

**UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

**FORM 10-K**

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934  
For the Fiscal Year Ended April 30, 2016

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO 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.**

(Exact name of small business issuer as specified in its charter)

**NEVADA**  
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

**27-0348508**  
(IRS Employer Identification No.)

**611 E. Sherman Avenue**  
**Coeur d'Alene, Idaho**  
(Address of principal executive office)

**83814**  
(Postal Code)

**(208) 664-5066**  
(Issuer's telephone number)

SECURITIES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 12(b) OF THE ACT:

**None**

SECURITIES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 12(g) OF THE ACT:

**Common Stock, \$0.001 par value**

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act: Yes  No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act: Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether the issuer (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 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  No

Indicate by checkmark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post filed). Yes  No

Indicate by checkmark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to the Form 10-K.

Indicate by checkmark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "Accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act (Check one):

Large Accelerated Filer  Accelerated Filer  Non-Accelerated Filer  Smaller Reporting Company

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

The Company had \$Nil in revenue during the year.

The aggregate market value of the Common Stock held by non-affiliates (as affiliates are defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act) of the registrant, computed by reference to the average of the high and low sale price on **October 31, 2015** was \$ **5,717,142**

As of **July 31, 2016** there were **40,836,726** shares of issuer's common stock outstanding

**STAR GOLD CORP.**

**ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED APRIL 30, 2016**

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## CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K and the exhibits attached hereto contain “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, as amended. Such forward-looking statements concern the Company’s anticipated results and developments in the Company’s operations in future periods, planned exploration and development of its properties, plans related to its business and other matters that may occur in the future. These statements relate to analyses and other information that are based on forecasts of future results, estimates of amounts not yet determinable and assumptions of management.

Any statement that express or involve discussions with respect to predictions, expectations, beliefs, plans, projections, objectives, assumptions or future events or performance (often, but not always using words or phrases such as “believes”, “expects” or “does not expect”, “is expected”, “anticipates” or “does not anticipate”, “plans”, “estimates”, or “intends”, or stating that certain actions, events or results “may” or “could”, “would”, “might” or “will” be taken, occur or be achieved) are not statements of historical fact and may be forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are subject to a variety of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which could cause actual events or results to differ from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements, including, without limitation:

- Risks related to the Company’s properties being in the exploration stage;
- Risks related to the mineral operations being subject to government regulation;
- Risks related to the Company’s ability to obtain additional capital to develop the Company’s resources, if any;
- Risks related to mineral exploration and development activities;
- Risks related to mineral estimates;
- Risks related to the Company’s insurance coverage for operating risks;
- Risks related to the fluctuation of prices for precious and base metals, such as gold, silver and copper;
- Risks related to the competitive industry of mineral exploration;
- Risks related to the title and rights in the Company’s mineral properties;
- Risks related to the possible dilution of the Company’s common stock from additional financing activities;
- Risks related to potential conflicts of interest with the Company’s management;
- Risks related to the Company’s shares of common stock;

This list is not exhaustive of the factors that may affect the Company’s forward-looking statements. Some of the important risks and uncertainties that could affect forward-looking statements are described further under the sections titled “Risk Factors and Uncertainties”, “Description of Business” and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis” of this Annual Report. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those anticipated, believed, estimated or expected. The Company cautions readers not to place undue reliance on any such forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date made. Star Gold Corp. disclaims any obligation subsequently to revise any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of such statements or to reflect the occurrence of anticipated or unanticipated events, except as required by law. The Company advises readers to carefully review the reports and documents filed from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), particularly the Company’s Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and 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.

Management’s Discussion and Analysis is intended to be read in conjunction with the Company’s financial statements and the integral notes (“Notes”) thereto for the fiscal year ending April 30, 2016. The following statements may be forward-looking in nature and actual results may differ materially.

## **PART I**

### **ITEM 1. BUSINESS**

#### **Corporate Background**

The Company was originally incorporated on December 8, 2006, under the laws of the State of Nevada as Elan Development, Inc. On April 25, 2008, the name of the company was changed to Star Gold Corp. Star Gold Corp. is an exploration stage company engaged in the acquisition and exploration of precious metal deposit properties and advancing them toward production. The Company is engaged in the business of exploring, evaluating and acquiring mineral prospects with the potential for economic deposits of precious and base metals.

Star Gold Corp. currently leases with an option to acquire unpatented mining claims located in the State of Nevada which in part make up what we refer to as the Longstreet Property. The Longstreet Property in its entirety comprises 125 mineral claims (75 original optioned claims, of which 70 are unpatented staked claims and five claims leased from local ranchers, as well as 50 recently staked claims by Star Gold, covering a total area of approximately 2,500 acres (1,012 ha). The Longstreet property is at an intermediate stage of exploration.

The Company has no patents, licenses, franchises or concessions which are considered by the Company to be of importance. The business is not of a seasonal nature. Since the potential products are traded in the open market, the Company has no control over the competitive conditions in the industry.

#### **Overview of Mineral Exploration and Current Operations**

Star Gold Corp. is an exploration stage mineral company with no producing mines. Mineral exploration is essentially a research activity that does not produce a product. As such the Company acquires properties which it believes have potential to host economic concentrations of minerals, particularly gold and silver. These acquisitions have and may take the form of unpatented mining claims on federal land, or leasing claims, or private property owned by others. An unpatented mining claim is an interest that can be acquired to the mineral rights on open lands of the federal owned public domain. Claims are staked in accordance with the Mining Law of 1872, recorded with the federal government pursuant to laws and regulations established by the Bureau of Land Management. The Company intends to remain in the business of exploring for mining properties that have the potential to produce gold, silver, base metals and other commodities.

The Company will perform basic geological work to identify specific drill targets on the properties, and then collect subsurface samples by drilling to confirm the presence of mineralization (the presence of economic minerals in a specific area or geological formation). The Company may enter into joint venture agreements with other companies to fund further exploration and/or development work. It is the Company's plan to focus on assembling a high quality group of mid-stage mineral (primarily gold and silver) exploration prospects, using the experience and contacts of the management group. By such prospects, the Company means properties that have been previously identified by third parties, (including prior owners and/or exploration companies), as mineral prospects with potential for economic mineralization. Often these properties have been sampled, mapped and sometimes drilled, usually with indefinite results. Accordingly, such acquired projects will have either prior exploration history or will have strong similarity to a recognized geologic ore deposit model. Geographic emphasis will be place on the western United States.

The geologic potential and ore deposit models have been defined and specific drill targets identified the Company's sole remaining property. The Company's property evaluation process involves using basic geologic fieldwork to perform an initial evaluation of a property. If the evaluation is positive, the Company seeks to acquire, either by staking unpatented mining claims on open public domain, or by leasing the property from the owner of private property or the owner of unpatented claims. Once acquired, the Company then typically makes a more detailed evaluation of the property. This detailed evaluation involves expenditures for exploration work which may include rock and soil sampling, geologic mapping, geophysics, trenching, drilling or other means to determine if economic mineralization is present on a property.

Portions of the Company’s mining properties are owned by third parties and leased to Star Gold as outlined in the following table:

Property Name	Third Party	Number of Claims	Acres	Agreements/Royalties
Longstreet	Minquest	125	2,500	3% Net Smelter Royalty (“NSR”) Annual lease payments totaling \$247,000, annual exploration expenditures totaling \$1.75m, and 185,000 shares due through 2020. Annual advance royalty payment of \$12,000.

### Compliance with Government Regulations

Continuing to acquire and explore mineral properties in the State of Nevada will require the Company to comply with all regulations, rules and directives of governmental authorities and agencies applicable to the exploration of minerals in the State of Nevada and the United States Federal agencies.

#### *United States*

Mining in the State of Nevada is subject to federal, state and local law. Three types of laws are of particular importance to the Company’s U.S. mineral properties: those affecting land ownership and mining rights; those regulating mining operations; and those dealing with the environment.

#### *Land Ownership and Mining Rights.*

On Federal Lands, mining rights are governed by the General Mining Law of 1872 (General Mining Law) as amended, 30 U.S.C. §§ 21-161 (various sections), which allows the location of mining claims on certain Federal Lands upon the discovery of a valuable mineral deposit and proper compliance with claim location requirements. A valid mining claim provides the holder with the right to conduct mining operations for the removal of locatable minerals, subject to compliance with the General Mining Law and Nevada state law governing the staking and registration of mining claims, as well as compliance with various federal, state and local operating and environmental laws, regulations and ordinances. As the owner or lessee of the unpatented mining claims, the Company has the right to conduct mining operations on the lands subject to the prior procurement of required operating permits and approvals, compliance with the terms and conditions of any applicable mining lease, and compliance with applicable federal, state, and local laws, regulations and ordinances.

#### *Mining Operations*

The exploration of mining properties and development and operation of mines is governed by both federal and state laws.

The State of Nevada likewise requires various permits and approvals before mining operations can begin, although the state and federal regulatory agencies usually cooperate to minimize duplication of permitting efforts. Among other things, a detailed reclamation plan must be prepared and approved, with bonding in the amount of projected reclamation costs. The bond is used to ensure that proper reclamation takes place, and the bond will not be released until that time. The Nevada Department of Environmental Protection, which is referred to as the NDEP, is the state agency that administers the reclamation permits, mine permits and related closure plans on the Nevada property. Local jurisdictions (such as Eureka County) may also impose permitting requirements (such as conditional use permits or zoning approvals).

#### *Environmental Law*

The development, operation, closure, and reclamation of mining projects in the United States requires numerous notifications, permits, authorizations, and public agency decisions. Compliance with environmental and related laws and regulations requires us to obtain permits issued by regulatory agencies, and to file various reports and keep records of the Company’s operations. Certain of these permits require periodic renewal or review of their conditions and may be subject to a public review process during which opposition to the Company’s proposed operations may be encountered. The Company is currently operating under various permits for activities connected to mineral exploration, reclamation, and environmental considerations. Unless and until a mineral resource is proved, it is unlikely Star

Gold Corp. operations will move beyond the exploration stage. If in the future the Company decides to proceed beyond exploration, there will be numerous notifications, permit applications, and other decisions to be addressed at that time.

### **Competition**

Star Gold Corp. competes with other mineral resource exploration and development companies for financing and for the acquisition of new mineral properties and also for equipment and labor related to exploration and development of mineral properties. Many of the mineral resource exploration and development companies with whom the Company competes have greater financial and technical resources. Accordingly, 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 Star Gold Corp.'s ability to finance further exploration and to achieve the financing necessary for the Company to develop its mineral properties.

The Company provides no assurance it will be able to compete in any of its business areas effectively with current or future competitors or that the competitive pressures faced by the Company will not have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition and operating results.

### **Office and Other Facilities**

Star Gold Corp. currently maintains its administrative offices at 611 E. Sherman Avenue, Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814. The telephone number is (208) 664-5066. Star Gold Corp. does not currently own title to any real property.

### **Employees**

The Company has no employees other than its executive officers as of the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Star Gold Corp. conducts business largely through independent contractor agreements with consultants.

### **Research and Development Expenditures**

The Company has not incurred any research expenditures since incorporation.

### **Reports to Security Holders**

The Registrant does not issue annual or quarterly reports to security holders other than the annual Form 10-K and quarterly Forms 10-Q as electronically filed with the SEC. Electronically filed reports may be accessed at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov). Interested parties also may read and copy any materials filed with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 450 Fifth Street NW, Washington, DC 20549. Information may be obtained on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at (800) SEC-0330.

## **ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS**

The following factors, among others, could cause the actual operating results to differ materially from those indicated or suggested by forward-looking statements made in this Form 10-K or presented elsewhere from time to time.

Estimates of mineralized material are forward-looking statements inherently subject to error. Although resource estimates require a high degree of assurance in the underlying data when the estimates are made, unforeseen events and uncontrollable factors can have significant adverse or positive impacts on the estimates. Actual results may inherently differ from estimates. The unforeseen and uncontrollable factors include but are not limited to: geologic uncertainties including inherent sample variability, metal price fluctuations, variations in mining and processing parameters, and adverse changes in environmental or mining laws and regulations. The timing and effects of variances from estimated values cannot be accurately predicted.

Failure to successfully address the risks and uncertainties described below would have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and/or results of operations, and the trading price of the Company's common stock may decline and

investors may lose all or part of their investment. Star Gold Corp. cannot assure readers that the Company will successfully address these risks or other unknown risks that may affect its business.

## **Risks Related to the Company**

### ***The Company has a limited operating history on which to base an evaluation of the business and prospects***

The Company has not derived any revenue from exploration of its properties. The Company's operating history has been limited to the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties. Such history does not provide a meaningful basis for an evaluation of its prospects for success if future determinations are made that mineral reserves exist and to commence construction and operation of a mine. Other than through conventional and typical exploration methods and procedures, the Company has no additional means to evaluate the likelihood of whether its mineral property contains any mineral reserve or, if they do, that it will be operated successfully. The Company anticipates that it will continue to incur operating costs without realizing any operating revenues during the period it explores existing and any future acquired properties.

During the fiscal year ended April 30, 2016, the Company had a net loss of \$420,444 in connection with the maintenance and exploration of its mineral properties and the operation of the exploration business. The Company therefore expects to continue to incur significant losses into the foreseeable future. The Company recognizes that if it is unable to generate significant revenues from mining operations and dispositions of its properties, the Company will not be able to earn profits or continue operations. At this early stage of operations, the Company expects to face the risks, uncertainties, expenses and difficulties frequently encountered by companies at the development stage of their business. The Company cannot ensure it will be successful in addressing these risks and uncertainties and the failure to do so could have a materially adverse effect on its financial condition. There is no history upon which to base any assumption as to the likelihood that the Company will prove successful and the Company can provide investors no assurance that we will generate any operating revenue or ever achieve profitable operations.

### ***Investors' interests in the Company will be diluted and investors may suffer dilution in their net book value per share if the Company issues additional employee/director/consultant options or if the Company sells additional shares to finance its operation.***

The Company has not generated any operational revenues from the exploration of any properties. In order to further expand the Company's business and meet its objectives, including but not limited to, obtaining funds to further explore the Company's existing properties or to finance any acquisition activity, growth and/or additional exploration programs, should those opportunities present themselves, and depending on the outcome of its exploration programs, additional capital funding may need to be obtained through the sale and issuance of additional debt and/or equity securities. The Company may also, in the future, grant to some or all of its directors, officers, insiders and key employee/consultants options, or other rights to acquire common or preferred shares in the Company as non-cash incentives. The issuance of any additional equity securities could cause then-existing stockholders to experience dilution of their ownership interests.

Should the Company issue additional shares in order to finance its business activities, investors' interests in the Company may be diluted and investors may suffer dilution in their net book value per share depending on the price at which such securities are sold. As of the date of the filing of this report there are outstanding 5,855,400 common share purchase warrants exercisable into 5,855,400 shares of common stock, and 3,083,667 options granted that are exercisable into 3,083,667 shares of common stock. If all of these are exercised or converted, these would represent approximately 18.0% of the Company's issued and outstanding shares. If all of the warrants and options are exercised and the underlying shares issued, such issuance would cause a reduction in the proportionate ownership and voting power of all other stockholders. The dilution may result in a decline in the market price of the Company's shares.

### ***Conflicts of interest***

Certain of the Company's officers and directors may be or become associated with other businesses, including natural resource companies that acquire interests in properties. Such associations may give rise to conflicts of interests from time to time. The Company's directors are required by law to act honestly and in good faith with a view to the Company's best interests and to disclose any interest, which they may have in any of the Company's projects or opportunities. In general, if a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the board of directors, any director in a conflict will disclose his interest and abstain from voting on such matter or, if he does vote, his vote will not be counted.

### ***Dependence on Key Management Personnel***

The Company's ability to continue exploration and development activities and to develop a competitive edge in the marketplace depends, in large part, on its ability to attract and maintain qualified key management personnel. Competition for such personnel is intense, and there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to attract and retain such personnel. The Company's development now and in the future will depend on the effort of key management figures such as Lindsay Gorrill, Kelly Stopher, and David Segelov. The loss of any of these key people could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business. In addition, the Company has expanded the provisions of its stock option plan so the Company can provide incentive for the key personnel.

### ***Failure to obtain additional financing***

Unless and until the Company is able to generate revenues from operations, the Company's main potential continuing source of funds will be additional debt and/or equity financings which may not be sufficient to sustain operations. There is no guarantee that the Company, if needed, will be able to raise additional funds through debt and/or equity financing or that any such financing will be able to be obtained on terms beneficial to the Company. If Star Gold Corp. is unsuccessful in raising additional funds, the Company will not be able to develop its properties and may be unable to continue as a going concern.

### ***Company Directors and Officers own 17,067,511 shares of the Company's outstanding common stock (41.8%) which may cause corporate decisions influenced by the Directors and Officers to appear to be inconsistent with the interests of other stockholders.***

Company directors and/or officers as a group control a combined 41.8% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company's common stock. Accordingly, while none of the current directors and/or officers (individually or collectively) can control, as shareholders, who is elected to the board of directors, since these individuals are not simply passive investors but are also active members of Company management, their interests as directors and/or officers and shareholders may, at times, be adverse to those interests of merely passive investors. Where those conflicts exist, stockholders will be dependent upon management exercising their fiduciary duties as members of the Board of Directors and/or as an officer. Also, due to their stock ownership position, members of the Company's management team will have: (i) the ability to substantially influence the outcome of many (if not most) corporate actions requiring stockholder approval, including amendments to the Company's Articles of Incorporation; and (ii) the ability to substantially influence corporate combinations or similar transactions that might benefit minority stockholders which may not be supported by management to the detriment of smaller and/or passive investors.

### ***There is substantial risk that no commercially viable mineral deposits will be found due to speculative nature of mineral exploration,***

Exploration for commercially viable mineral deposits is a speculative venture involving substantial risk. Star Gold cannot provide investors with assurance that any of its mining claim contains commercially viable mineral deposits. The exploration program that the Company will conduct on its 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, the Company may be unable to complete its business plan and investors could lose their entire investment.

### ***Due to the inherent dangers involved in mineral exploration, there is a risk that the Company may incur liability or damages as it conducts its business.***

The search for minerals involves numerous hazards. As a result, Star Gold Corp. may become subject to liability for such hazards, including pollution, cave-ins and other hazards against which the Company cannot insure or against which we may elect not to insure. Star Gold Corp. currently has no such insurance nor does the Company expect to acquire such insurance for the foreseeable future. If a hazard were to occur, the costs of rectifying the hazard may exceed the Company's asset value and cause management to liquidate all of the Company's assets resulting in the loss of a stockholder's entire investment.

