

BC Geological Survey  
Assessment Report  
29915

**2007 Exploration Program,**

**Spences Bridge Properties**

Spences Bridge Area  
(NTS 092I/05 & 092I/06),

Kamloops Mining Division, Southern British Columbia

for

**Bitterroot Resources Ltd.,**

by S.T. Flasha (B.Sc.) & C.J. Greig (M.Sc., P.Geo.)

March 17, 2008

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## **1.0 Summary of Field Program and Results**

Fieldwork conducted in 2007 on the Spences Bridge properties of Bitterroot Resources Ltd. consisted of stream sediment and soil geochemical sampling. A total of over two hundred silt samples were collected from nine drainages, and one hundred and eight-five soil samples were collected from several different areas. The approximate total cost of the program was \$32,000. The goal of the program was to assess the potential of newly acquired claims, and to further test Au, Cu, and Zn stream sediment anomalies outlined in the 2006 field season. The properties were initially staked in the hope that the ground might host gold mineralization similar to that discovered on the nearby Skoonka Creek property of Almaden Minerals Ltd. and Strongbow Explorations Inc.

Bitterroot now holds two properties in the Spences Bridge area that are separated by approximately 2 kilometres (figs. 1 and 2). This report describes the work completed on both properties, as the program was executed on both simultaneously, with the same aim.

On Bitterroot's eastern claim group, a single soil sample from the south side of the valley of Murray Creek, which is a major drainage flowing west into the Thompson River at Spences Bridge, yielded a highly anomalous value of 443 ppb Au. The sample was collected 100 metres south of, and uphill from, the best 2006 values in silt (up to 1,060 ppb Au), and re-sampling of silt from the creek also yielded anomalous Au values. On the western claim block, no gold anomalies are apparent, although drainages from the southern Clear Range returned highly anomalous copper and zinc geochemistry, and locally anomalous uranium. Because no prospecting or soil sampling was conducted in this program, the source of the base metal anomalies remains unexplained. Anomalous silt geochemistry identified in the Snow Hill Creek area in 2006 also remains to be explained.

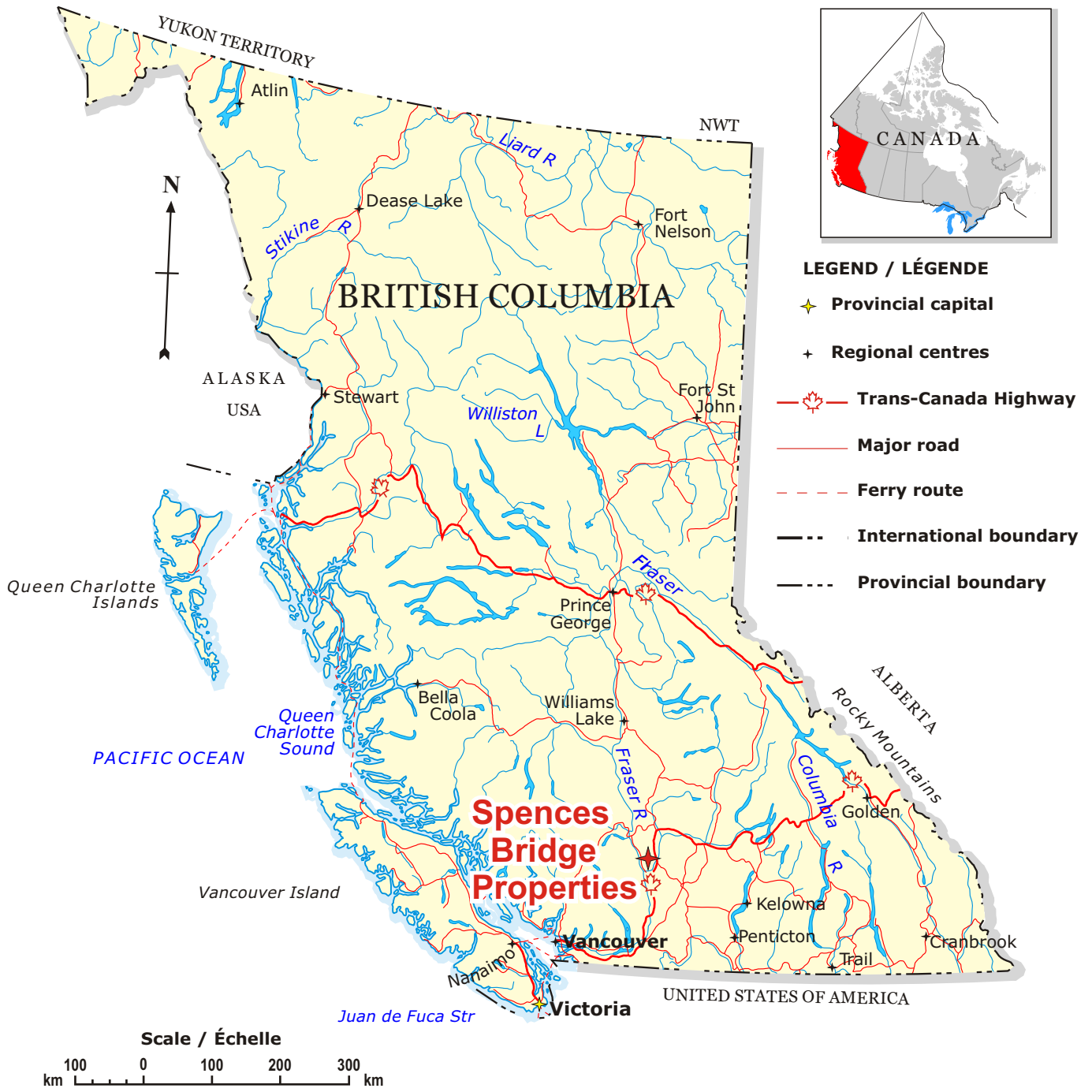


Figure 1. Location of the Spences Bridge properties, southern British Columbia.



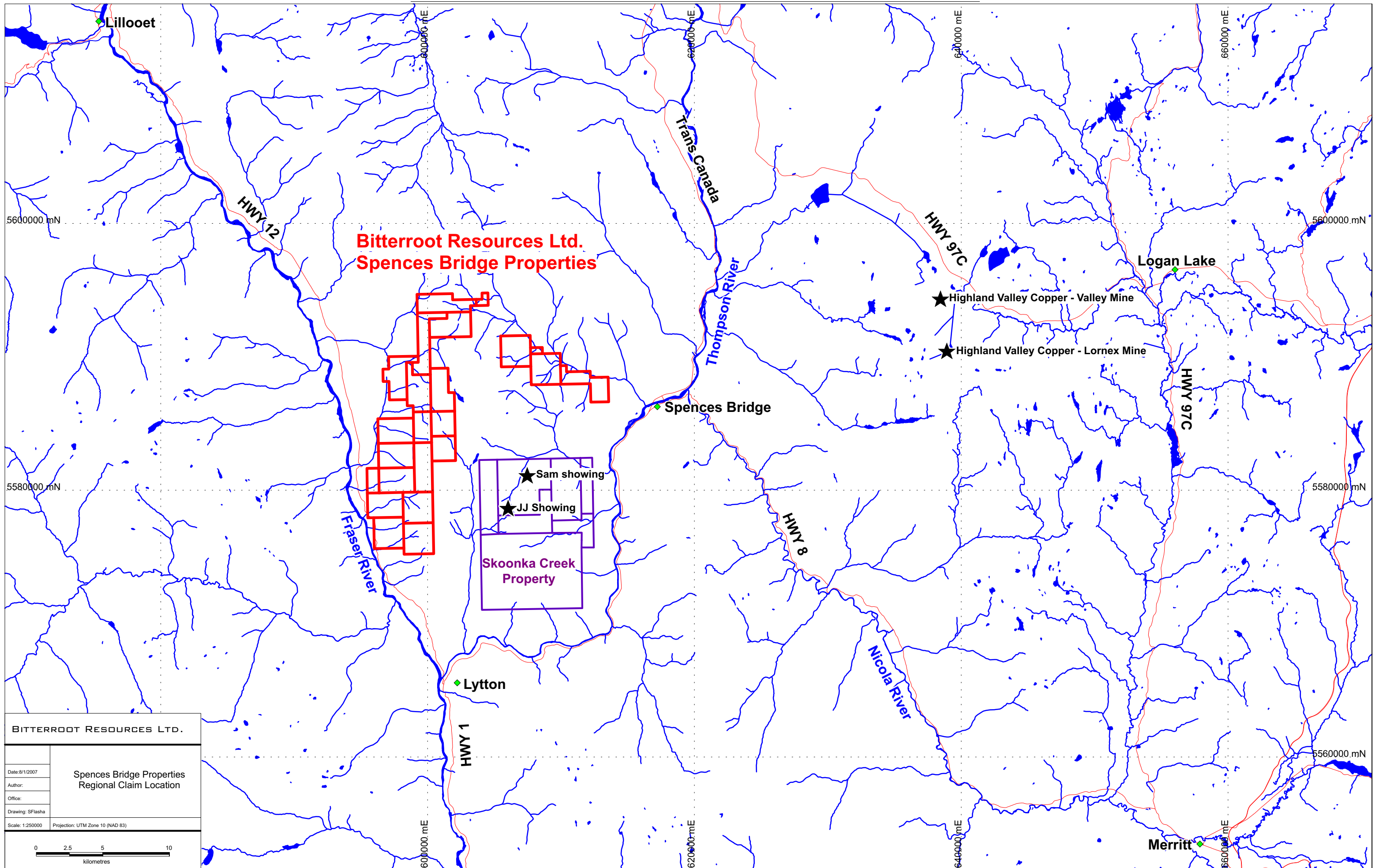


Figure 2. Location of Spences Bridge properties, showing selected producing mines and significant mineral occurrences in southern British Columbia.

The results of the 2007 silt and soil sampling program, while generally disappointing from the perspective of gold geochemistry, yield several possibilities for follow-up. The source of anomalies in the Murray Creek drainage merits further investigation, with a small soil sampling and prospecting program recommended. In addition, a more concerted effort should be made to source the base metal anomalies in the Snow Hill Creek area, and a limited program of silt sampling, prospecting, and contour soil sampling is recommended for the southern Clear Range, with the aim of expanding on, and explaining, the highly anomalous copper and zinc stream sediment geochemistry identified in the 2007 work.

## **2.0 Location, Access, and Physiography**

Bitterroot Resources' Spences Bridge properties are located approximately 4 kilometres west of Spences Bridge, a small community near the confluence of the Thompson and Nicola rivers; the properties lie between the Thompson and Fraser rivers, with their western boundary a scant 0.5 kilometre east of the Fraser (figs. 1 & 2). Bitterroot's properties are readily accessible from Spences Bridge via the Murray Creek Forest Service Road, which leaves the Trans Canada highway in the Thompson River Valley at the south end of the town. The property can also be accessed from the west, via the Izman Creek Forest Service Road, which links the Murray Creek system to Highway 12, a paved road connecting Lytton and Lillooet (figs. 2 & 3). From Lytton, the property can also be accessed from the south along the Botanie Forest Service Road. The forest service roads are well maintained, as logging is still active in the area.

