

**ROCHFORD DISTRICT HIGHLIGHTS AND GOLD EXPLORATION TARGETS, PENNINGTON  
AND LAWRENCE COUNTIES, SOUTH DAKOTA**

**FOR MINERAL MOUNTAIN RESOURCES**



***Sheared limonitic chlorite/biotite schist and minor cummingtonite-chert iron formation with realgar staining in left foreground from South Standby trend. Dump samples from adit assay up to 0.32 opt Au.***

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### Rochford District Highlights and Gold Exploration Targets

The Rochford District is located approximately 16 miles south of the world famous Homestake Mine which produced nearly 40,000,000 ounces of gold averaging about 0.350 opt Au and 9,000,000 ounces of silver over the life of the mine from 1876 to 2001 (Cole and Smailbegovic, 2013). The mine closed in 2001 as a result of depressed gold prices and the fact that all of the working stopes were deep and therefore operating costs became prohibitive at very low gold prices for a profitable mine operation. More than 20,000,000 ounces of gold reserves were written off at the time of the mine closing (Cole and Smailbegovic, 2013). Gold at the Homestake Mine is hosted in multiply deformed Proterozoic carbonate facies iron formation and it is the largest gold-hosted iron formation deposit in the world.

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 local sulfide-facies iron formation that has typically been metamorphosed to cummingtonite/grunerite phyllites/schists and chlorite schists. There are numerous gold mines and prospects in the district with significant past production in the late 1800's and early 1900's.

The district covers more than 30 square miles and has been explored by several companies in the 20th century. The last exploration that Mineral Mountain Resources/BHB is aware of was completed in 1997 by Naneco Resources in core drilling at the Cochrane property. Since gold was at less than \$300 per ounce in 2000, no further exploration has been conducted in this district in the 21st century, even with gold prices hitting \$1900 per ounce in 2011. It is a district that appears to have been forgotten/overlooked and perhaps with the closing of the nearby giant Homestake mine in 2001, perhaps many assumed that similar gold systems in the Black Hills had been thoroughly explored which is most certainly not reality.

Exploration in the 20th century identified small gold resources at the Cochrane, Standby, and King of the West prospects/properties and these resources are open. The most upside potential is believed to exist at Cochrane and Standby. Several other properties/prospects have ore grade gold showings over mineable widths at the surface with very limited drilling. Often the reason for ceasing exploration was a result of changing company politics, temporary environmental permitting reasons, and bad timing related to declining gold prices. Exploration did not typically stop because of a lack of drilling success/encouragement for many of the companies that explored this district.

The Rochford District has never had an airborne EM survey flown over it and Mineral Mountain Resources recognized this and flew a helicopter airborne survey at 25 meter flight spacings in early 2013. Gold bearing Precambrian terrane in Canada would have had an airborne survey flown decades ago. Mineral Mountain signed a CA with Barrick Resources for their Rochford database that was acquired in 2001 and 2002 from Homestake Mining company. This database is very significant and provides information on many historic drill holes. Recently, Mineral Mountain Resources has signed a CA with BHB Partners and is in the process of concluding an agreement with BHB Partners that will include some key unpatented mining claims as well as a very significant database that includes detailed geologic maps, gold and arsenic soil geochemical contoured maps, surface trench data, and additional exploration drill hole data from several historic datasets including Bobcat Properties, Getty, Noranda, Newmont, and Nanneco Resources. Once all of this hardcopy data is digitized and georeferenced, Mineral Mountain Resources will have by far the most comprehensive integrated data package ever for the Rochford District.

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The following are a few highlights from this data that is organized by historic mine area. Please refer to map shown in figure 1 that shows locations of historic mines and prospects as well as important patented and unpatented claim locations.

