UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

[X] Annual Report Under Section 13 Or 15(d) Of The Securities Exchange Act Of 1934

For the fiscal year ended **April 30, 2009**

[ ] Transition Report Under Section 13 Or 15(d) Of The Securities Exchange Act Of 1934

For the transition period from _______________ to _______________

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER: **000-52711**

STAR GOLD CORP.

_(Name of small business issuer in its charter)

NEVADA	**27-0348508**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
6240 East Seltice Way Suite C, Post Falls, Idaho, USA 83854	
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

208-755-6989
Issuer's telephone number

Securities registered under Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act:	**NONE.**
Securities registered under Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act:	**Shares of Common Stock, $0.001 Par Value Per Share.**

Check whether the issuer (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the past 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. **Yes [X]** No [ ]

Check if there is no disclosure of delinquent filers in response to Item 405 of Regulation S-X contained in this form, and no disclosure will be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. **[X]**

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer ¨	Accelerated filer ¨
Non-accelerated filer ¨ (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller Reporting Company **X**

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act) **No** . **[X]**

State issuer's revenues for its most recent fiscal year. **$NIL**

State the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of a specified date within the past 60 days. (See definition of affiliate in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.):

$241,500

State the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common equity, as of the latest practicable date **. 30,155,000 common shares issued and outstanding**

Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format (check one): Yes [ ] **No [X]**

STAR GOLD CORP.

ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K
FOR THE YEAR ENDED APRIL 30, 2009

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PART I

Certain statements contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K constitute “forward-looking statements.” These statements, identified by words such as “plan,” “anticipate,” “believe,” “estimate,” “should,” “expect,” and similar expressions include our expectations and objectives regarding our future financial position, operating results and business strategy. These statements reflect the current views of management with respect to future events and are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements, or industry results, to be materially different from those described in the forward-looking statements. Such risks and uncertainties include those set forth under the caption “Management’s Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation” and elsewhere in this Annual Report. We advise you to carefully review the reports and documents we file from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), particularly our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and our Current Reports on Form 8-K.

As used in this Annual Report, the terms “we,” “us,” “our,” “Star Gold,” and the “Company”, mean Star Gold Corp., unless otherwise indicated. All dollar amounts in this Annual Report are expressed in U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

ITEM 1. BUSINESS.

CORPORATE BACKGROUND

We were incorporated on December 8, 2006 under the laws of the State of Nevada. We are an exploration stage company engaged in the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties. We currently own a 100% undivided interest in mineral a property located in the Province of British Columbia, Canada we call the Copper Belle Property. Additionally, we have an agreement to acquire a 98% interest in a Property located in the State of Nevada known as the Excalibur Property.

We have completed Phase I of our exploration program on the Copper Belle Property, which included Geological Mapping, Rock Sampling and Assaying. Our Consulting Geologist has recommended that we proceed to Phase II of our exploration program based on the results of Phase I.

We have completed an initial exploration program on the Excalibur Property, which included Geological Mapping, Rock Sampling and Assaying. Our Geologist has recommended, additional exploration work be done, and has provided us with an exploration program and accompanying budget which includes additional Mapping and Sampling as well as Diamond Drilling.

Compliance with Government Regulations

If we decide to continue with the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties in the Province of British Columbia, we will be required to comply with all regulations, rules and directives of governmental authorities and agencies applicable to the exploration of minerals in the Province of British Columbia. The main agency that governs the exploration of minerals in the Province of British Columbia is the Ministry of Mines.

The Ministry of Mines manages the development of British Columbia's mineral resources, and implements policies and programs respecting their development while protecting the environment. In addition, the Ministry of Mines regulates and inspects the exploration and mineral production industries in British Columbia to protect workers, the public and the environment.

The material legislation applicable to us is the British Columbia Mineral Tenure Act, and the British Columbia Mines Act, as well as the Health, Safety and Reclamation Code and the Mineral Exploration Code.

The Mineral Tenure Act and its regulations govern the procedures involved in the location, recording and maintenance of mineral titles in British Columbia. The Mineral Tenure Act also governs the issuance of leases which are long term entitlements to minerals.

Additionally, if we decide to continue with the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties in the State of Nevada we will be required to comply with all regulations, rules and directives of governmental authorities and agencies applicable to the exploration of minerals in the State of Nevada. The main agency that governs the exploration of minerals in the State of Nevada is the Nevada Bureau of Mines.

All mineral exploration activities carried out on a mineral claim or mining lease in British Columbia must be done in compliance with the Mines Act. The Mines Act applies to all mines during exploration, development, construction, production, closure, reclamation and abandonment. It outlines the powers of the Chief Inspector of Mines, to inspect mines, the procedures for obtaining permits to commence work in, on or about a mine and other procedures to be observed at a mine. Additionally, the provisions of the Health, Safety and Reclamation Code for mines in British Columbia contain standards for employment, occupational health and safety, accident investigation, work place conditions, protective equipment, training programs, and site supervision. Also, the Mineral Exploration Code contains standards for exploration activities including construction and maintenance, site preparation, drilling, trenching and work in and about a water body.

Additional approvals and authorizations may be required from other government agencies, depending upon the nature and scope of the proposed exploration program. If the exploration activities require the falling of timber, then either a free use permit or a license to cut must be issued by the Ministry of Forests. Items such as waste approvals may be required from the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks if the proposed exploration activities are significantly large enough to warrant them. Waste approvals refer to the disposal of rock materials removed from the earth which must be reclaimed. An environmental impact statement may be required.

In addition, we will also have to sustain the cost of reclamation and environmental remediation for all exploration work undertaken. Both reclamation and environmental remediation refer to putting disturbed ground back as close to its original state as possible. Other potential pollution or damage must be cleaned-up and renewed along standard guidelines outlined in the usual permits. Reclamation is the process of bringing the land back to its natural state after completion of exploration activities. Environmental remediation refers to the physical activity of taking steps to remediate, or remedy, any environmental damage caused. The amount of these costs is not known at this time as we do not know the extent of the exploration program that will be undertaken beyond completion of the recommended work program. Because there is presently no information on the size, tenor, or quality of any resource or reserve at this time, it is impossible to assess the impact of any capital expenditures on earnings, our competitive position or on us in the event a potentially economic deposit is discovered.

If we anticipate disturbing ground during our mineral exploration activities, we will be required to make an application under the Mines Act for a permit. A permit is issued within 45 days of a complete and satisfactory application. We do not anticipate any difficulties in obtaining a permit, if needed. Initial exploration activities (grid establishment, geological mapping, soil sampling, geophysical surveys) do not involve ground disturbance and as a result do not, at this time, require a work permit. Any follow-up trenching and/or drilling will require permits, applications for which will be submitted well in advance of the planned work.

If we enter the production phase, of which there is no assurance, the cost of complying with permit and regulatory environment laws will be greater because the impact on the project area is greater. Permits and regulations will control all aspects of the production program if the project continues to that stage. The regulatory requirements that we will have to meet will likely include:

(i) Ensuring that any water discharge meets drinking water standards;

(ii) Dust generation will have to be minimal or otherwise re-mediated;

(iii) Dumping of material on the surface will have to be re-contoured and re-vegetated with natural vegetation;

(iv) All material to be left on the surface will need to be environmentally benign;

(v) Ground water will have to be monitored for any potential contaminants;

(vi) The socio-economic impact of the project will have to be evaluated and if deemed negative, will have to be re-mediated; and

(vii) There will have to be an impact report of the work on the local fauna and flora including a study of potentially endangered species.

Competition

We are an exploration stage company. We compete with other mineral resource exploration and development companies for financing and for the acquisition of new mineral properties. Many of the mineral resource exploration and development companies with whom we compete have greater financial and technical resources than us. Accordingly, these competitors may be able to spend greater amounts on acquisitions of mineral properties of merit, on exploration of their mineral properties and on development of their mineral properties. In addition, they may be able to afford greater geological expertise in the targeting and exploration of mineral properties. This competition could result in competitors having mineral properties of greater quality and interest to prospective investors who may finance additional exploration and development. This competition could adversely impact on our ability to finance further exploration and to achieve the financing necessary for us to develop our mineral properties.

Employees

We have no employees other than our executive officers and directors as of the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. We conduct our business largely through agreements with consultants and arms length persons.

Research and Development Expenditures

We have not incurred any research expenditures since our incorporation.

