

**BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
30103**



Frontispiece. Standing burnt trees on the Mt. Armour property.

2007 Gravity Survey

on the

Mt. Armour Property

Barriere Area
(NTS 92P/01),

Kamloops Mining Division, South-Central British Columbia

for

Bitterroot Resources Ltd.

by

S.T. Flasha (B.Sc.) and C.J. Greig (M.Sc. P.Geo)

July 31th, 2008

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1.0 Summary

The Mt. Armour property was staked in May 2007 over a previously explored Cu-Pb-Zn massive sulphide occurrence. Soil geochemical sampling later in the 2007 season confirmed that the area was indeed anomalous in gold, lead, zinc, as well as moderately anomalous in copper. Limited prospecting near the central ridge along the property also suggested that the massive sulphide potential was real. Based on these results, and on previous exploration work, a gravity survey was undertaken by MWH Geo-Surveys Inc., on behalf of Bitterroot Resources Ltd., in August 2007. The object of the survey was to outline possible massive sulphide drill targets, by extending the limits of known bodies, and identifying new ones nearby. Unfortunately, a review of the gravity data suggests that little evidence exists in the gravity data for the presence of a significant massive sulphide body.

2.0 Location, Access and Physiography, Climate, and Vegetation

The Mt. Armour property is located 1.5 kilometres southeast of downtown Barriere, between the North Thompson River (west) and Dixon creek (east). Barriere, population approximately 3450, lies along the Yellowhead Highway (Hwy. 5) and the CN railroad mainline, 65 kilometres north of Kamloops (Figs. 1 & 2).

The property can be accessed easily from the south from roads which lead to a network of ATV trails covering the claim. Vehicle access is via an unmarked road through a private property on the Agate Bay Road. To date, the private property owners have been very welcoming. Dixon Creek road also gives access to the east side of the property, as does Highway 5 to the west.

Topography on the claim is moderate, with the property centered on the peak of Mt. Armour, and there are a few more or less impassable cliffs. Relief totals approximately 300 metres, and ranges from 480 to 780 metres. (fig. 3). The property's low elevation makes the

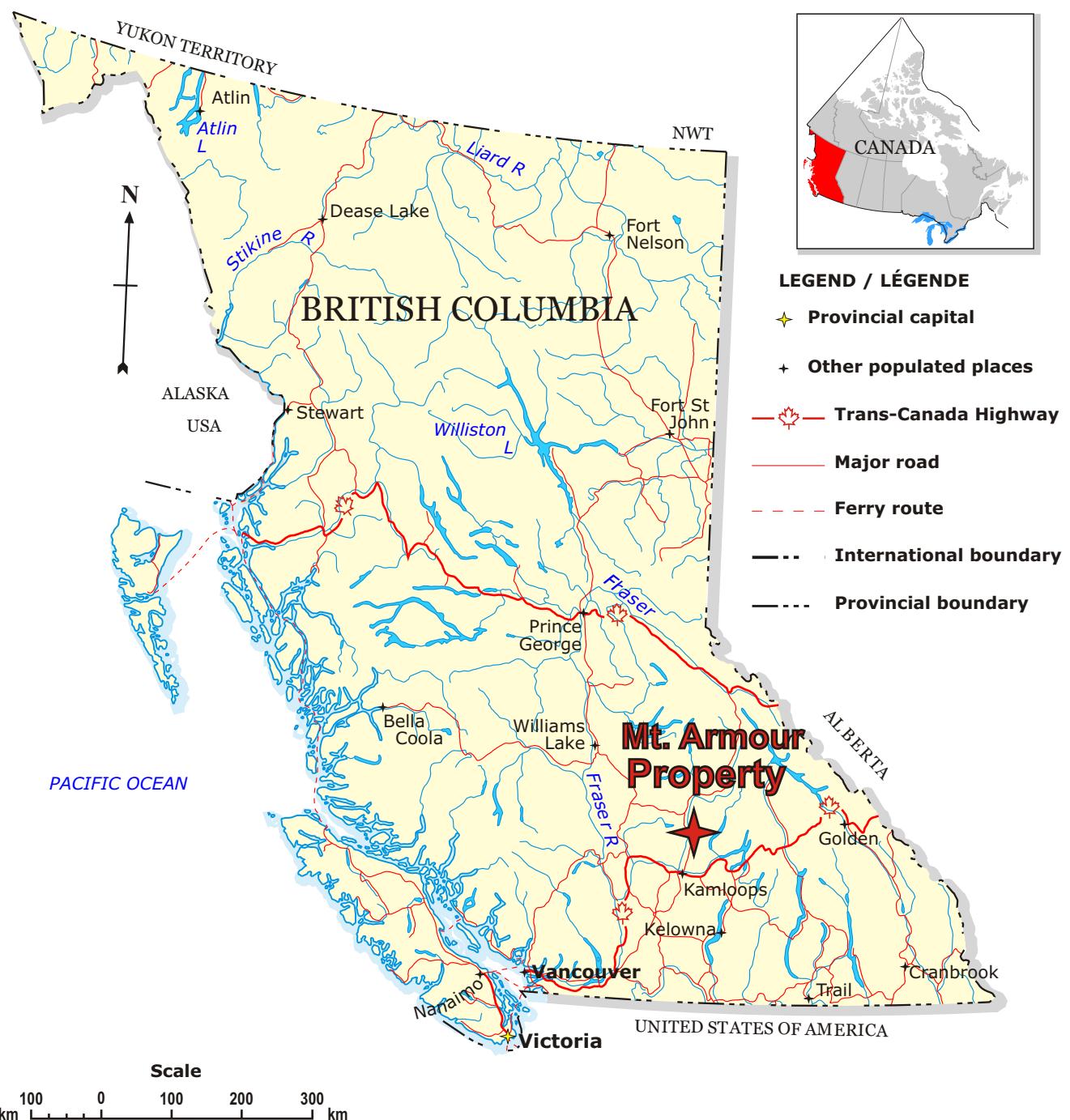


Figure 1. Location of the Mt. Armour Property, southern British Columbia.

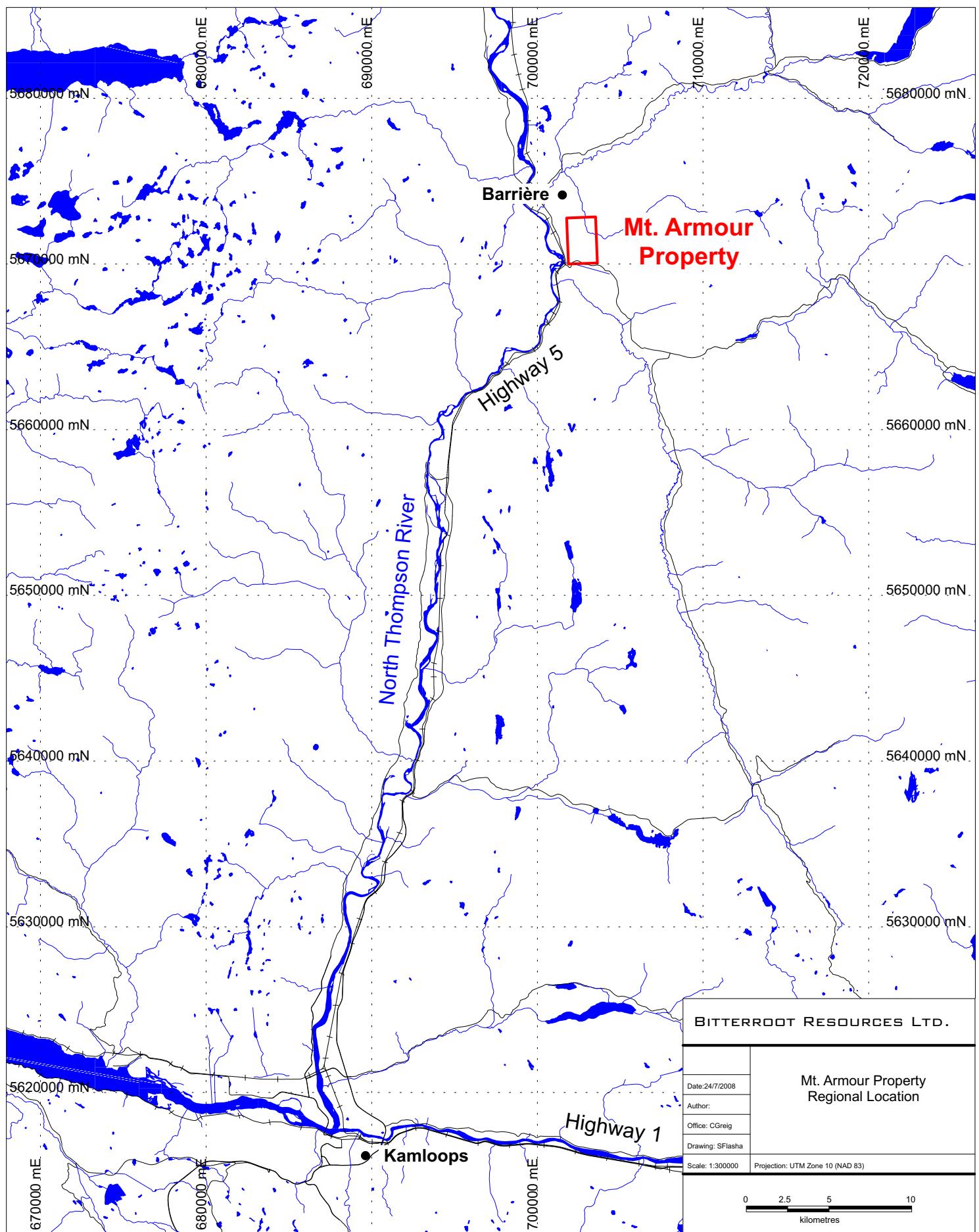
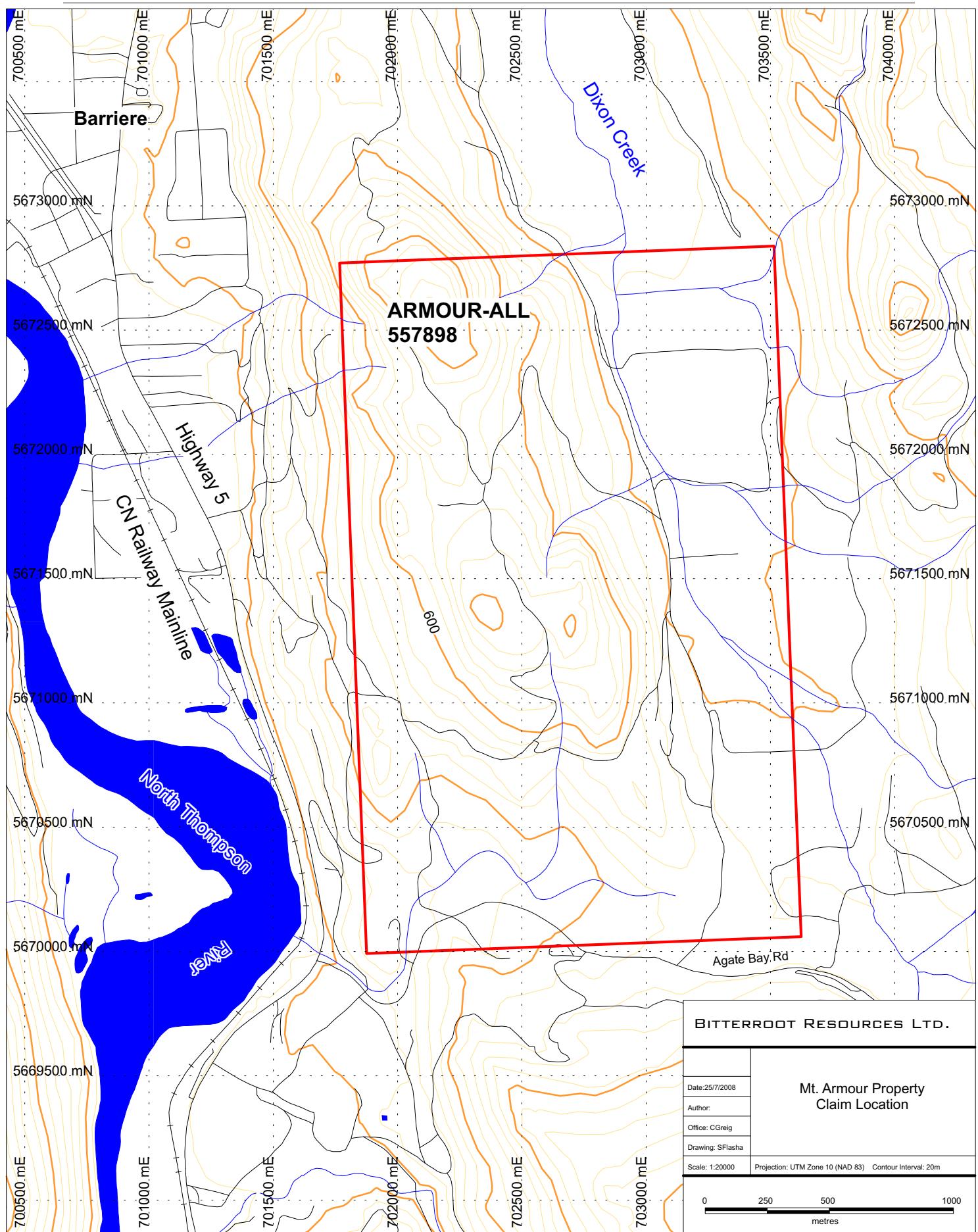


Figure 2. Location of the Mt. Armour property, south-central British Columbia.



claim workable for most of the year. The climate is variable, and in the summer and early fall there is generally no water on the Mt. Armour property, even though streams are indicated on the 1:20,000 TRIM topography map. Vegetation is limited at this time, in large part because the property was burned-over in the 2003 Barriere-McLure fire. There are burnt ponderosa pine, as well as scattered shrubs and grasses. Outcrop is locally very good.