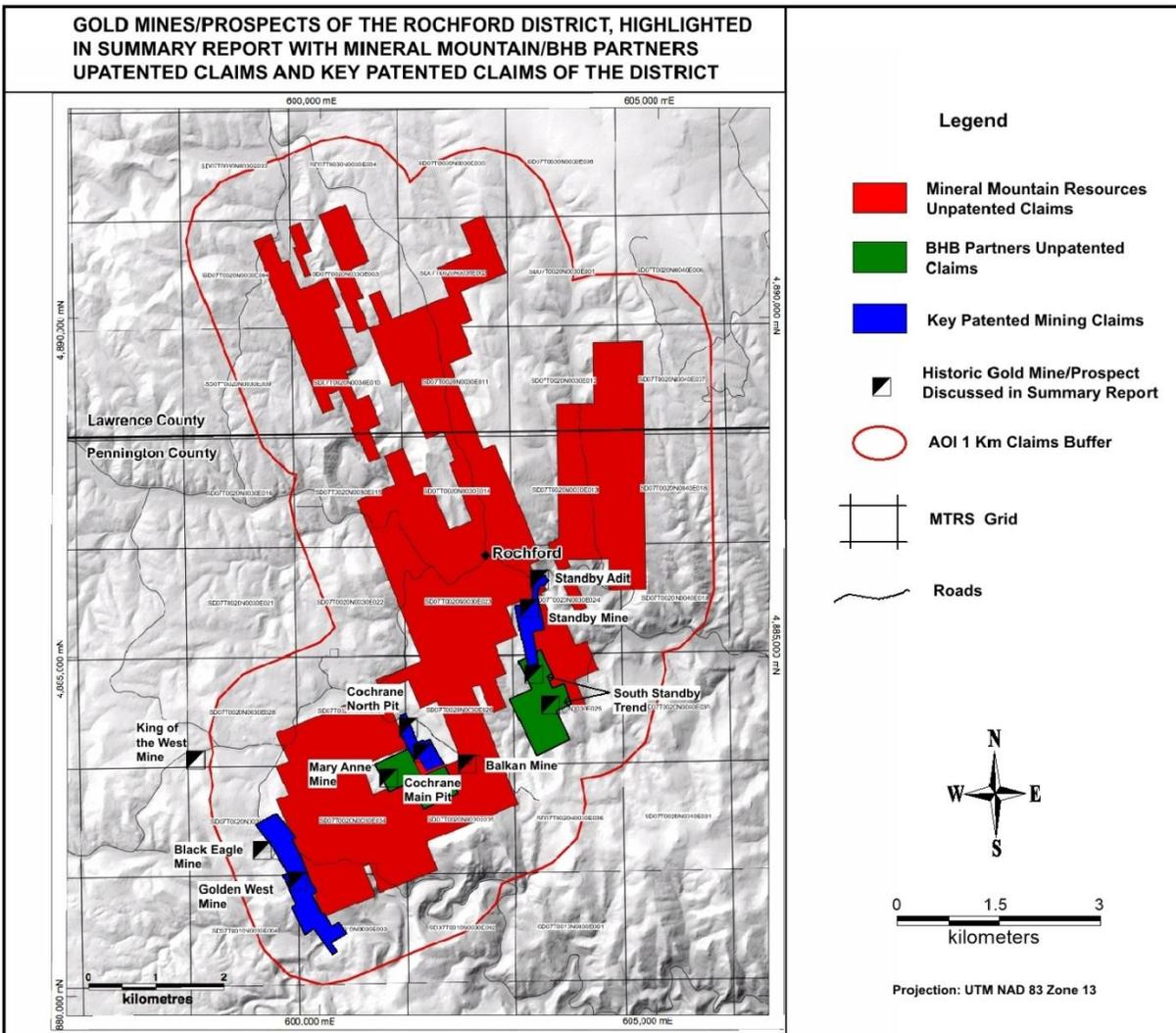


Fig. 1 – Map showing locations of gold mines/prospects highlighted/discussed in this summary report with Mineral Mountain/BHB Partners unpatented claims and key patented claims.

### Cochrane Mine/Property

The Cochrane property is located structurally on the west side of the major Rochford Antiform in an area with parasitic antiforms and synforms and an associated major NNW shear zone. Gold is hosted in multiply deformed and structurally prepared Proterozoic cummingtonite-grunerite-sideroplesite iron formation and chlorite schist that is remarkably similar to the iron formation hosting the Homestake mine. A NNW trending arsenic soil geochemical anomaly is present along a strike length of nearly 3,500 feet and coincides with iron formation.