Patents and Trademarks

We do not own, either legally or beneficially, any patent or trademark.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

If we do not obtain additional financing, our business plan will fail .

Our current operating funds are estimated to be sufficient to complete the first and second phase of exploration on our mining claim. However, we will need to obtain additional financing in order to complete our business plan. Our business plan calls for significant expenses in connection with the exploration of our mining claim. We have not made arrangements to secure any additional financing.

Because our President and director, Lindsay Gorrill, owns 58.54% of our outstanding common stock, investors may find that corporate decisions controlled by Mr. Gorrill are inconsistent with the interests of other stockholders.

Lindsay Gorrill, our President, and Treasurer controls 58.54% of issued and outstanding shares of our common stock. Accordingly, in accordance with our Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws, Mr. Gorrill is able to control who is elected to our board of directors and thus could act, or could have the power to act, as our management. Since Mr. Gorrill is not simply a passive investor but is also one of our active executives, his interests as an executive may, at times, be adverse to those of passive investors. Where those conflicts exist, our shareholders will be dependent upon Mr. Gorrill exercising, in a manner fair to all of our shareholders, his fiduciary duties as an officer or as a member of our board of directors. Also, due to his stock ownership position, Mr. Gorrill will have: (i) the ability to control the outcome of most corporate actions requiring stockholder approval, including amendments to our Articles of Incorporation; (ii) the ability to control corporate combinations or similar transactions that might benefit minority stockholders which may be rejected by Mr. Gorrill to their detriment, and (iii) control over transactions between himself and Star Gold.

We may conduct further offerings in the future in which case investors’ shareholdings will be diluted.

Since our inception, we have relied on equity sales of our common stock to fund our operations. We may conduct additional equity offerings in the future to finance any future business projects that we decide to undertake. If common stock is issued in return for additional funds, the price per share could be lower than that paid by our current stockholders. We anticipate continuing to rely on equity sales of our common stock in order to fund our business operations. If we issue additional stock, investors’ percentage interest in us will be diluted. The result of this could reduce the value of their stock.

Because of the speculative nature of mineral exploration, there is substantial risk that no commercially viable mineral deposits will be found.

Exploration for commercially viable mineral deposits is a speculative venture involving substantial risk. We cannot provide investors with assurance that our mining claim contains commercially viable mineral deposits. The exploration program that we will conduct on our claim may not result in the discovery of commercial viable mineral deposits. Problems such as unusual and unexpected rock formations and other conditions are involved in mineral exploration and often result in unsuccessful exploration efforts. In such a case, we may be unable to complete our business plan and you could lose your entire investment in this offering.

Because of the inherent dangers involved in mineral exploration, there is a risk that we may incur liability or damages as we conduct our business.

The search for minerals involves numerous hazards. As a result, we may become subject to liability for such hazards, including pollution, cave-ins and other hazards against which we cannot insure or against which we may elect not to insure. We currently have no such insurance nor do we expect to get such insurance for the foreseeable future. If a hazard were to occur, the costs of rectifying the hazard may exceed our asset value and cause us to liquidate all of our assets resulting in the loss of your entire investment in this offering.

Because our stock is a penny stock, stockholders will be more limited in their ability to sell their stock.

The shares of our common stock constitute “penny stocks” under the Exchange Act. The shares will remain classified as a penny stock for the foreseeable future. The classification as a penny stock makes it more difficult for a broker/dealer to sell the stock into a secondary market, which makes it more difficult for a purchaser to liquidate his or her investment. Any broker/dealer engaged by the purchaser for the purpose of selling his or her shares will be subject to rules 15g-1 through 15g-10 of the Exchange Act. Rather than having to comply with these rules, some broker-dealers will refuse to attempt to sell a penny stock.

The "penny stock" rules adopted by the SEC under the Exchange Act subjects the sale of the shares of our common stock to certain regulations which impose sales practice requirements on broker/dealers. For example, brokers/dealers selling such securities must, prior to effecting the transaction, provide their customers with a document that discloses the risks of investing in such securities.

Legal remedies, which may be available to an investor in "penny stocks,” are as follows:

(a) if "penny stock" is sold to an investor in violation of his or her rights listed above, or other federal or states securities laws, the investor may be able to cancel his or her purchase and get his or her money back.

(b) if the stocks are sold in a fraudulent manner, the investor may be able to sue the persons and firms that caused the fraud for damages.

(c) if the investor has signed an arbitration agreement, however, he or she may have to pursue his or her claim through arbitration.

If the person purchasing the securities is someone other than an accredited investor or an established customer of the broker/dealer, the broker/dealer must also approve the potential customer's account by obtaining information concerning the customer's financial situation, investment experience and investment objectives. The broker/dealer must also make a determination whether the transaction is suitable for the customer and whether the customer has sufficient knowledge and experience in financial matters to be reasonably expected to be capable of evaluating the risk of transactions in such securities. Accordingly, the SEC's rules may limit the number of potential purchasers of the shares of our common stock.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES.

We rent office spaces from our President and chief executive officer and director, Lindsay Gorrill, at 6240 East Seltice Way Suite C, Post Falls, Idaho, USA 83854. This office space consists of approximately 250 square feet, and Mr. Gorrill supplies this office space to the company at a cost of $400 per month.

We currently do not own any physical property or own any real property.

THE COPPER BELLE PROPERTY

On April 17, 2007, we acquired the Copper Belle Property comprising of one claim block, number 534165, covering 186.5 hectares in the Nicola Mining District, British Columbia from Andrew Sostad for $6,000.

The mining claim lies approximately 190 air km North East of Vancouver BC. The closest community is that of Merritt BC, approximately 3.3 km to the southeast of the claim block. The claim is centered on latitude 50° 7' 18” N and longitude 120° 50' 11”. W There is no electrical power that can be utilized on the claim other than electrical power that can be provided by gas or diesel generators that we would bring on site.

Title to the Copper Belle Property

Under the Mineral Tenure Act, title to British Columbia mineral claims can only be held by individuals, British Columbia corporations or foreign corporations extra-provincially registered in British Columbia. In order for us to delay the cost of incorporating a British Columbia subsidiary or extra-provincially registering our company until such time as we are able to determine if there are commercially exploitable mineral reserves located on our property, Mr. Sostad has agreed to hold title to our mineral claim in trust, for our benefit.

A copy of the Declaration of Trust executed by Mr. Sostad has been filed as an exhibit to our Registration Statement on Form SB-2 filed with the SEC on June 14, 2007. As we are the beneficial owners of the Copper Belle Property, we will continue to pay the costs of maintaining the Copper Belle Property and the cost of exploration activities on the property.

In order to maintain the Copper Belle Property in good standing, we must complete minimum exploration work on the mineral claim and file confirmation of the completion of the work with the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources for the Province of British Columbia (the “Ministry of Mines”). In lieu of completing this work, we may pay a fee equal to the minimum exploration work that must be performed with the Ministry of Mines. The completion of mineral exploration work or payment in lieu of exploration work in any year will extend the existence of our mineral claim for one additional year. Our mineral claim is currently in good standing until March 19, 2009.

Description of Copper Belle Property

The Copper Belle Property is recorded with the Ministry of Mines as follows:

Name of Mineral Claim	Area in Hectares	Tenure Number	Expiry Date
Copper Belle	186.5	534165	March 19, 2010

The Province of British Columbia owns the land covered by the mineral claim. To our knowledge, there are no aboriginal land claims that might affect our title to our mineral claim or the Province’s title of the property.

Location

The Copper Belle Property mining claim lies approximately 190 air km miles northeast of Vancouver BC. The closest community is that of Merritt BC, approximately 3.3km to the southeast of the claim. The claim are centered on latitude 50º 07' 18" N and longitude 120º 50' 11" W. Active roads may provide excellent access, however we have not confirmed the conditions of road access to the claim themselves.

Climate

The region is situated within the dry belt of British Columbia, with yearly rainfall between 10 and 12 inches. Temperatures during the summer months could reach a high of 85° F with an average of 40° F. Temperatures during the winter months could reach a low of -20° F with an average of 15° F. On the property, snow cover on the ground could be from November to April and could hamper a year-round exploration and/or development program.

Infrastructure

Currently there is no plant or equipment located on the Copper Belle Property. There are many creeks located on the property, which should provide sufficient water for all phases of the exploration plan that may be undertaken. There are no electrical facilities currently built on the property. Diesel-electrical power will be required in the initial stages of development.

