

**PHASE 1 DIAMOND DRILL PROGRAM:
PINE CENTRE – SOUTH TARGET
STRAW LAKE PROPERTY**

BLUFFPOINT LAKE AREA
KENORA MINING DIVISION, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO
NTS: 052F03NW



MINERAL MOUNTAIN RESOURCES

Suite 401-1195 West Broadway
Vancouver, BC V6H 3X5
www.mineralmtn.com

September, 2012

Prepared By:

Kevin W. Leonard, B.Sc. P.Geo

TABLE OF CONTENTS	page
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
1.0 INTRODUCTION	4
2.0 PROPERTY DETAILS	4
2.1 Location and Access	4
2.2 Topography and Vegetation	4
2.3 Claims	5
3.0 PREVIOUS WORK	7
4.0 GEOLOGY	9
4.1 Regional Geology	9
4.2 Property Geology	11
5.0 PHASE 1 DIAMOND DRILL PROGRAM	12
5.1 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security	12
5.2 Drill Results	13
5.3 Data Verification	15
6.0 CONCLUSIONS	16
7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS	16
8.0 REFERENCES	17
 LIST OF FIGURES	
Figure 1: Location Map	5
Figure 2: Claim Map	6
Figure 3: Regional Geology	10
 LIST OF TABLES	
Table 1: Summary of Phase I Drill Holes, South Target	15
Table 2: Summary of significant Results, South Target	16
 LIST OF APPENDICES	
Appendix I: Certificate of Qualifications	18
Appendix II: List of Claims	19
Appendix III: Drill Log (back pocket)	
Appendix IV: Drill Section (back pocket)	
Appendix V: Assay Certificate (back pocket)	
 MAPS (in back pocket)	
Map1: Plan of Drill Hole	
Map2: Drill Hole Cross Section	

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Straw Lake Property is held by Mineral Mountain Resources Ltd (“MMR”) and consists of 14 patented parcels and 30 unpatented mineral claims acquired through option and staking in the historic Straw Lake area, located about 75 kilometres northeast of Fort Frances and 120 kilometres south of Dryden, Ontario.

The property is located in the Bluffpoint Lake area (Map Sheet G-2669) of the Kenora Mining Division, NTS 52 F/3

This report discusses the drill results of 1 hole of NQ-sized core totalling 500m carried out by MMR from March 3rd to March 18th, 2012. The purpose of the program was to test the gold potential of the granodiorite-volcanic contact, along the projected south extension of Pine Centre in the vicinity of historic Hole SLT95-01 that returned 5.20 g/t Au over a core length of 1 meter.

The Straw Lake Property is covered by the Straw Lake Greenstone Belt a component of the western part of the Archean Wabigoon Subprovince of the Canadian Shield.

The Wabigoon Subprovince is a major, east striking subdivision of the Superior Province. It has an exposed length of almost 900 kilometres and an average width of about 150 kilometres.

The Straw Lake property straddles the contact between the Lawrence Lake Batholith, a late mantle-derived pluton in the north and a complexly folded supracrustal greenstone belt in the south which is bisected by a regional large-scale fault zone known as the Manitou Stretch-Pipestone Lake Fault.

Deposit types identified on the property include:

1. Structurally-controlled silicified +/-carbonate altered shear zones and fractures spatially associated with the Manitou Stretch-Pipestone Fault. Any structurally competent rock unit may host gold mineralization however gold associated with a) quartz veins and b) intrusive bodies including porphyry dykes appear to be an economically important target-type.
2. Disseminated gold mineralization occurring within an alteration assemblage comprising sausserite+sericite+silica+pyrite hosted by high Al-TTG type intrusive rocks such as the Lawrence Lake Batholith are suggestive of low-grade, high tonnage bulk mineable deposits.

MMR completed one diamond drill hole totalling 500 meters. The hole was drilled between March 3rd and March 18th, 2012

Hole PC12-070 intersected a pervasive alteration assemblage consisting of quartz + sericite + chlorite + carbonate +/- pyrite within a broad brittle-ductile deformation zone with gouge along the margin of the Lawrence Lake Batholith. The strongly silicified, in

part stockworked, in part pyritiferous volcanic-diorite hybrid zone was intersected over a core length of 186 meters. The best gold grades yielded only 0.02 g/t over a core length of 16.40 m from 244.60m to 261.00m and 0.015 g/t Au over a core length of 12.65m from 280.00 to 292.65m. For the most part, hole PC12-070 returned trace gold values.

No additional drilling is warranted in this target area.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Straw Lake Property is held by Mineral Mountain Resources Ltd (“MMR”) and consists of 14 patented parcels and 30 unpatented mineral claims acquired through option and staking in the historic Straw Lake area, located about 75 kilometres northeast of Fort Frances and 120 kilometres south of Dryden, Ontario.

The property covers an auriferous gold environment that includes the past producing Straw Lake Beach Mine where production from 1938 to 1941 totalled 11,258 ounces of gold.

This report discusses the diamond drill results of 1 hole of NQ-sized core totalling 500m carried out by MMR from March 3rd to March 28th, 2012.

The objective of the program was to test the gold potential of the granodiorite-volcanic contact zone at the margin of the Lawrence Lake Batholith.