Getty Mining Company explored Cochrane in 1983 and 1984 and they sampled the existing old workings which included some of the pits as well as some trenches that they excavated between pits. Getty

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sampled the walls of the mined small pits and as a result the pit walls from a historic ore shoot that was mostly mine out are typically lower grade than the trenches. These zones correspond to the zones that Noranda drilled in 1988 and 1999 below these surface workings/trenches that Noranda called zones A and B (Hogge, 1989 and Hogge, 1990).

<u>Channel Sample</u>	<u>Width (Ft)</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>opt Au</u>	<u>g/t Au</u>
Getty Trench No. 1	25	A	0.29	9.02
"	20	B	0.13	4.04
Getty Trench No. 2	25	A	0.15	4.67
"	5	B	0.37	11.51
Hot Pit	18	A	0.12	3.73
Main Pit	40	A	0.09	2.8

Table 1 – Getty channel sampling in the Main Pit area at Cochrane. The trenches are located between the Main Pit and Hot Pit and this sampling represents about 200 feet of strike length.

Exploration drilling from Getty, Noranda, Newmont, and Nanneco Resources totals 62 core holes and three reverse circulation drill holes for 41,120 feet (12,536 meters) of drilling. A drill indicated and inferred resource of 268,000 ounces of Au (not 43-101 compliant) grading 6.3 g/mt or 0.185 opt Au has been outlined (Nelson, 1997). Mineralization is open at depth down dip and down plunge/rake to the south on the eastern structural block to the shear zone. A new target was identified on the western structural block on the west side of the shear zone at a vertical depth of a few hundred feet in drilling completed by Naneco Resources.

The northern two thirds of the NNW trending arsenic soil geochemical anomaly at Cochrane is largely located on unpatented claims and has had only two relatively shallow drill holes. One of these drill holes intercepted ore grade gold mineralization in quartz-flooded iron formation with abundant arsenopyrite along a drill core length of 2.8 feet. This target remains virtually untested.

Noranda Exploration, Inc. drilled 32 core and 3 reverse circulation drill holes at Cochrane from the summer of 1988 until early 1990 (Hogge, 1990). The following table (Table 1) summarizes some of the significant drill intercepts Noranda had at Cochrane. Please note that all holes were drilled on the patented claims except for CRCB-89-1.

<u>Drill Hole #</u>	<u>Interval (ft)</u>	<u>Length (ft)</u>	<u>&gt;0.100 opt Au</u>
CR-88-1	15.0 - 20.0	5.0	0.156
	35.0 - 65.0	30.0	0.100
CR-88-2	50.0 - 85.0	35.0	0.233
	140.0 - 185.0	45.0	0.203
CR-88-3	40.0 - 45.0	5.0	0.139
CR-88-7	210.5 - 234.0	23.5	0.242
CR-88-8	135.9 - 138.8	2.9	0.139
	165.5 - 204.7	39.2	0.103
CR-88-10	484.8 - 485.8	1.0	0.260
	540.8 - 546.7	5.9	1.634

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	642.2 - 644.2	2.0	0.280
CR-88-11	283.5 - 285.0	1.5	0.124
	295.7 - 299.8	4.1	0.186
	310.8 - 312.0	1.2	0.370
CR-88-13	465.0 - 467.5	2.5	0.649
CR-88-15	284.0 - 288.8	4.8	1.255
CR-89-20	155.8 - 159.0	3.2	0.201
CR-89-21	488.1 - 495.0	6.9	0.264
CR-89-24	292.1 - 294.0	1.9	0.162
CR-89-25	43.0 - 47.0	4.0	0.195
	60.0 - 92.2	32.2	0.187
	102.6 - 114.2	11.6	0.156
	151.9 - 155.0	3.1	0.130
	165.0 - 170.0	5.0	0.442
	191.9 - 217.3	25.4	0.182
CR-89-27	661.7 - 666.1	4.4	0.259
CR-89-28	734.1 - 736.8	2.7	0.251
CR-89-29	498.5 - 502.6	4.1	0.125
	544.7 - 546.6	1.9	0.104
CR-90-33	233.5 - 235.8	2.3	0.722
	833.3 - 836.5	3.2	0.202
CRCB-89-1	187.2 - 190.0	2.8	0.282