### ***Exploration efforts may be adversely affected by metals price volatility causing the Company to cease exploration efforts.***

The Company has no earnings from operations. However, the success of any exploration effort is derived from the price of metal prices that are affected by numerous factors including: 1) expectations for inflation; 2) investor speculative activities; 3) relative exchange rate of the U.S. dollar to other currencies; 4) global and regional demand and production; 5) global and regional political and economic conditions; and 6) production costs in major producing regions. These factors are beyond the Company's control and are impossible for the Company to accurately predict.

There is no guarantee that current favorable prices for metals and other commodities will be sustained. If the market prices for these commodities fall the Company may temporarily suspend or cease exploration efforts.

#### ***Governmental regulation and environmental risks***

The Company's business is subject to extensive federal, state and local laws and regulations governing mining exploration, development, production, labor standards, occupational health, waste disposal, use of toxic substances, environmental regulations, mine safety and other matters. New legislation and regulations may be adopted at any time that results in additional operating expense, capital expenditures or restrictions and delays in the exploration, mining, production or development of its properties

#### ***Internal control, fraud detection and financial reporting***

Should the Company fail to maintain an effective system of internal controls, it may not be able to detect fraud or report financial results accurately, which could harm the business and could subject the Company to regulatory scrutiny.

Pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 ("Section 404"), the Company is required to perform an evaluation of the effectiveness of its internal controls over financial reporting. The Company is not required to have an independent registered public accounting firm test and evaluate the design and operating effectiveness of such internal controls and publicly attest to such evaluation. Continuing compliance with the requirements of Section 404 is expected to be expensive and time-consuming. Failure to implement required new or improved controls, or difficulties encountered in their implementation, could harm the Company's operating results or cause the Company to fail to meet its reporting obligations.

#### **Risks Associated with the Company's Common Stock**

##### ***Star Gold Corp. stock is a penny stock; stockholders will be more limited in their ability to sell their stock.***

The shares of Star Gold Corp. 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 the Company's 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 Star Gold Corp. common stock.

***The Company's stock price has been volatile and stockholder investment in the Company's common stock could suffer a decline in value.***

The Company's common stock is quoted via the OTC Markets. The market price of the Company's common stock may fluctuate significantly in response to a number of factors, some of which are beyond the Company's control. These factors include price fluctuations of precious metals, government regulations, disputes regarding mining claims, broad stock market fluctuations and economic conditions in the United States.

Although the Company's common stock is currently quoted via the OTC Markets, there are no assurances any public market for the Company's common stock will continue. There are also no assurances as to the depth or liquidity of any such market or the prices at which holders may be able to sell the shares. An investment in these shares may be totally illiquid and investors may not be able to liquidate their investment readily or at all when they need or desire to sell.

*The Company does not intend to pay any dividends on shares of common stock in the near future.*

The Company does not currently anticipate declaring and paying dividends to its stockholders in the near future, and any future decision as to the payment of dividends will be at the discretion of the board of directors and will depend upon the Company's earnings, financial position, capital requirements, plans for expansion and such other factors as the board of directors deems relevant. It is the Company's intention to apply net earnings, if any, in the foreseeable future to finance the growth and development of the business.

#### **ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS**

None

#### **ITEM 2. PROPERTIES.**

The Company headquarters are located at 611 E. Sherman Avenue, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, 83814. The Company believes this office space and facilities are sufficient to meet the Company's present needs, and do not anticipate any difficulty securing alternative or additional space, as needed, on terms acceptable to the Company.

The Company currently does not own any real property. The Company owns a vehicle for business use in Nevada and other personal property used in the conduct of the Company's business at its headquarters and at its various holdings in Nevada.

The Company is an exploration stage company with no proven or measured mineral reserves. There is no assurance that a commercially viable mineral deposit exists at the Longstreet Property. Further exploration and will be required before any final determination as to the economic or legal feasibility may be made as to the Company's property.

#### **THE LONGSTREET PROPERTY**

In January of 2010 Star Gold signed an option agreement to lease with an option to acquire from MinQuest, 60 unpatented mining claims (the "Longstreet Property") totaling approximately 490 hectares (the "Longstreet Agreement"). The Company completed its first phase of drilling in 2011. On July 9, 2010, the Company and MinQuest entered into an amended agreement to add an additional 10 claims and expanded the total to 70 claims, all of which are unpatented. In addition, Star Gold reimburses MinQuest for 5 claims leased from a third party, Roy Clifford. The property comprises 125 mineral claims (75 original optioned claims, of which 70 are unpatented staked claims and five claims acquired from local ranchers (Roy Clifford et al)), as well as 50 recently staked claims by Star Gold, covering a total area of approximately 2,500 acres (1,012 ha) (Figure 6-1). The claims are located within Sections 9-17, 20, and 21 of T6N, R47E, MDB&M (Mount Diablo Base Line & Meridian), Nye County.

Star Gold has staked 38 of these claims (Leach Pad Claims) adjacent to the eastern boundary of the property, with the objective of providing a site for leach pads planned for future development of the Main Zone. In addition, Star Gold has staked 12 of the above claims along a corridor leading from the main Longstreet property to the Leach Pad Claims.

A list of claims, ownership and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) serial numbers is shown below:

Claim Name	Registered Owner	NMC Number	Area (Acres)	Date Located	Good Until Date
<b>Original Longstreet Property Claims</b>					
Longstreet 1A	MinQuest Inc.	799562	20	22-Jan-1999	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 2A	MinQuest Inc.	799563	20	22-Jan-1999	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 3A	MinQuest Inc.	799564	20	22-Jan-1999	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 6A	MinQuest Inc.	799565	20	22-Jan-1999	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 7A	MinQuest Inc.	799566	20	22-Jan-1999	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 8A	MinQuest Inc.	799567	20	22-Jan-1999	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 9A	MinQuest Inc.	799568	20	22-Jan-1999	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 16A	MinQuest Inc.	799569	20	22-Jan-1999	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 13	MinQuest Inc.	799570	20	22-Jan-1999	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 32	MinQuest Inc.	799571	20	22-Jan-1999	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 34	MinQuest Inc.	799572	20	22-Jan-1999	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 4A	MinQuest Inc.	836168	20	2-Feb-2002	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 5A	MinQuest Inc.	836169	20	2-Feb-2002	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 8	MinQuest Inc.	836170	20	2-Feb-2002	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 10	MinQuest Inc.	836171	20	2-Feb-2002	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 10A	MinQuest Inc.	836172	20	2-Feb-2002	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 28	MinQuest Inc.	836173	20	2-Feb-2002	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 30	MinQuest Inc.	836174	20	2-Feb-2002	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 36	MinQuest Inc.	836175	20	2-Feb-2002	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 37	MinQuest Inc.	836176	20	2-Feb-2002	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 39	MinQuest Inc.	836177	20	2-Feb-2002	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 41	MinQuest Inc.	836178	20	2-Feb-2002	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 43	MinQuest Inc.	836179	20	2-Feb-2002	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 45	MinQuest Inc.	836180	20	2-Feb-2002	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 47	MinQuest Inc.	836181	20	2-Feb-2002	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 49	MinQuest Inc.	836182	20	2-Feb-2002	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 101	MinQuest Inc.	836183	20	2-Feb-2002	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 102	MinQuest Inc.	836184	20	2-Feb-2002	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 103	MinQuest Inc.	836185	20	2-Feb-2002	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 104	MinQuest Inc.	836186	20	2-Feb-2002	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 105	MinQuest Inc.	836187	20	2-Feb-2002	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 106	MinQuest Inc.	836188	20	2-Feb-2002	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 107	MinQuest Inc.	836189	20	2-Feb-2002	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 108	MinQuest Inc.	836190	20	2-Feb-2002	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 12	MinQuest Inc.	843867	20	25-Feb-2003	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 14	MinQuest Inc.	843868	20	25-Feb-2003	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 16	MinQuest Inc.	843869	20	25-Feb-2003	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 18	MinQuest Inc.	843870	20	25-Feb-2003	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 20	MinQuest Inc.	843871	20	25-Feb-2003	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 26	MinQuest Inc.	843872	20	25-Feb-2003	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 42	MinQuest Inc.	843873	20	25-Feb-2003	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 44	MinQuest Inc.	843874	20	25-Feb-2003	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 46	MinQuest Inc.	843875	20	25-Feb-2003	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 48	MinQuest Inc.	843876	20	25-Feb-2003	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 50	MinQuest Inc.	843877	20	25-Feb-2003	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 40	MinQuest Inc.	851568	20	25-Feb-2003	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 118	MinQuest Inc.	851569	20	29-Sep-2003	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 119	MinQuest Inc.	851570	20	29-Sep-2003	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 120	MinQuest Inc.	851571	20	29-Sep-2003	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 121	MinQuest Inc.	851572	20	29-Sep-2003	September 1, 2016

Claim Name	Registered Owner	NMC Number	Area (Acres)	Date Located	Good Until Date
Longstreet 122	MinQuest Inc.	851573	20	29-Sep-2003	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 123	MinQuest Inc.	851574	20	29-Sep-2003	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 124	MinQuest Inc.	851575	20	29-Sep-2003	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 109	MinQuest Inc.	855021	20	25-Feb-2003	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 110	MinQuest Inc.	855022	20	25-Feb-2003	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 111	MinQuest Inc.	855023	20	25-Feb-2003	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 112	MinQuest Inc.	855024	20	25-Feb-2003	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 113	MinQuest Inc.	855025	20	25-Feb-2003	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 114	MinQuest Inc.	855026	20	25-Feb-2003	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 115	MinQuest Inc.	855027	20	25-Feb-2003	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 56	MinQuest Inc.	1025831	20	9-Jul-2010	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 57	MinQuest Inc.	1025832	20	9-Jul-2010	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 58	MinQuest Inc.	1025833	20	9-Jul-2010	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 59	MinQuest Inc.	1025834	20	9-Jul-2010	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 60	MinQuest Inc.	1025835	20	9-Jul-2010	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 61	MinQuest Inc.	1025836	20	9-Jul-2010	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 62	MinQuest Inc.	1025837	20	9-Jul-2010	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 63	MinQuest Inc.	1025838	20	9-Jul-2010	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 64	MinQuest Inc.	1025839	20	9-Jul-2010	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 65	MinQuest Inc.	1025840	20	9-Jul-2010	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 11	Roy Clifford et al	164002	20	14-Jun-1980	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 12	Roy Clifford et al	164003	20	14-Jun-1980	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 14	Roy Clifford et al	164005	20	14-Jun-1980	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 15	Roy Clifford et al	164006	20	14-Jun-1980	September 1, 2016
Morning Star	Roy Clifford et al	96719	20	1-Jul-1957	September 1, 2016
<b>Subtotal Original</b>	<b>75</b>		<b>1,500</b>		
<b>Leach Pad Claims</b>					
Longstreet 200	MinQuest Inc.	1073640	20	22-Jun-2012	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 201	MinQuest Inc.	1073641	20	22-Jun-2012	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 202	MinQuest Inc.	1073642	20	22-Jun-2012	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 203	MinQuest Inc.	1073643	20	22-Jun-2012	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 204	MinQuest Inc.	1073644	20	22-Jun-2012	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 205	MinQuest Inc.	1073645	20	22-Jun-2012	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 206	MinQuest Inc.	1073646	20	22-Jun-2012	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 207	MinQuest Inc.	1073647	20	22-Jun-2012	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 208	MinQuest Inc.	1073648	20	22-Jun-2012	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 209	MinQuest Inc.	1073649	20	22-Jun-2012	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 210	MinQuest Inc.	1073650	20	22-Jun-2012	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 211	MinQuest Inc.	1073651	20	22-Jun-2012	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 212	MinQuest Inc.	1073652	20	22-Jun-2012	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 213	MinQuest Inc.	1073653	20	22-Jun-2012	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 214	MinQuest Inc.	1073654	20	22-Jun-2012	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 215	MinQuest Inc.	1073655	20	22-Jun-2012	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 216	MinQuest Inc.	1073656	20	22-Jun-2012	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 217	MinQuest Inc.	1073657	20	22-Jun-2012	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 218	MinQuest Inc.	1073658	20	22-Jun-2012	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 219	MinQuest Inc.	1073659	20	22-Jun-2012	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 220	MinQuest Inc.	1073660	20	22-Jun-2012	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 210	MinQuest Inc.	1073661	20	22-Jun-2012	September 1, 2016

Claim Name	Registered Owner	NMC Number	Area (Acres)	Date Located	Good Until Date
Longstreet 220	MinQuest Inc.	1073662	20	22-Jun-2012	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 223	MinQuest Inc.	1073663	20	22-Jun-2012	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 224	MinQuest Inc.	1073664	20	22-Jun-2012	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 225	MinQuest Inc.	1073665	20	22-Jun-2012	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 226	MinQuest Inc.	1073666	20	22-Jun-2012	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 227	MinQuest Inc.	1073667	20	22-Jun-2012	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 228	MinQuest Inc.	1073668	20	22-Jun-2012	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 229	MinQuest Inc.	1073669	20	22-Jun-2012	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 230	MinQuest Inc.	1073670	20	22-Jun-2012	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 231	MinQuest Inc.	1073671	20	22-Jun-2012	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 232	MinQuest Inc.	1073672	20	22-Jun-2012	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 233	MinQuest Inc.	1073673	20	22-Jun-2012	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 234	MinQuest Inc.	1073674	20	22-Jun-2012	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 235	MinQuest Inc.	1073675	20	22-Jun-2012	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 236	MinQuest Inc.	1073676	20	22-Jun-2012	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 237	MinQuest Inc.	1073677	20	22-Jun-2012	September 1, 2016
<b>Subtotal Leach Pad</b>	<b>38</b>		<b>760</b>		
<b>Corridor Claims</b>					
Longstreet 66	MinQuest Inc.	1080730	20	5-Sept-2012	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 238	MinQuest Inc.	1080731	20	5-Sept-2012	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 239	MinQuest Inc.	1080732	20	5-Sept-2012	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 240	MinQuest Inc.	1080733	20	5-Sept-2012	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 241	MinQuest Inc.	1080734	20	5-Sept-2012	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 242	MinQuest Inc.	1080735	20	5-Sept-2012	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 243	MinQuest Inc.	1080736	20	5-Sept-2012	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 244	MinQuest Inc.	1080737	20	5-Sept-2012	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 245	MinQuest Inc.	1080738	20	5-Sept-2012	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 246	MinQuest Inc.	1080739	20	5-Sept-2012	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 247	MinQuest Inc.	1080740	20	5-Sept-2012	September 1, 2016
Longstreet 248	MinQuest Inc.	1080741	20	5-Sept-2012	September 1, 2016
<b>Subtotal Corridor</b>	<b>12</b>		<b>240</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>125</b>		<b>2,500</b>		

Star Gold must make annual claim filing fees of \$176.08 (\$165 in 2015) per claim with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and Nevada/Nye County claim filing fees of \$10.50 per claim plus \$4.00 for filing with the Nye County office at Tonopah. The 2016 annual claim payments totaled \$20,691.

The terms of the amended Longstreet Agreement called for an initial cash payment of \$20,000, the issuance of 25,000 stock options based on “fair market price” to MinQuest on or about January 16, 2016. The amended Longstreet Agreement also requires cash payments totaling \$230,000 over five years and 160,000 stock options based on “fair market price” over the same seven-year period. The Company has agreed to work commitments of \$1,650,000 over five years. Following the fifth anniversary of the amended agreement and if commitments have been met Star Gold shall receive a quitclaim deed for a 100% interest in the Longstreet Property covered by the Longstreet Agreement, as amended, in consideration of an ongoing 3% NSR to MinQuest.

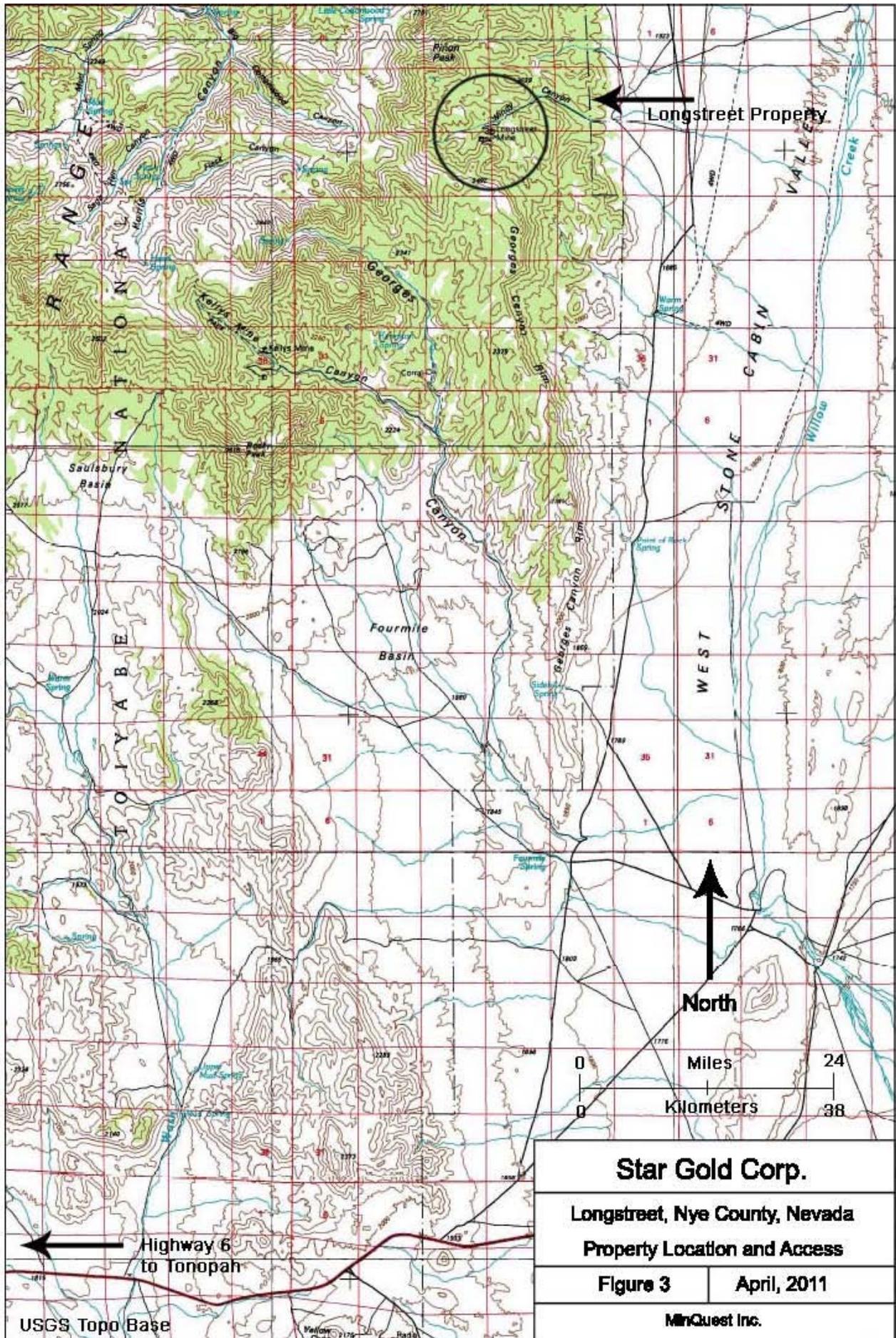
The Longstreet project is located 48 kilometers southeast of the Round Mountain Mine in Nevada. Longstreet is a Round Mountain style volcanic-hosted gold deposit. The first vein mapping program ever done at Longstreet was completed in October, 2002. This work disclosed that gold-bearing veins at Main, as well as 6 other targets in the project area are steeply dipping. Most of the previous drilling was vertical. This indicates high potential to increase continuity, tonnage and grade of the resource. Surface geochemical sampling of veins from all the currently defined targets found gold values up to 18.1 g/t. As at Round Mountain the property contains strong potential

for both open pit heap-leachable and high-grade millable ore. No party reading this report should conclude the Longstreet property has economic mineralization due to Longstreet's proximity to Round Mountain. Comparison to this and other historic or producing mines is strictly informational relative to location and similar geologic characteristics.