2.0 PROPERTY DETAILS

2.1 Location and Access

The property is located in the Bluffpoint Lake area (Map Sheet G2669) of the Kenora Mining Division, NTS 52 F/3 (Figure 2). The property is bounded by UTM NAD83 coordinates 15U 469,000mE to 482,000mE and 5,440,000mN to 5,445,250mN located about 75 kilometres northeast of Fort Frances and 120 south of Dryden, Ontario.

The property is accessible year-round via the Cedar Narrows Road which is an all-weather forest access road that branches westward from Highway 502, approximately 50 kilometres north of the junction of Highway 502 and Highway 11 and 120 kilometres south of Dryden, Ontario.

2.2 Topography and Vegetation

The topography within the area is comparatively flat, with no hills rising more than 40 meters above lake level. A shallow layer of overburden covers most of the area, averaging from 3 to 5 meters in depth from drill log information, but outcrops can be found near shorelines and along the tops of prominent ridges. Extensive outcroppings can be found immediately east of Straw Lake, south of Floyd Lake and east of Bluffpoint Lake in the Lawrence Lake Batholith.

The area is covered with growths of balsam, poplar, birch, spruce, pine, cedar and some scrub oak on higher ground. Densely interspersed between the stands of trees are thickets of aspen, willow and alder brush. Generally, low areas are covered with hummocky cedar and black ash swamp.

Climatic conditions are typical of northwestern Ontario. The annual average precipitation for the Fort Frances area is 720 mm including 580 mm of rainfall and 139cm of snowfall. June sees an average rainfall of 113 mm, whereas November

receives the highest monthly average of snowfall at 33 cm. The mean daily temperature in July is 18.8°C while January records average temperatures of -16.2°C.

Figure 1: Location Map



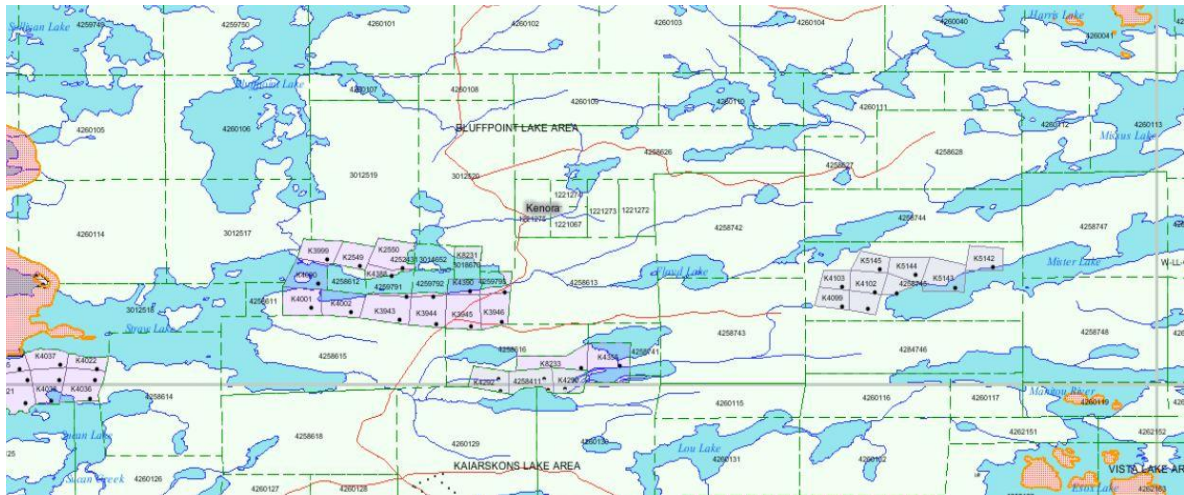
2.3 Claims

MMR acquired the following 4 patented parcels and 7 mineral claims from Mr. T. Ryznar (“Shotgun”), totalling 80.245 and 1040 hectares respectively.

K3943, K3944, K3945 and K3946, 4258611, 4258612, 4258613, 4258614, 4258615, 4258616 and 4258618

The Agreement dated September 20, 2010 between Shotgun Exploration and MMR, wherein MMR acquired the right to earn, in two stages, a 75% participating interest by completing a series of option payments, annual work commitments and issuance of shares to the Optionor on or before September 20, 2016.

Figure 2 – Claim Map



MMR acquired the following 11 unpatented mineral claims from Whetstone Minerals Ltd totalling 1104 hectares.

1221067, 1221272, 1221273, 1221274, 1221275, 3012517, 3012518, 3012519, 3012520, 3014652 and 3018670

The Agreement dated February 23, 2011 between Whetstone Minerals Ltd. and MMR, wherein MMR acquired the right to earn a 100% interest by making option payments totalling \$200,000 and issuing a total of 650,000 shares to the Optionor on or before February 23, 2012. The Agreement is subject to a 2% Net Smelter Royalty (“NSR”) and five (5) of the claims identified in the Agreement are subject to a 2% NSR payable to R. J. Fairservice.

MMR acquired the following 4 patented parcels from D. Swennumson, G. McKay, T. McKay, J. Gillies, D. and D. Salter totalling 54.51 hectares.