Table 2: Noranda drill hole results at the Cochrane property with intercepts >0.100 opt Au

The last company to explore at Cochrane was Naneco Minerals in 1996 and 1997 and they drilled 12 core holes totaling 10,160 feet (3097 m). Significant gold was intersected in 10 of the 12 holes. They had two core holes (Nelson, 1997) which intersected gold bearing iron formation on the downdropped west side of the shear zone, where no iron formation has been mapped at the surface and angle drill hole NM-96-2 intercepted 0.242 opt Au/6.5'(7.53 g/t Au/1.98 m) from 933.5' – 940.0'. This presents an entirely new drill target at depth, on the west side of the shear zone.

<u>Drill Hole #</u>	<u>Interval (ft)</u>	<u>Length (ft)</u>	<u>&gt;0.100 opt Au</u>
NM-96-1	234.0 - 239.0	5.0	0.177
NM-96-2	234.0 - 236.0	2.0	0.110

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	933.5 - 940.0	6.5	0.242
NM-96-3	114 - 125.5	11.5	0.248
	131.0 - 134.0	3.0	0.146
	137.5 - 141.0	3.5	0.103
NM-96-4	54.0 - 58.0	4.0	0.193
	72.0 - 76.0	4.0	0.153
NM-96-5	557.0 - 561.5	4.5	0.104
	585.0 - 594.0	9.0	0.317
NM-96-6	53.0 - 58.0	5.0	0.164
	62.0 - 64.0	2.0	0.104
	118.0 - 120.0	2.0	0.115
	172.0 - 184.0	12.0	0.131
NM-96-7	717.0 - 733.5	16.5	0.293
	758 - 777.0	19.0	0.123
	876.0 - 880.5	4.5	0.133
NM-97-10	625.0 - 635.0	10.0	0.112
NM-97-12	789.5 - 811.0	21.5	0.102

Table 3 – Naneco Resources drill hole results at the Cochrane property with intercepts >0.100 opt Au

Unpatented mining claims controlled by BHB partners and Mineral Mountain Resources to the south of the Cochrane patents have good potential to host mineralization at depth in the down plunge direction of parasitic fold hinge zones associated with the NNW trending shear zone. Unpatented claims held by BHB Partners on the west side side of the shear zone have good potential at depth with the discovery of ore grade gold in iron formation by Naneco on what they refer to as the “West Limb”.

### King of the West Mine/Property

The King of the West Mine has an extensive mining history that started in the late 1800’s (Allsman, 1940) and it reportedly produced 1547 ounces of gold with an average tenor of approximately 0.250 opt Au. Gold mineralization is hosted in sulfide-rich (pyrite-arsenopyrite) cummingtonite-chert iron formation of the Rochford Formation and the ore reportedly occurs in the apex of a pitching fold (Allsman, 1940). The ore shoot was about 30 feet wide in a small open cut and assayed \$5.42 in Au per ton (Au @ \$20.67 per ounce). According to Rutherford Day (personal communication from Bobcat Properties, Inc. owner) there are two parallel ore shoots from the surface down to the 150’ mining level that are 10 to 20 feet in thickness and average grade ranged from 0.150 – 0.250 opt Au (4.67 – 7.76 g/t Au).

Homestake Mining Company drilled two core holes (500 feet each) at the property in 1925 under the assumption the ore shoot raked south (Allsman, 1940). Later work indicated the ore shoot rakes north. In 1978 and 1979 Bobcat Properties drilled nine rotary angle holes and three of these intercepted high grade

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mineralization (Hogge, 1987). In 1979 Minerals Management drilled 2 rotary angle holes and high grade mineralization was intercepted in one of the holes. In 1984 Bobcat Properties Inc. drilled five rotary holes at the King of the West and Yellow Bird (located just north of the King of the West several hundred feet) and one hole intercepted a considerable thickness of ore grade mineralization.