**History:** The Longstreet Property was discovered in the early 1900's, but had limited development work until 1929. A 1929 report and maps show development of the "Golden Lion Mine" on two levels spaced 75 meters apart vertically. The report indicates development of 300,000 tons of "vein material" averaging 0.20 oz./ton (6.8 g/t) gold and 8 oz./ton (274 g/t) silver. A mill was constructed, the remnants of which are still on the property. However, the small stopes underground indicate very little mining was done and the operation was abandoned.

The property lay idle until 1980 when Keradamex Inc. and E & B Exploration formed a joint venture to explore the property. The venture conducted soil and rock chip geochemical surveys, limited underground sampling and drilled seven (one was abandoned) angle core holes into the Main mine workings area. This drilling revealed the presence of fracture related gold mineralization up to 36 meters thick extending into the hanging wall of the vein structure. In 1982 Minerva Exploration optioned the property and initiated an underground sampling program. In 1983 a joint venture was formed with Geomex Canada Resources Ltd. Derry, Michener, and Booth were commissioned to assess the property and conducted underground sampling, bulk sampling and metallurgical testing.

<b>Historic Drilling Summary</b>				
<b>Date</b>	<b>Company</b>	<b>Number of Holes</b>	<b>Total Footage</b>	
1980	Keradamex	7	NA	
1982-1983	Minerva	-	UG Sampling, no drilling	
1984-1997	Naneco	Approx. 500	NA, RC and air track	
1987	Cyprus	7	3,000	
2002-2005	R.E.M.	30	11,000	



<b>Star Gold Corp.</b>	
Longstreet, Nye County, Nevada	
Property Location and Access	
Figure 3	April, 2011
MinQuest Inc.	

USGS Topo Base

In 1982 Minerva Exploration optioned the property and initiated an underground sampling program. In 1983 a joint venture was formed with Geomex Canada Resources Ltd. Derry, Michener, and Booth were commissioned to assess the property and conducted underground sampling, bulk sampling and metallurgical testing.

In early 1984 Naneco Resources Ltd., an Alberta company, acquired all of the assets of Minerva and an additional 10 percent interest in the property from Geomex. As operator, Naneco immediately initiated drilling. In 1985, with over 200 RC holes drilled the venture announced encouraging results with anomalous grades of gold and silver throughout its drilling samples.

During the next few years Naneco increased its interest from 53 percent to 100 percent, conducted additional metallurgy, economic evaluation and drilling. At least 492 RC holes have been drilled, most within the Main resource area. Unable to raise money because of falling gold prices and strapped with high land payments to the claim owners, Naneco relinquished the property in 1998. MinQuest acquired it shortly thereafter. The Cyprus target, which was evaluated by Cyprus Minerals Company in 1987 was acquired by MinQuest in early 2002.

The property was optioned to Rare Earth Metals Corp. (REM) in May of 2002. REM later changed its name to Harvest Gold. Mapping and geochemical sampling of the 7 targets shown on the attached map was completed in October, 2002. From 2003 through 2005 REM drilled 30 holes into Main totaling 3,350 meters. The drill holes were angled toward the intersection of the two primary sheeted vein sets. Results showed a 20% improvement in average grade over vertical drilling.

Following the split of REM into Harvest Gold and VMS Ventures Inc. Harvest performed no further work at Longstreet after late 2005. The property was finally returned to MinQuest in August, 2009. By agreement with Minquest, On January 15, 2010 Star Gold Corp. received an option to acquire the portions of the property covered by the option.

Star Gold began drilling in the fall of 2011. A 16-hole program at Main showed new intercepts at depth in the central portion of the deposit. Intercept thicknesses of +0.01 oz./ton gold equivalent values are 65 to 120 feet. Of the 16 holes drilled 8 have +100 feet thicknesses of +0.01 oz./ton gold equivalent and 4 have +200 feet thicknesses of +0.01 oz./ton gold equivalent. Drill hole LS-1101 has 305 feet of +0.01 oz./ton gold equivalent. Gold equivalent values were derived from the following formula:  $AuEq\ oz./ton = Au\ oz./ton + (Ag\ oz./ton)/60$ . Drilling results are shown in the table below.

Drill samples were sent through a rotating, wet sample splitter attached to the drill in order to reduce the sample volume and maintain a representative sample. Drill helpers, under the supervision of the project geologist, collected and bagged an 'A' and 'B' sample on 5-foot intervals. Procedurally, an 'A' sample is collected and held by the project geologist for security purposes until it can be delivered to an assay facility. The 'B' sample then remains on site as a duplicate or backup sample if needed at a later date. A blank and two known 'standard' pulps are then submitted randomly spaced with each drill hole. Once assays are available, they are examined for unexpected high or low values. If unexpected high or low values are encountered, the 'B' splits may be collected and submitted, or the lab may be requested to re-assay the pulp or reject in question. The 'check' samples and 'standard' are examined to insure they agree with the original or know within accepted limits, usually +or- 10%.

ALS Chemex of Reno, Nevada did all sample preparation, including crushing, grinding and preparation of the assay pulps. The samples were never left unattended or unsecured by project geologist, drilling or laboratory staff nor are they handled by officers, directors or associates of Star Gold.

Sample preparation involves crushing the entire sample to -10 mesh, splitting, then pulverizing 1,000 grams to 75% passing 75-micron mesh. These pulps are then transferred within the ALS Chemex facility for assay. Both gold and silver assays are done by fire assay with an AA finish. The standard Star-Longstreet submittal to ALS Chemex requests a 30-gram charge for gold fire assay. Assays which exceed 10 g/ton are automatically subjected to a gravimetric finish. Select sample intervals, usually those near intervals assaying significant gold, are chosen by the project geologist for re-assay also.

The Longstreet project is associated with a paleo-hot springs system in a caldera associated volcanic setting very similar to the Round Mountain mine. Round Mountain is an open pit, heap-leach mine that has produced over 10 million ounces of gold over a 30-year period with the average grade currently being mined of 0.018 oz./ton gold. Cut-off grades for Round Mountain and several other oxide ore heap leach operations in Nevada range from 0.003 to 0.005 oz./ton gold. Star Gold hopes to develop an open pit, bulk minable, heap leachable gold/silver mine at Longstreet.

No party reading this report should conclude the Longstreet property has economic mineralization due to Longstreet's proximity to any historic or producing mines and any information regarding any such historic or producing mines is strictly informational relative to location and similar geologic characteristics.

Regional Geology and Mineralization: The Longstreet Property is located in the Nevada portion of the Basin and Range Province. This geological province is characterized by repeated episodes of compressional deformation in Paleozoic and Mesozoic time followed by extensional deformation and extensive magmatism and volcanism in Cenozoic time. Gold deposits are most often described as being associated with 'mineralization trends' that are a reflection of deep crustal structures and magmatism, such as the 'Walker Lane' and the 'Carlin Trend'. The Longstreet Project is located in the Monitor Range, adjacent to the northwest trending Walker Lane volcanic-hosted gold trend that includes such world-class deposits as the Comstock and Goldfields mining camps

**2013 Drill Results Longstreet ( $\geq 5$  feet @  $\geq 0.01$  oz./ton gold equivalent) 08/26/13**

Hole No.	From (feet)	To (feet)	Interval (feet)	True Width	Gold (oz./ton)	Silver (oz./ton)	True Width (m)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Au Equiv. (oz./ton)
LS-1301	45	50	5.0	5.0	0.008	0.274	1.5	0.263	9.4	0.012
	150	160	10.0	10.0	0.016	0.058	3.0	0.535	2.0	0.017
	190	215	25.0	25.0	0.009	0.141	7.6	0.300	4.8	0.011
LS-1302	0	40	40.0	36.0	0.015	0.894	11.0	0.516	30.6	0.030
	70	165	95.0	85.5	0.009	0.482	26.1	0.307	16.5	0.017
	205	270	65.0	58.5	0.012	0.444	17.8	0.396	15.2	0.019
LS-1303	85	110	25.0	25.0	0.003	0.935	7.6	0.098	32.0	0.018
	145	150	5.0	5.0	0.009	0.105	1.5	0.292	3.6	0.010
	165	170	5.0	5.0	0.007	0.201	1.5	0.238	6.9	0.010
	185	230	45.0	45.0	0.006	0.374	13.7	0.191	12.8	0.012
	255	300	45.0	45.0	0.004	0.326	13.7	0.148	11.2	0.010
LS-1304	35	50	15.0	15.0	0.004	0.388	4.6	0.130	13.3	0.010
	60	85	25.0	25.0	0.008	0.384	7.6	0.258	13.1	0.014
	130	155	25.0	25.0	0.065	0.467	7.6	2.218	16.0	0.073
LS-1305	15	30	15.0	15.0	0.007	0.184	4.6	0.226	6.3	0.010
	45	145	100.0	100.0	0.009	0.306	30.5	0.305	10.5	0.014
	210	220	10.0	10.0	0.006	0.291	3.0	0.220	10.0	0.011
LS-1306	45	50	5.0	5.0	0.004	0.523	1.5	0.120	17.9	0.012
	205	295	90.0	90.0	0.003	0.521	27.4	0.095	17.9	0.011
LS-1307	120	145	25.0	25	0.007	0.783	7.6	0.236	26.8	0.020
LS-1308	85	90	5.0	5	0.009	0.146	1.5	0.314	5.0	0.012
	180	190	10.0	10.0	0.003	0.444	3.0	0.101	15.2	0.010
	280	340	60.0	60.0	0.003	0.833	18.3	0.104	28.5	0.017
LS-1309	0	10	10.0	10.0	0.015	0.304	3.0	0.509	10.4	0.020
	40	265	225.0	225.0	0.022	0.678	68.6	0.750	23.2	0.033
	330	340	10.0	10.0	0.005	0.492	3.0	0.169	16.9	0.013
LS-1310	0	20	20.0	20	0.010	0.349	6.1	0.342	12.0	0.016
LS-1311	0	30	30.0	30	0.004	0.471	9.1	0.140	16.1	0.012
	50	115	65.0	65	0.010	0.798	19.8	0.351	27.3	0.024
	350	360	10.0	10	0.002	0.581	3.0	0.070	19.9	0.012
LS-1312	45	60	15.0	15.0	0.010	0.091	4.6	0.343	3.1	0.012
	120	125	5.0	5.0	0.005	0.321	1.5	0.172	11.0	0.010
	150	255	105.0	105.0	0.012	1.056	32.0	0.423	36.2	0.030
	290	380	90.0	90.0	0.006	0.494	27.4	0.191	16.9	0.014
LS-1313	0	15	15.0	15.0	0.009	0.288	4.6	0.308	9.9	0.014
	50	105	55.0	55.0	0.019	0.735	16.8	0.641	25.2	0.031
	120	130	10.0	10.0	0.004	0.720	3.0	0.138	24.7	0.016
	160	200	40.0	40.0	0.038	0.810	12.2	1.300	27.7	0.051
	245	250	5.0	5.0	0.013	0.277	1.5	0.439	9.5	0.017
LS-1314	0	65	65.0	65.0	0.017	0.787	19.8	0.572	27.0	0.030

	245	340	95.0	95.0	0.004	1.424	29.0	0.134	48.8	0.028
	355	380	25.0	25.0	0.003	0.423	7.6	0.102	14.5	0.010
LS-1315	0	15	15.0	15.0	0.005	0.318	4.6	0.176	10.9	0.010
	50	55	5.0	5.0	0.012	0.520	1.5	0.406	17.8	0.021
	95	100	5.0	5.0	0.003	0.742	1.5	0.093	25.4	0.015
	145	150	5.0	5.0	0.002	1.323	1.5	0.056	45.3	0.024
	205	210	5.0	5.0	0.003	0.689	1.5	0.092	23.6	0.014
LS-1316	0	30	30.0	30	0.014	0.215	9.1	0.482	7.4	0.018
	175	185	10.0	10	0.010	0.254	3.0	0.334	8.7	0.014
	220	225	5.0	5	0.012	0.239	1.5	0.408	8.2	0.016
	240	280	40.0	40	0.019	0.596	12.2	0.651	20.4	0.029
LS-1317	50	55	5.0	5	0.004	0.493	1.5	0.153	16.9	0.013
	95	100	5.0	5	0.003	0.432	1.5	0.096	14.8	0.010
LS-1318	0	15	15.0	15	0.009	0.450	4.6	0.323	15.4	0.017
	25	75	50.0	50	0.005	0.281	15.2	0.186	9.6	0.010
LS-1319	0	20	20.0	20	0.015	0.190	6.1	0.503	6.5	0.018
	175	205	30.0	30	0.032	10.340	9.1	1.087	354.1	0.204
including	180	185	5.0	5	0.166	54.312	1.5	5.690	1860.0	1.071
LS-1320	Hole abandoned at 100 feet. No +0.01 Au Equiv. results									

Note: Au Equiv. calculation uses Au/Ag ratio of 60/1

The Monitor Range is a westward-tilted fault block that has been elevated by normal faults along its eastern front, and is typical of the uplifted mountains of the Basin and Range Province. The ranges are topographic highs rising above alluvium-filled valleys generated by Tertiary extensional tectonics. Central Nevada was an area of intense Oligocene – Miocene ash-flow volcanism that created numerous calderas and their outflow products. At least 13 calderas that range in age between 32 and 22 Ma have been mapped or interpreted in the area extending from the Shoshone Mountains eastward to the Monitor Range. The southern Monitor Range consists mainly of Tertiary age volcanics and hypabyssal rocks related to the eruption of the Big Ten Peak volcano and a nearby unnamed 29 Ma caldera (Kleinhampl and Ziony, 1985) intruding and overlying Paleozoic sedimentary and metamorphic rocks.

The Paleozoic rocks are thrust-faulted marine sedimentary rocks comprised of quartzite, argillite and limestone of Cambrian, Ordovician and Silurian age. Minor amounts of Permian marine sediments are also present in the Georges Canyon area.

In the southern Monitor Range Tertiary age volcanic rocks comprise more than 90% of the exposed bedrock. These rocks are more than 1 km thick and are predominantly flat-lying. Early Oligocene to early Miocene rhyolitic to dacitic ash-flow tuffs, with rhyolitic welded tuff are the thickest and most extensive units. Most of the Tertiary intrusions in the region are rhyolitic, but several small dacitic to andesitic dikes are present in the Georges Canyon area.

Mineral deposits in this part of the Basin and Range Province are varied and widespread and some of them have (had) substantial metal production. The producing Round Mountain gold deposit is about 25 miles northwest, and the past-producing Manhattan Mining Camp (gold/silver) is about 20 miles west-northwest of the Longstreet Property.

The Round Mountain Mine is a giant among epithermal precious metal deposits hosted by volcanic rocks, and the mineralization is a classic example of low sulphidation epithermal gold mineralization (White and Hedenquist, 1995). Gold deposits were discovered at Round Mountain in 1906 (Shawe, 1982) and by 1959 about 410 thousand ounces (troy ounces) of gold had been produced from placer and narrow vein lode deposits. Current production by open-pit mining methods commenced in 1977. Kinross (2010) reported an annual production for 2010 at 184,554 ounces of AuEq, with over 66 million tons of proven and probable reserves.

The oxidized ore is described as a closely spaced set of steeply dipping veins and veinlets following northwest-trending faults and associated joints over broad areas. Significant gold mineralization is not found in northeast-trending faults and fractures. The vein/veinlet system contains quartz, adularia, limonite (oxidized from pyrite), manganese oxide and associated native free gold. Flat veins are similar to the steep veins in character and mineral content, but with more brecciation of the wall rocks. Gold contents also appear to be higher in the flat veins. The adularia in the ore related veins is dated at 25.9 to 26.6 Ma, which is indistinguishable from the age of the enclosing 'Tuffs of Round Mountain' welded ash flow tuffs. These tuffs were erupted from the Round Mountain caldera and were deposited within the caldera (Henry, Castor and Elson, 1996).

No party reading this report should conclude the Longstreet property has economic mineralization due to Longstreet's proximity to any historic or producing mines and any information regarding any such historic or producing mines is strictly informational relative to location and similar geologic characteristics.

Hydrothermal alteration associated with the bulk mineable ore is evidenced by silicification and the replacement of magmatic feldspar by hydrothermal feldspar engendered by a potassium-rich hydrothermal fluid (Sander, 1988).

The Manhattan gold / silver camp is located approximately 20 miles west-northwest of the Longstreet Mine and is an example of Tertiary epithermal mineralization superimposed on Paleozoic sedimentary rocks. Gold / silver deposits were discovered at Manhattan in 1905 (Shawe, 1982) and by 1959 about 10,500 kg of gold and 4,400 kg of silver had been produced from placer and lode deposits. The lode deposits in the Manhattan district are of a variety of types, although they occur together in a coherent belt about 1 km wide, which follows the south side of the Manhattan caldera for about 10 km. The most productive deposits formed in strongly faulted argillite and quartzite of the Cambrian age Gold Hill Formation. The generally north-trending zones of mineralized fractures are stockworks containing quartz, adularia, pyrite (oxidized to limonite) and native gold similar to the sheeted zones at Round Mountain. The silver production recorded for this camp is related to electrum and various silver-bearing sulphosalts.