History

The following history is summarized from the report prepared by our consulting geologist, Robert Weicker dated May 29, 2007, concerning our mining claim which is situated to the northwest of Merritt in the Nicola Valley. The history of the Copper Belle Property dates back to 1880’s when copper and silver mineralization was first found. Early work on the Copper Belle prospect comprises several short adits and a number of rock cuts over a 300 meter strike length. Historically, between 1908 and 1913 a number of small hand sorted shipments, including 47 tons averaging 7.19% copper in 1913, were sent to the Trail and Tacoma smelters. Our objective is to conduct exploration activities on our mining claim to assess whether the claim have any commercially viable Copper deposits. Until we can validate otherwise, the claim are without known reserves and we have planned a four phase program to explore our claim.

Property Geology

The claim is underlain by volcanic flows and tuffs and minor sediments of the Nicola Series of Triassic age. Where exposed, these are relatively thin bedded, in the order of a few feet to a few tens of feet in thickness. The tuffs are moderately coarse, frequently brown, to reddish, and only a few feet thick. The flows are generally andesitic, often exhibit broken glow tops with considerable calcification, and some strong amygdaloidal. The amgdules are often much elongated, especially near the flow bases, and consist mostly of silica with some calcite on occasion. Copper mineralization in the area is found disseminated in the flows and occupying fine fractures. Major Tertiary structures on the Copper Belle property include the notably the Guichon Creek Fault and Clapperton-Coldwater Faults intersect west of Merritt and are extensional features. The rocks underlying the current Copper Belle property comprise two principal groups. The Nicola Group of Upper Triassic age (UTrNW) chiefly consists of volcanic greenstones which are mainly andesitic with minor basaltic flows. The andesite is porphyritic in places. The Coast Intrusives of Jurassic (Eocene) (Etp) age is possibly a member of the Iron Mask batholiths comprising granite, granodiorite, syenite, monzonite and gabbro. The intrusive rocks are located 300-500 meters west of the western boundary of the property indicate volcanics of the Nicola Group comprising andesite to basalt flows, with minor breccia and tuff lenses, and intrusive rocks, comprising feldspar porphyry. The age of the intrusive rocks is indicated as Late Triassic-Pore Tertiary, which is believed to indicate an Eocene age.

Until we can validate otherwise, the claim is without known reserves and we have planned a four phase program to explore our claim.

Current Exploration

We received a geological evaluation report on the Copper Belle Property entitled “Geological Evaluation Report on the Copper Belle Property” prepared by Robert Weicker. on May 29, 2007,. In his geological report, Mr. Weicker recommended that a four phase continuing exploration program be conducted as follows:

Phase	Exploration Program	Cost	Status
Phase I	Geological Mapping, Rock Sampling	$5,900	Completed as of October,2007
Phase II	Compilation and data Input , Limited Trenching, Soil, Rock Sampling	$12,500	Not commenced.
Phase III .	Geological mapping and sampling, VLF-EM & MAG, Additional Trenching, Geological supervision.	$26,400	In order to proceed with Phase III, will be based on the results of Phase II,
Phase IV **.**	**Diamond Drilling**	$270,000	In order to proceed with Phase IV, will be based on the results of Phase III,
	Total Estimated Cost	**$314,800**	

Phase I of our exploration program was completed in October of 2007. We received the Phase I report from Mr. Weicker on March 27, 2008. According to the report, samples that were taken from the property as part of the Phase I work indicated potential areas of significant mineralization on the Copper Belle Property. In his Phase I report, Weicker recommended that we proceed with Phase II of our exploration program.

THE EXCALIBUR PROPERTY

On April 11, 2008, Star Gold Corp. formerly Elan Development, Inc. (the "Registrant") executed a property purchase agreement (the "Agreement") with MinQuest, Inc. ("MinQuest") granting the Registrant the right to acquire 100% of the mining interests of one Nevada mineral exploration property currently controlled by MinQuest, a natural resource exploration company. The property named the Excalibur Property (“ the Property"). The Property is located in Mineral County Nevada and currently consists of 8 unpatented mining claims. On June 18, 2009 Star Gold Corp. and MinQuest entered into an amending agreement to add an additional 42 Claims surrounding the current 8 claims, expanding the total claims to 50 claims held under the original purchase agreement.

We have completed an initial exploration program on the Excalibur Property, which included Geological Mapping, Rock Sampling and Assaying.. Our Geologist has recommended, additional exploration work be done, and has provided us with an exploration program and accompanying budget which includes additional Mapping and Sampling as well as Diamond Drilling.

EXCALIBUR EXPLORATION BUDGET

Grid Sampling – 200 samples with time and expenses -	
Or acquisition of previous exploration package	$10,000
Permitting and bonding	$20,000
Site preparation	$15,000
Drilling – 10 holes @ 300 feet/hole and assays	$87,000
Geologist and expenses	$18,000
Total	$150,000

HISTORY

The Moho vein was discovered in 1903 and mined intermittently until the 1930’s.According to the US Bureau of Mines IC 6941 written in 1937, the property produced over $100,000 of ore at an average grade of 1 opt gold, 6.5 opt silver and 1.4% lead. This equates to about 5000 tons of hand sorted ore. The report also states that an additional250,000 tons of ore were blocked out which average approximately 8.5 ppm gold over 3.2 feet of width. Since 1937 additional work was completed along the northern portion of the project. However, no additional production information is available for the property. The property went into foreclosure around 1984 and was held by the lender until 2006 when Tesoro Resources purchased the property. Although there is significant underground work and numerous trenches along strike of the mineralized zones, no apparent drilling was found within Tesoro's property during this investigation. In 1991 Dennis Flagle discovered the Excalibur area. He leased the project to Alta Gold in 1996. The project is located approximately 3000 feet northeast of the Moho mine.

Alta staked an additional 120 claims south and east of Flagle's original Excalibur claims. Alta reportedly conducted minimal geology, a soil sampling program and completed eleven RC drill holes from 1997 to 1998. Although this data is not currently available, it has been offered for sale by Mr. Flagle. Mr Flagle reports that some "highly" anomalous gold was encountered in two or more of the drill holes. Alta Gold went into receivership in 1998 and the property reverted to the lessor. The claims were abandoned shortly thereafter. MinQuest acquired the ground through staking of eight unpatented mining claims in 2004 and leased the project to Star Gold in 2007. Since that time an additional 46 claims have been added, 175 rock chip samples have been collected throughout the property and a geologic map with structure, alteration and cultural features has been completed.

GEOLOGY

Outcrops within the project boundary have been mapped as Permian Mina Formation to recent alluvial fill.
The oldest apparent unit outcropping in the area is at least partially of Permian age known as the Mina Formation. It has been age dated by K-Ar dates of detrital hornblende and by fossil fusulinids. The Formation is composed of silty to sandy shale and greywacke. Graded bedding and turbidity structures were noted in the field and were useful in identifying the upside of steeply dipping beds. This unit is green to gray grading from sands to feldspathic mudstone. Massive units are green in color and probably derived from a basic volcanic component. This unit is at least 600 feet thick based on mapping within the project area. The middle unit is composed of tuff with a pumice-rich basal layer. This unit is distinctive and can be used as a top-set indicator since bedding and sag structures in shale are generally destroyed by alteration. This unit is rather thin from a few feet to 20 feet thick. The upper unit is composed of massive to laminated gray to red-brown chert. It may be up to 200 feet thick in some places. However, this unit may be thickened by folding and faulting where mapped. The Mina Formation has been intruded by a Cretaceous quartz-eye granite porphyry stock on the south end of the project. This porphyry ranges from 89 to 93 Ma. The sediment contact is metamorphosed to slate and bleached quartzite. Feldspathic diorite plugs intrude the north and central portion of the property. The diorite has distinctive (calcic?) feldspar laths, often encased in another (sodic?) feldspar. These plugs may be lower Miocene in age correlating with other feldspathic diorite bodies elsewhere in the range. The age dates for similar plugs in the area range from 15 to 22 Ma. Fractionated mafic dikes or sills are probably related to the feldspathic diorite plugs. The dikes or sills utilize fault planes for emplacement. Most of the mineralization occurs during this phase and strongly affects adjacent slate, meta-tuff. Mild alteration effects are also noted within the quartz porphyry. The dikes are generally bleached and altered to clay suggesting mineralizing fluids are related to this event or at least provided plumbing for later hydrothermal fluids. A late stage leucocratic dike swarm parallels the main northwesterly trending valley bisecting the project. This dike swarm cuts all rock types and appears to be the youngest rock formation within the project boundary. No age dates are known for this unit.

