# NI43-101 Technical Report

## On The
# Cimarron Gold Property
## Nye County, Nevada

## 38°20’ 18” North Latitude, -117° 14’ 29” West Longitude

For
Ridgestone Mining Inc.

By
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# 1 SUMMARY

This report was commissioned by Ridgestone Mining Inc. (the “Company”), with offices at 409 -221 W. Esplanade, North Vancouver, BC and prepared by Derrick Strickland, P. Geo. As an independent professional geologist, the author was asked to undertake a review of the available data, and recommend, if warranted, specific areas for further work on the Cimarron Gold Property (or the “Property”). This technical report was prepared to support an intimal public offering and property acquisition on the TSX Venture Exchange.

The Cimarron Gold property is located about 32 km north of Tonopah in the San Antonio Mountains, Nye County. The Project consists of 13 unpatented lode claims totalling approximately 74.41 ha, centred at 38° 20’ 18” North Latitude -117° 14’ 29” West Longitude. All unpatented claims are 100% controlled by Nevada Select Royalty Inc. a wholly owned subsidiary of Ely Gold & Minerals Inc.

The Cimarron area was reported to have about 10 tons of ore grading $45/ton gold during the 1930's. Modern exploration activities began when Newmont leased the property in 1980 and drilled the first 61 holes totalling 57,464 metres. Consolidated Goldfields drilled seven (totalling 1,193.3 metres) unsuccessful deep angle holes at an IP target in 1985. A.F. Budge Mining and Nevada Resources continued drilling (3,214.1 metres) in 1986 and early 1987 with an additional 62 holes on four target areas (Brewer, 1988). Ninety-eight reverse circulation drill holes were completed by Echo Bay Exploration in 1987 totalling 5,913.4 metres (Brewer, 1988). In 1991 ten drill holes were drill by Budge, the exact locations and depths of all the drill holes are not known. Romarco drilled 26 drill holes from 1996 to 1997 totalling 4,998.7 metres. BRGC drilled 5 drill holes in 2004 totalling 2,286 metres.

In an option agreement dated May 17, 2017 between Nevada Select Royalty and 108223 B.C. LTD. 108223 B.C. LTD. can earn a 100% undivided interest (subject to a 2.5% net smelter royalty) in the Property from Nevada Select Royalty through a payment of $200,000 (USD) over four years, and pay an advance royalty of $15,000 (USD) for each of the first three years and then $25,000 (USD) each subsequent year. Also in the agreement dated May 17, 2017, 108223 B.C. LTD. assigned all it rights (100%) and obligations in the Cimarron Gold Property to Ridgestone Mining Inc. for the issuance of 2,000,000 shares of Ridgestone Mining Inc. and a cash payment of $100,000 (CDN).

The Cimarron Gold Property project lies within the regional, northwest-trending Walker Lane mineral belt, which contains a number volcanic-hosted gold deposits with locally significant silver mineralization. The Property lies along the northeastern margin of the belt, a structural boundary which has localized productive gold-silver mineralization.

The Cimarron Gold Property is underlain by a thick pile of heterogeneous Tertiary volcanic rocks and hypabyssal intrusives. Gold mineralization is primarily hosted in a complex sequence of variably silicified and argillitized “epiclastic” breccias and tuffaceous sediments, pumice lapilli tuff, and rhyolite flows. These rocks range up to over 90 metres in thickness within the main prospect area and dip to the southeast at 30° to 45° degrees. Footwall lithologies include both fine-grained basaltic(?) andesite, and eutaxitic vitrophyric tuff. The hangingwall consists of a coarse-grained feldspar porphyry termed ‘latite porphyry’ by previous workers. North- to northwest-trending dikes of intermediate composition intrude the section and locally host narrow zones of ore-grade mineralization.

Numerous northwest-trending structures are accompanied by weak to rarely pervasive silicification, argillization and/or brecciation. Although there are local steep structurally controlled zones of mineralization, the bulk of the deposit has a strong stratigraphic component.

Ridgestone undertook an exploration program on the Cimarron Gold Property from June 18, 2017 to July 11, 2017. The program consisted of the collection of 1,022 soil samples, 106 rock samples and, 88 line-kilometres of ground magnetic survey.

In order to continue to evaluate the economic potential of the Cimarron Gold Property, a program consisting of compiling all known data in to a digital database; clay alteration mapping; surveying and sampling the surface historical workings; undertaking of an extensive mapping program; and a plan five diamond drill holes to test the historical zones. The estimated cost of the programme is $242,220 CDN.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

This report was commissioned by Ridgestone Mining Inc. (the “Company”), with offices at 409 -221 W. Esplanade, North Vancouver, BC and prepared by Derrick Strickland, P. Geo. As an independent professional geologist, the author was asked to undertake a review of the available data, and recommend, if warranted, specific areas for further work on the Cimarron Gold Property (or the “Property”). This technical report was prepared to support an Initial Public Offering on the TSX Venture Exchange.

In the preparation of this report the author utilized information provided by the Company as well as reports that have been previously published on www.sedar.com. A list of reports, maps, and other information examined by the author is provided in Section 18 of this report.

The exploration results and the history of exploration on the Property are discussed in detail in Section 6 of this report.

The author was retained to complete this report in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators (“NI 43-101”) and the Form 43-101F1. The author is a “qualified person” within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101. This report is intended to be filed with the securities commissions in all the provinces of Canada except for Quebec.

The author has no reason to doubt the reliability of the information provided by Ridgestone Mining Inc.

This technical report is based on the following sources of information:

- Discussion with Ridgestone Mining Inc.
- Inspection of the Cimarron Gold Property area
- Additional information obtained from public domain sources
- Review of geological reports provided by Ely Gold.

The technical report was written and assembled in Vancouver, Canada during the months of July and August 2017. As of the date of this report, the author is not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report

that is not presented in this report, which the omission to disclose would make this report misleading.

The author visited the Cimarron Gold Property on July 6, 2017 with Earl Abbott (Ph.D. Geologist and 2017 exploration program designer), during which time the author reviewed the geological setting. The author collected four samples on the Property. Unless otherwise stated, maps in this report were created by the author.

For the purpose of the report, the author has reviewed and relied on ownership information provided by Ridgestone Mining Inc.

## 2.1 Units and Measurements

**Table 1: Definitions, Abbreviations, and Conversions**

| Units of Measure | Abbreviation | Units of Measure | Abbreviation |
|---|---|---|---|
| Above mean sea level | amsl | Micrometre (micron) | µm |
| Billion years ago | Ga | Milligram | mg |
| Centimetre | cm | Milligrams per litre | mg/L |
| Cubic centimetre | cm3 | Millilitre | mL |
| Cubic metre | m3 | Millimetre | mm |
| Days per week | d/wk | Million tonnes | Mt |
| Days per year (annum) | d/a | Minute (plane angle) | ' |
| Degree | ° | Month | mo |
| Degrees Celsius | °C | Ounce | oz. |
| Degrees Fahrenheit | °F | Parts per billion | ppb |
| Diameter | ø | Parts per million | ppm |
| Gram | g | Percent | % |
| Grams per litre | g/L | Pound(s) | lb. |
| Grams per tonne | g/t | Power factor | pF |
| Greater than | > | Specific gravity | SG |
| Hectare (10,000 $m^2$) | ha | Square centimetre | $cm^2$ |
| Gram | g | Square inch | $in^2$ |
| Grams per litre | g/L | Square kilometre | $km^2$ |
| Grams per tonne | g/t | Square metre | $m^2$ |
| Greater than | > | Thousand tonnes | kt |
| Kilo (thousand) | k | Tonne (1,000kg) | t |
| Kilogram | kg | Tonnes per day | t/d |
| Kilograms per cubic metre | $kg/m^3$ | Tonnes per hour | t/h |
| Kilograms per hour | kg/h | Tonnes per year | t/a |
| Kilometre | km | Total dissolved solids | TDS |
| Less than | < | Week | wk |
| Litre | L | Weight/weight | w/w |
| Litres per minute | L/m | Wet metric tonne | wmt |
| Metre | m | Yard | yd. |
| Metres above sea level | masl | Year (annum) | a |

# 3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author has not relied on other experts during the preparation of this report.

# 4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Cimarron Gold property is located about 32 km north of Tonopah in the San Antonio Mountains, Nye County. The Cimarron Gold Property is located in Sections 34-35, Township 5 and 6 North, Range 42 East, (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The Property consists of 13 unpatented lode claims totalling approximately 74.41 ha, centred at 38° 20' 18" North Latitude and -117° 14' 29" West Longitude. All unpatented claims are 100% controlled by Nevada Select Royalty Inc. wholly owned subsidiary of Ely Gold & Minerals Inc. of the individual claim notices and the detailed map showing their locations are on file with the central BLM office in Reno, Nevada, and with the Nye County Recorder's office in Tonopah, Nevada.

**Table 2: Property Claim Information**

| BLM Serial No | Claim Name | County | BLM Serial No | Claim Name | County |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NMC1115852 | Cimarron 38 | Nye | NMC1115858 | Cimarron 44 | Nye |
| NMC1115853 | Cimarron 39 | Nye | NMC1115859 | Cimarron 45 | Nye |
| NMC1115854 | Cimarron 40 | Nye | NMC1115860 | Cimarron 46 | Nye |
| NMC1115855 | Cimarron 41 | Nye | NMC1115861 | Cimarron 47 | Nye |
| NMC1115856 | Cimarron 42 | Nye | NMC1115862 | Cimarron 48 | Nye |
| NMC1115857 | Cimarron 43 | Nye | NMC1115863 | Cimarron 49 | Nye |
| | | | NMC1115864 | Cimarron 50 | Nye |

The United States federal law governing locatable minerals is the Mining Law of 1872. The law established a process by which a claimant may locate and extract mineral resources. Location notices for each claim are filed with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and at the courthouse in the county in which the claims are located. The location fee is US$34 per claim and the processing fee is US$15 per claim, both payable to the BLM. Each county may collect a fee for recording the claims; a fee of US$37.50 per claim plus US$4.00 per map is paid to the Nye County Recorder at the time of filing the claims and associated maps.

An annual maintenance fee on unpatented claims of US$155 per claim must be paid to the BLM by September 1 at 12 noon each year. Nevada Select Royalty Inc. reports is current on all assessment fees. The Mining Law of 1872 also established a process by which a claimant can bring a claim to patent. When a claim is patented, ownership and mineral rights are transferred from the Federal Government to the claimant. There is currently a moratorium on granting claim patents in the United States and it is not known when, or if, the moratorium will be lifted.

Mineralization described in this report is completely located within the claim block held by Nevada Select Royalty Inc.

**Figure 1: Regional Location Map**


On May 17, 2017, an option agreement was entered into between Nevada Select Royalty Inc. ("Nevada Select") a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ely Gold & Minerals Inc., and 108223 B.C. LTD, a British Columbia corporation ("the "Optionee"). Nevada Select granted to the Optionee the sole and exclusive right and option to purchase one hundred percent (100%) of Nevada Select's right, title and interest in and to the Property, for the following cash payments:

$ 10,000 (USD) cash on the Effective Date (paid);
$ 15,000 (USD) cash on the six-month anniversary;
$ 25,000 (USD) cash one-year anniversary;
$ 25,000 (USD) cash on the second anniversary;
$ 25,000 (USD) cash on the third anniversary; and
$150,000 (USD) cash on fourth anniversary.

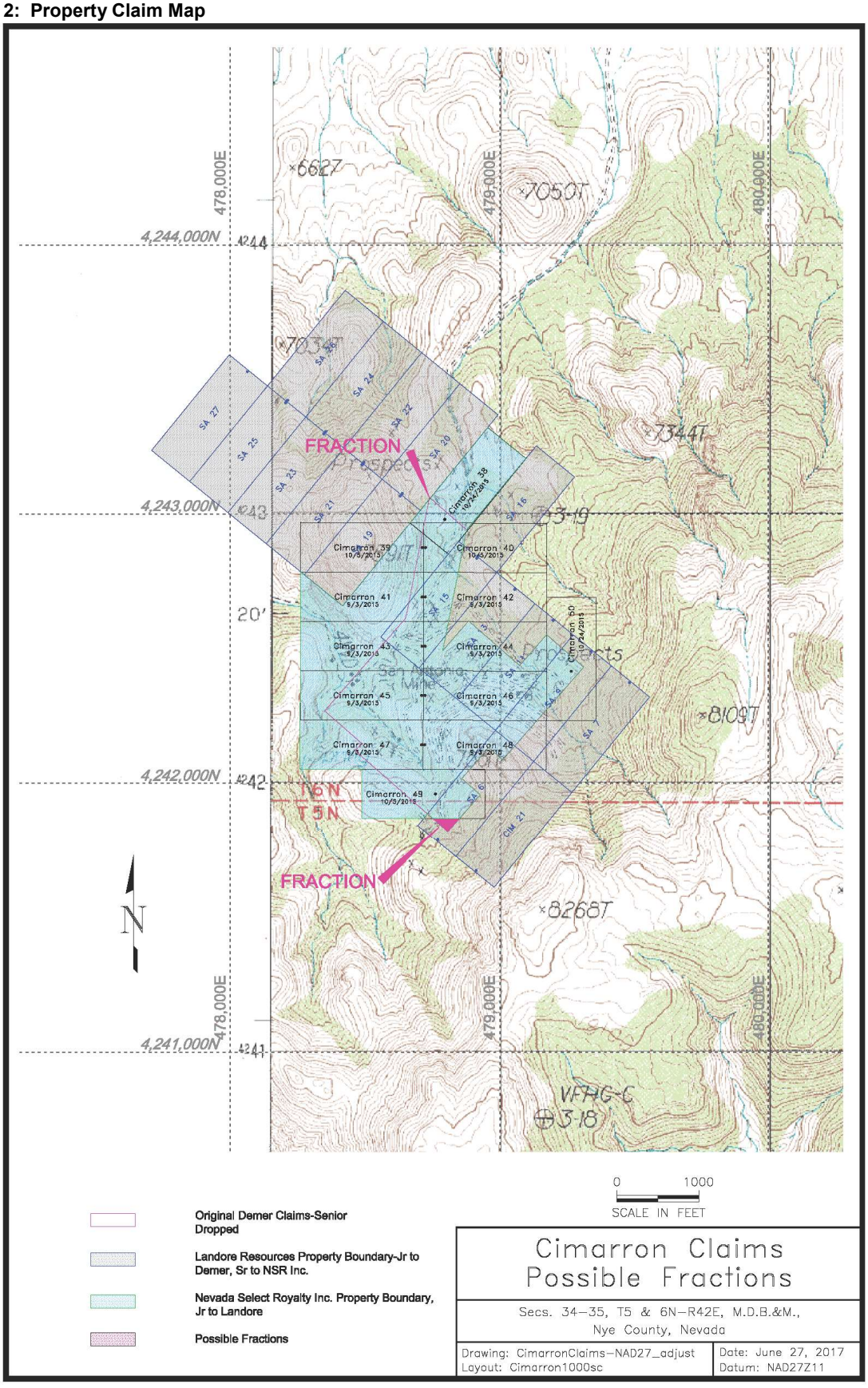
The Property is subject to a 2.5% net smelter returns royalty in respect of all products produced from the Property with no buy back provisions. The Property is also subject to an advance royalty payment due to Nevada Select on the following terms:

$15,000 (USD) on the first anniversary;
$15,000 (USD) on the second anniversary;
$15,000 (USD) on the third anniversary; and
$25,000 (USD) on the fourth anniversary and each anniversary thereafter.