K3999, K4000, K4001 and K4002

The Agreement dated February 28, 2011 between the Vendors (refer to paragraph 1 above) and MMR, wherein MMR can earn a 100% interest by making option payments totalling \$140,000 and issuing 600,000 shares to the Vendors on or before February 28, 2012. The Agreement is subject to a 3% NSR payable to the vendors. The NSR (1%) can be purchased for \$1,500,000.

MMR have had staked a total of 19 unpatented mineral claims in the Bluffpoint Area totalling 3216 hectares.

4258611, 458612, 4258613, 458614, 458615, 458616, 458618, 458626, 458627, 458628, 458741, 4258742, 4258743, 4258744, 4258745, 4258746, 4258747, 4258748 and 4258411

MMR purchased the following 6 patented mineral parcels from Ms. A. Eustace totalling 64 hectares. The patents adjoin the original Straw Lake Beach Mine patents acquired from Mr. T. Ryznar.

K2549, K2550, K4387, K4388, K4389 and K4390

3.0 PREVIOUS WORK

1933: Murdock Mosher and Fred Grozelle discover gold in quartz veins on the south shore of the “north arm” of Straw Lake.

1933: William Lucy of Fort Frances discovered gold on the south side of the “south arm” of Straw Lake on claims K4016 and K4017. The Straw Lake Occurrence occurs in a feldspar porphyry dyke containing extensional quartz veins / stringers that has been traced for in excess of 600 meters. Nine pits were sunk on the dyke and limited grab sampling has returned 0.15 opt (5.14 g/t) and 0.52opt Au (17.83 g/t).

1934: The Straw Lake Beach Mine Syndicate was formed to develop the Mosher Vein. During the following years an underground operation was carried out with a 723 ft vertical shaft and drifts established at the 100, 200, 300, 425, 575 and 700 ft levels. A total of 4,631 feet of lateral development was completed. The mine produced 11,568 ounces of gold and 1,049 ounces of silver from 33,662 tons at a gold grade of 0.34 opt (11.66 g/t)

1934: Edward Konigson discovered gold and copper in a shear zone hosted within intermediate volcanoclastic rocks along the north-shore of Straw Lake. The 2.7m wide shear zone returned 27.0 and 39.18 g/t Au from grab samples. A shallow 12.0m shaft was sunk on the zone.

1935: The Ontario Department of Mines published reports entitled Geology of the Straw Lake – Manitou Lakes Area and another entitled Geology of the Rowan-Straw Lake Area; both reports were authored by J.E. Thompson.

1945: Sylvanite Gold Mines completed 342 meters in 6 holes.

1970: Freeport Canadian Exploration completed an airborne Questor® input geophysical survey with follow-up ground EM and magnetic surveys and 6 diamond drill holes of which 3 are located on the present Straw Lake Property.

1976: Minedel Mines completed geological mapping, sampling and 890 meters of diamond drilling in 3 holes directed below the Straw Lake Beach Mine. Only low gold values were reported.

1977: G.E. Edwards and R. Sutcliffe of the Ontario Geological Survey released Map P. 1243 indicating a new gold showing about 4 kilometres northeast of the Straw Lake Beach Mine. The showing consisted of sheared, altered granodiorite of the Lawrence Lake Batholith that assayed 0.54 opt (18.51g/t Au).

1980: R.J. Fairservice optioned the area about 2.5 kilometres north of the SLBM in the vicinity of Pine Lake to Selco Mining Corp. (1980-1982) and subsequent mineral exploration companies Noranda Exploration (1984-1987) and Corporation Falconbridge Copper / Minnova Inc. (1988-1989). Work carried out included line-cutting, prospecting, magnetometer, IP and VLF-EM geophysical surveying, humus sampling, trenching and diamond drilling. Drilling defined a gold bearing alteration system over a strike length of 245 metres with an average width of 23.3 metres.

1983: Sparton Resources carried out line-cutting, VLF-EM, magnetometer and IP/resistivity surveys, soil and humus sampling, geological mapping and sampling, and diamond drilling. The drill program consisting of 5 shallow holes totalling 486m tested IP targets 300m west of the Straw Lake Beach Mine. Hole SL83-2 intersected 10.97 g/t Au over 1.52m.

1988: Dayton Porcupine Gold Mines Ltd carried out 1210 metres of diamond drilling in 10 holes over a 700 metre strike length of the SLBM horizon. The holes tested the stratigraphy at shallow depths returning up to 0.141opt Au (4.83 g/t) over narrow intervals.

1995: Tri Origin Exploration Ltd. carried out trenching, IP geophysical surveys and 1772 metres of diamond drilling in 7 holes east of the SLBM between Floyd and Rick Lakes. The drill holes explained the IP anomaly as fine-grained pyrite hosted within inter-bedded intermediate to- felsic tuffaceous rocks containing geochemically anomalous gold values.

2000: R. J. Fairservice outlines gold bearing alteration zones within the Lawrence Lake Batholith along north to northeast trending structures 'A', 'B' and 'C' outlined in previous work.

