Alaska properties;
2. Explorations programs on the Alaska properties, and
3. General and administrative purposes.

Mineral Properties of the Company

The Company has a number of projects at various stages of exploration and partnership or joint venture participation. The discussion below provides summary information in respect of the Company's mineral properties and their activity thereon. Refer to the Company's news releases filed on www.sedar.com, for additional exploration results. The discussion on the properties in this document covers the period to date since the previous corporate year end of March 31, 2011. MD&As previously filed on SEDAR cover prior periods and fiscal year ends. The commitments in respect of consideration to be paid or received on acquisition or disposition of the Company's properties, respectively, are detailed in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the six month period ended September 30, 2011 and the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2011, including the notes thereto.

Red Lake, Ontario, Canada

Newman Todd Property

In 2007, the Company acquired a 100% interest in the Newman Todd area properties. On November 2, 2009, the Company entered into an option agreement with Central Resources Corp. ("Central") whereby Central had the option to earn up to a 60% undivided interest in the property. On November 15, 2010 Central terminated the option on the property. On November 19, 2010, the Company entered into an option agreement with Confederation Minerals Ltd. ("Confederation") whereby Confederation can earn an initial 50% interest in the property, which may be increased to a 70% interest. In April, 2011 and on joint acquisition with Confederation, the Company acquired a 50% interest in 18 mineral claims adjacent to the Newman Todd project (the "Todd Property"), such that Confederation acquired an undivided 35% interest in the Todd Property (being 70% of vendor's interest) and the Company acquired an undivided 15% interest in the Todd Property (being 30% of the vendor's interest). Rubicon Minerals Corporation has retained the remaining 50% interest in the Todd Property.

During 2010, the Company announced that the main structural corridor (Newman Todd Structural Zone) that hosts the high-grade gold zones had been traced for over two kilometres and to a depth of over 300 metres. A total of six drill holes were completed in 2010. All holes intersected the gold bearing structure. In particular, Hole NT-055 intersected 24.0 g/t gold over 1.0 metre (0.70 oz/t over 3.3 feet), and Hole NT-053 intersected 11.6 g/t gold over 0.50 metres (0.34 oz/t over 1.64 feet).

A phase 1, $2,000,000 exploration program was initiated in late January 2011. The program includes approximately 5,000 metres of diamond drilling.

Redstar and Confederation completed an initial first phase of drilling on the project, bringing the total historical and recent drilling to a total of 33 holes. All holes have intersected gold mineralization and very high grade results along a sheared and heavily altered trend (the Newman Todd Zone) have been intersected over approximately 2 kilometres of strike length. Based on these results, a very aggressive drill program is being implemented for the balance of 2011.

On June 20, 2011, the Company announced results from the on-going drill program at the Newman Todd property in the Red Lake Gold District, Ontario. Work is being funded by Confederation. The current work program includes 12,000 metres of drilling using two drill rigs. One drill is focused on following known mineralization with 25 to 50 metre step-outs; the other drill is testing the two kilometre strike of the Newman Todd Structure (NTS) on 100 to 200 metre step-outs. Highlights from the recent results include a drill hole that returned 5.0 metres of 18.25 g/t gold, including 2.7 metres of 32.43 g/t gold.

Results from the first two holes of the current program continue to demonstrate the high-grade gold potential of the NTS. The two holes were significant step-outs from known mineralization and intersected numerous gold zones, including high-grade results within broader intervals of lower grade. These results from these holes are a further indication of the significant gold endowment of the Newman Todd Structure along its entire strike length. Drill hole NT-062 contained a cumulative width of gold mineralization averaging 1.65 g/t over 63 metres including the high-grade subintervals. The fact that high-grade gold mineralization has been intersected between two existing zones, is a strong indication that the NTS should be considered a single 2.0 km long gold bearing zone.

Core samples from the program were cut in half using a diamond cutting saw and were sent to Activation Laboratories Ltd. in Red Lake Ontario, an accredited mineral analysis laboratory, for analysis. All samples were analyzed for gold using standard Fire Assay-AA techniques. Samples returning over 3.0 g/t gold were analyzed utilizing standard Fire Assay-Gravimetric methods. Certified gold reference standards, blanks and field duplicates were routinely inserted into the sample stream as part of Redstar's quality control/quality assurance program.

Nevada, USA

Eagle Basin Property

The Eagle Basin project, in central Nevada, now consisting of 37 unpatented mineral claims staked by the Company. The project lies along a northerly-trending corridor encompassing, with few exceptions, the largest gold (±silver) deposits in Nevada (>>2 million ounces gold).