In an assignment agreement dated May 17, 2017, 108223 B.C. LTD. (as the Optionee) assigned to Ridgestone Mining Inc. 100% of its rights, title, and interests to the Underlying Option Agreement and the Cimarron Gold Property in consideration for 2,000,000 shares of Ridgestone Mining Inc. and a payment of $100,000 CDN by July 15, 2017.

There appears to have been historical production on the Property, but the author did not observe any environmental liabilities that have potentially accrued from any historical activity. The author has been informed that there are no permits yet obtained for the Cimarron Gold Property for the recommended work program.

**Figure 2: Property Claim Map**




Map Provided by Nevada Select Royalty author unknown.

# 5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, PHYSIOGRAPHY, LOCAL RESOURCES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The Cimarron Gold Property is accessible just north of Tonopah, NV. Access from can be gained by heading 6 km west on highway 96 until highway 89, then travel 20 km north then turn right to the Liberty Mine for 9.5 km, follow the gravel road for 13 km. Primary means of travel in the general area is by vehicle. A public airstrip is located approximately 5 miles west of Tonopah.

Climate is typical for the high-desert regions of Nevada with hot, dry summers and cold, snowy winters. Summer high temperatures range from 30˚ to 38˚C and winter temperature lows are typically -20˚ to -10˚C with winter high temperatures of 0˚ to 5˚C. Most of the precipitation in the region falls as snow in the winter months, with lesser precipitation as rain in the spring and thunderstorms during the late summer. Winter storms can deposit several metres of snow, with elevations above 2,100 metres being continually snow covered from November through April.

In the absence of all-weather road access to drill sites, a typical exploration-operating season for project is from mid-May through early November. Improved road access and road maintenance/snow removal equipment could extend the exploration operating season through the winter months if necessary, although winter operations must comply with winter mule deer habitat protection requirements.

The Town of Tonopah (32 km distant) offers some of the necessary amenities required to base and carry-out an exploration program (accommodations, communications, equipment and supplies). Larger or specialized equipment can be acquired in the City of Las Vegas lying 340 km by paved road (Highway 95) to the south of Tonopah. Infrastructure such as highways and secondary roads, communications, accommodations and basic supplies that are essential to carrying-out an exploration program are at hand in Tonopah-Silver Peak area, with other materials available in Reno and Las Vegas.

The Cimarron Gold Property, sloping terrain that occurs within the area includes, with many broad open valleys and sharp mountain ridges, hosts sagebrush and other desert plants on the low hill slopes. Juniper and pinon grow above 1,900 m with pinon becoming more dominant at higher elevations. The area is arid. Many intermittent, old north draining water courses traverse the area, but drilling water would have to be trucked in. The claim area ranges in elevation from 2,100 m to 2,500 m above sea level. The property is situated in open desert within a series of north draining, dry watercourses that traverse the general area. The area has been modified both by fluvial and wind erosion and the effects of in-filling of drift and surface material. . The lower slopes of the project area are covered by sagebrush progressing up-slope to juniper woodlands typical of the high-desert mountain vegetation in Nevada. Locally scattered subalpine fir, limber pine, and mountain mahogany are present at higher slope elevations, giving way to sagebrush and grasses on ridge tops.

# 6 HISTORY

Production from the Cimarron area was reported to have been about 10 tons of ore grading $45/ton gold during the 1930's. Modern exploration activities began when Newmont leased the property in 1980 and drilled the first 61 holes totalling 57,464 metres. Consolidated Goldfields drilled seven (totalling 1,193.3 metres) unsuccessful deep angle holes at an IP target in 1985. A.F. Budge Mining and Nevada Resources continued drilling (3,214.1 metres) in 1986 and early 1987 with an additional 62 holes on four target areas (Brewer, 1988). Ninety-eight reverse circulation drill holes were completed by Echo Bay Exploration in 1987 totalling 5,913.4 metres (Brewer, 1988). In 1991 ten drill holes were drilled by Budge, the exact location and depth of all the drill hole is not known. Romarco drilled 26 drill holes from 1996 to 1997 totalling 4,998.7 metres. BRGC drilled 5 drill holes from 2004 totalling 2,286 metres.

The author has not reviewed the drill logs or the assays sheets for all the historical drill due to the fact most is simply not available to the author. The author was provided several excel tables with drill collar locations, year drilled, company that did the work and ounces per ton gold. The author is unable to speak as to the validity of this data due to the fact there is currently no core or reverse circulation chips that remain to be resampled for check assays. There is inadequate data from these drill programs to document the drilling properly.

All the historical drilling locations and meterages come from these excel tables. The only data available to the author is the PDF drill logs and assays for the 98-reverse circulation drilling done by Echo Bay Exploration in 1987 and select drill logs and assays from the Newmont era drilling.

## Knox, 1974

In 1974 James Knox collected 17 samples which included grab and chip samples (See Table 3) (Knox, 1974). The exact locations of these samples are not known. No maps accompanied the report. However, the samples are believed to be within the current claim boundaries.

**Table 3: Knox Samples**

Sampling:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| K-74-73 | .010 Au | No Ag | Chip; altered rhyolite br. flow; central area SE Sec 34 |
| 74 | .005 Au | 0.1 Ag | Chip; " " " " " " " " " adjacent to visible high grade. |
| 75 | .030 Au | 0.2 Ag | Chip & grab; pits and dumps by shaft; SW Sec. 35. |
| 76 | .010 Au | 0.2 Ag | Grab; main adit dump-altered rhyolite w/high clay; SW Sec. |
| 77 | Tr. Au | No Ag | 200' Chip; altered breccia rhyolite tuff; SW Sec. 35. |
| 78 | .010 Au | 0.1 Ag | 100' Chip; mixed sheared volc.; trench in SE Sec. 34. |
| 79 | .005 Au | 0.1 Ag | Surface grab; Fe-stained rhyolite flow and breccia;SE Sec. |
| 80 | .005 Au | No Ag | 50' Chip; cut in sheared rhyolite; NE Sec. 34. |
| 81 | Tr. Au | 0.1 Ag | 200' grab; massive rhyolite along road; NE Sec. 34. |
| 82 | Tr. Au | 0.1 Ag | 50' grab; weakly Fe-stained, silcif. breccia rhyolite flow adjacent adit; NE Sec. 34. |
| 83 | .005 Au | 0.1 Ag | 50' chip; rhy. intrusive (?); E central Sec. 34 along rock in wash. |
| 84 | Tr. Au | No Ag | 50' chip; shaly rhyolite; same location as 83. |
| 85 | .005 Au | 0.1 Ag | Dump grab; rhyolite breccia; S central Sec. 34. |
| 86 | .110 Au | 0.2 Ag | Adit dump grab; altered intermed. volc-contact zone(?); canyon S central Sec. 34. |
| 87 | .005 Au | No Ag | 100' chip; altered intermed. volc; adj + NW #86. |
| 88 | .005 Au | No Ag | Adit dump grab; SW Sec. 27. |
| 89 | .050 Au | 0.3 Ag | Small pit dump; breccia rhyolite; SW Sec. 27. |

## Adit Maps 1979

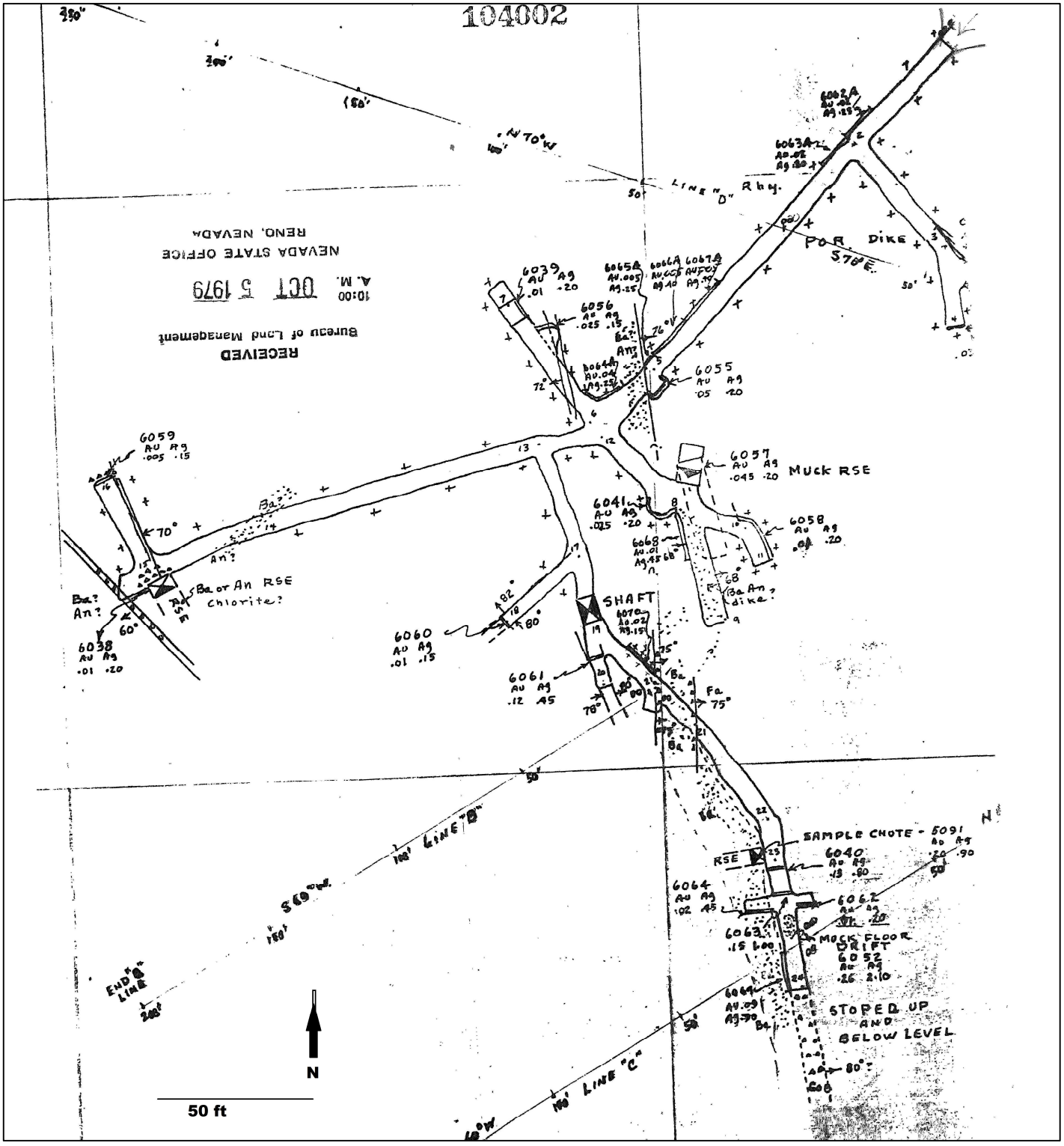
In the data set proved to the author were a set of underground drawings, circa 1979, that illustrated structure and select gold values in the East and West adits (see Figure 5 for approximate locations of adits within the property). Figure 3 and Figure 4 are the underground workings for the East and West adit respectively. It is unknown whom generated these maps and what company undertook the work. At the time of the authors' inspection both adits appear to have collapsed and therefore the author was unable to inspect them.

## Goldfields Mining Corp. 1985

Goldfields Mining Corp. acquired the property early in 1985 by staking, but did not pick They drilled seven angle reverse circulation drill holes, total 1,193.3 metres, on an Induced Polarization anomaly north of the Cimarron East Adit. The IP survey apparently detected strongly responsive carbonaceous-pyritic shale beneath the volcanic rocks, a unit which does not crop out on the property.

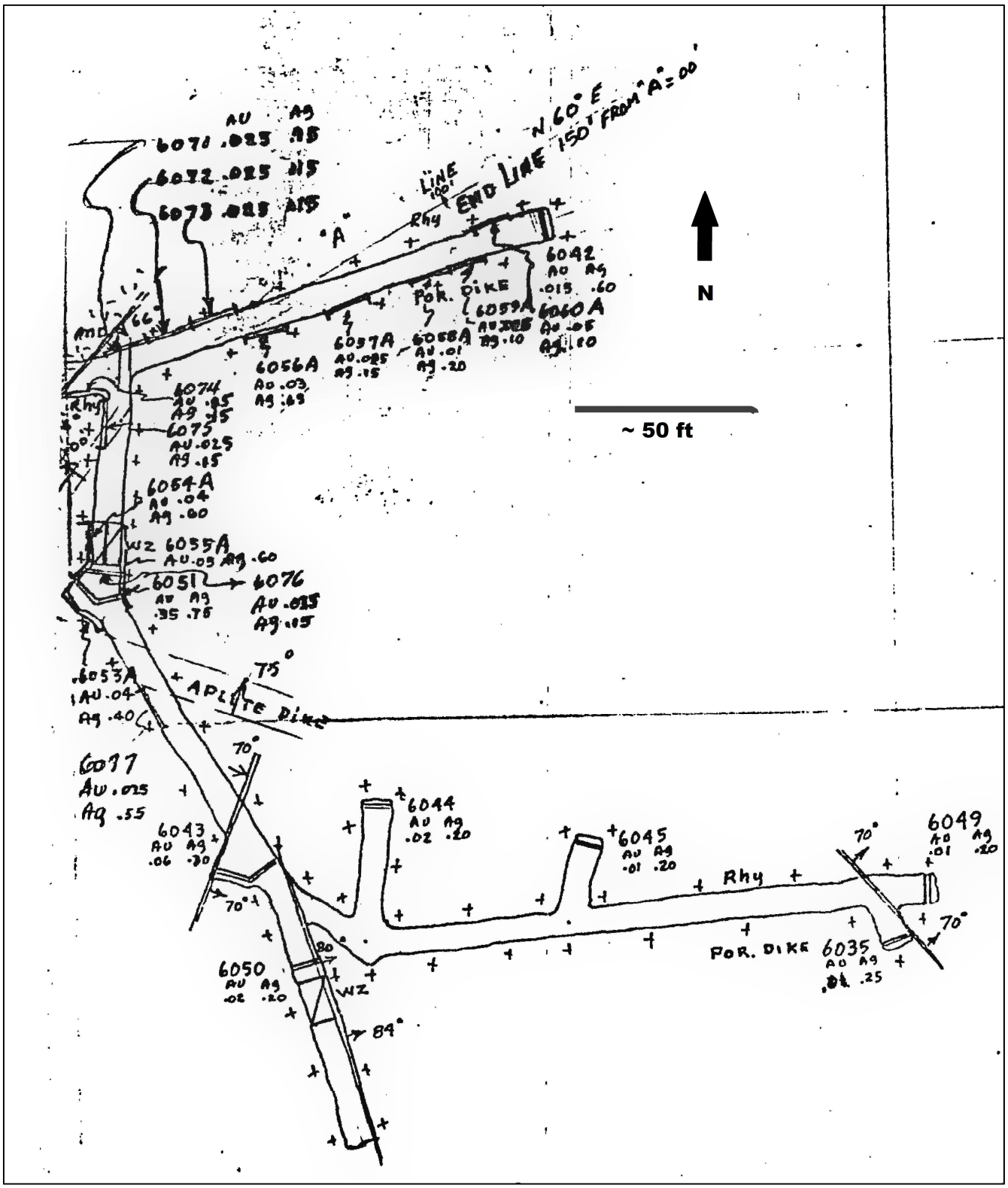
The Budge-NRI venture was formed. The 1986 work at Cimarron Gold Property included: Modification and improvement of Newmont's 200-scale geologic map; collection and analysis of about 120 surface samples; and drilling of 54 reverse circulation holes in July and September of 3,753.61 metres total. Collection of a 317 kg metallurgical sample underground in the West Adit, and bottle roll and barrel cyanide tests at Dawson Labs. Much of the data above has is not available to the author and is only provided in a historical context.