2003: Opawica Exploration Inc. options the claims from R.J. Fairservice and carries out a comprehensive program of mechanical stripping, detailed mapping and sampling and diamond drilling. The drill program tested four principal targets within the Lawrence Lake Batholith; Pine West, Pine Hill, Pine Centre and Pine East with 12 holes totalling 1775m. Holes OPW-2 and OPW-3 intersected 15.7m grading 1.0 g/t Au and 14.5m grading 1.25 g/t Au respectively at Pine Centre. At Pine West, Hole OPW-10 returned 59.5m grading 0.135 g/t Au and at Pine East Hole OPW-6 returned 3.2m grading 3.43 g/t Au and 0.8m grading 6.39 g/t Au.

2007: Whetstone Minerals Ltd. (formerly Western Warrior Resources) tested the gold potential of the Pine East, Pine Hill and Pine Centre targets with 10 holes totalling 1990

metres. Hole BP07-09 returned 2.90 g/t Au across 13.46m and Hole BP07-10 returned 2.09 g/t Au over 8.35m from the Pine Centre target.

2011: Mineral Mountain Resources carried out 140 line kilometers of line cutting at 200 meter line spacing and commissioned SRK Consulting to review and interpret the regional magnetic data. From June 26th to August 12th, MMR had 8 holes drilled at the historic Straw Lake Beach Mine (SLBM) and 4 holes at the Freeport Zone for a total of 3136m.

At Pine Centre, a total of 205 channel (+/- grab) samples from 6 previously stripped outcrop areas (SA-1/4, SA-5, SA-7, SA-9/10, SA-19 and SA-30) were collected. Channel sampling at SA-1/4 returned 3.09 g/t Au across 13.0m (Channel C), 3.36 g/Au over 16.00m (Channel J), 3.78 g/t Au over 10.00m (Channel K) and 3.63 g/t Au over 7.85m (Channel D).

Also the Company drilled 3155 m in 40 drill holes from August 12th 2011 through to October 26th and continued at Pine East drilling 1871m in 10 holes between October 26th and December 13th.

2012: Mineral Mountain carried out 2,022m of drilling in 7 holes on the Straw Lake Occurrence from January 22nd through February 28th. The granodiorite-volcanic contact about 1.5 km south of and along the projected strike of the Pine Centre target was investigated with 1 hole totalling 500m. Only trace gold values were encountered.

4.0 GEOLOGY

The majority of this section was adapted from OGS Map 2463 and Straw Lake Report by G.E. Edwards and R. Sutcliffe (1976) and also from a NI 43-101 compliant Technical Report on the Whetstone_Property filed by B. Nelson in 2011 on behalf of Mineral Mountain Resources.

4.1 Regional Geology

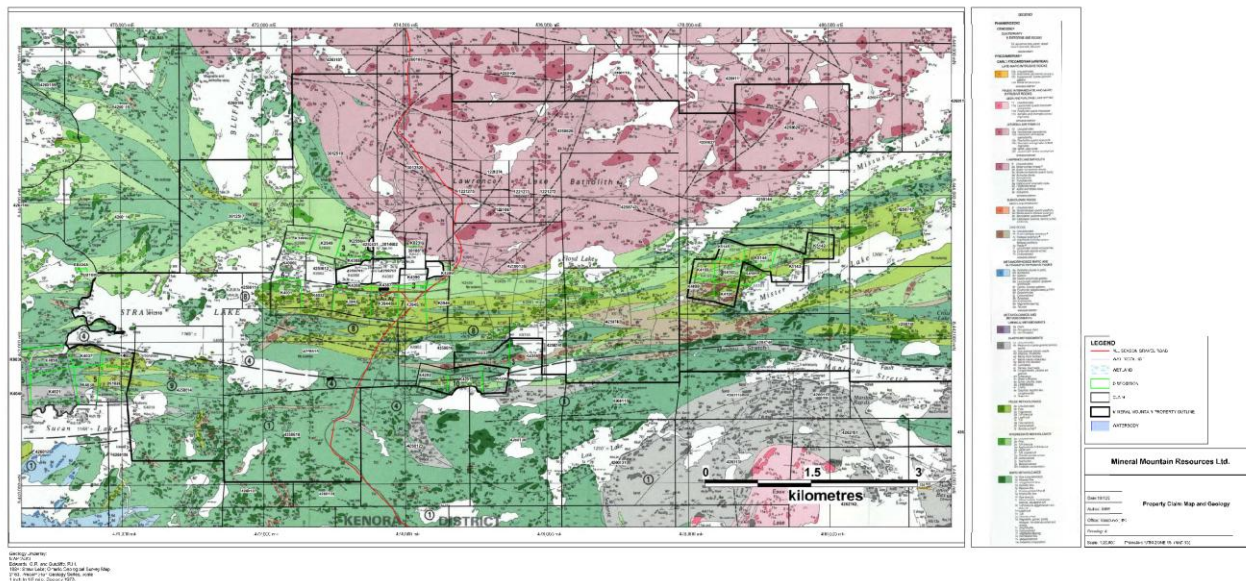
The Straw Lake Property is situated within the Straw Lake Greenstone Belt a component of the western part of the Archean Wabigoon Subprovince of the Canadian Shield.