The extensive Eagle Basin alteration zone is known to cover at least 1.6 square miles (4.3 km^2). Alteration consists of strong chalcedonic silicification and argillization with local quartz and chalcedony veins and disseminated sulfides. A series of northwest-trending silicified zones across a width of at least 3,300 feet occurs in the core of the system, with individual zones up to 500 feet in length and about 20 feet in width. The Company continues to pursue possible joint venture partners for the project..

Painted Hills Property

The Painted Hills Project, now consisting of 79 staked claims located in northwestern Nevada, 83 miles northwest of Winnemucca. The project has important geologic similarities to multi-million ounce, high-grade gold deposits of the northwestern Great Basin, notably the Sleeper (2.5 million ounces produced) and Midas (3.0 million ounces produced) deposits, and offers the potential for discovery of a new, high-grade gold vein system. The Sleeper deposit is about 50 miles to the southeast. The project lies along a regional northeast-trending fault that has localized gold mineralization at the Hog Ranch and Mountain View gold districts to the southwest, both similar in age and geologic setting to Sleeper and Midas.

Alteration and mineralization at Painted Hills are hosted in Middle Miocene volcanic rocks and are indicative of the shallow levels of an epithermal system similar to these other deposits. Mineralization and alteration exposed at Painted Hills include a mercury-bearing opal-chalcedony vein zone several hundred feet in width and strong kaolinite-opal alteration. Anomalous arsenic, antimony and gold are also present. All these features are consistent with the upper levels of an epithermal system. In these systems high-grade veins lie beneath the mercury-rich opaline alteration. This exploration model has been proven in several districts in Nevada, such as at Ivanhoe (Hollister) and Goldbanks. The Painted Hills veins and alteration are exposed along a range-front fault, and portions of the system may be concealed by the adjacent valley fill. This setting is very similar to the Sleeper deposit. There has been no previous gold-exploration drilling at Painted Hills.

The Company continues to seek a new joint venture partner for the property.

Richmond Summit Property

Located in the central Carlin trend in Nevada, the Richmond Summit project, now comprised of 72 staked claims, covers approximately two square miles and lies 4 miles northwest of the Mike deposit (8.5 M oz gold) in the Gold Quarry district and 5.5 miles south of the Carlin - West Leeville gold deposit (>10 M oz gold production plus reserves). Both mines are operated by Newmont Mining Corporation and the Richmond Summit project is surrounded by lands largely controlled by Newmont.

The Richmond Summit project is reported to contain several areas of sediment-hosted, Carlin-type gold mineralization with surface values to 0.125 opt Au. Lower-plate carbonate rocks, which host most of the gold mineralization along the Carlin trend, have been mapped in the project area, although the known gold mineralization reportedly occurs in upper-plate rocks. In addition to the exposed gold mineralization, other geologic features indicate that the project is prospective. Late Eocene intrusive rocks are exposed on the project and in surrounding areas; these intrusions are known to be genetically and spatially related to gold deposits along the Carlin trend. The project lies at the southern corner of the Lynn Window of lower-plate carbonate rocks; gold deposits of the Carlin trend commonly occur along the margins of these lower-plate carbonate windows. The project also occurs on the southern projection of the Post fault, a structure which localizes significant gold mineralization in the Goldstrike/Meikle area of the northern Carlin trend.

The Company continues to pursue possible joint venture partners for the property .

Root Spring Property

The Root Spring Property, located approximately 50 miles south of the city of Winnemucca and l6 miles east of the world-class open-pit Rochester silver mine operated by Coeur d'Alene Mines Corporation, is now comprised of 54 claims. The initial block of 62 unpatented claims covering a mineralized quartz-vein system traced for at least 1300 metres. Surface rock-chip values reach 8.40 g/t gold (o.248 ounces per ton, opt) accompanied by high silver values reaching 854 g/t (24.9 opt).

Mineralization at Root Spring consists of northwest-trending low-angle quartz veins and quartz-vein stockworks hosted within a poorly-exposed section of volcanic rocks which may be equivalent to the host volcanic section at the Rochester mine. The gently west-dipping veins and host volcanics are adjacent to a Triassic granitic pluton and within a northwest-trending alluvial-filled valley corridor along a range front which may mark a major structural zone. The vein system is partly concealed by alluvium and is likely to extend significantly along strike beyond the limited vein exposures. Individual veins are up to 5 metres thick, with two parallel veins exposed, separated by about 90 metres. Larger veins are surrounded by poorly-exposed silicified rocks containing quartz-vein stockworks. The highest gold/silver grades occur within thick veins, but poorly exposed wallrocks also carry mineralization. Given the limited exposures, it is possible that additional massive veins exist in the system.

