



BELL RESOURCES CORPORATION

TSXV:BL

January 30, 2007

NEWS RELEASE

TSXV.BL

JK Zone Drilling Demonstrates Typical Granduc Mine Mineralization 2.0 Km North of Past- Producing Granduc Mine

Vancouver, British Columbia: Bell Resources Corporation (the Company) is pleased to announce drillcore assays from the Phase IIB drill program targeting the JK Zone on its Granduc Project northwest of Stewart, British Columbia. The JK Zone represents the northerly strike continuation of the Granduc system. Three distinct, parallel mineralized intervals were demonstrated by the drilling, each containing banded magnetite-chalcopyrite ± pyrite - pyrrhotite iron formation typical of the Granduc Mine mineralization to the south.

Highlights of JK Zone Drilling:

- **Demonstrates the same copper-bearing mineralization that hosted the past-producing Granduc Mine and which was intersected in the Company's previous drilling in the South Zone.**
- **Granduc mineralization now intersected over 2 kilometers north of the past-producing Granduc mine extending potential strike to plus 4 kilometres.**
- **Intersected mineralization at 1300 metres (4000 feet) above sea level while previous drilling (Phase IIA) intersected mineralization down to 300 metres (1000 feet) above sea level in the South Zone.**
- **Historical drilling in the North Zones, located south of the JK Zone and north of the past producing Granduc Mine has demonstrated thick intervals of high grade copper mineralization more than 1300 metres (4000 feet) above sea level (see Bell's NI43-101 Report at www.bellresources.com).**

Drillhole	From	To	Length (m)	True Thick (m)	Recov %	Cu %	Fe %	Ag g/t	Au g/t
DDH2006-8	191.3	199.0	7.7	4.2	97	0.5714.	7	1.0	0.06
incl	191.3	194.8	3.5	1.9	97	0.7421.	5	1.5	0.09
DDH2006-9	199.9	213.9	14.0	5.3	98	1.1212.	0	2.8	0.11
incl	201.1	208.0	6.9	2.6	98	1.4711.	6	3.4	0.13
DDH2006-10	129.4	135.5	6.0	4.6	92	0.7618.	6	1.8	0.06
DDH2006-10	Hole lost at 153.3m due to high pressure water.								
DDH2006-11	170.4	173.2	2.8	1.3	100	1.3720.	6	2.0	0.16
DDH2006-11	224.3	230.0	5.8	2.7	99	1.2617.	5	3.9	0.14
DDH2006-12	Hole lost at 139.9m due to high pressure water.								

In this second drill program of the 2006 season at Granduc, Bell completed 5 diamond drillholes totalling 1240 meters in length. Drilling tested the newly discovered JK Zone

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and an adjacent ice-covered aeromagnetic anomaly discovered by an airborne survey in the spring of 2005, located up slope from a train of massive magnetite and sulfide till boulders. All five holes were collared from the same drill pad and were fanned out in easterly and down-dip directions to assess the continuity of mineralization along the north-northeast-striking JK Zone. This array of drillholes demonstrated continuity of the the footwall mineralization over distances of 150 meters along strike and 100 meters down dip.

All five drillholes intersected the JK Zone and at least one of two subparallel zones of magnetite-pyrite-chalcopyrite iron formation situated 80 meters and 140 meters further into the footwall. Drill intersections of the shallow JK Zone returned low grade metal values and are consequently not reported in the table above. However, both of the two footwall zones produced drill intersections containing substantial thicknesses of magnetite-pyrite-chalcopyrite iron formation that are very exciting to the Company and worthy of further exploration. High pressure subterranean water prevented two of the holes from reaching the deeper mineralized interval. Final surveying of the drillholes shows that all of the mineralized drill intersections fall on mineral tenures held by the Company under option from Teuton Resources, about 100 meters north of the Company's crown granted Granduc claims.

This past season's discovery of the JK Zone and drilling of the footwall mineralization demonstrates that the same copper-bearing zone that hosted the past-producing Granduc Mine stretches over 2 kilometers further northward beyond the north end of the mine. The presence of mineralized widths and metal grades approaching those that could be mined underground provides impetus for systematic testing of the intervening 2 kilometers of strike length, part of which has already been shown to host thick intervals of high grade copper mineralization in the North Zone (see NI43-101 report online).

X Unusually foggy and rainy conditions prevented further testing of the South Zone target, located 4 kilometers south of the JK Zone.

Recovery and sampling of the core from this drilling program was conducted under the direct oversight of Robert Thivierge, PGeo., and Timothy Sandberg, PGeo. Core was sawn and bagged on site, and certified matrix-matched standards, field blanks, and core duplicates were inserted into the sample stream at an average rate of one standard, field blank, or core duplicate per 8 drill core samples. Samples were transported securely following an internal chain-of-custody protocol to Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver, B.C., where additional lab standards were inserted.

For the purposes of this news release, the Company's Vice President of Exploration, Timothy Marsh, P.E., PhD, is the Qualified Person.