Noranda lease optioned the property in 1986 and drilled four core holes and one reverse circulation drill hole in 1987 and 1988 along a fence of holes 100 feet apart (Hogge, 1988). In the lease option agreement that Noranda had with Bobcat Properties, Inc., all mineralization down to a vertical depth of 300 feet was Bobcat Properties, Inc. and this was excluded in the agreement with Noranda. Therefore Noranda drilled holes in excess of 300 vertical feet below King of the West Mine area and intercepted cummingtonite-chert iron formation approximately 70 to 80 feet thick in all drill holes, but there was no mineralization or alteration present.

Noranda did not get all the details of the drilling that had been done previously at King of the West by Bobcat Properties, but were supplied a map with collar locations with drill traces and the best gold intercepts and drill hole thicknesses. There were six drill holes with > 0.100 opt Au and three of the better holes have 0.189 opt Au/20.0 (5.88 g/t Au/6.10 m), 0.258 opt Au/10.0' (8.02 g/t Au/3.05 m) and 0.188 opt Au/30' (5.85 g/t Au/9.14 m).

### Black Eagle Mine/Property

The Black Eagle Mine is located about 2,000 feet northwest of the Golden West mine and according to Allsman (1940) the mine workings are located in a trough and along the west limb of a southeast plunging synclinal fold in iron formation. The old mine consisted of five shafts which were 75 – 120 feet deep, an 800 foot adit, and 400 – 500 feet of drifts and crosscuts. As a result of the ore being sulfide-rich, recoveries were poor and the mine had an unimpressive early mining history.

In 1978 and 1979 Bobcat Properties drilled four shallow rotary angle holes. Drill hole 78-11 intercepted 0.380 opt Au/6.0' (11.82 g/t Au/1.83 m) from 90.0 – 96.0' and 0.270 opt Au/6.0' (8.40 g/t Au/1.83 m) from 108.0 – 114.0' (Hogge, 1987). Noranda mapped, trenched, and sampled the property in 1986, 1987 and 1988. Soil sampling indicates the presence of a roughly elliptical arsenic soil anomaly about 500 feet by 750 feet in surface dimensions and a smaller coincident gold soil anomaly. One of Noranda's trenches encountered 0.143 opt Au/9.0' (4.45 g/t Au/2-74 m) and a second trench 50 feet south encountered 0.152 opt Au/5.0' (4.73 g/t Au/1.53 m). Noranda drilled one reverse circulation drill hole BC-89-6 and intercepted more than 200 feet of iron formation, but no mineralization.

The Black Eagle property warrants more exploration as the amount of exploration work has not been nearly sufficient to evaluate this interesting property. The property is located along a favorable synclinal fold structure and shafts, prospect pits, modern trenches, and drill holes are spread over a strike length of 1,000 feet. The geology of Noranda drill hole BC-89-6 verifies the presence of a synclinal fold hinge that has structurally thickened the iron formation.

Located just 500 to 600 feet west of the Black Eagle Mine is a cherty gossan with felsic volcanic tuffs that is several hundred feet higher in the stratigraphic section than the iron formation. This gossan has an associated gold and arsenic soil geochemical anomaly that is continuous for approximately 3,500 feet of strike length. The strength of this soil anomaly is similar to what is present in the immediate Black Eagle mine area. Rock chip samples along this zone indicate anomalous gold from 500 ppb to nearly 1 ppm, but during the Noranda's exploration, there were no high grade samples from this poorly exposed zone. This potential target was never drilled or trenched as Noranda was very busy with Cochrane, South Standby, King of the West, and the Mary Anne prospects/properties. In retrospect, the geology of this zone has

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similarities to what is present at the Mary Anne prospect. It deserves two or three trenches across this zone.