The property is under option agreement with Brocade Metals Corp. ("Brocade"), whereby Brocade has the option to earn a 70% interest in the property.

Cooks Creek Property

In November, 2007, the Company staked claims consisting of a block of 168 unpatented claims covering approximately 5 square miles of an area of outcropping sediment-hosted gold mineralization about 8 miles west of the Pipleline Mine. The property, now consisting of 114 claims, lies appxoximately 27 miles south of the town of Battle Mountain in central Nevada, along the Battle Mountain-Eureka mineral belt, also referred to as the Cortez trend. The main gold zone at Cooks Creek covers an area of at least 2900 by 2500 feet with surface rock-chip assays reaching 1.26 g/t gold.

On February 25, 2011, the Company entered into an option agreement with Catalina Metals Corp., whereby Catalina may earn an initial 60% interest in the Cooks Creek project, which interest may subsequently be increased to 70%.

Oasis Property

The Oasis Project consists of 122 staked unpatented mining claims in southwestern Nevada, 26 miles southwest of the Goldfield mining district (4 million ounces of gold produced). Extensive low-grade, disseminated gold mineralization occurs in strongly-altered andesitic volcanic rocks. On April 22, 2010, the Company entered into agreement with Centerra (U.S.) Inc. ("Centerra"), whereby Centerra has an option to earn a 75% interest in the property.

Surface samples collected by exploration programs in the early 1980's returned gold values to 2.55 ppm, and Redstar's sampling has returned gold values to 5.41 ppm. The overall tenor of the disseminated gold zone at surface is in the 0.3 to 1.5 g/t range, and the zone is at least 2,000 feet in diameter. Mineralization is locally concealed by post-mineralization rocks and a silica cap, providing for significant expansion potential. Characteristics of the gold system are consistent with a porphyry gold system, and include disseminated gold in rocks containing hydrothermal biotite, "A-type" quartz-vein stockworks and elevated molybdenum and copper contents.

By fiscal year end 2011, Centerra had completed an airborne geophysical survey, geological mapping and rock sampling, soil sampling and 16 reverse circulation drill holes totalling 4,843 metres. The drilling covered a broad area of approximately 1 km in diameter with holes spaced about 275m apart on average and results indicate the gold system extends beyond the area in several directions. Stronger mineralization is localized along the margins of the exposed gold system, possibly due to an unrecognized structural control. Eleven of the sixteen holes yielded intersections of gold mineralization. Highlights include hole 14 (96.1 metres of 0.26 g/t including 12.2 metres of 0.40 g/t), hole 15 (7.6 metres of 0.80 g/t and 10.7 metres of 0.63 g/t) and hole 10 (13.7 metres of 0.49 g/t including 3.0 metres of 1.06 g/t). A report has been received on the progress to date and the Company is expecting a work program for 2011-2012.

Baker Spring Property

The Baker Spring Project consists of 22 staked mineral claims and covers an area of strong silicification twelve miles north of the Long Canyon gold deposit. It lies along the eastern range front of the Pequop Mountains, the same setting as Long Canyon, which is a sediment-hosted (Carlin-type) gold system containing a preliminary indicated and inferred resource of approximately 822,000 ounces of gold. Baker

Spring is a Carlin-type gold target containing multiple structurally-controlled zones of silicification (jasperoid) along north-northwest trending faults, an orientation similar to many of the productive gold deposits of northern Nevada. The jasperoids contain strongly-elevated mercury and other trace metals and locally contain disseminated pyrite and hydrothermal barite, features characteristic of productive Carlin-type gold deposits. Individual silicified fault zones are at least 4,000 feet long and project into or are surrounded by valley-fill gravel (alluvium) along the northeast corner of the Pequop Range. Alluvial cover in the area appears to be thin, with jasperoids in some areas surrounded by more than 3,000 feet of cover between outcrops. There are no records of previous drilling.

On May 19, 2011, the Company entered into a lease agreement with Newmont USA Limited, a subsidiary of Newmont Mining Corporation ("Newmont"), whereby Newmont will lease the property from Redstar, subject to a 2.5% net smelter royalty.

Seven Devils Property

The Seven Devils Project, located 55 miles south of Winnemucca, Nevada, consists of 54 staked claims and sixteen leased claims. The project contains extensive volcanic-hosted, low-sulfidation epithermal gold mineralization, with surface values reaching 2.6 ppm (g/t) in preliminary sampling, as well as mineralization in underlying sedimentary rocks.