About the Granduc

The Granduc project is a copper-rich magmatic volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS-Besshi) deposit located 40 km northwest of Stewart in west-central British Columbia. Historically, the Granduc Mine produced copper, silver and gold between 1971 and 1984. Bell Resources is developing the Granduc toward potential production.

Bell Resources is focused on the exploration and development of a diversified portfolio of North American base metal projects with the most advanced being the past producing Granduc Mine. All projects will be advanced along a path toward potential production enabling Bell Resources to make the transition from explorer to producer.



BELL RESOURCES CORPORATION

TSXV:BL

**On Behalf of the Board of Directors of
Bell Resources Corporation**

"W. Glen Zinn"

W. Glen Zinn, CEO, President & Director

THE TSX VENTURE EXCHANGE HAS NOT REVIEWED AND DOES NOT ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ADEQUACY OR ACCURACY OF THIS RELEASE. Forward-looking statements in this release are made pursuant to the 'safe harbor' provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform act of 1995. Investors are cautioned that such forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties.

BELL RESOURCES CORPORATION : <http://www.bellresources.com/> : News

Tue May 9, 2006

Phase II Drilling Underway at the Granduc Project

Vancouver, British Columbia: Bell Resources Corporation (the Company) is pleased to announce that it has restarted drilling operations on its Granduc Project northwest of Stewart, British Columbia. The drilling will be based from the Company's Leduc camp which was built in the fall of 2005. The camp has been commissioned for full operation and is presently staffed by a twelve-person crew. A reduced snow accumulation in the area has allowed for this early start. At the time of this release, the drill is turning on DDH2006-1, the first hole in this year's 3000-meter drill program.

Objectives of the 2006 Phase II Drill program include the following:

- **Test the southward continuity of high grade copper mineralization that was intersected in the Company's fall 2005 drill program.**
- **Drill test the Pollux target. The 2005 airborne geophysics and subsequent surface work confirmed the prospectivity of this target.**

Dr. Hardolph Wasteneys has been retained as Bell's project geologist for this season's drilling program, which is testing the southward continuity of high grade copper mineralization that was intersected in the Company's fall 2005 drill program. Drilling along the strike of the Granduc system will be conducted on stations roughly 300 meters apart extending as far as 1000 meters south of last fall's intersections. The southernmost drill station will test previous high grade (+2.0% Cu) copper mineralization that was cut in a 1961-vintage diamond drill hole and that outcrops on a cliff face in the "South Zone" target.

The second objective of the drilling program is to test a strong magnetic anomaly (Pollux target) that was detected in last May's airborne survey over adjacent claims optioned from Teuton Resources. It is anticipated that the source of the magnetic anomaly is massive magnetite. In the Granduc system, magnetite iron formation is closely related to high grade copper mineralization.

The 2005 Phase I drill program at the Granduc demonstrated that high grade chalcopyrite-magnetite-pyrrhotite mineralization is indeed the cause of the geophysical anomalies identified earlier in the 2005 field season. Highlights of the Phase I Drill Program (Reported December 2005):

- **Significant copper intersections of up to 3.92% Cu, including 25.5 ft of 2.57% Cu, 24.9 ft of 2.21% Cu and 26.7 ft of 2.13% Cu (true thicknesses).**
- **Intersections show an overall pattern of increasing copper grade, thickness, and byproduct metal grades in the downdip and**

southwest directions, and remain open to extension in these directions.

- Ore zones have been extended at least 800 feet southward along strike and at least 800 feet down dip from historically mined areas.
- The Phase I drill program focused on less than ten percent of the known 3.5 kilometre strike length of the deposit and set the stage for the 2006 Phase II Drill Program

Much of this additional strike length at the Granduc Project was previously inaccessible beneath the South Leduc Glacier, which through recent rapid melting has retreated about 700 feet southward and 400 feet vertically downward.

For the purposes of this news release, the Company's Vice President of Exploration, Timothy Marsh, P.E., PhD, is the Qualified Person.

About the Granduc

The Granduc project is a copper-rich magmatic volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS-Besshi) deposit located 40 km northwest of Stewart in west-central British Columbia. Historically, the Granduc Mine produced copper, silver and gold between 1969 and 1983. Bell Resources is developing the Granduc toward potential production.

Bell Resources is focused on the exploration and development of a diversified portfolio of North American base metal projects with the most advanced being the past producing Granduc Mine. All projects will be advanced along a path toward potential production enabling Bell Resources to make the transition from explorer to producer.

On Behalf of the Board of Directors of

Bell Resources Corporation

"W. Glen Zinn"

W. Glen Zinn, CEO, President & Director

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JBS → Granduc



BELL RESOURCES CORPORATION

September 20, 2005

NEWS RELEASE

TSX-V Symbol: BL

DRILLING UNDERWAY AT GRANDUC

Vancouver, British Columbia: Bell Resources Corporation (the "Company") is pleased to report that drilling is underway at the Granduc project in west-central British Columbia. A twenty-man camp is currently in operation at the site, and diamond drilling is being conducted around the clock. Drilling is focused on testing the southerly extension of the Granduc orebody, where 15 million tons of ore averaging 1.83% Cu have been historically produced.

