Mine Development Associates

TECHNICAL REPORT

Report Date: April 25, 2018
Effective Date: April 17, 2018

NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Rebeico Gold-Copper Project; Central Sonora, Mexico

Submitted to:

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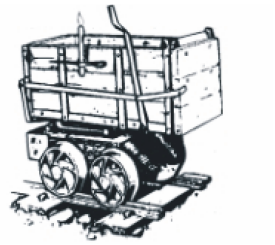

MINE DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATES

MINE ENGINEERING SERVICES

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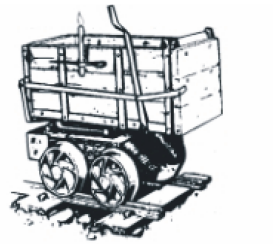
Frontispiece: YQ Gold geologists sampling the Alaska vein at the Veta Grande inclined shaft.



1.0 SUMMARY (ITEM 1)

Steven I. Weiss of Mine Development Associates ("MDA") has prepared this technical report on the Rebeico gold and copper project, located in central Sonora, Mexico, at the request of Ridgestone Mining Inc. ("Ridgestone") and YQ Gold de Mexico S. de R.L. de C.V. ("YQ Gold"). Ridgestone is a British Columbia incorporated company with offices in Vancouver, Canada that is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSX-V Trading Symbol: RMI**).** Ridgestone has entered into an option agreement with YQ Gold, a privately held company in Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico, to acquire the Rebeico project.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"), Companion Policy 43-101CPand Form 43-101F1, as well as with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum's "CIM Definition Standards - For Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines" ("CIM Standards") adopted by the CIM Council on May 10, 2014. Ridgestone is considered the issuer of this technical report. The purpose of this report is to summarize the Rebeico gold-copper project in support of securities and exchange reporting. Mr. Weiss is a qualified person under NI 43-101 and has no affiliations with Ridgestone or YQ Gold except that of an independent consultant and client relationship. Mr. Weiss visited the Rebeico gold-copper project on May 19th and 20th, 2017.

1.1 Property Description and Ownership

The Rebeico gold – copper project is located in central Sonora, Mexico, approximately 115km east of the city of Hermosillo. The property consists of five contiguous and one nearby, outlying mining concessions that range in size from 9.0 to about 97.3 hectares and together cover a total of 167 hectares. The mining rights to these concessions have been assigned to YQ Gold under agreements filed with the Mexican mining authorities that assigned the ownership to YQ Gold from the previous owner, Servicios Mineros y Fletes, S. de R.L. ("Servicios Mineros"). Mexican mining law provides full mineral tenure for exploration and exploitation to the owners of valid mining concessions, subject to annual minimum work expenditures (assessment) and the bi-annual payment of concession taxes. YQ Gold represents that the bi-annual tax payments have been made and minimum work expenditures have been incurred through June of 2018.

Ridgestone has entered into an option agreement with YQ Gold to acquire an undivided 100% interest in the Rebeico property by completing the following:

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(A) Paying US$50,000 to YQ Gold within three business days of Exchange approval and an additional payment of US$150,000, which at Ridgestone's option may be satisfied in either cash or shares;

(B) Within 6 months of Exchange approval, paying US$100,000 to YQ Gold and an additional payment of US$200,000, which at Ridgestone's option may be satisfied in either cash or shares;

(C) By incurring an aggregate of US$1,000,000 in expenditures on the property within two years of the approval date; and

(D) By Ridgestone paying 50% of the net profits derived from commercial production to a maximum of US $1,450,000 to YQ Gold.

Upon completion of all of the above, mineral production from the Rebeico property will be subject to a 2.0% Net Smelter Return ("NSR") royalty payable by Ridgestone to certain current shareholders of YQ Gold. The royalty can be reduced to a 1.0% NSR by payment of US$1,000,000 to said shareholders. There are no other encumbrances associated with the Rebeico property.

The Rebeico mining concessions are within the privately held Rancho La Palma, which controls the surface rights for the area. The author is not aware of an agreement in place under which the owner of the ranch has granted YQ Gold or Ridgestone permission to access, explore and mine the Alaska concession group.

There are no known environmental liabilities at the Rebeico property. YQ Gold holds an exploration permit from SEMARNAT, valid until the 15th of January, 2019, for exploration disturbance of up to 1.4km of drill roads and a total of 24 drill pads. This permit is adequate for the exploration activities recommended in this report.

1.2 Exploration and Mining History

The history of the Rebeico property dates to the late 1930s when the Alaska and Susana concessions were registered, apparently to cover surface showings of copper-gold-silver mineralization in what became known as the Alaska vein. During the early 1940s and early 1950s(?) the adjacent Josefina and Ramona concessions were registered. Segments of the Alaska vein were explored by several hundred meters of underground workings that reached depths of 50m to 70m below the surface and included small-scale production stopes. Based on smelter settlement records, this activity is attributed to Compania Minera Alaska y Anexas ("Minera Alaska") of Hermosillo, Sonora. Incomplete smelter settlement records show that Minera Alaska shipped at least 1,378 tons of material to the El Paso Smelting Works, with weighted average grades of 0.59oz gold/ton (20.2g Au/t), 1.76oz silver/ton (60.3g Ag/t), and 9.18% copper.

The property was acquired by Compania Minera San Antonio sometime after the early 1940s and some underground work may have been done between 1950 and 1960. By 1990 most of the underground workings were no longer accessible and the deepest levels were believed to be flooded when the property was evaluated by the Sonora office of the Dirrecion General de Fomento Minero ("DGFM") at the request of Sr. Jesus Saucedo Gallardo, administrator or owner of Minera San Antonio. The waste dumps were then estimated to contain 6,880 tonnes of material.

The four concessions were transferred from Compania Minera San Antonio to Compania Minera Alaska in 1995. It is not known if this company was the original Compania Minera Alaska y Anexas, or a separate company of similar name. In 1996, work by Minera Alaska showed a strike length of at least 650m for the Alaska vein.

A reconnaissance study of the geology and mineralization of the property was conducted in 1996 by the Sonora office of the Consejo de Recursos Minerales ("CRM"), which is now the Servicio Geologico Mexicano ("SGM"). The CRM report briefly described the Alaska vein thickness, mineralogy and the types of adjacent host rocks and recognized zones of oxidized gold ± copper-mineralized breccia west of, and adjacent to, the southern part of the Alaska vein. Assays of gold, silver and copper from 37 rock and dump samples were presented. It was noted that less than 50% of the historical waste dumps documented by the DGFM remained on the property.

In 2001 the Luz concession was registered with the Mexican government and in 2002 the Elena concession was registered. The Elena concession was acquired in 2003 by Sr. Francisco Navarro, who later became one of the owners of YQ Gold. In 2007 Sr. Navarro acquired the Luz, Susana, Ramona and Alaska concessions. Sr. Navarro acquired the Josefina concession in 2008.

In 2012 Agnico-Eagle ("Agnico") evaluated the Luz, Alaska, Josefina, Susan and Ramona portion of the property and collected 88 rock-chip samples. Sr. Navarro and others formed YQ Gold in 2015. Since then, YQ Gold has carried out geologic mapping and surface geochemical sampling.

YQ Gold's geologists collected a total of 36 rock-chip and 58 soil samples during 2016. Approximately 22.5% of the Agnico and YQ Gold rock samples contained ≥ 1.0g Au/t, and these had an average copper content of 0.49%. The 2012 and 2016 sample results demonstrate that portions of the Alaska vein and some outcrops of breccia west of the vein are mineralized with gold, silver and copper at concentrations that justify further exploration work, including drilling. Anomalous, gold-, silver- and copper-mineralized samples from the western part of the Luz concession and the southern part of the Ramona concession have not yet been investigated with follow-up sampling. No drilling is known to have been done on the property.

In 2017, documents were filed with the DGM recording the transfer of ownership of the Rebeico claims from Sr. Navarro to YQ Gold.

1.3 Geology and Mineralization

Regional mapping by the SGM indicates that the oldest rocks in the vicinity of the project area consist of Ordovician to Permian siltstone and sandstone unconformably overlain by interbedded andesite and andesitic volcanic-sedimentary rocks of the Upper Cretaceous Tarahumara Formation. These Paleozoic and Mesozoic rocks have been extensively folded and were intruded by monzonite, granite and granodiorite assigned to the Late Cretaceous-Paleocene batholith of northern Mexico. Peripheral to the project area, the Cretaceous-Paleocene and older rocks were unconformably overlain by Oligocene rhyolite and andesite, and by polymictic conglomerate of the Miocene Báucarit Formation.

Geologic mapping by YQ Gold shows that the northern part of the Rebeico property, known as the Alaska area, is underlain by andesite and intercalated volcanic-sedimentary rocks of the Tarahumara

Formation and the Ordovician to Permian siltstone-sandstone sequence, both of which have been intruded by Paleocene hornblende-biotite monzonite, granodiorite and aplite. Four zones with abundant iron-oxide minerals and brecciated rocks have been delineated within and adjacent to the margins of the principal monzonite-granodiorite intrusion. These zones have been described as polymictic hydrothermal breccia. The largest has a maximum dimension of about 340m.

Some exposures of the andesitic unit and much material on the historical mine dumps is hard, siliceous hornfels. This evidence of contact thermal metamorphism suggests the composite Paleocene batholith underlies much of the Alaska area at relatively shallow depths.

Two styles of mineralization have been recognized in the Alaska area of the Rebeico project:

- The 1km long, north-south, moderately to steeply east-dipping Alaska vein with gold-silver-copper mineralization; and
- Iron-oxide ± quartz-cemented breccia with gold, silver and copper.

The Alaska vein has reported widths of 0.4m to 1.9m. Near the surface and in the upper 50m of historical mine workings, the vein consists of mixtures of quartz, limonite, hematite, magnetite, pyrite, chrysacolla, malachite and azurite. At greater depths, the Alaska vein is reported to contain chalcocite, chalcopyrite, bornite and native copper. The Agnico and YQ Gold rock-chip samples from the Alaska vein contained as much as 7.22g Au/t, 48g Ag/t and 1.26% Cu.

Gold and copper grades in the range of 1.0 to 26g Au/t and 0.2 to 0.7% Cu have been assayed in rock-chip samples over an area of about 150m by 150m in iron-oxide-rich breccia near the southern part of the Alaska vein. The vertical extent and overall geometry of the mineralized breccia have not been determined. The presently known mineralization is oxidized and may be amenable to bulk mining. Depending on the copper mineralogy, it may be amenable to cyanide leaching. Three other areas of strongly abundant iron-oxide minerals and breccia have been mapped, but only a few samples have been collected and analyzed from one of the areas while the two smaller zones have not been sampled.

1.4 Conclusions and Recommendations

Both the Alaska vein and the iron-oxide-rich breccia have similar gold-silver-copper metal and minor-element assemblages, with high bismuth and low lead, zinc, arsenic and antimony contents. This suggests the breccia mineralization and the nearby Alaska vein are likely related to each other. The Alaska vein mineralization has been considered to be epithermal by previous workers, but textural characteristics, abundant bismuth, low concentrations of lead, zinc, antimony and arsenic, and the presence of magnetite in the vein suggest it is an intermediate- or high-temperature vein related to an underlying intrusion. The metal assemblage can be interpreted as proximal to a possible porphyry copper-gold system at depth.

Trenching, sampling and more detailed mapping are recommended to better define the extent and geometry of the breccia-hosted mineralization. As presently understood, the breccia-hosted mineralization may reflect a breccia-pipe environment, which can have a considerable vertical extent and can be associated with a porphyry-type copper-gold system at depth. The presently known

mineralization is oxidized and may be amenable to bulk mining. Depending on the copper mineralogy, it may be amenable to cyanide leaching.

Exploration of the Rebeico property is at an early stage and significant parts of the land area, such as the Elena concession, have not yet been explored and evaluated for possible gold-silver-copper mineralization. However, the Alaska vein is reasonably well understood and a first-phase drilling program is recommended to determine if vein-style mineralization may be present at grades appropriate for underground mining. The breccia-hosted mineralization is not as well constrained or understood, but drilling in the eastern part of the principal zone is recommended to confirm the breccia-pipe target concept and obtain information on the vertical extent, mineralogy and geometry.

The author concludes that the Rebeico project is a project of merit and recommends the following Phase I program of exploration work:

- Conduct an induced potential and resistivity ("IP/Resistivity") survey of approximately 11 to 12 line-km across the Alaska vein and Alaska claims area;
- Drill a total of 1,700m of diamond-core to determine if a) gold-silver-copper grades and vein widths appropriate for underground mining may be present down-dip and laterally from historical workings on the Alaska vein, and b) test the continuity, vertical extent, mineralogy and breccia-pipe concept of breccia hosted mineralization near the southern part of the Alaska vein;
- Expanded rock-chip and soil sampling in the Alaska area, coupled with more detailed geologic mapping, to evaluate unsampled areas of iron-oxide-rich breccia and to define the extent and nature of anomalous gold and copper results from 2012 – 2016 sampling programs; and
- Initial rock-chip geochemical sampling and mapping of the Elena concession to identify possible new areas of potential mineralization.