3.0 Claims

The Mt. Armour property consists of one claim, consisting of 24 cells, covering approximately 486 hectares (fig. 3). The property tenure number 557898, goes by the name ARMOUR-ALL, and was staked in early May 2007 by Charles Greig. It was optioned to Bitterroot Resources Ltd. shortly thereafter. The property lies within the Kamloops Mining Division and is in good standing until May 2, 2015.

4.0 Geologic Setting & Mineral Occurrences

According to geology maps available on the Ministry of Mines website, the Mt. Armour property is underlain predominantly by Lower Paleozoic greenstone of the Eagle Bay Assemblage (fig. 4). The southwest corner of the property is shown as being underlain by Devonian basaltic volcanic rocks, which are also part of the Eagle Bay Assemblage (fig. 4).

Assessment reports available online, and filed with the Ministry of Mines, show more detailed mapping on the Mt. Armour property. Pirie (1987) produced a small-scale map of the massive sulphide showings, and Caulfield and Harris (2000) compiled previous geological mapping at Mt. Armour. The previous work shows that the known massive sulphide showings are hosted by argillite, which occurs within a sequence of chert, wacke, tuff, chert pebble

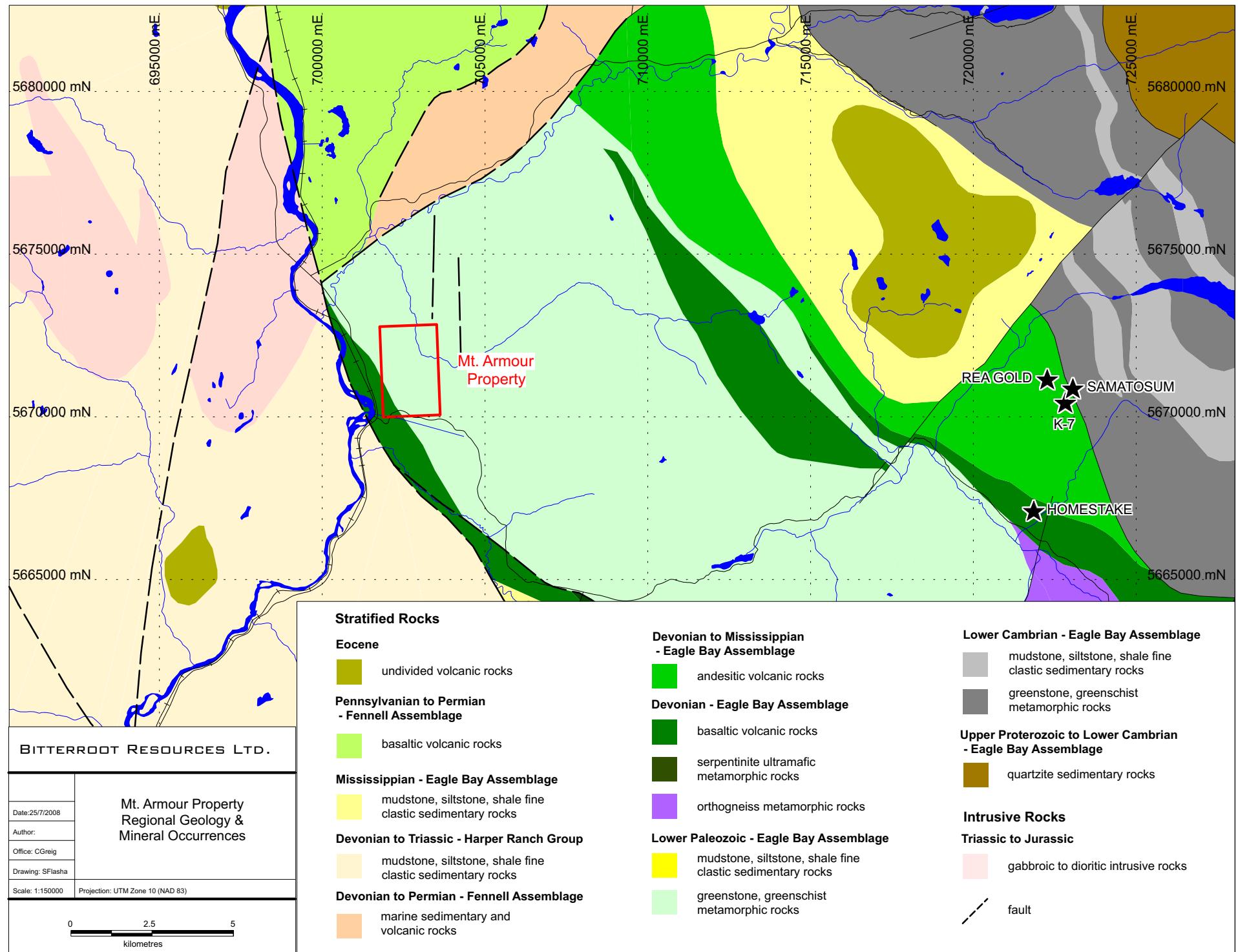


Figure 4. Regional geology, showing location of the Mt. Armour property and selected producing mines and significant mineral occurrences in southern British Columbia.

conglomerate, and mafic metavolcanics. The rocks generally trend northwest, with a 40-50 degree dip to the northeast (Caulfield and Harris 2000; Vollo 1980). Unfortunately, the most detailed map of the area, compiled by Caulfield and Harris (2000) for Rimfire Minerals Corp., is not legible online, and a better copy has not yet been obtained.

The Mt. Armour property lies near the western margin of a very prospective belt of rocks which includes the Discovery or Rea Gold massive sulphide deposit, the nearby Samatosum deposit, and the past-producing Homestake mine. These deposits are precious metals-enriched base metals deposits, largely discovered and intensively explored in the mid-1980's. They are hosted by folded and faulted rocks of the Paleozoic Eagle Bay Assemblage, which is also considered to underlie the Mt. Armour property (fig. 4).

Both the Samatosum and original Discovery or Rea Gold zone, which is located only 500 metres to the southwest of Samatosum, have similar sulphide mineral assemblages and are hosted by similar rocks. The deposits occur within a westward-overturned package of mixed sedimentary rocks, predominantly argillite, siltstone, and wackes, as well as fine-grained intermediate to mafic tuffaceous rocks and their sericitized equivalents. The well-stratified rocks are structurally overlain by mafic pyroclastic rocks (stratigraphic footwall), while graphitic argillite, graywacke, and intermediate to felsic fine tuff typically overlie the mineralized sequence in the immediate stratigraphic hangingwall (structural footwall). Locally, the massive sulphide horizons at the Discovery or Rea Gold zone (there are at least two lenses) are capped by massive barite. Farther southwest in the hangingwall are felsic volcanic rocks, presumably related to the felsic rocks common at the Homestake deposit, which occurs approximately 4 kilometres southward along trend.

4.1 Rea Gold Zone (from B.C. Minfile)

The Rea Gold zone mineralized horizon hosts conformable bedded massive and semi-massive sulphides but also includes graphitic chert, pyritic siltite, and local pyritic graywacke. . Mineralization within the sulphide lenses include pyrite, sphalerite, galena, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite and tetrahedrite-tennantite. The sulphides range from fine-grained to medium-grained and banded, but locally display breccia textures. Precious metals are associated with massive sulphides and barite. The massive sulphides are underlain by a footwall feeder and alteration zone, characterized by intense silicification, pervasive pyrite and the development of sericite development.

The northern lens (L100 or Discovery lens) at the Rea Gold property has a surface strike length of about 50 metres, a width of about 4 metres, and a down dip projection of at least 120 metres. The lens strikes 140 degrees and dips 50-60 degrees to the northeast. Measured geological reserves are estimated at 242,849 tonnes grading 6.51 grams per tonne gold, 73.37 grams per tonne silver, 2.14 per cent lead, 2.24 per cent zinc and 0.52 per cent copper (B.C. Minfile; George Cross News Letter #8, 1987). The southern or L98 lens contains measured geological reserves of 133,536 tonnes grading 61.71 grams per tonne silver, 5.41 grams per tonne gold, 0.69 per cent copper, 2.4 per cent lead and 2.4 per cent zinc (B.C. Minfile; Northern Miner - November 30, 1987).

4.2 Samatosum (from B.C. Minfile)

The Samatosum deposit was mined for a period of approximately three years between 1989 and 1992, mainly by open pit. Like the Rea Gold zone, it trends northwest and dips to the northeast.

The area of the deposit has been divided into several northwest trending, northeast dipping panels of rocks. From northeast to southwest these include: 1) the Tshinikan Limestone, which forms steep, massive cliffs which dominate the topography of the area; 2) a mixed sequence of interbedded chert and argillite; 3) mafic volcanic rocks; 4) rocks of the "Mine Series," which consists largely of mixed sedimentary rocks and mafic volcanic rocks, but which also includes minor but significant interbedded felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks that form the immediate host rocks for both the Samatosum and Rea Gold deposits; and finally 5) a thick unit of argillite and wacke and a package of felsic volcanic rocks which lie in the structural footwall of the Mine Series.

The generalized ore stratigraphy reveals the stratabound nature of the Samatosum orebody, which lies near the hangingwall side (in stratigraphic terms) of the highly altered and intensely strained Mine Series. The mixed sedimentary rocks proximal to the deposit are characterized by the presence of yellow to white sericite, but contain lenses of chert or quartz that range up to 30 per cent by volume. The structurally underlying altered argillite is characterized by light silvery grey muscovite and sericite. Both units represent altered lithologies, and their protolith was probably a sequence of argillite, wacke, and fine tuff. The altered rocks also commonly contain fine-grained pyrite, which may range in abundance up to 60 per cent. The altered pyritic rocks may yield low base and precious metals grades.

The Samatosum deposit likely represents an early-formed, highly deformed quartz vein system containing massive to disseminated tetrahedrite, sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite. The upper portion of the orebody is tabular, averages about 5 metres in thickness, strikes northwesterly for about 500 metres, and dips at an average of 30 degrees to the north northeast, for a total down-dip distance of approximately 100 to 150 metres. In the northern half of the

deposit, the tabular nature of the orebody gives way down dip to an apparent synformal structure, which is interpreted to have been formed through imbrication and local overturning along local contractional faults.

Tetrahedrite was the main economic mineral in the Samatosum orebody, followed in order of importance by sphalerite, chalcopyrite and galena. Tetrahedrite also appears to have been the most uniformly distributed of the ore-bearing minerals, while the sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite were distributed more erratically, particularly in the northern part of the orebody. The tetrahedrite contained 36 per cent copper, 25 per cent sulphur, 23 per cent antimony, 5 per cent zinc, 4 per cent silver, 3 per cent arsenic and 2 per cent iron. The principal gangue minerals in the ore body were quartz (30 per cent), dolomite (19 per cent) and pyrite (11 per cent).