Although the property lies only a short distance east of the Coast Mountains, it falls largely within the interior dry belt. The area is free of snow for the majority of the year, and is workable for at least eight months a year. Elevation on the property ranges between 200 and

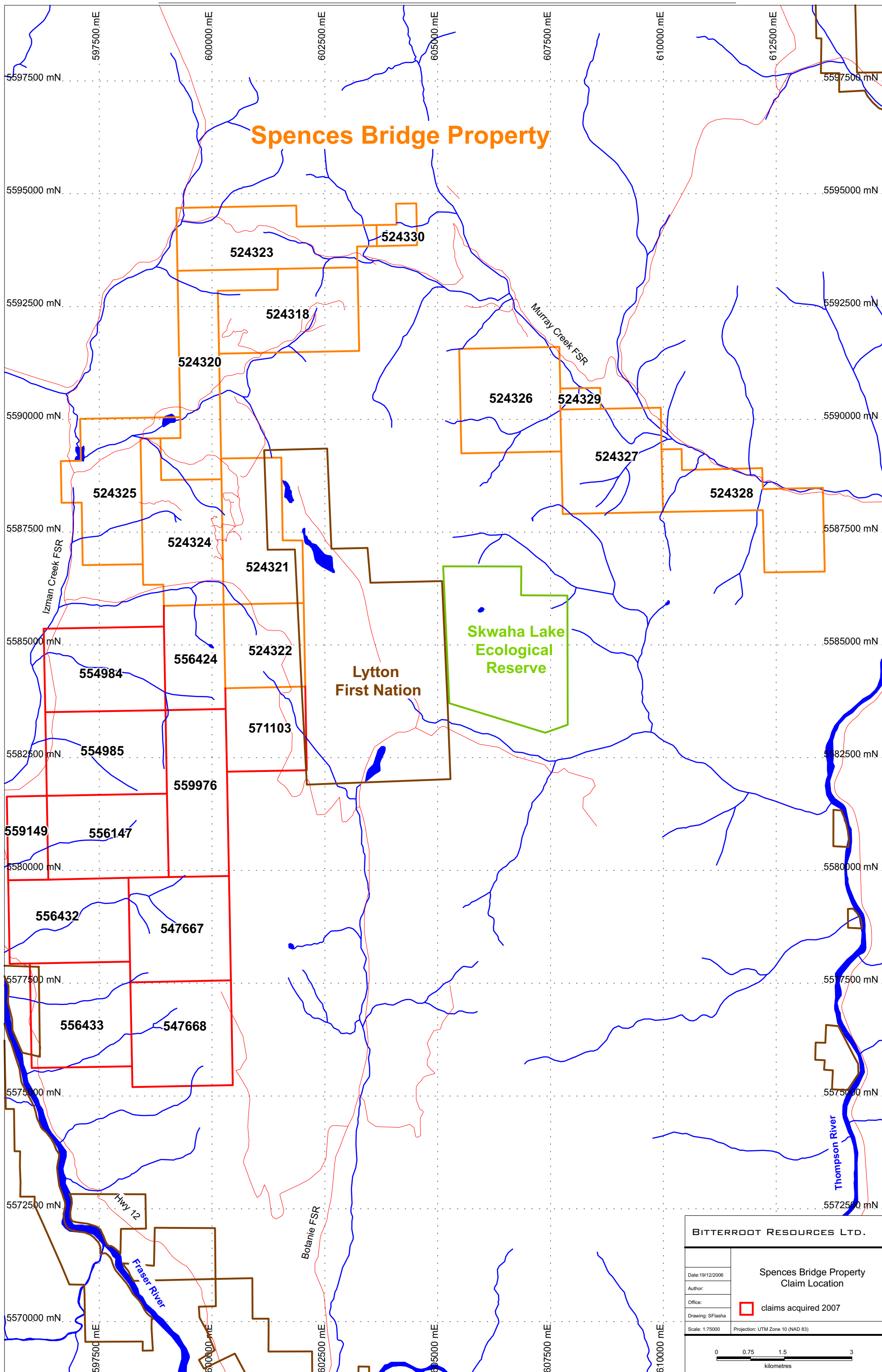


Figure 3. Spences Bridge properties claim locations, Kamloops Mining Division, southern British Columbia.

2000 metres, resulting in a wide range of vegetation and terrain. Because of the lack of moisture in the summer months, stream sediment sampling is best accomplished during the runoff period in the spring, during snow melt.

### **3.0 Claims**

Bitterroot Resources Ltd.'s Spences Bridge properties (Table I, fig.3) consist of two separate groups of claims, twenty-three in total, that cover approximately 98 square kilometres. They lie within the Kamloops Mining Division. The original eleven claims were staked December 23, 2005. To obtain a better ground position in the area, more claims were added within the past year, mainly contiguous with, and to the south of, the western claim group (fig. 3). The claims are currently in good standing, and aside from two claims acquired in the fall of 2007, the claims have an expiry date of December 19, 2008.

### **4.0 Geologic Setting & Mineral Occurrences**

According to the Ministry of Mines website, the northwest and eastern portion of the Spences Bridge property and surrounding area are primarily underlain by Lower Cretaceous andesitic volcanic rocks of the Spences Bridge Group (fig. 4). The Spences Bridge Group includes andesite flows and breccias intercalated with volcanic sandstone, shale, and conglomerate. The southern portion of the claims are underlain primarily by granodioritic intrusions of the Mount Lytton Complex, which is presumed to be Permian to Triassic in age; known lithologies include diorite and amphibolite (fig. 4). No formal geologic investigations were undertaken during the present program.

Table I. Claim information, Spences Bridge properties.

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner Name	Good To Date	Area (Ha)	Claim Units
524318	SB1	Bitterroot Resources Ltd.	2008/DEC/19	514.146	25
524320	SB2	Bitterroot Resources Ltd.	2008/DEC/19	514.236	25
524321		Bitterroot Resources Ltd.	2008/DEC/19	494.052	24
524322		Bitterroot Resources Ltd.	2008/DEC/19	329.525	16
524323	SB4	Bitterroot Resources Ltd.	2008/DEC/19	513.972	25
524324	SB5	Bitterroot Resources Ltd.	2008/DEC/19	514.586	25
524325	SB6	Bitterroot Resources Ltd.	2008/DEC/19	514.478	25
524326		Bitterroot Resources Ltd.	2008/DEC/19	514.37	25
524327		Bitterroot Resources Ltd.	2008/DEC/19	514.522	25
524328	SB9	Bitterroot Resources Ltd.	2008/DEC/19	473.449	23
524329	SB10	Bitterroot Resources Ltd.	2008/DEC/19	41.15	2
524330	SB11	Bitterroot Resources Ltd.	2008/DEC/19	61.675	3
547667	OSANTA	Bitterroot Resources Ltd.	2008/DEC/19	515.449	25
547668	BUN LOAFING	Bitterroot Resources Ltd.	2008/DEC/19	515.666	25
554984	JUST IN TIME	Bitterroot Resources Ltd.	2008/DEC/19	494.297	24
554985	GOTCHA	Bitterroot Resources Ltd.	2008/DEC/19	494.469	24
556147	SBS	Bitterroot Resources Ltd.	2008/DEC/19	494.641	24
556149	SBSIDE	Bitterroot Resources Ltd.	2008/DEC/19	164.882	8
556424	POLLIE	Bitterroot Resources Ltd.	2008/DEC/19	308.919	15
556432	OBEY_S_F	Bitterroot Resources Ltd.	2008/DEC/19	494.815	24
556433	MAXED OUT	Bitterroot Resources Ltd.	2008/DEC/19	515.627	25
559976	KIBBLES	Bitterroot Resources Ltd.	2008/JUN/06	494.55	24
571103	SB	Bitterroot Resources Ltd.	2008/DEC/01	329.63	16
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>9823.1</b>	<b>477</b>

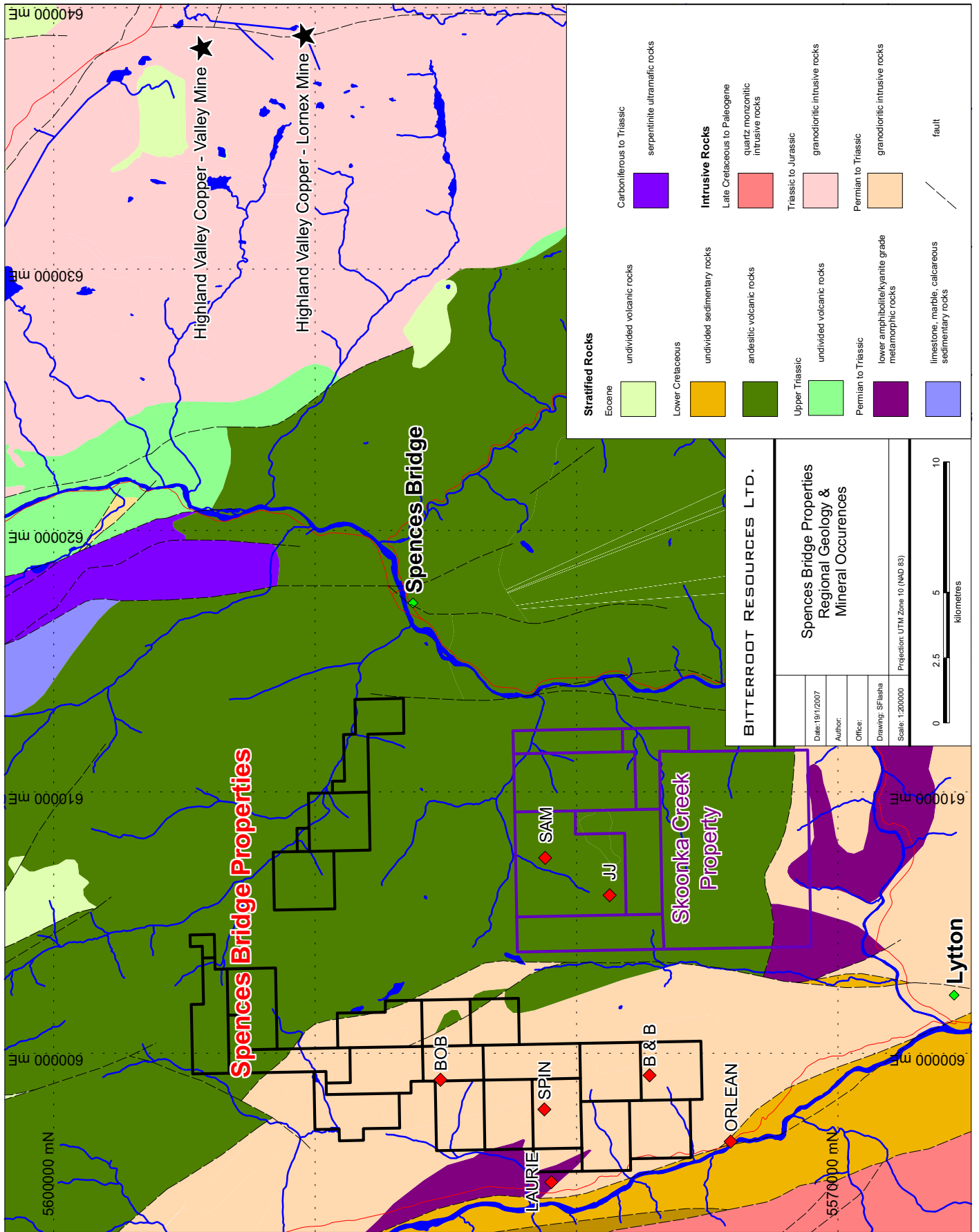


Figure 4. Regional geology, showing location of Spences Bridge properties and selected producing mines and significant mineral occurrences in southern British Columbia.