Estimated costs for the proposed Phase I work program total $340,000 as summarized in Table 1.1. If the recommended drilling is successful, it is expected that a second phase of drilling would likely involve considerably greater expenditures. Prior to conducting the proposed drilling, the author recommends that Ridgestone execute a surface rights agreement with the land owner to assure access and permission for the proposed work and potentially for eventual mining.

Table 1.1 Cost Estimate for the Recommended Phase I Exploration Program

Item		Estimated Cost USD
Geophysics (IP/resistivity survey)		$ 65,000
Drilling (core) 1,700 m @ $100/m; mobe-demobe	1700	$ 180,000
Drilling Assays @ $30ea	500	$ 15,000
Rock and Soil Assays @ $40ea	500	$ 20,000
Geology--mapping, logging, sampling		$ 50,000
Camp and Supplies		$ 10,000
Total Recommended		$ 340,000

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE (ITEM 2)

Steven I. Weiss, Ph.D., C.P.G., an Associate with Mine Development Associates ("MDA"), has prepared this technical report on the Rebeico gold and copper project, located in central Sonora in northern Mexico, at the request of Ridgestone Mining Inc. ("Ridgestone") and YQ Gold de Mexico S. de R.L. de C.V. ("YQ Gold"). Ridgestone is a British Columbia incorporated company with offices in Vancouver, Canada that is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSX-V Trading Symbol: RMI**).** Ridgestone has entered into an option agreement with YQ Gold, a privately held company in Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico, to acquire the Rebeico project.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"), Companion Policy 43-101CP and Form 43-101F1, as well as with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum's "CIM Definition Standards - For Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines" ("CIM Standards") adopted by the CIM Council on May 10, 2014. Ridgestone is considered the issuer of this technical report. There are no current mineral resources or reserves estimated as part of this technical report.

2.1 Project Scope and Terms of Reference

The purpose of this report is to provide a maiden NI 43-101 technical report summarizing the Rebeico gold-copper project suitable for public disclosure in support of securities exchange reporting. Mr. Weiss is a qualified person under NI 43-101 and has no affiliations with Ridgestone or YQ Gold, except that of an independent consultant and client relationship. The Rebeico gold-copper project is an exploration project recommended for drilling based on surface mapping and geochemistry, together with information from small-scale historical mining. No previous drilling has been done.

The scope of this study included a review of pertinent technical reports and data provided to MDA by Ridgestone and YQ Gold relative to the general setting, geology, project history, exploration activities and results, methodology, quality assurance and historical production as cited in the report and listed in Section 27.0. The author has fully relied on the data and information provided by Ridgestone and YQ Gold for the completion of this report.

The author visited the Rebeico gold-copper project on May 19th and 20th, 2017. This site visit included a review of geologic and geochemical maps, data and reports in the project office in Hermosillo, Sonora, followed by an inspection of the surface geology of the "Alaska" area of the property. Representative exposures in road cuts, outcrops, historical mine dumps and an accessible mine working were examined, and verification samples were collected.

Mr. Weiss has reviewed much of the available data and made a site visit, and has made judgments about the general reliability of the underlying data. Where deemed either inadequate or unreliable, the data were either eliminated from use or procedures were modified to account for lack of confidence in that specific information. The author has made such independent investigations as deemed necessary in the professional judgment of the author to be able to reasonably present the conclusions discussed herein.

The Effective Date of this technical report is April 17, 2018.

2.2 Frequently Used Acronyms, Abbreviations, Definitions and Units of Measure

In this report, measurements are generally reported in metric units. Where information was originally reported in Imperial units, MDA has made the conversions as shown below.

Currency, units of measure and conversion factors used in this report include:

Linear Measure

1 centimeter	= 0.3937 inch	
1 meter	= 3.2808 feet	= 1.0936 yard
1 kilometer	= 0.6214 mile	

Area Measure

1 hectare	= 2.471 acres	= 0.0039 square mile

Capacity Measure (liquid)

1 liter	= 0.2642 US gallons

Weight

1 tonne	= 1.1023 short tons	= 2,205 pounds
1 kilogram	= 2.205 pounds	

Currency Unless otherwise indicated, all references to dollars ($) in this report refer to currency of the United States.

Frequently used acronyms and abbreviations

AA	atomic absorption spectrometry
Ag	silver
Au	gold
cm	centimeters
core	diamond core-drilling method
^{o}C	degrees centigrade
g/t	grams per tonne
ha	hectares
ICP	inductively coupled plasma analytical method

kg	kilograms
km	kilometers
m	meters
Ma	million years old
mm	millimeters
NSR	net smelter return
oz	ounce
ppm	parts per million
QA/QC	quality assurance and quality control
t	metric tonne or tonnes
ton	Imperial short ton (2,000 pounds)

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS (ITEM 3)

The author is not an expert in legal matters, such as the assessment of the legal validity of mining concessions, private lands, mineral rights and property agreements in Mexico. The author did not conduct any investigations of the environmental, permitting, or social-economic issues associated with the Rebeico project, and the author is not an expert with respect to these issues.

The author has fully relied on Ridgestone to provide full information concerning the legal status of Ridgestone and related companies, as well as current legal title, material terms of all agreements, and material environmental and permitting information that pertain to the Rebeico project. Section 4 in its entirety is based on information provided by Ridgestone and YQ Gold, and the author offers no professional opinions regarding the provided information. For information on the Rebeico project mining concessions summarized in Section 4.2, the author has fully relied on Sr. Francisco Acédo Garcia, registered and licensed Perito Minero for YQ Gold, and on a mining title report by Sobarzo Morales dated April 11, 2018 (Morales, 2018). Information on the environmental liabilities and permitting status of the project was provided by Sr. Alfonso Daco of YQ Gold, as summarized in Sections 4.3 and 4.4.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION (ITEM 4)

This Section 4 is based on information provided to the authors by Ridgestone and YQ Gold. The author is not an expert in land, legal, environmental and permitting matters. The author presents this information to fulfill reporting requirements of NI 43-101 and expresses no opinion regarding the legal or environmental status of the Rebeico project. There are no significant factors or risks known to the author that may affect access or title to the property, or the ability to perform work on the property, except those discussed in Section 4.2.

4.1 Location

The Rebeico gold – copper project is centered at approximately 28°49′22″N and 109°52′41″W in central Sonora, Mexico, approximately 115km east of the city of Hermosillo (Figure 4.1) and 14km southwest of the small town of Rebeico. It is located largely in the eastern part of the municipality of La Colorada, Sonora within the Rebeico 1:50,000-scale topographic quadrangle, number H12D54, published by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática ("INEGI"). Portions of the project lie within the adjacent municipalities of San Javier and Soyopa.

Figure 4.1 Location of the Rebeico Project

4.2 Land Area

The Rebeico project includes six individual mining concessions registered with the Mexican mining authority, the Direccíon General de Minas ("DGM"), as the "Agrupamiento Alaska" (Alaska concession group). The individual concessions range in size from 9.0 to about 97.3 hectares and together cover a total of 167.01 hectares as summarized in Table 4.1. Five of the concessions (Alaska, Josefina, Luz, Ramona and Susana) are contiguous as shown in Figure 4.2. The Elena concession is situated about 150m southeast of the Ramona concession (Figure 4.2).

Table 4.1 Summary of Rebeico Project Mining Concessions, Agrupamiento Alaska

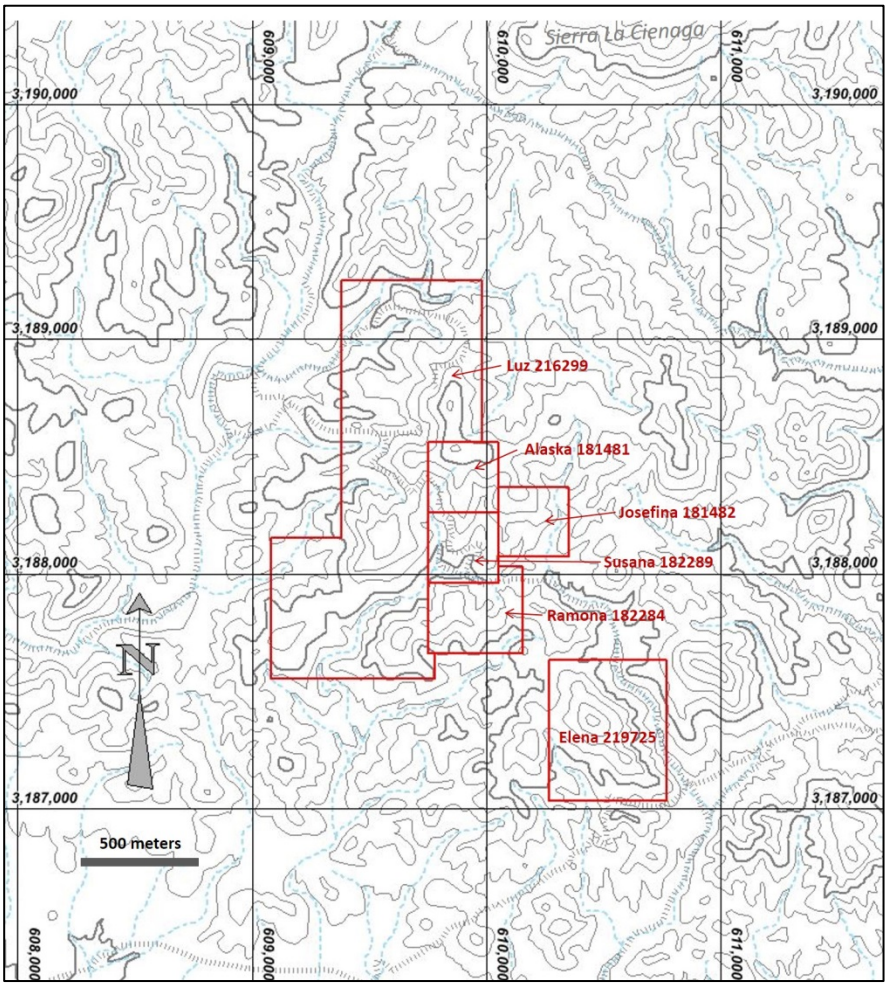
Concession Name	Area (hectares)	Title Number	Expiration
ALASKA	9.000	181481	September 2037
JOSEFINA	9.000	181482	September 2037
LUZ	97.298	216299	April 2052
RAMONA	12.714	182284	May 2038
SUSANA	9.000	182289	May 2038
ELENA	30.000	219725	April 2053

A title opinion by Licenciado Horacio Sobarzo Morales dated April 11, 2018 found the six concessions of the Alaska group listed in Table 4.1 to be in good standing. According to this title opinion, mining rights to the six concessions listed above are owned 100% by Servicios Mineros y Fletes, S. de R.L. ("Servicios Mineros"), whose legal representative is Francisco Navarro Garcia. Sobarzo Morales (2018) reported that agreements between Servicios Mineros and YQ Gold were executed in 2017 to assign 100% the mining rights to YQ Gold. These agreements were properly filed with the DGM in 2017 and have been officially acknowledged by the DGM in a letter dated April 5th, 2018 (Morales, 2018).

Mexican mining law provides full mineral tenure for exploration and exploitation to the owners of valid mining concessions, subject to annual minimum work expenditures (assessment) and the bi-annual payment of concession taxes, both of which increase with the age of the concessions. For the Alaska group the concession taxes totaled $2,170 for 2017 and are estimated to increase to about $2,258 for 2018. Minimum expenditures of $1,400 must be incurred for work done on the concession group in 2017 and 2018. YQ Gold represents that the bi-annual tax payments and minimum work expenditures due by December 31, 2017 have been made. The next bi-annual tax payment of $700 is due on June 30, 2018.

Mexican mining law also imposes a 7.5% annual tax on any profits from the extraction and sale of mineral commodities. There is an additional 0.5% gross sales tax on mining production of gold, silver and platinum. Both of these are additional to the national corporate income tax at a rate of 30%.

Figure 4.2 Rebeico Project Property Map, Agrupamiento Alaska



Concession outlines, names and title numbers are shown in red. Base from the Rebeico 1:50,000 quadrangle H12D54, 20m contours. Map projection and coordinates are UTM, WGS84. Grey hachured lines are unpaved roads and tracks.

4.3 Agreements and Encumbrances

Ridgestone has entered into an option agreement with YQ Gold, subject to Ridgestone obtaining acceptance from the TSX Venture Exchange ("Exchange"), for Ridgestone to acquire an undivided 100% interest in the Alaska concession group ("Rebeico property") by completing the following:

(A) Paying US$50,000 to YQ Gold within three business days of Exchange approval and an additional payment of US$150,000, which at Ridgestone's option may be satisfied in either cash or shares;

(B) Within 6 months of Exchange approval, paying US$100,000 to YQ Gold and an additional payment of US$200,000, which at Ridgestone's option may be satisfied in either cash or shares;

(C) By incurring an aggregate of US$1,000,000 in expenditures on the property within two years of the approval date; and

(D) By Ridgestone paying 50% of the net profits derived from commercial production to a maximum of US $1,450,000 to YQ Gold.

