Growth Stocks Weekly

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Y/E Apr 30: 1996 **116.9%**; 1997 **28.1%**; 1998 **36.4%**; 1999 **39.4%**; 2000 **180.9%**; 2001 **-50.5%**; 2002 **18.7%**; 2003 **28.8%**; 2004 **166.7%**; 2005 **28.2%**; 2006 **153.3%**; 2007 **8.8%**; 2008 **–25.2%**; 2009 **–50.3%**

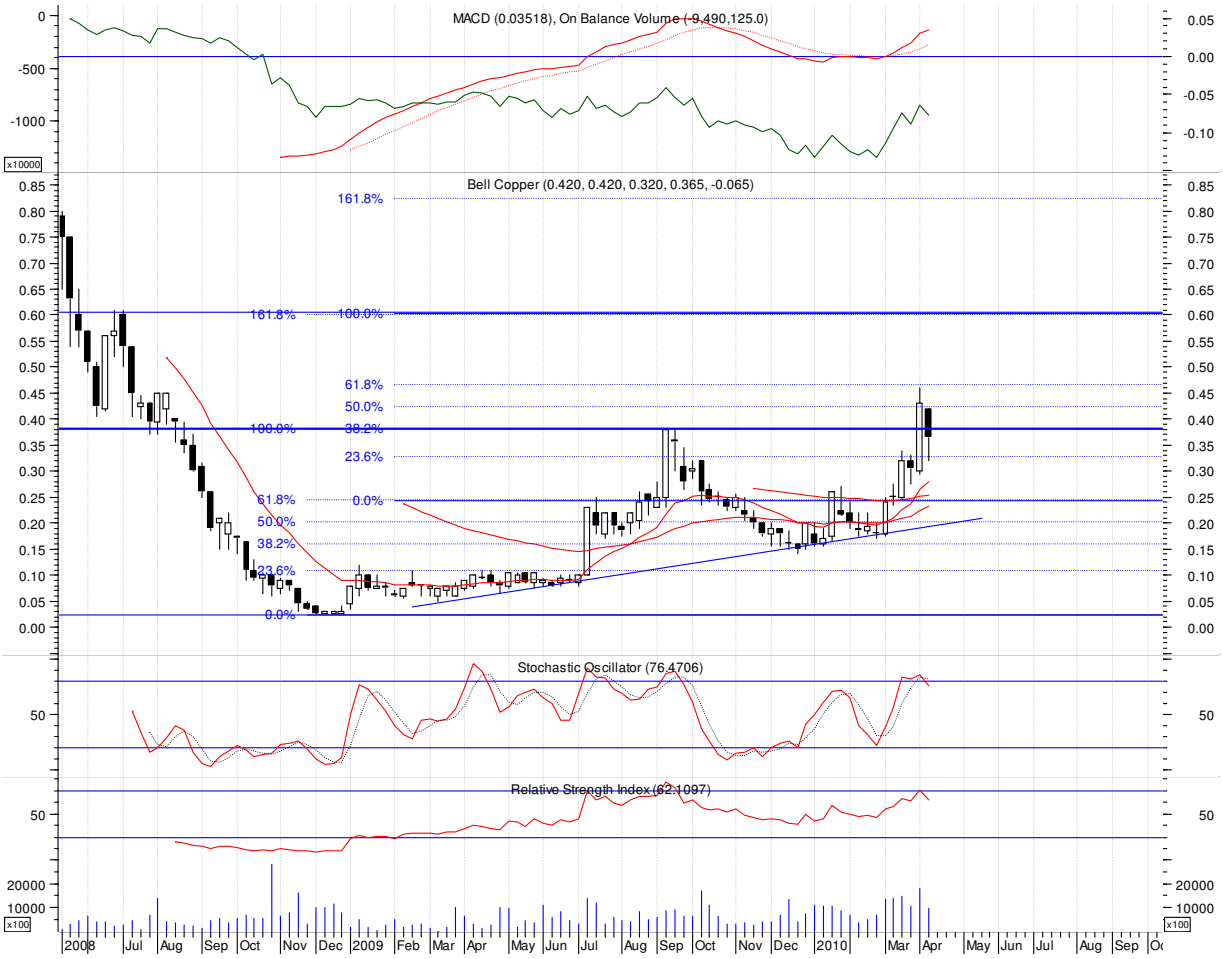
Junior Gold and Natural Resource Sector Report

April 10, 2010

Value though Production & Discovery

BELL COPPER (BCU-TSX Venture)

UPDATE



Weekly chart: High $0.80, Low $0.025, Last $0.365

Bell Copper Accelerates Path to Low-Cost Production

A Dyke for a Duke!