Gold mineralization is coincident with pervasive silicification, quartz veinlets, hydrothermal brecciation, widespread anomalies in As, Sb and Hg, and locally Se and Mo. Fluorite occurs locally with gold mineralization; fluorite is a common late-stage mineral in the high-grade veins at Midas. Gold mineralization occurs over a strike length of at least 6,200 feet, with strongly-anomalous trace elements covering 11,000 feet of strike. Structural controls to mineralization are not conspicuous, but evidence points to a north-northwest district-scale control.

The Company continues to pursue possible joint venture partners for the project.

Queens Property

The Queens project, consisting of 6 staked unpatented mining claims, is located 8 miles southeast of the world-class Round Mountain gold mine (>13 Moz production and reserves; Kinross Gold Corp, Barrick Gold Corp) and 5 miles northeast of the Manhattan gold district.

Shallow (200 to 500 feet) reverse-circulation drilling of sixteen holes in the early 1990's returned significant gold intersections (Hole 91-2 yielded 0.023 opt Au (0.793 ppm) over 75 feet (220-295 ft), including 0.034 opt (1.18 ppm) over 30 feet; hole 91-5 returned 0.013 opt (0.462 ppm) over 55 feet (105-160 ft) and 0.015 opt (0.530 ppm) over 45 (220-265 ft).

The Company continues to pursue possible joint venture partners for the project.

Opal Hill Property

The Opal Hill project, consisting of 6 staked unpatented claims, contains a large area of silicification at a range front about 29 miles northwest of the Round Mountain and Gold Hill gold deposits.

The silicification is enriched in mercury (to >100 ppm) and As (to 900 ppm), with moderately-elevated antimony (to 30 ppm), and these elements are concentrated in the western portion of the exposed opalite where it projects under valley cover. There is no record of previous modern drilling, nor is there any record of activity by major mining or exploration companies.

Opal Hill represents an undrilled, pristine exploration opportunity. The silicification is interpreted as a high-level or distal part of a potentially gold-mineralized system concealed along the range front and under the valley-fill alluvium to the west.

The Company continues to pursue possible joint venture partners for the project.

Larus Property
The Larus Project, consisting of 62 staked unpatented mining claims along the prolific Cortez gold belt in central Nevada, covers a sediment-hosted (Carlin-type) gold system about 23 miles northwest of Eureka, Nevada, site of Barrick Gold Corp's Ruby Hill gold mining operations, and 31 miles southeast of Barrick's Cortez Hills gold mining operations.

Gold mineralization at Larus occurs in silicified zones (jasperoids) and quartz veins in "lower-plate" limestone that locally contain stibnite (antimony sulphide), a common accessory mineral in productive Carlin-type gold deposits. Mineralization is also locally present in "upper plate" shale. Preliminary sampling completed by Redstar has returned significant gold in several widely-spaced areas, with values reaching 3.23 ppm (g/t); historic assays from previous exploration programs reach 7.6 ppm. Mineralization is known over a strike length of at least 4,000 feet (1,200 m).

The Company continues to pursue possible joint venture partners for the project.

Long Island
The Long Island project, consists of 56 staked unpatented mining claims, approximately 20 kilometres southeast of the world-class Round Mountain gold deposit.

The Long Island project lies along the east edge of the Toquima Range, and contains extensive silicification within caldera-related volcanic rocks, that are similar in age to the volcanic rocks that host the ~15 million ounce Round Mountain disseminated gold deposit (operated by Barrick Gold and Kinross Gold). A 50 metre thick section of silicified beds, dips gently eastward into the range front and likely extends eastward under alluvium. Unoxidized zones are locally present within the silicification and contain fine-grained disseminated pyrite. The silicification is locally anomalous in gold, arsenic, antimony and mercury.

The Company continues to pursue possible joint venture partners for the project.

Black Hawk Property
The Black Hawk project consists of 8 staked claims. The Company continues to pursue possible joint venture partners for the project.

Gold Cloud Property
The Gold Cloud project consists of 20 staked claims.. The Company continues to pursue possible joint venture partners for the project.

Rosebush Property
On receipt of additional information, the 16 staked mineral claims comprising the Rosebush Property were allowed to lapse in September, 2010.