### Golden West Mine/Property

The Golden West Mine is located on patented claims now owned by a party or parties in the state of Colorado. It is located about 2,000 feet SSE of the Black Eagle Mine. This mine produced 1355 ounces of gold historically. According to Allsman (1940) an open cut exposed grunerite-chert iron formation about 200 feet wide. The ore shoot is reportedly about 20 to 35 feet wide and 22 feet thick and probably plunges 10 – 12 degrees to the NW. It is reported that 15 holes were drilled in the early 1900's, but no locations or results are available. Sampling results indicate that the average gold value for ore in the sulfide zone is approximately \$10.50 per ton at \$35 ounce gold (0.30 opt Au or 9.33 g/t Au). Noranda was very interested in the property and in 1986 collected a 40 foot channel sample with each sample at 5 feet across from the outcrop wall on the south side of the shaft and assay results came back at 0.240 opt Au across that 40 foot composite channel (7.46 g/t Au/12.19 m).

The patented claims at the Golden West at the time were owned by an elderly retired dentist in Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Noranda attempted negotiations with this gentleman on more than one occasion and he was not interested in any type of agreement. The property is apparently now owned by a party/parties in Colorado and the author has no idea if they would be receptive or not to a lease/option agreement or a possible purchase with NSR.

### Mary Anne Mine/Property

No historical records can be found on the Mary Anne property which is located just 1,800 feet WSW of the Cochrane Mine. Mineralization at Mary Anne is exposed in the wall of the main workings/adit and assayed 0.257 opt Au/9.0 feet (7.99 g/t Au/2.74 m) in altered and sulfidic felsic tuffs that are in contact with cummingtonite-chert iron formation. A smaller adit 200 feet north of the main workings assayed 0.163 opt Au/6.0' (5.07 g/t Au/1.83 m). Structurally the Mary Anne mine is located on the east limb of a doubly plunging anticline.

No previous drilling had been done on this property to Noranda's knowledge. Diamond drill BC-87-1 was collared approximately 100 feet southeast of the main working and was targeted to test the down dip/down plunge extension of these workings. The auriferous felsic tuff unit was not intercepted down dip/down plunge on the east limb of the anticline, but was intercepted on the west limb from 231.1 – 236.1 and assayed 0.170 opt Au/5.0' (5.29 g/t Au/1.52 m). Drill Holes BC-88-1 was drilled down dip of DH BC-87-1 and did not intercept the auriferous felsic tuff. Drill hole BC-88-3 was collared 200 feet to the north and was unsuccessful. All three holes did intercept massive to semi massive, laminated pyrite-pyrrhotite up to 80 feet thick on the west limb of the anticline. This sulfide body contains up to 1500 ppm Cu + Zn, but has low precious metals values.

The presence of intensely chloritized iron formation, black coarse chlorite schist, a massive to semi massive sulfide body up to 80 feet thick, and gold-bearing sulfidic, cherty felsic tuff indicates the proximity to a submarine exhalative vent or vents near Mary Anne. It would be important to examine the HEM data for this area and quite likely that might identify other potential drill targets in the area.

The Mary Anne property is unique in that it appears that associated gold to date is primarily of exhalative origin and therefore may possess greater continuity as long as the exhalative related units hosting gold have continuity. It is also interesting to note the proximity of Mary Anne to the Cochrane mine. Structurally,

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Cochrane is just on the west limb of a major F2 anticline with a coincident NNW trending major shear zone 1,800 feet to the ENE of Mary Anne. Surface mineralization at Mary Anne is on the east limb of an anticline. Between Cochrane and Mary Anne is a major F2 syncline with poor exposure. Again, examining the HEM data carefully in this area would be most important.

### Balkan Mine/Property/Trend

The Balkan Mine is a little known prospect/mine that is hosted in chlorite phyllite/schist. There are no historic records on this property. Exploration work by Noranda in 1986 thru 1988 had identified a coincident soil geochemical/magnetic anomaly associated with quartz veined chlorite phyllite/schist along a 2,000 foot long NNW trend that is located between the Cochrane and Standby/South Standby properties. Two small trenches were excavated and encountered anomalous gold, but not high grade gold. No other exploration work has been done on the Balkan trend. Noranda was very busy with other projects like Cochrane and South Standby and never had the time and budget to properly explore the Balkan Trend and it deserves additional exploration.