The Clipper Mine located approximately 5 miles southwest of the Longstreet Mine near Murphy Camp was discovered in 1903 and was worked intermittently until 1943. The mine was initially developed during World War I and included a 175 foot shaft and a 370 foot adit. Recorded production is about \$12,000 (in 1951 dollars) from mineralization having a gold to silver ratio of 1:1 and assaying from \$34-124 per ton (1951 dollars). Host rocks are welded rhyolite ash-flow tuffs similar to the Longstreet mine. The Little Joe Claim located 6 miles south-southwest of the Longstreet Mine was developed by a 75 foot inclined shaft. Gold-bearing veins in 'rhyolitic tuff' were mined but production details are lacking.

At an un-named mine, located 1.5 miles west of the mouth of Georges Canyon irregular gold / silver quartz veins and veinlets containing minor pyrite were exploited from a 25 foot inclined shaft. The vein system occurs in possible Paleozoic light gray chert and silicified argillite along a fault. No production details are available.

Mineralization on the Last Chance claims located 11 miles west-northwest of the Longstreet Mine and southwest of Big Ten Peak was discovered in the 1920s. Mineralization consists of argentiferous galena, minor sphalerite and pyrite occurring in irregular pipes and chimneys generally at the intersection of cross faults within a northwest-trending shear zone in pre-Tertiary rocks. This property was developed by a 30 m two compartment shaft and a 61 m adit. Production in the late 1920s is recorded as 13.6 tons containing an average of 720 g/t Ag, 21% Pb and 2% Zn. A further 18.1 tons produced in 1938 contained 240-275 g/t Ag and 8% Pb.

#### ***Metallurgy: 2013 Metallurgical Test Program***

The 2013 metallurgical test work program was conducted by McLelland Laboratories under the direction of a QP metallurgical engineer contracted by Star Gold. The program included bottle roll tests, column tests and comminution tests and mineralogical examination.

#### **Section Sample Assays**

A total of 65 underground adit samples weighing 816 pounds (370kg) and three surface samples weighing 904 pounds (410kg) were collected for metallurgical testing. Each of these samples were crushed to 100% -2 inches (50mm) and assayed for gold and silver in duplicate. Assay results are listed in Table 8.2. Samples were combined to generate surface and underground composites, as well as a blended master composite. Triplicate direct assays were conducted on each composite. Standard deviations between triplicate head assays were high, particularly for the surface master composite. The agreement between the triplicate splits was not good, however the average of the triplicate assays is close to what was expected, based on the section assays. It was noted that the Quality Control samples all checked out as well, which indicates that the assays are good and the gold occurrence in the potentially economic mineralization is just a little "spotty".

## .1 Gold Head Assays and Head Grade Comparisons

<b>Longstreet Composites</b>						
	<b>SMC, g/mt</b>		<b>UMC, g/mt</b>		<b>BMC, g/mt</b>	
Determination	<b><u>Au</u></b>	<b><u>Ag</u></b>	<b><u>Au</u></b>	<b><u>Ag</u></b>	<b><u>Au</u></b>	<b><u>Ag</u></b>
Direct Assay, Init.	0.21	17	0.70	67	0.57	40
Direct Assay, Dup.	0.67	34	0.82	63	0.66	41
Direct Assay, Trip.	0.37	21	1.09	53	0.77	50
Average	0.42	24	0.87	61	0.67	44
Std. Deviation	0.23	9	0.20	7	0.10	6

A total of twenty pieces of rock from both underground and surface were selected for comminution testing. The remainder of the samples were separately stage crushed to 100% -2-inches (-50mm). Each of the underground and surface samples were then blended to form a master composite representing both the underground and surface samples. The blended sample was then split to generate a third master composite. Samples were collected for bottle roll tests. All composites were then further crushed to 80% -3/4 inch (19mm), blended, then split into 75kg lots for column testing. Selection sample assay results and detailed blending procedures are provided in the Appendix to this report.

### **Bottle Roll Testing**

A bottle roll test was conducted on each of the three composites at an 80% -10 Mesh (1.7mm) feed size to determine lime requirements for column leach testing. Gold and silver recoveries were similar for all three composites. Gold recoveries ranged from 80.6% to 81.9% and silver recoveries ranged from 17.5% to 20.0%.

Additional bottle roll tests, at a cyanide concentration of 1.0g NaCN/L were conducted on the blended master composite at feed sizes of 100% -2 inches (50mm), 80% -3/4 inches (19mm) and 80% -1/4 inch (6.3mm) to determine sensitivity to feed size. The blended master composite showed a moderate sensitivity to feed size with respect to gold and silver recovery. Recovery was 18.4% higher for gold, and 13.9% higher for silver, at a feed size of 80% -1/16 inches (1.7mm) than at a feed size of 100% -2 inches (50mm).

Silver recovery, for each bottle roll test conducted, was low. In order to investigate the cause of the low silver recovery, three additional bottle roll tests were conducted on the blended master composite to determine response to increased cyanide concentration (5.0g NaCN/L) at typical heap leach (80% -3/4 inches, 80% -1/4 inches) and milled (80% -200 Mesh (75µm)) feed sizes.

Results showed that increasing the cyanide concentration did not significantly increase silver recovery at heap leach feed sizes, however, silver recovery increased substantially when feed was finely ground. Silver recovery was 60.6% from the bottle roll test conducted on 80% -200 mesh material. Gold recovery was also moderately higher when fine grinding was employed. Mineralogical analysis of head and tail samples of the blended master composite confirm that the primary reason for low silver recovery is due to the very fine grained nature of the silver sulfide, which when exposed, is readily leachable. The silver leach rate at 200 mesh was extremely fast. Silver recovery was complete within the first two hours, which suggests that the silver mineralization is very fast leaching once liberated. In contrast, silver-bearing jarosites tend to be refractory and are usually unaffected by leaching regardless of the grind size.

Summary results from bottle roll testing are given in Table 8.3. Detailed bottle roll test data including leach rate figures, are provided in the attached spreadsheet.

## 1 Bottle Roll Test Results, 2013

Table 1. - Summary Metallurgical Results, Bottle Roll Tests, Longstreet Mine Composites															
Composite	Feed Size	NaCN Conc. g/L	Au Recovery, %	gAu/mt ore				Ag Recovery, %	gAg/mt ore				Reagent Requirements		
				Extracted	Tail	Calculated Head	Head Assay		Extracted	Tail	Calculated Head	Head Assay	NaCN Cons. kg/mt ore	Time Added	
SMC	80%-1.7mm	1.0	80.6	0.25	0.06	0.31	0.42	20.0	5	20	25	24	0.08	2.1	
UMC	80%-1.7mm	1.0	81.9	0.68	0.15	0.83	0.87	18.9	10	43	53	61	0.13	3.4	
BMC	100%-50mm	1.0	62.9	0.44	0.26	0.70	0.67	3.6	2	54	56	44	0.07	1.3	
BMC	80%-19mm	1.0	67.1	0.51	0.25	0.76	0.67	12.8	5	34	39	44	0.07	2.1	
BMC	80%-6.3mm	1.0	77.9	0.53	0.15	0.68	0.67	13.6	6	38	44	44	<0.07	3.0	
BMC	80%-1.7mm	1.0	81.3	0.52	0.12	0.64	0.67	17.5	7	33	40	44	0.13	2.5	
BMC	80%-19mm	5.0	76.4	0.55	0.17	0.72	0.67	14.6	6	35	41	44	0.48	1.0	
BMC	80%-6.3mm	5.0	77.6	0.45	0.13	0.58	0.67	14.0	6	37	43	44	0.67	1.0	
BMC	80%-75µm	5.0	88.7	0.47	0.06	0.53	0.67	60.6	20	13	33	44	0.91	1.3	

Both gold and silver recoveries are slightly improved with increased crush size, the increase in recovery is more pronounced in the silver as compared to gold when a fine grind is applied. Figure 8.3 illustrates this. It is important to keep in mind that in order to reduce the particle size to 80 % passing 75 microns a conventional comminution circuit employing crushing and grinding would be required.

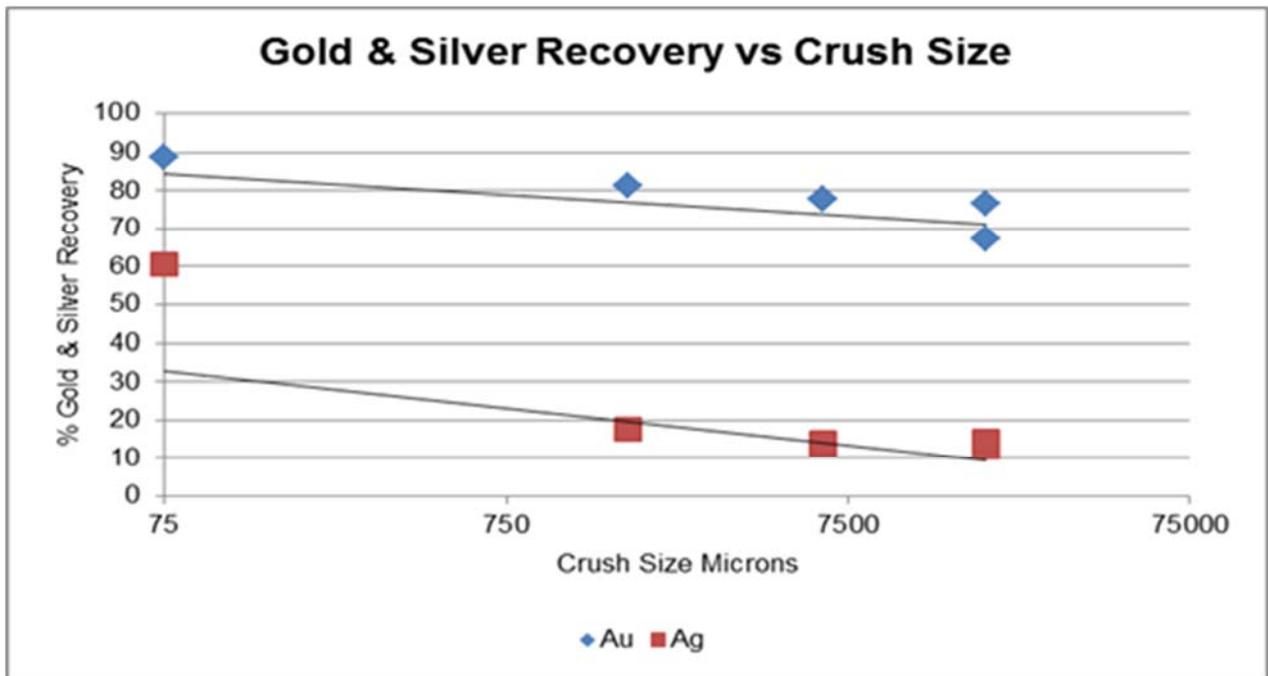


Figure Error! No text of specified style in document..1 Crush Size Versus Metal Recovery

### Column Leach Testing

Column leach test were conducted on each of the master composites, utilizing a feed size of 80% -3/4 inch (19 mm) in order to determine gold and silver recoveries, recovery rates and reagent requirements under simulated heap leach conditions. Lime additions were based on bottle roll tests. Test columns were sized at 15 cm diameter by 3 meters high using PVC piping with material stacked in the leaching columns in a manner in which to minimize particle segregation and compaction. Leaching was conducted by applying a cyanide solution of 1.0g NACN/L over the charge at a feed rate of 12 Lph/m<sup>2</sup> of column cross sectional area. After leaching, fresh water rinsing was conducted to remove residual cyanide and to recover dissolved gold and silver values.

Detail column leach tests data, including screen analysis of the feed and tails and drain down rates can be found in the Appendix, identified as McLelland Report No. 3829 entitled *Heap Leach Cyanidation Testing Longstreet Project*, dated April 6, 2014.

All three composites were leached for 190 days. Gold and silver extractions for the surface master composite (SMC) reached 88.9 % and 20.0 %, respectively. Gold and silver extraction for the underground master composites (UMC) was 84.6 % for gold and 15.4 % for silver. The master blend composite (MBC) achieved gold and silver recoveries of 86.3 and 16.7 respectively. Summary results from column leach testing are provided in Table 8.4. Detailed results, including leach rate figures are provided in the Appendix.

## 2 Summary Metallurgical Test Results

Summary Metallurgical Results, Column Percolation Leach Tests, Longstreet Mine Composites, 80%-19mm Feed Size									
Sample I.D.	Test No.	Leach/rinse Time, days	mt/mt ore	g Au/mt ore Extracted	Average Head	g Ag/mt ore Extracted	Average Head	NaCN consumed kg/mt ore	Lime added kg/mt ore
SMC	P-1	153	4.8	0.32	0.38	5	24	1.45	1.7
UMC	P-2	158	5.3	0.59	0.85	7	60	1.90	2.7
BMC	P-3	158	5.2	0.63	0.68	8	45	1.78	2.0

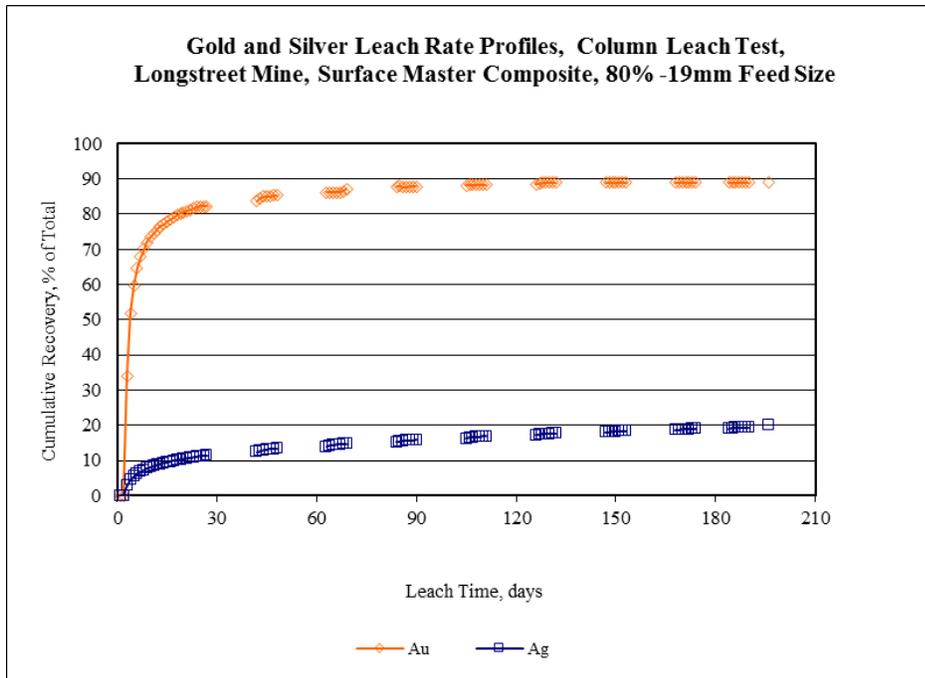
Recovery results by size fraction for all three master composites indicates that finer crushing would not substantially improve gold recovery. Gold recovery was similar throughout the various size fractions with only a slightly elevated recovery in the finest size fraction (-75 microns). Silver recovery on the other hand would benefit from a finer particle size and would require fine grinding in order to maximize recovery.

Overall metallurgical results indicate that the Longstreet master composites are readily amenable to simulated heap leach treatment at 80 % -19 mm feed size. Gold recoveries for all three composites were similar and ranged from 84.6 % to 88.9 % in 190 days of leaching and rinsing. Silver recoveries were similar for all three samples, with recoveries ranging from 15.4 % to 20.0%.

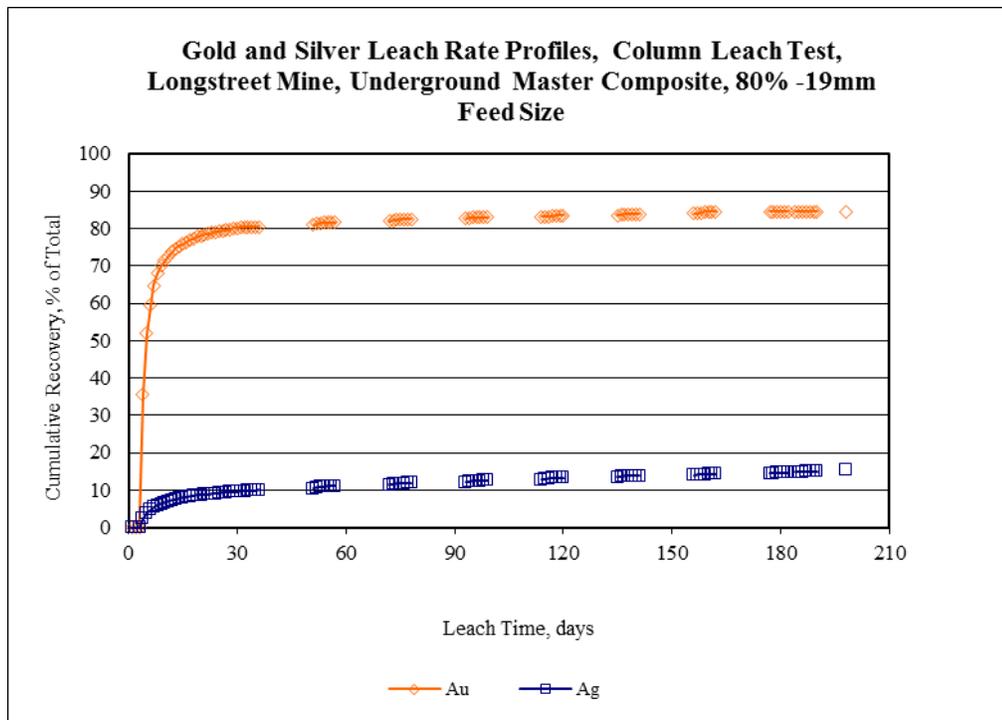
It is important to note that although the column tests were conducted over a period of 190 days, gold extraction was essentially completed in the first 30 days of leaching. Silver leach rates, on the other hand, were very slow and it is not expected that they would improve beyond the 190 day cycle.