**Figure 3: East Adit**




Source Unknown circa 1979

**Figure 4: West Adit**




Source Unknown

## 6.1 Echo Bay Exploration 1988

The Echo Bay Exploration undertook an exploration/evaluation program that began in October 1987 and consisted of 17,690 T (19,500 t) of Reverse Circulation Drilling RCD drilling in 98 holes and 1,814 kg (4,000 pounds) of underground samples for metallurgical tests. The drilling program was designed to test both the peripheral potential as well as confirm the size and grade of the three mineralized zones (Brewer, 1988).

The drilling program was completed in 8 weeks using two RCD rigs contracted from Gustin Corporation of Elko, Nevada. Samples were collected on five foot intervals in large 10” x 18” bags and assayed for 1 assay-ton gold at Bonder-Clegg in Reno. Selected intervals have been checked with 5 assay-ton analyses at Barringer Lab with no significant overall variation in assay results (Brewer, 1988).

Four metallurgical samples were collected from the three edits and shipped in 55 gallon barrels to McClelland Laboratory in Reno. Three of these samples were used for standard column leach tests using a 1/2-inch feed and 60-day leach time. One sample intended to be a run-of-mine test apparently contained too much fine material. Instead, two "ROM" leach tests were set up, one of agglomerated material and the other "as received" (McClelland,1988).

Agitated cyanidation tests were conducted on crushed (1/ 2") samples Met 2 through 4. The overall metallurgical results from these tests showed that the initial extract ion rate at this feed size was rapid with approximately 80 percent of the recoverable values being extracted after 10 hours. The subsequent extractions rates were, relatively slow but fairly constant through 96 hours of cyanidations. Total gold recoveries ranged from 45.8 to 54.8%. ·Silver values in the samples were of insignificant economic value (0.03 to 0.13 ounces per ton Ag); consequently, silver is not discussed (McClelland,1988).

Column percolation leach tests were conducted on the as-received Met 1 sample. Both agglomerated and non-agglomerated tests were run at the nominal 6" feed side-on duplicate splits of the Met 1 sample. The sample was readily amenable to heap leach cyanidation treatment with and without agglomeration. The agglomerated sample achieved 76.9% recovery of gold in 64 days of leaching. The non-agglomerated sample achieved an 84.8% gold. recovery in 64 days. Gold· extraction began to level off after the 34-day initial leach period. After a 16-day rest period, an additional 7 to 8 percent extraction was obtained in two additional weeks of leaching (McClelland,1988).

McClelland, G. in 1988 stated “*The Cimarron Material is readily amenable to heap leaching treatment. Long times are required for efficient dissolution of the gold. The long leach times and the liberation of the gold values by crushing may be an indicator of coarser gold. The bottle roll recoveries also indicated slow leaching characteristics. The overall recoveries archived were lower than that of the column test due to the shorter leach times”.*

In 1988, manual resource calculations *were* made for the three ore zones using a suite of 1"=50' scale cross-sections. Three separate pits *were* manually designed to estimate a waste-to-ore ratio. Results are as follows:

**Table 4: Historical Estimates**

| PIT | TONS "ORE" | GRADE (OPT AU) | CONTAINED OUNCES | TONS WASTE | STRIPPING RATIO |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| West | 511,203 | 0.038 | 19,668 | 3,264,858 | 6.4:1 |
| Central | 161,443 | 0.025 | 4,038 | 242,981 | 1.5:1 |
| East | 268,040 | 0.034 | 9,061 | 870,038 | 3.2:1 |
| Total | 940,686 | 0.035 | 32,767 | 4,477,877 | 4.7:1 |

The main assumptions used for these calculations are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cutoff: | 10' @ 0.015 opt Au (external) |
| Tonnage Factor: | 13 cubic feet/ton |
| Dilution: | 15% @ 0.008 opt Au |
| Ore Controls: | Mainly stratigraphic |
| Pit Slopes: | Highwall = 55 degrees; others = 45 degrees |
| Areas of Influence: | West Zone - 25 feet |
| | Central Zone - 50 feet |
| | East Zone - 50 feet |

Brewer, 1988

The historical estimate presented above is relevant to the further exploration of the project which, the Company is planning to undertake. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources (or mineral reserves); and Ridgestone is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves; and therefore, should not be relied upon. The estimate is not comparable to current CIM definitions, and should *only* be compared to a potential target requiring further exploration drilling to define an initial resource. There is no recent verifiable drill information on the Cimarron Gold Property, and further drilling will be required to attempt to upgrade and verify the historical estimate to a current mineral resource, and there is no certainty that this can be accomplished. This historic data set and model is not available for the project.

## Romarco Minerals Inc. 1996

The 1996 Romarco Minerals Inc.'s exploration program at Cimarron consisted of a ground magnetic surveying, surface and underground geologic mapping, soil and rock chip sampling and reverse circulation drilling. A total of 35 holes were completed to test mineralization within 5 target areas (East zone, West zone, COS, San Antonio Area and North Breccia zone).

**Table 5: Romarco Minerals Reported Intercepts**

| HOLE NO. | TARGET ZONE | MINERALIZED INTERCEPT | THICKNESS METERS | GRADE G/TONNE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| RCM 96 – 242 | East | 41.175 – 62.525 | 21.350 | 1.062 |
| RCM 96 – 245 | East | 105.225 – 129.625 | 24.400 | 0.959 |
| RCM 96 – 247 | West | 149.450 – 152.500 | 3.050 | 0.925 |
| RCM 96 – 248 | West | 161.650 – 169.275 | 7.625 | 0.822 |
| RCM 96 – 252 | CO8 | 21.350 – 24.400 | 3.050 | 0.856 |
| RCM 96 – 254 | CO8 | 59.475 – 68.625 | 9.150 | 4.075 |
| RCM 96 – 267 | North Breccia | 18.300 – 27.450 | 9.150 | 1.267 |
| RCM 96 – 270 | West | 18.300 – 21.350 | 3.050 | 1.438 |
| RCM 96 – 270 | West | 27.450 – 42.700 | 15.250 | 1.096 |
| RCM 96 – 270 | West | 53.375 – 62.525 | 9.150 | 1.233 |
| RCM 96 – 271 | East | 42.700 – 45.750 | 3.050 | 2.192 |
| RCM 96 – 272 | East | 15.250 – 25.925 | 10.675 | 1.883 |
| RCM 96 – 273 | East | 39.650 – 48.800 | 9.150 | 2.397 |

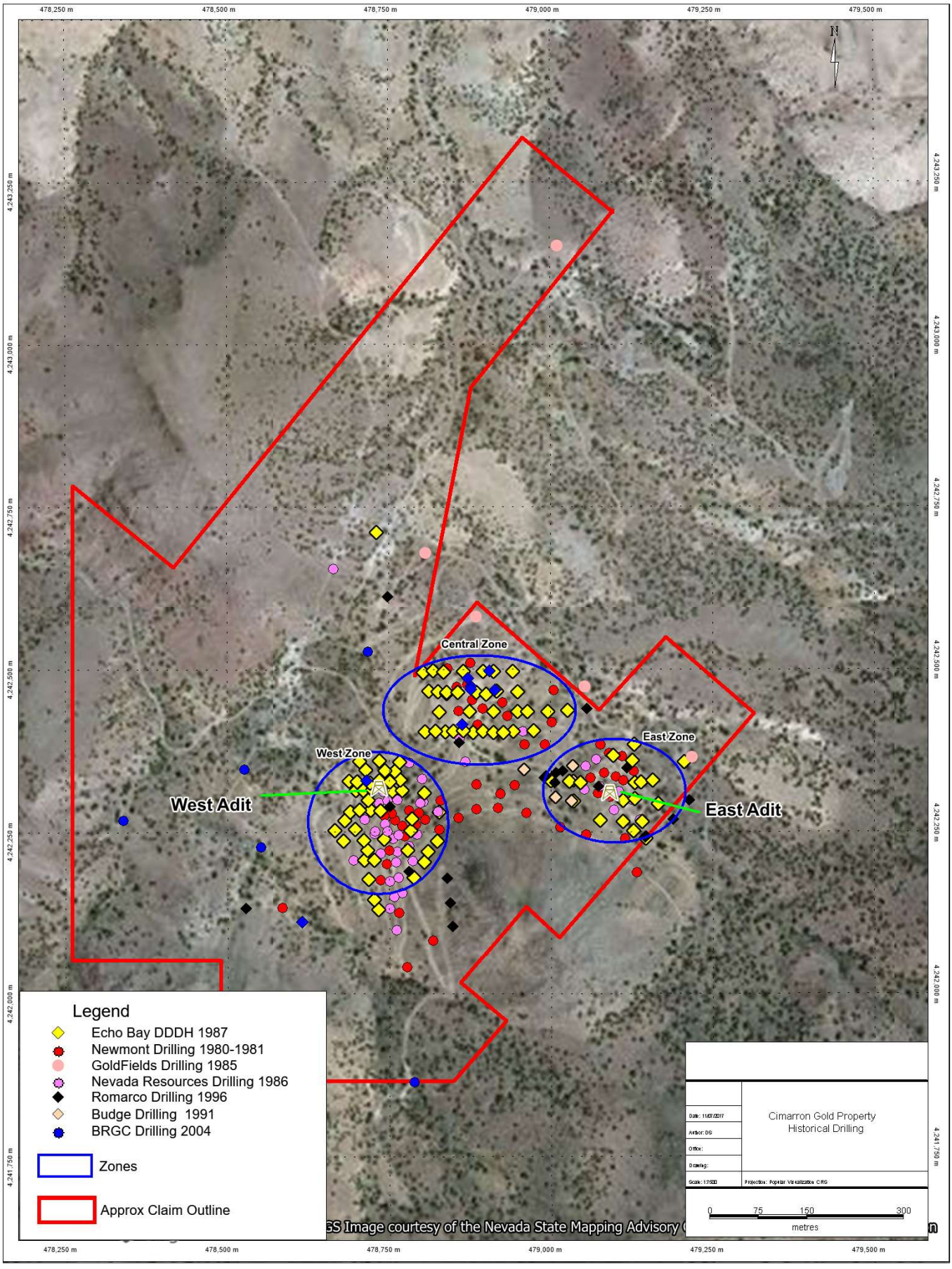
Mineralization was expanded in all target areas except on the San Antonio zone. The best intersection of this program was from hole RCM 254 (59.5- 6S.6, 9.1 metres at 4.1 g/tonne Au).

The information above is provided as background material for the reader. The writer has not been able to independently verify the information contained. The information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of this Technical Report. The information above is sourced from a single page from a 1996 annual report of Romarco Minerals Inc.