According to the records on the Ministry of Mines websites, no previous mineral exploration work has been completed on the original claims staked for Bitterroot's Spences Bridge property. The original claims were staked in response to news of a gold discovery in late 2005 on the Skoonka Creek property of Almaden Minerals Ltd. and Strongbow Exploration Inc. (fig. 2). At the JJ occurrence on the Skoonka Creek ground, Strongbow and Almaden intersected quartz vein-related mineralization grading up to 20.2 g/t Au over 12.8 metres. The mineralization at JJ is hosted by moderate to strongly altered andesite of the Spences Bridge Group (fig. 4). Bitterroot's property lies approximately 4 to 9 kilometres north and northeast of the Almaden-Strongbow ground (figs. 2 & 5).



Figure 5. Abandoned fire tower, 1980m elevation, south of Botanie Mountain, Clear Range.

The newly acquired Spences Bridge property claims (fig. 3) have had some previous work done on them, including geochemical and geophysical surveys, prospecting, mapping, trenching, and drilling. Exploration in this area, which is in the southern Clear Range, has concentrated on copper showings, including the Bob, B&B, Laurie, and Spin occurrences (fig. 4). Highlights of sampling from these showings include: 1) a representative sample from a 20 ton excavation pile on the Laurie claims which graded 3.56% Cu, 2.28 oz/ton Ag, and 0.48% Zn; 2) a 43 centimetre chip sample from the main showing at the Laurie claims which graded 1.03% Cu and 0.11% Zn (Allen 1989); and 3) a soil geochemical value of 7750 ppm Cu (and several supportive +1000 ppm Cu values) from the SPIN property (Lin and Conn 1972). Further north, the Bob showing, which appears to be relatively untested, consists of an 182 by 61 metre area underlain by a skarnified and folded limestone body which hosts centimetre-scale quartz veins containing local chalcopyrite, bornite, and trace molybdenite. In 1976, drilling was attempted on the Bob showing to see if the mineralization continued at depth, but due to equipment problems and highly fractured rocks, a total of only 31 metres were drilled from two drill set-ups, with all holes falling short of the target depth (Lamont 1976). Within the area of the Bob showing, there is also an adit, winze, and several open cuts, all thought to be workings dating back to the early 1900's (Lamont 1976). Along trend and south of the Spin and Bob occurrences is the B&B showing, which consists of malachite staining and chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, and bornite in quartz veins, visible from an old adit; the showing area lies only 300 metres northwest of a road accessible fire tower (fig. 5; Kerr 1973). All of the aforementioned copper showings are hosted by intrusive rocks of the Mount Lytton Complex (fig. 4).

Near their southwestern margin, Bitterroot's Spences Bridge properties are underlain by sedimentary rocks of the Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group (fig. 4). Approximately 1.5



kilometres south of the claim boundary, these same rocks host the Orlean uranium showing (B.C. Minfile). Little is known of the Orlean showing, as there are no associated assessment reports, but B.C. Minfile reports an assay of 0.0045% uranium oxide from what the B.C. Minfile assumes to be metazeunerite, a grass-green copper-bearing hydrated arsenate mineral of the autunite family ( $\text{Cu}(\text{UO}_2)_2(\text{AsO}_4)_2 \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ ). Associated with the secondary uranium mineralization, which apparently occurs in a shear zone, are malachite and azurite (B.C. Minfile).

## **5.0 Stream Sediment Geochemistry**

In May 2007, an eight person crew spent three days collecting silt samples from streams draining Bitterroot's Spences Bridge properties. In early July, a second trip was made with a four person crew. The object of the second trip was to do follow-up sampling in the upper reaches of the southern Clear Range drainages, but due to an unfortunate incident on the first day, when two of the crew had to spend the night out on traverse, the crew was sent home early and the follow-up program was cancelled. In total, nine creeks were sampled and 210 silt samples were collected (figs. 6 & 7; Appendix I). Sample spacing in the creeks was 100 metres, measured by hipchain, and sample sites were flagged and recorded by GPS.

All samples were sent to ALS Chemex Labs in Vancouver, where they were analyzed for gold and a 34 element ICP exploration package (Appendix I). Stream sediment samples were collected from active drainages. Material collected included fresh silt, silty sand, or locally, silty mud, using either hands or a geotul. The material collected was placed in Kraft paper sample bags and dried before shipping to the lab.

As per the work recommended in the 2006 Exploration report for Bitterroot Resources Ltd. (Flasha and Greig 2007), in-fill sampling was done in Murray Creek, where the best gold



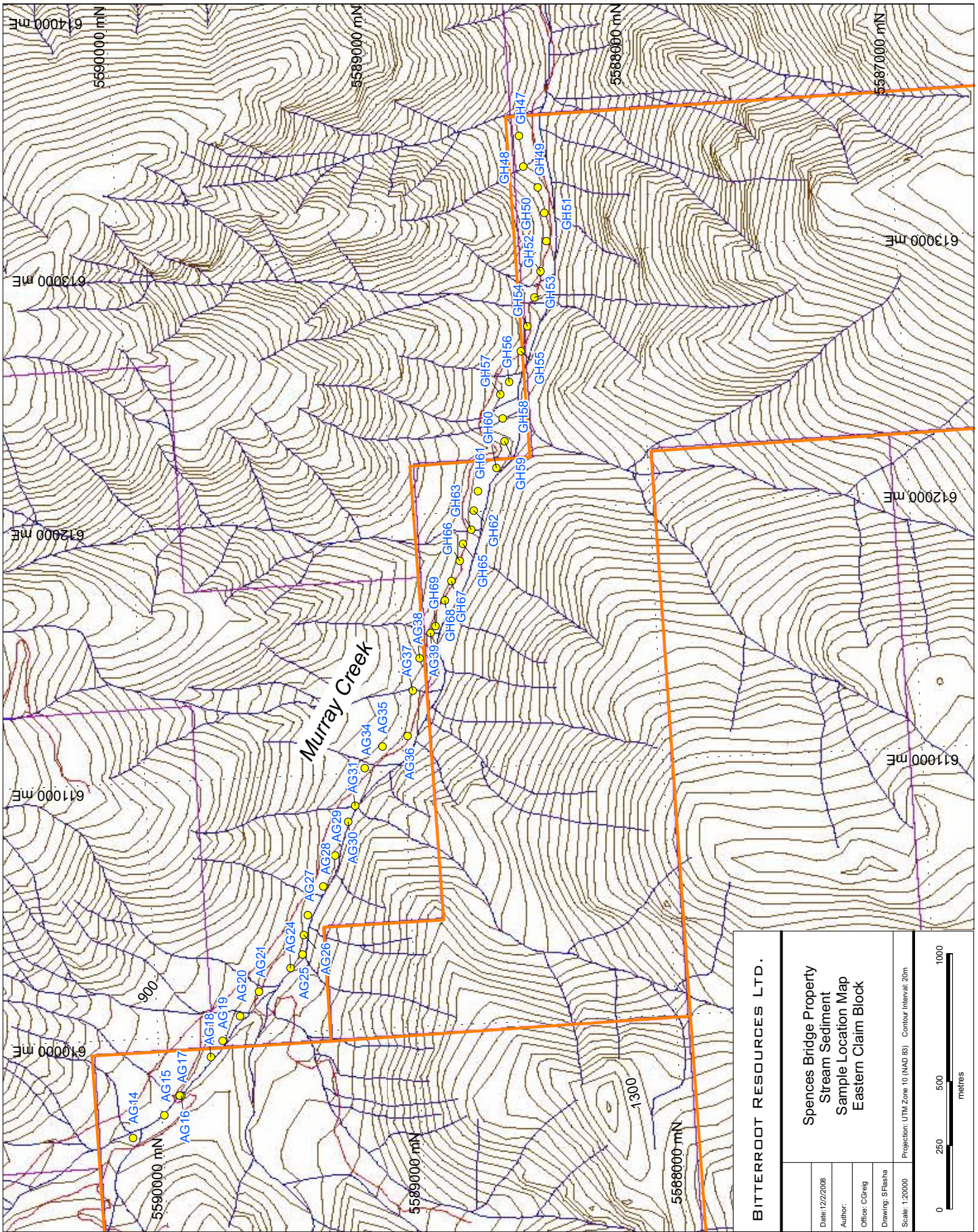


Figure 6. 2007 stream sediment sample locations, eastern claim group.