Cyanide consumption rates were high and ranged from 1.56 to 1.93 kg NaCN/t of ore. This was due in part to the long leach times. Cyanide consumption rates in a commercial operation are typically much lower.

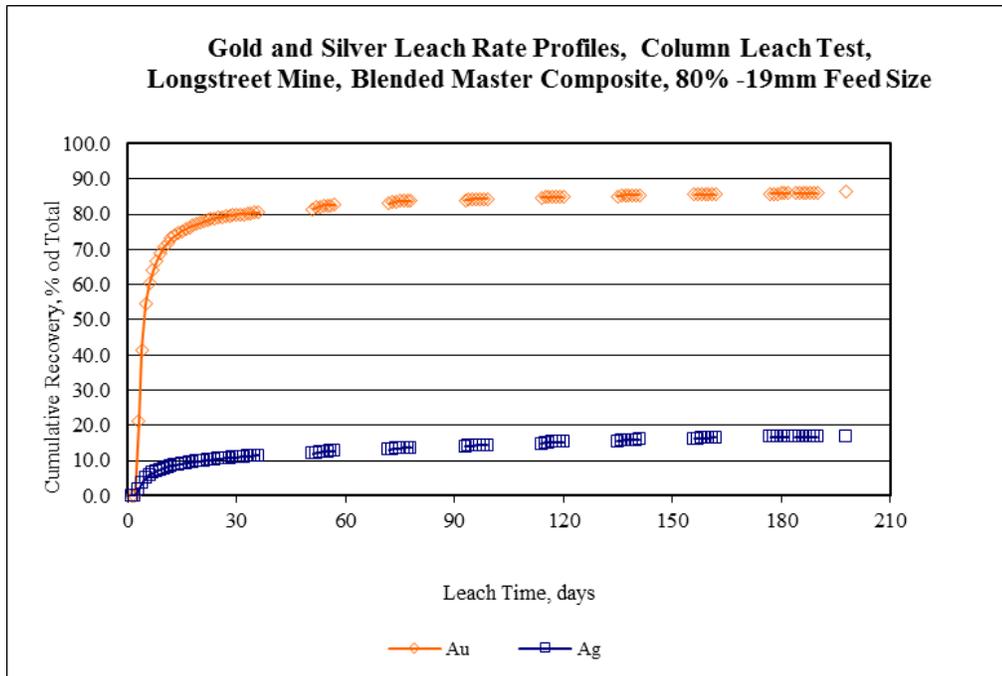
Figures 8.4, 8.5 and 8.6 diagrammatically illustrate the leach rates and results for gold and silver.



**Figure Surface Master composite leach kinetics**



**Figure2 Underground master composite leach kinetics**



**Figure 3** Master blend composite leach kinetics

**Property Geology:** Geologic mapping by MinQuest since 2002 indicates that the majority of the Longstreet Project is underlain by moderately to poorly welded rhyolite ash-flow tuff ('Tat') containing conspicuous exotic lithic fragments and pumice (Figures 5, 7, 8 and 9). The ash-flow tuff unit is buff to gray, and contains <10% quartz phenocrysts, 15% feldspar phenocrysts, 5-15% pumice and 5-20% other exotic fragments in an aphanitic groundmass (Liedtke, 1984). Hydrothermal alteration is prevalent and consists of argillic (bleaching and clay mineral development), silicic (pervasive silica flooding, or extremely high veinlet density) and potassic (adularia in quartz veinlets). Limonite and goethite development is considered to be weathering phenomena. These felsic ash-flow tuffs of Oligocene age are similar in age and character to the 'tuffs of Round Mountain', which host the Round Mountain Mine.

The Tat tuff unit (see Figures 7, 8 and 9) displays horizontal bedding and may be in the order of 3,000 feet thick. The ash-flow tuff is intruded by rhyolite porphyry dykes ('Trp') exhibiting various orientations, and may represent feeder conduits to now-eroded rhyolitic lithologies higher in the stratigraphy.

A thin discontinuous unit of volcanoclastic and siliceous sediments ('Ts'), including sinter is deposited upon the ash-flow tuff unit. The unit is white, yellowish and light gray, bedded in part and probably represents a hiatus in volcanism. Siliceous alteration resulting in the development of sheeted quartz vein systems affects the Tat, Ts and Trp rock units.

Overlying the Tat tuff and the Ts sediments is a black to brown strongly welded ash-flow tuff ('Trt') that forms bluffs and caps ridges. This unit has a distinctive thin (about 10 feet) vitrophyre zone near its base. This unit is estimated to be 300 to 450 feet thick and possibly a correlative of the Saulsbury Wash Formation (21.6 +/- 0.6 Ma).

The tectonic fabric on the Longstreet Project includes two Main directions of faulting/fracturing that have an influence on the mineralization. An east-trending steeply north-dipping system of fractures and faults has been noted at five of the seven gold / silver zones on the Property (see Figure 6). Quartz –adularia – limonite veins / veinlets and 'rusty fractures' following this trend contain gold mineralization. The other important gold / silver-bearing fault/fracture direction is 300-330° with steep north dips, and is characterized by sheeted quartz veins / veinlets and 'rusty fractures'. The vein / veinlets also contain adularia and iron oxide minerals derived from the oxidation of sulfide minerals. This mineralized trend occurs at all seven of the gold / silver zones known on the Longstreet Project. Major displacement is not a feature of these structures.

The Longstreet project is an example of gold / silver mineralization related to east-trending structures. An east-trending fault dipping 40-55° is associated with the highest-grade gold / silver mineralization known to date. The bulk of the gold / silver mineralization in the Longstreet Mine is contained in steeply dipping multiple vein sets in the hanging wall of the fault.

Liedtke (1984) indicates that similar fault directions are known 4,600 feet south and 2,800 feet north of the Longstreet Mine, which may host similar high-grade gold / silver mineralization.

**Targets:** A short description of the 7 currently identified drilling targets at Longstreet follows:

**Main-** The target consists of intersecting high-angle NW and E-W sheeted vein systems. Completion of an angle drilling program to the southwest perpendicular to the intersection of the two vein sets will continue to produce improved continuity and higher tonnage and grade. Un-drilled extensions of this mineralization are indicated to the southeast and west.

**NE Main:** Approximately 450m N-NE of the Main resource there is a poorly-exposed, un-drilled target that looks identical to Main. Sampling of surface veins at NE Main reveal anomalous gold values.

**Opal Ridge:** This is an erosional remnant of a sinter apron that once covered a much larger area. Extensions of the Main resource are down-dropped approximately 60m with an apparent displacement to the north of less than 10m. E-W and NW high level opal-rich veins are exposed in the lower portion of the apron with anomalous gold values. Although there may be a higher stripping ratio here, more of the deposit may be preserved.

**North:** This is a sheeted vein system with identical vein attitudes to Main. Values up to 18.1 ppm Au indicate a strong system, although vein density appears to be less than at Main. The western end of the target has the strongest exposed mineralization.

**Cyprus Ridge Zone:** Quartz veins up to 5 m thick occur in this 1.1 km long northwest trending sheeted vein system. Cyprus Minerals Company completed a 920 m drill program in 1987. All of the Cyprus holes were vertical or high angle and none tested the large primary vein set. No high-grade gold was intersected in their drilling. MinQuest mapped the intricate vein system in 2002, and collected 41 surface samples that contained anomalous to highly anomalous (several times background to hundreds of times background) veins. Due to the abundance of low temperature silica, MinQuest concluded that the gold values are leakage anomalies from a deeper boiling zone. The boiling zone is a high priority drill target.

**Red Knob Zone:** Mineralization outcrops as northwest trending sheeted quartz-adularia veins over an area 150m wide by 300m long. Surface sampling found anomalous gold values. In addition, a boulder field on the north side of the target contains quartz-adularia veins up to 1m in thickness in an area of no outcrop. Drill intercepts from two holes testing a small portion of the target revealed anomalous gold values.

**Spire:** This is an E-W vertical to steeply north dipping sheeted vein system. Intersecting NW trending veins are present, but are much less abundant than at Main. Surface sampling at Spire had detected anomalous gold values.

Star's geologists believe sampling and drilling results to date warrant optimism of one or more economic, near surface, bulk-mineable, heap leach-recoverable gold-silver deposits at Longstreet targets described above. In addition, sampling at surface near the Cyprus target suggests the presence of higher grade veins, which may be suitable to underground mining methods. Situated on a high ridge-top, it could be easily mined from a canyon elevation adit.

**Environmental, plan of operation and reclamation:** To the Company's knowledge, there is no known surface disturbance or groundwater contamination from previous mining activities. Remediation activities are performed immediately after completion of exploratory drilling. With respect to historical mining activities, there is no indication of reclamation at this time, therefore, the Company has no plans to remediate. The Longstreet property is within Forest Service lands and Star Gold has applied for and received a Plan of Operation from the Forest Service allowing exploration drilling. A surface disturbance bond of \$21,600 has been paid and is held by the Forest Service until reclamation is completed. There are no other significant environmental requirements.

### **ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.**

Star Gold Corp. is not a party to any material legal proceedings and, to management's knowledge, no such proceedings are threatened or contemplated.

#### **ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES**

Star Gold Corp. considers health, safety and environmental stewardship to be a core value for the Company.

Pursuant to Section 1503(a) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010, issuers that are operators, or that have a subsidiary that is an operator, of a coal or other mine in the United States are required to disclose in their periodic reports filed with the SEC information regarding specified health and safety violations, orders and citations, related assessments and legal actions, and mining-related fatalities with respect to mining operations and properties in the United States that are subject to regulation by the Federal Mine Safety and Health Administration (“MSHA”) under the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (the “Mine Act”). During the year ended April 30, 2016, the Company’s exploration properties were not subject to regulation by the MSHA under the Mine Act.

## PART II

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

#### General

Star Gold Corp. 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 31, 2016, there were 40,836,726 shares of Star Gold Corp. common stock issued and outstanding. The Company has not issued any shares of preferred stock.

#### Market Information

The Company's shares are quoted via the OTC Markets under the symbol "SRGZ." The high and low bid information for the Company's common stock for the year ended April 30, 2016 and 2015 is:

Year	Quarter		HIGH (\$)		LOW (\$)
2016	First quarter ending July 31, 2015	\$	0.150	\$	0.010
	Second quarter ending October 31, 2015		0.150		0.046
	Third quarter ending January 31, 2016		0.149		0.060
	Fourth Quarter ending April 30, 2016		0.064		0.06
2015	First quarter ending July 31, 2014	\$	0.29	\$	0.10
	Second quarter ending October 31, 2014		0.29		0.04
	Third quarter ending January 31, 2015		0.20		0.09
	Fourth Quarter ending April 30, 2015		0.19		0.10

Quotations provided by the OTCQB Venture Marketplace reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, markdown or commission and may not represent actual transactions

At July 29, 2016, the price per share quoted on the OTCQB was \$0.06

#### Transfer Agent:

The independent stock transfer agent for Star Gold Corp. is Pacific Stock Transfer located at 4045 South Spencer Street, Suite 403, Las Vegas, NV 89119.

#### Dividends

The Company has not declared any dividends on its common stock since inception. There are no dividend restrictions that limit the Company's ability to pay dividends on common stock in its Articles of Incorporation or Bylaws. The Corporation's 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) the Company would not be able to pay its debts as they become due in the usual course of business; or
- (b) the Company's total assets would be less than the sum of its 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).

## **Securities Authorized for Issuance under Stock Option Plan**

On May 25, 2011, the Board of Directors approved a Stock Option Plan. The Stock Option Plan is administered by the Board of Directors and provides for the grant of stock options to eligible individuals including directors, executive officers and advisors that have furnished bona fide services to the Company not related to the sale of securities in a capital-raising transaction.

The Stock Option Plan has a maximum percentage of 10% of the Company's outstanding shares that are eligible for the plan pool whereby the number of shares under the Stock Option Plan increase automatically with increases in the total number of outstanding common shares. This "Evergreen" provision permits the reloading of shares that make up the available pool for the Stock Option Plan, once the options granted have been exercised. The number of shares available for issuance under the Stock Option Plan automatically increases as the total number of shares outstanding increase, including those shares issued upon exercise of options granted under the Stock Option Plan, which become re-available for grant subsequent to exercise of option grants. The number of shares subject to the Stock Option Plan and any outstanding awards under the Stock Option Plan will be adjusted appropriately by the Board of Directors if the Company's common stock is affected through a reorganization, merger, consolidation, recapitalization, restructuring, reclassification, dividend (other than quarterly cash dividends) or other distribution, stock split, spin-off or sale of substantially all of the Company's assets.

The Stock Option Plan also has terms and limitations including without limitation that the exercise price for stock options granted under the Stock Option Plan must equal the stock's fair market value, based on the closing price per share of common stock, at the time the stock option is granted.

On May 30, 2011, the Board of Directors approved a grant of 326,666 options (as adjusted for reverse stock split of February 2, 2012) under the Stock Option Plan to Directors, Executive Officers and other non-employee consultants. The options have an exercise price of \$0.90 which approximates the fair market value of the Company's common equity on the date of the grant based on the closing price as quoted by the National Quotation Bureau on the day of grant. The option certificates will reflect the actual date of the grant. The Company will recognize stock option expense related to these grants in subsequent periods.

On March 22, 2012, the Board of Directors authorized the grant of 236,667 options (as adjusted for reverse stock split of February 2, 2012) to purchase shares of the Company to various directors, officers and consultants. The options have an exercise price of \$0.78 which approximates the fair market value of the Company's common equity on the date of the grant based on the closing price as quoted by the National Quotation Bureau on the day of grant. The option certificates will reflect the actual date of the grant. The Company will recognize stock option expense related to these grants in subsequent periods.

On June 18, 2012 the Board of Directors authorized the grant of 1,725,000 options to purchase shares of common stock of the Company to various directors, officers and advisors. The options have an exercise price of \$0.30 which approximates the fair market value of the Company's common equity on the date of the grant based on the closing price as quoted by the National Quotation Bureau on the day of grant. The option certificates will reflect the actual date of the grant. The Company will recognize stock option expense related to these grants in subsequent periods.

On May 22, 2013 the Board of Directors authorized the grant of 675,000 options to purchase shares of common stock of the Company to various directors, officers and consultants. The options have an exercise price of \$0.29 which approximates the fair market value of the Company's common equity on the date of the grant based on the closing price as quoted by the National Quotation Bureau on the day of grant. The option certificates will reflect the actual date of the grant. The Company will recognize stock option expense related to these grants in subsequent periods.

On February 13, 2014, the Board of Directors authorized the grant of 350,000 options to purchase shares of common stock of the Company to a director. These options have an exercise price of \$0.28 which approximates the fair market value of the Company's common equity on the date of the grant based on the closing price as quoted by the National Quotation Bureau on the day of grant. The option certificates will reflect the actual date of the grant. The Company will recognize stock option expense related to this grant in subsequent periods.

## **Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities**

On January 15, 2014, the Company awarded 25,000 shares of common stock pursuant to the Longstreet Property Agreement. The shares were valued at \$0.20 per share or \$5,000 as of the date of issuance based on the current market price of the Company's common stock.

On July 29, 2014, the Company issued 1,614,400 shares of its common stock and warrants to purchase an additional 1,614,400 shares of its common stock to nine investors pursuant to a private placement of its securities. The offering consisted of the sale of "units" of

the Company's securities at the per unit price of \$0.23. Warrants issued pursuant to the offering entitle the holders thereof to purchase shares of common stock for the price of \$0.23 per share. The term of each warrant is for five (5) years commencing with its issuance date. The Company closed the offering and raised a total of \$336,412, net of offering costs. As of July 31, 2015, the Company had a total of 36,595,726 shares outstanding.

On October 12, 2015, the Company issued 4,241,000 shares of its common stock and warrants to purchase an additional 4,241,000 shares of its common stock to 13 investors pursuant to a private placement of its securities (the "2015 Offering"). The 2015 Offering consisted of the sale of "units" of the Company's securities at the per unit price of \$0.10. Warrants issued pursuant to the 2015 Offering entitle the holders thereof to purchase shares of common stock for the price of \$0.20 per share. The term of each warrant is for five years commencing with its issuance date. The Company closed the 2015 Offering and raised a total of \$424,100, net of offering costs. Once the Company has obtained a Record of Decision from the federal Bureau of Land Management approving an Environmental Impact Statement for the Longstreet Project, the Company, at its sole discretion may call the Warrants issued hereunder as due and exercisable by providing holders of Warrants with 45-day written notice of same.

All unregistered sales of equity securities during the period covered by this Annual Report were previously disclosed in the Company's current reports on Form 8-K and its Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q.

During the fiscal year ended April 30, 2016, neither the Company nor any "affiliated purchaser" (as defined in Rule 10b-18(a)(3) under the Exchange Act) purchased any shares of our common stock, the only class of the Company's equity securities registered pursuant to section 12 of the Exchange Act at the date of this filing.

## ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

### Statement of Operations Information:

	For the years ended	
	April 30, 2016	April 30, 2015
Revenues	\$ -	\$ -
Gross profit	-	-
Total operating expenses	417,303	1,172,335
Loss from operations	(417,303)	(1,172,335)
Other income (expense)	(3,141)	(539)
NET LOSS	\$ (420,444)	\$ (1,172,874)
Weighted average shares of common stock (basic and diluted)	38,890,037	36,197,655
Income (loss) per share (basic and diluted)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.03)

### Balance Sheet Information:

	April 30, 2016	April 30, 2015
Working Capital	\$ (70,571)	\$ (67,131)
Total assets	358,202	395,746
Accumulated deficit	9,317,509	8,897,065
Stockholders' equity	259,079	252,420

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

### PLAN OF OPERATION

The Company maintains a corporate office in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. This is the primary administrative office for the Company and is utilized by Board Chairman Lindsay Gorrill and Chief Financial Officer Kelly Stopher.

The financial condition of the Company was positive during 2016 and the metals commodity markets swung favorable late in 2015 with little impact as Star Gold is an exploration stage company.

In the past year the Company completed the following:

- Star Gold Corp Board formally decided to proceed with the studies necessary to allow an EIS document to be produced with the goal of obtaining a mine permit to be issued at Longstreet.
- Met with representatives from USFS and BLM and other stakeholders as to an agreed pathway to proceed through to an EIS document.

In 2016 the following studies were commenced:

1. Fauna and Flora studies – late 2015 and completed June 2016.
2. Water rights negotiations and requirements have commenced – late 2015.
3. Cultural Resource Studies began in July 2016.

With the exception of hydrology related drilling, the Company does not intend to drill further at Longstreet deposit until permitting has been completed.