In a surprise move that more fully explains the strategy behind Bell's “farm out” of their Granduc Mine announced earlier this week, management effectively replaces the massive "Duke" asset by consolidating their already significant presence in Arizona, a low cost, low dollar, mining friendly jurisdiction, with a more timely path to cash flow via the historic Van Dyke copper mine.

The Van Dyke is a former producing property with historical resources, exploitable using a very low cost method of mining – ***in-situ sulphuric acid leaching***. What is particularly noteworthy is that while they have tied up the property, no real costs of acquisition are incurred until as late as Jan 1, 2011. This allows the priority La Balsa project (see scoping study released March 18) to proceed towards production first, to unlock the project's expected average cash flow (basis $2.50/lb copper) of $21 million per year for 7 years.

New management's strategy is coming into better focus, and points to a 2-tiered march towards the stability of quantifiable production and cash flow, and the creation and growth of value-in-the-ground through discovery. We expect the next catalyst to follow will be news on Kabba as drilling continues on what looks to be one of the largest porphyry discoveries in many years – a potential 15 square kilometer target.

After the due diligence period and following the payment of the initial cash payment and share issuance, a drilling program will be initiated on the Van Dyke project, under the direction of Dr. Timothy Marsh. The objective is to produce a NI43-101 compliant resource on the property. Based on historical drilling during1968-1980 a non-compliant resource of 112 million tons grading 0.52% copper (approximately 1.3 billion lbs of copper in situ) was delineated, with metallurgical work indicating 70-80% recovery via in situ, suphuric acid leaching. The mine produced 11.8 million pounds of copper, between 1929 and 1945, from ***azurite, malachite***, ***chrysocolla and tenorite*** ores, grading over 5.0 per cent copper per ton.

Last January's appointment of Dr. Michael Werner, former COO of TVX Gold, as Bell's CEO and a Director, and Dr. Tim Marsh's appointment as Bell's President suggested to us that Bell was transitioning in order to monetize on their past acquisition efforts and fast track towards cash flow, timed to capture this copper and resource sector secular bull market. Interestingly, it's the other new addition to the team, John (Jack) Andreazza as VP of Metallurgy, that really highlights this strategic focus. Jack brings to Bell Copper over thirty years of metallurgical experience. He was one of the pioneers working with oxidation of gold ores, and is the holder of a patented atmospheric leach process - obviously a very useful knowledge base to apply to the Van Dyke, as well as La Balsa.

Bell Copper anticipates that the Van Dyke project can provide for continuity of low cost copper cathode production following the more immediate mining of the leachable copper resources at the La Balsa project in Mexico.

In-situ leaching – a primer

In-situ leaching (ISL), also called in-situ recovery (ISR) or solution mining, is a process of recovering minerals such as copper and uranium through boreholes drilled into the deposit. The process initially involves drilling of holes into the ore deposit. Explosive or hydraulic fracturing may be used to create open pathways in the deposit for solution to penetrate. Leaching solution is pumped into the deposit where it makes contact with the ore. The solution bearing the dissolved ore content is then pumped to the surface and processed. This process allows the extraction of metals and salts from an ore body without the need for conventional mining involving drill-and-blast, open-cut or underground mining.

In-situ leaching of copper was done by the Chinese by 977 AD, and perhaps as early as 177 BC. Copper is usually leached using acid (sulfuric acid or hydrochloric acid), then recovered from solution by solvent extraction electrowinning (SX-EW) or by chemical precipitation.

Ores most amenable to leaching include the ***copper carbonates malachite and azurite, the oxide tenorite, and the silicate chrysocolla***. Other copper minerals, such as the oxide cuprite and the sulfide chalcocite may require addition of oxidizing agents such as ferric sulfate and oxygen to the leachate before the minerals are dissolved. The ores with the highest sulfide contents, such as bornite and chalcopyrite will require more oxidants and will dissolve more slowly. Sometimes oxidation is speeded by the bacteria Thiobacillus ferrooxidans, which feeds on sulfide compounds.

Copper ISL is often done by stope leaching, in which broken low-grade ore is leached in a current or former conventional underground mine. The leaching may take place in backfilled stopes or caved areas. In 1994, stope leaching of copper was reported at 16 mines in the US. At the San Manuel mine in the US state of Arizona, ISL, underground mining, and open-pit mining were being done simultaneously in different parts of the same ore body.