Alaska, USA
Shumagin Property
On May 19, 2011, the Company entered into an option agreement with NGAS Production Co. ("NGAS"), a subsidiary of Magnum Hunter Resources Corp. ("Magnum"), to acquire, subject to underlying advance royalty payments of US$2,000 per month to a maximum of US$450,000, a 100% interest in the Shumagin Project, in consideration for making:

Cash payments to NGAS:
- US$100,000 on signing of the agreement (paid);
- US$500,000 on or before July 15, 2011 (paid);
- US$250,000 on or before January 1, 2012.

Share issuances to NGAS:
- US$250,000 by the issuance of common shares of the Company on or before June 30, 2011 (issued)
- US$250,000 by issuance of common shares of the Company on or before January 1, 2012.

Cash payment or share issuances to NGAS

- At the option of NGAS, a final option payment of US$1,500,000 in cash (US$1,000,000 on or before September 1, 2012 and US$500,000 on or before September 1, 2013) or the number of common shares of the Company equivalent to US$1,500,000 on or before October 1, 2012.

The Shumagin project. a high-grade gold project in Alaska. includes a past producer and an advanced exploration target that has seen only very limited exploration since the 1980's. The project has been held by NGAS Production Co., (a Kentucky based gas production company) and a subsidiary of Magnum Hunter Resources Corp. since the mid 1980's.

The Shumagin property hosts two parallel epithermal vein systems (the Shumagin and Apollo trends) and has not been explored since the late 1980's.

Previous drilling within the Shumagin trend outlined a high grade zone of gold mineralization. A total of 39 diamond drill holes tested the zone from surface to a maximum depth of 230 metres. A historic, non 43-101 compliant resource of 225,000 ounces of gold at a grade of 0.80 oz/t (27.4 g/t) gold 3.7 oz/t (127 g/t) silver has been calculated for this zone. The exploration potential of the zone is highlighted by a hole drilled approximately 125 meters beneath this zone that intersected 17 ft averaging 0.47 oz/t gold (5.6 metres of 16 g/t gold). Limited drilling along strike intersected values up to 11.5 g/t gold over 1.3 metres and indicate the potential for additional ore shoots along the Shumagin vein system.

The Apollo vein system is approximately 3 kilometres south of the Shumagin trend and hosts the past producing Apollo and Sitka mines. The mines were active between 1894 and 1906 and reportedly produced approximately 150,000 ounces of gold from 500,000 tons (average grade 10.3 g/t). Production stopped when the gold and silver ore transitioned into base metals with lower grade gold. Very little modern exploration has been completed beneath the old workings or along its strike extension.

This high grade gold system is a major acquisition for the Company. There are not many properties with historic high grade gold resources that have not been explored for over 20 years. The Shumagin property not only hosts a historic high grade gold resource but also proven exploration potential with a number of gold intercepts with no drilling beneath them. The Company's initial exploration plans will focus on confirming and expanding the historic resources. Drilling will also test along strike from known gold zones as well as below the past producing Apollo trend. High grade gold systems are extremely attractive targets because they tend to have very low operating costs per ounce and have a much smaller environmental footprint than bulk tonnage operations. The Shumagin property represents one of these targets.

The Company is currently compiling all available historical data.

Unga-Popof Property

On June 9, 2011, the Company entered into agreement with Full Metal Minerals Ltd. ("Full Metal") to acquire 60% of Full Metal's interest in the Unga-Popof Property in consideration for the following:

Cash payments to Full Metal

- US$5,000 on signing of the agreement (paid)
- US$70,000 within five business days of finalization of the underlying agreements as negotiated by Full Metal
- US$75,000 on or before August 1, 2012
- US$75,000 on or before August 1, 2013
- US$75,000 on or before August 1, 2014.

Share issuances to Full Metal

- 250,000 common shares of the Company with 5 business days of the finalization of the underlying agreements by Full Metal
- 250,000 common shares of the Company on or before August 1, 2012

- 250,000 common shares of the Company on or before August 1, 2013
- 250,000 common shares of the Company on or before August 1, 2014.

Incur expenditures on the Property
- US$500,000 on or before August 1, 2012
- an additional US$1,000,000 on or before August 1, 2013
- an additional US$1,500,000 on or before August 1, 2014
- an additional US$2,000,000 on or before August 1, 2015.

In addition, the Company has the option of earning an additional 15% interest by producing a Bankable Feasibility Study and issuing an additional 1,000,000 common shares of the Company to Full Metal. The property is subject to 3 underlying agreements, as to the mineral rights, which are held by Full Metal Minerals Inc. under a lease agreement with Aleut Corporation (an Alaska Native Regional Corporation), and the surface rights to the property are held by Unga Corp and Shumagin Corp. (both native village corporations).