Upon completion of all of the above, mineral production from the Rebeico property will be subject to a 2.0% Net Smelter Return ("NSR") royalty payable by Ridgestone to certain current shareholders of YQ Gold. The royalty can be reduced to a 1.0% NSR by payment of US$1,000,000 to said shareholders. There are no other encumbrances associated with the Rebeico property.

All of the Rebeico mining property lies within the privately held Rancho La Palma, which controls the surface rights for the area. The author is not aware of an agreement in place under which the owner of the ranch has granted YQ Gold or Ridgestone permission to access, explore and mine the Alaska concession group.

4.4 Environmental Liabilities

There are no known environmental liabilities at the Rebeico mining property. Four areas of waste-rock (historical mine dumps) left from historical mining in the 1940s and later comprise an estimated total of about 10,000 tonnes or less. There has been no known processing of historically mined material on site; some material was apparently shipped off site for processing (see Section 6.2).

4.5 Environmental Permitting

Since 2012, mineral exploration activities in Mexico are required to be conducted in accordance with the federal environmental protection regulation known as NORMA Oficial Mexicana NOM-120 SEMARNAT-2011. Under this regulation, exploration activities of limited surface disturbance such as drilling may be conducted after submission and approval of an Informe Preventivo that defines the location, nature and extent of the proposed disturbance. In December 2016, YQ Gold submitted an Informe Preventivo for exploration at the Rebeico project to the Sonora office of the Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Natureles ("SEMARNAT"). The proposed exploration disturbance included the construction of approximately 1.4km of new drill roads and a total of 24 drill pads. The proposed disturbances were approved by SEMARNAT in a letter to YQ Gold dated the January 16th, 2017. This permit is valid for two years from the date of approval, and is sufficient to carry out the recommended exploration work discussed in Section 26.0.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY (ITEM 5)

5.1 Access and Physiography

Access to the Rebeico project is via paved Sonora State Highway 20, proceeding east from the city of Hermosillo, Sonora approximately 116km, then south and west for approximately 8.5km by improved, unpaved roads. The concessions are situated in rolling hills and mountainous terrain ranging from 640m to 820m in elevation above sea level. The area is drained by several steep-sided canyons with stream beds that are dry most of the year. Vegetation consists of mixtures of brush, small trees, dry-land grasses and lesser quantities of cacti.

5.2 Climate

Climate at the Rebeico project can be described as the continental, hot desert to steppe type, owing to the location in central Sonora, far from coastal sources of atmospheric moisture. According to www.climate-data.org, average annual rainfall from 1982 through 2012 was on the order of 550mm per year at the town of Rebeico, 14km northeast of the property as summarized in Table 5.1. Most of the rainfall occurs during mid- to late-summer thunderstorms of the northern Mexican monsoon. Maximum recorded temperatures can reach 40°C or more during early summer; minimum daily temperatures seldom fall below 7.5°C.

Exploration and mining can be conducted year round at the Rebeico project.

Table 5.1 Summary of Climate Data for Rebeico, Sonora

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Avg. Temperature (°C)	16.4	17.7	20.1	23.9	27.3	31.7	30.7	29.8	29.7	26.2	20.9	17.3
Min. Temperature (°C)	7.5	8.2	10.4	13.6	17	22.9	23.9	23.2	22.1	17.3	11.5	8.2
Max. Temperature (°C)	25.3	27.3	29.8	34.2	37.7	40.6	37.6	36.5	37.3	35.2	30.4	26.4
Avg. Temperature (°F)	61.5	63.9	68.2	75.0	81.1	89.1	87.3	85.6	85.5	79.2	69.6	63.1
Min. Temperature (°F)	45.5	46.8	50.7	56.5	62.6	73.2	75.0	73.8	71.8	63.1	52.7	46.8
Max. Temperature (°F)	77.5	81.1	85.6	93.6	99.9	105.1	99.7	97.7	99.1	95.4	86.7	79.5
Precipitation / Rainfall (mm)	34	20	14	7	4	35	165	134	60	30	20	40

Climate data 1982 – 2012 from www.climate-data.org

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

Northern and central Sonora has a long and on-going history of major copper, gold-silver and base-metal mining. Skilled industrial and mining labor, engineering, telecommunications and banking services, equipment, fuel and supplies are readily available in the region. Hermosillo, a city of around two million inhabitants is located 1.5 hours by automobile west of the project area and is the capital of the State of Sonora.

Electrical power is not available at the project site. The nearest electrical power line is located 6.5km northeast of the property along State Highway 20. Significant surface water is not available at the project, but it is believed that groundwater could potentially be developed by installing water wells. Water for exploration drilling may be obtained from nearby wells owned by local ranchers. Historical underground mine workings within the property are reported to be flooded, and may also present a possible source of water for drilling.

Areas potentially suitable for the construction of mine processing facilities are located within 1.0km of the Rebeico property.

6.0 HISTORY (ITEM 6)

The information summarized in this section has been extracted and modified from unpublished reports and documents provided to the author by YQ Gold, as well as other sources as cited in the text below. The author has reviewed this information and believes this summary is materially accurate.

6.1 Exploration History

Exploration of the Alaska concession group began in the late 1930s when the Alaska and Susana concessions were first registered with the Mexican government, apparently to cover surface showings of copper-gold-silver mineralization in what became known as the Alaska vein. During the early 1940s and early 1950s(?) the Josefina and Ramona concessions were registered and three segments of the Alaska vein were explored by the development of several hundred meters of underground workings that reached depths of 50m to 70m below the surface. This underground exploration and small-scale production are attributed to Compania Minera Alaska y Anexas ("Minera Alaska") of Hermosillo, Sonora, based on smelter settlement records (see Section 6.2).

At some time after the early 1940s, ownership of the four concessions of the Alaska group mentioned above was transferred to Compania Minera San Antonio ("Minera San Antonio") of Hermosillo, Sonora. A scanned copy of a map and vertical longitudinal section from November 1945 portrays the Alaska and Veta Grande workings with a few assay locations (Frung, 1945), but the headings on the table of assays are missing, so it is not known what elements or concentrations, or possibly dollar(?) values, are listed in the table. MDA has no specific information on work done by Minera San Antonio, if any, but YQ Gold believes that some underground work may have been done between 1950 and 1960.

In 1990 and 1991 the property was evaluated by the Sonora office of the Dirrecion General de Fomento Minero ("DGFM") as part of a program to assist the development of small mining operations in Mexico. At that time most of the underground workings were no longer accessible and the deepest levels were believed to be flooded. The 1991 DGFM study was done at the request of Sr. Jesus Saucedo Gallardo, administrator or owner of Minera San Antonio, and was focused on evaluating the waste dumps, which were then estimated to contain 6,880 tonnes of material (Maldonado Garcia, 1991).

Ownership of the four concessions was transferred from Minera San Antonio to Compania Minera Alaska in 1995. It is not known if this company was the original Minera Alaska, or a separate company of the same name.

In 1996 the manager of Minera Alaska, Ing. Felipe Lizarraga Pimienta, compiled a vertical longitudinal section of the underground workings along the Alaska vein. It is unclear exactly what sources of information were used. The longitudinal section shows significant workings to about 50m below the surface at the Tiro Año Nuevo, about 250m south of the Alaska mine. It is not clear if the Tiro Año Nuevo workings date to the mid-1990s, or to some earlier period. However, the long section does suggest a strike length of at least 650m for the Alaska vein. This longitudinal section also illustrated an estimate of mineralized material (see Section 6.3) and proposed development for its extraction. Other than the long section by Frung (1945), the author has not been able to examine and evaluate the sources of data used by Ing. Lizarraga to construct the 1996 long section and estimate the grade and tonnage of material that remained in the Alaska vein.

Also in 1996, a reconnaissance study of the geology and mineralization was conducted by the Sonora office of the Consejo de Recursos Minerales ("CRM"), which is now the Servicio Geologico Mexicano ("SGM"). A report by Morales and Gastelum (1996) summarizing this study indicates that 37 rock and dump samples were collected and assayed (see Section 6.1.2), and 18 petrographic samples were collected. Morales and Gastelum (1996) briefly described the Alaska vein thickness, mineralogy and the types of adjacent host rocks. Of at least equal importance, they also recognized zones of oxidized gold ± copper-mineralized breccia west of, and adjacent to, the southern part of the Alaska vein, interpreted as having a hydrothermal origin. Morales and Gastelum (1996) also pointed out that less than 50% of the historical waste dumps documented by Maldonado Garcia (1991) remained on the property. The author infers that the dump material was removed between 1991 and 1996, possibly by Minera Alaska.

In 2001 the Luz concession was registered with the Mexican government by Sr. Eduardo Escobedo Lopez, and in 2002 the Elena concession was registered by Sr. Saucedo Gallardo. The Elena concession was acquired in 2003 from Sr. Saucedo by Sr. Francisco Navarro, who later became one of the owners of YQ Gold. In 2007 Sr. Navarro acquired the Luz concession from Sr. Escobedo. The Susana, Ramona and Alaska concessions were acquired from Minera Alaska by Sr. Navarro, also in 2007. In 2008, Sr. Navarro acquired the Josefina concession from Minera Alaska.

Sr. Navarro and others formed YQ Gold in 2015. Since then, YQ Gold has carried out geologic mapping and surface geochemical sampling as summarized in and Section 6.1.1, Section 6.1.2, and Section 6.1.3. In 2017, documents were filed with the DGM recording the transfer of ownership of the Rebeico claims from Sr. Navarro to YQ Gold.

6.1.1 Geologic Mapping 2016

During 2016, YQ Gold's geologists carried out geological mapping of approximately 4.5km^2 of the property. The mapping was centered on the Alaska vein and adjacent areas within the Luz, Alaska, Josefina, Susana and Ramona concessions. Major stratigraphic units were delineated as well as zones of moderately and strongly abundant iron oxides, interpreted hydrothermal breccia, and the surface traces of the Alaska vein and several faults. YQ Gold's geologic map is presented in Section 7.2, together with a summary of the property geology. The Elena concession has not yet been mapped.

6.1.2 Rock-Chip Geochemistry

A total of 127 channel samples of waste-rock (dumps) were collected from the property in 1991 as part of a study by the Sonora office of the Dirrecion General de Fomento Minero ("DGFM") (Maldonado Garcia, 1991). The samples were analyzed for gold, silver and copper, but the methods of sampling, preparation and analysis are not known, nor is the name and location of the analytical laboratory known. Based on these samples, the DGFM study presented estimates of the tonnages and average gold, silver and copper grades of the dumps at the workings along the Alaska vein. Due to the incomplete nature of the report copy, the lack of information on the laboratory and on the sampling and analytical methods, and the fact that the dumps were later partially removed from the property, it is the author's opinion that the 1991 DGFM study is no longer relevant, except as a historical component of work done on the property. The reported grades cannot be verified, but are consistent with the inference that gold-silver-copper mineralization was exploited in the historical workings along the Alaska vein.

In 1996, the Consejo de Recursos Minerales ("CRM"), now known as the Servicio Geologico Mexicano ("SGM"), carried out reconnaissance geological mapping and collected 37 rock-chip and dump samples for analysis of gold, silver and copper, as summarized in the report by Lopez and Cruz (1996). This report documented the extent of the Alaska vein and the general nature of the vein host rocks, as well as the presence of two nearby zones of brecciated, gold- and copper-mineralized, andesitic volcanic rocks. The 1996 samples were analyzed at the CRM's analytical laboratory in Chihuahua, Chihuahua (Lopez and Cruz, 1996), but the sample collection, preparation and analytical methods were not reported. Table 6.1 presents a summary of the 1996 sample data.

Table 6.1 Summary of 1996 Consejo de Recursos Minerales Samples
(data from Lopez and Cruz, 1996)

Type	Vein	Breccia	Dump	Rock
N	15	16	5	1
Ave Sample Width (m)	0.9	4.0	no data	2.0
Max Au (g/t)	13.4	12	9.30	<0.2
Min Au (g/t)	0.3	<0.2	0.20	
Median Au (g/t)	1.4	1.0	3.80	
Max Ag (g/t)	67	28	32	1
Min Ag (g/t)	1	2	5	
Median Ag (g/t)	12	5	13	
Max Cu (%)	2.98	1.09	3.6	0.04
Min Cu (%)	0.04	0.01	0.6	
Median Cu (%)	0.40	0.16	1.2	

Geologists from Agnico-Eagle ("Agnico") collected 88 rock-chip samples during an evaluation of the Luz, Alaska, Josefina, Susan and Ramona portion of property in 2012. The Agnico samples were analyzed for gold and an array of major, minor and trace elements by ALS Minerals ("ALS"). YQ Gold's geologists collected a total of 36 rock-chip samples from the Luz, Alaska, Josefina, Susan and Ramona portion of the property in 2016. These samples were also analyzed by for gold and an array of major, minor and trace elements at ALS (see Section 11.1 for details).