History: The Van Dyke Mine

Cleve W. Van Dyke, banker, mining and realty executive, and public servant, came to Arizona in 1910. Van Dyke, his wife Ida and his brother L.D. Van Dyke were the major shareholders in each of a network of local corporations which owned the town of Miami, Arizona, published its newspaper, and operated farms and mines in its locale during the first half of the twentieth century. Van Dyke was appointed to the Arizona Copper Traffic Commission in

1920. He was also a member of an Arizona delegation which visited the White House in 1925 to discuss a controversy over Colorado River water use.

The Van Dyke mine is located on 80 claims (1963) in the NW¼ sec. 30, T1N, R15E (Globe 7.5 minute topo map), under the townsite of Miami, on private lands. The U.S. Bureau of Mines gives the location as 33-23-30N, 110-52-30W. Cleve Van Dyke acquired the property on Miami Flat, now the site of Miami, and organized the Miami Townsite Co. This company sold building lots to individuals but retained the mineral rights below a depth of 40 feet from surface. He then organized the Van Dyke Copper Co. and these mineral rights were transferred to it. In 1916 the Van Dyke Copper Co. started drilling exploration. It was owned and operated by Arimetco International, Inc. (1992).

The deposit is in the depressed hanging wall block of the Miami fault, opposite the east end of the Miami-Inspiration orebody. The ore zone is 1143 meters long, 434.34 meters wide, and 76.2 meters thick. It strikes NW and dips 20E. The shaft was sunk in Gila conglomerate and entered the underlying Pinal schist at a depth of 760 feet. To a depth of 1,440 feet, the schist has the general characteristics of capping formed by supergene oxidation and leaching of a low-grade, disseminated sulfide deposit. It contains residual limonite and small amounts of oxidized copper minerals. The shaft passed through a low-grade chalcocite zone from 1,440 to 1,600 feet of depth; and below this passed through schist containing a little pyrite and chalcopyrite. The lower 60 feet of the shaft is in very heavy ground, possibly the Miami fault zone.

The shaft intersected a breccia zone from 1,183 to 1,218 feet below the collar. This zone was mineralized with copper carbonates and silicate. The footwall of this orebody is clearly defined by a layer of tough red gouge that strikes a little west of north and dips 20ºE. About 200 feet NE of the shaft, the orebody is terminated by the Van Dyke fault, which is coincident with the footwall of a granite porphyry dike. The fault and dike strike N70ºW and dip 70ºNE. The localization of the copper minerals appears to have been controlled by the intersection of the low-angle fault zone with the Van Dyke fault. The greatest amount of brecciation and the best ore occurred near the intersection, and the amount of brecciation and ore minerals decreases progressively southward. The Van Dyke fault clearly served as a barrier to the copper-bearing solutions that seeped into the low-angle fault zone.

The ore minerals in the ore consist entirely of azurite, malachite, chrysocolla, and tenorite. These oxidized copper minerals are not the result of oxidation in place of a primary sulphide ore body which contained copper but were first deposited as carbonates and silicates by laterally moving or descending solutions either in a particularly barren fault zone or at least a fault zone containing small amounts of pyrite and traces of chalcopyrite. This fact is clearly demonstrated by the oxidized copper minerals which are filling voids and act as a cementing material for irregular angular fragments of practically unaltered schist. The oxidized copper minerals in-filling these voids between the schist fragments appear as crustations and in many places assume botryoidal form. By the early 1990's, it was recognized that the Van Dyke ore body was a down-dropped continuation of the mineralization at Inspiration and that primary copper mineralization extended under part of the town of Miami.

Mineralization is along faults or fracture zones in hydrothermally altered and leached schist or granite, a result of direct deposition, filling fractures and the interstices between breccia fractures. Small amounts of sulfides are disseminated in the wallrocks. Alteration was oxidation, silicification and carbonatization. Ore concentration was hydrothermal with supergene enrichment.

The Van Dyke shaft was sunk in 1919 to a depth of 1,692 feet (515.72 meters) and intersected the mineralized zone located by the drilling exploration. Work ceased in 1921 due to low copper prices. In 1928 the shaft was dewatered and development resumed and continued until 1931. It was reopened in 1943 but closed in June, 1945. In all, it produced 11,851,700 pounds of Cu.

Drilling on this deposit began in 1925 and it is one of the deepest deposits in the district. Kocide Mining Corp. suspended in-situ leaching operations at this site in 1990 due to iron build up in the recycled leach solution. They had been producing cement copper (precipitated copper) since 1988. The 250 foot length of workings is for workings away from the shaft, not total working length. In 1989, the mine was an in-situ leach-solvent operation with a cement copper plant. Production was further refined at Casa Grande to produce CuSO4. In 1992, Arimetco was finalizing plans to leach the entire deposit using the old Van Dyke shaft as an extraction well.

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