The Wabigoon Subprovince is a major east striking subdivision of the Superior Province. It has an exposed length of almost 900 kilometres and an average width of about 150 kilometres. To the west, in eastern Manitoba, and to the east, near Longlac, the Subprovince extends beneath flat-lying Paleozoic sedimentary rocks.

Supracrustal rocks of the Wabigoon Subprovince are predominantly volcanic. They are steeply dipping and most have not been metamorphosed above greenschist facies. In contrast, the English River Subprovince to the north consists of granitic and metasedimentary gneisses, which have resulted from high temperature metamorphism and the Quetico Subprovince to the south consists of metasediments, which were subject

to moderately high temperature metamorphism.

Figure 3: Regional Geology Map



Numerous, round to oval, granitoid diapirs, between which folded supracrustal rocks are preserved, characterize the Wabigoon Subprovince. It has been suggested that the three subprovinces were “developed”, at least in part, contemporaneously, and there appears to be a lateral gradation from shallow water or terrestrial sedimentation in the Wabigoon Subprovince to deep-water sedimentation in adjacent provinces.

The oldest volcanic rocks in the Wabigoon Subprovince are tholeiitic mafic flows. Overlying intermediate to felsic volcanics are predominantly calc-alkaline pyroclastics. At least, three mafic to felsic cycles have been recognized in some parts of the Subprovince and metasediments are commonly associated with the pyroclastic rocks. Geochronological data suggest that there may be significant differences in the ages of apparently similar sequences in different parts of the Subprovince. It has been recognized that there is a genetic relationship between the granitic intrusions, their overlying subvolcanic apophyses, and the mantling felsic volcanic sequences.

The boundary between the Wabigoon and English River Subprovinces is generally defined as the contact between granitic gneisses and low-grade volcanic rocks. North of the Lake of the Woods, this coincides with a fault or intrusive contact, but further east it may be gradational. The Dryberry Batholith has been considered to be part of the

English River Subprovince, most importantly because of the presence of migmatized metasediments along its southeastern boundary. The western boundary is in contact with relatively low-grade volcanics of Bigstone Bay and, here, the Batholith resembles more closely those of the Wabigoon Subprovince.

4.2 Property Geology

The Straw Lake property straddles the contact between the Lawrence Lake Batholith ('LLB'), a late mantle-derived pluton in the north and a complexly folded supracrustal greenstone belt in the south which is bisected by a regional large-scale fault zone known as the Manitou Stretch-Pipestone Lake Fault ('MSPF')

The LLB displays granodioritic (65.3% SiO₂, potash feldspar >10%) and dioritic (58.2% SiO₂, potash feldspar <10%, sodic plagioclase, quartz <10%) phases along its contact margin from Bluffpoint to Missus Lakes. This intrusive appears to have a geochemical signature that is consistent with TTG-type magmas, that being a distinctive suite of tonalitic to granodioritic composition characterized by relatively sodic plagioclase that were termed trondjemites (=leuco-tonalite). TTG suite intrusions occur as multiphase intrusive complexes ranging up to batholithic dimensions. Biotite and/or hornblende are the predominant ferromagnesian silicates. Magnetite is the main oxide mineral constituent.

The salient direction of structures found along the LLB margin trend 040° to 065°NE, 085° to 110°EW and 125° to 140°SE. The contact margin shows subordinate quartz-rich leucocratic granodiorite and metasomatized and/or assimilated volcanic material together with porphyritic, felsite and aplite dykes.

The supracrustal sequence is divided by the Manitou Stretch-Pipestone Lake Fault which is a regional strike-slip deformation zone that trends parallel to sub-parallel to the stratigraphy through the southern one-third of the property and passes through the south arm of Straw Lake to the west and the extreme north end of Esos Lake to the east. The stratigraphy on the north side of the MSPF consists of a lower cycle of submarine mafic flows overlain by interlayered intermediate flows and pyroclastic rocks evident from south of Floyd Lake continuing to the west between Missus and Mister Lake. The stratigraphy on the south side of the MSPF is not correlatable with that north of the fault. They consist of an intricately folded lower sequence (or sequences) of submarine flows capped by mafic flow breccia, hyaloclastite and tuff-breccia that is overlain by predominantly volcanic-derived turbiditic metasediments exhibiting both proximal and distal characteristics.

Deposit types identified on the property include:

1. Structurally-controlled silicified +/- carbonatized shear zones and fractures spatially associated with the Manitou Stretch-Pipestone Fault. Any structurally competent rock unit may host gold mineralization however gold associated with

- a) quartz veins and b) intrusive bodies and porphyry dykes appear to be an economically important type of target.
2. Disseminated gold mineralization occurring within an alteration assemblage comprising sausserite+sericite+silica+pyrite hosted by high Al-TTG type intrusive rocks such as the Lawrence Lake Batholith are suggestive of low-grade, high tonnage bulk mineable deposits. Examples of Type 2 mineralization can be found at Pine Hill and Pine Centre.

5.0 PHASE I DRILL PROGRAM

5.1 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

ALS Minerals of Thunder Bay completed the analysis of drill core on the Pine Centre-South target core samples.