**Table 6: Historical Drill Hole Locations**

| DDH | Company | Year | Length (m) | Alt (m) | Dip | Az | Nad27N | Nad27E | DDH | Company | Year | Length (m) | Alt (m) | Dip | Az | Nad27N | Nad27E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| c1 | Newmont | 1980 | 88.4 | 2281 | *-90* | | 4242240 | 479114 | EB11 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 152.4 | 2294.5344 | -90 | | 4242222 | 478810 |
| c2 | Newmont | 1980 | 76.2 | 2279 | *-90* | | 4242309 | 478922 | EB12 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 117.3 | 2248.5096 | -90 | | 4242239 | 478680 |
| c3 | Newmont | 1980 | 91.4 | 2278 | *-90* | | 4242269 | 478805 | EB13 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 121.9 | 2294.2296 | -90 | | 4242239 | 478824 |
| c4 | Newmont | 1980 | 83.8 | 2278 | *-90* | | 4242261 | 478791 | EB14 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 118.9 | 2277.4656 | -90 | | 4242255 | 478783 |
| c5 | Newmont | 1980 | 25.9 | 2291 | *-90* | | 4242254 | 478827 | EB15 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 91.4 | 2253.0816 | -90 | | 4242257 | 478697 |
| c5b | Newmont | 1980 | 196.6 | 2291 | *-90* | | 4242254 | 478827 | EB16 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 121.9 | 2245.1568 | -90 | | 4242255 | 478666 |
| c6 | Newmont | 1980 | 48.8 | 2272 | *-90* | | 4242280 | 478796 | EB17 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 91.4 | 2246.9856 | -90 | | 4242271 | 478682 |
| c7 | Newmont | 1980 | 61.0 | 2272 | *-90* | | 4242260 | 478770 | EB18 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 88.4 | 2246.376 | -90 | | 4242284 | 478690 |
| c8 | Newmont | 1980 | 53.3 | 2268 | *-90* | | | | EB19 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 61.0 | 2250.3384 | -90 | | 4242287 | 478705 |
| c9 | Newmont | 1980 | 76.2 | 2268 | *-90* | | 4242283 | 478780 | EB20 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 121.9 | 2255.52 | -90 | | 4242286 | 478722 |
| c10 | Newmont | 1980 | 68.6 | 2268 | *-90* | | 4242268 | 478759 | EB21 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 61.0 | 2260.092 | -90 | | 4242285 | 478737 |
| c11 | Newmont | 1980 | 83.8 | 2266 | *-90* | | 4242279 | 478754 | EB22 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 91.4 | 2278.38 | -90 | | 4242283 | 478828 |
| c12 | Newmont | 1980 | 67.1 | 2263 | *-90* | | 4242275 | 478742 | EB23 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 61.0 | 2253.3864 | -90 | | 4242302 | 478718 |
| c13 | Newmont | 1980 | 24.4 | 2256 | *-90* | | 4242331 | 478751 | EB24 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 51.8 | 2235.0984 | -90 | | 4242317 | 478698 |
| c14 | Newmont | 1980 | 109.7 | 2236 | *-90* | | 4242428 | 478933 | EB25 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 61.0 | 2250.6432 | -90 | | 4242317 | 478710 |
| c15 | Newmont | 1980 | 4.6 | 2235 | *-90* | | 4242449 | 478925 | EB26 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 61.0 | 2254.9104 | -90 | | 4242318 | 478724 |
| c15a | Newmont | 1980 | 111.3 | 2230 | *-90* | | 4242449 | 478925 | EB27 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 51.8 | 2258.8728 | -90 | | 4242316 | 478755 |
| c16 | Newmont | 1980 | 32.0 | 2233 | *-90* | | 4242510 | 478875 | EB28 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 61.0 | 2253.996 | -90 | | 4242317 | 478770 |
| c18 | Newmont | 1980 | 70.1 | 2246 | *-90* | | 4242477 | 478871 | EB29 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 45.7 | 2262.5304 | -90 | | 4242313 | 478804 |
| c19 | Newmont | 1980 | 36.6 | 2246 | *-90* | | 4242474 | 478855 | EB30 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 91.4 | 2272.284 | -90 | | 4242273 | 478785 |
| c20 | Newmont | 1980 | 131.1 | 2247 | *-90* | | 4242440 | 478894 | EB31 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 30.5 | 2242.7184 | -90 | | 4242332 | 478689 |
| c21 | Newmont | 1980 | 121.9 | 2247 | *-90* | | 4242415 | 478887 | EB32 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 39.6 | 2245.4616 | -90 | | 4242330 | 478701 |
| c22 | Newmont | 1980 | 67.1 | 2251 | *-90* | | 4242453 | 478878 | EB33 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 45.7 | 2253.0816 | -90 | | 4242328 | 478721 |
| c23 | Newmont | 1980 | 94.5 | 2252 | *-90* | | 4242436 | 478857 | EB34 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 61.0 | 2253.996 | -90 | | 4242332 | 478735 |
| c25 | Newmont | 1980 | 80.8 | 2266 | *-90* | | 4242303 | 479090 | EB35 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 61.0 | 2254.9104 | -90 | | 4242330 | 478751 |
| c26 | Newmont | 1980 | 71.6 | 2264 | *-90* | | 4242309 | 479072 | EB36 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 45.7 | 2249.7288 | -90 | | 4242332 | 478768 |
| c27 | Newmont | 1980 | 22.9 | 2256 | *-90* | | 4242335 | 479100 | EB37 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 30.5 | 2244.852 | -90 | | 4242348 | 478714 |
| c27a | Newmont | 1980 | 56.4 | 2256 | *-90* | | 4242329 | 479112 | EB38 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 30.5 | 2248.5096 | -90 | | 4242714 | 478731 |
| c28 | Newmont | 1980 | 48.8 | 2256 | *-90* | | 4242340 | 479082 | EB39 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 30.5 | 2250.3384 | -90 | | 4242347 | 478744 |
| c29 | Newmont | 1980 | 53.3 | 2256 | *-90* | | 4242333 | 479061 | EB40 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 33.5 | 2249.424 | -90 | | 4242346 | 478758 |
| c30 | Newmont | 1980 | 42.1 | 2245 | *-90* | | 4242343 | 479128 | EB41 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 24.4 | 2237.8416 | -90 | | 4242362 | 478705 |
| c31 | Newmont | 1980 | 42.7 | 2243 | *-90* | | 4242366 | 479110 | EB42 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 36.6 | 2242.7184 | -90 | | 4242362 | 478735 |
| c32 | Newmont | 1980 | 36.6 | 2243 | *-90* | | 4242371 | 479089 | EB43 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 30.5 | 2241.804 | -90 | | 4242361 | 478767 |
| c33 | Newmont | 1980 | 73.2 | 2247 | *-90* | | 4242385 | 478991 | EB44 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 121.9 | 2281.7328 | -90 | | 4242225 | 478779 |
| c34 | Newmont | 1980 | 54.9 | 2247 | *-90* | | 4242385 | 478960 | EB45 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 152.4 | 2287.2192 | -90 | | 4242183 | 478788 |
| c35 | Newmont | 1980 | 42.7 | 2235 | *-90* | | 4242384 | 479077 | EB46 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 3.4 | 2236.9272 | -90 | | 4242407 | 478805 |
| c37 | Newmont | 1980 | 115.8 | 2236 | *-90* | | 4242419 | 479001 | EB47 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 30.5 | 2242.1088 | -90 | | 4242408 | 478822 |
| c38 | Newmont | 1980 | 18.3 | 2219 | *-90* | | 4242468 | 479005 | EB48 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 45.7 | 2247.5952 | -90 | | 4242407 | 478837 |
| c39 | Newmont | 1980 | 56.4 | 2234 | *-90* | | 4242502 | 478841 | EB49 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 36.6 | 2250.6432 | -90 | | 4242408 | 478849 |
| c40 | Newmont | 1981 | 42.7 | 2296 | -90 | | 4242188 | 479132 | EB50 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 45.7 | 2251.5576 | -90 | | 4242409 | 478865 |
| c41 | Newmont | 1981 | 178.3 | 2294 | -90 | | 4242246 | 479054 | EB51 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 61.0 | 2249.1192 | -90 | | 4242406 | 478880 |
| c42 | Newmont | 1981 | 172.2 | 2293 | -90 | | 4242257 | 479015 | EB52 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 61.0 | 2246.376 | -90 | | 4242408 | 478895 |
| c43 | Newmont | 1981 | 120.4 | 2291 | -90 | | 4242271 | 478857 | EB53 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 45.7 | 2241.804 | -90 | | 4242406 | 478911 |
| c44 | Newmont | 1981 | 189.0 | 2291 | -90 | | 4242285 | 478885 | EB54 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 45.7 | 2241.804 | -90 | | 4242405 | 478927 |
| c45 | Newmont | 1981 | 170.7 | 2292 | -90 | | 4242286 | 478918 | EB55 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 57.9 | 2243.0232 | -90 | | 4242408 | 478942 |
| c46 | Newmont | 1981 | 166.1 | 2293 | -90 | | 4242279 | 478962 | EB56 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 30.5 | 2238.756 | -90 | | 4242409 | 478973 |
| c47 | Newmont | 1981 | 214.9 | 2329 | -90 | | 4241854 | 478720 | EB57 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 45.7 | 2243.328 | -90 | | 4242437 | 478827 |
| c48 | Newmont | 1981 | 135.6 | 2320 | -90 | | 4241881 | 478782 | EB58 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 61.0 | 2249.7288 | -90 | | 4242438 | 478875 |
| c49 | Newmont | 1981 | 245.4 | 2295 | -90 | | 4242083 | 478817 | EB59 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 45.7 | 2239.3656 | -90 | | 4242438 | 478911 |
| c50 | Newmont | 1981 | 99.1 | 2277 | *-90* | | 4242243 | 478774 | EB60 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 48.8 | 2229.9168 | -90 | | 4242438 | 478949 |
| c51 | Newmont | 1981 | 56.4 | 2302 | *-90* | | 4242222 | 478750 | EB61 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 51.8 | 2230.2216 | -90 | | 4242438 | 478965 |
| c52 | Newmont | 1981 | 117.3 | 2272 | *-90* | | 4242201 | 478746 | EB62 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 30.5 | 2227.1736 | -90 | | 4242438 | 478995 |
| c53 | Newmont | 1981 | 160.0 | 2267 | *-90* | | 4242176 | 478737 | EB63 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 30.5 | 2226.8688 | -90 | | 4242439 | 479026 |
| c54 | Newmont | 1981 | 172.2 | 2273 | *-90* | | 4242041 | 478777 | EB64 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 30.5 | 2234.4888 | -90 | | 4242469 | 478811 |
| c55 | Newmont | 1981 | 182.9 | 2234 | *-90* | | 4242133 | 478585 | EB65 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 36.6 | 2240.5848 | -90 | | 4242469 | 478826 |
| c56 | Newmont | 1981 | 170.7 | 2273 | *-90* | | 4242125 | 478765 | EB66 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 45.7 | 2245.1568 | -90 | | 4242465 | 478839 |
| c57 | Newmont | 1981 | 129.5 | 2271 | *-90* | | 4242323 | 478885 | EB66A | Echo Bay | 1987 | 6.1 | 2244.852 | -90 | | 4242468 | 478839 |
| c58 | Newmont | 1981 | 105.2 | 2270 | *-90* | | 4242321 | 478943 | EB67 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 45.7 | 2247.2904 | -90 | | 4242468 | 478856 |
| c59 | Newmont | 1981 | 123.4 | 2273 | *-90* | | 4242299 | 478829 | EB68 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 61.0 | 2249.7288 | -90 | | 4242468 | 478885 |
| MIC1 | Goldfields | 1985 | 184.4 | 2158 | -60 | 225 | 4243151 | 479011 | EB69 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 61.0 | 2246.376 | -90 | | 4242465 | 478901 |
| mic2 | Goldfields | 1985 | 160.0 | 2259 | -60 | 45 | 4242365 | 479219 | EB70 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 45.7 | 2239.0608 | -90 | | 4242469 | 478917 |
| mic3 | Goldfields | 1985 | 208.8 | 2213 | -45 | 45 | 4242581 | 478885 | EB71 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 45.7 | 2228.6976 | -90 | | 4242468 | 478949 |
| mic4 | Goldfields | 1985 | 202.7 | 2213 | -60 | 45 | 4242473 | 479053 | EB72 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 30.5 | 2224.4304 | -90 | | 4242498 | 478803 |
| mic5 | Goldfields | 1985 | 111.3 | 2284 | -60 | 225 | 4242804 | 479458 | EB73 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 30.5 | 2227.1736 | -90 | | 4242500 | 478819 |
| mic6 | Goldfields | 1985 | 123.4 | 2217 | -60 | 225 | 4243097 | 479278 | EB74 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 10.7 | 2234.184 | -90 | | 4242499 | 478835 |
| mic7 | Goldfields | 1985 | 202.7 | 2187 | -45 | 45 | 4242679 | 478807 | EB74A | Echo Bay | 1987 | 10.7 | 2234.184 | -90 | | 4242499 | 478835 |
| c60 | Nevada Resources | 1986 | 91.4 | 2277 | *-90* | | 4242220 | 478763 | EB75 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 45.7 | 2237.232 | -90 | | 4242500 | 478865 |
| c61 | Nevada Resources | 1986 | 91.4 | 2288 | -90 | | 4242205 | 478786 | EB76 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 30.5 | 2238.756 | -90 | | 4242499 | 478896 |
| c62 | Nevada Resources | 1986 | 67.1 | 2268 | *-90* | | 4242099 | 478761 | EB77 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 45.7 | 2234.7936 | -90 | | 4242499 | 478911 |
| c63 | Nevada Resources | 1986 | 48.8 | 2266 | *-90* | | 4242133 | 478750 | EB78 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 45.7 | 2226.564 | -90 | | 4242499 | 478941 |
| c64 | Nevada Resources | 1986 | 106.7 | 2267 | -90 | | 4242217 | 478737 | EB79 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 91.4 | 2277.7704 | -90 | | 4242271 | 479077 |
| c65 | Nevada Resources | 1986 | 89.9 | 2263 | *-90* | | 4242247 | 478727 | EB80 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 57.9 | 2271.3696 | -90 | | 4242269 | 479111 |
| c66 | Nevada Resources | 1986 | 73.2 | 2260 | *-90* | | 4242295 | 478733 | EB80A | Echo Bay | 1987 | 91.4 | 2271.3696 | -90 | | 4242254 | 479128 |
| c67 | Nevada Resources | 1986 | 73.2 | 2262 | *-90* | | 4242300 | 478762 | EB81 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 61.0 | 2263.4448 | -90 | | 4242268 | 479141 |
| c68 | Nevada Resources | 1986 | 80.8 | 2256 | *-90* | | 4242269 | 478712 | EB82 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 82.3 | 2268.9312 | -90 | | 4242300 | 479036 |
| c69 | Nevada Resources | 1986 | 79.2 | 2254 | -90 | | 4242206 | 478694 | EB83 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 61.0 | 2263.7496 | -90 | | 4242301 | 479112 |
| c70 | Nevada Resources | 1986 | 71.6 | 2255 | *-90* | | 4242332 | 478801 | EB84 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 76.2 | 2256.7392 | -90 | | 4242303 | 479129 |
| c71 | Nevada Resources | 1986 | 67.1 | 2240 | *-90* | | 4242356 | 478780 | EB85 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 100.6 | 2249.7288 | -90 | | 4242296 | 479166 |
| c85 | Nevada Resources | 1986 | 48.8 | 2195 | -90 | | 4242655 | 478664 | EB86 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 45.7 | 2262.2256 | -90 | | 4242332 | 479000 |
| c92 | Nevada Resources | 1986 | 73.2 | 2263 | *-90* | | 4242299 | 478747 | EB87 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 45.7 | 2256.4344 | -90 | | 4242330 | 479029 |
| c93 | Nevada Resources | 1986 | 115.8 | 2266 | *-90* | | 4242262 | 478744 | EB88 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 45.7 | 2256.1296 | -90 | | 4242328 | 479046 |
| c94 | Nevada Resources | 1986 | 91.4 | 2268 | *-90* | | 4242251 | 478747 | EB89 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 36.6 | 2249.424 | -90 | | 4242328 | 479130 |
| c95 | Nevada Resources | 1986 | 79.2 | 2272 | *-90* | | 4242240 | 478756 | EB89A | Echo Bay | 1987 | 91.4 | 2246.376 | -90 | | 4242329 | 479139 |
| c96 | Nevada Resources | 1986 | 121.9 | 2281 | *-90* | | 4242247 | 478793 | EB90 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 91.4 | 2241.804 | -90 | | 4242332 | 479158 |
| c97 | Nevada Resources | 1986 | 85.3 | 2277 | -90 | | 4242204 | 478761 | EB91 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 61.0 | 2242.7184 | -90 | | 4242370 | 479097 |
| c98 | Nevada Resources | 1986 | 91.4 | 2277 | -90 | | 4242180 | 478764 | EB92 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 57.9 | 2237.232 | -90 | | 4242362 | 479126 |
| c99 | Nevada Resources | 1986 | 79.2 | 2278 | -90 | | 4242156 | 478769 | EB93 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 82.3 | 2229.3072 | -90 | | 4242387 | 479129 |
| c100 | Nevada Resources | 1986 | 61.0 | 2254 | *-90* | | 4242394 | 478859 | EB94 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 91.4 | 2271.3696 | -90 | | 4242242 | 479147 |
| c101 | Nevada Resources | 1986 | 103.6 | 2268 | *-90* | | 4242297 | 478803 | 911 | Budge | 1991 | 83.8 | 2270.76 | *-45* | *295* | 4242306 | 479007 |
| c102 | Nevada Resources | 1986 | 85.3 | 2259 | *-90* | | 4242358 | 478867 | 912 | Budge | 1991 | 128.0 | 2260.092 | -45 | *125* | 4242348 | 478958 |
| c103 | Nevada Resources | 1986 | 109.7 | 2263 | *-90* | | 4242251 | 478728 | 913 | Budge | 1991 | 128.0 | 2255.52 | -45 | *290* | 4242332 | 479034 |
| c104 | Nevada Resources | 1986 | 36.6 | 2242 | *-90* | | 4242404 | 478957 | 914 | Budge | 1991 | 53.3 | 2270.1504 | -45 | *295* | 4242300 | 479031 |
| c105 | Nevada Resources | 1986 | 30.5 | 2250 | *-90* | | 4242467 | 478883 | 9110 | Budge | 1991 | 118.9 | 2247.2904 | *-45* | *290* | 4242354 | 479034 |
| c106 | Nevada Resources | 1986 | 48.8 | 2262 | *-90* | | 4242312 | 478740 | 241 | Romarco | 1996 | 153.9 | 2255.52 | -90 | | 4242298 | 479214 |
| c107 | Nevada Resources | 1986 | 61.0 | 2270 | -90 | | 4242284 | 479097 | 242 | Romarco | 1996 | 123.4 | 2250.3384 | -90 | | 4242269 | 479190 |
| c108 | Nevada Resources | 1986 | 30.5 | 2246 | *-90* | | 4242361 | 479069 | 243 | Romarco | 1996 | 225.6 | 2269.236 | -90 | | 4242269 | 479251 |
| c109 | Nevada Resources | 1986 | 42.7 | 2248 | *-90* | | 4242351 | 479053 | 244 | Romarco | 1996 | 166.1 | 2270.76 | -90 | | 4242208 | 479251 |
| c110 | Nevada Resources | 1986 | 42.7 | 2262 | *-90* | | 4242320 | 479075 | 245 | Romarco | 1996 | 166.1 | 2272.284 | -90 | | 4242208 | 479190 |
| c111 | Nevada Resources | 1986 | 61.0 | 2262 | -90 | | 4242315 | 479051 | 246 | Romarco | 1996 | 126.5 | 2271.3696 | -90 | | 4242242 | 479147 |
| c112 | Nevada Resources | 1987 | 91.4 | 2260 | -44 | 235 | 4242314 | 478772 | 247 | Romarco | 1996 | 196.6 | 2322.576 | -90 | | 4242179 | 478841 |
| c113 | Nevada Resources | 1987 | 91.4 | 2274 | -51 | 235 | 4242295 | 478798 | 248 | Romarco | 1996 | 202.7 | 2319.528 | -90 | | 4242141 | 478845 |
| c114 | Nevada Resources | 1987 | 105.2 | 2279 | -60 | 55 | 4242246 | 478764 | 249 | Romarco | 1996 | 196.6 | 2314.956 | -90 | | 4242104 | 478848 |
| c115 | Nevada Resources | 1987 | 121.9 | 2284 | -45 | 235 | 4242281 | 478826 | 250 | Romarco | 1996 | 123.4 | 2189.988 | -90 | | 4242612 | 478749 |
| c116 | Nevada Resources | 1987 | 54.9 | 2278 | -90 | | 4242174 | 478751 | 270 | Romarco | 1996 | 91.4 | 2266.188 | -90 | | 4242289 | 478752 |
| c117 | Nevada Resources | 1987 | 45.7 | 2278 | -90 | | 4242150 | 478757 | 271 | Romarco | 1996 | 61.0 | 2258.568 | -90 | | 4242341 | 479008 |
| c118 | Nevada Resources | 1987 | 91.4 | 2288 | *-90* | | 4242228 | 478780 | 272 | Romarco | 1996 | 61.0 | 2263.14 | -90 | | 4242325 | 479007 |
| c119 | Nevada Resources | 1987 | 54.9 | 2270 | -90 | | 4242312 | 479105 | 273 | Romarco | 1996 | 61.0 | 2263.14 | -90 | | 4242336 | 478993 |
| c120 | Nevada Resources | 1987 | 56.4 | 2263 | -60 | 240 | 4242300 | 479124 | 274 | Romarco | 1996 | 61.0 | 2258.568 | -90 | | 4242333 | 478990 |
| c121 | Nevada Resources | 1987 | 61.0 | 2265 | -47 | 240 | 4242268 | 479137 | 275 | Romarco | 1996 | 76.2 | 2270.76 | -50 | 73 | 4242319 | 479075 |
| EB1 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 45.7 | 2260 | -90 | | 4242133 | 478733 | 278 | Romarco | 1997 | 281.9 | 2250.3384 | -60 | 260 | 4242269 | 479190 |
| EB2 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 45.7 | 2260 | -90 | | 4242148 | 478727 | 279 | Romarco | 1997 | 243.8 | 2240.28 | -60 | 280 | 4242348 | 479118 |
| EB3 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 45.7 | 2260 | -90 | | 4242180 | 478718 | 280 | Romarco | 1997 | 275.8 | 2241.804 | -60 | 295 | 4242344 | 479019 |
| EB4 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 76.2 | 2259 | -90 | | 4242360 | 479207 | 281 | Romarco | 1997 | 303.3 | 2209.8 | -60 | 270 | 4242439 | 479056 |
| EB5 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 45.7 | 2259 | -90 | | 4242210 | 478712 | 282 | Romarco | 1997 | 300.2 | 2188.464 | -60 | 260 | 4242600 | 478964 |
| EB6 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 61.0 | 2265 | -90 | | 4242210 | 478727 | 284 | Romarco | 1997 | 304.8 | 2199.132 | -60 | 245 | 4242708 | 479021 |
| EB7 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 106.7 | 2301 | -90 | | 4242207 | 478804 | 285 | Romarco | 1997 | 304.8 | 2286 | -60 | 210 | 4242189 | 478781 |
| EB8 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 76.2 | 2262 | -90 | | 4242224 | 478717 | 286 | Romarco | 1997 | 304.8 | 2253.6912 | -60 | 240 | 4242388 | 478859 |
| EB9 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 121.9 | 2258 | -90 | | 4242239 | 478711 | 287 | Romarco | 1997 | 281.9 | 2234.184 | -75 | 80 | 4242133 | 478530 |
| EB10 | Echo Bay | 1987 | 114.3 | 2267 | -90 | | 4242241 | 478743 | 293 | Romarco | 1997 | 304.8 | 2272.284 | -50 | 260 | 4242159 | 479258 |
| 1001 | BRGC | 2004 | 457.2 | 2195 | -60 | 70 | 4242268 | 478339 | 1003 | BRGC | 2004 | 457.2 | 2290.572 | -60 | 55 | 4241865 | 478788 |
| 1002 | Budge | 2004 | 457.2 | 2196 | -60 | 235 | 4242347 | 478526 | 1004 | BRGC | 2004 | 457.2 | 2205.228 | -60 | 75 | 4242227 | 478552 |
| | | | | | | | | | 1005 | BRGC | 2004 | 457.2 | 2197.608 | -60 | 235 | 4242528 | 478717 |