MINERALIZATION

Mineralization appears to be related to the mafic dikes and portions of the feldspathic diorite contacts. These intrusive events appear to have acted as conduits for hydrothermal fluids to migrate upwards and deposit minerals. Prospecting preferentially occurs along the diorite contact near the south-central portion of the claims, along the Moho "Vein", and along altered mafic dikes and plugs identified elsewhere on the property. There are three distinct types of breccias related to historic prospecting activities. The first breccia type occurs along fault zones that contain zones of rubble up to 10 feet thick flanked by bright orange to red iron oxide staining. A second breccia type is represented by chert fragments cemented by chalcedonic silica. The third type of breccia is related to narrow calcite-filled fault zones and associated weak hematite staining resulting in pink calcite and breccia float trails which are poorly exposed. The following targets The bulk of the historic prospecting occurs along multiple, continuous, en echelon zones from 0.5 to 10 feet thick composed of hematite and sparcemented pebble breccias. These breccias wind through the faults zones and can be discontinuous and in discordant orientations. The zones are sometimes 'slaggy' specifically near diorite and mafic dike contacts. The Moho mine and parallel zones are 6 strongly associated with the diorite contact and along mafic dikes. The Moho "Veins" have been prospected to depths of 200 feet or more by multiple shafts and adits. The entire Moho "Vein" zone can be traced for over 7500 feet in length, 600 feet in width and over 1000 feet in elevation. Previous reports indicate an inferred resource of ~250,000 tons grading 8.5 ppm gold and 90 ppm silver has been blocked out by extensive underground sampling of existing workings. The Central Target is represented by the extension of the Moho that lies within the current claim position can be traced for over 1800 feet before it is lost under alluvial debris. Samples along this extension range from 0.8 to 7 g/t gold and 6 to 90 g/t silver. The workings are less extensive on Stargold's claim position. However, the low angle deposition of the mineralization coupled with multiple stacked veins indicates potential for either open pit or underground mining. Recent sampling and mapping have identified alteration consisting of silicified and brecciated zones with associated anomalous gold and silver concentrations. These alteration zones are located within the southern and northeastern portions of the property.

The Southern target is defined by an area roughly 1200 by 1500 feet composed of chert fragments cemented with chalcedonic silica. In places, later fault zones cut this material. The later faults contain clay gouge probably related to the aforementioned dikes and iron oxides. Gold values can be as high as 3 g/t, but are generally in the 0.1 to 0.8 g/t range. Silver values range from 3 to 80 g/t. The Northeastern target is hosted within brecciated chert and silicified diorite. Barite veins have been noted locally. Gold values range from 0.1 to 1.5 g/t and average 0.7 g/t while silver values can reach 10 g/t. This area was soil sampled by Alta Gold in 1997 and reportedly contained gold to 3 g/t in soils and 8 g/t in select rock chips. In 1998 Alta drilled five holes to test this target. The hole collars were poorly selected and proved to be too far from the target. Three holes failed to intersect any alteration while two holes were lost as they entered the mineralized zone. The area of anomalous gold is roughly 2500 feet by 900 feet. A target was also identified in the northwestern corner of the property. Samples collected from this area range from 0.8 to 14 g/t gold and 3 to 90 g/t silver from various pits and shafts. To date, this area appears to represent narrow, discontinuous structures hosted by a diorite plug. The target is currently considered too small and will need more work to bring it to a potential drill target.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

We are not a party to any material legal proceedings and, to our knowledge, no such proceedings are threatened or contemplated.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS.

None, during this last fiscal year.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND SMALL BUSINESS ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

General

Our authorized capital stock consists of 300,000,000 shares of common stock, with a par value of $0.001 per share, and 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock, with a par value of $0.001 per share. As of July 29, 2008, there were 30,155,000 shares of our common stock issued and outstanding. We have not issued any shares of preferred stock.

Market Information

Our shares of common stock commenced trading on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol “ELNV” and later in 2008 the symbol changed to “EDVL” to reflect a 3 to 1 Forward Split and on June 25, 2008 The symbol changed to “SRGO” to reflect the name change from Elan Development to Star Gold Corp. Our shares became eligible for quotation on the OTC Bulletin Board in April 2007, the high and low bid information for our common stock for the year ended April 30, 2009 is:

Year ended April 30, 2009	**HIGH ($)**	**LOW ($)**
	$1.17	$0.11

Quotations provided by the OTC Bulletin Board reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, markdown or commission and may not represent actual transactions

Dividends

We have not declared any dividends on our common stock since our inception. There are no dividend restrictions that limit our ability to pay dividends on our common stock in our Articles of Incorporation or Bylaws. Our governing statute, Chapter 78 – “Private Corporations” of the Nevada Revised Statutes (the “NRS”), does provide limitations on our ability to declare dividends. Section 78.288 of Chapter 78 of the NRS prohibits us from declaring dividends where, after giving effect to the distribution of the dividend:

(a) we would not be able to pay our debts as they become due in the usual course of business; or

(b) our total assets would be less than the sum of our total liabilities plus the amount that would be needed, if we were to be dissolved at the time of distribution, to satisfy the preferential rights upon dissolution of stockholders who may have preferential rights and whose preferential rights are superior to those receiving the distribution (except as otherwise specifically allowed by our Articles of Incorporation).

Recent Sales Of Unregistered Securities

On February 13, 2009 we received a subscription from one individual to purchase 80,000 shares The net proceeds received by the Company was $80,000.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

Statement of Operations Information:

	Year Ended April 30, 2009	Year Ended April 30, 2008
Revenues	$ 0	$ 0

Gross profit	0	0
Total Operating Expenses	93,298	102,881
Net income (loss)	(93,298)	(102,881)
Income (loss) per share (basic and diluted)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding (basic and diluted)		

Balance Sheet Information:

		April 30, 2009	April 30, 2008
Working capital	$	6,286	19,566
Total assets		15,018	27,066
Total liabilities		8,750	7,500
Accumulated Deficit		(220,232)	(126,934)
Stockholders' equity (deficit)		6,286	19,566

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OR PLAN OF OPERATION.

PLAN OF OPERATION

Based on the recommendations of our consulting geologists, we have decided to continue our exploration program on the Copper Belle Property and the Excalibur Property. However, as at April 30, 2009, we had 15,018 cash on hand, of and a working capital deficit of $220,232. As such, we will require substantial additional financing in the near future in order to meet our current obligations and to continue our operations. Currently, we do not have any financing arrangements in place and there are no assurances that we will be able to obtain sufficient financing on terms acceptable to us, if at all.

Due to the lack of our operating history and our present inability to generate revenues, our auditors have stated in their audit report included in our audited financial statements for the year ended April 30, 2009 that there currently exists substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Summary of Year End Results

	Year Ended April 30	
	2009	2008
Revenue	$--	$--
Expenses	(93,298)	(102,881)
Net Comprehensive Loss	$(93,298)	$(102,881)

Revenues

We have not earned any revenues to date and we do not anticipate earning any revenues in the near future. We are an exploration stage company and presently are seeking other business opportunities.

The Company's expenses are primarily a result of the increase exploration costs associated with our mineral exploration activities.

LIQUIDITY AND FINANCIAL CONDITION

Working Capital

	At April 30, 2009	At April 30, 2008
Current Assets	$15,018	$27,066
Current Liabilities	(8,750)	(7,500)
Working Capital (Deficit)	$6,268	$19,566

Cash Flows

	Year Ended April 30, 2009	Year Ended April 30, 2008,
Cash Flows used in Operating Activities	$(93,298)	$(102,881)
Cash Flows from (used in) Financing Activities	80,000	60,000
Foreign currency translation	--	--
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash During Period	$(12,048)	$(49,411)

The decrease in our working capital at April 30, 2009 from our year ended April 30, 2008 is primarily a result of the fact that we had no revenue or sources of long-term financing during the year ended April 30, 2009.

As of April 30, 2009, we had cash on hand of $15,018. Since our inception, our sole sources of financing have been sales of our common stock. We have not attained profitable operations and our ability to pursue any future plan of operation is dependent upon our ability to obtain financing. For these reasons, our auditors stated in their report to our audited financial statements for the period ended April 30, 2009 that there is substantial doubt that we will be able to continue as a going concern.