Please refer below to methods and procedures used by ALS Minerals.

- i) Standard Sample Preparation (Codes Log-22, Cru-31, Spl-21 and Pul-31)

Sample preparation is the most critical step in the entire laboratory operation. The purpose of preparation is to produce a homogeneous analytical sub-sample that is fully representative of the material submitted to the laboratory. The sample is logged in the tracking system, weighed, dried and finely crushed to better than 70 % passing a 2 mm (Tyler 9 mesh, US Std. No.10) screen. A split of up to 250 g is taken and pulverized to better than 85 % passing a 75 micron (Tyler 200 mesh, US Std. No. 200) screen. This method is appropriate for rock chip or drill samples.

- ii) Fire Assay Fusion and Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (Codes Fa-Fus01, Fa-Fus02 and AA23 and AA24)

A prepared sample is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents as required, inquarted with 6 mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead. The bead is digested in 0.5 mL dilute nitric acid in the microwave oven, 0.5 mL concentrated hydrochloric acid is then added and the bead is further digested in the microwave at a lower power setting. The digested solution is cooled, diluted to a total volume of 4 mL with de-mineralized water, and analyzed by atomic absorption spectroscopy against matrix-matched standards.

- iii) ICP-MS and ICP-AES (Multi-element analysis - Code ME-MS61)

A prepared sample (0.25 g) is digested with perchloric, nitric and hydrofluoric acids. The residue is leached with dilute hydrochloric acid and diluted to volume. It is then analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry and inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry. Results are corrected for spectral interelement interferences.

NOTE: Four acid digestions are able to dissolve most minerals; however, although the term “*near total*” is used, depending on the sample matrix, not all elements are quantitatively extracted.

iv) Sampling Protocol

The drill holes were recorded digitally and drill hole data was directly entered into a Toshiba laptop computer using Geotic® software, a program designed for core logging and data management. Holes were surveyed by hand held GPS and caps secured on the casings following the completion and demobilization from each set-up. A Reflex® survey instrument was used to measure the spatial relationships to the drill holes.

Logging and sampling of drill core was carried out by Qualified Person, Kevin Leonard, a registered professional geologist in the provinces of Manitoba and Ontario, Canada and in the state of Washington, USA. The core was sawn, processed and dispatched under the supervision of Mr. Leonard.

The core was evaluated during the logging process and marked for sampling over the entire length of the hole. Lithology, structure, mineralization and significant alteration determined the size of each sample. Sample intervals generally ranged from 0.40 to 1.0 meters. Each sample interval was marked in the core box and on the drill log. Core was sawn using a Husqvarna TS250 core saw. Half of the sawn core was returned to its proper position in the core box and the other half of the core was bagged for shipment to the lab for analysis. Each labelled plastic sample bag contained the corresponding sample tag with a unique sample number. On average, about 10 plastic sample bags were placed in shipment sacks (i.e. woven rice bags) with the top of the sack securely fastened and then shipped by Gardewine transportation in Fort Frances to ALS Minerals in Thunder Bay, Ontario.

An inventory of core in each core tray was recorded and photographed. Metal tags were affixed to each tray and inscribed with the hole ID, box number and corresponding core interval. The core is stored in pre-fabricated racks at the Straw Lake exploration camp.

5.2 Drill Results

The drill log, cross-section and assay certificate for PC12-070 is located in Appendices. Map 2, located in the back pocket, shows the location for Hole PC12-070 as well as its projected trace.

MMR carried out 500 m of diamond drilling in 1 hole (PC12-070) between March 3rd and March 18th, 2012.

The hole was used to test the gold potential of the granodiorite-volcanic contact about 1.5km south of the Pine Centre. The hole was drilled from south to- north at 360° (0.00°) at a dip of 055°.

Table 1: Summary of Drill Hole, Pine Centre – South Target

DDH	Easting NAD 83	Northing NAD 83	Azimuth	Dip	Elevation (m)	Length (m)
PC12-070	475088	5442786	360°	-55°	383	500

*datum in NAD83, Zone 15U

The upper portion of Hole PC12-070 intersected a grey-green heterolithic lapilli tuff with subordinate crystal tuff layers (60/40 ratio). The unit becomes increasingly more altered below 152.00m exhibiting an alteration assemblage comprising quartz + sericite + chlorite + carbonate +/- kaolinite +/- pyrite. The volcanic – granodiorite ‘hybrid’ contact zone was identified below 179.00m. The core is pervasively altered as well as sheared and brecciated from 247.45 to 365.00m showing cherty silicification and intervening hairline quartz stockworks together with albite + sericite + kaolin + chlorite + carbonate +/- pyrite alteration. The lower portion of the hole intersected a coarse fragmental unit identified as intermediate tuff. Clasts are densely packed and crudely elongated showing a range of sizes from 2.0 to greater than 6.0 cm.

The drill core through the alteration zone that contained broad intervals of finely disseminated (<1 to 3%) pyrite looked similar in many respects to the core observed at Osisko’s Hammond Reef deposit. However, the best gold grades yielded only 0.02 g/t over a core length of 16.40 m from 244.60m to 261.00m and 0.015 g/t Au over a core length of 12.65m from 280.00 to 292.65m.