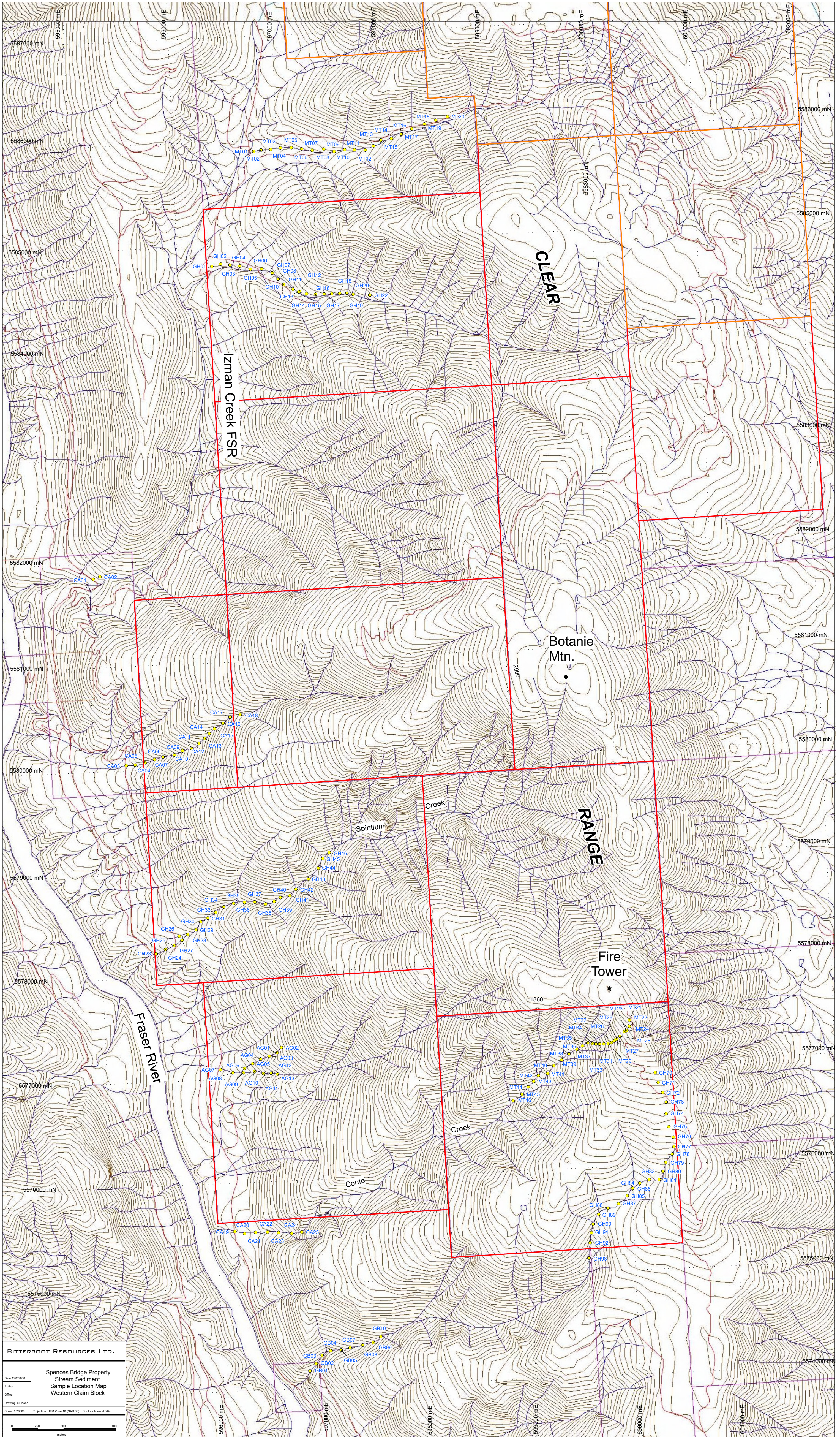


Figure 7. 2007 stream sediment sample locations, western claim group.



values were obtained previously. Gold-in-silt values were in general found to be supportive of the previous results, with gold values ranging up to 252 ppb, and including values of 162, 78, and 70 ppb Au. The results were, however, not as elevated as the highs of 1,060 and 618 ppb Au obtained the previous year (fig. 8). Aside from a single sample yielding 1.4 ppm Ag, no other elements yielded anomalous values from the Murray Creek sampling.

As for the west side of the property, in the Clear Range, all active drainages on the newly acquired claims were sampled. Gold results were disappointing, as only one mildly anomalous value, of 26 ppb Au, was returned. Copper results from Spintlum Creek, however, were highly anomalous, with a 1.4 kilometre stretch of the creek yielding values greater than 200 ppm Cu, and a central high within that stretch yielding consecutive values of 533, 520, and 443 ppm Cu (fig. 9). Considering the length and consistency of the anomalous results, and the fact that BC's Regional Geochemical Survey (RGS) database assigns 75 ppm Cu as its >95<sup>th</sup> percentile threshold value, these results definitely merit further exploration. The copper values show little correlation with other elements, although there are spot highs of 336 and 235 ppm Zn within the centre of the Spintlum creek anomaly, as well as elevated boron (60 to 130 ppm B; Appendix I).

A smaller branch of an unnamed drainage, south of Spintlum Creek, returned the best zinc values in this year's program, with an average of 200 ppm Zn over a stream length of approximately 400 metres, and with a high of 502 ppm Zn (fig. 10). Also anomalous in zinc was a 300 metre stretch of the main drainage north of Spintlum Creek, which returned values of 314, 331, 168, and 118 ppm Zn (fig. 10).

Uranium, a commodity that the company is not actively exploring for in this area, was found to be highly anomalous in a few of the creeks sampled in the southern part of Bitterroot's western claim block. As the highly anomalous original analyses were unexpected and there was



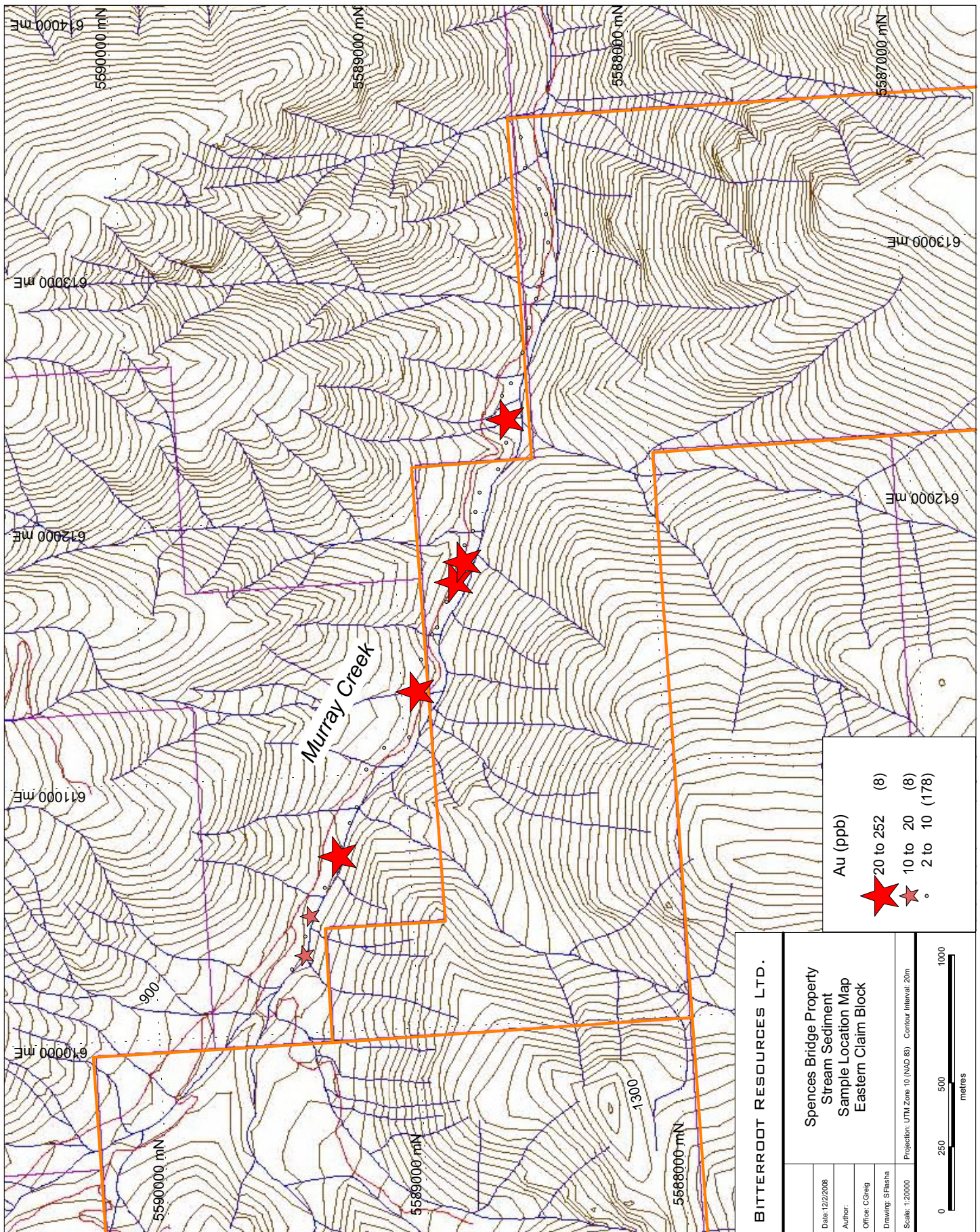


Figure 8. Gold geochemistry in stream sediment samples, eastern claim group.



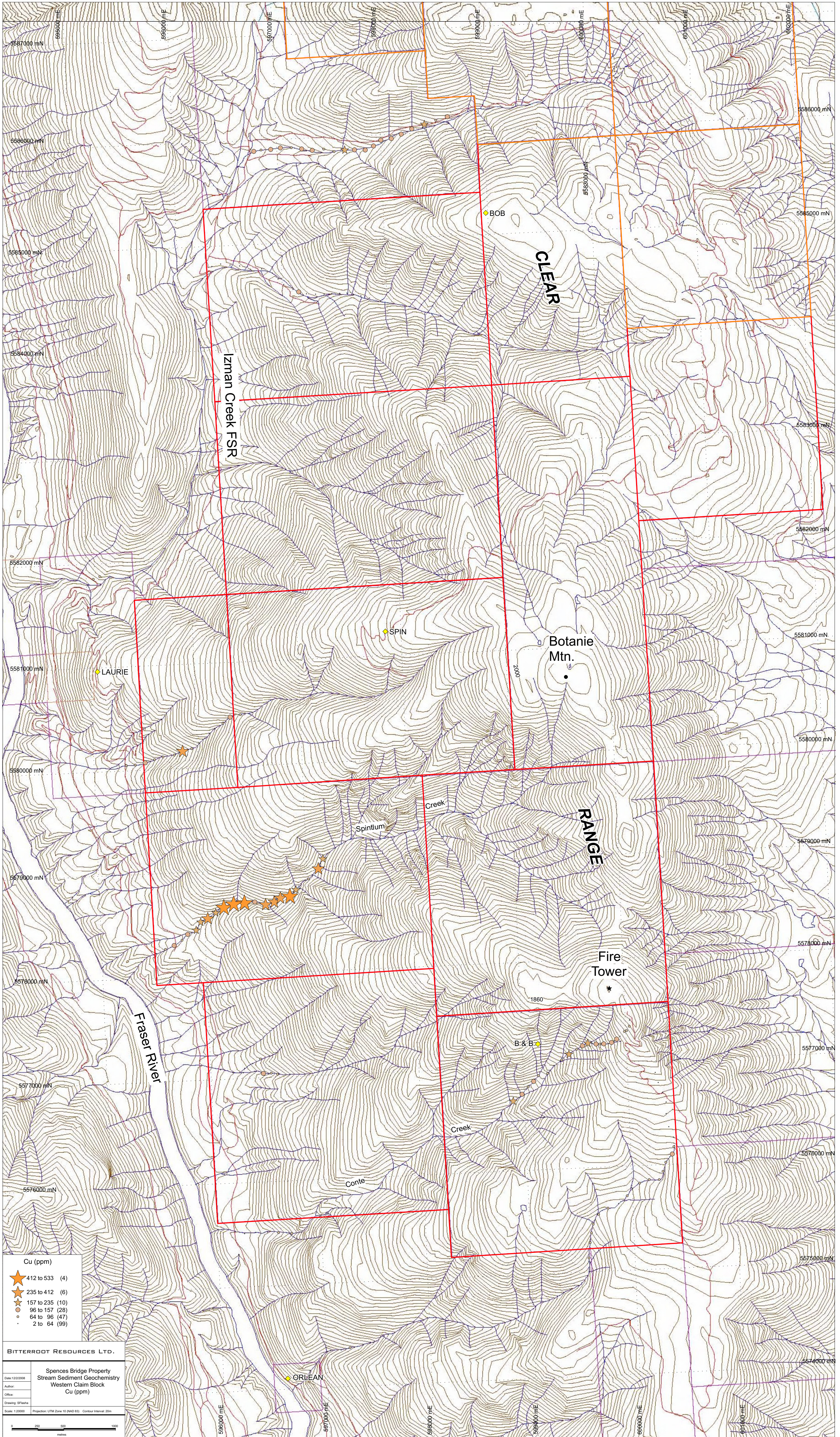


Figure 9. Copper geochemistry in stream sediment samples, western claim group.