Results for selected elements in the above samples are summarized in Table 6.2 below. Concentrations of lead, molybdenum, antimony and zinc are generally low. Arsenic concentrations are mainly quite low as well, with a few exceptions. Tungsten is weakly elevated locally, and bismuth is modestly to strongly elevated. Elevated concentrations of bismuth are associated with anomalous gold (Figure 6.1), suggesting an intrusion-related hydrothermal signature. Sample maps presented in Figure 6.2, Figure 6.3 and Figure 6.4 show the results for gold, copper and bismuth assays, respectively, for all of the YQ Gold and Agnico rock samples. Approximately 22.5% of the rock samples contained ≥ 1.0g Au/t, and these had an average copper content of 0.49%. The symbols are color-coded according to natural breaks in the YQ Gold and Agnico sample populations. The samples collected in 2012 and 2016 show that portions of the Alaska vein and some outcrops of breccia west of the vein are mineralized with gold, silver and copper at concentrations that justify further exploration work, including drilling. The nature of anomalous, mineralized samples from the western part of the Luz concession and the southern part of

the Ramona concession is not known to the author. Further sampling and investigation in these areas is warranted.

Table 6.2 Summary of Selected Elements, YQ Gold and Agnico Rock Sample Assays

	Au g/t	Ag g/t	As g/t	Bi g/t	Cu %	W g/t	Zn g/t
N	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
Max	29.8	65.6	3550	5680	2.42	300	793
Median	0.039	1	26	7	0.1535	10	51
Mean	1.069	6.4	91	178	0.282	20	73
Min	<0.005	<0.5	<5	1	0.0005	0.5	1

Figure 6.1 Plot of Gold versus Bismuth, Alaska Area Rock Samples
(N = 124 Samples)

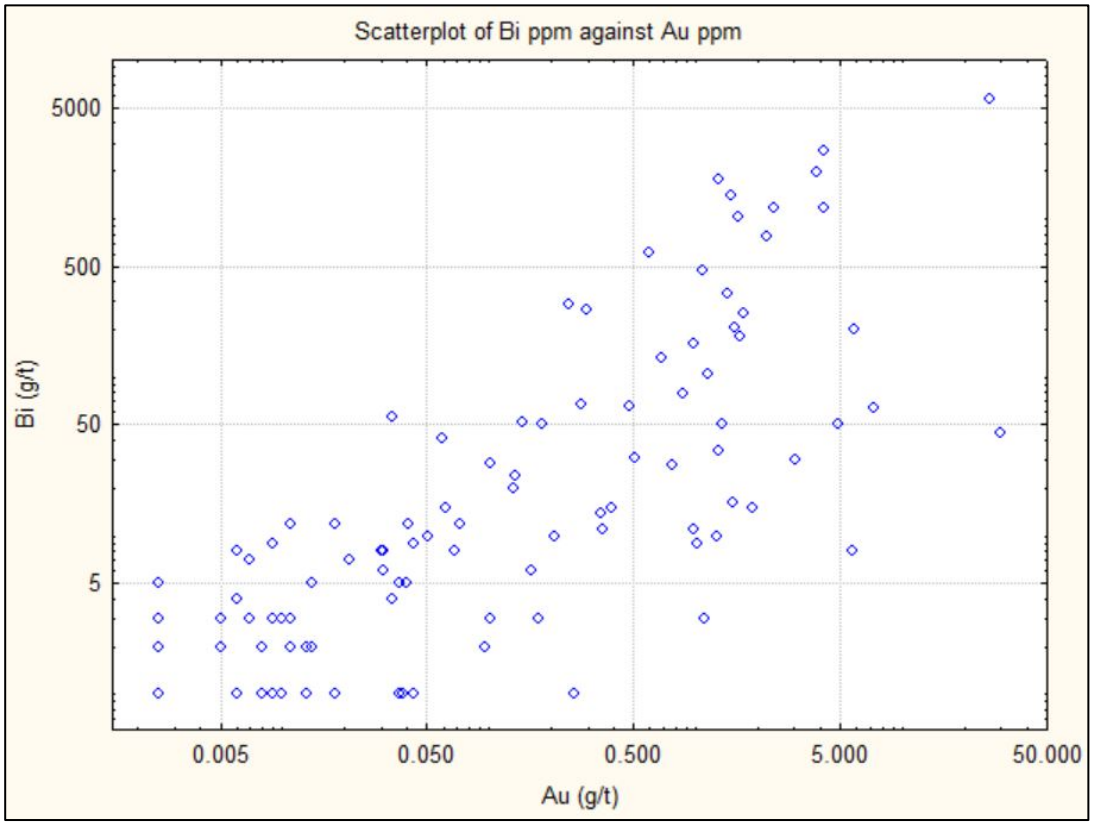
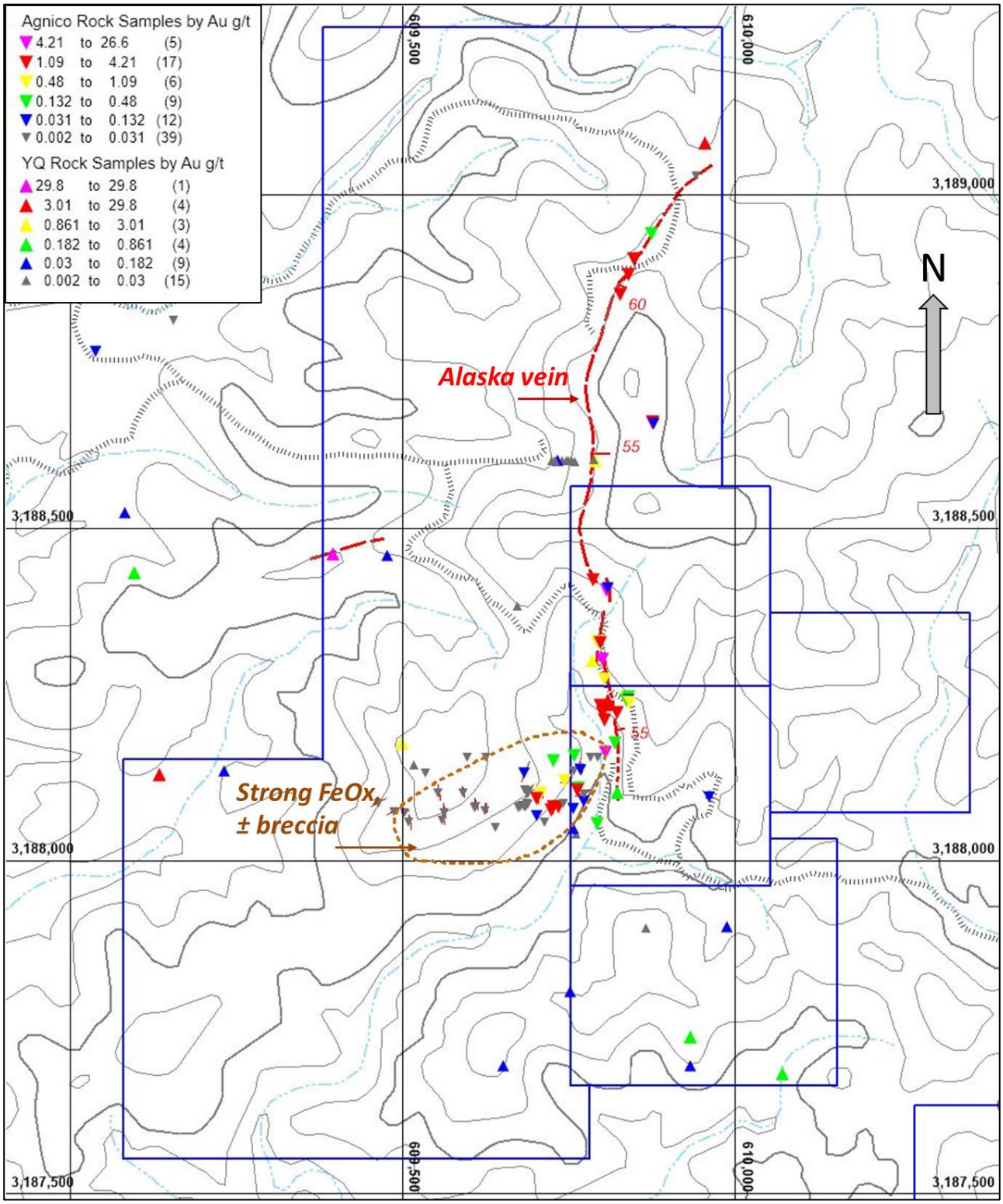
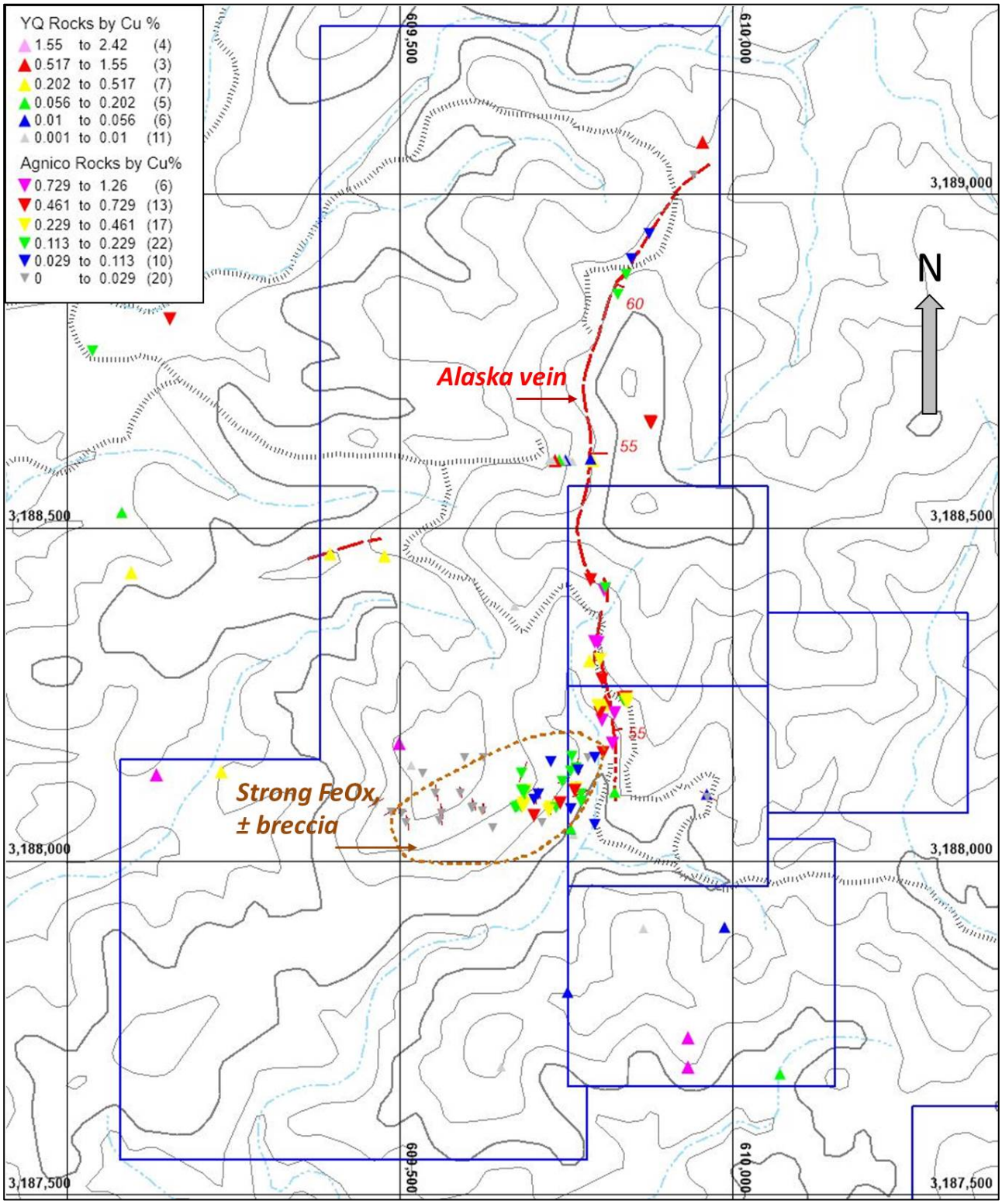