Funds raised are intended to finish all necessary studies and should be sufficient to take Star Gold into an EIS.

The preliminary budget for Fiscal Year End April 2017:

#### STAR GOLD CORP. – LONGSTREET Au-Ag PROJECT, NEVADA

Permit fees	\$	45,000
Flora and fauna contractor		\$30,000
Cultural studies		130,000
Water rights costs		65,000
Geochemistry		40,000
Engineering for pads, air, permit, initial plan		85,000
Aerial mapping		15,000
Plan of Operations		80,000
Project management		33,000
Hydrology		120,000
Contingency		34,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b><u>677,000</u></b>

The hydrology work is contingent on securing additional financing.

Management believes it can source additional capital in the investment markets in the coming months and years. The Company may also consider other sources of funding, including potential mergers, joint ventures and/or farm-out a portion of its exploration properties.

Future liquidity and capital requirements depend on many factors including timing, cost and progress of the Company's exploration efforts. The Company will consider additional public offerings, private placement, mergers or debt instruments.

Additional financing will be required in the future to complete all necessary steps to apply for a final permit. Although the Company believes it will be able to source additional financing there are no guarantees any needed financing will be available at the time needed or on acceptable terms, if at all. If the Company is unable to raise additional financing when necessary, it may have to delay exploration

efforts or property acquisitions, or be forced to cease operations. Collaborative arrangements may require the Company to relinquish rights to certain of its mining claims.

## RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

	For the years ended April 30,		\$ Change	% Change
	2016	2015		
Mineral exploration expense	\$ 265,444	\$ 364,091	\$ (98,647)	(27.1%)
Legal and professional fees	44,497	145,448	(100,951)	(69.4%)
Impairment of mineral interests	-	196,500	(196,500)	(100.0%)
Management and administrative	101,961	459,937	(357,976)	(77.8%)
Depreciation	5,401	6,359	(958)	(15.1%)
Other expense (income)	3,141	539	2,602	482.9%
NET LOSS	\$ 420,444	\$ 1,172,874	\$ (752,430)	(64.2%)

The Company has earned no operating revenue in 2016 or 2015 and does not anticipate earning any revenues in the near future. Star Gold Corp. is an exploration stage company and presently is seeking other natural resources related business opportunities.

During the year ended April 30, 2015, management performed an analysis of its Jet and Excalibur properties. Internal cash flow estimates prepared by management of the Company did not prove significant fair value exists in the properties. Therefore, the Jet and Excalibur properties recognized impairment losses in fiscal year 2015. The Company subsequently provided formal Notice of Cancellation of the Jet and Excalibur Property Option Agreements to the claims holder. Under the terms of the Property Option Agreements, the Company is obligated to pay claims fees to one year following termination. The Company expects those claims fees to be less than \$10,000 in the upcoming fiscal year ending April 30, 2016.

The Company will continue to focus its capital and resources toward exploration of the Longstreet Property.

Total net loss for 2016 of \$420,444 decreased by \$752,430 from 2015 total net loss of \$1,172,874.

### Mineral exploration and consultants' expense

	For the years ended April 30,		\$ Change	% Change
	2016	2015		
Drilling and field work	\$ 8,788	\$ 133,905	\$ (125,117)	(93.4%)
Geochemical analysis and metallurgy	-	39,392	(39,392)	(100.0%)
Field consultants and payroll	12,776	69,446	(56,670)	(81.6%)
Technical consultants	209,998	91,711	118,287	129.0%
Claims	33,882	29,637	4,245	14.3%
Total mineral exploration and consultants expense	\$ 265,444	\$ 364,091	\$ (98,647)	(27.1%)

Exploration and consultants' expense for the year end April 30, 2016 was \$265,444, a decrease of \$98,647 from 2015 exploration and consultants expense of \$364,091 resulting from drilling programs completed at the Longstreet property. The Company's emphasis during the year ended April 30, 2016 shifted from exploratory drilling to activities related to environmental and anthropological studies.

**General and administrative expense**

	For the years ended April 30,		\$ Change	% Change
	2016	2015		
Auto and travel	\$ 12,733	\$ 50,549	\$ (37,816)	(74.8%)
General administrative and	34,842	35,898	(1,056)	(2.9%)
Management fees and payroll	47,605	333,673	(286,068)	(85.7%)
Office and computer expense	3,429	6,537	(3,108)	(47.5%)
Rent and lease expense	2,500	30,000	(27,500)	(91.7%)
Telephone and utilities	852	3,280	(2,428)	(74.0%)
Total general and	<u>\$ 101,961</u>	<u>\$ 459,937</u>	<u>\$ (357,976)</u>	<u>(77.8%)</u>

General and administrative expense decreased \$357,976 to \$101,961 compared to 2015 expense of \$459,937. The difference was primarily attributable to a decrease in management fees and payroll by \$183,277 and non-cash stock option expense of \$102,791 in 2015.

On or about February 1, 2015, the Company and its President entered into a separation agreement terminating all compensation provisions of the agreement. On or about March 1, 2015 the Company and its Chief Financial Officer also modified their compensation arrangement resulting in a lower ongoing monthly rate. The Company also terminated employment agreements with an administrative staff person. The Company granted no stock options to employees or directors during the year ended April 30, 2016. There remains no unrecognized stock option expense as of April 30, 2016. Consequently, management fees and payroll decreased \$286,068 for the year ended April 30, 2016 compared to the same period ended April 30, 2015. Management expects management fees and payroll to remain relatively constant in the forthcoming fiscal year.

Travel expense decreased for the fiscal year ending April 30, 2016 by \$37,816. Travel is generally related to meetings associated with capital raises and visits to the exploration site by Company management and financiers.

On or about June 30, 2015, the Company entered into a Lease Termination Agreement with a related party (Note 10 of the Financial Statements). The Company does not expect to incur any rent and lease expense during the forthcoming fiscal year.

**Legal and professional fees**

	For the years ended April 30,		\$ Change	% Change
	2016	2015		
Audit and accounting	\$ 31,367	\$ 26,745	\$ 4,622	17.3%
Legal fees	11,945	27,261	(15,316)	(56.2%)
Public company expense	511	58,565	(58,054)	(99.1%)
Investor relations	674	32,877	(32,203)	(97.9%)
Total legal and professional fees	<u>\$ 44,497</u>	<u>\$ 145,448</u>	<u>\$ (100,951)</u>	<u>(69.4%)</u>

Audit and accounting fees increased \$4,622 from \$26,745 for the year end April 30, 2015 compared to \$31,367 for the year ended April 30, 2016.

Investor relation expense of \$674 for the year ended April 30, 2016 was a decrease of \$32,203 compared to \$32,877 for the year ended April 30, 2015. During the year ended April 30, 2015, the Company utilized an investor relations professional in Canada who provided tours of the Longstreet property to prospective capital partners. The Company limited its engagement with the investors relations professional and related tours during the year ended April 30, 2016. Management expects investor relation expense to remain relatively constant in 2017.

Public company expense decreased \$58,054 for the year ended April 30, 2016 to \$511 from \$58,565. The decrease is virtually entirely related to certain professional fees associated with a contemplated listing of the Company's common stock on a recognized Canadian stock exchange. Due to unfavorable market conditions, the contemplated listing application was withdrawn during the year ended April 30, 2015.

Total legal and professional fees decreased \$100,951 to \$44,497 in 2016 from \$145,448 in 2015. Legal fees decreased to \$11,945 in 2016 from \$27,261 in 2015. The decrease for the year is primarily related to expenses related to legal costs related to the contemplated listing application which did not recur for the year ended April 30, 2016. There are no pending legal issues or contingencies as of April 30, 2016

## LIQUIDITY AND FINANCIAL CONDITION

### WORKING CAPITAL

	April 30, 2016	April 30, 2015
Current assets	\$ 10,552	\$ 76,195
Current liabilities	(81,123)	(143,326)
Working capital (deficit)	<u>\$ (70,571)</u>	<u>\$ (67,131)</u>

### CASH FLOWS

	For the years ended	
	April 30, 2016	April 30, 2015
Cash flow used by operating activities	\$ (339,094)	\$ (910,727)
Cash flow used by investing activities	(32,000)	(65,000)
Cash flow from financing activities	367,521	438,328
Net increase (decrease) in cash during period	<u>\$ (3,573)</u>	<u>\$ (537,399)</u>

Working capital will be utilized for the Company's ongoing exploration and environmental studies at its Longstreet project scheduled for the summer of 2016 and general corporate purposes.

The Company utilized \$32,000 in cash from Investing Activities to exercise its option on claims agreements and utilized for certain capitalized mineral assets at its Longstreet project. The Company intends to continue exploration activities at Longstreet upon completion of environmental studies and permitting.

As of April 30, 2016, the Company had cash on hand of \$1,785. Since inception, the sole source of financing has been sales of the Company's debt and equity securities. Star Gold Corp. has not attained profitable operations and its ability to pursue any future plan of operation is dependent upon our ability to obtain financing.

Star Gold Corp. anticipates continuing to rely on sales of its debt and/or equity securities in order to continue to fund ongoing operations. Issuances of additional shares of common stock may result in dilution to the Company's existing stockholders. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to complete any additional sales of equity securities or that it will be able arrange for other financing to fund its planned business activities. The Company is engaged in a private placement offering that has raised a total of \$137,500 as of July 29, 2016.

The Company's 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 as may be required, or ultimately to attain profitability. Potential sources of cash, or relief of demand for cash, include additional external debt, the sale of shares of the Company's stock or alternative methods such as mergers or sale of the Company's assets. No assurances can be given, however, that the Company will be able to obtain any of these potential sources of cash. The Company currently requires additional cash funding from outside sources to sustain existing operations and to meet current obligations and ongoing capital requirements.

The Company plans for the long term continuation as a going concern include financing future operations through sales of our equity and/or debt securities and the anticipated profitable exploitation of the Company's mining properties. These plans may also, at some future point, include the formation of mining joint ventures with senior mining company partners on specific mineral properties whereby the joint venture partner would provide the necessary financing in return for equity in the property.

### OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has 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 its stockholders.

## **CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The Company has identified certain accounting policies, described below, that are most important to the portrayal of its current financial condition and results of operations. The Company's significant accounting policies are disclosed in the notes to the audited financial statements included in this Annual Report.

### *Asset Impairments*

Significant property acquisition payments for active exploration properties are capitalized. The evaluation of the Company's mineral properties for impairment is based on market conditions for minerals, underlying mineralized material associated with the properties, and future costs that may be required for ultimate realization through mining operations or by sale. If no mineable ore body is discovered, or market conditions for minerals deteriorate, there is the potential for a material adjustment to the value assigned to mineral properties.

### *Mineral Interests*

Exploration costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. The Company capitalizes costs for acquiring and leasing mineral properties and expenses costs to maintain mineral rights as incurred. Should a property reach the production stage, these capitalized costs would be amortized using the units-of-production method on the basis of periodic estimates of ore reserves. Mineral interests are periodically assessed for impairment of value, and any subsequent losses are charged to operations at the time of impairment. If a property is abandoned or sold, its capitalized costs are charged to operations.

## **ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK**

The Company does not hold any derivative instruments and does not engage in any hedging activities.

**ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.**

Index to Financial Statements:

Audited financial statements as of April 30, 2016, including:

- |    |  |
|----|--|
| 1. | Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm;                       |
| 2. | Balance Sheets as of April 30, 2016 and 2015;                                  |
| 3. | Statement of Operations for the years ended April 30, 2016 and 2015;           |
| 4. | Statement of Stockholders' Equity for the years ended April 30, 2016 and 2015; |
| 5. | Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended April 30, 2016 and 2015;          |
| 6. | Notes to Financial Statements.   |

## REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

### To the Board of Directors and Stockholders Star Gold Corp.

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Star Gold Corp. (“the Company”) as of April 30, 2016 and 2015, and the related statements of operations, stockholders’ equity and cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Star Gold Corp. as of April 30, 2016 and 2015, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 2 to the financial statements, the Company has an accumulated deficit and negative working capital at April 30, 2016. These factors raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 2. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/DeCoria, Maichel & Teague, P.S.

DeCoria, Maichel & Teague, P.S.  
Spokane, Washington

August 1, 2016

**STAR GOLD CORP.**  
**BALANCE SHEETS**

	April 30, 2016	April 30, 2015
<b>ASSETS</b>		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,785	\$ 5,358
Prepaid expenses (NOTE 3)	8,767	70,837
<b>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</b>	<b>10,552</b>	<b>76,195</b>
EQUIPMENT AND MINING INTEREST, net (NOTE 4)	326,050	297,951
RESTRICTED CASH	21,600	21,600
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>\$ 358,202</b>	<b>\$ 395,746</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable	\$ 53,742	\$ 24,839
Other accrued liabilities	12,381	16,571
Short term notes payable, related party (NOTE 6)	15,000	101,916
<b>TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	<b>81,123</b>	<b>143,326</b>
LONG TERM LIABILITIES:		
Deposits on stock subscriptions (NOTE 10)	18,000	-
<b>TOTAL LONG TERM LIABILITIES</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>99,123</b>	<b>143,326</b>
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (NOTE 4)		
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Preferred Stock, \$.001 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized, none issued and outstanding	-	-
Common Stock, \$.001 par value; 300,000,000 shares authorized; 40,836,726 and 36,595,726 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	40,837	36,596
Additional paid-in capital	9,535,751	9,112,889
Accumulated deficit	(9,317,509)	(8,897,065)
<b>TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>	<b>259,079</b>	<b>252,420</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>	<b>\$ 358,202</b>	<b>\$ 395,746</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**STAR GOLD CORP.**  
**STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

	For the years ended	
	April 30, 2016	April 30, 2015
OPERATING EXPENSE		
Mineral exploration expense	\$ 265,444	\$ 364,091
Legal and professional fees	44,497	145,448
Impairment of mining interests	-	196,500
Management and administrative	101,961	459,937
Depreciation	5,401	6,359
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	417,303	1,172,335
LOSS FROM OPERATIONS	(417,303)	(1,172,335)
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)		
Interest expense	(3,162)	(745)
Interest income	21	206
TOTAL OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)	(3,141)	(539)
NET LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	(420,444)	(1,172,874)
Provision for income tax	-	-
NET LOSS	\$ (420,444)	\$ (1,172,874)
Basic and diluted loss per share	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.03)
Basic and diluted weighted average number shares outstanding	38,890,037	36,197,655

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**STAR GOLD CORP.**  
**STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY**

	Common Stock			Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares Issued	Par Value \$.001 per share	Additional Paid in Capital		
BALANCE, April 30, 2014	34,981,326	\$ 34,982	\$ 8,670,797	\$ (7,724,191)	\$ 981,588
Common stock and warrants issued at \$0.23 per unit	1,614,400	1,614	334,798	-	336,412
Stock-based compensation	-	-	104,294	-	104,294
Options issued for mining interest	-	-	3,000	-	3,000
Net loss	-	-	-	(1,172,874)	(1,172,874)
BALANCE, April 30, 2015	36,595,726	\$ 36,596	\$ 9,112,889	\$ (8,897,065)	\$ 252,420
Common stock and warrants issued at \$0.10 per unit	4,241,000	4,241	419,859	-	424,100
Stock-based compensation	-	-	1,503	-	1,503
Options issued for mining interest	-	-	1,500	-	1,500
Net loss	-	-	-	(420,444)	(420,444)
BALANCE, April 30, 2016	40,836,726	\$ 40,837	\$ 9,535,751	\$ (9,317,509)	\$ 259,079

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**STAR GOLD CORP.**  
**STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

	For the years ended	
	April 30, 2016	April 30, 2015
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Net loss	\$ (420,444)	\$ (1,172,874)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to cash used by operating activities		
Impairment of mining interests	-	196,500
Stock based compensation	1,503	104,294
Depreciation	5,401	6,359
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Prepaid expenses	62,070	(39,288)
Accounts payable	16,566	(14,893)
Other accrued liabilities	(4,190)	9,175
Net cash used by operating activities	<u>(339,094)</u>	<u>(910,727)</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Payments for mining interest	<u>(32,000)</u>	<u>(65,000)</u>
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(32,000)</u>	<u>(65,000)</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Proceeds from short-term note, related party	55,000	101,916
Repayment of short-term note, related party	(129,579)	-
Proceeds from common stock subscriptions	18,000	-
Net proceeds from issuance of common stock and warrants	424,100	336,412
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>367,521</u>	<u>438,328</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(3,573)	(537,399)
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR</b>	<u>5,358</u>	<u>542,757</u>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR</b>	<u>\$ 1,785</u>	<u>\$ 5,358</u>
<b>SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION:</b>		
Interest paid in cash	\$ 3,614	\$ 161
<b>NON-CASH FINANCING AND INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Options to purchase common stock issued for mining interest	\$ 1,500	\$ 3,000
Reduction of short-term promissory notes, related party by vendor refund	12,337	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**STAR GOLD CORP.**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**APRIL 30, 2016**

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**NOTE 1 - NATURE OF OPERATIONS**

Star Gold Corp. (the "Company") was initially incorporated as Elan Development, Inc., in the State of Nevada on December 8, 2006. The Company was originally organized to explore mineral properties in British Columbia, Canada but the Company is currently focusing on gold, silver and other base metal-bearing properties in Nevada.

The Company's main business consists of assembling and/or acquiring land packages and mining claims the Company believes have potential mining reserves, and expending capital to explore these claims by drilling, geophysical work or other exploration work deemed necessary. The business is a high risk business as there is no guarantee that the Company's exploration work will ultimately discover or produce any economically viable minerals.

**NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Basis of Presentation

This summary of significant accounting policies is presented to assist in understanding the financial statements. The financial statements and notes are representations of the Company's management, which is responsible for their integrity and objectivity. These financial statements and related notes are presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

Going Concern

As shown in the accompanying financial statements, the Company has incurred operating losses since inception. As of April 30, 2016, the Company has limited financial resources with which to achieve the objectives and obtain profitability and positive cash flows. As shown in the accompanying balance sheets and statements of operations, the Company has an accumulated deficit of \$9,317,509, and at April 30, 2016 the Company's working capital deficit was \$70,571. Achievement of the Company's objectives will be dependent upon the ability to obtain additional financing, to locate profitable mining properties and generate revenue from current and planned business operations, and control costs. The Company plans to fund its future operations by joint venturing, obtaining additional financing from investors, and/or lenders, and attaining additional commercial production. However, there is no assurance that the Company will be able to achieve these objectives, therefore substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern exists. The financial statements do not include adjustments relating to the recoverability of recorded assets nor the implications of associated bankruptcy costs should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. In the event the Company is unable to fulfill the annual exploration expenditures as specified in the Property Option Agreements (Note 4), the Company will default on the agreement(s) and surrender its right to future claims on the respective property.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the dates of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Significant areas requiring the use of management assumptions and estimates relate to asset impairments and stock option valuation. Actual results could differ from these estimates and assumptions and could have a material effect on the Company's reported financial position and results of operations.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Company considers all highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less when acquired to be cash equivalents.