Sericite and muscovite are by far the dominant alteration minerals in the Mine Series rocks at Samotosum. They are interpreted, in part, to be products of the deformation and metamorphism affecting the original ore-related alteration products. All units from the lower portion of the structurally overlying mafic volcanic rocks through the entire Mine Series stratigraphy contain abundant sericite, although remnants of relatively unaltered protoliths are also common. Other significant alteration zones immediate to the deposit include: silicification or silica flooding of portions of wallrock surrounding the orebody; dolomite, the bulk of which is believed to be a late-stage fault-related overprint; pyritization, as a replacement feature of lapilli in the structurally-overlying mafic pyroclastic sequence; and fuchsite, almost entirely restricted to a several metre thick shear zone near the footwall of the ore zone.

Underground mineable reserves remaining at Samatosum are 80,278 tonnes grading 1.2 per cent copper, 2.9 per cent zinc, 1.7 per cent lead, 1021.5 grams per tonne silver and 1.7 grams per tonne gold (B.C. Minfile; Northern Miner - August 5, 1991).

4.3 Homestake (from B.C. Minfile)

The Homestake deposit is hosted by quartz-talc-sericite schists, sericite-quartz phyllite and sericite-chlorite-quartz phyllite derived from felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks of the Eagle Bay Formation. The rocks are structurally(?) overlain by intermediate to felsic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks which host the Rea Gold deposit to the north, and the Rea Gold correlatives are in turn overlain by metasedimentary rocks consisting of argillites, siltstones and grits, which are themselves structurally overlain to the east by mafic volcanic rocks.

The Homestake deposit lies on the southern limb of a northwest trending, tight, overturned syncline. An east dipping thrust fault is inferred to separate the felsic to intermediate metavolcanics from more mafic metavolcanic rocks to the east.

At the Homestake deposit, several barite-rich lenses containing variable amounts of sulphides occur near the top of a bleached, rusty-yellowish weathering zone of pyritic sericite-quartz schist which is interpreted to be a highly altered felsic tuff. The schistosity and compositional layering dip at shallow to moderate angles to the northeast, and the mineralization occurs as two tabular horizons separated by 4 to 5 metres of schist. The largest mineralized body, referred to locally as the "barite bluff", is 5 to 6 metres wide on surface and contains most of the sulphides. A lower horizon, 1 to 2 metres thick, contains only minor sulphides. Underground, the barite-sulphide lenses have been traced intermittently for several hundred metres.

The main horizon consists of massive to banded barite, metallic minerals and quartz-sericite schist. It is commonly cut by veins and lenses of quartz. The metallic minerals include tetrahedrite, galena, sphalerite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, argentite, native silver, trace ruby silver and native gold.

Probable reserves at the Homestake mine are 249,906 tonnes grading 226.6 grams per tonne silver, 36.7 per cent barite, 0.28 per cent copper, 1.24 per cent lead, 2.19 per cent zinc and 0.58 grams per tonne gold (B.C. Minfile; Statement of Material Facts 06/06/86, Kamad Silver Company Ltd.). Several small sulphide lenses also occur between 500 metres and 2 kilometres southeast of the Homestake deposit, while several conformable quartz lenses containing pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, and sphalerite occur approximately 1 kilometre to the northwest.

All of the known lenses occur within a belt, up to 600 metres wide, of sericite and quartz-sericite schist which extends for at least 7 kilometres northwest from the Squam Bay area on Adams Lake. The sericite schist is fine-grained, fissile and commonly weathers a distinct yellow colour due to coatings ferric sulphate coating.

One other silver-lead-zinc copper prospect in the Rea Gold-Samatosum-Homestake region is the K-7 occurrence, only 500 metres south of the Samatosum mine. As for gold, BC Minfile indicates that placer gold has been recovered from the North Thompson River, Louis Creek, as well as Dixon Creek, which is an active placer working in the area. No documentation has been found to confirm these locations and findings by BC Minfile.

4.4 Mt. Armour

According to Caulfield and Harris (2000), the two massive sulphides showings, referred to as the Main and South showings, were originally discovered in the early 1900's. In the 1960's, J. A. Fennell, a local prospector, drilled the Main showing, but the results were not publicly documented, and were said to be inconclusive (Vollo 1980). Craigmont Mines Ltd. started work on the property in 1980, collecting 340 soil samples in a geochemical survey, and running 20 line-km VLF-EM and magnetometer survey (Vollo 1980). Zinc, copper, and lead were anomalous in the soils, and the northwest trending VLF-EM anomalies were found to be

coincident with the soil results. Vollo (1980) recommended that, at the very least, the best coincident soil and VLF-EM anomaly should be drilled, but no drilling took place.

In 1985, Cutty Resources Inc. and Corporation Falconbridge Copper started work on the property, with linecutting and a 1292 sample soil geochemical grid. The soil grid produced several multi-element anomalies (Zn, Au, Ag, Cu, Pb), and a geologic mapping program and an IP survey were proposed (Pirie 1986). The following year, the proposed work was completed, and a total of five drill holes, for 410 total metres drilled. The first two holes targeted the Main showing and yielded the best results. The first drillhole, AR#1, yielded the best intercept, with 4.1% Zn and 0.29% Cu over 1.04 metres, as well as 0.44% Zn and 0.73% Cu over 1.44 metres. The second hole, AR #2, had a 0.7 metre intercept of 0.85% Zn and 0.10% Cu. The mineralization was hosted within argillite, and occurred as massive coarse to fine grained pyrite with trace sphalerite (70 to 85% total sulphide; Pirie 1987). The third hole targeted a coincident IP and soil anomaly with no surface showing, and the anomaly was explained by moderately anomalous values downhole, including 0.66% Zn and 0.05% Cu over 1.2 metres. Mineralization was slightly different in this hole, as the intersection included 20-25% pyrite veinlets with 1-2% sphalerite; the host rocks were chert (Pirie 198). The fourth hole targeted the South showing but possibly due to poor positioning and orientation, the showing was not intersected at depth. The final hole also targeted a coincident soil and IP anomaly, but also did not intercept any significant mineralization. No further work was undertaken by the companies following the drilling (Pirie 1987).

In 2000, Rimfire Minerals Corporation undertook a geochemical and geological program that was essentially a follow-up to a prospecting program undertaken in 1998 (Caulfield and Harris 2000). The geochemical work indicated that there were only low levels of Ba and As on

the property, suggesting that the style of mineralization at Mt. Armour was different than that found at Rea, Samatosum, and Homestake. An anomalous B.C. R.G.S. till sample (# 979377) on the property was also discussed in this report, as were several massive sulphide boulders which were discovered in till 100 metres north of the Main showing. It was suggested that the source of the boulders was most likely up ice, west-northwest of the showings, suggesting the possibility that mineralization may extend beyond the area mapped. More mapping, prospecting and a more detailed VLF-EM survey was recommended (Caulfield and Harris 2000), but no further work was apparently undertaken .

5.0 Gravity Survey

In August 2007, a 19.2 line-kilometre gravity survey was completed by MWH Geo-Surveys Inc., of Reno, Nevada. The survey was undertaken by a three person crew, headed by Kevin MacNabb. Stations were set at 50 metres, with lines every 100 metres. A total of 410 grid stations were established, and 20 stations were established in the area surrounding the grid (Figure 5; Appendix I). The survey was completed in approximately 2 weeks.

The gravity survey data was plotted as Bouger and Residual anomalies by MWH Geo-Surveys Inc., and re-analysed and interpreted by consulting geophysicist Jan Klein (see Appendix II), who concluded that there was no evidence for a massive sulphide body in the gravity data set. Klein suggested instead that an electromagnetic survey would be a better geophysical tool to explore for massive sulphides on the Mt. Armour property. It should be noted, however, that plots (e.g., fig. 6) of the residual gravity data do leave open the possibility of untested gravity residuals on the Mt. Armour property, particularly on the flanks of Mt. Armour itself (e.g., toward the southwest and to a lesser extent toward the northeast margins of the grid). Extending the grid

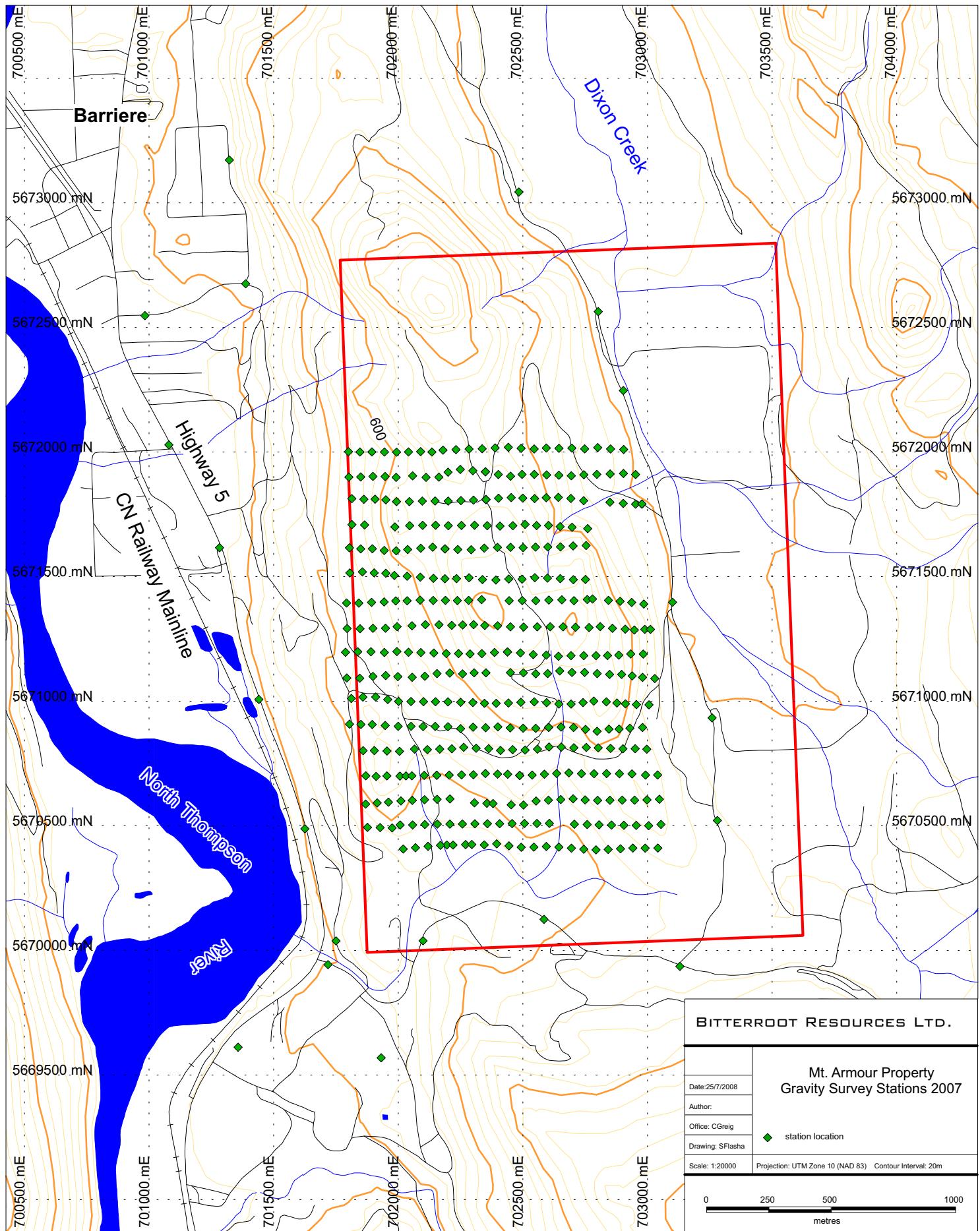


Figure 5. Location of the 2007 gravity survey stations, Mt. Armour property.