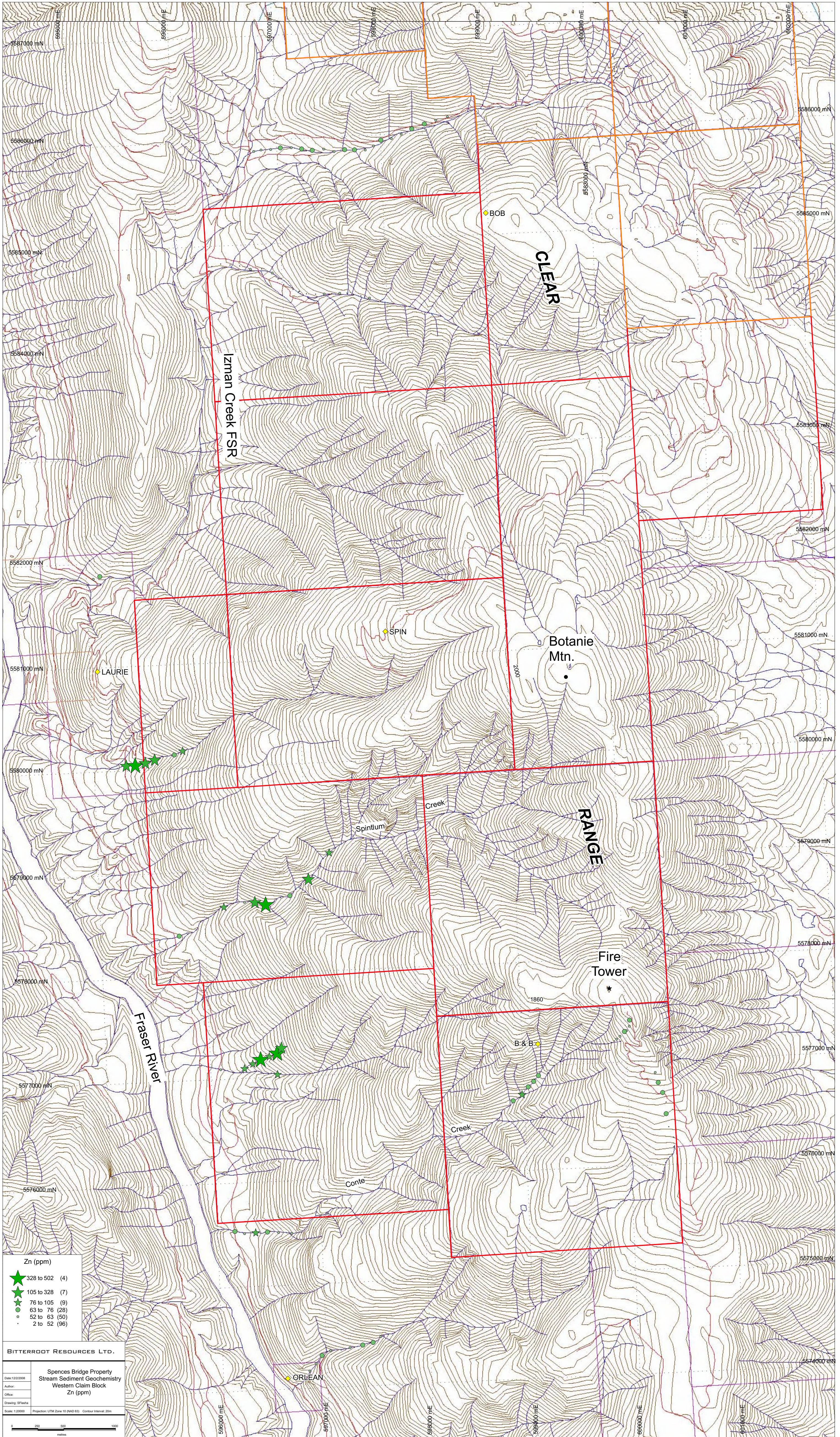


Figure 10. Zinc geochemistry in stream sediment samples, western claim group.



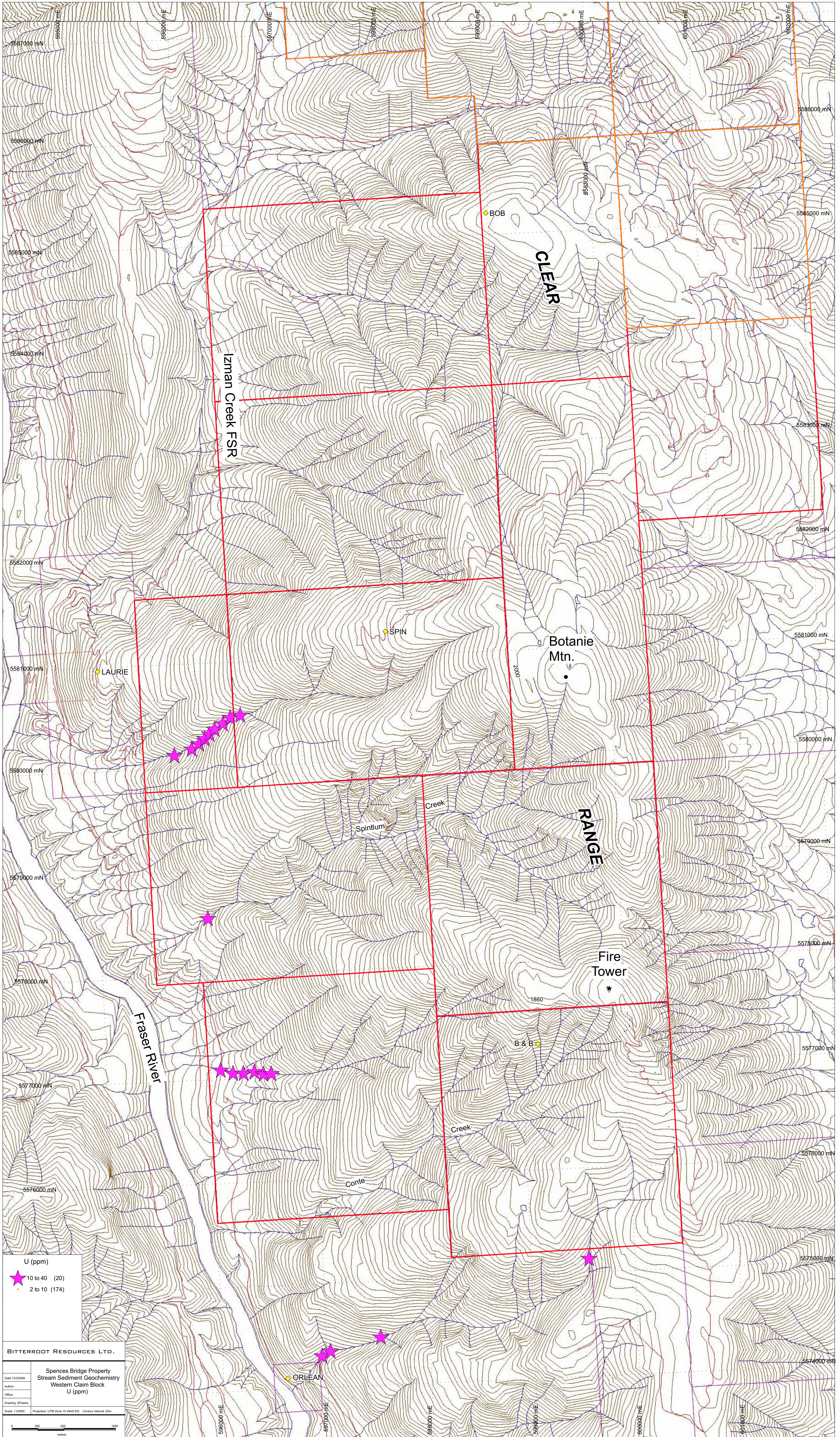


Figure 11. Uranium geochemistry in stream sediment samples, western claim group.



some concern regarding contamination, the samples were re-analysed. For the most part, the re-assayed samples returned results which were below detection limit, although a few silt samples consistently returned values greater than 10 ppm U (fig. 11). Blank samples submitted with the re-assayed samples returned U values below the detection limit. The anomalous uranium values shown in this report therefore appear to be valid, and the presence of the nearby Orlean Uranium occurrence (B.C. Minfile) provides support for this observation (Appendix III).

## **6.0 Soil Geochemistry**

In May 2007, 1.5 days were spent collecting 185 soil samples on the east and west blocks of the Spences Bridge property (figs. 12 & 13; Appendix II). All samples were sent to ALS Chemex Labs in Vancouver, where they were analyzed for gold and a 34 element ICP exploration package (Appendix II). Soil samples were collected from the B horizon with a geotul and placed within Kraft paper sample bags. Blank sample material was also sent for analysis with the soil and stream sediment samples to test the accuracy and reproducibility of the results; analyses of blank samples show that the work is of good quality (Appendix III). Soil contour lines were run in an attempt to better locate Au, Cu, and Zn anomalies obtained in the previous silt sampling program (Flasha and Greig 2007). Spacing between soil samples was 50 metres, measured by hipchain, and sample sites were flagged and recorded by GPS.

