



NEWS RELEASE

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**MINERAL MOUNTAIN'S HISTORIC STANDBY MINE GOLD PRODUCER AND ITS
COCHRANE SOUTH TREND BOTH DISPLAY DISCOVERY POTENTIAL FOR
MULTI-MILLION OUNCE GOLD MINERALIZATION
20,000 METERS OF CORE DRILLING PLANNED**

Highlights:

- **Standby Mine Trend:**
 - SM87-3A, 10.29 g/t Au/3.05 m, 1400 m laterally and 1600 m down plunge*
 - BLG-UG3, 4.61 g/t Au/12.19 m, 130 m laterally and 250 m down plunge*
 - SM86-1, 2.02 g/t Au/14.0 m, 600 m laterally and 780 m down plunge*
 - **(distances measured from historic Standby Mine surface workings, along surface and also down the structural plunge of the iron formation)*
- **Cochrane South Trend:**
 - NM-96-5, 9.86 g/t Au/2.74 m
 - NM-96-7, 10.05 g/t Au/5.03 m and 10.25 g/t Au/2.44 m, (2 parallel gold Au zones), 175 m down plunge from historic Cochrane Mine
 - Trench 1, 9.94 g/t Au/7.62 m and 4.04 g/t Au/6.01 m (2 parallel Au zones)
 - CR88-2, 7.99 g/t Au/10.67 m, 6.96 g/t Au/13.72 m (2 parallel Au zone)**
 - CR88-7, 8.26 g/t Au/7.16 m**
 - CR89-25, 6.24 g/t Au/7.74 m
 - **** (approximately 50m-100m vertical depth, north side of historic Cochrane Mine)**

(Vancouver, November 8, 2016): Mineral Mountain Resources Ltd. (“**Mineral Mountain**” or the “**Company**”) (TSXV: “MMV”) reports that the proprietary **Standby Mine** database announced in a news release dated October 3, 2016 combined with the Company’s comprehensive database for the 3 km long **Cochrane Trend** both point toward large-scale ledge-type high grade gold targets with estimated extensive down plunge lengths of up to 3.0 kilometers. The Company has engaged the services of FMG Engineering based in Rapid City, South Dakota, to initiate the permitting process to drill 20,000 meters of core drilling to test both targets.

Standby Target Trend

In October, 2016 the Company purchased a proprietary digital database, generated from diamond drilling conducted by Homestake Mining Company between 1967 and 1988 and, never released to the public, consisting of 71 diamond drill holes totaling 22,394 meters, of which 17 holes totaling 14,723 meters targeted a Homestake-style 9-Ledgescale Proterozoic iron formation synclinal fold structure at the Standby Gold Mine Property (see September 12, 2016 release). A longitudinal section of the Standby Target Trend was generated by Homestake Mining Company and is posted on the Company's website www.mineralmtn.com. This major synclinal fold structure was considered by Homestake to be large enough to host a district scale gold resource similar to the Homestake District and the Homestake Mine. At the Homestake Mine, eleven ore "ledges", a local term for gold-mineralized plunging iron formation fold structures, accounted for the 40 million troy ounces of gold produced, with 9-Ledge alone having produced 9.5 million ounces.