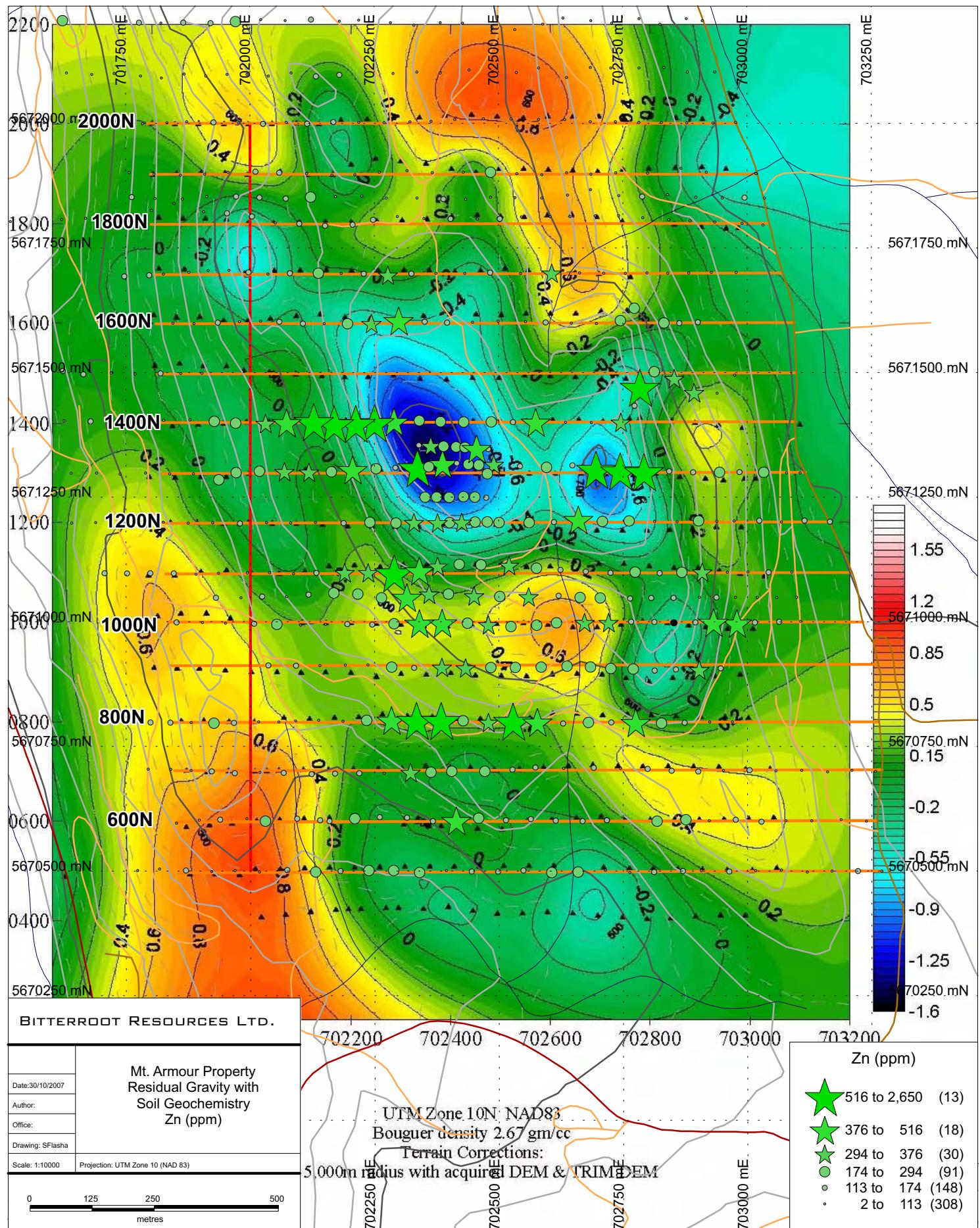


Figure 6. Residual gravity and Zn soil geochemistry, Mt. Armour property.

somewhat in those directions, particularly toward the south, where there is a crude correlation with geochemistry therefore remains an intriguing possibility. Also intriguing would be an attempt to correlate the gravity and geochemical data, either via obtaining a clearer copy of geologic maps detailing the previous work, or by re-mapping the property.

6.0 Recommendations

As per both Jan Klein's and Caulfield and Harris' (2000) recommendations, a new detailed electromagnetic survey might be considered on the Mt. Armour property. Further work, particularly geologic mapping and prospecting, should also be considered, as should extending the gravity grid. The focus should be on the area to the southwest, where there is an untested residual gravity anomaly (and more or less coincident geochem), as well as beyond the main showing area to the west-northwest, from where the anomalous B.C.R.G.S. till sample was apparently collected (Caulfield and Harris 2000).

7.0 References

Caulfield, D. A., and Harris, S. 2000. Geological and Geochemical Program on the Armour Property. Kamloops Mining Division, British Columbia; Unpublished Assessment Report by Rimfire Minerals Corporation; British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines, Assessment Report No. 26,436, 35p.

Pirie, I. D., 1986, Geochemical Report, Mount Armour Project. Kamloops Mining Division, British Columbia; Unpublished Assessment Report by Cutty Resources Inc. and Corporation Falconbridge Copper; British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines, Assessment Report No. 15,248, 12p.

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Vollo, N. B., 1980, Geophysical and Geochemical Assessment Report on the AM-1 Claim, Kamloops Mining Division, British Columbia; Unpublished Assessment Report by Craigmont Mines Ltd.; British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines, Assessment Report No. 7,855, 12p.

Appendix I. MWH Geo-Surveys Inc. Raw Data

Appendix II. J. Klein 2007 Gravity Survey Comments

BITTERROOT RESOURCES Ltd.
Mt. ARMOUR PROPERTY, BARRIERE, BC
2007 GRAVITY SURVEY
COMMENTS

Gravity data was recently collected at 410 stations on the Mt. Armour grid near Barriere, BC. The stations are 50m m apart along 200m spaced lines. The grid covers ~2 sq km. An additional 20 stations were covered in the vicinity of the grid but they unfortunately did not cover the area immediately to the north causing some gridding or contouring “illusions”. Mt. Armour is a VMS prospect.

The data is available in spreadsheet format. The contractor, MWH Geo-Surveys Inc. provided full reduction of the data and Bouguer Gravity (BG) results for densities of 2.1, 2.3 and 2.67 gm/cc. The data is of good quality.

The GSC etc. covered the area in 2006 with a helicopter-borne magnetic and radiometric survey (Bonaparte Lake East Survey). A portion of the results of that survey for an area directly around the gravity grid is included here.

It is important to remember that interpretations of gravity data are non-unique. The choice of BG densities is also very crucial. An important rule-of thumb is that the BG density used to calculate the profile showing the least correlation with its topography is the correct one.¹

It is not known why the contractor used a low density (2.1 gm/cc) to present the data in map form. This is a density of e.g. rock salt.² The picture presented suggests, at first glance, a close correlation between topography and BG but on close examination shows the highest BG values to be positioned on the flanks of local topographic highs. The only direct correlation is at 701900E-5670800N, in the SW part of the grid. This relatively strong overall correlation between elevation and BG is related to the use of a (too) low BG density. The contours north of line 2000N suggest a closure to the BG anomaly. This closure is not supported by the grid data and most likely caused by a lack of off-the-grid data points directly north of the grid. Some 20 points were surveyed south, west, east, NW and NE of the grid. Those to the NW and NE show low values similar to those to the west and east causing the gridding to close the anomaly off.

The airborne magnetic data shows a weak high correlating with the topographic high. It continues to the north and SE. It is not possible to interpret structures etc. from this data set. The radiometric components of the GSC survey do not show much anomalous values in the grid area. The trends of K, Th and U components do not correlate too well.

BG maps for densities of 2.3, 2.4, 2.67 (average earth density) and 2.9 (low end of the sulphide scale) gm/cc are attached as well. Two images are shown for the 2.67 gm/cc data. One, as for the 2.3, 2.4 and 2.9 gm/cc data, uses a full color spectrum to display the data, the other one employs a range similar to that used for the 2.1 gm/cc data set. It emphasizes the fact that the range of BG values for the higher density is roughly 50% of that of the lower one also indicating that using that lower density is incorrect.

¹ This correlation can be direct or mirrored depending on too low or too high a density. Large data sets require more than one density and body shapes to interpret or model it. Involved interactive 3-D computer algorithms are available to do this.

² A rather low density of 2.0 gm/cc is also used for the terrain correction.

There is a negative (or mirrored) correlation between the topography and the BG images for the densities of 2.67 and 2.9 gm/cc. This indicates that they are too high. A density between 2.40 and 2.50 gm/cc is more appropriate in this situation. It is most likely that the amount of less dense cover material is different near the top of the hill compared to that along the flanks influencing the gravity picture. This means that a combination of several densities should be used to model this data set. Several sets of data populations were studied. These histograms show all two populations. Attached is the histogram cross correlating topography and BG at 2.1 gm/cc. One peak correlates with the higher elevations and the other one down the slopes giving the impression that at least two rock types (=different densities) are needed to interpret/model the data.

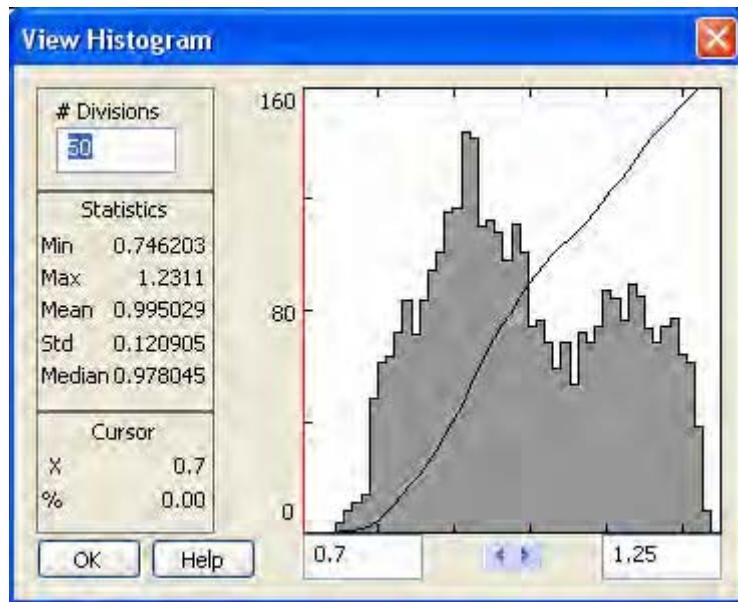


Figure 1: Histogram showing elevation-BG 210 cross correlation distribution.

There is no evidence of a massive sulphide body in this data set. Elevated geochemical values surround the BG high (for 2.4 gm/cc) visible at ~702,600E-5,671,050N but do not directly correlate with the center of the high.

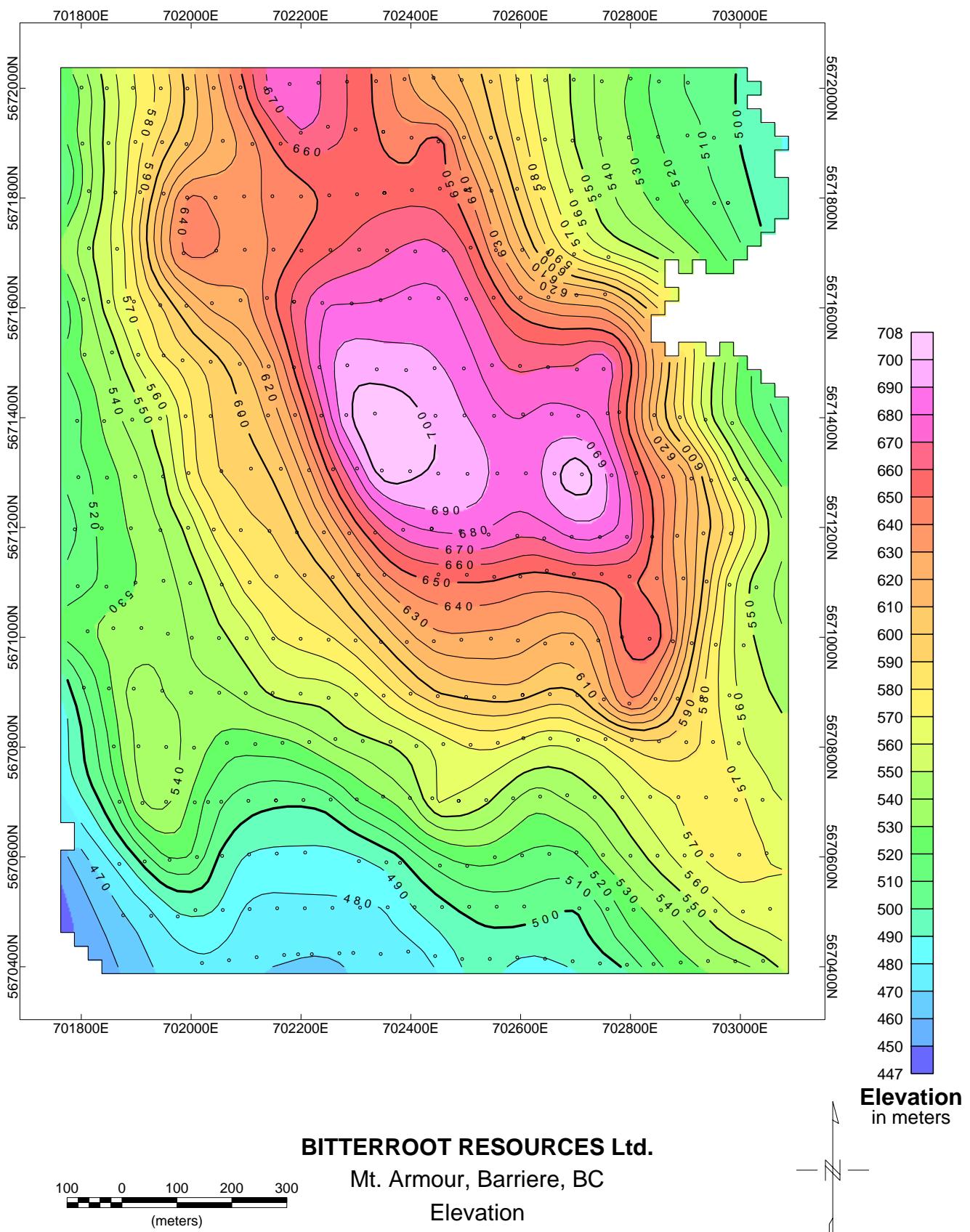
An electromagnetic survey is the most appropriate technique used in the search for VMS deposits more so than Induced Polarization.