We anticipate continuing to rely on sales of our common stock in order to continue to fund our business operations. Issuances of additional shares will result in dilution to our existing stockholders. There is no assurance that we will be able to complete any additional sales of our equity securities or that we will be able arrange for other financing to fund our planned business activities.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

We have no significant off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that are material to our stockholders.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

We have identified certain accounting policies, described below, that are most important to the portrayal of our current financial condition and results of operations. Our significant accounting policies are disclosed in the notes to the audited financial statements included in this Annual Report.

Foreign Currency Translation

We use the United States of America dollar as our reporting currency for consistency with the registrants of the SEC and in accordance with FAS No. 52.

Assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency at period-end are translated at the exchange rate in effect at the period-end and capital accounts are translated at historical rates. Income statement accounts are translated at the average rates of exchange prevailing during the period. Any gains or losses arising as a result of such translations are not included in operations, but are reported as a separate component of equity as foreign currency translation adjustments, if applicable.

Transactions undertaken in currencies other than the functional currency are translated using the exchange rate in effect as of the transaction date. Any exchange gains or losses are included in other income or expenses on the statement of operations, if applicable.

Mineral Property

Cost of lease, acquisition, exploration, carrying and retaining unproven mineral lease properties are expensed as incurred.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We do not hold any derivative instruments and do not engage in any hedging activities. Because most of our purchases and sales will made in Canadian dollars, any exchange rate change affecting the value of the in Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar could have an effect on our financial results as reported in U.S. dollars. If the in Canadian dollar were to depreciate against the U.S. dollar, amounts reported in U.S. dollars would be correspondingly reduced. If the in Canadian dollar were to appreciate against the U.S. dollar, amounts reported in U.S. dollars would be correspondingly increased.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

Index to Financial Statements:

Audited financial statements as of April 30, 2009, including:

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To The Shareholders and Board of Directors
of Star Gold Corp.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Star Gold Corp., (an Exploration Stage Company) as of April 30, 2009 and 2008 and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the year ended April 30, 2009 and 2008 and for the period from December 8, 2006 (inception) through April 30, 2009. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall consolidated financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provided a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Star Gold Corp., as of April 30, 2009 and 2008, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years ended April 30, 2009 and 2008 and the period from December 8, 2006 (inception) through April 30, 2009 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements referred to above have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As more fully described in Note 1, the Company's need to seek new sources or methods of financing or revenue to pursue its business strategy, raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans as to these matters are also described in Note 1. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Jewett, Schwartz, Wolfe & Associates

Hollywood, Florida
July 27, 2009

STAR GOLD CORP.
(An Exploration Stage Company)
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	April 30, 2009	April 30, 2008
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash	15,018	27,066
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	15,018	27,066
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 15,018	$ 27,066
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	8,750	7,500
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	8,750	7,500
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES		
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
Preferred stock, $.001 par value, 10,000,000 shares authorized, no shares issued and outstanding	-	-
Common stock, $.001 par value 300,000,000 shares authorized 30,675,000 and 30,075,000 shares issued and outstanding as of April 20, 2009 and 2008.	30,675	30,075
Additional paid-in capital	115,825	56,425
Stock subscriptions receivable	80,000	60,000
Accumulated deficit during exploration stage	(220,232)	(126,934)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	6,268	19,566
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	$ 15,018	$ 27,066

STAR GOLD CORP.
(An Exploration Stage Company)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	April 30, 2009	April 30, 2008	For the Period from December 8, 2006 (inception) to April 30, 2009
REVENUES	$ -	$ -	$ -
Cost of operations	-	-	-
GROSS PROFIT	-	-	-
OPERATING EXPENSES			
General and administrative expenses	93,298	102,881	220,232
Total operating expenses	93,298	102,881	220,232
Loss from continuing operations before provision for income taxes	(93,298)	(102,881)	(220,232)
Provision for income taxes	-	-	-
NET LOSS	$ (93,298)	$ (102,881)	$ (220,232)
Weighted average common shares outstanding – basic and diluted	30,354,452	30,075,000	
Net loss per share-basic and diluted	$ (0.003)	$ (0.00)	

STAR GOLD CORP.
(An Exploration Stage Company)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

	Preferred Stock 10,000,000 shares authorized		Common Stock 300,000,000 shares authorized		Additional	Stock	Accumulated Deficit during	Total
	Shares Issued	Par Value $.001 per share	Shares Issued	Par Value $.001 per share	Paid-in Capital	Subscriptions Receivable	exploration stage	Shareholders' Equity
BALANCE, DECEMBER 8, 2006 (INCEPTION)	-	$ -	-	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Common shares issued at $0.001 per share	-	-	30,075,000	30,075	56,425	-	-	86,500

Subscriptions received	-	-	-	-	-	60,000	-	60,000
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	(126,934)	(126,934)
BALANCE, APRIL 30, 2008	$ -	-	30,075,000	$ 30,075	$ 56,425	$ 60,000	$ (126,934)	$ 19,566
Common shares issued at $0.001 per share			600,000	600	59,400	-	-	60,000
Reversed Subscriptions received						(60,000)		(60,000)
Subscriptions received	-	-	-	-	-	80,000	-	80,000
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-		$ (93,298)	(93,298)
BALANCE, April 30, 2009	$ -	-	30,675,000	$ 30,675	$ 115,825	$ 80,000	$ (220,232)	$ 6,268

STAR GOLD CORP.
(An Exploration Stage Company)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Year to date April 30, 2009	Year to date April 30, 2008	For the Period from December 8, 2006 (inception) to April 30, 2009
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net loss	$ (93,298)	$ (102,881)	$ (220,232)
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Accrued expenses	1,250	(6,530)	2,750
Purchase of mineral rights			6,000
			-
NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(92,048)	(109,411)	(211,482)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Net proceeds from the issuance of common stock	60,000		146,500
Net proceeds from subscriptions receivable	20,000	60,000	80,000
NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	80,000	60,000	226,500
Increase (decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(12,048)	(49,411)	15,018

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD		27,066		76,477		-
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD	$	15,018	$	27,066	$	15,018
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:						
Cash paid for interest	$	-	$	-		
Cash paid for income taxes	$	-	$	-		

Star Gold Corp
(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period of December 8, 2006 (inception)
through April 30, 2009

NOTE 1 - NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Elan Development Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated in the State of Nevada on December 8, 2006 The Company was organized to explore mineral properties in British Columbia, Canada.

These financial statements are presented on the basis that the Company is a going concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business over a reasonable length of time. As of April 30, 2009, the Company had $15,018 in cash, working capital of $6,268, and shareholders' equity of $6,268 and accumulated net losses of $220,232 since inception. The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Its continuation as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to generate sufficient cash flow to meet its obligations on a timely basis, to obtain additional financing or refinancing as may be required, to develop commercially viable mining reserves, and ultimately to establish profitable operations.

Management's plans for the continuation of the Company as a going concern include financing the Company's operations through issuance of its common stock. If the Company is unable to complete its financing requirements or achieve revenue as projected, it will then modify its expenditures and plan of operations to coincide with the actual financing completed and actual operating revenues. There are no assurances, however, with respect to the future success of these plans.
Unless otherwise indicated, amounts provided in these notes to the financial statements pertain to continuing operations. The Company is not currently earning any revenues.

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

These financial statements and related notes are presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and are expressed in United States (US) dollars. The Company has not produced any revenue from its principal business and is an exploration stage company as defined by the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 7. "Accounting and Reporting by Development Stage Enterprises".

Star Gold Corp
(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period of December 8, 2006 (inception)
through April 30, 2009

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary Elan Development Corp, a Company incorporated under the Company Act of Alberta on March 15, 2007. All inter-company transactions have been eliminated.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, at the date of these financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Regulatory Matters

The company and its mineral property interests are subject to a variety of Canadian national and provincial regulations governing land use, health, safety and environmental matters. The company's management believes it has been in substantial compliance with all such regulations, and is unaware of any pending action or proceeding relating to regulatory matters that would affect the financial position of the Company.