Restricted cash

Restricted cash represents collateral for bonds held for exploration permits.

Financial Instruments

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The Company's financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, reclamation bonds, and short term notes payable, related party. All instruments are accounted for on a historical cost basis, which, due to the short maturity of these financial instruments, approximates fair value at April 30, 2016 and 2015.

Fair Value Measures

The Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification Topic 820 "Fair Value Measurements" ("ASC 820") requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. ASC 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy based on the level of independent, objective evidence surrounding the inputs used to measure fair value. A financial instrument's categorization within the fair value hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. ASC 820 prioritizes the inputs into three levels that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1: Level 1 applies to assets or liabilities for which there are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Level 2 applies to assets or liabilities for which there are inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability such as quote prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical assets in markets with insufficient volume or infrequent transactions (less active markets); or model-derived valuations in which significant inputs are observable or can be derived principally from, or corroborated by, observable market data.

Level 3: Level 3 applies to assets or liabilities for which there are unobservable inputs to the valuation methodology that are significant to the measurement of the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

At April 30, 2016 and 2015, the Company had no assets or liabilities accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis.

Mining Interests and Mineral Exploration Expenditures

Exploration costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. The Company capitalizes costs for acquiring and leasing mining properties and expenses costs to maintain mineral rights as incurred. Should a property reach the production stage, these capitalized costs would be amortized using the units-of-production method on the basis of periodic estimates of ore reserves. Mining interests are periodically assessed for impairment of value, and any subsequent losses are charged to operations at the time of impairment. If a property is abandoned or sold, its capitalized costs are charged to operations.

Equipment

Equipment is stated at cost. Depreciation of equipment is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which ranges from three to seven years. Maintenance and repairs are charged to operations as incurred. Significant improvements are capitalized and depreciated over the useful life of the assets. Gains or losses on disposition or retirement of property and equipment are recognized in operating expenses.

Reclamation and Remediation

The Company's operations are subject to standards for mine reclamation that have been established by various governmental agencies. In the period in which the Company incurs a contractual obligation for the retirement of tangible long-lived assets, the Company will record the fair value of an asset retirement obligation as a liability. A corresponding asset will also be recorded and depreciated over the life of the asset. After the initial measurement of an asset retirement obligation, the liability will be adjusted at the end of each reporting period to reflect changes in the estimated future cash flows underlying the obligation. To date, the Company has not incurred any contractual obligation requiring recording either a liability or associated asset.

Impaired Asset Policy

The Company periodically reviews its long-lived assets 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 ASC Topic 360, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-lived Assets". The Company determines impairment by comparing the undiscounted net future

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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.

Stock-based Compensation

The Company estimates the fair value of options to purchase common stock using the Black-Scholes model, which requires the input of some subjective assumptions. These assumptions include estimating the length of time employees will retain their vested stock options before exercising them (“expected life”), the estimated volatility of the Company’s common stock price over the expected term (“volatility”), employee forfeiture rate, the risk-free interest rate and the dividend yield. Changes in the subjective assumptions can materially affect the estimate of fair value of stock-based compensation. Options granted have a ten-year maximum term and varying vesting periods as determined by the Board of Directors. The value of shares of common stock awards is determined based on the closing price of the Company’s stock on the date of the award.

Loss Per Share

Basic Earnings Per Share ("EPS") is computed as net income (loss) available to common stockholders divided by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted EPS reflects the potential dilution that could occur from common shares issuable through stock options and warrants.

The dilutive effect of outstanding securities for years ended April 30, 2016 and 2015, would be as follows:

	<u>April 30, 2016</u>	<u>April 30, 2015</u>
Stock options	3,083,667	3,058,667
Warrants	5,855,400	1,614,400
TOTAL POSSIBLE DILUTION	<u>8,939,067</u>	<u>4,673,067</u>

At April 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, the effect of the Company's outstanding options and common stock equivalents would have been anti-dilutive.

Income Taxes

The Company recognizes provision for income tax using the liability method. Deferred income tax liabilities or assets at the end of each period are determined using the tax rates 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.

New Accounting Pronouncement

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-15—Presentation of Financial Statements—Going Concern. The guidance requires an entity’s management to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued (or within one year after the date that the financial statements are available to be issued when applicable). If conditions or events exist that raise substantial doubt about an entity’s ability to continue as a going concern, the guidance requires disclosure in the financial statements. The guidance will be effective for the annual period ending after December 15, 2016, and for annual periods and interim periods thereafter. Early application is permitted. The Company has concluded that adoption of the standard would have minimal impact on the Company’s financial statements as such disclosure is already included the financial statements.

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**NOTE 3 – PREPAID EXPENSES**

The following is a summary of the Company’s prepaid expenses at April 30, 2016 and April 30, 2015:

	April 30, 2016	April 30, 2015
Exploration expense	\$ -	\$ 62,274
Directors’ and officers’ liability insurance	8,767	8,563
<b>TOTAL PREPAID EXPENSES</b>	<b>\$ 8,767</b>	<b>\$ 70,837</b>

**NOTE 4 – EQUIPMENT AND MINING INTEREST**

The following is a summary of the Company's equipment and mining interest at April 30, 2016 and April 30, 2015.

	April 30, 2016	April 30, 2015
Equipment	\$ 27,007	\$ 27,007
Less accumulated depreciation	(22,956)	(17,555)
Equipment, net of accumulated depreciation	4,051	9,452
Mining interest - Longstreet	321,999	288,499
<b>TOTAL EQUIPMENT AND MINING INTEREST</b>	<b>\$ 326,050</b>	<b>\$ 297,951</b>

The Longstreet Property

The Company leases with an option to acquire unpatented mining claims located in the State of Nevada and known as the Longstreet Property. On December 10, 2014, the Longstreet Property Option Agreement was amended revising the required expenditures and annual stock option obligation. The Company is also obligated to pay an annual owners advance royalty payment of \$12,000 related to the Clifford claims which comprise a portion of the Longstreet Property but are not covered by the Longstreet Property Option Agreement.

Under terms of the agreement, for the year ended April 30, 2015, the Company paid \$56,000 and issued options to purchase 25,000 shares of common stock with fair value of \$3,000 (Note 6). The Company also purchased \$9,000 of additional mining interest related to the Clifford claims on the Longstreet property during the year ended April 30, 2015.

On January 5, 2016, the Longstreet Property Option Agreement was further amended revising the required expenditures and annual stock option obligation. All allowable expenditures in excess of the required annual expenditures shall be carried-over to the subsequent year.

For the year ended April 30, 2016, the Company made an annual required payment to the optioner of \$20,000 which is included in “Equipment and Mining Interest”. The Company issued options to purchase 25,000 shares of common stock with fair value of \$1,500 (Note 6). The Company also purchased \$12,000 advance royalty for additional mining interest on the Longstreet property related to the Clifford claims.

The schedule of annual payments, minimum expenditures and number of stock options to be issued pursuant to the amended Longstreet Property Option Agreement of January 5, 2016, is as follows:

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Required annual expenditure between:	Required Expenditure	Cash payment <sup>(1)</sup>	Stock options
January 17, 2016 through January 16, 2017 <sup>(2)</sup>	\$ 150,000	\$ 25,000	25,000
January 17, 2017 through January 16, 2018	300,000	35,000	40,000
January 17, 2018 through January 16, 2019	500,000	40,000	45,000
January 17, 2019 through January 16, 2020	700,000	45,000	50,000
Payment due upon transfer but no later than January 16, 2021	-	85,000	-
TOTAL	\$ 1,650,00	\$ 230,000	160,000

<sup>(1)</sup> Does not include \$12,000 annual advance royalty payment related to Clifford claims.

Excalibur and Jet Properties

On June 30, 2015, the Company elected to terminate the Property Option Agreements on the Excalibur and Jet properties. The Company recognized an impairment expense relating to the Excalibur and Jet properties at April 30, 2015 and subsequently gave notice of cancellation on the properties. The Company expects to focus capital resources on advancing the Longstreet property and therefore decided to return the Jet and Excalibur properties to the underlying owner before any further exploration expenditures were due. Under the terms of the original agreements, the Company was responsible for claims payments on the Excalibur and Jet properties one year in advance of which the Company has charged operations \$8,945 for the year ended April 30, 2016. There are no liabilities or future obligations to the Company on either the Jet or Excalibur properties.

**NOTE 5 - INCOME TAXES**

There was no income tax provision for the years ended April 30, 2016 and 2015 due to the Company's net losses.

The components of the Company's net deferred tax assets are as follows:

	April 30, 2016	April 30, 2015
Net operating loss carryforward	1,371,800	1,347,800
Stock-based compensation	193,300	106,700
Equipment and mining interests	645,000	600,000
Other	3,700	3,600
Total	2,213,800	2,058,100
Valuation allowance	(2,213,800)	(2,058,100)
DEFERRED TAX ASSET	\$ -	\$ -

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. As management of the Company cannot determine that it is more likely than not that the Company will realize the benefit of the net deferred tax assets, a valuation allowance equal to 100% of the deferred tax assets has been recorded at April 30, 2016 and 2015.

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A reconciliation between the statutory federal income tax rate and the Company's tax provision is as follows:

	April 30,			
	2016		2015	
Expected income tax benefit based on statutory rate	\$ (147,100)	(35%)	\$ (410,500)	(35%)
Effect of state taxes	(4,200)	(1%)	(13,300)	(1%)
Other	(4,400)	(1%)	7,700	1%
Change in valuation allowance	155,700	37%	416,100	35%
Total income tax benefit	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>-%</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>-%</u>

At April 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, the Company had federal and state net operating loss carry forwards of approximately \$3,810,000 and \$3,740,000 which will expire in fiscal years ending April 30, 2030 through April 30, 2036.

The Company has no tax position at April 30, 2016 and 2015 for which the ultimate deductibility is highly certain but for which there is uncertainty about the timing of such deductibility. It is not anticipated that unrecognized tax benefits would significantly increase or decrease within 12 months of the reporting date. The Company recognizes interest accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits in interest expense and penalties in operating expenses. No such interest or penalties were recognized during the periods presented. The Company had no accruals for interest and penalties at April 30, 2016 and 2015. The Company's federal income tax returns for fiscal years 2013 through 2016 remain open and subject to examination.

**NOTE 6- RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

On September 1, 2011, the Company moved its offices to Coeur d'Alene, Idaho and leased office space for \$2,500 per month plus a proportionate share of utilities and insurance from Marlin Property Management, LLC ("Marlin") an entity owned by the spouse of the Company's then President and current Chairman of the Board. For the years ended April 30, 2016 and 2015, \$2,855 and \$34,293, respectively, was paid to this related entity inclusive of the Company's pro-rata share of common expenses. On or about June 30, 2015, the Company entered into a Lease Termination Agreement with Marlin. The Termination Agreement was effective as of June 1, 2015 and relieved the Company of all obligations under the terms of the lease after that date.

On March 16, April 10 and April 14, 2015, the Company entered into short term promissory notes with the Company's Chairman of the Board of Directors in the aggregate amount of \$101,916. The notes mature on December 31, 2015 and bore interest at 8% per annum with bi-monthly payments of \$450 commencing on August 1, 2015. For the year ended April 30, 2015, interest expense on the short term promissory note was \$583. The notes and accrued interest were paid during the year ended April 30, 2016.

On May 27, 2015, the Company entered into a short term promissory note with the Company's Chairman of the Board of Directors in the amount of \$40,000. The note matured on December 31, 2015 and bore interest at 8% per annum with bi-monthly payments of \$450 commencing on August 1, 2015. The note was paid in full on or about June 30, 2015.

On March 20, 2016, the Company entered into short term promissory note with the Company's Chairman of the Board of Directors in the amount of \$15,000. The note matures on December 31, 2016 and bears interest at 8% per annum.

For the year ended April 30, 2016 and 2015, interest expense on the short term promissory notes in aggregate was \$2,451 and \$583, respectively.

At April 30, 2016 and 2015, accrued interest associated with these notes was \$131 and \$583, respectively, and is included in other accrued liabilities on the balance sheet.

**NOTE 7 - WARRANTS**

The following is a summary of the Company's warrants activity:

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	Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance outstanding at April 30, 2014	3,889,548	0.62
Expired – June 18, 2014	(833,334)	(0.75)
Issued – January 29, 2014	1,614,400	0.23
Expired – January 4, 2014	(2,161,600)	(0.50)
Expired January 18, 2015	(894,614)	(0.80)
Balance outstanding at April 30, 2015	1,614,400	\$ 0.23
Issued – October 12, 2015	4,241,000	0.20
Balance outstanding at April 30, 2016	<u>5,855,400</u>	<u>\$ 0.21</u>

The composition of the Company's warrants outstanding at April 30, 2016, is as follows:

Issue Date	Warrants	Exercise Price	Expiration Date
July 29, 2014	1,614,400	\$ 0.23	July 29, 2019
October 12, 2015	4,241,000	0.20	October 12, 2020
	<u>5,855,400</u>	<u>\$ 0.21</u>	

**NOTE 8 - STOCK OPTIONS**

Options issued for mining interest

In consideration for mining interests (see Note 4), the Company is obligated to issue stock options to purchase shares of the Company's common stock based on "fair market price" which for financial statement purposes is considered to be the closing price of the Company's common stock on the issue dates.

The Company has estimated the fair value of these option grants using the Black-Scholes model with the following information and range of assumptions:

	For the year ended	
	April 30, 2016	April 30, 2015
Options issued	25,000	25,000
Exercise price	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.12
Volatility	359.7%	312.3%
Expected term (years)	10	10
Risk free rate	1.94%	1.77%

The following is a summary of the Company's options issued and outstanding in conjunction with certain mining interest agreements on properties for the years ended April 30, 2016 and April 30, 2015, respectively:

	For the year ended April 30, 2016		For the year ended April 30, 2015	
	Options	Price (a)	Options	Price (a)
Beginning balance	350,000	\$ 0.34	325,000	\$ 0.36
Issued	25,000	0.06	25,000	0.12
Exercised	-	-	-	
Expired	-	-	-	
Ending balance	<u>375,000</u>	<u>\$ 0.32</u>	<u>350,000</u>	<u>\$ 0.34</u>

(a) Weighted average exercise price.

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Fair value of the option grants for mining interests for the years ended April 30, 2016 and 2015, was \$1,500 and \$3,000, respectively. These costs were capitalized as Mining Interest (Note 4).

Options issued for consulting services

As per an agreement fully executed on October 3, 2012, in consideration for consulting and advisory services rendered, the Company is obligated to issue a total of 1,000 stock options based on 5 day variable weighted-average price (VWAP) at the end of each month of the associated consulting contract. The stock options have a term of 1 year. The consultant options vest on the first day of the following month of service and are exercisable for a period of six months following the termination of the agreement. The Company has estimated the fair value of these option grants using the Black-Scholes model with the following information and range of assumptions:

	For the years ended	
	April 30, 2016	April 30, 2015
Options issued	12,000	12,000
Weighted average exercise price	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.19
Weighted average volatility	241.6% to 465.2%	223.1% to 279.4%
Expected term (years)	1	1
Risk free rate	0.25% to 0.68%	0.10% to 0.27%

The following is a summary of the Company's options issued and outstanding associated with the consulting agreement:

	For the year ended April 30, 2016		For the year ended April 30, 2015	
	Options	Price (a)	Options	Price (a)
Beginning balance	12,000	\$ 0.19	12,000	\$ 0.34
Issued	12,000	0.08	12,000	0.19
Exercised	-	-	-	-
Expired	(12,000)	(0.19)	(12,000)	(0.34)
Ending balance	12,000	\$ 0.08	12,000	\$ 0.19

(a) Weighted average exercise price.

Total charged against operations under the option grants for consulting services was \$\$1,503 and \$1,803, for the years ended April 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. These costs are classified as management and administrative expense.

Options issued under the 2011 Stock Option/Restricted Plan

The Company established the 2011 Stock Option/Restricted Stock Plan. The Stock Option Plan is administered by the Board of Directors and provides for the grant of stock options to eligible individual including directors, executive officers and advisors that have furnished bona fide services to the Company not related to the sale of securities in a capital-raising transaction.

The Stock Option Plan has a fixed maximum percentage of 10% of the Company's outstanding shares that are eligible for the plan pool, whereby the number of Shares under the plan increases automatically increases as the total number of shares outstanding increase. The number of shares subject to the Stock Option Plan and any outstanding awards will be adjusted appropriately by the Board of Directors if the Company's common stock is affected through a reorganization, merger, consolidation, recapitalization, restructuring, reclassification dividend (other than quarterly cash dividends) or other distribution, stock split, spin-off or sale of substantially all of the Company's assets.

The Stock Option plan also has terms and conditions, including without limitations that the exercise price for stock options granted under the Stock Option Plan must equal the stock's fair market value, based on the closing price per share of common stock, at the time the stock option is granted. The fair value of each option award is estimated on the date of grant utilizing the Black-Scholes model and

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commonly utilized assumptions associated with the Black-Scholes methodology. Options granted under the Plan have a ten-year maximum term and varying vesting periods as determined by the Board.

The following is a summary of the Company's options issued and outstanding in conjunction with the Company's Stock Option Plan:

	For the year ended April 30, 2016		For the year ended April 30, 2015	
	Options	Price (a)	Options	Price (a)
Beginning balance	2,696,667	\$ 0.37	3,235,000	\$ 0.38
Issued	-	-	-	-
Exercised	-	-	-	-
Forfeited	-	-	(538,333)	(0.46)
Ending balance	<u>2,696,667</u>	<u>\$ 0.37</u>	<u>2,696,667</u>	<u>\$ 0.37</u>

(a) Weighted average exercise price.

The following table summarizes additional information about the options under the Company's Stock Option Plan as of April 30, 2016:

Date of Grant	Options outstanding and exercisable		
	Number	Price (a)	Remaining term (b)
May 27, 2011	200,000	\$ 0.90	5.08
May 22, 2012	146,667	0.78	5.90
June 18, 2012	1,350,000	0.30	6.14
May 22, 2013	650,000	0.29	7.07
February 13, 2014	350,000	0.28	7.80
Total options	<u>2,696,667</u>	<u>\$ 0.37</u>	<u>6.47</u>

(a) Weighted average exercise price per shares

(b) Weighted average remaining contractual term in years.