**Figure 5: Historical Work Map**



# 7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

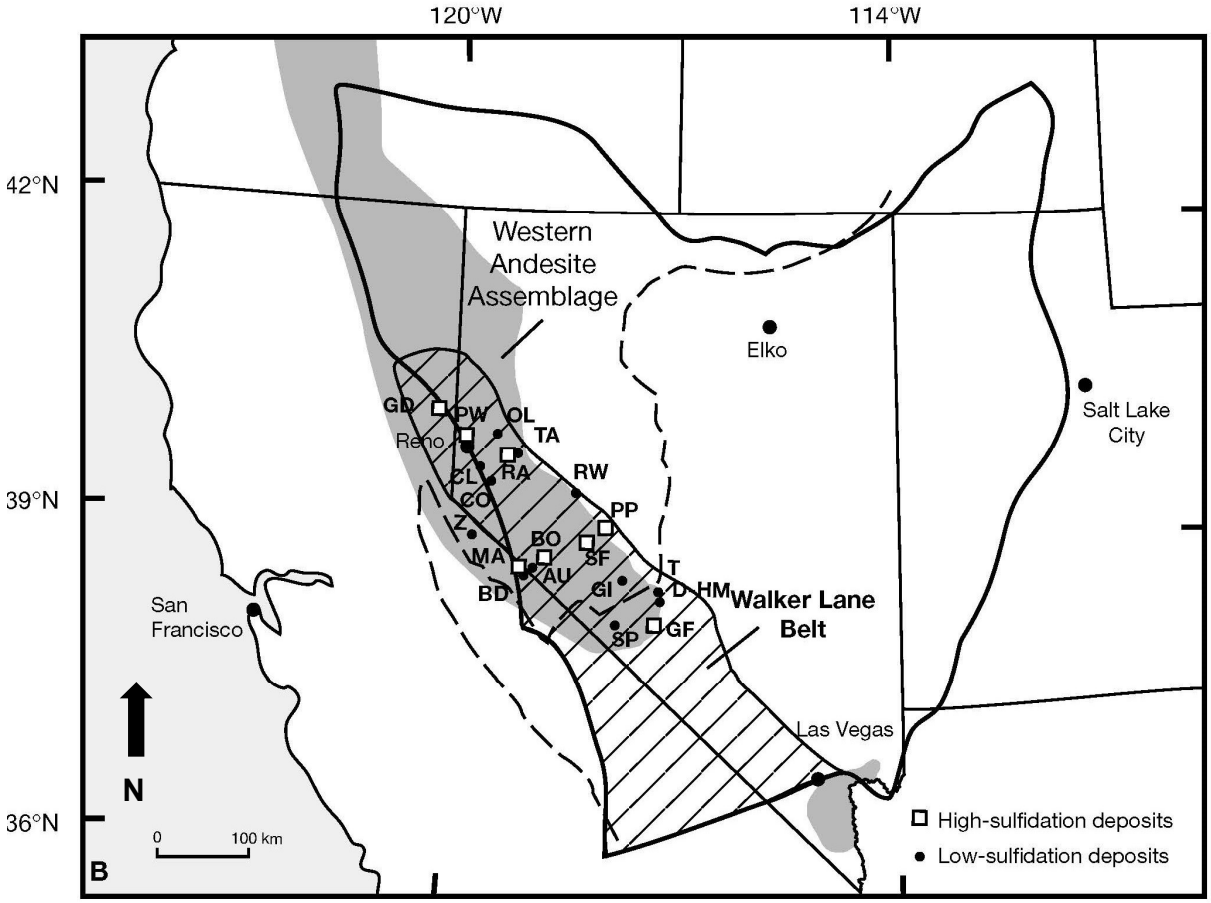
## 7.1 Regional Geology

*After John, 2012*

The Cimarron Gold Property is located in the western andesite assemblage which is composed dominantly of lava flows of intermediate composition, breccias, and hypabyssal intrusions that formed mostly along the northwestern edge of the Great Basin in western Nevada and eastern California (Figure 6). This assemblage is part of the continental-margin arc that was active in and west of the modern Cascade Range and extended north into Canada and discontinuously south from southern Nevada into northern Mexico (Christiansen and Yeats, 1992; Ludington et al., 1996b; Grose, 2000). The arc formed in response to subduction of oceanic crust beneath the continental margin of North America and was nearly continuous from north to south across the western Great Basin in the early Miocene. The arc gradually retreated northward as the Mendocino fracture zone migrated north, shutting off subduction and forming the San Andreas transform boundary to the south (Atwater, 1970; Christiansen and Yeats, 1992). In the northern Great Basin, most rocks of this assemblage range in age from about 22 to 4 Ma, and the youngest parts of the assemblage are along the northwestern edge of the Great Basin. The western andesite assemblage is a high potassium calc-alkaline series (Christiansen and Yeats, 1992; John, 1992; John et al., 1999). Coarsely and abundantly porphyritic hornblende-pyroxene andesite and biotite-hornblende dacite are the most common rock types; small rhyolite intrusions and minor amounts of basalt also are widely distributed. In western Nevada and northeastern California, most of the western andesite assemblage erupted within the Walker Lane belt (Figure 6).

The Cimarron Gold Property is located on the northeast edge of the Walker Lane structural zone, a zone of sub-parallel, right lateral strike slip faults that separate the Sierra Nevada batholith from the Basin and Range province (Bonham and Garside, 1979). The project area is situated in western San Antonio Mountain. The San Antonio Mountains are regionally capped by Miocene Red Mountain trachyandesite flows, which can reach thicknesses of up to nearly 1,000 ft.

**Figure 6: Western Andesite Assemblage**




Map shows the general distribution of the Western andesite assemblage. volcanic assemblages and epithermal gold-silver deposits in the Great Basin (outlined). Modified after John, 2001.

AT = Atlanta, AU = Aurora, B = Buckhorn, BD = Bodie, BO = Borealis, BU = Bullfrog, CL = Comstock Lode, CO = Como, D-HM = Divide-Hasbrouck Mountain, DE = DeLamar, F = Fairview, FC = Fire Creek, FL = Florida Canyon, GB = Goldbanks, GD = Golden Dome, GF = Goldfield, GI = Gilbert, GM = Grassy Mountain, HG = High Grade, HR = Hog Ranch, I = Ivanhoe, J = Jarbidge, JE = Jessup, M = Midas, MA = Masonic, MC = Mule Canyon, MN = Manhattan, MV = Mountain View, N = National, OL = Olinghouse, PP = Paradise Peak, PW = Peavine-Wedekind, QM = Quartz Mountain, R = Rosebud, RA = Ramsey, RC = Rock Creek, RM = Round Mountain, RW = Rawhide, SF = Santa Fe, SL = Sleeper, SP = Silver Peak, ST = Seven Troughs, SU = Sulphur (Crofoot-Lewis), T = Tonopah, TA = Talapoosa, TU = Tuscarora, W = Wonder, WM = Wind Mountain, Z = Zaca (Monitor district).

## 7.2 Property Geology and Mineralization

*After Brewer, 1988*

The Cimarron Gold Property is underlain by a thick pile of heterogeneous Tertiary volcanic rocks and hypabyssal intrusives. Gold mineralization is primarily hosted in a complex sequence of variably silicified and argillitized "epiclastic" breccias and tuffaceous sediments, pumice lapilli tuff, and rhyolite flows. These rocks range up to over 90 metres in thickness within the main prospect area and dip to the southeast at 30° to 45° degrees. Footwall lithologies include both fine-grained basaltic? andesite, and eutaxitic vitrophyric tuff. The hanging wall consists of a coarse-grained feldspar porphyry termed ‘latite porphyry’ by previous workers. North- to northwest-trending dikes of intermediate composition intrude the section and locally host narrow zones of ore-grade mineralization. Numerous northwest-trending structures are accompanied by weak to rarely pervasive silicification, argillization and/or brecciation. Although there are local steep structurally controlled zones of mineralization, the bulk of the deposit has a strong stratigraphic component.

The most favourable host is a moderately silicified coarse fragmental unit of pumice lapilli tuff which has many similarities to the Type II ore at Round Mountain. These rocks are complexly intercalated with stratified fine- to very coarse-grained heterolithic breccias and sediments, and thin rhyolite flows.

Gold values are erratic and mineralized zones in excess of 6 metres feet thick are uncommon. There is a coarse gold problem but assays greater than 3 g/t (0.10 opt) Au are relatively rare. Important mineralization is concentrated in three pods associated with silicified knobs and prominent northwest-trending structures.