Impaired Asset Policy

The Company periodically reviews its long-lived assets when applicable to determine if any events or changes in circumstances have transpired which indicate that the carrying value of its assets may not be recoverable, pursuant to guidance established in Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 144 ("SFAS 144"), "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-lived Assets". The Company determines impairment by comparing the undiscounted future cash flows estimated to be generated by its assets to their respective carrying amounts. If impairment is deemed to exist, the assets will be written down to fair value.

Star Gold Corp
(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period of December 8, 2006 (inception)
through April 30, 2009

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Start-up Expenses

The Company has adopted Statement of Position No. 98-5 ("SOP 98-5"), "Reporting the Costs of Start-up Activities," which requires that costs associated with start-up activities be expensed as incurred. Accordingly, start-up costs associated with the Company's formation have been included in the Company's general and administrative expenses for the period from inception on December 8, 2006 to April 30, 2007.

Mineral Property Costs

Mineral property acquisition, exploration and development costs are expenses as incurred until such time as economic reserves are quantified. From that time forward, the Company will capitalize all costs to the extent that future cash flows from mineral resources equal or exceed the costs deferred. The deferred costs will be amortized over the recoverable reserves when a property reaches commercial production. Costs related to site restoration programs will be accrued over the life of the project. To date, the Company has not established any proven reserves on its mineral properties.

On April 11, 2008, Elan Development, Inc. (the "Registrant") executed a property purchase agreement (the "Agreement") with MinQuest, Inc. ("MinQuest") granting the Registrant the right to acquire 100% of the mining interests of one Nevada mineral exploration property currently controlled by MinQuest, a natural resource exploration company. The property named the Excalibur Property (“ the Property"). The Property is located in Mineral County Nevada and currently consists of 8 unpatented mining claims. Since the payment obligations are non-refundable, if the Company does not make any payments under the Agreement, they will lose any payments made and the rights to the respective property. If all said payments under the Agreements are made, the Company will acquire all mining interests in the respective property.

Because the claims have no proven mineral reserves, the amount allocated toward mineral rights and claims was considered 100% impaired and written off at the date of acquisition. The Company has paid approximately $37,000 towards this agreement as of April 30, 2009.

Foreign Currency Translation

The Company’s functional currency is the Canadian dollar as substantially all of the Company’s operations are in Canada. The Company used the United States dollar as its reporting currency for

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

consistency with registrants of the Securities and Exchange Commission and in accordance with the SFAS No. 53 “Foreign Currency Translation”.

Assets and liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate in effect at the year end and capital accounts are translated at historical rates. Income statement accounts are translated at the average rates of exchange prevailing during the period. Translation adjustments from the use of different exchange rates from period to period are included in the Comprehensive Income statement account in Shareholder’s Equity, if applicable. There were no translation adjustments as of April 30, 2009.

Transactions undertaken in currencies other than the functional currency of the entity are translated using the exchange rate in effect as of the transaction date. If applicable, exchange gains and losses are included in other items on the Statement of Operations. There were no exchange gains or losses as of April 30, 2009.

Loss Per Share

The Company computed basic and diluted loss per share amounts for April 30, 2009 pursuant to the SFAS No. 128, “Earnings per Share.” There are no potentially dilutive shares outstanding and, accordingly, dilutive per share amounts have not been presented in the accompanying statements of operations.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

SFAS No. 107, “Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments,” requires disclosures of information regarding the fair value of certain financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate the value. For purpose of this disclosure, the fair value of a financial instrument is the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced sale of liquidation.

Comprehensive Loss

SFAS No.130, “Reporting Comprehensive Income,” establishes standards for the reporting and display of comprehensive loss and its components in the financial statements. As of April 30, 2009 the Company

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

has no items that represent comprehensive loss and therefore, has not included a schedule of comprehensive loss in financial statements.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are recognized in accordance with SFAS 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes", whereby deferred income tax liabilities or assets at the end of each period are determined using the tax rate

expected to be in effect when the taxes are actually paid or recovered. A valuation allowance is recognized on deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not that some or all of these deferred tax assets will not be realized.

NOTE 3 – MINERAL LEASES AND CLAIMS

The Company has a 100% interest in a certain mineral property in the Nicola Mining Division British Columbia, Canada, collectively referred as to the Copper Belle Property.
On April 17, 2007, the Company acquired a 100% interest in numerous claims known as the Copper Belle Property and is located in the Nicola Mining Division, British Columbia. The claims were purchased for $6,000 cash.

NOTE 4 – RECENT AUTHORITATIVE PRONOUNCEMENTS

Recent accounting pronouncements that the Company has adopted or will be required to adopt in the future are summarized below.

In February 2007, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 159, “The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities - Including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115” (“SFAS No. 159”). SFAS No. 159 allows companies to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. SFAS No. 159 will become effective for the Company beginning in fiscal 2009. The Company is currently evaluating what effects the adoption of SFAS No. 159 will have on the Company’s future results of operations and financial condition.

In June 2006, the FASB ratified Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 06−3 (EITF 06-3), “How Taxes Collected from Customers and Remitted to Governmental Authorities Should Be Presented in the

NOTE 4 – RECENT AUTHORITATIVE PRONOUNCEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Income Statement (That Is, Gross versus Net Presentation).” EITF 06−3 applies to any tax assessed by a governmental authority that is directly imposed on a revenue producing transaction between a seller and a customer. EITF 06−3 allows companies to present taxes either gross within revenue and expense or net. If taxes subject to this issue are significant, a company is required to disclose its accounting policy for presenting taxes and the amount of such taxes that are recognized on a gross basis. EITF 06−3 is required to be adopted during the first quarter of fiscal year 2008. The Company does not collect taxes from customer and does not expect that its adoption will impact currently presents such taxes net. These taxes are currently not material to the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements" (SFAS 157). SFAS 157 provides guidance for using fair value to measure assets and liabilities. SFAS 157 addresses the requests from investors for expanded disclosure about the extent to which companies measure assets and liabilities at fair value, the information used to measure fair value and the effect of fair value measurements on earnings. SFAS 157 applies whenever other standards require (or permit) assets or liabilities to be measured at fair value, and does not expand the use of fair value in any new circumstances. SFAS 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007 and will be adopted by the Company in the first quarter of fiscal year 2008. The Company is unable at this time to determine the effect that its adoption of SFAS 157 will have on its consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

In September 2006, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position No. FAS 13-1 (As Amended), “Accounting for Rental Costs Incurred during a Construction Period” (FAS 13-1). This position requires a company to recognize as rental expense the rental costs associated with a ground or building operating lease during a construction period, except for costs associated with projects accounted for under SFAS No. 67, “Accounting for Costs and Initial Rental Operations of Real Estate Projects.” FAS 13-1 is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2005 and was adopted by the Company in the first quarter of fiscal year 2007. The Company’s adoption of FAS 13-1 will not materially affect its consolidated results of operations and financial position.

In September 2006, the SEC issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108, "Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements" (SAB 108). SAB 108 provides guidance on the consideration of the effects of prior year misstatements in quantifying current year misstatements for the purpose of a materiality assessment. SAB 108 establishes an approach that requires quantification of financial statement errors based on the effects of each on a company's balance sheet and statement of operations and the related financial statement disclosures. Early application

NOTE 4 – RECENT AUTHORITATIVE PRONOUNCEMENTS (CONTINUED)

of the guidance in SAB 108 is encouraged in any report for an interim period of the first fiscal year ending after November 15, 2006, has been adopted by the Company since inception. The Company does not expect the adoption of SAB 108 to have a material impact on its consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

FSP FAS 123(R)-5 was issued on October 10, 2006. The FSP provides that instruments that were originally issued as employee compensation and then modified, and that modification is made to the terms of the instrument solely to reflect an equity restructuring that occurs when the holders are no longer employees, then no change in the recognition or the measurement (due to a change in classification) of those instruments will result if both of the following conditions are met: (a). There is no increase in fair value of the award (or the ratio of intrinsic value to the exercise price of the award is preserved, that is, the holder is made whole), or the antidilution provision is not added to the terms of the award in contemplation of an equity restructuring; and (b). All holders of the same class of equity instruments (for example, stock options) are treated in the same manner. The provisions in this FSP shall be applied in the first reporting period beginning after the date the FSP is posted to the FASB website.