The Unga-Popof property includes the extensions of the high grade vein systems defined on the Shumagin property as well as numerous other gold vein occurrences. The property is located on Unga and Popof islands in the Aleutian Islands, South West Alaska.

The completion of this agreement along with the previously announced Shumagin agreement gives the Company control of a district scale exploration project with known high grade gold and silver mineralization. This is the first time the entire land package has been put together and can be explored by a single company. The package contains a past producer, a historic high grade resource, a historic bulk tonnage resource, numerous identified gold targets and high potential green field exploration.

This is an extremely important acquisition for the Company. The Unga-Popof property together with the Shumagin property gives the Company control of an underexplored epithermal vein field or camp. Two parallel gold bearing trends can be traced for over 10 km on the properties – this gives us a total strike length of over 20 kilometres to explore. The historic resource reported on the Shumagin property together with the exploration potential of the Unga-Popof property provides a unique opportunity for a company to control an entire epithermal district. We are also extremely pleased to have partnered with Full Metal on this project. Full Metal has extensive experience in Alaska and a very strong technical team to help advance the project.

Previous work on the Unga-Popof property has included soil geochemistry, ground geophysics, geologic mapping, alteration studies and drilling. More than eight gold showings have been identified to date including the Aguila vein system. The Aguila system is approximately 6 kilometers along strike from the Shumagin vein and has been traced through trenching and drilling for over two kilometres. The system is comprised of at least of three sub parallel near vertical veins. Initial drilling in the early 1980's returned grades up to 113 g/t gold over 0.4 m and 12.0 g/t gold over 2.74 metres. No follow up drilling has been completed under these high grade intercepts.

The Unga-Popof property covers the strike and down dip extension to the mineralization outlined on the Shumagin property acquired by the Company (sees news release dated May 24, 2011). The Shumagin property includes a historic resource of 281,000 tons at a grade of 0.80 oz/t (27.4 g/t) gold 3.7 oz/t (127 g/t) silver for a total of 225,000 ounces of gold and 1,000,000 ounces of silver (from an April, 2000 report by SRK Consulting – Unga Island Resource and Reserve Review). The exploration potential of the zone is highlighted by a hole drilled approximately 125 meters beneath this zone that intersected 17 ft averaging 0.47 oz/t gold (5.6 metres of 16 g/t gold). In addition to the historic Shumagin resource a bulk tonnage target was identified in the 1990's on the neighboring island. During the late 1980's Battle Mountain Gold Corp. outlined 4.9 million tonnes grading 1.4 g/t (200,000 oz gold) within 50 metres of surface. Trenching and geophysics indicates the zone remains open in a number of directions.

The Company is currently compiling all available historic data.

Liquidity

As at September 30, 2011, the Company has a working capital of $2,353,090 (March 31, 2011 – working capital deficit of $87,395) and an accumulated deficit of $11,674,405 (March 31, 2011 - $10,786,611).

During the quarter ended September 30, 2011, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement financing for net proceeds of $4,276,635. A total of 12,917,999 units were issued at a price of $0.35 per unit (the "Units") for gross proceeds of $4,521,300. Each Unit consists of one common share and one-half of one non-transferable share purchase warrant. Each share purchase warrant allows for the purchase one additional common share of the Company at $0.60 per common share until July 14, 2013. In connection with the private placement, the Company paid finders' fees in cash of $244,665 and other expenditures of $36,722, and issued 699,043 share purchase warrants valued at $42,781. The warrants have an accelerated expiry provision, such that four months after the warrants are issued, the Company may give notice that said warrants will expire thirty days from the date of the notice, unless previously exercised by the purchaser, provided that for a period of ten consecutive trading days the weighted average closing price of the Company's common shares on the Exchange exceeds $0.90 per share, All securities issued pursuant to this private placement are subject to a four-month hold period that expires on November 15, 2011.

Outstanding contractual obligations include rent of Vancouver office space in which the lease terminates on March 31, 2013. The cost of the premises is shared among the Company and other companies. The Company's proportionate share of minimum annual rental payments under this arrangement is as follows: 2011 - $53,359, 2012 - $34,922 and 2013 - $33,246. Commitments in respect of consideration to be paid or received on acquisition or disposition of the Company's properties, respectively, are detailed in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the six month period ended September 30, 2011 and the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2011, including the notes thereto. Payments, issuance of securities or exploration expenditures made by the Company in respect of properties acquired through option agreements are made at the election of the Company in order that the agreement be in good standing.

Capital Resources

The Company's primary capital assets are mineral property interests. The company capitalizes all costs related to the mineral properties. The Board of Directors is responsible for a quarterly review of the properties and any decisions toward impairment. If the property is considered impaired, accumulated costs are expensed at that time.