The hole was collared near the margin of the Lawrence Lake Batholith and directed north to intersect granodiorite. It would appear the volcanic-intrusive contact dips or rolls to the north because no distinct component of the batholith was intersected, but rather a wide envelope of metasomatized volcanic-intrusive material was observed.

Table 2 below summarizes the results from Hole PC12-070

Table 2: Summary of Significant Results – Pine Centre

DDH	From (m)	To (m)	Core Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Zone
PC12-070	244.60	261.00	16.40	0.02	
	280.00	292.65	12.65	0.015	

5.3 Data Verification

There was no information on Quality Assurance and/or Quality Control ('QA/QC') programs run on drill hole assays prior to Mountain Mineral's involvement in this project.

A total of 306 core samples were sent in for gold- fire assay AA (ppb), gravimetric (g/t) and ICP (multi-element) analysis from Activation Laboratories Ltd ('Actlabs') and ALS Minerals. The laboratories received 16 OREAS 19a, OREAS 15d and OREAS 15f reference standards including locally sourced blank material representing 5.2% of the total sample population. These samples are blind to the laboratory. The sampling ratio consisted of 1 OREAS reference standard and for every 20-core samples. The standards are used to test the precision and accuracy of the assaying process, and will identify any sample numbering problems.

The OREAS specification sheets summarizing OREAS 19a, OREAS 15d and OREAS 15f are found in Appendix V.

OREAS 19a has an average (i.e. mean) gold value of 5.49 g/t, and a second standard OREAS 15d has an average gold value of 1.559 g/t and a third standard OREAS 15f has an average gold value of 0.334 g/t Au. Gold values returning 5.49 g/t +/- 0.2g/t, 1.559g/t +/-0.084g/t and 0.334g/t +/-0.033g/t respectively represent 2 standard deviations from the mean and show a 95% confidence level of accuracy.

The data indicate that with the exception of sample 948360, each of the OREAS 19a reference samples assayed by ALS Minerals fell within the 95% confidence level and the arithmetic mean of the samples equal 5.42 g/t, well within the reliability range. Sample 948360 returned 5.27 g/t Au marginally below the 2 standard deviation threshold of 5.29 g/t Au.

ALS Minerals returned an average mean value of 1.54 g/t Au for OREAS 15d reference standard. This correlates close to the mean value of 1.559 g/t Au for OREAS 15d. All samples in the mid grade range passed the QA/QC reliability threshold.

The data comparing ALS Minerals to OREAS 15f indicate that the low grade sample population falls well within the 95% confidence level. The arithmetic mean equal to 0.328 g/t Au shows good correlation to the value of 0.334 g/t as determined for reference standard 15f.

Field blanks were inserted into the rotation with the three grades of reference standard material. The blank material was purchased and consisted of decorative limestone. All samples returned <0.005 g/t Au, thus passing the laboratory performance standard for this material.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

Hole PC12-070 intersected a pervasive alteration assemblage consisting of quartz + sericite + chlorite + kaolin + albite + carbonate +/- pyrite within a broad brittle-ductile deformation zone with gouge along the margin of the Lawrence Lake Batholith. The strongly silicified, in part stockworked, in part pyritiferous volcanic-diorite hybrid zone was intersected over a core length of 186 meters.

The contact margin in the vicinity of Hole PC12-070 appears to dip or roll to the north.

The best gold grades yielded only 0.02 g/t over a core length of 16.40 m from 244.60m to 261.00m and 0.015 g/t Au over a core length of 12.65m from 280.00 to 292.65m. For the most part, hole PC11-070 returned trace gold values.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

No additional drilling is warranted in this specific target area.

8.0 REFERENCES

Baker, C.J. 2011. Compilation Report, Exploration recommendations for Mineral Mountain Resources, Straw Lake Property; Internal Document 41p.

Beakhouse, G.P. 2001. Nature, timing and significance of intermediate to felsic intrusive rocks associated with the Hemlo greenstone belt and implications for the regional geological setting of the Hemlo gold deposit; Ontario geological survey, Open File Report 6020, 248p.

Berger, B.R., 1991. Precambrian Geology, Manitou Stretch Area; Ontario Geological Survey Report 284, 45p.

Blackburn, C.E. 1976. Geology of the Lower Manitou-Uphill Lakes area, district of Kenora; Ontario division of Mines, Geoscience Report 142, 81p.

Edwards G.R., and R. Sutcliffe, R.H. 1977. Straw Lake Area, Districts of Rainy River and Kenora; Ontario Geological Report 222 67p.

Ladouceur, K., Blampin, A., 2011. Technical Report for MNDM Assessment Purposes – Straw Lake Property; Assessment Files, Kenora Mining Division;19p.

Nelson, B., 2011. Technical Report on the Whetstone Property; 48p.

Nelson, B., 2011. Technical Report on the Konigson Property; 27p.

Poulsen, K.H., Robert, F., and Dube, B. 2000: Geological Classification of Canadian Gold Deposits; Geological Survey of Canada, Bulletin 540 106p.

Appendix I

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Kevin William Leonard of 1209 Hansberry Ave, Orting, Washington, USA do hereby certify that:

I am the author of this report and under contract to Mineral Mountain Resources Ltd.