The south bank of Murray Creek was sampled 50 to 200 metres uphill from the creek, in an attempt to source the high gold-in-silt values obtained from the creek itself (fig. 14). The highest gold value in soil, 443 ppb Au, was returned from a site a short distance upslope from the best Au-in-silt anomaly (1060, 668, 70, and 50 ppb Au). This may suggest that the high gold-in-silt values originate from Bitterroot's property, but the surrounding Au values in soil were not



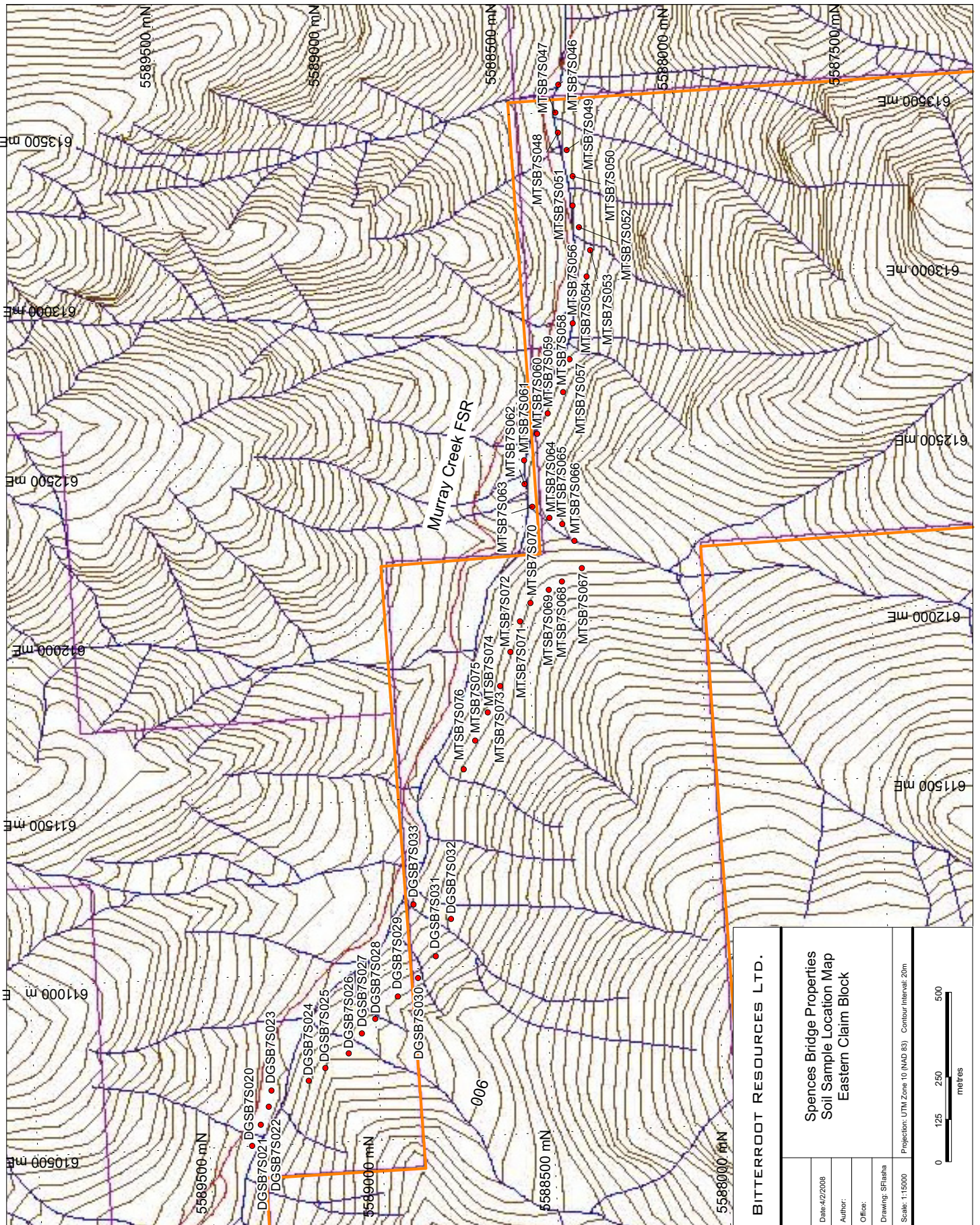


Figure 12. 2007 soil sample locations, eastern claim group.



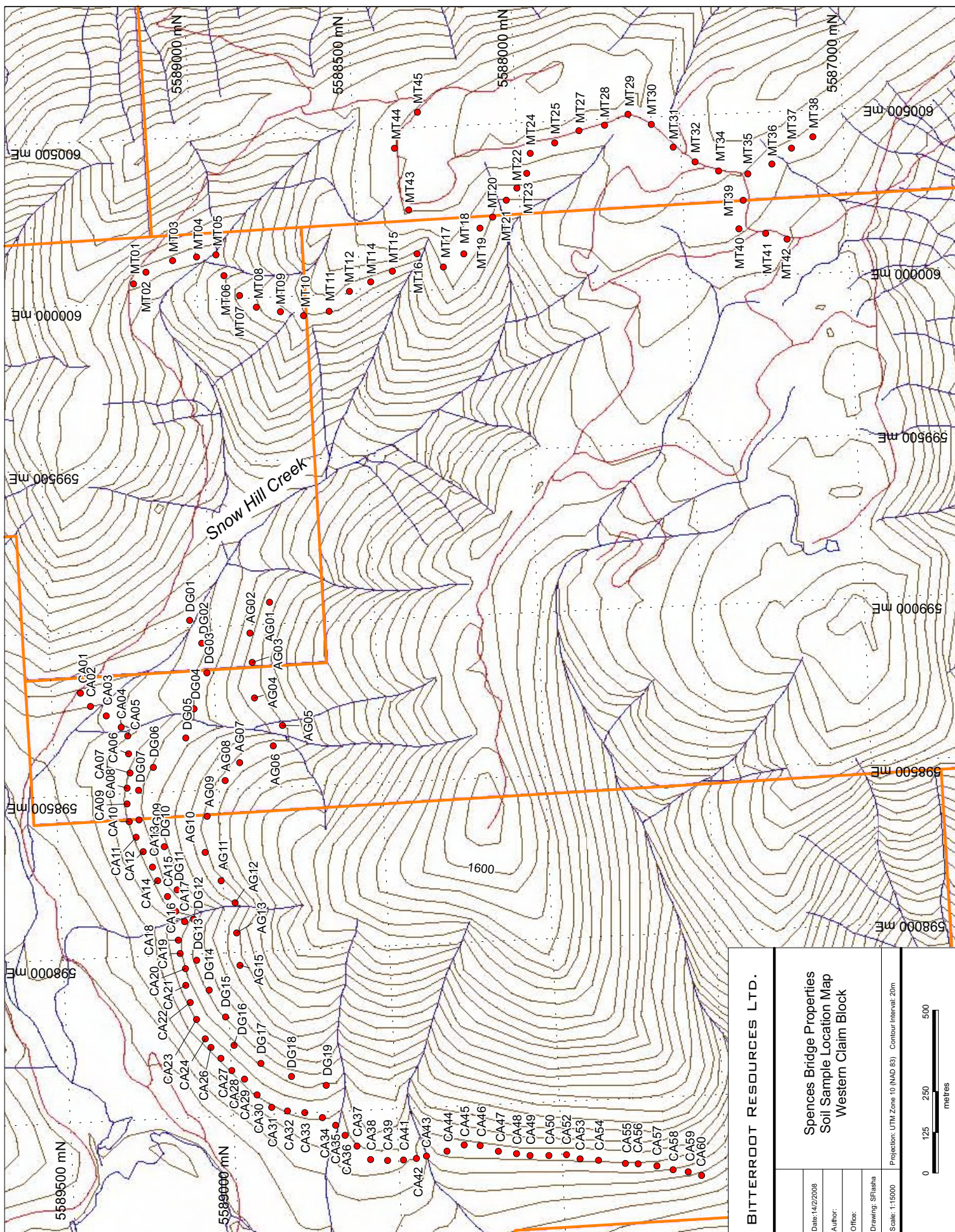


Figure 13. 2007 soil sample locations, western claim group.



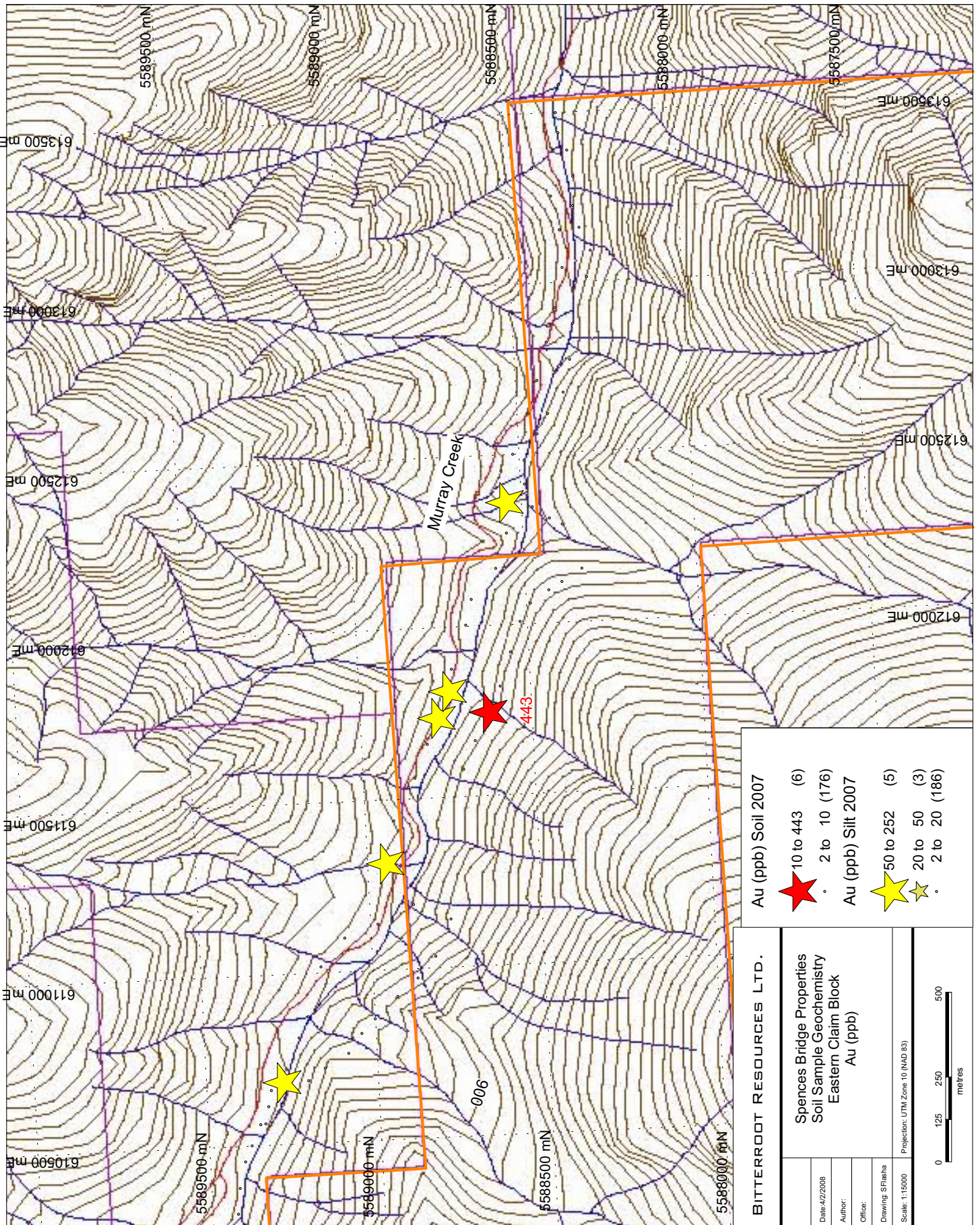


Figure 14. Gold geochemistry in soil samples, eastern claim group.



anomalous, nor were the rest of the Murray Creek soil samples, with none being higher than 9 ppb Au (fig. 14).

Copper results from the limited number of soil geochemical samples collected from the Snow Hill Creek area do not adequately explain the anomalous values obtained from the creeks in 2006 (fig. 15). The most likely explanation is that the soil contour traverses did not target the most prospective areas.