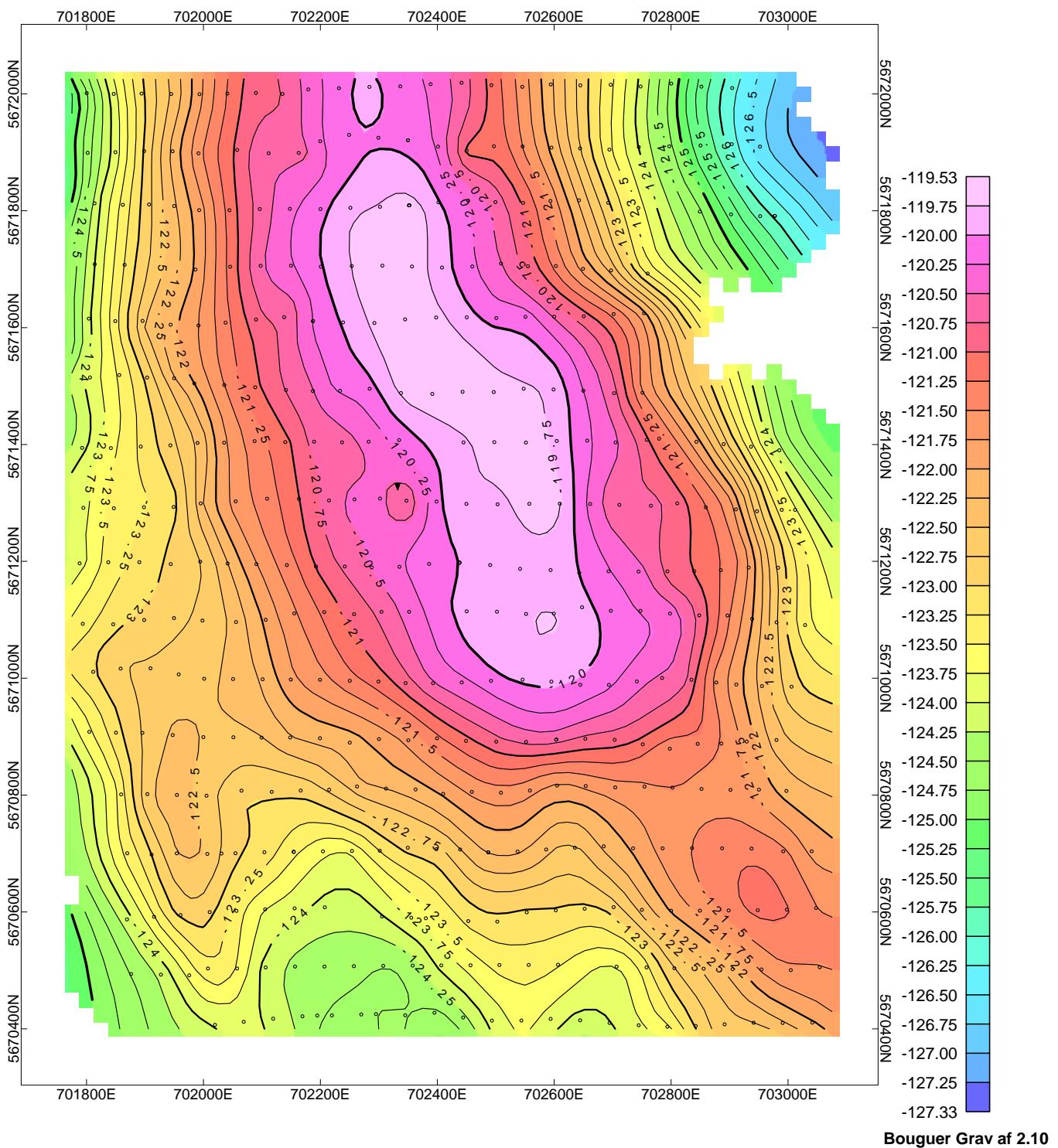
In summary: no obvious dense body reflecting a VMS deposit was detected during this survey.

Respectfully submitted,

Jan Klein, M.Sc., P.Eng., P.Geo.
Consulting Geophysicist
Delta, BC, September 5, 2007

Attachments: Several maps showing semi-regional airborne magnetic and radiometric maps and maps showing various aspects of the gravity survey.



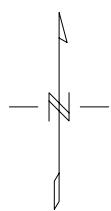


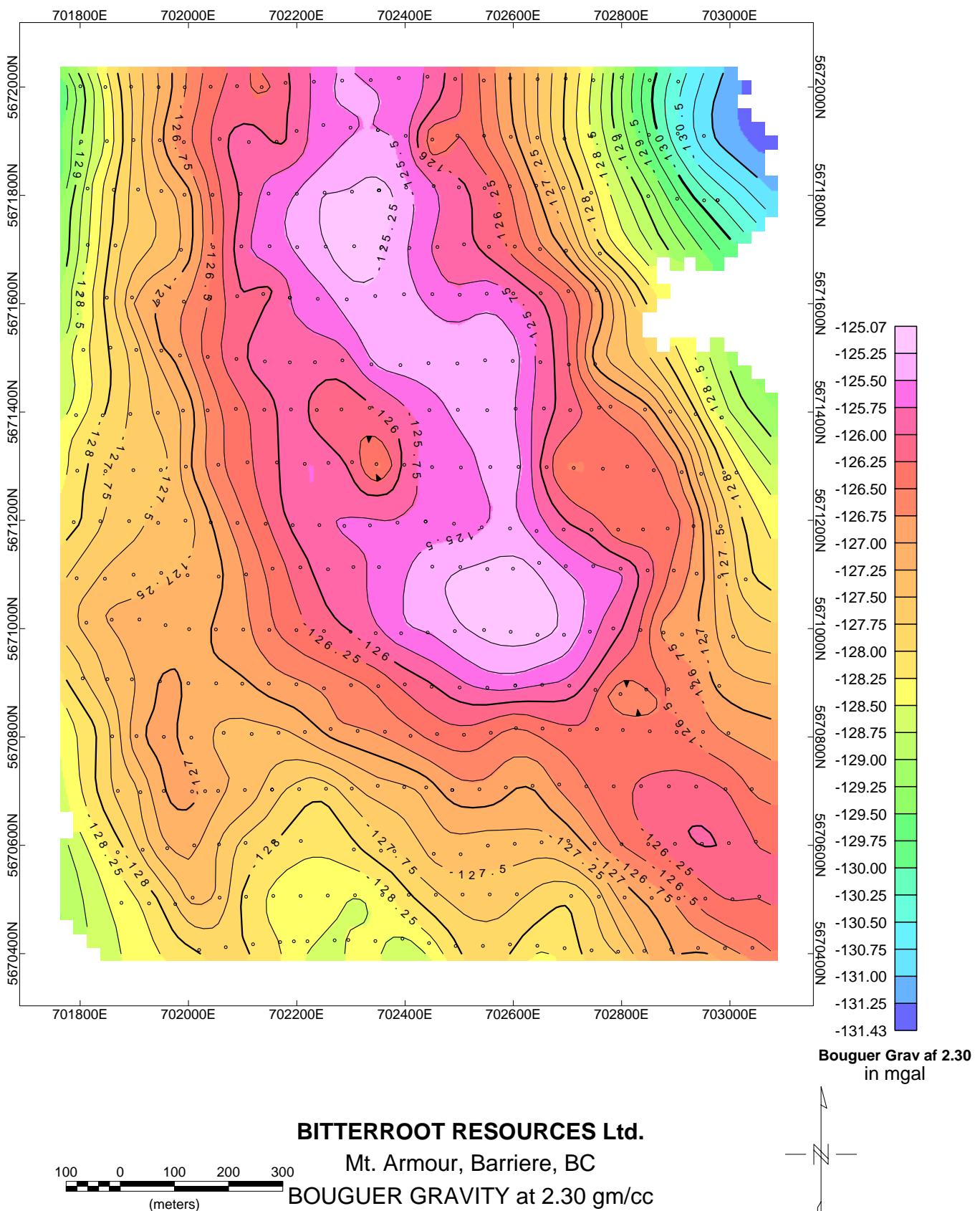
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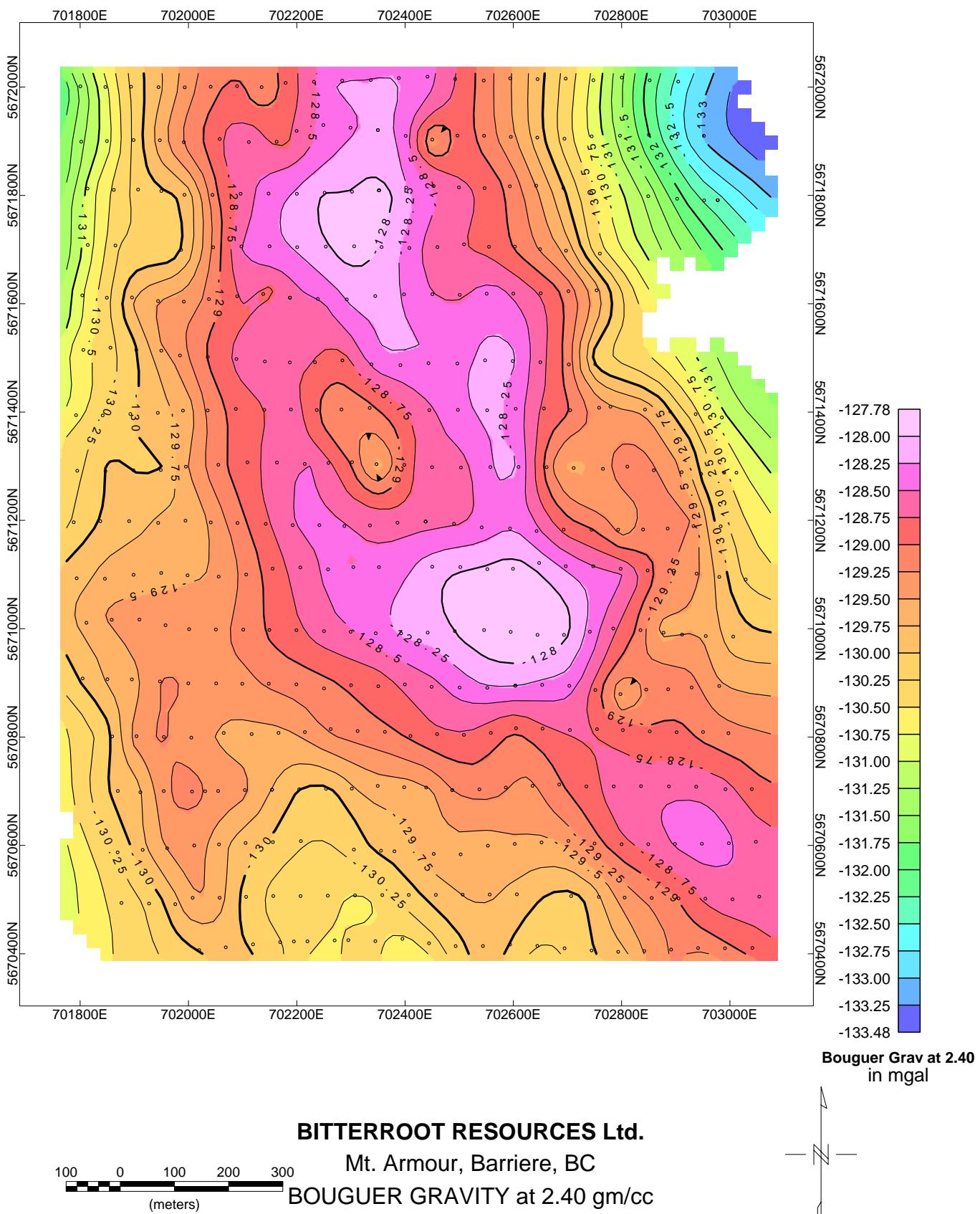
BITTERROOT RESOURCES Ltd.