Off balance Sheet Transactions

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Transactions with Related Parties

The Company conducts a portion of its exploration activities through an exploration services contractor in which a director is a shareholder. For the six month period ended September 30 2011 and 2010, the Company was charged $467,254 (2010- $61,795) for exploration costs; $1,185 (2010- $1,689) for capital assets; and $372,113 (2010 - $326,133) to reimburse office and administrative costs as follows:

	2011	2010
Contract wages*	$ 173,656	$ 168,448
Travel and promotion	84,357	65,029
Investor relations	54,880	36,960
Rent	37,591	32,810
Office and miscellaneous	17,726	20,422
Telephone	3,903	2,464
	$ 372,113	$ 326,133

* incl. $100,800 for CEO (2010 - $116,200 for CEO & CFO compensation)

As at September 30, 2011, the Company owed $533,745 (2010 - $175,089) to that contractor.

The amounts due to related parties are without interest and are due on demand. These transactions were made in the normal course of operations and are recorded at the exchange amount, being the amount agreed upon by the related parties.

During the six months ended September 30, 2011, the Company entered into a promissory note for $100,000 with a director of the Company which note was repaid, with interest, on July 21, 2011.

Compensation of key management personnel for the periods ending September 30, 2011 and 2010 is summarized as follows:

	2011	2010
Management fees, CEO and CFO	$ 112,800	$ 116,200

Key management personnel were not paid post-retirement benefits, termination benefits, or other long-term benefits during the periods ended September 30, 2011 and 2010.

Proposed Transactions

The Company does not have any proposed transactions that have been approved by the board of directors.

Change of Auditors

Smythe Ratcliffe LLP Chartered Accountants (the "Former Auditors") resigned effective February 1, 2011. Accordingly the directors appointed Morine & Co., Chartered Accountants as Auditors for the Company. There was no reservation in any Former Auditors report, no qualified opinion or denial of opinion in connection with the audit of the Company for the two most recently completed fiscal years, or for any subsequent period. There was no reportable event cited by the Former Auditors and the Company is not aware of any reportable events and is of the opinion that none exist. The resignation of the Former Auditors as auditors of the Company was approved by the Company's audit committee and its board of directors.

Changes in Accounting Policies Including Initial Adoption

Transition to International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS")

The Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") as set out in the Handbook of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants ("CICA Handbook"). In 2010, the CICA Handbook was revised to incorporate IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and require publicly accountable enterprises to apply such standards effective for years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. Accordingly, the Company commenced reporting on this basis with the condensed interim financial statements for the three months ended June 30, 2011. In these condensed consolidated interim financial statements, the term "Canadian GAAP" refers to Canadian GAAP before the adoption of IFRS.

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34, *Interim Financial Reporting* ("IAS 34") and IFRS 1,*First-Time Adoption of IFRS* ("IFRS 1"). Subject to certain transition elections disclosed in note 16, we have consistently applied the same accounting policies in our opening IFRS balance sheet as at April 1, 2010 and throughout all periods presented, as if these policies had always been in effect. Note 16 discloses the impact of the transition to IFRS on our reported balance sheet, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows, including the nature and effect of significant changes in accounting policies from those used in our financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2011.

The policies applied in these condensed consolidated interim financial statements are presented in note 3 and are based on IFRS issued and outstanding as of November 24, 2011, the date the Board of Directors approved the financial statements. Any subsequent changes to IFRS that are given effect in our annual financial statements for the year ending March 31, 2012 could result in restatement of these interim financial statements, including the transition adjustments recognized on change-over to IFRS.

Basis of preparation
These condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 and do not include all the information required for full annual financial statements. The condensed consolidated interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with our Canadian GAAP consolidated annual financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2011. Refer to note 16 for disclosure of IFRS information for the period ended September 30, 2010 that is material to the understanding of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

Management makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Significant areas requiring the use of management estimates include:

- the collectability of amounts receivable;
- balances of accrued liabilities;
- the fair value of financial instruments;
- determination of asset retirement and environmental obligations;
- the utilization of future income tax assets; and
- the determination of the variables used in the calculation of share-based payments

While management believes that these estimates are reasonable, actual results could differ from those estimates and could impact future results of comprehensive income and cash flows.

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements were prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial instruments, which are classified as available-for-sale.