Zinc results from soil samples in the Snow Hill Creek area show more anomalous results than does copper (fig. 16). The zinc numbers are elevated on the east side of Snow Hill Creek, although they are still an order of magnitude lower than those in the silt samples, which again may suggest that the sample traverses may not have targeted the most prospective areas (fig. 16).

## **7.0 Recommendations**

The high gold value on the south side of the valley of Murray Creek, in concert with the elevated gold in stream sediment samples, remains intriguing, and consideration should be given to further investigating this area. Contouring at higher elevations might be considered, as should sampling of any active side drainages, particularly those in close proximity to the soil sample site. Re-sampling around the sample site is recommended to test whether the elevated result is spurious. Prospecting may also be considered, as this part of the property is underlain by andesitic volcanics rocks of the Spences Bridge Group, which also host the Almaden-Strongbow Skoonka Creek showings. Altered rocks and quartz veins would be of obvious interest.

Further contour soil sampling should also be considered for the Snow Hill Creek area, as the anomalous Cu and Zn in silts from the 2006 field program were not adequately explained in the 2007 field program. Based on the known copper occurrences along trend of these elevated



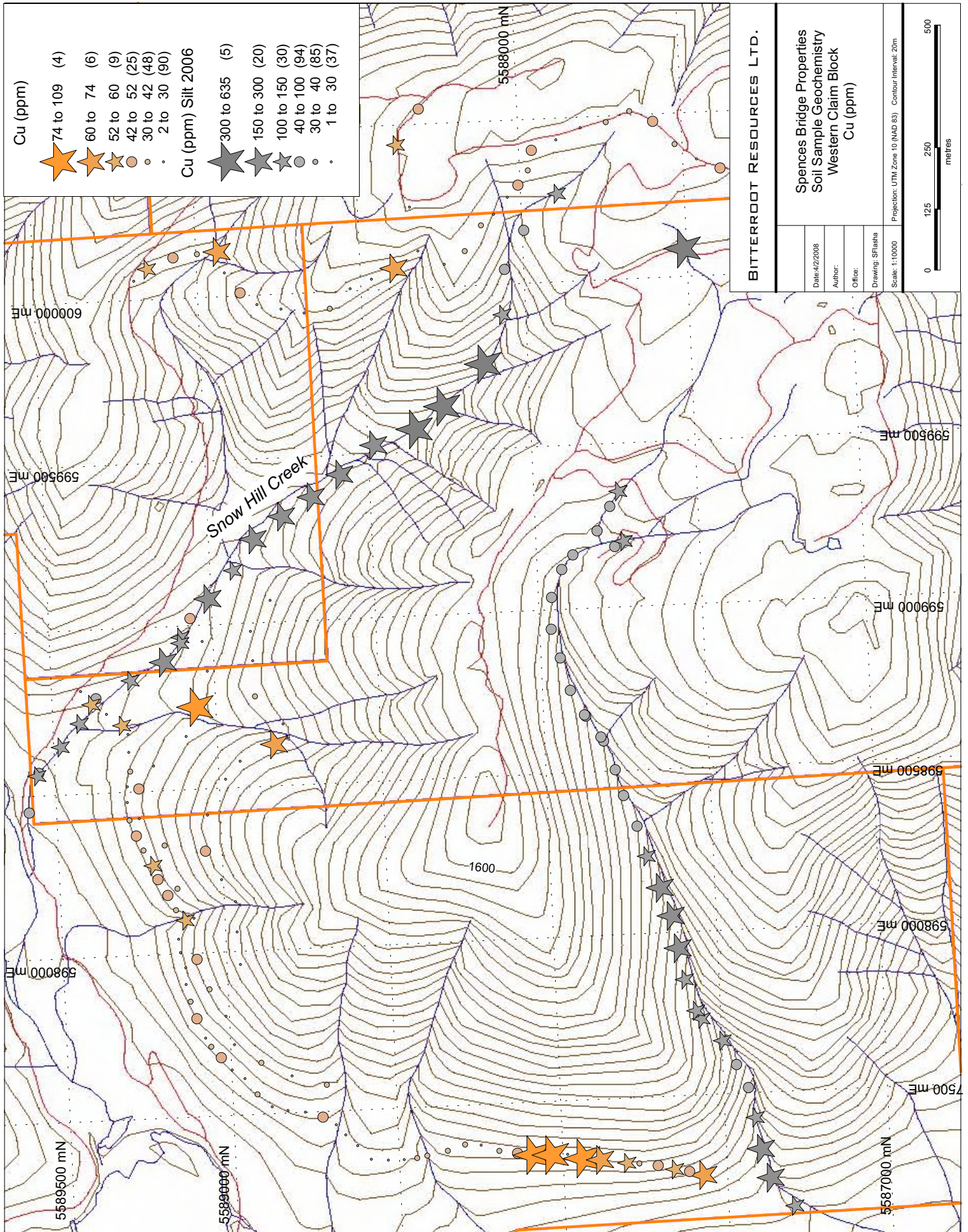


Figure 15. Copper geochemistry in soil samples, western claim group.



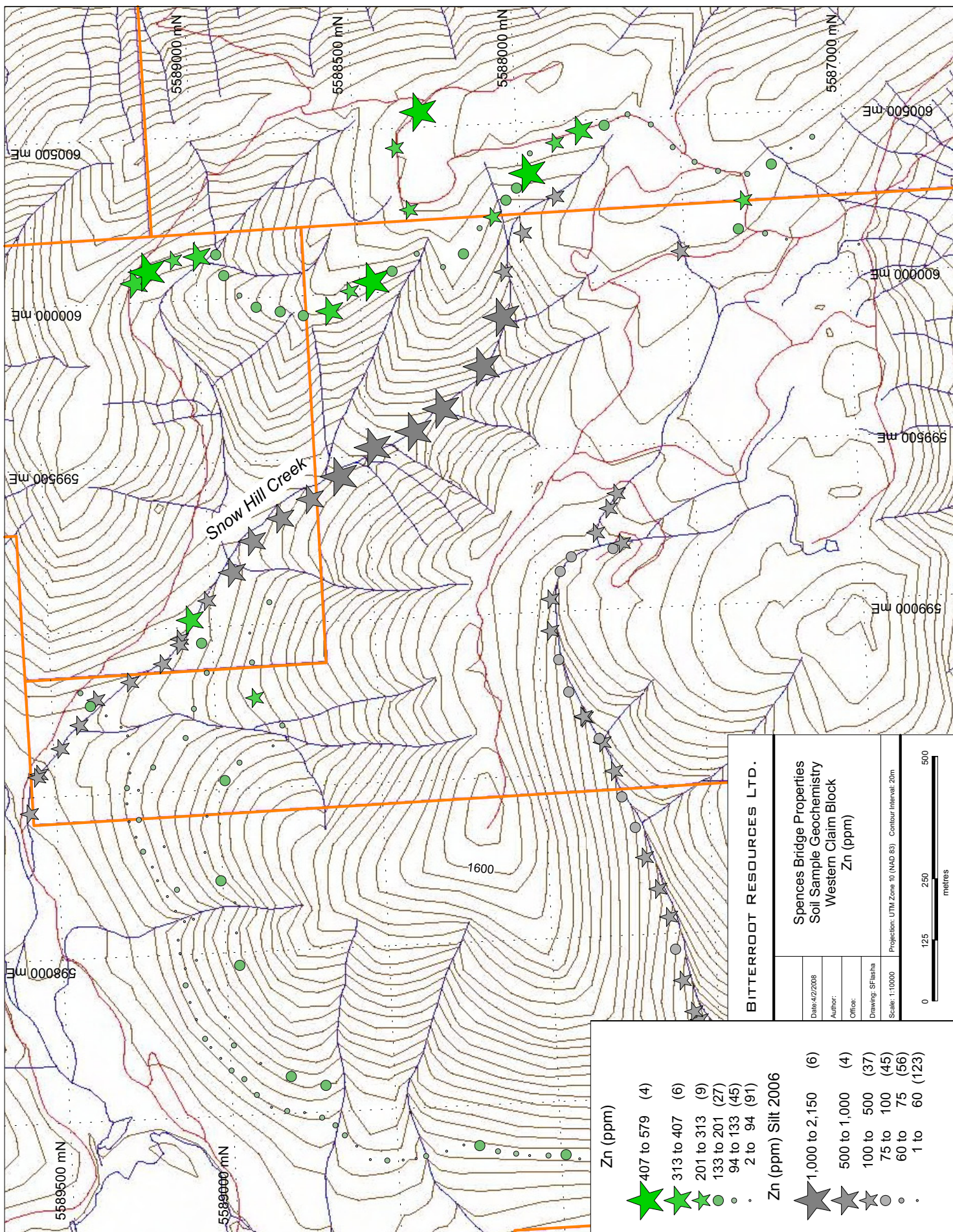


Figure 16. Zinc geochemistry in soil samples, western claim group.



silt numbers, and the similar geologic setting, the area does indeed have some remaining potential. Prospecting should also be undertaken.

Silt samples should be collected from the upper reaches of the main drainages (and subsidiary drainages) in the southern part of the Clear Range, with a priority on Spintlum Creek, as it had the best copper values. Some prospecting is also advised, and a visit to the Bob showing is recommended, because previous reports have described a relatively large mineralized zone.

## **8.0 Acknowledgements**

A big thanks to the main Spences Bridge Property samplers: Cynthia Anonuevo, Alison Gregoire, Gita Harris, Max Tighe, and Mia Harris. Extra special mention goes out to Alison and Gita, who spent a night out on the mountain (a birthday that Alison will never forget), and still came back for more sampling the following week.