I am a graduate of McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario with a B.Sc. Geology, 1979, and have practised my profession continuously since.

I am a member with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (#1926).

I am a member with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Manitoba (# 30831).

I am a licensed geologist with the State of Washington (#1346).

I am a member of the Prospectors & Developers Association of Canada (#218580), the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (#145186) and the Society of Economic Geologists (#465988).

The report is based on a study of the data and literature available on the Straw Lake property. I am responsible for supervising the drill program and logging of the drill core. All exploration work carried out since May 2011 has been conducted under my direct supervision.

I currently hold securities of Mineral Mountain Resources Inc.

Kevin William Leonard
September 15, 2012
Seattle, Washington USA

Appendix II

List of Claims comprising the Straw Lake Property

Straw Lake Property - MMR Unpatented Claims

Claim Number	Area Units	Area Ha	Township/ Area	Map Sheet	Owner
4258613	12	192	Bluffpoint Lake Area	G2669	Mineral Mountain Resources Ltd.
4258611	1	16	Bluffpoint Lake Area	G2669	Mineral Mountain Resources Ltd.
4258614	16	256	Bluffpoint Lake Area	G2669	Mineral Mountain Resources Ltd.
4258628	12	192	Bluffpoint Lake Area	G2669	Mineral Mountain Resources Ltd.
4258612	1	16	Bluffpoint Lake Area	G2669	Mineral Mountain Resources Ltd.
4258615	14	224	Bluffpoint Lake Area	G2669	Mineral Mountain Resources Ltd.
4258616	6	96	Bluffpoint Lake Area	G2669	Mineral Mountain Resources Ltd.
4258618	15	240	Bluffpoint Lake Area	G2669	Mineral Mountain Resources Ltd.
4258626	16	256	Bluffpoint Lake Area	G2669	Mineral Mountain Resources Ltd.
4258741	4	64	Bluffpoint Lake Area	G2669	Mineral Mountain Resources Ltd.
4258742	16	256	Bluffpoint Lake Area	G2669	Mineral Mountain Resources Ltd.
4258743	16	256	Bluffpoint Lake Area	G2669	Mineral Mountain Resources Ltd.
4258744	12	192	Bluffpoint Lake Area	G2669	Mineral Mountain Resources Ltd.
4258745	9	144	Bluffpoint Lake Area	G2669	Mineral Mountain Resources Ltd.
4258746	12	192	Bluffpoint Lake Area	G2669	Mineral Mountain Resources Ltd.
4258747	16	256	Napanee Lake	G2690	Mineral Mountain Resources Ltd.
4258748	16	256	Napanee Lake	G2690	Mineral Mountain Resources Ltd.
4258627	4	64	Bluffpoint Lake Area	G2669	Mineral Mountain Resources Ltd.
4258411	3	48	Bluffpoint Lake Area	G2669	Mineral Mountain Resources Ltd.

Straw Lake Property - Ryznar Patents

Patent Number	Area Ha	Township/ Area	Owner
K3943	23.682	Bluffpoint Lake Area	1659134 Ontario Limited
K3944	19.348	Bluffpoint Lake Area	1659134 Ontario Limited
K3945	20.603	Bluffpoint Lake Area	1659134 Ontario Limited
K3946	16.612	Bluffpoint Lake Area	1659134 Ontario Limited
	80.245		

Straw Lake Property - Swennumson et al Patents

Patent Number	Area (ac)	Area (ha)	Township/ Area	Map PIN	Parcel
K3999	34.39	13.918	Bluffpoint Lake Area	42185-0420	12517
K4000	12.51	5.063	Bluffpoint Lake Area	42185-0421	12526
K4001	43.754	17.707	Bluffpoint Lake Area	42185-0422	12527
K4002	44.034	17.821	Bluffpoint Lake Area	42185-0423	12528
	134.688	54.509			

Straw Lake Property - Whetstone Unpatented Claims

Claim Number	Area Units	Area Ha	Township/ Area	Map Sheet	Owner
1221067	16	256	Bluffpoint Lake Area	G2669	Whetstone Minerals Ltd.
1221272	12	192	Bluffpoint Lake Area	G2669	Whetstone Minerals Ltd.
1221273	16	256	Bluffpoint Lake Area	G2669	Whetstone Minerals Ltd.
1221274	1	16	Bluffpoint Lake Area	G2669	Whetstone Minerals Ltd.
1221275	15	240	Bluffpoint Lake Area	G2669	Whetstone Minerals Ltd.
3012517	1	16	Bluffpoint Lake Area	G2669	Whetstone Minerals Ltd.

3012518	1	16	Bluffpoint Lake Area	G2669	Whetstone Minerals Ltd.
3012519	2	32	Bluffpoint Lake Area	G2669	Whetstone Minerals Ltd.
3012520	2	32	Bluffpoint Lake Area	G2669	Whetstone Minerals Ltd.
3014652	1	16	Bluffpoint Lake Area	G2669	Whetstone Minerals Ltd.
3018670	2	32	Bluffpoint Lake	G2669	Whetstone Minerals Ltd.