The company does not expect the adoption of FSP FAS 123(R)-5 to have a material impact on its consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

In October 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109" (FIN 48). FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes by prescribing the recognition threshold a tax position is required to meet before being recognized in the financial statements. It also provides guidance on derecognizing, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. The cumulative effects, if any, of applying FIN 48 will be recorded as an adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the period of adoption. FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006, and the Company is required to adopt it in the first quarter of fiscal year 2008. The Company has adopted FIN 48 and is evaluating the effect it will have on its consolidated results of operations and financial condition and is not currently in a position to determine such effects, if any.

NOTE 5 – SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

On March 20, 2007, the Company issued 275,000 of its common shares for cash of $5,500.

NOTE 5 – SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (CONTINUED)

On April 05, 2007, the Company issued 8,725,000 of its common shares for cash of $60,500.

On April 12, 2007, the Company issued 475,000 of its common shares for cash of $9,500.

On April 19, 2007, the Company issued 550,000 of its common shares for cash of $11,000.

On April 15, 2008, the Company received subscriptions for 600,000 shares at $.10, totaling cash proceeds of $60,000.

On February 11, 2008 the Board of Directors of the registrant passed unanimously a resolution authorizing a forward split of the authorized and issued and outstanding common shares on a three to one (3 – 1) basis bringing the total common shares issued and outstanding to 30,075,000 and authorized common shares to 300,000,000.

On November 11, 2008, the Company has completed a Private placement with one individual to issue 600,000 common shares and 600,000 share purchase warrants at a price of $0.10 per unit. Each unit comprises of one common share and one share purchase warrant. The term of the warrant is for three years, and may be exercised at $0.20 during the first year $0.30 during the second year and $0.40 during the third year. No commissions were paid and no registration rights have been granted.

As of January 15, 2009 the company has initiated a private placement of 100,000 shares at $1.00 per share. To date the Company has received $80,000 from one subscribing individual for a total subscription of 80,000 common shares.

NOTE 6 - INCOME TAXES

Deferred income taxes arise from timing differences resulting from income and expense items reported for financial accounting and tax purposes in different periods. A deferred tax asset valuation allowance is recorded when it is more likely than not that deferred tax assets will not be realized. A valuation allowance of 100% of the deferred tax assets was made, and there are no deferred taxes as of April 30, 2009 and 2008. There was no income tax expense for the years ended April 30, 2009 and 2008 due to the Company's net losses.

The Company's tax benefit differs from the "expected" tax benefit for the years ended April 30, 2009, which is (computed by applying the Federal Corporate tax rate of 34% to loss before taxes), as follows

:

NOTE 6 - INCOME TAXES (CONTINUED)

	2009	2008
Computed "expected" tax benefit	$ (31,721)	$ (34,979)
Less; benefit of operating loss carryfowards	31,721	34,979
	$ --	$ --

The effects of temporary differences that gave rise to significant portions of deferred tax assets and liabilities at April 30, 2009 are as follows:

	2009	2008
Current	$ -	$ -
Non-current	93,298	102,881
Total gross deferred tax assets	93,298	102,881
Less valuation allowance	(93,298)	(102,881)
Net deferred tax assets	$ --	$ -

The Company has made a 100% valuation allowance of the deferred income tax asset at April 30, 2009, as it is not expected that the deferred tax assets will be realized. The net increase in valuation allowance during the year ended April 30, 2009 was approximately $93,298.

NOTE 7 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The company has expanded the Excalibur Property on June 18, 2009 via amending agreement between Star Gold Corp. and MinQuest, and expanding the total claims to 50 claims, covering an area of approximately 1000 acres. Star Gold Corp. has commenced exploration activities on the Excalibur Property in accordance with the company's business plan and has raised approximately $140,000 for operations during the past year.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE.

There has been no changes in or disagreements with our principal independent accountants. However, our principal independent accountants.

We have engaged Jewett, Schwartz, Wolfe and Associates as our independent auditors since April 2007.

During the years ended April 30, 2009 and 2007 and subsequent to April 30, 2009 through to the date hereof, neither we, nor anyone on our behalf, has consulted with Jewett, Schwartz , Wolfe and Associates regarding the application of accounting principles to a specified transaction, whether completed or proposed, or the type of audit opinion that might be rendered on our financial statements, nor has Jewett, Schwartz , Wolfe and Associates provided to us a written report or oral advice regarding such principles or audit opinion or any matter that was the subject of a disagreement or any reportable events as set for in Item 304(a)(3) of Regulation S-X.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we have evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as required by Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(b) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer has concluded that these disclosure controls and procedures are effective.

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the year ended April 30, 2009 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION.

We Have filed items on Form 8K on February 02, 2009, February 11, 2009, June 10, 2009 and July 10, 2009

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, PROMOTERS, CONTROL PERSONS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE; COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 16(A) OF THE EXCHANGE ACT.

Our executive officers and directors and their age and titles are as follows:

Name	Age	Position
Lindsay Gorrill	45	President, Treasurer and Director
Scott Jenkins	56	Director
Edwin Ullmer	64	Director

Set forth below is a brief description of the background and business experience of our officers and directors:

Lindsay E. Gorrill

Lindsay E. Gorrill Has been our President and Chief Executive Officer since February 7, 2008 Mr. Gorrill has been Chief Financial Officer of Quinto Mining Corp. since August 2007. Mr. Gorrill has been Chief Executive Officer, Secretary and President of Jayhawk Energy, Inc. since July 9, 2007. Mr. Gorrill has held senior positions at Ernst & Whinney, Peat Marwick Thorne and KPMG. He has twenty years of senior management experience and has a diverse industry background with public companies. His senior management experience includes financial management, strategic planning, financings, acquisitions and corporate restructurings. He served as Chief Financial Officer of Coral Gold Resources Ltd. from March 15, 2006 to November 2007. He served as President and Chief Operating Officer of Berkley Resources Inc. since November 17, 2005 and also served as its Principal Financial Officer. Mr. Gorrill served as President and Chief Executive Officer of WGI Heavy Minerals, Inc. until April 2005. He was Manager of KPMG. He has been a Director of Berkley Resources Inc. since July 2004. He has been director of Quinto Mining Corp. since August 2007. He has been director of Jayhawk Energy, Inc. since July 9, 2007. Mr. Gorrill served as a Director of WGI Heavy Minerals, Inc. until April 2005. Mr. Gorrill is a Chartered Accountant and graduated from Simon Fraser University with a BBA in Finance and Marketing.

Scott Jenkins

Scott Jenkins brings over 30 years of international geological exploration and development experience, including 15 years within the Nevada region and nearly 10 years in South Africa, which included successful tenures as New Projects Manager for RTZ Limited (also known as Rio Tinto Zinc) and as Managing Director of Geelfontein Exploration. Mr. Jenkins' most recent positions are as current President of Complex Systems Analysis Inc. (based out of Nevada) and formerly as Quality Assurance Inspector for Veka West Inc. where he received an achievement award in 2005 for his work. Scott bolstered his management experience with Jenkins & Associates in Botswana, SLJ Exploration and RTZ Limited (also known as Rio Tinto Zinc) in South Africa. He has also served as a Geologist for Kenecott Exploration, Westmont Mining, Homestatke Mining Company, Amselco Exploration in Nevada, AMAX Exploration in Montana, Moly Corporation in Washington, Anaconda Minerals Company in Utah and in the public sector for the Oregon Department of Minerals. He holds a Bachelor's Degree in Geology from the University of Colorado and a Master's in Economic-Structural Geology from Oregon State University .

Edwin Ullmer

Mr. Ullmer brings over 30 years of international geological exploration and development experience, including time with DeBeers Diamonds Inc. (Anglo-American Corp.), Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co., and Union Pacific Railroad. He has dealt with many different types of precious and base metals, including uranium, vanadium, diamonds and gold. Along with his North American exposure, Mr. Ullmer has also amassed an international profile, serving as a uranium exploration consultant for Denison Mining Co. in Mongolia and Zambia. Many of Mr. Ullmer's years have been spent analysing the areas surrounding Star Gold's Excalibur Project in Nevada and California. Along with working for the petroleum and mining industries, Ed Ullmer has experience in Environmental Geology for Cameron Cole LLC. His work has been published in Economic Geology, Newsletter of the International Geological Correlation Programme, UN Project and Contributions to Geology. He holds a Bachelor's Degree in Geology, and a Masters Degree in both Geology and in Education.

TERM OF OFFICE

Our directors are appointed for a one-year term to hold office until the next annual general meeting of our stockholders or until removed from office in accordance with our Bylaws. Our officers are appointed by our board of directors and hold office until removed by the board.