Figure 6.2 Gold in Rock Samples, Rebeico Project



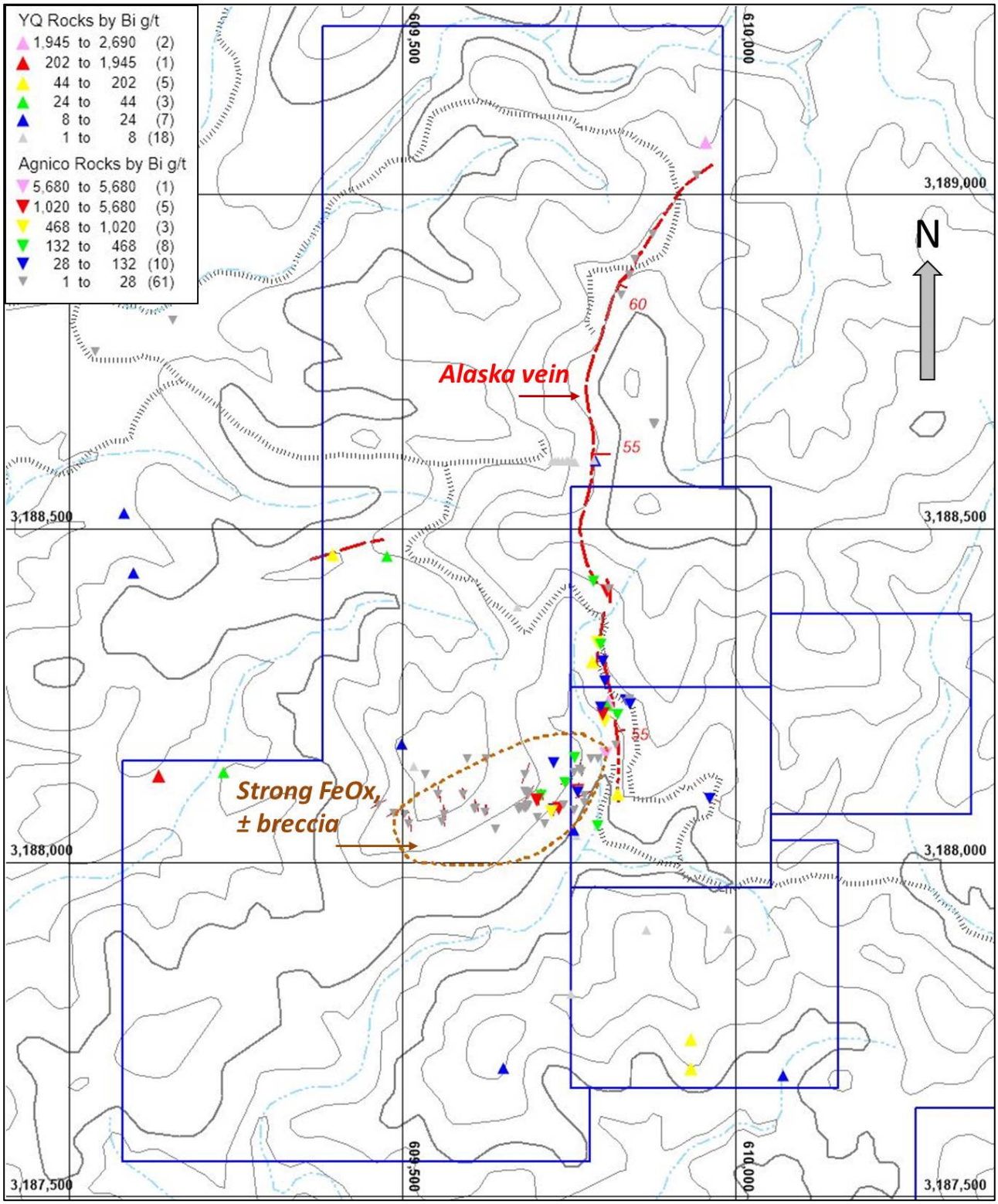
Blue lines are limits of concessions; upright triangles show YQ Gold samples, inverted triangles show Agnico samples. Brown dashed line is principal area of strong iron oxides ± breccia. 500m grid lines for scale. Less than detection values converted to 0.5 x lower limit of detection.

Figure 6.3 Copper in Rock Samples, Rebeico Project



Blue lines are limits of concessions; upright triangles show YQ Gold samples, inverted triangles show Agnico samples. Brown dashed line is principal area of strong iron oxides ± breccia. 500m grid lines for scale. Less than detection values converted to 0.5 x lower limit of detection.

Figure 6.4 Bismuth in Rock Samples, Rebeico Project



Blue lines are limits of concessions; upright triangles show YQ Gold samples, inverted triangles show Agnico samples. Brown dashed line is principal area of strong iron oxides ± breccia. 500m grid lines for scale. Less than detection values converted to 0.5 x lower limit of detection.

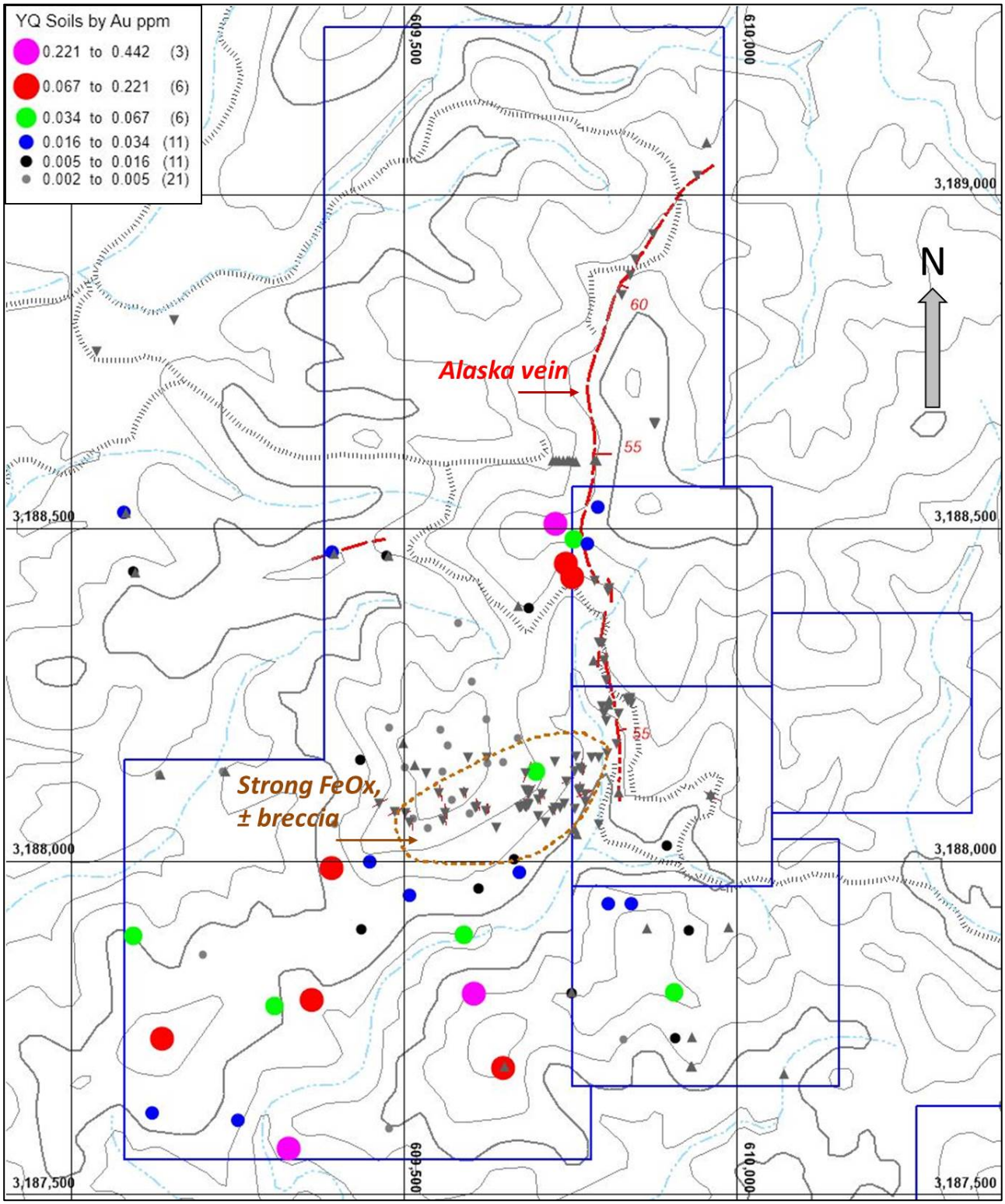
6.1.3 Soil Geochemistry

As part of YQ Gold's exploration work in 2016, a total of 58 soil samples were collected from the Luz, Alaska, Josefina, Susan and Ramona concessions. The samples were collected in a reconnaissance fashion, rather than a rectilinear grid pattern of lines with samples at repeated intervals. Details on sampling, preparation and analytical methods are summarized in Section 11.1. Gold, copper and bismuth assay results are shown in Figure 6.5, Figure 6.6 and Figure 6.7. A summary of selected analytical results is given in Table 6.3. Many of the most anomalous samples have no other nearby soil or rock samples. Further soil sampling on a grid with regularized spacing of samples is recommended to define the limits and shapes of gold and copper anomalous areas, particularly if there is little or no bedrock exposed nearby that could be sampled directly.

Table 6.3 Summary of Selected Analytical Results for YQ Gold Soil Samples

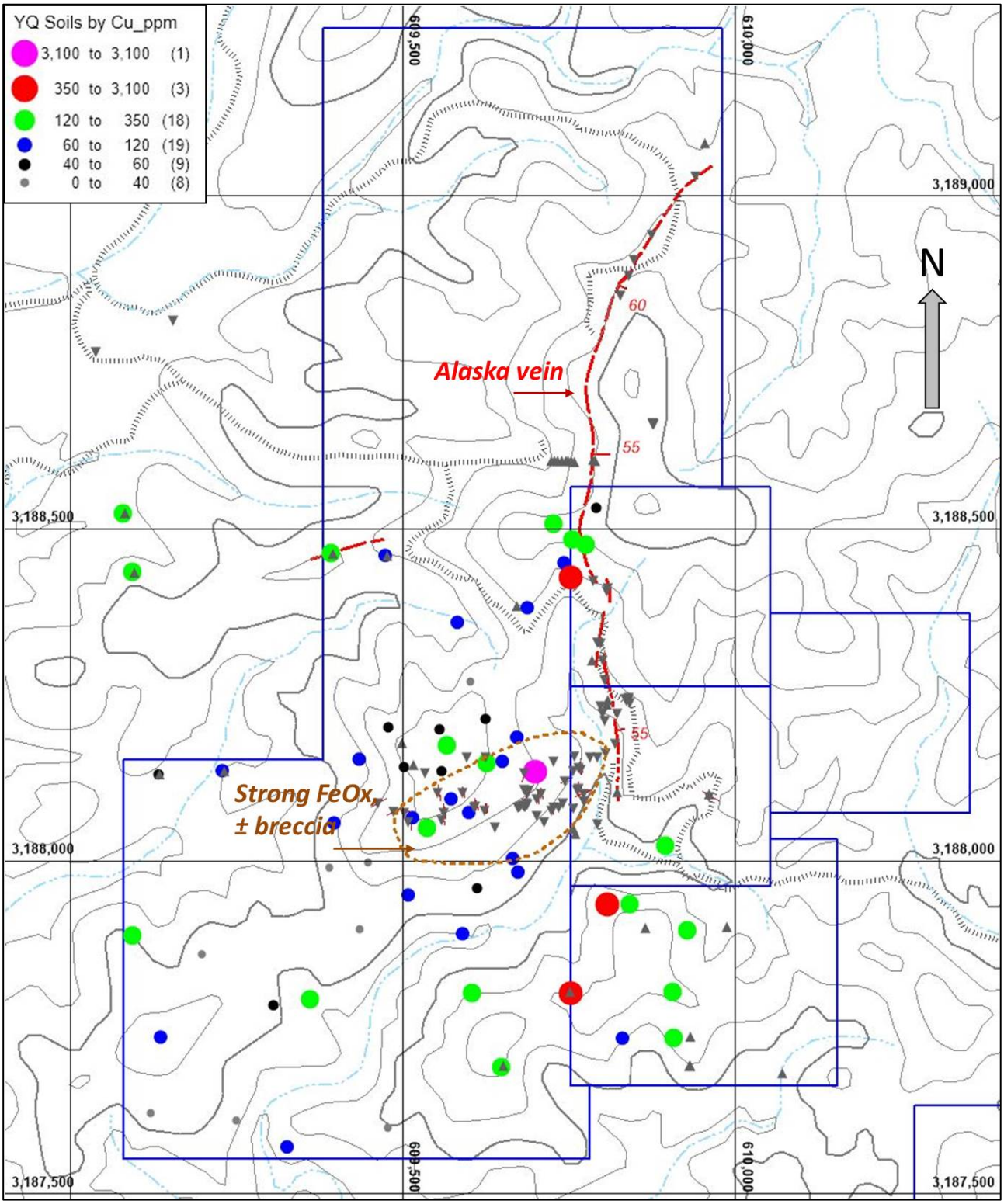
	Au g/t	Ag g/t	As g/t	Bi g/t	Cu g/t	Pb g/t	Zn g/t
N	58	58	58	58	58	58	58
Minimum	<0.005	<0.5	<5	<1	9	2	18
Median	0.0125	0.5	14.5	2	86.5	11	58.5
Maximum	0.442	3.6	202	11	3100	74	151

