ROCKY MOUNTAIN RESOURCES

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CLARIFICATION

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ANNOUNCES NEW PHOSPHATE AND VANADIUM RESOURCE IN IDAHO IN NI 43-101 COMPLIANT STUDY

This announcement is intended to retract forward looking statements with respect to production and cash flow for Paris Hills that were provided in an announcement dated January 20, 2009. These statements are premature in the absence of a current economic analysis. In addition, details concerning the high-grade zone disclosed in the prior announcement are clarified.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN RESOURCES CORP. (the "Company") (RKY:TSX-V) is pleased to announce that resource estimates have been compiled for phosphate and vanadium at the Paris Hills Project near Paris, Idaho. The resource estimates were compiled by Edward J. C. Orbock III, Member AusIMM and an independent consultant with AMEC E&C Services Inc., of Sparks, NV, to support preparation of an NI 43-101 Technical Report for the Paris Hills Project. The Technical Report will be filed on SEDAR within 45 days of the date of yesterday's announcement.

"The resource estimates for Paris Hills are truly exciting news," stated Tom DeMull, President of Rocky Mountain Resources. "The phosphate mineral resource estimate exceeds our expectations for this stage of the project. The existence of a near-surface, high-grade zone of phosphate rock is another pleasant surprise. Our immediate priority will be to develop plans to investigate this high-grade zone as a starter operation."

PHOSPHATE

Based on interpretation of both historic data and new data obtained in recent drilling by the Company, the estimates for phosphate inferred mineral resources are given in the table below.

Category	Cutoff, $\%P_2O_5$	Bed	Tons, Millions	Grade, $\%P_2O_5$
Inferred	20%	Upper Phosphate	81.1	23.1
Inferred	20%	Lower Phosphate	39.6	24.7
		Total Both Beds	120.7	23.6

The Upper and Lower high-grade phosphate beds occur within the Phosphoria Formation and were the focus of substantial exploration and engineering work by Earth Sciences, Inc., (ESI) in the 1970s. The Lower Bed lies approximately 170 feet below the Upper Bed at the boundary between the Meade Peak and Wells member of the Phosphoria Formation. The beds crop out on the southern edge of the property in Bloomington Canyon, and dip gently to the north, underlying the major

portion of the land controlled by the Company. At this stage of study, underground mining is the proposed method of production

The current work has identified a near-surface, high-grade sub-set of the estimated phosphate rock resource that could potentially be mined and direct shipped as feed to a phosphoric acid plant. At a cutoff grade of 20% P2O5, the high-grade zone contains an estimated 4.6 million tons at 29% P_2O_5 of resource also classified as inferred. It appears in both in the Upper and Lower Phosphate Beds in the southeastern quadrant of the property. The immediate focus of the Company will be to develop plans to further investigate the high-grade zone as a potential starter operation.

The current resource estimates are based on historical drilling by ESI comprising 34 holes as well as five holes drilled by the Company. The results of historical trench samples and underground sampling from historical test mining were also incorporated in the geological model. The five holes drilled by the Company did identify thicker zones of lower grade, >10% P_2O_5, which surround the two higher grade zones and are not included in the resource calculations. The historical ESI drilling did not assay through the newly identified thicker, lower grade zones. Therefore, additional drilling will be needed to determine the potential impact these zones will have on the resource.

The phosphate resource was estimated within a wireframe constrained by geological contacts and a minimum P_2O_5 grade of 18%, developed from composites of drill-hole samples, surface trench samples and underground channel samples. Grades were interpolated using Inverse Distance Weighting technique to the third power. Resources were assigned to the Inferred category if they were within a range of 5,000 feet from the nearest composite. Average distance to the nearest composite is 2,000 feet.

VANADIUM

Interpretation of both historic and new vanadium data obtained in recent drilling are the basis for the estimates of inferred mineral resource as given in the table below.