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## **Appendix I. Stream Sediment Sample Locations & Geochemistry**





























## **Appendix II. Soil Sample Locations & Geochemistry**











*2007 Exploration Program, Spences Bridge Properties, Bitterroot Resources Ltd., by S.T. Flasha & C.J. Greig*

Sample	UTME	UTMN	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	B ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
MTSB7S069	612073	5588478	0.009	<0.2	2.92	<2	10	120	0.5	<2	0.77	<0.5	8	24	24	3.01	10	<1	0.29	10	0.45	692	<1	0.02	18	700	8	0.01	<2	7	69	0.17	<10	<10	55	<10	107
MTSB7S070	612010	5588518	<0.005	<0.2	3.4	5	10	130	0.5	<2	1.77	<0.5	9	21	32	2.99	10	<1	0.25	10	0.66	797	<1	0.03	15	610	11	0.02	<2	8	188	0.16	<10	<10	54	<10	57
MTSB7S071	blank		<0.005	0.3	1.73	42	<10	120	<0.5	<2	0.14	0.9	6	23	27	2.56	10	<1	0.07	10	0.36	183	4	0.01	14	410	10	0.03	<2	3	19	0.09	<10	<10	70	<10	73
MTSB7S072	611919	5588554	<0.005	<0.2	1.89	5	10	220	<0.5	<2	1.03	0.5	6	18	22	1.83	10	<1	0.19	<10	0.35	1010	<1	0.03	16	4250	7	0.02	<2	4	115	0.1	<10	<10	41	<10	219
MTSB7S073	611820	5588589	<0.005	<0.2	2.77	3	10	120	0.5	<2	1	<0.5	13	34	38	3.57	10	<1	0.35	10	0.98	694	<1	0.04	31	560	8	0.01	<2	9	116	0.2	<10	<10	82	<10	65
MTSB7S074	611744	5588629	0.443	<0.2	2.56	7	<10	80	0.5	<2	1.93	<0.5	11	32	34	3.24	10	<1	0.13	10	1.04	718	<1	0.05	27	1040	10	0.03	2	7	149	0.21	<10	<10	92	<10	57
MTSB7S075	611663	5588669	0.005	<0.2	2.57	4	<10	90	0.5	<2	1.62	<0.5	11	34	32	3.15	10	1	0.11	10	1.07	601	<1	0.05	29	860	6	0.01	<2	7	161	0.22	<10	<10	89	<10	54
MTSB7S076	611580	5588707	<0.005	<0.2	2.62	2	<10	140	<0.5	<2	0.98	<0.5	12	35	33	3.08	10	<1	0.2	10	0.87	950	<1	0.04	26	2740	7	0.01	<2	7	123	0.19	<10	<10	75	<10	86

### **Appendix III. Stream Sediment & Soil Blank Geochemistry**

*2007 Exploration Program, Spences Bridge Properties, Bitterroot Resources Ltd., by S.T. Flasha & C.J. Greig*

Sample Number	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	B ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
AGSB7T032	0.006	0.2	1.6	32	<10	110	<0.5	<2	0.13	0.8	6	22	26	2.5	10	1	0.07	10	0.33	169	4	0.01	14	390	9	0.03	<2	3	18	0.09	<10	<10	68	<10	72
AGSB7S014	0.006	0.3	1.69	37	<10	120	<0.5	<2	0.12	1	5	22	26	2.47	10	<1	0.07	<10	0.35	175	4	0.01	13	420	9	0.03	<2	3	17	0.09	<10	<10	67	<10	74
CASB7T008	0.009	0.3	1.55	35	<10	110	<0.5	<2	0.12	0.8	6	22	25	2.4	<10	1	0.06	<10	0.31	164	3	0.02	12	380	7	0.03	<2	3	16	0.08	<10	<10	68	<10	68
CASB7S025	0.008	0.3	1.66	40	<10	110	<0.5	<2	0.12	0.5	7	23	28	2.48	10	<1	0.06	10	0.33	175	3	<0.01	14	390	7	0.03	<2	3	16	0.08	<10	<10	70	<10	73
CASB7S040	0.013	0.3	1.75	41	<10	120	<0.5	<2	0.14	0.9	7	23	28	2.56	<10	<1	0.06	10	0.35	184	5	0.03	16	440	9	0.03	<2	3	19	0.09	<10	<10	75	<10	74
CASB7S051	0.007	0.3	1.71	37	<10	120	<0.5	<2	0.14	0.9	7	23	28	2.58	<10	<1	0.06	10	0.34	183	4	0.04	14	420	4	0.03	<2	3	18	0.09	10	<10	76	<10	72
DGSB7S008	<0.005	0.3	1.75	39	<10	120	<0.5	<2	0.14	0.9	5	23	27	2.56	10	<1	0.07	<10	0.35	180	4	0.02	13	420	11	0.03	<2	3	19	0.1	<10	<10	71	<10	77
GBSB7T006	<0.005	0.2	1.64	33	<10	110	<0.5	<2	0.15	0.6	7	22	27	2.5	10	<1	0.07	10	0.33	179	4	0.01	14	420	8	0.04	<2	3	19	0.09	<10	<10	68	<10	69
GHSB7T009	0.02	0.3	1.6	39	<10	120	<0.5	2	0.15	0.8	7	23	27	2.52	10	<1	0.06	<10	0.34	174	2	<0.01	14	390	9	<0.01	2	3	18	0.09	<10	<10	71	<10	69
GHSB7T032	0.016	0.3	1.67	37	<10	120	<0.5	<2	0.16	0.8	7	24	27	2.64	10	<1	0.06	<10	0.36	180	3	0.01	13	410	8	0.03	<2	3	19	0.09	<10	<10	73	<10	69
GHSB7T064	0.015	0.3	1.62	33	<10	110	<0.5	<2	0.13	0.8	7	22	27	2.54	<10	1	0.06	<10	0.32	168	4	0.02	15	390	6	0.02	<2	3	17	0.09	<10	<10	70	<10	69
GHSB7T082	0.008	0.4	1.64	17	<10	90	<0.5	<2	0.54	<0.5	11	27	48	3.05	<10	<1	0.24	20	0.38	512	1	<0.01	36	650	14	0.02	2	4	41	0.08	<10	<10	30	<10	92
MTSB7S013	0.01	0.3	1.66	38	<10	110	<0.5	<2	0.12	1	6	22	27	2.49	<10	<1	0.06	10	0.33	175	4	0.03	14	420	7	0.03	<2	3	17	0.08	<10	<10	72	<10	70
MTSB7S026	0.005	0.2	1.76	43	<10	120	<0.5	<2	0.13	1	7	23	28	2.54	10	<1	0.06	10	0.34	180	4	0.04	15	430	5	0.03	<2	3	18	0.09	<10	<10	73	<10	73
MTSB7S033	0.007	0.3	1.61	40	<10	110	<0.5	<2	0.12	0.9	6	22	26	2.48	<10	<1	0.06	10	0.32	171	4	0.03	12	420	9	0.03	<2	3	16	0.08	<10	<10	71	<10	68
MTSB7S055	<0.005	0.4	1.79	40	<10	120	<0.5	<2	0.12	0.7	7	23	28	2.62	10	<1	0.07	10	0.36	184	4	0.01	13	430	11	0.01	<2	3	18	0.09	<10	<10	69	<10	72
MTSB7S071	<0.005	0.3	1.73	42	<10	120	<0.5	<2	0.14	0.9	6	23	27	2.56	10	<1	0.07	10	0.36	183	4	0.01	14	410	10	0.03	<2	3	19	0.09	<10	<10	70	<10	73

## **Appendix IV. Cost Statement**



<b>Exploration Work type</b>	<b>Comment</b>	<b>Days</b>			<b>Totals</b>
<b>Personnel (Name)* / Position</b>	<b>Field Days (list actual days)</b>	<b>Days</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Subtotal*</b>	
Susan Flasha - Foreman/Geologist	May 14 to 15	2	\$425.00	\$850.00	
Cynthia Anonuevo - sampler	May 14 to 15	2	\$300.00	\$600.00	
Alison Gregoire - sampler	May 14 to 15	2	\$300.00	\$600.00	
Gita Harris - sampler	May 14 to 15	2	\$300.00	\$600.00	
Dianne Grey - sampler	May 14 to 15	2	\$300.00	\$600.00	
Kenny Jones - sampler	May 14th	1	\$300.00	\$300.00	
Max Tighe - sampler	May 14th	1	\$300.00	\$300.00	
Gordon Bunston - sampler	May 14th	1	\$300.00	\$300.00	
Mia Harris			\$300.00	\$0.00	
Charles Greig - geologist			\$550.00	\$0.00	
				<b>\$4,150.00</b>	<b>\$4,150.00</b>
<b>Office Studies</b>	<b>List Personnel (note - Office only, do not include field days)</b>				
Literature search			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Database compilation	Susan Flasha	1.0	\$425.00	\$425.00	
Computer modelling			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Reprocessing of data			\$0.00	\$0.00	
General research			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Report preparation	Susan Flasha	1.0	\$425.00	\$425.00	
Other (specify)	Charles Greig - report editing	1.0	\$550.00	\$550.00	
				<b>\$1,400.00</b>	<b>\$1,400.00</b>
<b>Geochemical Surveying</b>	<b>Number of Samples</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Subtotal</b>	
Stream sediment		45.0	\$8.95	\$402.75	
Soil		47.0	\$8.95	\$420.65	
				<b>\$823.40</b>	<b>\$823.40</b>
<b>Transportation</b>		<b>No.</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Subtotal</b>	
truck rental	day rental \$55	4.00	\$55.00	\$220.00	
kilometers			\$0.00	\$0.00	
				<b>\$220.00</b>	<b>\$220.00</b>
<b>Accommodation &amp; Food</b>	<b>Rates per day</b>				
Hotel	Lytton Motel	5.00	\$80.00	\$400.00	
Meals	groceries and restaurants		\$0.00	\$425.00	
				<b>\$825.00</b>	<b>\$825.00</b>
<b>Equipment</b>					
Field Gear (Specify)	sample bags, flagging, etc.	1.00	\$224.00	\$224.00	
Other (Specify)					
				<b>\$224.00</b>	<b>\$224.00</b>
<b>Freight, rock samples</b>					
	greyhound shipping	1.0	\$50.00	\$50.00	
				<b>\$50.00</b>	<b>\$50.00</b>
<b>TOTAL Expenditures</b>					<b>\$7,692.40</b>

## **Appendix V. Statement of Qualifications**

I, Susan Teresa Flasha, of 764 Government St, Penticton, British Columbia, Canada, hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the Okanagan University College with a B.Sc. (Earth & Environmental Science, 2003), and have practiced my profession continuously since graduation.
2. I have been employed in the geoscience industry for 4 years, and have explored for gold and base metals in Canada for junior mining companies.
3. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the technical report that is not reflected in the technical report, the omission to disclose which makes the technical report misleading.
4. I am an author of the report entitled; "2007 Exploration Program, Spences Bridge Properties" dated March 2008. I worked on and supervised the program reported on herein. I have been involved with exploration on behalf of Bitterroot Resources Ltd. since March 2004.

Dated at Penticton, British Columbia, this 17<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2008.

Respectfully submitted,

*"Susan Teresa Flasha" - signed*

Susan Teresa Flasha, B.Sc.

I, Charles James Greig, of 250 Farrell St., Penticton, British Columbia, Canada, hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a B.Comm. (1981), a B.Sc. (Geological Sciences, 1985), and an M.Sc. (Geological Sciences, 1989), and have practiced my profession continuously since graduation.
2. I have been employed in the geoscience industry for over 25 years, and have explored for gold and base metals in North, Central, and South America, and Africa for both senior and junior mining companies, and have several years of experience in regional-scale government geological mapping.
3. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (license #27529).
4. I am a “Qualified Person” as defined by National Instrument 43-101.
5. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the technical report that is not reflected in the technical report, the omission to disclose which makes the technical report misleading.
6. I own shares of Bitterroot Resources Ltd., who is the owner of the Spences Bridge Properties.
7. I am an author of the report entitled; “2007 Exploration, Spences Bridge Properties” dated March 2008. I supervised the work program reported on herein. I have been involved with exploration on behalf of Bitterroot Resources Ltd. since 1996.
8. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and the technical report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

Dated at Penticton, British Columbia, this 17<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2008.

Respectfully submitted,

*“Charles James Greig” - signed*

Charles James Greig, P.Geol