The total value of the Plan stock option awards is expensed ratably over the vesting period of the employees receiving the awards. As of April 30, 2016, there was no unrecognized compensation cost related to stock-based options and awards.

Total compensation charged against operations under the plan for employees and advisors was \$102,490 for the year ended April 30, 2015. These costs were classified under management and administrative expense. No options were issued during the year ended April 30, 2016.

**Summary:**

The following is a summary of the Company's stock options outstanding and exercisable:

	Options	Weighted average exercise price	Expiration date
Options issued for mining interests	375,000	\$ 0.32	April 11, 2019 through January 15, 2025
Options issued for consulting services	12,000	0.08	May 1, 2016 through April 1, 2017
Options issued under Stock Option Plan	<u>2,696,667</u>	<u>0.37</u>	May 30, 2021 through February 13, 2024
Total outstanding and exercisable	<u>3,083,667</u>	<u>\$ 0.36</u>	

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The aggregate intrinsic value of all options vested and exercisable at April 30, 2016, was \$76 based on the Company's closing price of \$0.06 per common share at April 30, 2016. The Company's current policy is to issue new shares to satisfy option exercises.

**NOTE 9 – STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY**

On July 29, 2014, the Company issued 1,614,400 shares of its common stock and warrants to purchase an additional 1,614,400 shares of its common stock to nine investors pursuant to a private placement of its securities (the "2014 Offering"). The 2014 Offering consisted of the sale of "units" of the Company's securities at the per unit price of \$0.23. Warrants issued pursuant to the 2014 Offering entitle the holders thereof to purchase shares of common stock for the price of \$0.23 per share. The term of each warrant is for five years commencing with its issuance date. The Company closed the 2014 Offering and raised a total of \$336,412, net of offering costs.

On October 12, 2015, the Company issued 4,241,000 shares of its common stock and warrants to purchase an additional 4,241,000 shares of its common stock to 13 investors pursuant to a private placement of its securities (the "2015 Offering"). The 2015 Offering consisted of the sale of "units" of the Company's securities at the per unit price of \$0.10. Warrants issued pursuant to the 2015 Offering entitle the holders thereof to purchase shares of common stock for the price of \$0.20 per share. The term of each warrant is for five years commencing with its issuance date. The Company closed the 2015 Offering and raised a total of \$424,100, net of offering costs. Once the Company has obtained a Record of Decision from the federal Bureau of Land Management approving an Environmental Impact Statement for the Longstreet Project, the Company, at its sole discretion may call the Warrants issued hereunder as due and exercisable by providing holders of Warrants with 45-day written notice of same.

**NOTE 10 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

On May 4, 2016, the Company entered into short term promissory note with the Company's Chairman of the Board of Directors in the amount of \$70,000. The note matures on December 31, 2016 and bears interest at 8% per annum.

The Company is engaged in a private placement offering that has raised a total of \$137,500 as of July 29, 2016. The private placement consists of the sale of Units at \$0.05 per Unit. Each Unit will consist of one common share of the Company's stock and one common share purchase warrant (each a "Warrant" and together the "Warrants"). Each Warrant will be exercisable no later than sixty months from the date of the issuance thereof to purchase one common Share of the Company's stock at an exercise price of \$0.15. Once the Company has obtained a Record of Decision from the federal Bureau of Land Management approving an Environmental Impact Statement for the Longstreet Project, the Company, at its sole discretion may call the Warrants issued hereunder as due and exercisable by providing the holders of the Warrants with 60-day written notice of same. As of April 30, 2016, the Company raised a total of \$18,000 which is included as "Deposits on Stock Subscriptions" on the balance sheet.

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

For the years ended April 30, 2016 and 2015 there were no disagreements with our auditors on any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure or auditing scope or procedure. For the years ended April 30, 2016 and 2015, there were no “reportable events” as that term is described in Item 304(a)(1)(v) of Regulation S-K.

### **ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.**

#### **Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures**

The Company’s management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. The Company’s internal control over financial reporting is a process designed under the supervision of its President and Chief Financial Officer to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the Company’s financial statements for external reporting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.\* Management evaluates the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting using the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control – “Integrated Framework.”

Management, under the supervision and with the participation of the Company’s President and Chief Financial Officer, assessed the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of April 30, 2016 and concluded that it is ineffective in assuring that the financial reports of the Company are free from material errors or misstatements.

\*This annual report does not include an attestation report of the Company's registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management’s report was not subject to attestation by its registered public accounting firm pursuant to rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission that permit the Company to provide only management’s report in this annual report.

Management has identified two material weaknesses and is taking action to remedy and remove the weakness in its internal controls over financial reporting:

- Inappropriate Segregation of Duties, as the same Officer and Director was responsible for initiating and recording transactions, thereby creating segregation of duties weakness.

#### **Management’s Remediation Initiatives.**

Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that misstatements due to error or fraud will not occur or that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision making can be faulty and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. The design of any system of controls is based in part on certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Projections of any evaluation of controls effectiveness to future periods are subject to risks.

The Company clearly recognizes, and continues to recognize, the importance of implementing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting and is working to implement an effective system of controls. Management is currently evaluating avenues for mitigating the Company's internal controls weaknesses, but mitigating controls that are practical and cost effective may not be found based on the size, structure, and future existence of the organization. Since the Company has not generated any significant revenues, the Company is limited in its options for remediation efforts. Management, within the confines of its budgetary resources, will engage its outside accounting firm to assist with an assessment of the Company’s internal controls over financial reporting as of April 30, 2016.

#### **Changes in internal controls over financial reporting**

None

### **ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION.**

None.

## PART III

### ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE.

The Company's executive officers and directors and their age and titles are as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Position</u>
Lindsay Gorrill	54	Chairman of the Board
David Segelov	49	President and Director
Kelly Stopher	53	Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary/Treasurer
Judy Baker	50	Director
Paul Coombs	45	Director
Thomas Power	52	Director
Ronald D. Nilson	63	Director

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

#### **Lindsay E. Gorrill - Chairman**

Mr. Lindsay Gorrill is a Chartered Accountant and has university degrees in Finance and Marketing. Mr. Gorrill has a background in acquisitions, company building, financial markets and world exposure. Mr. Gorrill has served as a member of the Company's Board of Directors since July 2007. Mr. Gorrill currently serves as the Company's Chairman of the Board and has in the past served as the Company's President and Treasurer. Mr. Gorrill previously served on the Board of Directors of JayHawk Energy, Inc. which is quoted via the OTC Markets, and also in the past served as JayHawk Energy, Inc.'s Chairman, President, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. Mr. Gorrill has also previously served as a member of the Board of Directors of Yaterra Ventures Corp, a company quoted via the OTC Markets. He has served in the past, as President, Chief Operating Officer and as a member of the Board of Directors of Berkley Resources Inc., a company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange. Additionally, since April 2009, Mr. Gorrill has served as President and Chief Executive Officer Canada Fluorspar Inc., a company formerly listed on the TSX Venture Exchange. Mr. Gorrill also previously served as Chief Financial Officer of Canada Fluorspar, Inc. He has also been, since September 2009, a member of the Board of Directors of Deer Horn Metals, Inc., a TSX Venture Exchange listed company.

#### **David Segelov – President and Director**

Mr David Segelov is a Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) and has a Masters of Business Administration from Columbia University in New York and also holds a law degree from Sydney University. He is the sole partner of Reverse Swing Capital ("Reverse Swing") which is a financial consulting firm. Reverse Swing provides financial analysis of investments and ideas for hedge funds in New York with a primary focus on resource companies (with an expertise in gold investments) in the USA, Australia and Canada. Prior to Reverse Swing Capital, he was analyst at various hedge funds including Para Partners in New York for five years. He holds no executive or management positions with any other public company.

#### **Kelly J. Stopher – Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary/Treasurer**

Mr. Kelly Stopher was appointed Chief Financial Officer of the Company on October 20, 2010. Mr. Stopher has developed strategies to implement financial management systems, internal control policies and procedures, and financial reporting and modeling for small-cap companies. From March, 2010 through September, 2010, Mr. Stopher worked for Allied Security. Mr. Stopher worked as a Business Relationship Manager for Wells Fargo Bank, Spokane, WA, from April 2006 through August 2009. From September 2004 through January 2006, he acted as the CFO of Weldon Barber, Spokane, WA. From October 2003 through September 2004, he was a sales associate for Kiemle & Hagood Company, in Spokane, WA. And from January 2001 through March 2003 he worked as an account executive for Aston Business solutions in Boise, ID. Prior that Mr. Stopher worked as CFO for Lee Read Jewelers in Boise, ID and spent 5 years in public accounting with Langlow Tolles & Company in Tacoma, WA. Mr. Stopher also served as Chief Financial Officer and interim President/ Chief Executive Officer for JayHawk Energy, Inc., a company quoted via the OTC Markets. Mr. Stopher current is a member of the Board of Directors of Jayhawk Energy, Inc. Mr. Stopher holds a Bachelors degree from Washington State University in Business Administration - Accounting.

#### **Judy Baker - Director**

Judy Baker was the CEO, a director and the founder of Superior Copper Corporation from June 2011 through January 2014. From September 2007 to June 2009, Ms. Baker was the President, CEO, and a director and the founder of Canada Lithium Corp., formerly

Black Pearl Minerals Consolidated. She currently sits on the Boards of two Canadian companies, Nemaska Lithium and Arbitrage Exploration.

Ms. Baker has twenty years of experience in the mining and mineral exploration sector including equity analysis, fund management, and exploration and mining company activity. Ms. Baker holds an Honors B.Sc. Geological Engineering in Mineral Resources Exploration from Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario (1990) and an M.B.A. from the University of Western Ontario Business School (1995).

#### **Paul Coombs - Director**

Mr. Coombs has over fifteen years of experience in the exploration and development of gold mining properties in North America, Europe and Africa. Mr. Coombs structured and supervised the financial operations for Falconbridge Ltd, Noranda Inc. and Xstrata PLC's North American gold production. At the height of his responsibility, Mr. Coombs managed responsibilities of hedging, selling and refining of more than 1 million ounces of gold annually. More recently, he was CFO of the Canadian company Canada Fluorspar Inc., which was previously listed on the TSX Venture Exchange.

Additionally, Mr. Coombs has worked extensively in West Africa developing producing gold mines for Endeavour Mining in Burkina Faso and exploration projects in Mali, Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire. Mr. Coombs completed his undergraduate work at Memorial University in St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada earning a Bachelor of Commerce, followed by both C.M.A. and C.G.A designations. After working for Falconbridge for several years Mr. Coombs completed his MBA at Laurentian University in Sudbury, Ontario, Canada.

#### **Ronald D. Nilson - Director**

Mr. Nilson is the President and CEO of Ground Force Worldwide ("Ground Force") based in Post Falls, Idaho. Mr. Nilson has run Ground Force since 2000. Ground Force is an engineering and manufacturing company, specializing in mining equipment. Ground Force designs, engineers and manufactures specialized equipment to be used in open pit and underground mines around the world. It is a company with global reach - operating three factories in north Idaho and factories in Newcastle, England and in Lima, Peru. Ground Force is licensed by Caterpillar Inc. as an OEM Manufacturer and continues to build many of its products based on Caterpillars' chassis.

#### **Thomas Power - Director**

Mr. Power is President and CEO of Sunshine Minting, Inc. He also is Chairman of the Board of Sunshine Minting International (Shanghai) Co. Ltd which is a joint venture between Sunshine Minting, Inc. and Shanghai JinYuan Culture Development Co. Ltd., for the production of precious metal blanks and products in Shanghai, China.

Mr. Power has over 26 years of experience in the precious metals and minting fields. He began his career in this field with Johnson Matthey Ltd., the Canadian division of Johnson Matthey PLC based in the United Kingdom. During his tenure with Johnson Matthey, Mr. Power held several key management positions in both Operations and Sales.

#### **TERM OF OFFICE**

The Company's directors are appointed for a one-year term to hold office until the next annual general meeting of its stockholders or until a replacement is duly elected or until removed from office in accordance with the Company's Bylaws. The Company's officers are appointed by the Board of Directors and hold office until removed by the board.

#### **SIGNIFICANT EMPLOYEES**

The Company has no employees.

#### **AUDIT COMMITTEE**

Star Gold Corp. is not a listed issuer and as such the Company's Board of Directors is not required to maintain a separately-designated standing audit committee. However, the Company has voluntarily chosen to establish an audit-committee that consists of directors Lindsay E. Gorrill and Paul Coombs. Although neither member of the audit committee is independent both have the requisite educational and professional background to be considered as financial experts.

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

Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act requires executive officers and directors, and persons who beneficially own more than 10% of the Company's 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 the Company with copies of all forms they file pursuant to Section 16(a). Based on the Company's review it believes that not all required reports of Reporting Persons were filed for the year ended April 30, 2016.

## ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION.

### SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

The following table sets forth total compensation paid to or earned by the Company's named executive officers, as that term is defined in Item 402(a)(2) of Regulation S-X during the fiscal year ended April 30, 2016:

	Salary (\$)	Bonus (a) (\$)	Stock Awards (\$)	Option Awards (\$)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)	Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Earnings (\$)	All other compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
Lindsay Gorrill, Chairman								
2016	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2015	-	-	-	10,375	-	-	-	10,375
2014	-	-	-	107,757	-	-	-	107,757
2013	-	25,019	-	265,912	-	-	-	290,931
2012	20,000	-	40,000	69,484	-	-	-	129,484
2011	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
2010	12,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,500
David Segelov, President and Director								
2016	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2015	101,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	101,250
2014	100,800	54,181	-	87,000	-	-	-	241,981
2013	-	20,015	-	148,837	-	-	-	168,852
2012	-	-	32,000	-	-	-	-	32,000
Kelly Stopher Chief Financial Officer								
2016	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2015	55,000	-	-	5,188	-	-	-	60,188
2014	60,000	-	-	24,879	-	-	-	84,879
2013	35,000	12,510	-	106,909	-	-	-	154,419
2012	6,000	-	20,000	34,742	-	-	-	60,742
2011	24,818	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,818
Ronald Nilson, Director								
2016	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2015	-	-	-	73,094	-	-	-	73,094
2014	-	-	-	24,365	-	-	-	24,365

(a) Fiscal year ended April 30, 2013 - certain officers received a one-time cash bonus to compensate for the income tax effects of stock awards granted.

### OUTSTANDING EQUITY AWARDS AT FISCAL YEAR END

As of April 30, 2016, the Company did not have any outstanding equity awards.

### EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS

None.

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

## EQUITY COMPENSATION PLANS

The Company has adopted its 2011 Stock Option/Restricted Stock Plan. See Note/(s) for a discussion on the 2011 Plan and issuances of options pursuant to the 2011 Plan.

## SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

The following table sets forth certain information concerning the number of shares of the Company's common stock owned beneficially as of July 30th, 2016 by: (i) each person (including any group) known to it to own more than five percent (5%) of any class of its voting securities, (ii) each of the Company's directors, (iii) each of the Company's named executive officers; and (iv) officers and directors as a group. Unless otherwise indicated, the stockholder listed possesses sole voting and investment power with respect to the shares shown.

<u>Title of Class</u>	<u>Name and Address of Beneficial Owner</u>	<u>Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership</u>	<u>Percentage of Common Stock</u>
<u>DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS</u>			
Common stock	Lindsay Gorrill, Coeur d'Alene, ID (Chairman)	16,297,170 <sup>(1)</sup> Direct	37.1%
Common stock	David Segelov, Bergenfield, NJ (President and Director)	1,003,648 Direct	2.4%
Common stock	Kelly Stopher, Spokane, WA (Chief Financial Officer)	810,477 Direct	2.0%
Common stock	Ronald D. Nilson, Post Falls, ID (Director)	950,000 Direct	2.3%
Common stock	Paul Coombs, St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada (Director)	901,216 Direct	2.2%
Common stock	Judy Baker, Toronto, Ontario, Canada (Director)	-	0.0%
Common stock	Thomas Power, Post Falls, ID (Director)	2,925,000 Direct	7.0%
Common stock	All Directors and Officers as a Group	<u>22,887,511</u>	<u>49.1%</u>
<u>5% STOCKHOLDERS</u>			
Common stock	Lindsay Gorrill, Coeur d'Alene, ID	16,297,170 <sup>(1)</sup>	37.1%
Common stock	Martine Gorrill, Coeur d'Alene, ID	3,421,779 <sup>(2)</sup>	8.4%

(1) Includes 13,008,837 common shares, 1,750,000 warrants to purchase common shares and 1,138,333 option to purchase common shares held directly in shareholder's name plus 200,000 common shares and 200,000 warrants to purchase common shares held in trust for benefit of minor child. (13,008,837+1,750,000+1,138,333+200,000+200,000=16,297,170)

(2) Related party - Spouse of Company Chairman of the Board of Directors.

### Notes:

Based on **40,836,726** shares of the Company's common stock issued and outstanding as of July 31, 2016, 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 number of shares outstanding is deemed to include the number 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, 2016.

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

Except as described elsewhere in this report on Form 10-K, none of the following parties has, since the Company's 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:

- (i) Any of the Company's 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 the Company's outstanding shares of common stock;
- (iv) Any of the Company's promoters; and
- (v) Any relative or spouse of any of the foregoing persons who has the same house as such person.

#### Director Independence

Quotations for the Company's common stock are entered via the OTC Markets 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, 2016 and 2015, for professional services rendered by the principal accountant for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements and review of the financial statements included the Company's 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:

	For the years ended April 30,	
	2016	2015
Audit fees	\$ 28,640	\$ 25,486
Tax fees	2,727	1,875
All other fees	-	2,023
Total audit fees	\$ 31,367	\$ 29,383

**PART IV**

**ITEM 15. EXHIBITS.**

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Description of Exhibits</u>
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.

**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: August 10, 2016

/s/ David Segelov

By: David Segelov  
President and Director  
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: August 10, 2016

/s/ Kelly J. Stopher

By: Kelly J. Stopher  
Treasurer and Corporate Secretary  
(Chief Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)

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: August 10, 2016

By: /s/ David Segelov

President and Director  
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: August 10, 2016

/s/ Kelly J. Stopher

By: Kelly J. Stopher  
Treasurer and Corporate Secretary  
(Chief Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)