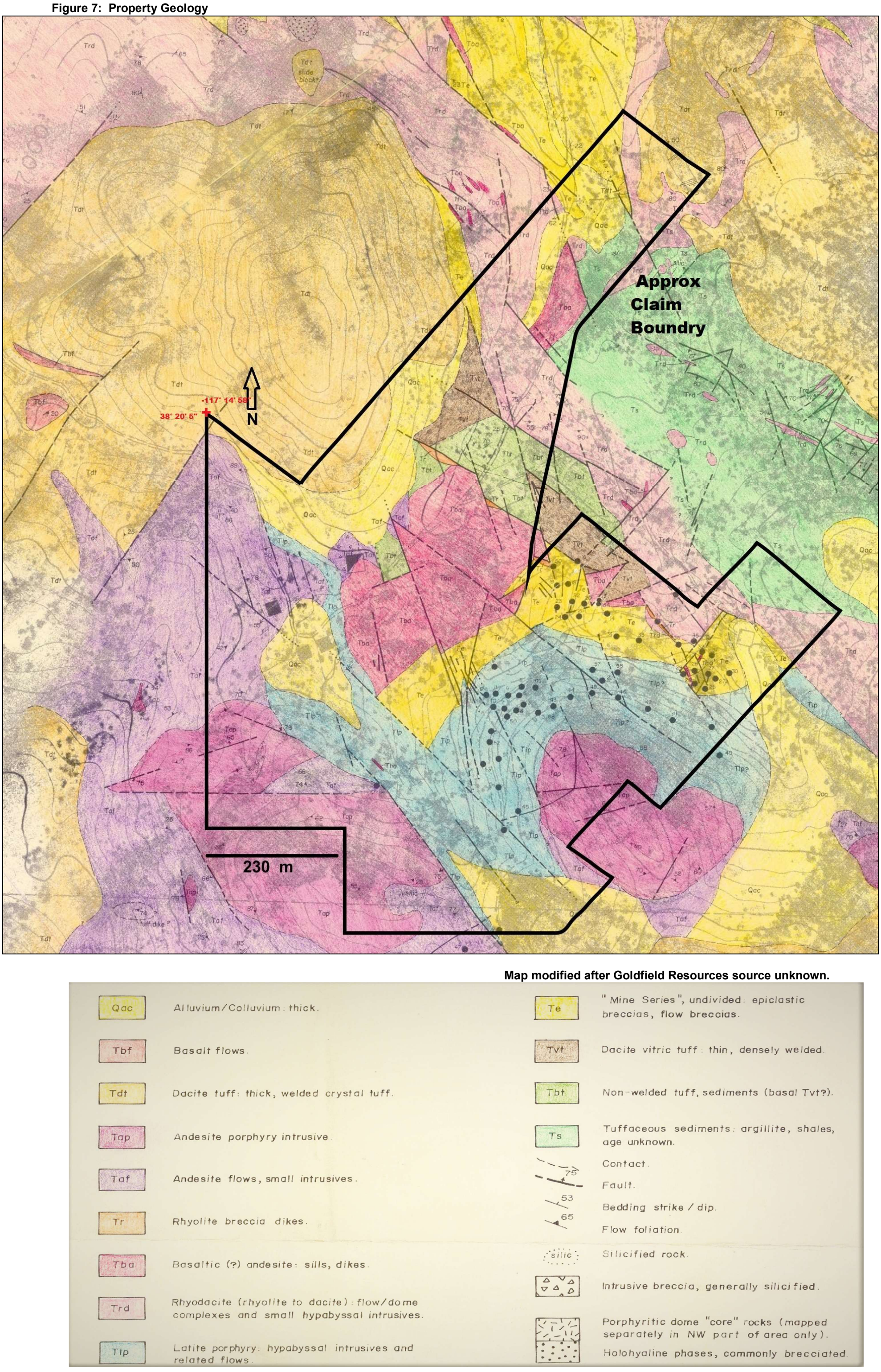
The West Zone contains about 60% of the known mineralization and is localized on the hanging wall (east) side of a large clay-altered latite porphyry dike. Erratic zones of high-grade gold mineralization occur along dike contacts and in fractures within the dike. Results of Echo Bay Exploration drilling show little significant gold mineralization west of the dike.

In the Central Zone. a complex footwall and structural setting has isolated a relatively thin "scab" of low-grade mineralized host rock. Drill intercepts of silicified breccia in the footwall vitrophyric tuff identified a previously unknown lower mineralized zone.

The East Zone is situated on a prominent~ northwest-trending, regional linear and comprises a number of strongly silicified rubble-filled structural zones. These structures exhibit textural evidence for multiple episodes of brecciation and silicification. Several of the 1987 drill holes intersected a relatively thick zone of mineralized rock of up to 30 metres which is still open down dip to the east.

All of the known mineralization at Cimarron is oxidized and the original sulphide pyrite content was probably quite low. Brewer in 1988 reports the silver content is negligible and no base metals are present. Elsewhere on the property~ numerous structures containing silicified breccia, druzy quartz and adularia carry anomalous gold values. Three of these areas were briefly drilled in 1986.

**Figure 7: Property Geology**




**Map modified after Goldfield Resources source unknown.**

# 8 DEPOSIT TYPES

*After Ludington, 2009*

Epithermal gold-silver deposits are important sources of gold and silver worldwide (Simmons and others, 2005). They form at less than1.5 km depth and less than 300°C in mainly subaerial hydrothermal systems (Henley and Ellis, 1983; Hedenquist and Lowenstern, 1994). These hydrothermal systems developed in association with calc-alkaline, alkaline, and less frequently, tholeiitic magmatism, most commonly in volcanic arcs at convergent plate margins, but also in intra-arc, back-arc, and post-collisional rift settings. In addition, some non-magmatically heated epithermal deposits that are formed by deep circulation of meteoric water along steep extensional faults are present in northern Nevada.

Epithermal gold-silver deposits have highly variable characteristics, including ore and alteration mineralogy and gold, silver, and base metal (Cu, Pb, Zn) contents, and formed in diverse geologic environments (Hedenquist and others, 2000; Sillitoe and Hedenquist, 2003; Simmons and others, 2005). Two principal types of deposits are low sulphidation (also called quartz-adularia or adularia-sericite) and high-sulphidation (also called quartz-alunite or acid-sulfate). In northern Nye County, isotopically dated epithermal gold-silver deposits range in age from about 26 to 17 Ma. High-sulphidation deposits generally form in or near eruptive/intrusive centers and have a larger magmatic component than low-sulphidation deposits. Their formation is related to degassing of shallow, oxidized magma bodies and the circulation of acidic hydrothermal fluids released from these magmas.

In northern Nye County and other parts of the western Great Basin, high sulphidation deposits are related to calc-alkaline, intermediate composition (dacite/andesite) eruptive centers. Paradise Peak is the only significant high-sulphidation deposit in the study area, but several other large deposits occur nearby in Esmeralda and Mineral Counties. Paradise Peak differs from most high-sulphidation deposits with an unusually low Au to Ag ratio (1:15), a low copper content, and the absence of enargite. Low-sulphidation deposits are formed at a greater distance from causative magma bodies than high-sulphidation deposits, and their ore fluids generally contain a smaller magmatic component. Low-sulphidation deposits are common in the western half of northern Nye County and are widespread throughout much of the northern Great Basin. Tonopah and Round Mountain are the two largest low-sulphidation epithermal deposits in the study area.

Tonopah formed in a large intermediate-composition to silicic volcanic complex that contains ash-flow tuffs, possibly erupted from an underlying caldera forming magma source (Bonham and Garside, 1979); lava flows and breccias; and shallow intrusions. Because of this complex igneous history, the rocks responsible for mineralization are uncertain. The ore at Tonopah is contained mostly in banded and brecciated quartz ±calcite ±adularia veins, locally with high copper, lead, and zinc contents. In contrast, Round Mountain formed along the margin of a rhyolitic ash-flow caldera, where ore is mostly disseminated in non-welded tuff, has sub equal gold and silver contents, and contains very low concentrations of base metals. A third type of epithermal gold-silver deposit is non-magmatically heated (extensional) gold deposits that are present elsewhere in northern Nevada (Coolbaugh and others, 2005). Although no known deposits of this type are present in the study area, the geologic environment suitable for their genesis (high heat flow and late Cenozoic faults) may be present in the western part of the study area.

# 9 EXPLORATION

Ridgestone undertook an exploration program on the Cimarron Gold Property from June 18, 2017 to July 11, 2017. The program consisted of the collection of 1,022 soil samples, 106 rock samples, and 88 line-kilometres of ground magnetic survey.

Ridgestone engaged the services of Rangefront Geological to collect soils for it soil sampling program. The soil survey was performed from June 18th through July 10th, 2017. The goal of the survey was to collect soil samples to gather geochemical data in the survey area the Cimarron Property is located. The survey is a grid of 50 feet between sites and 200 feet between lines. The sample number sequence for the survey is CIMS-0001 through CIMS-1050.

There were 1,050 proposed sample sites. A total of 1,022 of the proposed sites were sampled. The remaining proposed sites were in areas of cliffs, talus chutes, no soil nearby, or extreme road contamination. Rangefront delivered the samples to Bureau Veritas Minerals' preparation facility in Elko, NV on June 27th and July 11th, 2017.

The rock sampling program consisted the collection of 103 rock samples on the property from June 18, 2017 to July July 11 2017. The sample sequence is CIMR17-001 to CIMR17-109
Ridgestone engaged the services of Magee Geophysical Services LLC to undertake a 88 line kilometre ground magnetic survey on the Cimarron Gold Property, during the period of June 24 through June 29, 2017. The total of 88-line kilometers of magnetic data were acquired using Geometrics Model G-858 magnetometers. Real-time differentially-corrected GPS was used for positioning (Figure 10).

Measurements of the total magnetic intensity were taken in the continuous mode at two-second intervals along northeast-southwest lines spaced 75 feet (26 m) in the central project area and 150 feet (48 m) apart surrounding the central area. A base magnetometer was operated during all periods of data acquisition and recorded readings every two seconds. The field operations were based out of Tonopah, NV.