Category	Cutoff, $\%V_2O_5$	Bed	Tons, Millions	Grade, $\%V_2O_5$	Grade, $\%P_2O_5$
Inferred	0.50%	Vanadium	44.0	0.79	9.7

The vanadium bed lies immediately beneath the Upper Phosphate Bed and, in addition to vanadium, contains 9.7% P_2O_5. The vanadium bed is being evaluated as a potential co-product project, to be mined in conjunction with phosphate from the Upper Bed, with shared costs. Historical metallurgical testing by ESI indicates that both vanadium and an up-graded phosphate product could be produced from the vanadium bed.

The vanadium resource was estimated within a wireframe constrained by geology and a minimum grade of 0.2% V_2O_5 and developed from composites of drill hole samples, surface trench samples and underground channel samples. Grades were interpolated using Inverse Distance Weighting technique to the third power. Resources were assigned to the Inferred category if they were within 5,000 feet range to the nearest composite. Average distance to the nearest composite is 1,900 feet.

Development of the Paris Hills Project into a mining operation will require the receipt of environmental permits from the federal, state, and local governments, and arrangements to market the mineral commodities produced. At this stage of project development, the Company is not aware of any issues related to land, environmental permitting, taxation, socio-political factors, product marketing, or any other factor that would prevent the development of the project to production.

Detailed project economics are outside the scope of the NI 43-101 technical report for Paris Hills. In the report, for the purpose of estimating cut-off grade and assessing reasonable prospects for economic extraction, AMEC does propose projected long term pricing for phosphate and vanadium as well as order-of-magnitude operating costs for mining and processing.

- The long term price for phosphate rock is estimated in the range of $100 to $150 per ton based on content of 29% P_2O_5.
- Vanadium pricing is projected at $5.90 per pound V_2O_5.
- For extraction by underground methods, two methods are proposed for the phosphate bearing and vanadium bearing materials: 1) room and pillar for the flat-lying portion of the material comprising the majority of the deposit, at an estimated direct cost of $25 per ton; and 2) cut and fill with non-cemented backfill for the smaller volume of material in the over-turned limb, at an estimated direct cost of $52/ton.
- Processing proposed to upgrade phosphate comprises crushing, grinding, and cyclone washing at an estimated direct cost of $4.39 per ton of plant feed to produce approximately 30% P_2O_5.
- Proposed processing for the vanadium bearing material is more complex comprising a two-stage roast, washing, leaching, and solvent extraction at an estimated direct cost of $27.07 per ton of plant feed. Products of the process would be V_2O_5 and phosphate rock grading around 30% P_2O_5.

Rocky Mountain Resources is an industrial metal and minerals exploration and development company focused on development and production. Phosphate is an essential element of fertilizers and is necessary for growth and health of all plant life. Vanadium is an alloying metal used to strengthen steel and has shown significant increases in demand and pricing since 2003. Information on the company and the projects is found at www.rkyresources.com.

This release has been reviewed and approved by Thomas J. DeMull, President of Rocky Mountain Resources Corp., (Registered PE Mining NV and AZ), a “qualified person” as that term is defined in National Instrument 43-101.

Notes:

1. Information Concerning Estimates of Inferred Resources. This announcement uses the term 'inferred resources'. Although this term is recognized and required by Canadian regulations (under National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects), the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission does not recognize it. Inferred resources have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence, economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an Inferred Mineral Resource will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Under Canadian rules, estimates of Inferred Mineral Resources may not form the basis of feasibility or pre-feasibility studies, or economic studies except for Preliminary Assessment as defined under 43-101. Investors are cautioned not to assume that part or all of an Inferred resource exists, or is economically or legally mineable.

2. Resource estimation was generated by Edward J. C. Orbock III, (Principle Geologist with AMEC E&C Services Inc, an AusIMM member and a Qualified Person under National Instrument 43-101).

3. An internationally recognized financial analyst has prepared in 2008 a long term price study for phosphate rock for a publicly held company that indicates long term phosphate prices in the range of 100 to 200 USD per ton. The Company has held discussions with potential clients regarding the project, from which they have expressed agreement that the long term price for phosphate rock in the range of 100 to 150 USD per ton are reasonable.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD
"Thomas J. DeMull"

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Thomas J. DeMull, President

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