Figure 6.5 Gold in 2016 Soil Samples, Rebeico Project



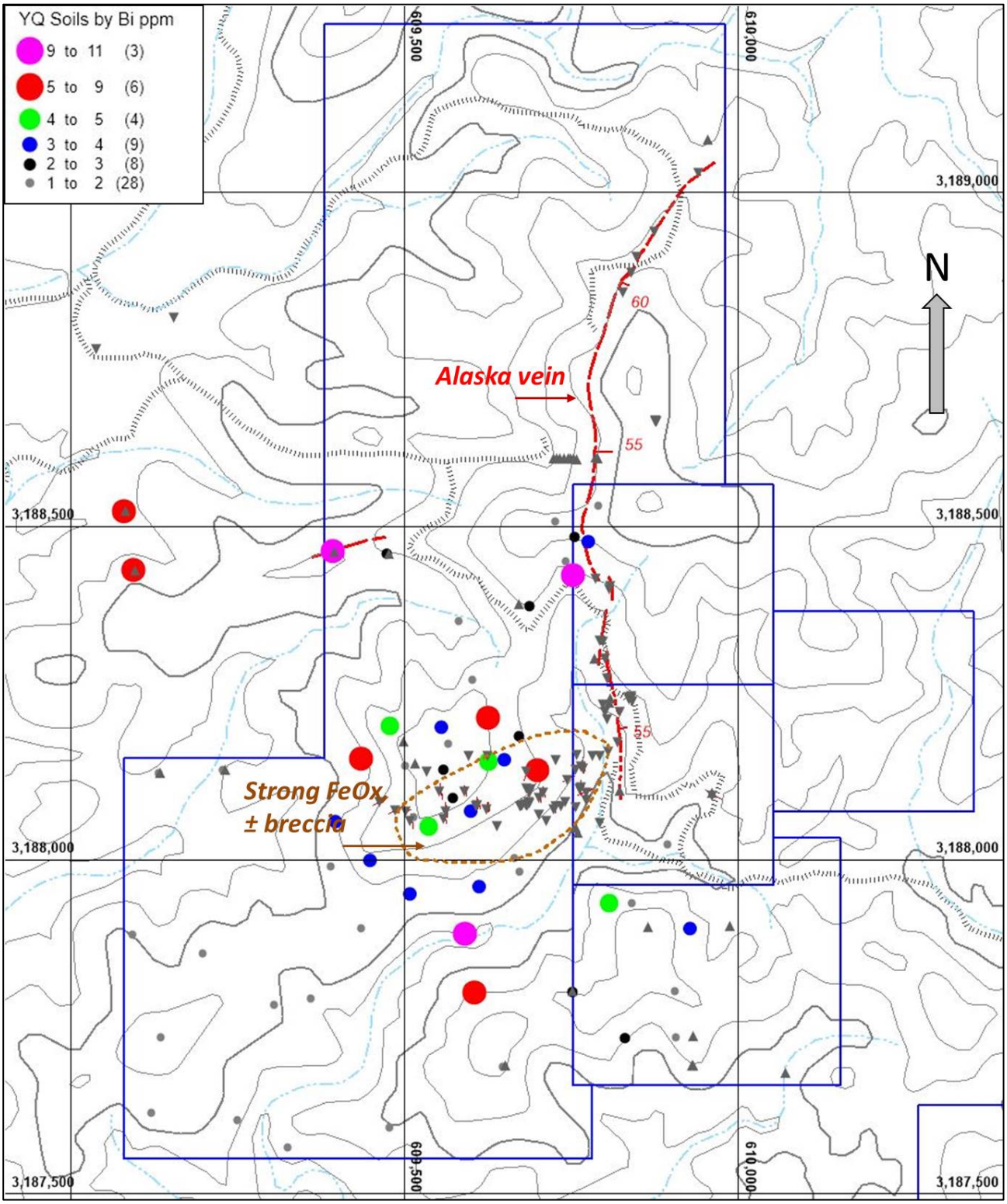
Dots show YQ Gold soil samples; upright triangles show YQ Gold rock samples, inverted triangles show Agnico rock samples. Brown dashed line is principal area of strong iron oxides ± breccia. Less than detection values converted to 0.5 x lower limit of detection. Hachured grey lines are roads. 1,000m grid lines for scale, UTM WGS84.

Figure 6.6 Copper in 2016 Soil Samples, Rebeico Project



Dots show YQ Gold soil samples; upright triangles show YQ Gold rock samples, inverted triangles show Agnico rock samples. Brown dashed line is principal area of strong iron oxides ± breccia. Less than detection values converted to 0.5 x lower limit of detection. Hachured grey lines are roads. 1,000m grid lines for scale, UTM WGS84.

Figure 6.7 Bismuth in 2016 Soil Samples, Rebeico Project



Dots show YQ Gold soil samples; upright triangles show YQ Gold rock samples, inverted triangles show Agnico rock samples. Brown dashed line is principal area of strong iron oxides ± breccia. Less than detection values converted to 0.5 x lower limit of detection. Hachured grey lines are roads. 1,000m grid lines for scale, UTM WGS84.

6.2 Past Production

Records documenting past production are incomplete. Copies of smelter settlement pages indicate 25 railroad shipments of material were made by Minera Alaska from Hermosillo, Sonora, to the El Paso Smelting Works in El Paso, Texas. The settlement pages are for rail shipments made from September 1940 to August 1943. The material in these shipments is believed to have been produced from the Alaska vein, mainly in the Alaska mine workings. A total of 1,378 short tons were received and processed by the El Paso Smelting Works. The settlement pages give weighted average grades of 0.59oz gold/ton (20.2g Au/t), 1.76oz silver/ton (60.3g Ag/t), and 9.18% copper. YQ Gold believes mining and commercial production also took place during the late 1940s to the early 1950s, but the author has no information on this production.

6.3 Historical Mineral Resource Estimates

A historical estimate of mineralized material remaining in the Alaska vein is shown graphically and tabulated on the long section of Lizarraga (1996). Lizarraga (1996) estimated reserves of 31,555 tonnes of oxidized material with average grades of 5.0g gold/t and 0.8% copper, and 93,090 tonnes of sulfide material with average grades of 9.47g gold/t and 5.32% copper, based on an average specific gravity of 3.0 for all mineralized material. This estimate does not conform to the CIM Standards of 2014 and, therefore, is not in accordance with NI 43-101, but is given here only for historical completeness.

Lizarraga (1996) classified the material as “Reservas Sulfuros Probables”, “Reservas Sulfuros Posibles” and “Reservas Oxidos Para Gravimetria”. These categories are different from, and not in accordance with, the categories and the CIM Standards of 2014. However, the differences from NI 43-101 cannot be defined because the methods and procedures of estimation and classification used by for the 1996 estimate are not known, and the author is unable to verify the sources of information used. Most of the workings were flooded at the time of Lizarraga’s estimate, and there were no drilling data, so it is inferred that the long section and underground assay data of Frung (1945), and possibly information contained in the report of Maldonado Garcia (1991), were the sources of data used by Lizarraga (1996). The author believes this estimate is relevant, but not reliable. The author has not done sufficient work to classify these historical estimates as current mineral resources or mineral reserves, and Ridgestone is not treating these historical estimates as current mineral resources or reserves. The reader is cautioned that these historical estimates should not be relied upon.

7.0 GEOLOGIC SETTING AND MINERALIZATION (ITEM 7)

The following summary of the geologic setting and project mineralization is based on Lopez and Cruz (1996), Morales and Gastelum (2006), Mendoza (2012), Navarro et al. (2016) and references cited in those reports. The author has reviewed these sources of information and believes the summary presented in this section is an accurate representation of the geology of the Rebeico gold - copper project as it is presently understood.

7.1 Regional Geological Setting

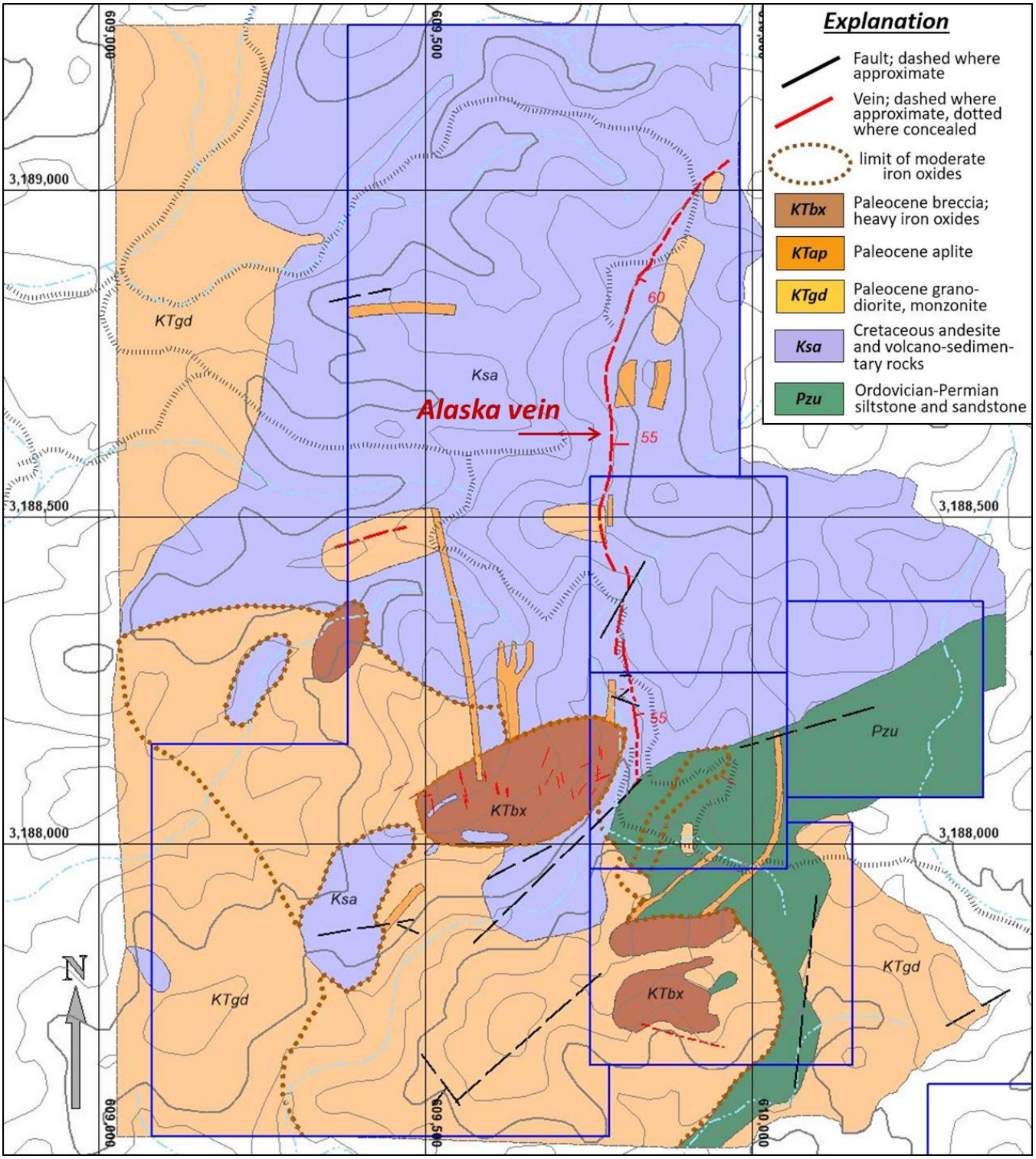
The region of central Sonora surrounding the Rebeico project is within the southern part of the Basin and Range physiographic province of North America, transitional to the Sierra Madre Occidental province. Much of the region consists of northwest-trending block uplifts bounded by mainly northwest-striking normal faults. The oldest rocks in the vicinity of the project area consist of folded sequences of marine siltstone and sandstone of Ordovician to Permian ages that are unconformably overlain by thick sequences of interbedded andesite and andesitic volcanic-sedimentary rocks of the Upper Cretaceous Tarahumara Formation (Lopez and Cruz, 1996; Morales and Gastelum, 2006). These Paleozoic and Mesozoic rocks have been intruded over wide areas by composite stocks and dikes of monzonite, granite and granodiorite assigned by Morales and Gastelum (2006) to the Late Cretaceous-Paleocene period of Laramide batholith emplacement in northern Mexico. Peripheral to the project area, the Cretaceous-Paleocene and older rocks were unconformably overlain by rhyolite and andesite tuffs and flows of Oligocene age, and by polymictic conglomerate of the Miocene Báucarit Formation (Morales and Gastelum, 2006). The reader is referred to the published geologic map of the Rebeico 1:50,000 scale quadrangle by Morales and Gastelum (2006) for further information on the regional geology.

7.2 Property Geology

The following summary of the property geology has been condensed from the report of Navarro et al. (2016) and is based on YQ Gold's geologic mapping done in 2016. The geology of the Luz, Alaska, Susan, Ramona and Josefina concessions, which together form the "Alaska" portion of the Rebeico property, is shown in Figure 7.1 as taken from YQ Gold's 2016 geologic map. This portion of the property and the Alaska concession were named for the small historical underground mine operated by the Compania Minera Alaska as discussed in Section 6.2. The northern and eastern parts of the Alaska area are underlain by generally dark brown to greenish-black, aphanitic to finely porphyritic andesite and intercalated volcanic-sedimentary rocks of the Tarahumara Formation (map unit Ksa), and the Ordovician to Permian siltstone-sandstone sequence (map unit Pzu). Small-scale folds are visible in individual outcrops of the Tarahumara Formation, implying that, on the whole, these rocks were pervasively folded during Laramide regional compression.