**Figure 8: 2017 Gold in Soil Exploration Program**

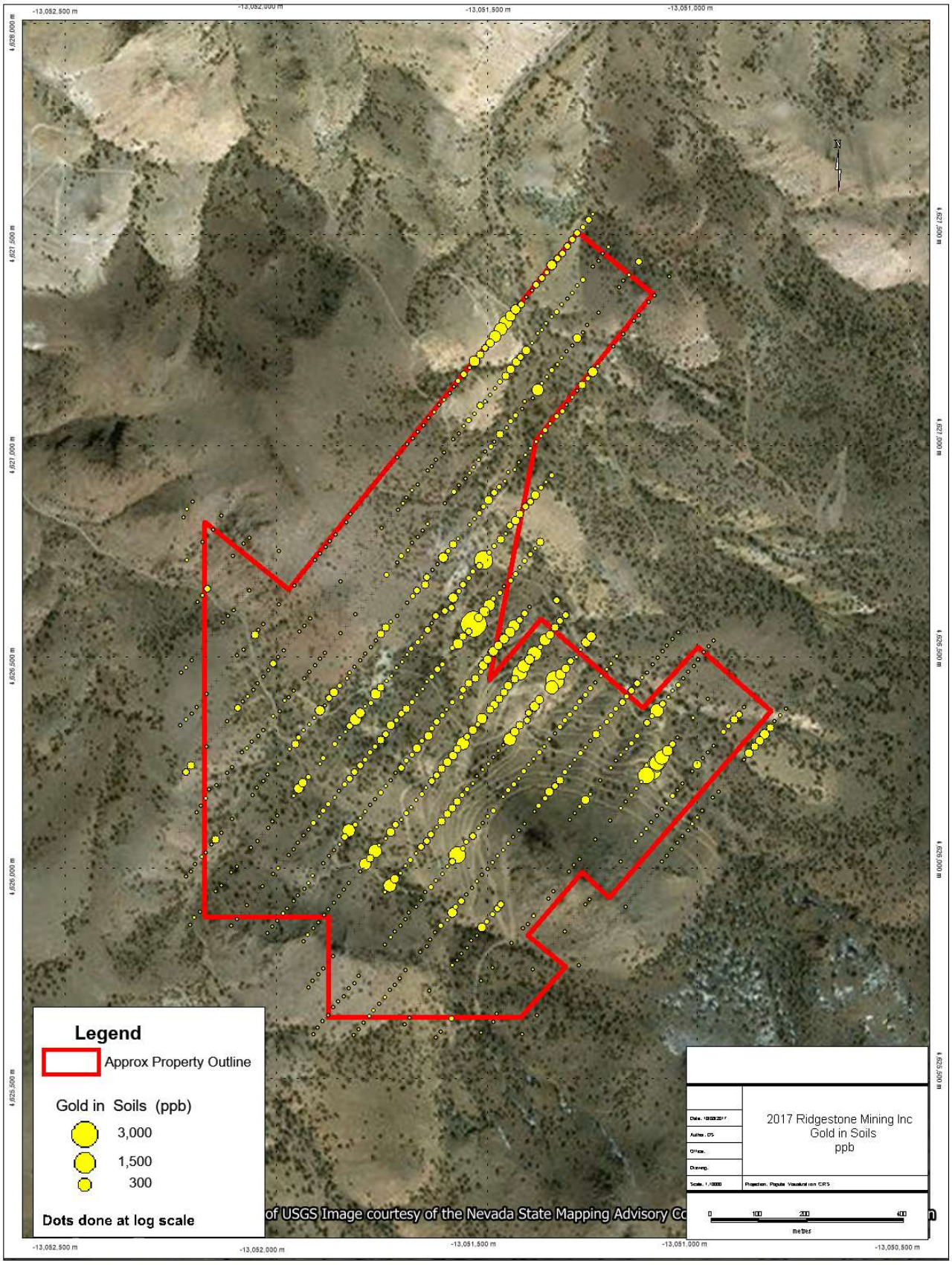


**Figure 9: 2017 Rock Sampling Exploration Program**

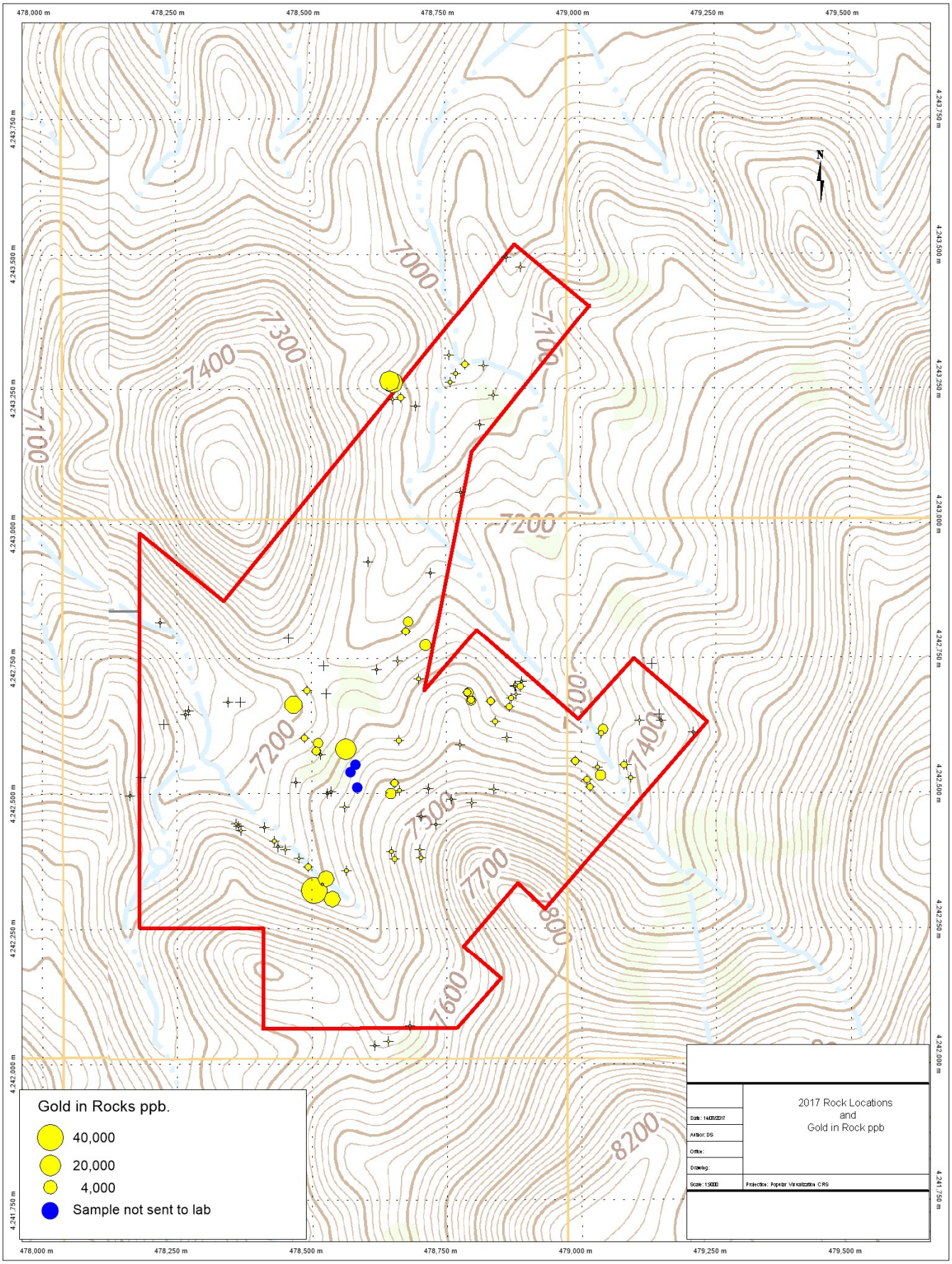


**Figure 10: 2017 Geophysics Exploration Program**

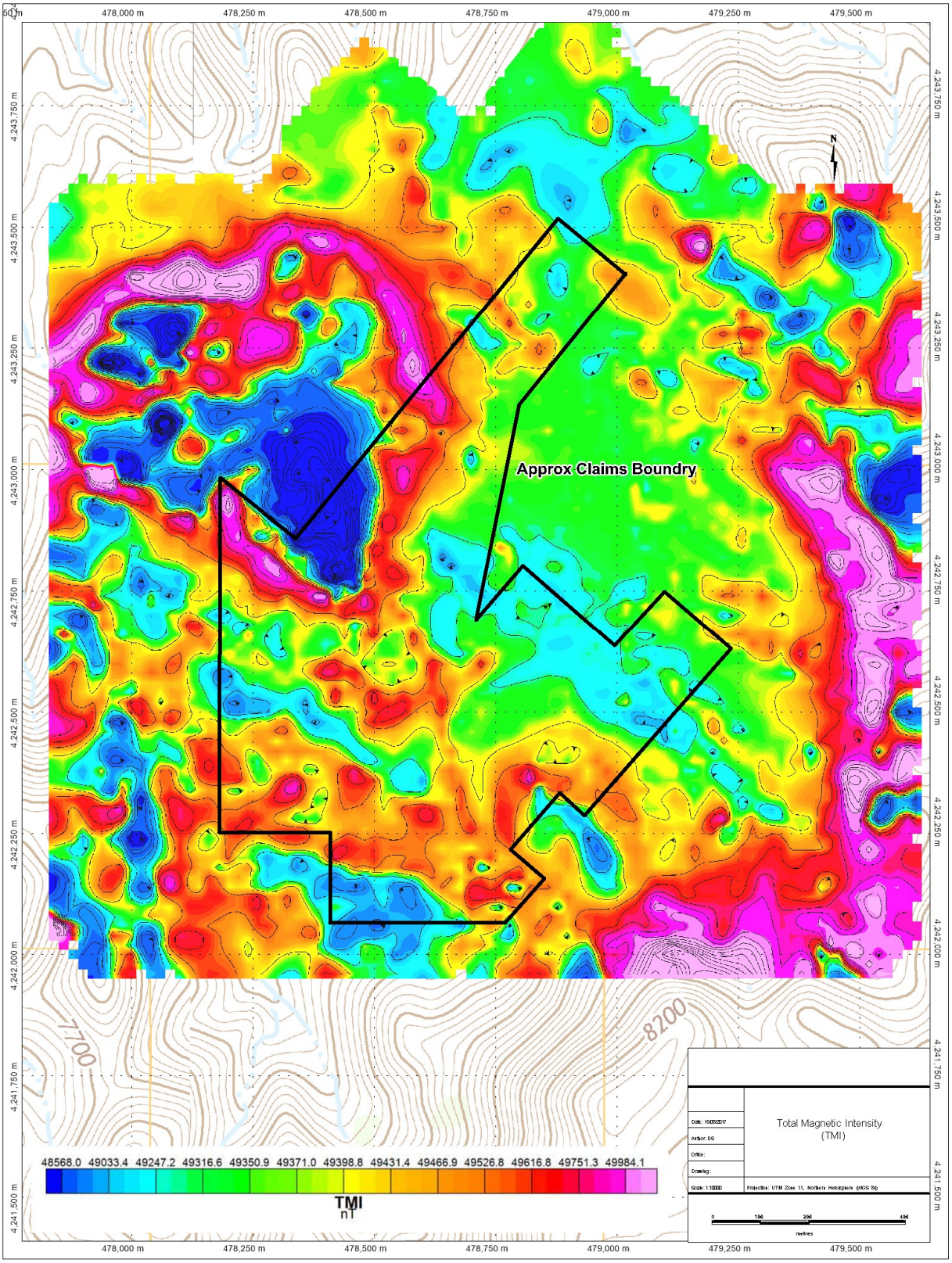


**Figure 11: Sample CG17-01**

**Figure 12: EB68 Historical Drill Location**

**Figure 13: 2017 Rock Sample (CMR17-027/028)**

**Figure 14: Current Claim Post**

**Figure 15: 2017 Soil Locations**

**Figure 16: Possible Adit? Collapsed**

# 10 DRILLING

Ridgestone Mining Ltd. has not performed drilling on the Cimarron Gold Property to date. Any drilling that has been performed on the Property is illustrated on the history section of this report.

# 11 SAMPLING PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, AND SECURITY.

Aside from the Due Diligence sampling carried out by the author and described above, the author has not been able to verify independently all the data derived by others described in this report. However, the past reports by Brewer and McClelland are believed to be reliable. The due diligence samples described previously demonstrate that gold is present. While there may be additional historical information in existence, the author is satisfied that the information contained in this report is adequate for the purposes of the report. As noted previously, a number of drill holes are known to exist on the property, for which locations and assays are not all available; for this reason, the author has not verified all the data. Existing data has been reviewed for reasonability and relevance.

There was no bias in the sampling program completed by the author during the property visit, which was undertaken to test the repeatability of sample results obtained from previous sampling campaigns. The author designed the program solely as a quality control measure.

## 2017 Sampling Program

Soil Sample sites were located using handheld GPS with the sample site coordinates preloaded as waypoints. At each sample site, a soil pit was excavated to a depth of greater than 10 inches. If bedrock or regolith was encountered less than 10 inches below surface an adequate amount of fine material was collected at the bottom of the hole and the shallower depth of the sample was detailed in the sample notes.

After a sample pit was excavated, it was scraped for sample material from the bottom and the sides of the pit near the bottom. Sample material was sieved to -¼" to remove rocks and gravel. The material was sieved onto a paper plate and from the plate the sample was poured into a 5 x 8½" poly-fiber bag. Approximately 2 lbs were collected at each site. At this point the sample data was collected. At site sample numbers ending in 5 or 0, the site was marked with an aluminum tag engraved with the sample number and fastened to vegetation nearest to the soil sample pit. Finally, a new GPS waypoint was made at each sample site and named after the sample number

Data collected at each site was recorded by the sampler in their own notebooks then transferred to the digital Soil Sample Data Spreadsheet. In addition to Sample ID, Actual Easting and Actual Northing, each sample had the following data fields:

- Date Taken – the date the sample was taken.
- Sampler – the name of the person who took the sample.
- Depth – the depth below surface at which the sample was taken.
- Color – the color of the color of the sample, with a modifier.
- Notes – any comments or additional details about the sample site were recorded in this column.

These generally refer to shallow samples, contamination if any, or if a sample was moved any significant distance from the proposed waypoint due to impeding outcrops, drainages, roads, trails, etc.

There were 1,050 soil sample were delivered to Bureau Veritas Mineral Laboratories USS in Sparks Nevada, United States, (an accredited analytical laboratory). All samples were Dry at 60C sieve 100 g to -80 mesh and underwent assay package FA330-Au Fire assay fusion Au by ICP-ES.

The author is unable comment or discuss the sample preparation, and security for 2017 rock sampling exploration program due to the fact there was no documentation provided for the field collection portion.

The rocks from the 2017 sampling program were shipped to Bureau Veritas Mineral Laboratories USS in Sparks Nevada, United States, (an accredited analytical laboratory). All samples were crushed, split, pulverize to 250 g rock to 200 mesh and underwent assay package FA430, Au Fire assay with AAS Finish. Sample numbers CIM17-035 to CIMR-109 the over limits were done using FA530 5 Lead collection fire assay 30G fusion - Grav finish 30. Three samples, namely CIM17-102, 103 and 104, were lost in the field and were not submitted to the laboratory for analysis.

At the current stage of exploration, the geological controls and true widths of mineralized zones are not known and the occurrence of any significantly higher-grade intervals within lower grade intersections has not been determined.

At this prospective stage of the project, rigorous quality control was not required by the company. The laboratories used for sample analysis are accredited and have their own Quality Control and Quality Assurance protocols for sample preparation and assaying.

## 12 DATA VERIFICATION

The author is satisfied with adequacy of sample preparation, security, and the analytical procedures used in the collection of the four samples on the Property. The author is of the opinion that the description of sampling methods and details of location, number, type, nature, and spacing or density of samples collected, and the size of the area covered are all adequate for the current stage of exploration for the Property.

There was no bias in the sampling program completed during the Property visit that was undertaken to test the repeatability of sample results obtained from previous sampling campaigns. The author designed the program as a quality control measure.

The author examined the Property on July 6, 2017 with Earl Abbott and examined several locations on the property to determine the overall geological setting.

The author took samples on the visit from four locations and these were delivered to Bureau Veritas Mineral Laboratories USS in Sparks Nevada, United States, (an accredited analytical laboratory pursuant to NI 43-101). All samples underwent assay package AQ300 which includes 33 elements Aqua Regia digestion ICP-ES analysis and Gold Fire Assay ICP-ES code FA330-Au1A2-ICP. Bureau Veritas is Ridgestone Mining Inc., 108223 B.C. LTD, Ely Gold, and the author.

There was a large amount of exploration data generated by Newmont Mining (1980-1981), Gold Fields (1985), Echo Bay (1987-1988). and other parties. Much of this data was not located during the current phase of qualifying exploration work and was captured in a digital database. The location and status of this database is not known. While it may contain additional relevant information, the present author does not have access to it. Ridgestone should investigate whether the database could be obtained. There are no First Nations land title issues and no environmental issues known to the author.

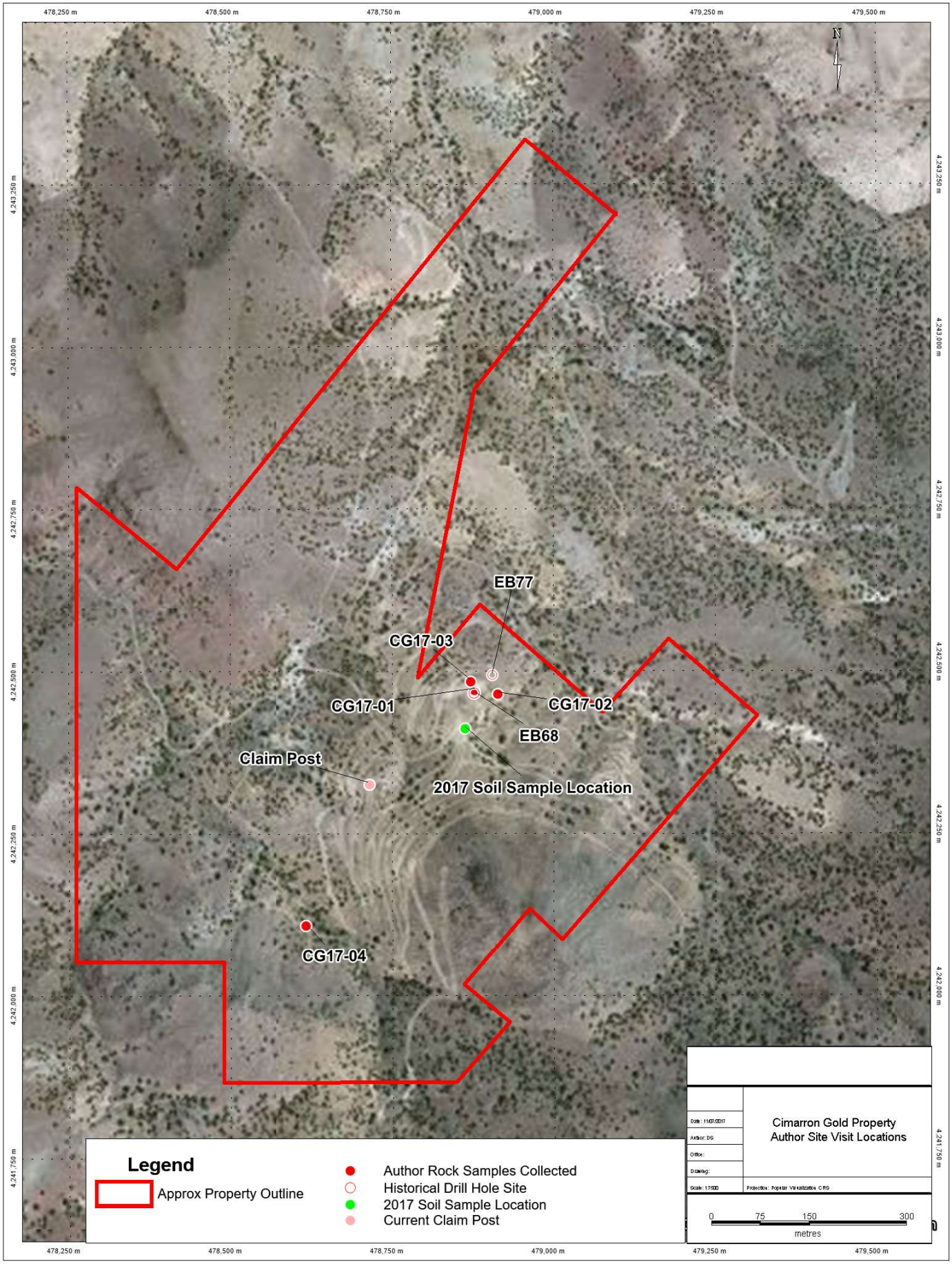
**Table 7: Author Collected Sample**

| Sample No | Nad83E | Nad83N | Zone | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CG17-01 | 478797 | 4242673 | 11 | Fault Gouge resample CIMR17-027 |
| CG17-02 | 478833.9 | 4242668 | 11 | Adit, resample of CIMR17-034, highly altered, minor veining ~1 cm |
| CG17-03 | 478791.6 | 4242686 | 11 | Resample of CIMR17-031, brecciated, highly silicified lithic tuff |
| CG17-04 | 478535.8 | 4242311 | 11 | Highly silicified Rhyolite Breccia, float most likely from adit, at same. |