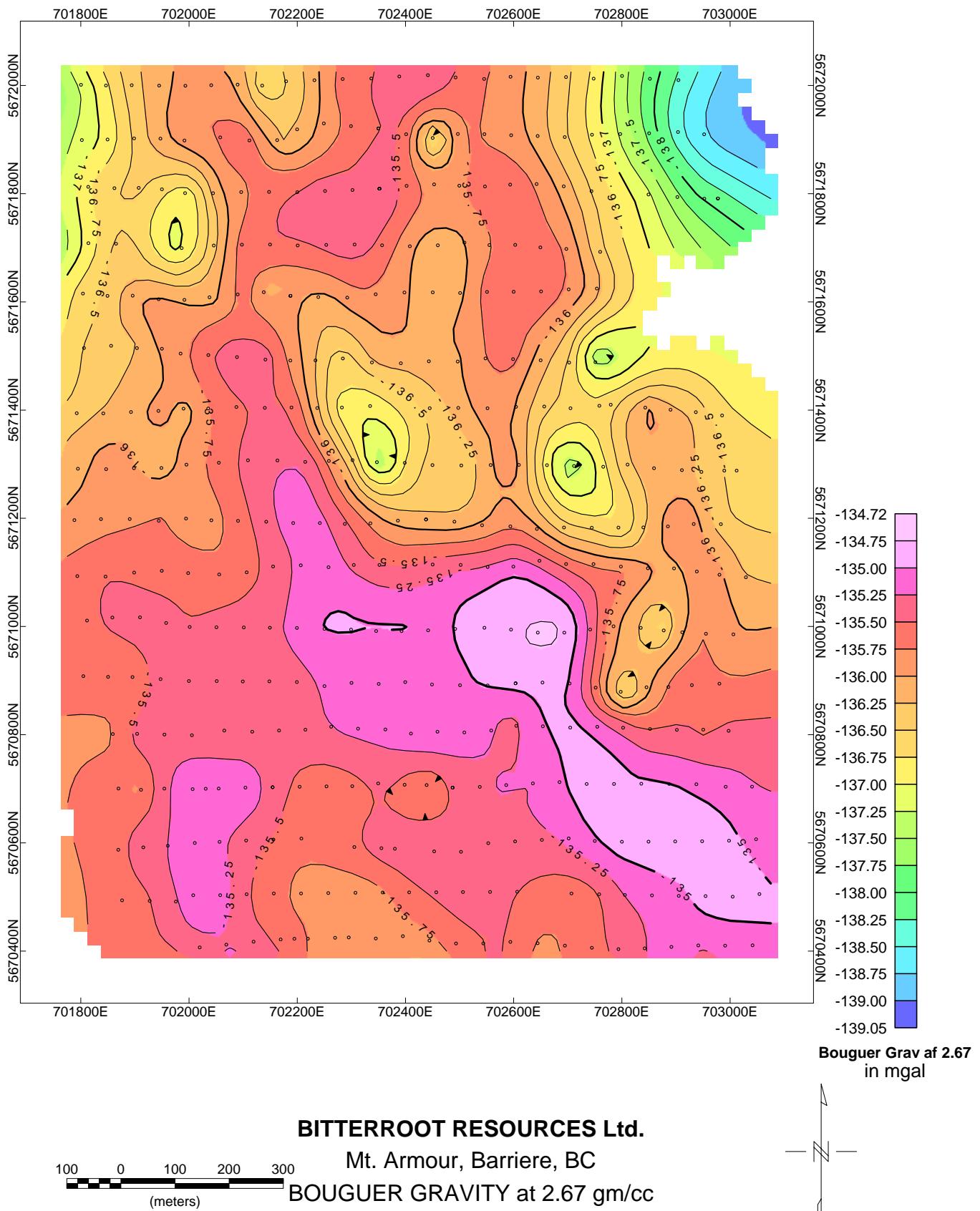
Mt. Armour, Barriere, BC

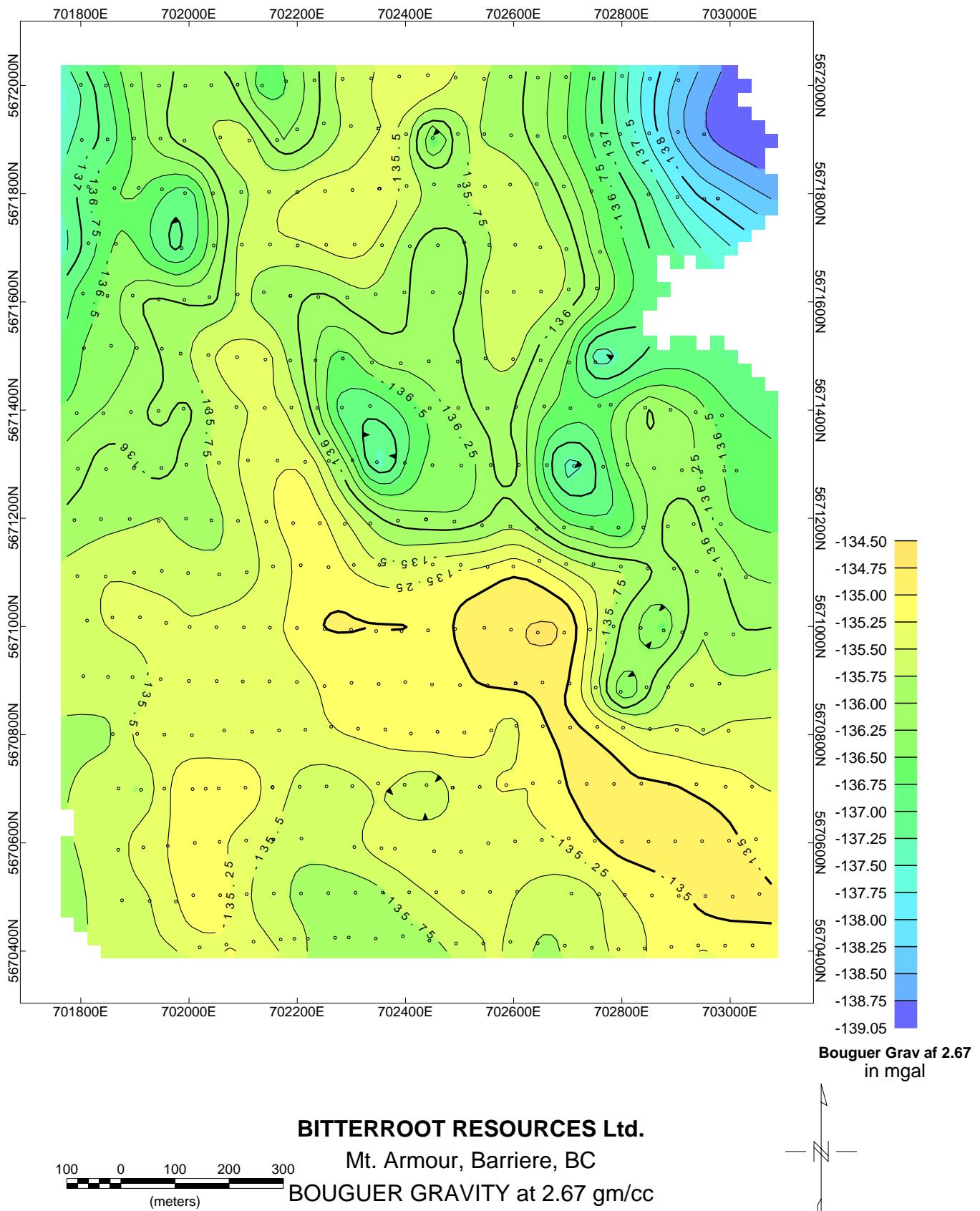
BOUGUER GRAVITY at 2.10 gm/cc

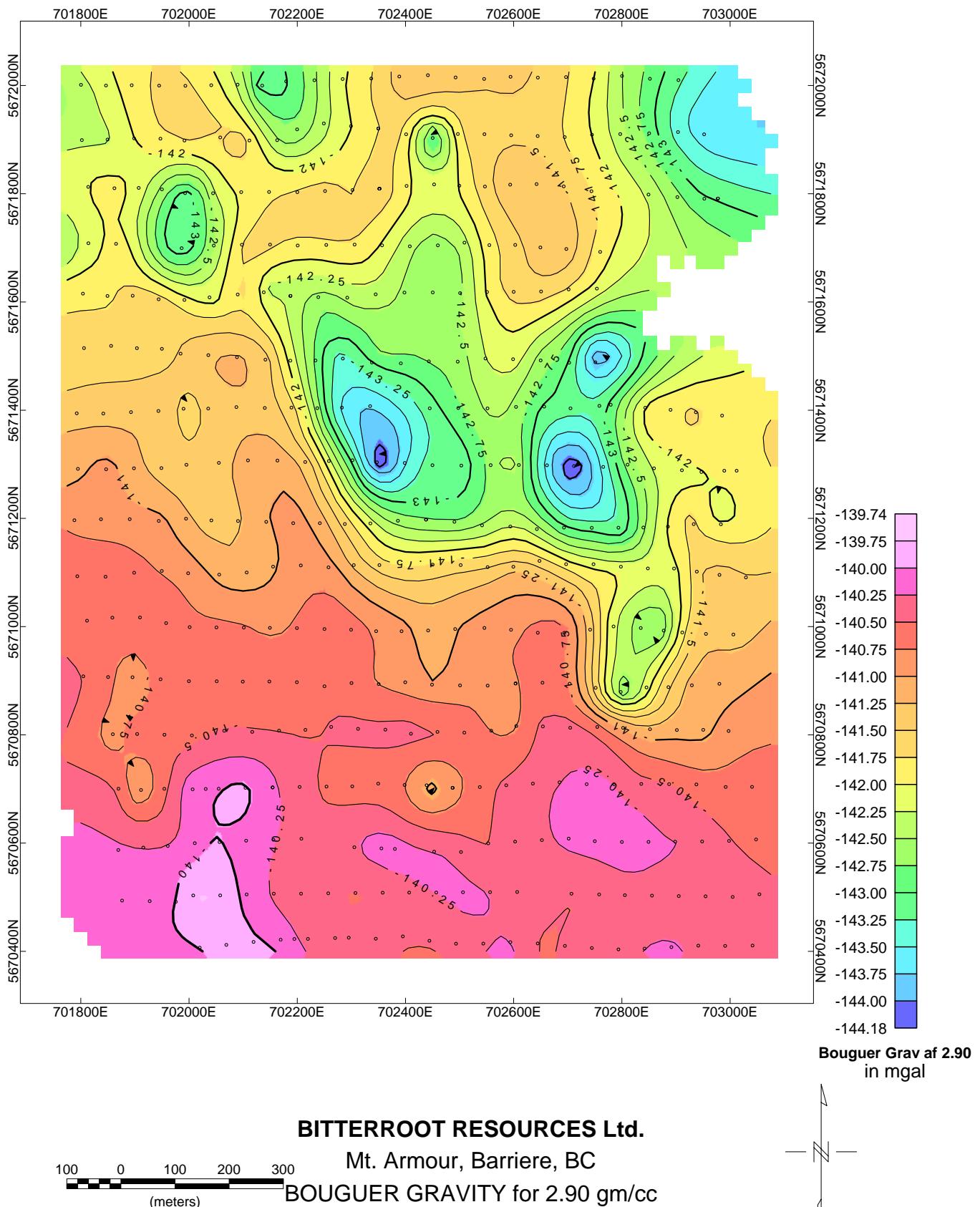


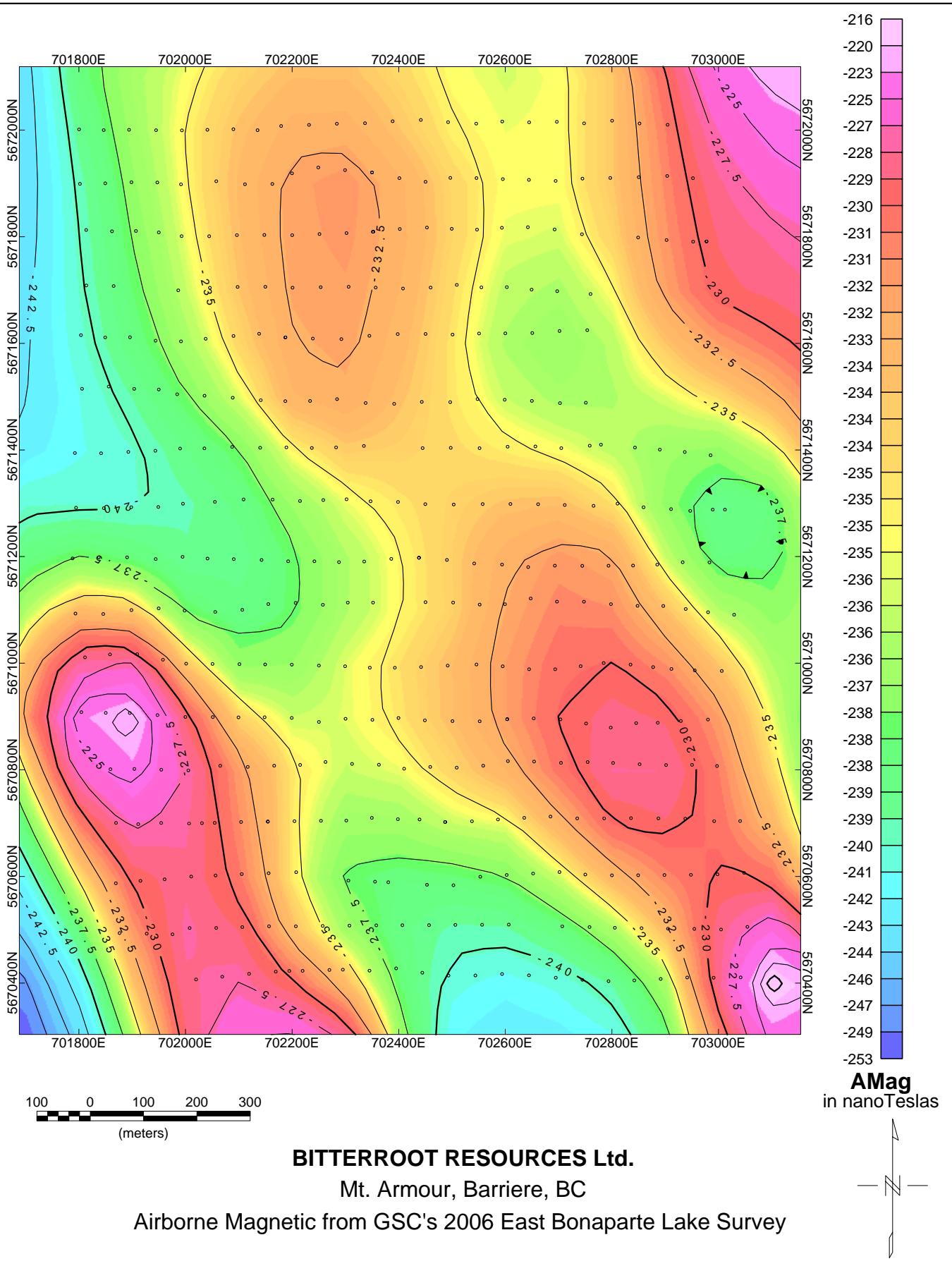


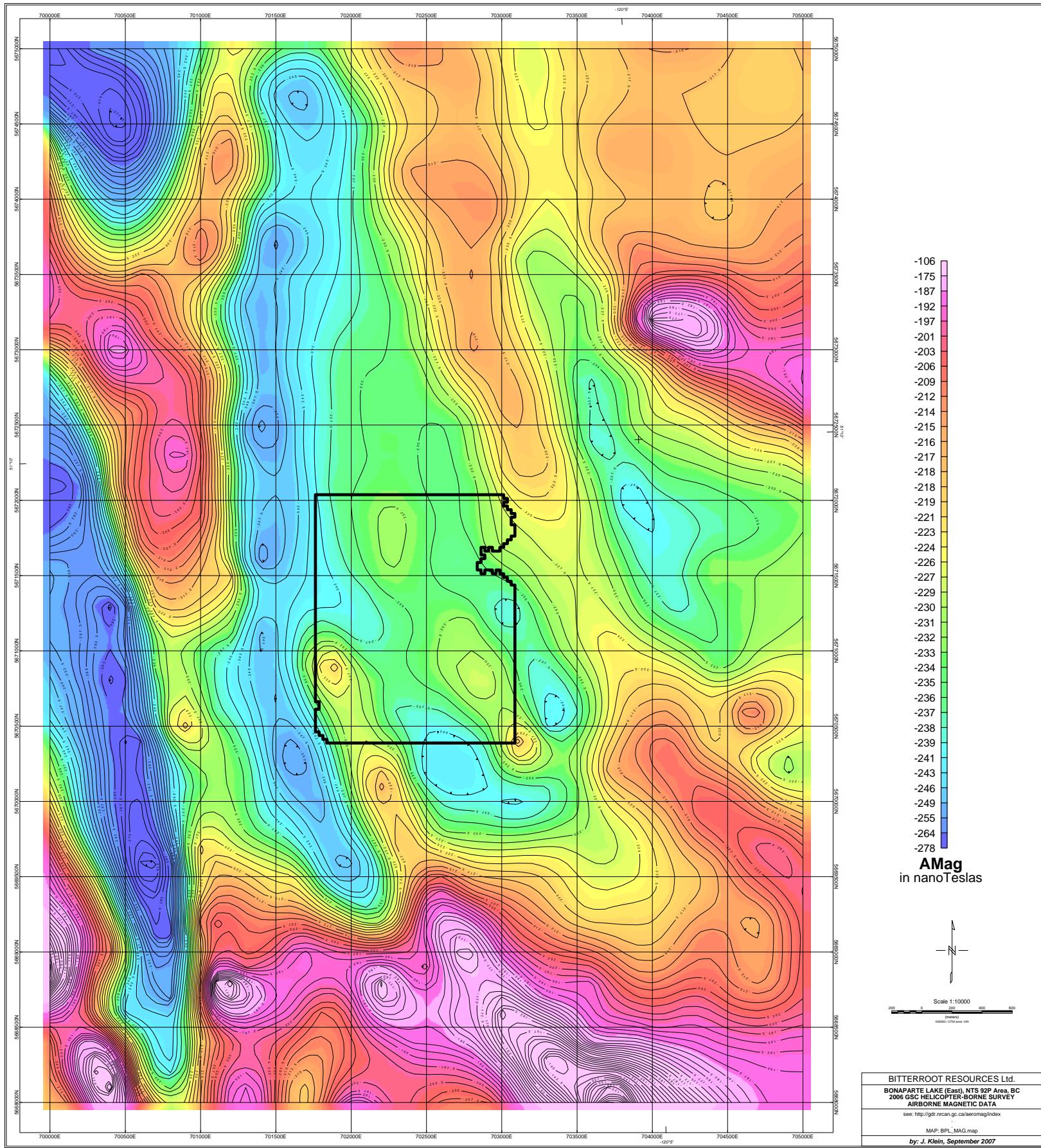


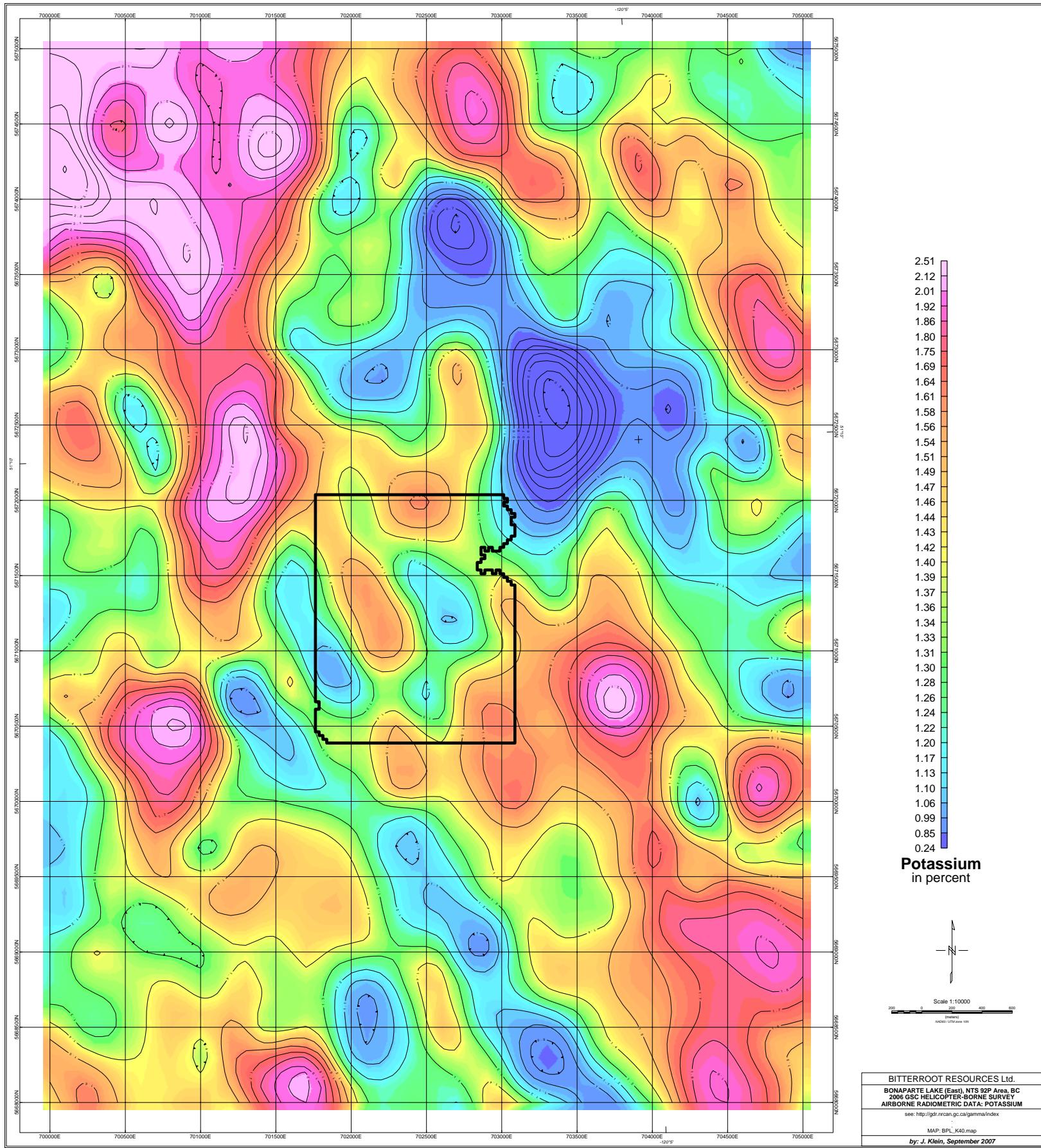


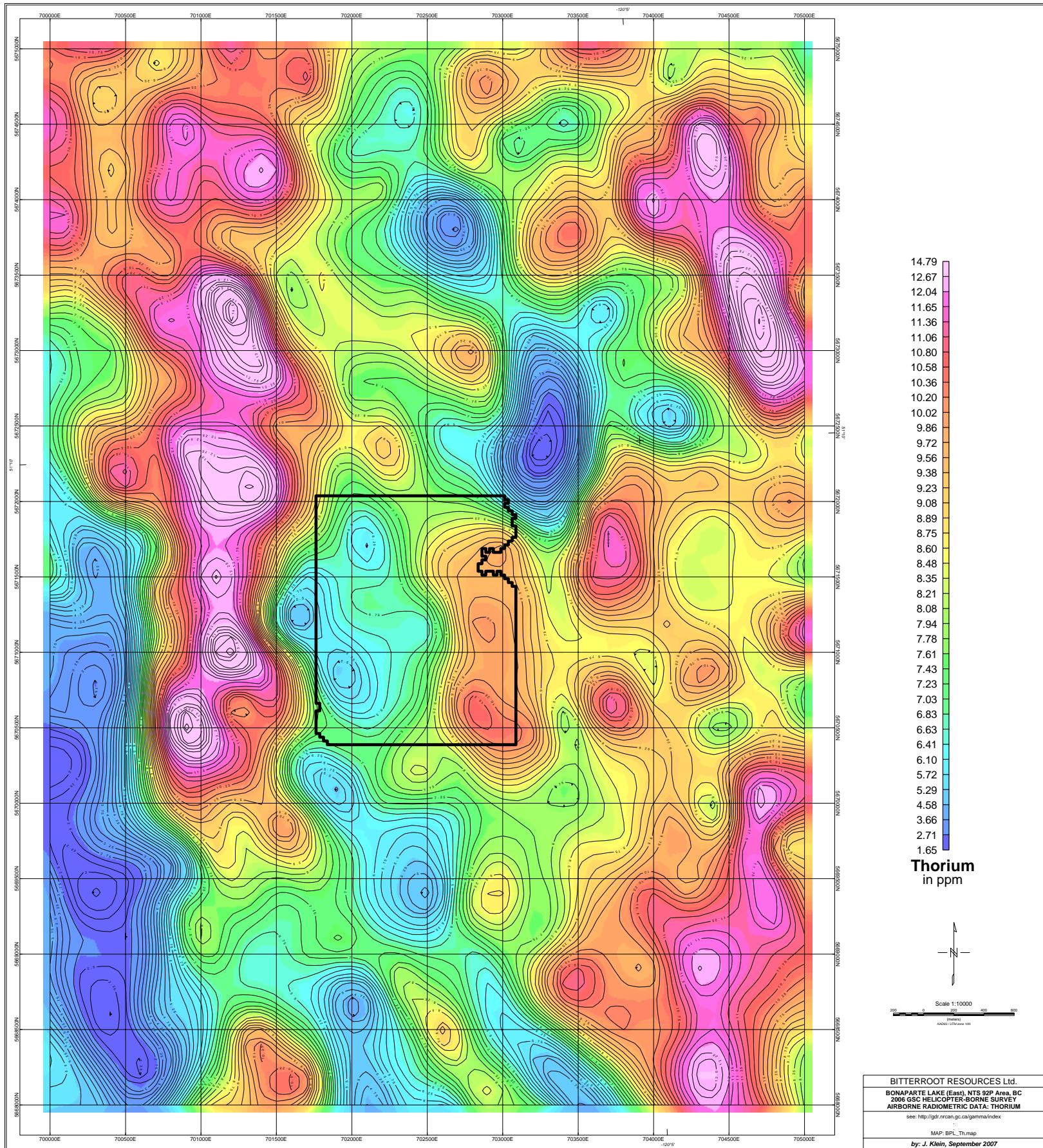


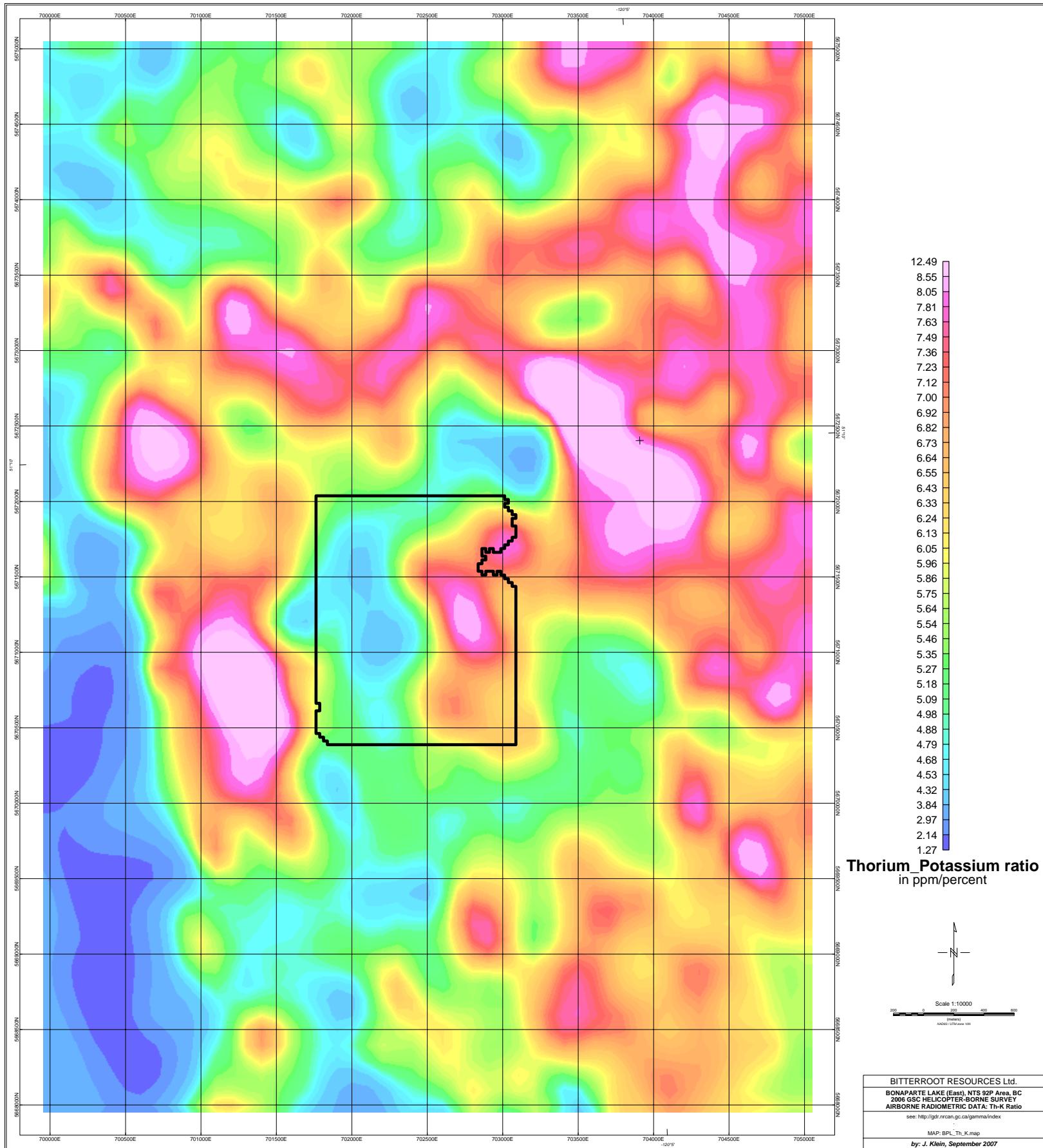


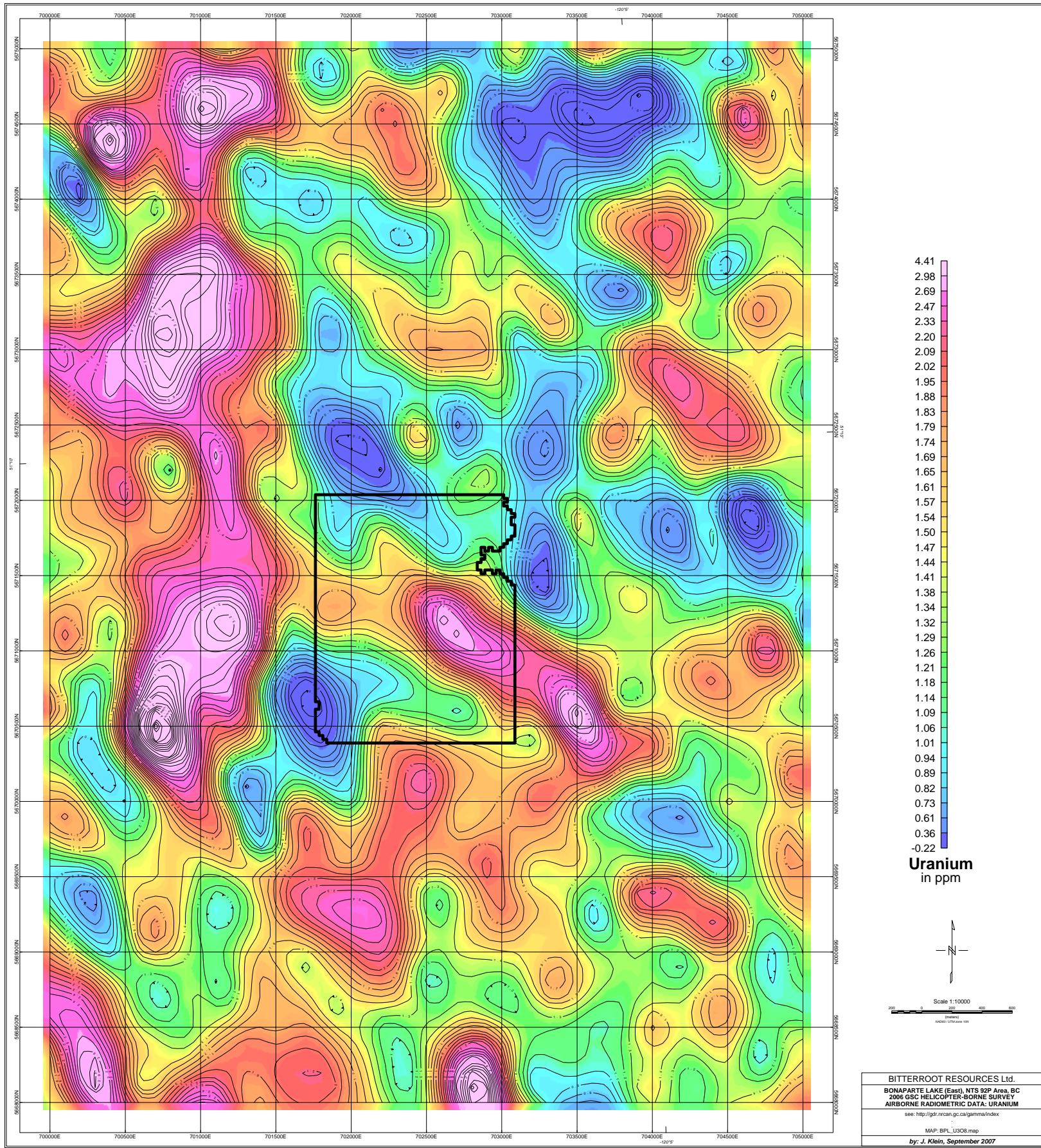












Appendix III. Cost Statement

Cost Statement 2007

Mt. Armour Property
Gravity Survey

MWH Geo-Survey Inc.

3 person crew, accomodation, food, 14 days work, equipment, data, figures, differential GPS	Cost	\$ 22,873.00
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Jan Klein Consulting

Review and figures - 3 days @ \$650	\$ 1,950.00
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Total \$ 24,823.00

Appendix IV. Statements of Qualifications

Statements of Qualifications

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 optionee of the Mt. Armour Property. I am the optionor of the Mt. Armour Property.
7. I am an author of the report entitled; “2007 Gravity Survey on the Mt. Armour Property” dated July 31st, 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 31st day of July, 2008

Respectfully submitted,

“Charles James Greig” - signed

Charles James Greig, P.Geo

I, Susan Teresa Flasha, of #303 - 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 over 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 Gravity Survey on the Mt. Armour Property” dated July 31st, 2008. I worked on 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 31st day of July, 2008

Respectfully submitted,

“Susan Teresa Flasha” - signed

Susan Teresa Flasha, B.Sc.