In the southern and western parts of the Alaska area the pre-Cenozoic rocks have been intruded by Paleocene hornblende-biotite monzonite and granodiorite (map unit KTgd) of the regional batholith. These intrusive rocks are medium-grained with mainly seriate textures.

Figure 7.1 Geologic Map of the Alaska Portion of the Rebeico Property
(from YQ Gold, 2017)



UTM WGS84 projection; 20m contours, 500m grid lines for scale. Hachured lines are unpaved roads. Quaternary surficial deposits in intermittent stream canyons have not been mapped. Blue lines are concession boundaries.

Several mainly north- and northeast-trending dikes of fine- to medium-grained aplite (map unit KTap) have also intruded the Cretaceous andesite and Paleozoic sedimentary rocks. YQ Gold geologists interpret the aplite dikes to be genetically related to the monzonite and granodiorite intrusions.

Four zones of brecciated rock with abundant mixtures of goethite, hematite and limonite (map unit KTbx) have been delineated within and adjacent to the margins of the principal monzonite-granodiorite intrusion (Figure 7.1). First recognized by Lopez and Cruz (1996) in andesite near the southern part of the Alaska vein, they have been described as polymictic hydrothermal breccia containing clasts of andesite, monzonite and aplite (Navarro et al., 2016). The largest has a mapped maximum dimension of about 340m.

In the northern half of the mapped area several small intrusions of monzonite and aplite are exposed. These exposures, together with the more extensive bodies of monzonite to the west and south, imply that the composite Laramide-age batholith underlies the Cretaceous andesitic unit and Paleozoic sandstone-siltstone sequence at relatively shallow depths. Some exposures of the andesitic unit, and much material on the historical mine dumps, is dark colored, hard, siliceous hornfels, an effect of contact thermal metamorphism proximal to the underlying intrusions.

Several mainly northeast-striking faults have been recognized. Most dip steeply to the northwest. The Alaska vein appears to be offset by displacement on two of these faults. The magnitude of displacements is not known.

YQ Gold's mapping in 2016 did not include the Elena concession. According to the SGM 1:50,000-scale map of the area, the Elena concession is underlain by the Upper Cretaceous andesite sequence correlated with the Tarahumara Formation (Morales and Gastelum, 2006).

7.3 Mineralization

Two styles of mineralization have been recognized in the Alaska area of the Rebeico project:

- Tabular, moderately- to steeply-dipping gold-silver-copper vein (Alaska vein); and
- Iron-oxide ± quartz cemented breccia with gold, silver and copper.

7.3.1 Vein Style

The first style, represented by the Alaska vein, has been traced for approximately 1km along strike (Figure 7.1), is reported to vary from 0.4m to 1.9m in width with a strike from N08E to N10W, and dips to the east at 45° to 75° (Lopez and Cruz, 1996). At and near the surface, and in the upper 50m of historical mine workings, it consists of variable mixtures of quartz, limonite, hematite, magnetite, pyrite, chrysacolla, malachite and azurite (Frund, 1945; Lopez and Cruz, 1996). Below about a depth of 50m to 60m, the Alaska vein is reported to contain chalcocite, chalcopyrite, bornite and native copper (Frund, 1945; Maldonado Garcia, 1991). Fluorite and calcite have also been reported (Navarro et al., 2016). Gold and silver minerals have not been identified, but the Agnico and YQ Gold rock-chip samples from the Alaska vein contained as much as 7.22g Au/t and 48g Ag/t. For samples with ≥ 1.0g Au/t, the average silver to gold ratio is about 17:1.

Throughout its known extent the Alaska vein is hosted by the andesitic Tarahumara Formation (Figure 7.1). The vein is sheared and brecciated, and contains variable amounts of silicified andesitic wall-rock fragments. In some exposures the quartz is banded parallel to the vein margins, but mainly it is brecciated and recrystallized, and appears to have formed within a fault that has undergone post-mineralization movement. The wall rocks have undergone propylitic alteration and in places have the appearance of siliceous hornfels.

Based on the longitudinal sections of Frund (1945) and Lizarraga (1996), the historical workings on the Alaska vein reached depths of about 70m. There is no other information on the vertical extent of this mineralization.

7.3.2 Breccia – Iron Oxide Style

The second style of mineralization can be described as iron-oxide rich breccia (map unit KTbx, Figure 7.1) that locally is enriched in gold, ± silver, ± copper (Figure 6.2 and Figure 6.3). As noted by Lopez and Cruz (1996), the breccia matrix consists of mixtures of iron oxide minerals and quartz. Small areas of quartz veinlets and quartz-magnetite stockwork veinlets have been described by Navarro et al. (2016), and are shown with the thin red lines within the large, central, mapped area of KTbx in Figure 7.1. These appear to be largely barren (Figure 6.2 and Figure 6.3). The gold-silver-copper mineralized portion has an aerial extent of approximately 150m by 150m; the vertical extent and overall geometry of the mineralized breccia zone is not yet known. As mapped by YQ Gold, the iron-oxide rich breccia is hosted by the andesitic Tarahumara Formation and the Paleocene monzonite.

Three other areas of strongly abundant iron oxide minerals and breccia (map unit KTbx) have been mapped by YQ Gold geologists (Figure 7.1), but only a few samples have been collected and analyzed from the southeastern zone, with mixed results. The two smaller zones have not been sampled. All four of these zones are within the limits of a moderate iron oxide mineral abundance mapped by the YQ Gold geologists (Figure 7.1).

Several types of hydrothermal alteration have been reported in the Alaska area by Navarro et al. (2016), including quartz-sericite, quartz-tourmaline, quartz-hematite, potassic, propylitic, silicic and argillic. These alteration types have not been mapped and it is unclear to what extent these relate to the defined bedrock map units, or to the rock-chip and soil sample results.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES (ITEM 8)

The Alaska vein has been considered an epithermal precious-metal deposit by Lopez and Cruz (1996) and Navarro et al. (2016), but epithermal vein deposits of the low- and intermediate-sulfidation subtypes have ubiquitous crustiform banding, which is lacking in most exposures of the Alaska vein. The presence of significant magnetite, high copper and bismuth contents and low lead, zinc, arsenic and antimony indicate a higher temperature, intrusion-related style of mineralization, potentially proximal to a copper-gold porphyry or iron-oxide copper-gold ("IOCG") system.

The iron-oxide rich breccia west of the southern end of the Alaska vein may represent a hydrothermal breccia pipe or small diatreme rooted in a porphyry intrusion at depth. The similar gold-silver-copper metal assemblage, with high bismuth and low lead, zinc, arsenic and antimony, suggests the breccia mineralization and the nearby Alaska vein are likely related to each other and proximal to a center of magmatic-hydrothermal activity. More information on the geometry, mineralogy and mineral textures is needed to classify the deposit types more definitively.

9.0 EXPLORATION (ITEM9)

Ridgestone has not conducted exploration work at the Rebeico gold-copper project.

10.0 DRILLING (ITEM 10)

No drilling has been conducted at the Rebeico project.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY (ITEM 11)

YQ Gold's rock-chip sample sites were marked with flagging and in some cases the sample number was painted on the outcrop or rock face that was sampled. The samples were placed in 10mil clear plastic sample bags marked with the sample number and closed with string or wire ties.

The sites of samples collected by Agnico Eagle geologists were marked with flagging and aluminum sample tags bearing the sample number. Some of these sample tags were observed during the author's site visit.

Soil samples collected by YQ Gold were each obtained from a single hole at a depth of about 0.3m. The excavated material was screened in the field to -20 mesh and placed in numbered plastic sample bags that were closed with string or wire ties.

11.1 Sample Preparation and Analysis

All of the YQ Gold and Agnico rock and soil samples were prepared at the ALS preparation laboratory in Hermosillo, Sonora. Rock samples were crushed in their entirety to 70% at less than 2mm and riffle split to obtain a 250g subsample. The subsamples were ring-and-puck pulverized to at least 85% at <2 microns and the pulps were sealed in thick paper sample envelopes. Sample pulps were then shipped by ALS by air to the ALS assay laboratory in North Vancouver, British Columbia for analysis. Aliquots of 30g of pulp were analyzed for gold by fire-assay fusion with atomic adsorption ("AA") finish (method code Au-AA23) for YQ Gold's samples. For gold assays greater than 10g Au/t the corresponding pulps were re-sampled and 30g aliquots were analyzed by fire assay with a gravimetric finish (method code Au-GRA21). Aliquots of 1g of each sample pulp were analyzed for a suite of 33 major, minor and trace elements using a four-acid digestion followed by inductively-coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry ("ICP-AES") (method code ME-ICP61). In the case of Agnico's samples, 50g aliquots of pulp were analyzed for gold by fire-assay fusion with atomic adsorption ("AA") finish (method code Au-AA24). For Agnico's samples with greater than 10g Au/t, the pulps were re-sampled and 50g aliquots were analyzed by fire assay with a gravimetric finish (method code Au-GRA22).

Soil samples, already screened to -20 mesh in the field, were oven-dried by ALS in Hermosillo at <60°C overnight and then screened to -80 mesh. The -80 mesh subsamples were pulverized and sealed in heavy paper sample envelopes and shipped by ALS by air to the ALS assay laboratory in North Vancouver, British Columbia for analysis. Aliquots of 30g of the pulverized -80 mesh subsamples were analyzed for gold by fire-assay fusion with atomic adsorption ("AA") finish (method code Au-AA23). Aliquots of 1g were analyzed for a suite of 33 major, minor and trace elements using a four-acid digestion followed by inductively-coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry ("ICP-AES") (method code ME-ICP61).

The ALS sample preparation and analytical laboratories are independent of Ridgestone and YQ Gold, with only a contractor-client relationship. The North Vancouver analytical laboratory and the Hermosillo preparation facility are accredited for chemical/physical testing and mineral analysis by the Standards Council of Canada, in accordance with standards ISO/IEC 17025:2005.

11.2 Sample Security

The YQ Gold samples were transported to the ALS preparation facility in Hermosillo, Sonora by YQ Gold geologists. Agnico's samples were transported by Agnico personnel to the ALS facility in Hermosillo as well.

11.3 Quality Assurance/Quality Control

The author is unaware of any external quality assurance/quality control ("QA/QC") procedures used for assays of rock and soil samples at the Rebeico project, such as the use of blanks or standard reference materials. This is not unusual for an exploration project where rock and soil samples have been used to broadly establish the presence or absence of mineralization and locations for further sampling. MDA recommends that future sampling programs include the insertion of field blanks and standards to monitor possible contamination during sample crushing and pulverizing, as well as analytical accuracy.

It is the author's opinion that the methods of sample preparation, security and analytical procedures used for the YQ Gold and Agnico rock and soil samples are adequate for reliable rock and soil sample assay data. The author believes the YQ Gold and Agnico sample data are sufficiently reliable to guide further sampling and for the planning of first-pass drilling at the Rebeico project.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION (ITEM 12)

This section summarizes the data verification procedures applied by the author and the results of this verification. Data verification, as defined in NI 43-101, is the process of confirming that data has been generated with proper procedures, has been accurately transcribed from the original source and is suitable to be used.

12.1 MDA Independent Verification of Mineralization

During the site visit on May 20, 2017, the author collected 11 samples to verify the presence, type and tenor of mineralization in the Alaska portion of the property. The samples were taken from outcrops of the Alaska vein, iron oxide-rich breccia, andesite with chrysacolla in fractures, sheared andesitic hornfels, historical mine dumps and a pillar within the accessible part of the Alaska mine workings. The samples varied from about 1kg to 8kg and were placed in sample bags secured with either string or plastic zip ties, and labeled with sample numbers. The author maintained possession of the verification samples and on May 21, 2017 transported the samples to the ALS laboratory in Hermosillo.

At ALS the verification samples were prepared and analyzed using the same procedures and analytical methods used for the 2016 YQ Gold rock samples. The samples were crushed in their entirety to 70% at less than 2mm and riffle split to obtain a 250g subsample. The subsamples were ring-and-puck pulverized to at least 85% at <2 microns and the pulps were sealed in sample envelopes. Sample pulps were then shipped by ALS by air to the ALS assay laboratory in North Vancouver, British Columbia for analysis. Aliquots of 30g of pulp were analyzed for gold by fire-assay fusion with AA finish (method code Au-AA23). Separate 1g aliquots of each sample pulp were analyzed for a suite of 33 major, minor and trace elements using a four-acid digestion followed by ICP-AES (method code ME-ICP61).

Assay results and brief descriptions of the samples are listed in Table 12.1. The author's samples from the Alaska vein, the iron oxide-rich breccia and the dumps are within the range of gold, silver and copper concentrations of the 1996 CRM samples and compare well with the median values of the CRM samples. The author's breccia sample 0520A was taken from the same outcrop as Agnico sample MEX-9252 and the results for gold, silver and copper are in reasonable agreement.