IFRS 1, First-time Adoption of IFRS
IFRS1 provides entities adopting IFRS for the first time with a number of exemptions in certain areas, to the general requirements for full retrospective applications of IFRS. The purpose of these options is to provide relief to companies and simplify the conversion process by not requiring them to recreate information that may not exist or may not have been collected at the inception of the transaction. We have analyzed the various exemptions available and are working towards implementing those most appropriate in our circumstances. These exemptions may include share–based payments and foreign exchange transactions

Mineral Properties, Exploration and Development Costs
IFRS currently allows exploration and evaluation expenses to be either capitalized or expensed. The Company expects to continue to capitalize its exploration and evaluation expenses.

Impairment of Mineral Properties
Canadian GAAP provides for a two step test with no impairment being required if the undiscounted future expected cash flows relating to an asset are higher than the carrying value of the asset. Under IFRS, the undiscounted cash flows are not considered and an impairment is recorded when the recoverable amount (defined as the higher of the 'value in use' and 'fair value less costs to sell') is below the asset's carrying value.

Write-down to net realizable value can be reversed under IFRS if the conditions of impairment cease to exist. This difference in approach between Canadian GAAP and IFRS could result in potentially significant volatility in future earnings.

Share-Based Payments

Under IFRS, each installment is to be treated as a separate share option grant with graded-vesting features, forfeitures are to be estimated at the time of grant and revised if actual forfeitures are likely to differ from previous estimates and options granted to parties other than employees are measured on the date the goods or services received. The concept of employees and others providing similar services is a broader concept under IFRS. The Company has been recording the share-based payment expenses on a straight line basis over the vesting period and forfeitures as they occur. The transition to IFRS has resulted in more variability in the compensation expenses.

The Company continues to monitor IFRS standards development as issued by the International Accounting Standard Board and the regulators which may affect the timing, nature and disclosure of the Company's adoption of IFRS.

Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The fair value of these financial instruments other than cash and cash equivalents approximates their carrying values due to the short term nature of these investments.

The Company classifies its fair value measurements within a fair value hierarchy, which reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements as defined in CICA Handbook section 3862-Financial Instruments-Disclosure

Level 1 - Unadjusted quoted prices at the measurement date for identical assets or liabilities in active markets

Level 2 - Observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1, such as quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3 - Significant unobservable inputs which are supported by little or no market activity

Management of Financial Risk

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks, including credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a customer or third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual payment obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and cash equivalents and short term investments which are held in large Canadian financial institutions. The carrying value of financial assets recorded in the financial statements net of any allowances for losses, represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk as at September 30, 2011

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages liquidity risk through the management of its capital structure. As at September 30, 2011, the Company had working capital of $2,353,090 (March 31, 2011 – deficit of $87,395) and cash and cash equivalents of $2,357,583 (March 31, 2011 - $77,946). The working capital as at September 30, 2011 is deemed adequate for near term corporate activities of exploration and general administrative expenses.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that losses may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates

(a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company has cash balances and no significant interest rate risk

(b) Foreign currency risk

A substantial portion of the Company's current and future expenditures are in US dollars and equity is raised in Canadian dollars. The financial risk is then due to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and the degree of volatility of these rates. The Company does not use any derivative instruments to reduce exposure to foreign currency risks.

Risks and Uncertainties Related to the Company's Business

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 the exploring of 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 Company has a history of incurring losses and deficits, and is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties due to the nature of its business and present stage of explorations, such as exploration, market, commodity prices, Aboriginal land claims, title, financing, share price volatility, key personnel, competition, foreign countries and regulatory requirements, environmental and regulatory requirements, and uninsurable risks. There have been no material changes in the risks and uncertainties affecting the Company, which were discussed in the Company's 2011 annual MD&A filed on June 29, 2011.

Information available on SEDAR

As specified by National Instrument 51-102, Redstar advises readers of this MD&A that important additional information about the Company is available on the SEDAR website http://www.sedar.com/

Disclosure by venture issuer without significant revenue

An analysis of the material components of the Company's general and administrative expenses is disclosed in the financial statements to which this MD&A relates. An analysis of the material components of the acquisition and deferred exploration costs of the Company's mineral properties is disclosed in Note 7 to the financial statements.

Outstanding Share Data

Common shares, stock options and share purchase warrants issued and outstanding as at the quarter end are described in detail in Note 10 to the financial statements dated September 30, 2011, which as of November 24, 2011 are as follows:

Common shares	66,742,301
Stock options	5,380,000
Warrants	7,158,042
Fully diluted	79,280,343

On Behalf of the Board,
REDSTAR GOLD CORP.

"*Scott Weekes"*

Scott Weekes, President