**Table 8: Select Author Collected Assays**

| Sample | Au PPB | Cu PPM | Pb PPM | Zn PPM | Ag PPM | Fe % | As PPM |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CG17-01 | 2286 | 3 | 11 | 4 | 28.7 | 0.54 | 9 |
| CG17-02 | 497 | 28 | 12 | 108 | 2.4 | 4.08 | 79 |
| CG17-03 | 2415 | 11 | 10 | 44 | 1.9 | 2.13 | 125 |
| CG17-04 | 4587 | 4 | 13 | 28 | 18 | 1.34 | 55 |

**Figure 17: Author Collected Samples**



# 13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Ridgestone Mining Ltd. has not undertaken metallurgical testing on the property. Any metallurgical testing that was historically completed is in the history section of this report

# 14 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The information below is provided as background material for the reader. The writer has not been able to independently verify the information contained although he has no reason to doubt the accuracy of the descriptions. The information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of this Technical Report. The source of the information concerning adjacent properties can be found on www.sedar.ca

## Liberty Molybdenum Project.

Approximately 3 km west of the property is the Liberty project, which is currently owned by General Moly, Inc., was identified in the 1950s. It also has been known in the past as the Hall, Nevada Moly, and Cyprus Tonopah deposit. Anaconda Minerals Company and later Cyprus Metals Company conducted open-pit mining operations on the property between 1982 and 1991. During that time, about 45,000,000 tons of ore were processed at an average grade of 0.11 percent molybdenum (copper was not recovered during these earlier mining operations). The grade and tonnage of the remaining material is estimated at 607,000,000 tons at 0.064 percent molybdenum and 0.078 percent copper (proven and probable reserves plus measured, indicated, and inferred resources) (M3 Engineering and Technology, 2008).

General Moly, Inc. has created a NI 43-101 Technical Report Pre-Feasibility Study for the Liberty Molybdenum Project. See Table 9 for resource numbers.

**Table 9: Liberty Molybdenum Project**

Notes:
1) Cutoff Grade is $8.83 NSR / ton, based on metal prices of $12.00/lb molybdenum and $3.00/lb copper.
2) Mineral Reserves are based on the total of all Proven and Probable Material Reserves planned for processing within the mine plan.
3) Table figures may not add due to rounding.
4) Tons are U.S. short tons.

| Category | Ktons | Total Mo Grade (%) | Total Cu Grade (%) | Lb Moly Contained (millions) | Lb Cu Contained (millions) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Measured | 125,538 | 0.093 | 0.051 | 233.5 | 128.0 |
| Indicated | 440,621 | 0.060 | 0.094 | 528.7 | 828.4 |
| **Measured & Indicated** | **566,159** | **0.067** | **0.084** | **762.2** | **956.4** |
| Inferred | 148,598 | 0.052 | 0.115 | 154.5 | 341.8 |

Notes:
1) Cutoff Grade is $7.05 NSR / ton, based on metal prices of $15.00/lb molybdenum and $3.00/lb copper.
2) Mineral Resources on the table above include the mineral reserve.
3) Mineral Resources are contained within a computer generated pit and meet the requirements for reasonable expectation of economic extraction.
4) Table figures may not add due to rounding.
5) Tons are U.S. short tons.
6) Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

Marker et al 2014 report that the Liberty deposit is hosted by a multistage Cretaceous quartz monzonite stock (the Hall stock) that intruded Devonian- to Triassic-age metasedimentary rocks. The hydrothermal alteration mineralogy is typical for porphyry deposits and is characterized by K-feldspar and biotite in selvages along ore veins (Shaver, 1984). The B&C Springs deposit, known in the past as UV Industries and Buzzard Peak and currently under option to Adanac Moly Corporation, is a porphyry prospect in which skarn-type mineralization has been primarily explored in the past. Exploration began here in 1968, and the property was explored intensely by U.V. Industries from 1978 until the early 1980s. Most of the mineralized rock is in the subsurface, but at relatively shallow depths. An indicated mineral resource has been identified of about 96,100,000 tons at 0.048 percent Mo and 0.068 percent Cu (both recoverable). The mineralized rock lies above a buried Cretaceous pluton–the Buzzard Peak stock (Tribe, 2007). Important prospects of this type are present both in and near the study area.

**Midway Gold Project**
*After Crowl et al., 2011*

Located approximately 16 km the south east of the Cimarron Gold Project. The Midway gold deposit is a high grade, epithermal quartz-gold vein system hosted by Tertiary volcanic and Ordovician sedimentary rocks in the Basin and Range Province of central Nevada. Midway is located in a discrete block of the Walker Lane structural zone, with north-south trending dilatational fractures associated with regional strike-slip movement. Gold veins occur in a series of parallel northwest trending vein clusters in host rocks that are commonly overlain by volcanic flows and thick alluvial deposits.

The table below is from Crowl et al., 2011 represents an estimate of the Inferred Mineral Resource for the Midway Project deposit as of March 2011.

**Table 10: Midway Gold Project**

| Cutoff opt Au | TONSx1000 | Opt Au | OzX1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **0.1000** | **114.0** | **0.3017** | **34.394** |
| 0.0750 | 127.0 | 0.2813 | 35.725 |
| 0.0500 | 130.0 | 0.2758 | 35.854 |
| 0.0200 | 131.0 | 0.2742 | 35.920 |

Cautionary statement: Investors are cautioned that the potential quantity indicated above, which the author has been unable to verify, is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Cimarron Gold Property that is the subject of this technical report, nor does it comply with the current NI 43-101 standards. It has been provided only for illustration purposes. At this time, there is insufficient information to verify the data.

The Midway property contains a low-sulphidation epithermal gold system with near vertical quartz-adularia-gold veins hosted by Ordovician black argillite of the Palmetto Formation and Tertiary rhyolitic volcanics. Gold bearing veins occur in a series of enechelon clusters along a 1.5-mile northwest-trending band of mineralization. The main altered and mineralized zones are overlain by alluvial gravels, sand dunes, and playa deposits.

Structural geology significantly influences the distribution of mineralization and alteration at Midway. The Rye Patch fault system is a complex, oblique-slip fault system with numerous northwest trending splays. Subordinate steeply dipping, north-south striking extension fractures developed between the two bounding strike slip faults. A large number of north-south oriented veins have been identified at the Midway property along a north-northwest Walker Lane trend, covering an area 10,300 feet long and 1,500 feet wide. Vein structures and orientation are best defined in the Discovery Zone, at the center of the project site.

Alteration and mineralization at the Midway property are typical of low-sulphidation, volcanic hosted epithermal gold deposits found elsewhere in Nevada and around the world. The deposit type is characterized by overall low original sulfide content, and quartz-adularia and clay-sericite alteration assemblages, among others. Vein textures are indicative of high level, near surface emplacement and include void fills, crustiform coatings, colloform banding, and comb structures.

Gold mineralization and associated alteration has been outlined in a west-northwest trending series of zones, including, from east to west, the Dauntless and Discovery Zones. Gold mineralization in the Dauntless, Discovery and occurs in zones of massive quartz-adularia alteration in volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks of the Tombstone Formation and in veins, breccias, and silicified faults in both the Tombstone Formation and the underlying Palmetto Formation. Quartz-adularia alteration and associated gold mineralization in the Discovery Zone tends to extend laterally in the Tombstone Formation immediately above and parallel to non-conformable contact with the Palmetto Formation. In the Dauntless Zone, the quartz-adularia forms a funnel-shaped zone that expands upward into the Tombstone Formation above the moderately dipping nonconformity.

## 15 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There was a large amount of exploration data generated by Newmont Mining (1980-1981), Gold Fields (1985), Echo Bay (1987-1988) and Romarco (1995-1997) and other parties. The location and status of this all this data is not known. While it may contain additional relevant information, the present author does not have access to it. Ridgestone should investigate whether the data could be obtained. There are no known First Nations land title issues.

# 16 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Historically three zones of gold mineralization were identified, West, Central and East zones. The West Zone contains about 60% of the known mineralization and is localized on the hanging wall (east) side of a large clay-altered latite porphyry dike. In the Central Zone. a complex footwall and structural setting has isolated a relatively thin "scab" of low-grade mineralized host rock. The East Zone is a prominent~ northwest-trending, regional linear and comprises a number of strongly silicified rubble-filled structural zones. These zones represent the company's area of interest.

The Cimarron Gold Property appears to be a low-sulphidation, volcanic-hosted epithermal system containing high-grade gold mineralization within quartz veins, vein stockworks and rhyolite breccias along northwest-trending structures Historically the strongest mineralization in the main resource area occurs where high-angle NW- and N-trending structures intersect a gently-dipping coarse-grained tuff, resulting in stratiform, gently-dipping mineralization within the tuff marginal to the structures

Ridgestone undertook an exploration program on the Cimarron Gold Property from June 18, 2017 to July 11, 2017. The program consisted of the collection of 1,022 soil samples, 106 rock samples, and 88-line kilometres of ground magnetic survey.

In order to continue to evaluate the economic potential of the Cimarron Gold Property, a program consisting of compiling all known geological data into a digital database; clay alteration mapping; surveying and sampling the surface historical workings; undertaking a mapping program; and plan five diamond drill holes to test the historical zones. The estimated cost of the programme is $ $242,220 CDN.

# 17 RECOMMENDATIONS

In the qualified person's opinion, the character of the Cimarron Gold Property is sufficient to merit the following work program:

The suggested work program includes a compilation of all historical geological, geophysical, and geochemical data available for the Cimarron Gold Property, and the rendering of this data into a digital database in GIS formats for further interpretation. This work will include georeferencing historical survey grids, samples, trenches, geophysical survey locations, and detailed property geological maps.

A satellite based digital orthophoto and topographic map should be prepared to cover all the claims and adjacent land. This would include Aster clay alteration mapping.

The area should be surveyed, with any claim posts, boundaries, workings, dumps, drill holes and relevant features mapped.

Examine the tailings from the past mining and test for gold content; past recoveries are not known; carefully integrate the on-hand information of past sampling and determine the value of additional test work.

Following the initial recommended mapping, sampling surveys, surveys etc., to drill up to 5 holes (2,000 feet) to test the historical values.

**Table 11: Proposed Budget**

| DESCRIPTION | DETAILS/DAYS | RATE | AMOUNT CAN$* |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Geological supervision** | 30 | 700 | $21,000 |
| **Assistant** | 30 | 400 | $12,000 |
| **Geotechnical assistant** | 30 | 350 | $10,500 |
| **Map compilation, base-map preparation, Reporting** | | | $20,000 |
| **Formal claim survey, adits, trenches, pit benches etc.** | | | $7,500 |
| **Vehicles** | 30 | 150 | $4,500 |
| **Misc., fuel, supplies** | 60 | 100 | $6,000 |
| **Food and Lodging** | 90 | 100 | $9,000 |
| **Bond (BLM) + Plan of Operation, site inspection** | For disturbance | combined | $20,000 |
| **Assays, shipping** | 125 | 50 | $6,250 |
| **Diamond drilling** | 5 holes TOTAL 2000 ft. | $50/ft. all incl. | $100,000 |
| **Supplies, , markers, bags** | | | $1,450 |
| **Field equipment, radios, cell phones, computers, etc.** | | | $2,000 |
| **SUBTOTAL** | | | $220,200 |
| **CONTINGENCY 10%** | | | $22,020 |
| **TOTAL COST )** | | | $242,220 |

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# 19 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Derrick Strickland, do hereby certify as follows:

I am a consulting geologist at 1251 Cardero Street, Vancouver, B.C.

This certificate applies to the report entitled “NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Cimarron Gold Property Nye County, Nevada, 38°20’ 18” North Latitude -117° 14’ 29”, West Longitude” dated September 5 2017.

I am a graduate of Concordia University of Montreal, Quebec, with a B.Sc. in Geology, 1993.

I am a Practicing Member in good standing of the British Columbia Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists, license number 278779, since 2003. I have been practicing my profession continuously since 1993, and have been working in mineral exploration since 1986 in gold, precious, base metal, and coal mineral exploration, throughout Canada, United States, China, Mongolia, South America, South East Asia, Ireland, West Africa, Papua New Guinea and Pakistan.

I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional organization (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purposes of NI 43-101.

I am responsible for and have read all sections of the report entitled “NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Cimarron Gold Property Nye County, Nevada, 38°20’ 18” North Latitude -117° 14’ 29”, West Longitude” dated September 5 2017. I visited the Cimarron Gold Property on July 6, 2017.

I am not aware of any information or omission of such information that would make this Technical Report misleading. This Technical Report contains all the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

I am independent of Ridgestone Mining Inc., Nevada Select Royalty Inc., Ely Gold & Minerals Inc. and 108223 B.C. LTD, in applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. For greater clarity, I do not hold, nor do I expect to receive, any securities of any other interest in any corporate entity, private or public, with interests in the Cimarron Gold Property. The Property that is the subject of this report, nor do I have any business relationship with any such entity apart from a professional consulting relationship with Ridgestone Mining Inc. and Cimarron Gold Property. I to the best of my knowledge hold any securities in any corporate entity within a two (2) kilometre distance of any part of the subject Cimarron Gold Property.

To the best of my knowledge, I have no prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

This report was prepared as part of a TSXV transaction which will result in the acquisition of the Cimarron Gold Property for and Initial Public Offering in the Toronto Venture Stock Exchange. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and at test that the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

I consent to the use of extracts, or summary of this Technical Report.

## 20 SIGNATURE PAGE

*Dated this September 5, 2017*

*Original Signed and Sealed*

**Derrick Strickland P. Geo.**