The present drilling program calls for 2000 meters of diamond drilling distributed among six holes. All holes are testing an area of coincident electromagnetic (EM) and magnetic anomalies identified this past spring in an AEROTEM II survey conducted by Aeroquest Corporation. The Company expects to complete the drilling and assaying of samples by mid-November.

A recently completed topographic survey of the project site shows that melting of the South Leduc glacier since the closure of the Granduc mine in 1984 has uncovered 700 feet of strike length along the orebody, where thick crown pillars of ore were left unmined to prevent inrushes of subglacial water and to support the weight of the overlying glacier. Retreat of the glacier from above this area makes the crown pillars unnecessary and available to mining. Additionally, horizontal access out of the mine to the surface for ventilation, muck removal, and transport of men and supplies can now be constructed at elevations 400 feet lower than previously possible.

For the purposes of this news release, the Company's Vice President of Exploration, Timothy Marsh, P.E., PhD, is the Qualified Person.

On Behalf of the Board of Directors of Bell Resources Corporation

"Brian Leeners"

Brian Leeners, CFO & Director

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VB → Granduc

Excerpt from Bell Resources Corporation News Release – October 4, 2006

Granduc - British Columbia - Cu, Ag, Au

The past producing **Granduc Project** is a copper-rich VMS-Besshi deposit located 40 km northwest of Stewart in northwestern British Columbia. Significant high grade copper resources in the historically productive Granduc deposit remain in place. Bell is targeting along-strike extensions to the north and south of the zone of past exploration and mining and intends to grow a compellingly large mineral inventory to demonstrate the economics for a mine start up.

Update - August 15 - Assays from the recently completed the Phase II Drill Program, taken together with the 2005 Phase I drilling results, have demonstrated the extension of consistent thickness and grade for at least 770 meters (2500 feet) along strike to the south and extending at least 200 meters (650 feet) down dip from the historic mining at the Granduc.

During the month of August the Company also announced the discovery of a new mineralized zone, the "JK Zone", which was found during surface prospecting work in the North Zone target area of the Granduc project. The JK Zone is 4 kilometres north of the site of this spring/summer's Phase II diamond drilling program in the South Zone and is most likely the northerly strike continuation of the same rock unit that hosts the Granduc orebody. On September 6, 2006 the Company initiated a Phase IIB Drilling Program at the Granduc to drill test this newly discovered mineralized zone (JK Zone). Completion of this program is expected prior to the end of October.

"The continuity of magnetite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite mineralization across a 4-kilometre strike length would place Granduc in the top percentiles of Besshi-style VMS deposits. Windy Craggy, located 200 kilometres north of the Granduc property in northwestern British Columbia is the largest known Besshi deposit to date" stated Dr. Tim Marsh, the Company's VP of Exploration."

Schroeter, Tom EMPR:EX

From: Stan Szary [stan.teuton@shawlink.ca]

Sent: Wed, October 4, 2006 12:04 PM

To: XT:EM Szary, Stanislaw P EM:IN

Subject: JK Zone Update

Attachments: Bell Resources Corporation News Release OC.04.06.pdf; LEDUC_SILVER4.jpg

Please find attached an excerpt from the Bell Resources News Release issued to-day updating their current projects, which include drilling of the JK Zone on Teuton's Leduc Silver property. The Leduc Silver (see map) property is under option to Bell whereby Bell can earn a 60% interest by spending \$1.5 million.

Bell has determined that the Granduc system is a Besshi type deposit and continuity of mineralization over 4 km would place it in the top percentile of these type deposits.

"The continuity of magnetite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite mineralization across a 4-kilometre strike length would place Granduc in the top percentiles of Besshi-style VMS deposits. Windy Craggy, located 200 kilometres north of the Granduc property in northwestern British Columbia is the largest known Besshi deposit to date" stated Dr. Tim Marsh, the Company's VP of Exploration."

Windy Craggy is said to contain between 210 and 320 million tonnes of ore grading 1.66% copper, 0.09% cobalt, 3.5 grams silver and 0.2 gram gold. (*The Northern Miner*)

Windy Craggy is by far the world's largest known Besshi-style deposit.

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410,000

130°24'0"W

415,000

130°18'0"W 420,000

425,000

6,235,000

66°12'0"N 6,230,000

6,225,000



CANADA - British Columbia
U.S.A. Alaska

Pollux

★ JK Zone
Discovery July 2006

North Zone

Historic
Production

South Zone
2006 Drilling

LEGEND

TEUTON RESOURCES CORP.

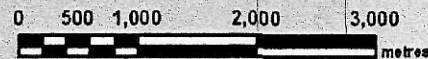
(LEDUC SILVER)

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(GRANDUC)

Bell Resources /
Teuton Resources

**Granduc/Leduc
Silver**



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