Between 1986 and 1988, Homestake drilled three separate "widely spaced step out" fences comprising trunk holes and numerous splays, along cross sections down plunge from the Standby Mine shaft. The step out cross sections were designed to intersect the major gold bearing iron formation fold structure at 750-meter intervals down plunge. Remarkably, in 1987, Homestake **SM87-3A**, located 1400 meters laterally (560 meters vertical depth from surface) and 1600m down plunge from the historic **Standby Mine Gold Deposit** intersected a broad interval of gold mineralization within a thick, tightly folded unit of iron formation, including a high grade interval grading **10.29 grams per tonne across 3.05 meters**. Near the Standby Mine workings, an underground drill hole, designed to test the down plunge extension of the gold mineralization extracted from the mine, intersected **4.61 grams per tonne across 12.19 meters** in iron formation within the major fold structure. This intersection cut the Standby Target 130 m laterally and 260 meters down plunge from the surface workings of the Standby mine. The earliest deep fence of drill holes completed by Homestake in 1986, designed to intersect iron formation 780 meters down plunge from the Standby Mine, intersected six significant gold intersections with a broad mineralized system. The widest gold intersection was recorded in SM86-1 which cut **2.02 grams per tonne across 14.0 meters**. The Company is planning to drill 10,000 meters specifically to target the 1500 meter long plunge potential between the high grade gold intersection in SM87-3A up-plunge toward the Standby Mine mineralization, and also to follow-up the high grade intersection in SM87-3A toward the interpreted deeper underlying synclinal axis.

Cochrane South Trend

The Cochrane Deposit and the adjoining Cochrane South Property occur within a 3 km long major structural corridor that hosts near surface Homestake-style ledge gold mineralization. The most advanced gold zone along this trend is the Cochrane Deposit which is estimated to host, based on drilling by Noranda, Getty, Newmont and Naneco Resources an in-house non-compliant NI43-101 resource estimate of 68,000 ounces of gold in the indicated category and 200,000 ounces of gold in the inferred category grading a combined 6.34 g/t Au to a depth of 165 meters. *A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the above historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves, and Mineral Mountain is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.* The Ledge-style gold mineralization in Cochrane Deposit is open at depth and, based on a number of high grade intersections within a 30 m wide, structurally thickened unit of altered iron formation drilled 100 meters from the common boundary between the Cochrane patents and the Company's Cochrane

South Property, the gold-bearing structural corridor that hosts the near surface deposit plunges onto the Company's property.

Two drill holes completed by Naneco, between 1996 and 1997, intersected the down plunge extension of the Cochrane Deposit between the lower limits of the non-compliant near surface resource and within 100 meters from the South Cochrane Property boundary. Drill hole **NM96-5 intersected 9.86 g/t Au over 2.74 m** and two separate high grade mineralized intervals were cut **NM96-7 grading 10.04 g/t Au/5.03 m and 10.25 g/t Au/2.44 m**. The latter drill hole **NM-96-7** is only 150 m from the Cochrane Project/Cochrane South common boundary. Near surface within the Cochrane Deposit, two trenches exposed two parallel zones grading 9.94 g/t Au/7.62 m and 4.04 g/t Au/6.01 m. Directly below these trenches, drill hole, **CR88-2** intersected two separate and parallel gold zones grading **7.99 g/t Au/10.67 m** and **6.97 g/t Au/13.72 m**. Drill holes **CR88-7** and **CR89-25** intersected **8.26 g/t Au/7.16 m** and **6.24 g/t Au/7.74 m** respectively in the the eastern most parallel zone.

Mineral Mountain's technical team has interpreted the shallow, near surface Cochrane Deposit mineralization to be comparable to an "upper tail" position in typical gold-ore ledges at the Homestake Mine. The goal is to trace the mineralization down plunge to discover a potential high grade, multi-million ounce ledge-type ore centroid. A 10,000 m drill program has been planned for this prospective target.

The Rochford Gold District is centered approximately 26 kilometers south of the world's largest iron formation hosted gold deposit, the Homestake Mine, which produced over 40,000,000 ounces of gold from 152 M tonnes of ore averaging approximately 8.4 g/t Au (0.245 opt) over the life of the mine from 1876 to 2001.

The geology of the Rochford District is remarkably similar to that at the Homestake Mine with gold hosted in multiply deformed Proterozoic carbonate facies and locally sulfide-facies iron formation that has typically been metamorphosed to cummingtonite/grunerite phyllites/schists and chlorite schists. There are numerous, relatively shallow, high-grade past producing gold mines and prospects in the district that were developed in the late 1800's and early 1900's. Mineral Mountain's property package covers the approximately 9 km long by 5 km wide core of the district, with multiple trends of locally structurally thickened and sheared auriferous iron formation considered to have many geological and mineralogical aspects in common with the Homestake Mine 26 km to the northwest.