### South Standby Property

The South Standby Property is located structurally on the east side of the major Rochford Anticlinorium about 1.5 miles northeast of Cochrane and just 2,000 feet south of, and on trend with the historic Standby Mine. Gold is hosted in deformed and structurally prepared sideroplesite-cumingtonite-grunerite iron formation and chlorite schist of the Rochford Formation which is believed by many to be correlative with the Homestake Formation in the Lead District.

Gold was discovered at the Standby Mine in 1893 and according to Bayley (1972) at least 24,000 tons of ore was processed. The Standby Mine is located just 2,000 feet north of the north part of the South Standby exploration target. Historic records of average grade and total ounces of gold produced are sketchy and incomplete. Judging by the size of the open pits and dumps at the Standby Mine, significantly more than 24,000 tons of ore was processed.

A total of 15 drill holes have been drilled at South Standby with the target being a large antiformal structure with an associated arsenic soil geochemical anomaly along a surface strike length of more than 3,000 feet. Getty drilled six core holes in 1983 and 1984, Noranda drilled six reverse circulation holes in 1989, and Western Mining drilled three deep holes from one collar in 1994. Anomalous gold was intercepted in many of the holes drilled by Getty and one intercept of 0.152 opt/4.8 feet (4.73 g/t Au/1.52 m) was encountered. Most of the drill holes on the antiform were low grade and ranged from 0.02 – 0.07 opt Au (0.62 – 2.18 g/t Au) and drill lengths of approximately 3 to 15 feet (0.91 – 4.57 m). The iron formation in the antiform has 10 – 15% disseminated pyrrhotite and the iron formation here has structurally thickened zones more than 200 feet thick. This amount of pyrrhotite over such a large area is unique in iron formation in the Rochford District.

Two very large arsenic soil geochem anomalies are present at South Standby. This data is from work done primarily by Getty. Soil samples were collected on east-west lines at 50 foot spacings. The lines were 400 feet apart. Noranda resampled part of the South Standby area for both arsenic and gold and extended the survey further east to cover some of the mafic volcanic rocks. A total of 19 samples had 100 to 670 ppb Au and a total of 33 samples had >200 ppm arsenic with two samples >1,000 ppm arsenic. Unfortunately, the gold contour maps for this survey and raw data are not in possession of BHB partners, but was shipped to Noranda's Toronto office in 1992 at the time of the closing of Noranda's Rhinelander, Wisconsin office.

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At the Homestake Mine, low grade uneconomic gold mineralization is associated with anticlinal structures. However, all of the productive “ledges” are localized along the synclines. A much better target at the South Standby property would logically be a large syncline/synform that has been cross folded or refolded and it is the strong opinion of the author that the best target as South Standby has not been drill tested.

Geologic mapping was not completed in the South Standby area until the end of 1989, several months after Noranda had drilled 6 reverse circulation holes primarily targeted at the recognized antiformal structure. This mapping indicates the presence of a large mass of greenstone just to the east of the area of primary drilling at the time. After completion of this drilling it was recognized from geologic mapping that was completed slightly later, that this greenstone is located along the refolded axis of a major F1 fold that is folded by an large F2 synformal structure and the Proterozoic stratigraphy indicates that this structure is in fact overturned.

Therefore drilling through these mafic volcanics should hit structurally thickened iron formation at depth. A very intriguing and untested target is at the intersection of these two major fold sets at depth to the major area of drilling to date. This interpretation of the geology at South Standby now provides a reasonable explanation for the presence of the second and easternmost large arsenic soil geochem anomaly that is some 2,000 feet in strike length.

Lastly, information has recently come to light from data belonging to Barrick. Mineral Mountain signed a CA to review this data at Barricks office in Lead, South Dakota in 2013. This data indicates that Western Mining drilled three relatively deep core holes in 1994 from one collar site south of the Standby patented ground and targeting the South Standby trend at depth. These holes may have been designed to test the down plunge possible extensions of iron formation in an antiform and synform with associated large arsenic soil anomalies just previously discussed. Unfortunately, no detailed data including core logs or assays have been found in Barrick’s data at their office in Lead.

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