It is the author's opinion that the assays from the independent verification samples corroborate the presence of gold-silver-copper mineralization within the Rebeico property and support the use of assay data from the 2012 Agnico and 2016 YQ Gold samples for guiding further sampling, and for planning of drilling.

Table 12.1 MDA Verification Sample Summary

MDA Sample	X_WGS84	Y_WGS84	Type	Au AA23 g/t	Ag MEICP61 g/t	As MEICP61 g/t	Bi MEICP61 g/t	Cu MEICP61 g/t	Pb MEICP61 g/t	W MEICP61 g/t	Zn MEICP61 g/t
0520A	609,727	3,188,075	grab	1.265	3.1	57	391	2,860	12	10	16
0520B	609,400	3,187,828	grab	0.149	4.4	28	3	79,800	9	50	136
0520C	609,615	3,187,886	0.5m rock chip	0.010	<0.5	16	<2	171	3	80	68
0520D	609,824	3,188,173	1.0m rock chip	2.490	14.2	77	159	7,520	15	30	82
0520E	609,805	3,188,140	dump channel	0.927	3.2	17	423	5,480	10	20	107
0520F	609,796	3,188,123	dump channel	1.435	4.6	16	250	6,740	8	20	46
0520G	609,808	3,188,269	0.25m rock chip	3.730	4.9	14	859	4,100	8	10	47
0520H	609,804	3,188,602	1.5m rock chip	2.300	7.8	35	104	13,550	10	70	148
0520I	609,694	3,188,627	dump channel	3.840	12.9	41	103	10,700	10	30	106
0520J	609,677	3,188,635	dump channel	3.470	15.8	32	171	11,350	11	30	123
0520K	609,817	3,188,854	0.5m rock chip	5.180	11.1	48	5	1,280	8	110	34

	Description
0520A	KTbx breccia with abundant FeOx, lesser quartz in matrix
0520B	Ksa andesite; brecciated with chrysocolla
0520C	Ksa andesite, hornfels, sheared, FeOx
0520D	chip across Alaska vein in cut near Tiro Año Nuevo
0520E	dump near Tiro Año Nuevo
0520F	lower dump near Tiro Año Nuevo
0520G	chip across Alaska vein near road above Tiro Año Nuevo
0520H	chip across pillar in Alaska mine, east side of north drift at stope
0520I	upper dump at Alaska mine
0520J	middle dump at Alaska mine
0520K	chip across Alaska vein at Veta Grande inclined shaft

12.1.1 Assay Database Audit

Verification of the 2016 rock and soil assay data was accomplished by the author's construction of a sample assay database from electronic spreadsheets of sample numbers and location coordinates provided by YQ Gold, and copies of the laboratory analytical data files. Discrepancies and inconsistencies found in sample numbers and location coordinates were resolved in consultation with YQ Gold personnel. Five samples with analytical data were initially missing location coordinates. These were subsequently obtained by YQ Gold from the geologist who collected the samples and entered into the database. Nearly all of the YQ Gold soil samples had sample numbers in the laboratory data files missing the "M-S" prefix found on YQ Gold's sample maps and in data files with sample numbers and locations. These inconsistencies were resolved with YQ Gold and adjusted in the author's

sample database. Entries for samples with location coordinates, but lacking analytical data, were removed. YQ Gold's listing of the Agnico sample results contained gold and silver assays with the location coordinates and brief sample descriptions. The author re-compiled the Agnico data from the ALS certificates for gold, silver and multi-element assays, and checked it against the YQ Gold compilation. The author found that 100% of the silver values in the YQ Gold compilation were incorrect, possibly due to transcription errors. The silver results were corrected in the author's compilation to agree with the laboratory certificates. The author considers the compiled sample database to be sufficiently reliable for use in guiding further sampling and planning the first phase of drilling at the project.

12.2 Quality Assurance/Quality Control

As stated in Section 11.3, no external QA/QC protocols were used in the rock and soil sampling programs carried out to date. MDA recommends that future sampling programs include the insertion of field blanks and standards.

12.3 Summary Statement on Data Verification

The author carried out data verification appropriate for the grass-roots type of exploration data available for the Rebeico project. There were no limitations on, or failure to conduct, the data verification outlined above. It is the author's opinion that the rock and soil sample data and the geological data and information provided by YQ Gold is adequate for the purposes used in this technical report.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING (ITEM 13)

There are no records of metallurgical testing conducted on samples from the Rebeico project.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES (ITEM 14)

No mineral resources at the Rebeico project have been estimated and classified in accordance with the "CIM Definition Standards - For Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves" (2014) and therefore Canadian National Instrument 43-101.

Item 15 through Item 22 are not relevant to this report.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The author is not aware of data that may be available for adjacent properties.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is not aware of any other data or information relevant to the mapping and geochemical data of the Rebeico project and the conceptual targets, interpretations and conclusions presented in this report, or to make this report not misleading.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The author has reviewed the Rebeico project data, including the YQ Gold geochemical database, visited the project site and conducted verification sampling. It is the author's opinion that the data provided by YQ Gold, as well as the geological interpretations YQ Gold has derived from the data, are generally an accurate and reasonable representation of the Rebeico gold-copper project.

Geological mapping, rock-chip sampling and soil sampling have identified two styles of gold-silver-copper mineralization in the Alaska area of the Rebeico project. The north-trending, east-dipping Alaska vein has a presently known lateral extent of 1.0km, hosted within Cretaceous andesitic rocks of the Tarahumara Formation, and contains gold-silver-copper mineralization that was mined historically on a small scale to depths of about 70m below the surface.

Throughout the property, the Tarahumara Formation and Paleozoic siltstone-sandstone units have been intruded by several stocks and dikes of Paleocene monzonite, granodiorite and aplite. The Alaska vein mineralization has been considered to be epithermal by previous workers. However, textural characteristics of the vein, abundant bismuth, low concentrations of lead, zinc, antimony and arsenic, and the presence of magnetite in the vein suggest it is better interpreted as an intermediate- or high-temperature vein related to a deeper, magmatic-hydrothermal system associated with the cooling of monzonite to aplite intrusions at depth. The metal assemblage can be interpreted as proximal to a possible porphyry copper-gold system at depth.

The second style of gold-silver-copper mineralization has been identified in polymictic breccia cemented by mixtures of quartz and iron-oxide minerals. This breccia is hosted by the Tarahumara Formation and adjacent monzonite, approximately in the roof zone of the intrusions, and is presently interpreted as a breccia pipe or diatreme associated with the Paleocene magmatic activity. The geometry and extents of the mineralization have not yet been defined due to cover by soil and vegetation, and only first-pass rock and soil sampling. Four areas of the breccia unit have been delineated in a preliminary fashion by YQ Gold based primarily on the visual presence of large quantities of iron-oxide minerals in soil and outcrops. Two zones of this breccia unit have not been sampled. The largest sampled zone is situated west of, and adjacent to, the southern part of the Alaska vein. Gold and copper grades in the range of 1.0 to 26g Au/t and 0.2 to 0.7% Cu have been returned from rock-chip samples taken from a 150m x 150m area in the eastern part of the largest breccia zone. The metal assemblage and geochemistry is similar to the Alaska vein, and quartz-magnetite stockwork has been reported. Together, these support an interpretation of the breccia and mineralization as proximal to a possible porphyry copper-gold system at depth. Trenching, sampling and more detailed mapping are warranted and recommended to better define the extent and geometry of the breccia-hosted mineralization.

25.1 Conceptual Targets

There has been no drilling at the Alaska area of the Rebeico project according to the available historical information. The Alaska vein is a target recommended for drilling to test for gold-silver-copper mineralization that may be present at grades appropriate for underground mining lateral to and(or) down-dip from the historical workings.

The iron-oxide-rich breccia-hosted gold-silver-copper mineralization near the southern part of the Alaska vein presents a breccia pipe or diatreme type of conceptual target. Such breccia-hosted mineralization can have a considerable vertical extent and can be associated with porphyry-type copper-gold mineralization at depth. The presently known mineralization is oxidized and may be amenable to bulk mining. Depending on the copper mineralogy, it may be amenable to cyanide leaching. Drilling is warranted to test the eastern part of the principal zone.

Exploration of the Rebeico property is at an early stage and significant parts of the land area, such as the Elena concession has not yet been explored and evaluated for possible gold-silver-copper mineralization. First-pass rock and soil sampling conducted in 2012 and 2016 identified gold and copper anomalies in the Alaska area that have not been investigated and better defined with follow-up sampling and mapping. Nevertheless, the Alaska vein is reasonably well understood and a first-phase drilling program is recommended to determine if vein-style mineralization may be present at grades appropriate for underground mining.

The breccia-hosted mineralization is not as well constrained or understood, and there is a possibility that additional mapping, trenching and sampling could identify other areas of this mineralization within the property and better define the geometry of the breccia host. However, some drilling in the eastern part of the principal zone is recommended to obtain key information on the vertical extent, mineralogy and geometry, and to confirm the breccia-pipe target concept.

The author has not identified any significant risks and uncertainties that could reasonably be expected to affect the reliability or confidence in the exploration data that have been generated. The conceptual targets are based on reasonable interpretations. The author concludes that the Rebeico project is at an early, initial stage and warrants further exploration, including drilling, as outlined in Section 26.0.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Rebeico project is an initial-stage project of merit and warrants the proposed program and level of expenditures outlined below. To advance the Rebeico project, MDA recommends the following Phase I exploration work:

- Conduct an induced potential and resistivity survey of approximately 11 to 12 line-km across the Alaska vein and Alaska claims area;
- Drill a total of 1,700m of diamond-core to determine if a) gold-silver-copper grades and vein widths appropriate for underground mining may be present down-dip and laterally from historical workings on the Alaska vein, and b) test the continuity, vertical extent, mineralogy and breccia-pipe concept of breccia hosted mineralization near the southern part of the Alaska vein;
- Expanded rock-chip and soil sampling in the Alaska area, coupled with more detailed geologic mapping, to evaluate unsampled areas of iron-oxide rich breccia and to define the extent and nature of anomalous gold and copper results from 2012 – 2016 sample programs; and
- Conduct initial rock-chip geochemical sampling and mapping of the Elena concession to identify possible new areas of potential mineralization.

Estimated costs for the proposed Phase I work program total $340,000 as summarized in Table 26.1, below. If the recommended drilling is successful, it is expected that a second phase of drilling would likely involve considerably greater expenditures. Prior to conducting the proposed drilling, the author recommends that Ridgestone execute a surface rights agreement with the land owner to assure access and permission for the proposed work and potentially for eventual mining.

Table 26.1 Cost Estimate for the Recommended Phase I Exploration Program

Item		Estimated Cost USD
Geophysics (IP/resistivity survey)		$ 65,000
Drilling (core) 1,700 m @ $100/m; mobe-demobe	1700	$ 180,000
Drilling Assays @ $30ea	500	$ 15,000
Rock and Soil Assays @ $40ea	500	$ 20,000
Geology--mapping, logging, sampling		$ 50,000
Camp and Supplies		$ 10,000
Total Recommended		$ 340,000

27.0 REFERENCES

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DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

Effective Date of report: April 17, 2018

Completion Date of report: April 25, 2018

"Steven I. Weiss"
Steven I. Weiss, PhD, CPG

Date Signed:
April 25, 2018

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

STEVEN I. WEISS, PH.D., C.P.G.

I, Steven I. Weiss, C.P.G., do hereby certify that:

- I am currently a self-employed Senior Associate Geologist for Mine Development Associates, Inc., located at 210 South Rock Blvd., Reno, Nevada, 89502 and
- I graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Geology from the Colorado College in 1978, received a Master of Science degree in Geological Science from the Mackay School of Mines at the University of Nevada, Reno in 1987, and hold a Doctorate in Geological Science from the University of Nevada, Reno, received in 1996.
- I am a Certified Professional Geologist (#10829) with the American Institute of Professional Geologists and have worked as a geologist in the mining industry and in academia for more than 35 years.
- I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"). I have previously explored, drilled, evaluated and reported on gold-silver deposits in volcanic and sedimentary rocks in Nevada, Canada, Greece, and Mexico. I certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with certified professional associations, and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
- I am the author of this Technical Report titled *"NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Rebeico Gold-Copper Project, Central Sonora, Mexico"* prepared for Ridgestone Mining Inc., and with an Effective Date of April 17, 2018. Subject to those issues discussed in Section 3.0, I am responsible for all sections of this Technical Report.
- I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of this Technical Report. I visited the Rebeico project office and site on May 19th and 20th, 2017.
- To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, as of the Effective Date the Technical Report contains the necessary scientific and technical information to make the Technical Report not misleading.
- I am independent of Ridgestone Mining Inc., and YQ Gold de Mexico S. de R.L. de C.V., applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101 and in Section 1.5 of the Companion Policy to NI 43-101.
- I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of that instrument and form.

Dated this April 25, 2018

"Steven I. Weiss"
Signature of Qualified Person