The Rochford Gold Belt covers more than 78 square kilometers and has been explored intermittently, but never comprehensively nor systematically to depth, by a number of major companies including Getty, Cominco, Newmont, Noranda, Western Mining and Homestake Mining in the 20th century. Despite gold prices hitting \$1,900 US per ounce in 2011, the last serious exploration in for the Rochford District was completed in 1997.

Qualified Persons

The technical information in this news release has been prepared in accordance with Canadian regulatory requirements set out in National Instrument 43-101 and reviewed and approved by Nelson W. Baker, P.Eng., the President and CEO of Mineral Mountain Resources Ltd. and a Qualified Person for this project. All exploration activities at the Rochford Project are carried

out under the supervision of Kevin Leonard, P.Geo., also a Qualified Person for this project.

About Mineral Mountain Resources and the Rochford Gold Project

Mineral Mountain Resources Ltd., through its wholly owned subsidiary Mineral Mountain Resources (SD) Inc., is focused on the exploration and, if warranted, development of its 100%-owned **Rochford Gold Project** situated along the highly prospective **Homestake Gold Belt** in the Black Hills of South Dakota, U.S.A. The Rochford Project covers approximately 7,500 acres and straddles three major trends of structurally thickened auriferous iron formation that host ledge-type gold mineralization.

Since 2013, the Company has continued to expand its land position in the Rochford gold district by professional claim staking and also by purchasing strategically located private properties that fall along two of the major sub-parallel structural trends that host Ledge-type gold mineralization. The Company now owns the largest land position in the Rochford greenstone belt and now possesses by far the largest and most comprehensive database for the district in modern day exploration history! The Rochford Project is vastly under-explored and has the potential to host several district scale gold discoveries.

On Behalf of the Board of Directors
MINERAL MOUNTAIN RESOURCES LTD.

“Nelson W. Baker”, President and CEO

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Forward looking information

This release contains “forward-looking information” within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation (“Forward-looking information”). Forward-looking information includes, but is not limited to, statements that address activities, events or developments that the Company expects or anticipates will or may occur in the future, including such things as future business strategy, competitive strengths, goals, expansion, growth of the Company's businesses, operations, plans and with respect to exploration results, the timing and success of exploration activities generally, permitting time lines, government regulation of exploration and mining operations, environmental risks, title disputes or claims, limitations on insurance coverage, timing and possible outcome of any pending litigation and timing and results of future resource estimates or future economic studies.

Often, but not always, forward-looking information can be identified by the use of words such as “plans”, “planning”, “planned”, “expects” or “looking forward”, “does not expect”, “continues”, “scheduled”, “estimates”, “forecasts”, “intends”, “potential”, “anticipates”, “does not anticipate” or “belief” or describes a “goal” or variation of such words and phrases or state that certain actions, events or results “may”, “could”, “would”, “might” or “will” be taken, occur or be achieved.

Forward-looking information is based on a number of material factors and assumptions, including, the result of drilling and exploration activities, that contracted parties provide goods and/or services on the agreed timeframes, that equipment necessary for exploration is available as scheduled and does not incur unforeseen break downs, that no labour shortages or delays are incurred, that plant and equipment function as specified, that no unusual geological or technical problems occur, and that laboratory and other related services are available and perform as contracted. Forward-looking information involves known and unknown risks, future events, conditions, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, prediction, projection, forecast, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking information. Such factors include, among others, the interpretation and actual results of current exploration activities; changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; future prices of gold; possible variations in grade or recovery rates; failure of equipment or processes to operate as anticipated; the failure of contracted parties to perform; labour disputes and other risks of the mining industry; delays in obtaining governmental approvals or financing or in the completion of exploration, as well as those factors disclosed in the company's publicly filed documents. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking information, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that forward-looking information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information.