SIGNIFICANT EMPLOYEES

We have no significant employees other than our officers and directors.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

We are not a listed issuer and as such our Board of Directors is not required to maintain a separately-designated standing audit committee. As a result, our entire Board of Directors acts as our audit committee. Our sole director does not meet the definition of an "audit committee financial expert." We believe that the cost related to appointing a financial expert to our Board of Directors at this time is prohibitive.

COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 16(a) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT

Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act requires our executive officers and directors, and persons who beneficially own more than 10% of our equity securities (collectively, the "Reporting Persons"), to file reports of ownership and changes in ownership with the SEC. Reporting Persons are required by SEC regulation to furnish us with copies of all forms they file pursuant to Section 16(a). Based on our review of the copies of such forms received by us, other than as described below, no other reports were required for those persons. We believe that, during the year ended April 30, 2009, all Reporting Persons complied with all Section 16(a) filing requirements applicable to them.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION.

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

The following table sets forth total compensation paid to or earned by our named executive officers, as that term is defined in Item 402(a)(2) of Regulation S-X during the fiscal year ended April 30, 2009:

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

Name & Principal Position	Year	Salary ($)	Bonus ($)	Stock Awards ($)	Option Awards ($)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compen-sation ($)	Nonqualified Deferred Compen-sation Earnings ($)	All Other Compen-sation ($)	Total ($)
Lindsay Gorrill President, & Director	2008 2009	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0

OUTSTANDING EQUITY AWARDS AT FISCAL YEAR END

As at our year ended April 30, 2009, we did not have any outstanding equity awards.

EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS

We have no employment contracts, termination of employment or change-in-control arrangements with any of our executive officers or directors.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS.

EQUITY COMPENSATION PLANS

We have no equity compensation plans (including individual compensation arrangements) under which our equity securities are authorized for issuance.

SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

The following table sets forth certain information concerning the number of shares of our common stock owned beneficially as of July 29, 2009 by: (i) each person (including any group) known to us to own more than five percent (5%) of any class of our voting securities, (ii) each of our directors, (iii) each of our named executive officers; and (iv) officers and directors as a group. Unless otherwise indicated, the shareholder listed possesses sole voting and investment power with respect to the shares shown.

Title of Class	Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership	Percentage of Common Stock [(1)]
DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS			
Common Stock	Lindsay Gorrill	18,000,000	58.54

		Direct	
Common Stock	Scott Jenkins	0	0
Common Stock	Edwin Ullmer	0	0
Common Stock	All Directors and Executive Officers as a Group (3 people)	18,000,000	58.54
5% STOCKHOLDERS			
Common Stock	Lindsay Gorrill	18,000,000 Direct	58.54

|

Notes:

(1) Based on 30,155,000 shares of our common stock issued and outstanding as of July 29, 2009,. Under Rule 13d-3, certain shares may be deemed to be beneficially owned by more than one person (if, for example, persons share the power to vote or the power to dispose of the shares). In addition, shares are deemed to be beneficially owned by a person if the person has the right to acquire the shares (for example, upon exercise of an option) within 60 days of the date as of which the information is provided. In computing the percentage ownership of any person, the amount of shares outstanding is deemed to include the amount of shares beneficially owned by such person (and only such person) by reason of these acquisition rights. As a result, the percentage of outstanding shares of any person as shown in this table does not necessarily reflect the person's actual ownership or voting power with respect to the number of shares of common stock actually outstanding on April 30, 2009

CHANGE IN CONTROL

On May 28, 2008 Colleen Ewanchuk the Company's former president transferred to Lindsay Gorrill the Company's new president 18,000,000 common shares for the sum of $25,000.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE.

Except as described below, none of the following parties has, since our date of incorporation, had any material interest, direct or indirect, in any transaction with us or in any presently proposed transaction that has or will materially affect us, other than noted in this section:

(i) Any of our directors or officers;

(ii) Any person proposed as a nominee for election as a director;

(iii) Any person who beneficially owns, directly or indirectly, shares carrying more than 10% of the voting rights attached to our outstanding shares of common stock;

(iv) Any of our promoters; and

(v) Any relative or spouse of any of the foregoing persons who has the same house as such person.

On April 5, 2007, we issued 6,000,000 total shares of common stock who at the time was our sole executive officer and sole director, Colleen Ewanchuk , at a price of $0.001 per share. The shares were issued pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act and are restricted shares as defined in the Securities Act. The shares were subsequently split in early 2008 on a 3 to 1 basis giving Colleen Ewanchuk 18,000,000 common shares. On May 28, 2008 Colleen Ewanchuk the Company's former president transferred to Lindsay Gorrill the Company's new president 18,000,000 common shares for the sum of $25,000.

Director Independence

Quotations for our common stock are entered on the OTC Bulletin Board inter-dealer quotation system, which does not have director independence requirements. For purposes of determining director independence, we have applied the definitions set out in NASDAQ Rule 4200(a)(15). Under NASDAQ Rule 4200(a)(15), a director is not considered to be independent if he or she is also an executive officer or employee of the corporation.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL AND ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES.

Audit Fees

The aggregate fees billed for the two most recently completed fiscal years ended April 30, 2009 and 2008 for professional services rendered by the principal accountant for the audit of our annual financial statements and review of the financial statements included our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and services that are normally provided by the accountant in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements for these fiscal periods were as follows:

	Year Ended April 30, 2009	Year Ended April 30, 2008
Audit Fees	$7,500	$7,500

Audit Related Fees	8,290	8,290
Tax Fees	Nil	Nil
All Other Fees	Nil	Nil
Total	**$15,790**	**$15,790**

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS.

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibits
3.1	Articles of Incorporation. (1)
3.2	Bylaws, as amended. (1)
4.1	Form of Share Certificate. (1)
10.1	Purchase Agreement dated June 22, 2004 between Guy R. Delorme and Star Gold Corp. (1)
10.2	Declaration of Trust executed by Guy R. Delorme. (1)

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibits
14.1	Code of Ethics. (2)
31.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
(1)	Filed with the SEC as an exhibit to our Registration Statement on Form SB-2 originally filed on June 14, 2007, as amended.
(1)	Filed with the SEC as an exhibit to our Registration Statement on Form SB-2 June 14, 2007.

SIGNATURES

In accordance with Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, the registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

STAR GOLD CORP.

Date:	July 31, 2009	By:	*/s/* Lindsay Gorrill
			President, Treasurer (Principal Executive Officer and Principal Accounting Officer) /s/Scott Jenkins
Date:	July 31, 2009	By:	Scott Jenkins Director /s/ Edwin Ullmer
Date:	July 31, 2009	By:	Edwin Ullmer Director

In accordance with the Exchange Act, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Date:	July 31, 2009	By:	*/s/* Lindsay Gorrill
			President, Treasurer (Principal Executive Officer and Principal Accounting Officer) Director /s/ Scott Jenkins
Date:	July 31, 2009	By:	Scott Jenkins Director /s/Edwin Ullmer
Date:	July 31, 2009	By:	Edwin Ullmer Director

I, Lindsay Gorrill, the President, CEO and Chief Financial Officer of Star Gold Corp.. (the "Registrant"), certify that;

(1) I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of the Registrant;

(2) Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

(3) Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

(4) I am responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) for the Registrant and have:

a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under my supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the Registrant is made known to me by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

b) Evaluated the effectiveness of the Registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report my conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

c) Disclosed in this report any change in the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the Registrant's most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

(5) I have disclosed, based on my most recent evaluation of the internal control over financial reporting, to the Registrant's auditors and the audit committee of Registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the Registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

July 31, 2009

/s/ *Lindsay Gorrill*

By: Lindsay Gorrill
President, CEO
and Chief Financial Officer

CERTIFICATION OF
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Lindsay Gorrill, the President, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of Star Gold Corp. (the "Company"), hereby certify pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to the best of my knowledge:

(i) the Annual Report on Form 10-K of the Company, for the quarter ended April 30, 2009, and to which this certification is attached as Exhibit 32 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and

(ii) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

By: /s/ *Lindsay Gorrill*

Name: Lindsay Gorrill

Title: Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer

Date: July 31, 2008

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

This certification accompanies the Form 10-K to which it relates, is not deemed filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and is not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of the Company under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (whether made before or after the date of the Form 10-K), irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing.