

BELLA-MARIA RESOURCES INC.

**A REPORT ON A PRELIMINARY SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
ON THE
VIN MINERAL CLAIM**

**SIMILKAMEEN AND NICOLA MINING DIVISIONS
BRITISH COLUMBIA
(NTS 092H16)**

I.D.: Vin Claim; Tenure No. 552520
Location: UTM Zone 10: coordinates 0685000E, 5520000N
Owner: T.L. Sadlier-Brown
Operator: Bella-Maria Resources Inc.

By T.L. Sadlier-Brown, P.Geo.

November 9th 2007

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SUMMARY

The Vin Claim covers a gold soil geochemical anomaly located in the southern interior of British Columbia 40 km north of the town of Princeton. It lies in a largely overburden-covered area underlain principally by the Triassic volcanic rocks of the Nicola Group and comprises 459.779 ha of forested Crown Land. The property is held in good standing to February 21 2008.

The area was subjected to a regional soil geochemical survey by Fairfield Minerals in 1991. This work identified an elongate zone of elevated soil gold geochemical values ranging up to 76 ppb Au against a background of <5ppb Au. The zone strikes at about 100° and traverses the central part of the Vin Claim over an interval of 1,300 metres.

This report describes additional soil sampling carried out by the writer accompanied by Mr. R. Trenaman on June 25th and 26th 2007. This work identified several elevated gold and copper values but they appear to be isolated single points which are probably, but not necessarily part of the original anomalous sample population. The target, however, remains consistent with the presence of an elongate mineralized structure concealed beneath the glacial overburden in the immediate area of the anomaly. Although the 1992 anomaly was not definitely located by the current sampling, continued exploration is considered justified and additional soil sampling and geophysical survey work is recommended.

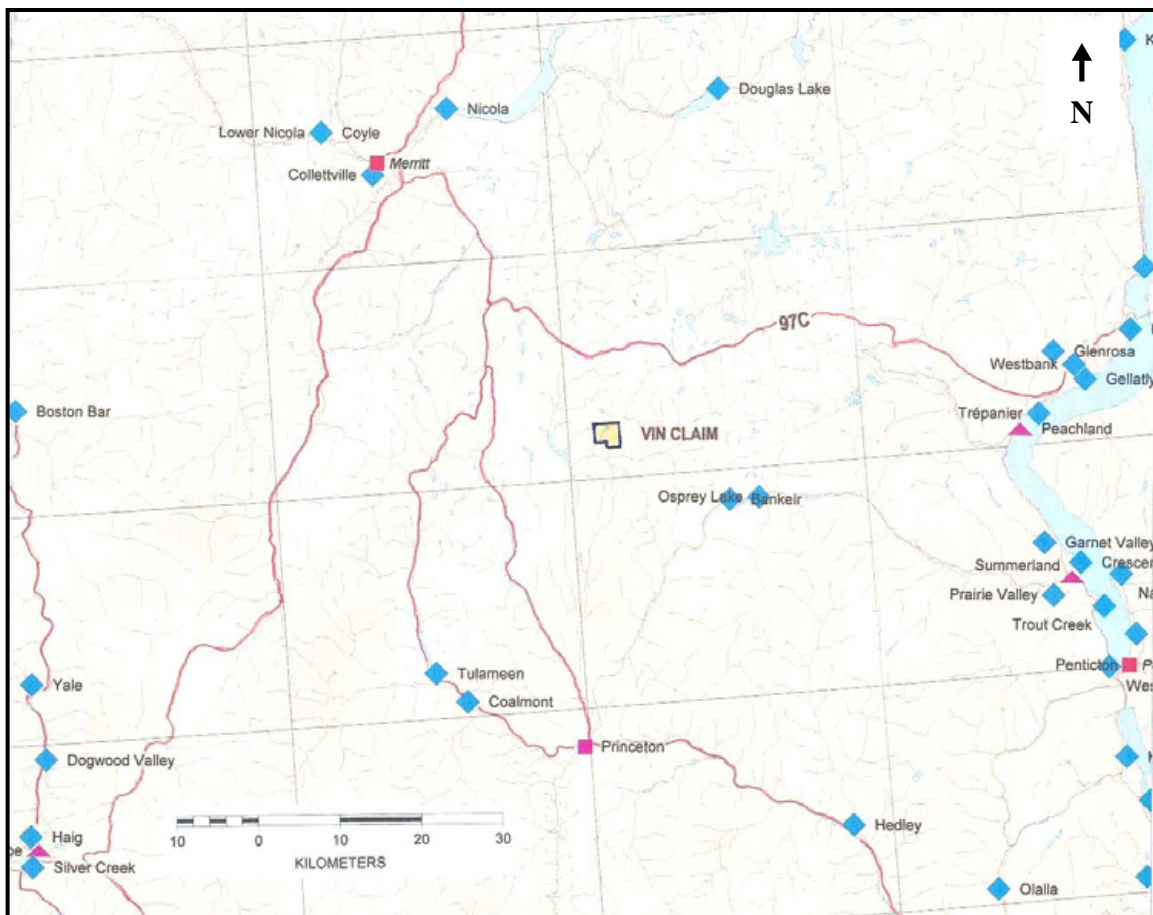


Figure 1: Property Location Map; Princeton – Merritt Area, B.C.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Terms of Reference and Scope of Report

This report was prepared to accompany an application for registration of annual work on the Vin Claim, a property held under option by Bella-Maria Resources (Bella-Maria) of Vancouver, B.C. The report describes the results of a reconnaissance soil sampling survey intended to locate and evaluate a copper-gold soil anomaly discovered during past exploration work in the area. The work was carried out by the writer accompanied by Mr. R. Trenaman on June 25th and 26th 2007.

1.2 Property Description and Claim Status

The Vin Claim is assigned Tenure Number 552520 and is recorded in the name of T. L. Sadlier-Brown of North Vancouver, B.C. It comprises 459.779 hectares included within 22 Mineral Title Grid Units as depicted in Figure 2, which is part of NTS Map 092H16. The date of record is February 22nd 2007 and the claim is currently in good standing to February 21st 2008.



Figure 2: Claim Map

1.3 Location, Physiography and Access

The Vin claim is centred approximately at UTM coordinates 0685000E, 5520000N in an incised plateau area of moderate relief between elevations of about 1,400 and 1,600 metres above sea level. The property straddles the northeast-trending valley of Vinson Lake in an uninhabited wilderness area located about 40 km north of the town of Princeton or 45 km southeast of the town of Merritt. Both communities are supply and service centres for the southern interior of B.C.

Bedrock exposures are not abundant and, although generally confined to the higher elevations and steeper slopes, they are adequately distributed for reconnaissance scale geological mapping. For the most part, however, the region is mantled in glacial overburden consisting of till, clay and silt with local areas of gravel and regolith. Forest cover consists of dense stands of pine accompanied by minor deciduous groves consisting of birch and poplar. The coniferous forest has been extensively harvested and logging is ongoing in the area.

The claim area is drained by several small tributaries to Vinson and Dillard Creeks which flow westerly into Summers Creek at the south end of Missezula Lake. Summers Creek is a tributary of Alison Creek and, ultimately, the Similkameen, Okanagan and Columbia Rivers.

The property lies within the Interior Plateau climate zone, a region where mean temperatures range between -5° to -15° in the winter and from 20° to 30° during the summer months. Total monthly precipitation varies from a low of about 20 mm during March, the driest month, to over 50 mm in July. Snow may be expected from October through March with between 40 and 50 cm occurring in each of December and January.

Access from Merritt is east via Highway 97C to the Loon Lake turnoff, from there south on well-maintained gravel forest roads to Buck Lake then southerly about 3 km to the property at Vinson Lake. From Princeton the site is accessed via Route 5A north to about 50 km to the Missezula Lake turnoff then easterly about 20km to the Buck Lake and Vinson Lake areas. The property is traversed by two forest roads and is partly clear-cut.

1.4 History of Previous Work

The general area was first prospected during the late 1800s at which time a number of copper and gold occurrences were discovered in the nearby Aspen Grove, Princeton and Tulameen areas. Among these were the Copper Mountain deposits which became the Granby and later Similco Mines south of Princeton and the gold-platinum placers in the Tulameen area. Placer gold was also mined from Siwash and Shrimpton Creeks which lie respectively 3 km east and 6 km north of the Vin Claim.

In 1986 a high-grade gold-quartz occurrence was discovered near Siwash Lake 10 km northeast of the Vin Claim during a geochemical and conventional prospecting program carried out on behalf of Fairfield Minerals. This deposit became the Siwash Mine (now called the Elk Mine) which was placed into production by Fairfield in 1992 and, during the 1990s, produced 51,750 ounces of gold from a small open pit. Its discovery resulted in a substantial amount of exploration work – including surveys done in the Vinson Lake area – and the staking of a large number of mineral claims in the area during the early

and mid 1990s. In 2001 Fairfield amalgamated with Almaden Resources Corp. to form Almaden Minerals Ltd., the current owner of the Elk Mine. According to Almaden's February 2007 news release, the reported measured, indicated and inferred reserves at the Elk Mine total 1.94 million tonnes containing 473,000 ounces of gold. Exploration work on the mine property is ongoing. Although subsequent regional exploration work has not identified any additional comparable mineral occurrences several subtle geochemical anomalies have been found including the elongate area of elevated copper and gold soil values on the Vin Claim shown in Figure 3 below.

1.5 Summary of Work Done

The current field program consisted of collection of 35 soil samples taken at 20 and 10 metre intervals on a GPS-controlled traverse depicted as Line A as shown in Figure 3. The soil survey was accompanied by a geological examination of the area of interest. Samples were analyzed by Acme Analytical Laboratories of Vancouver, B.C.

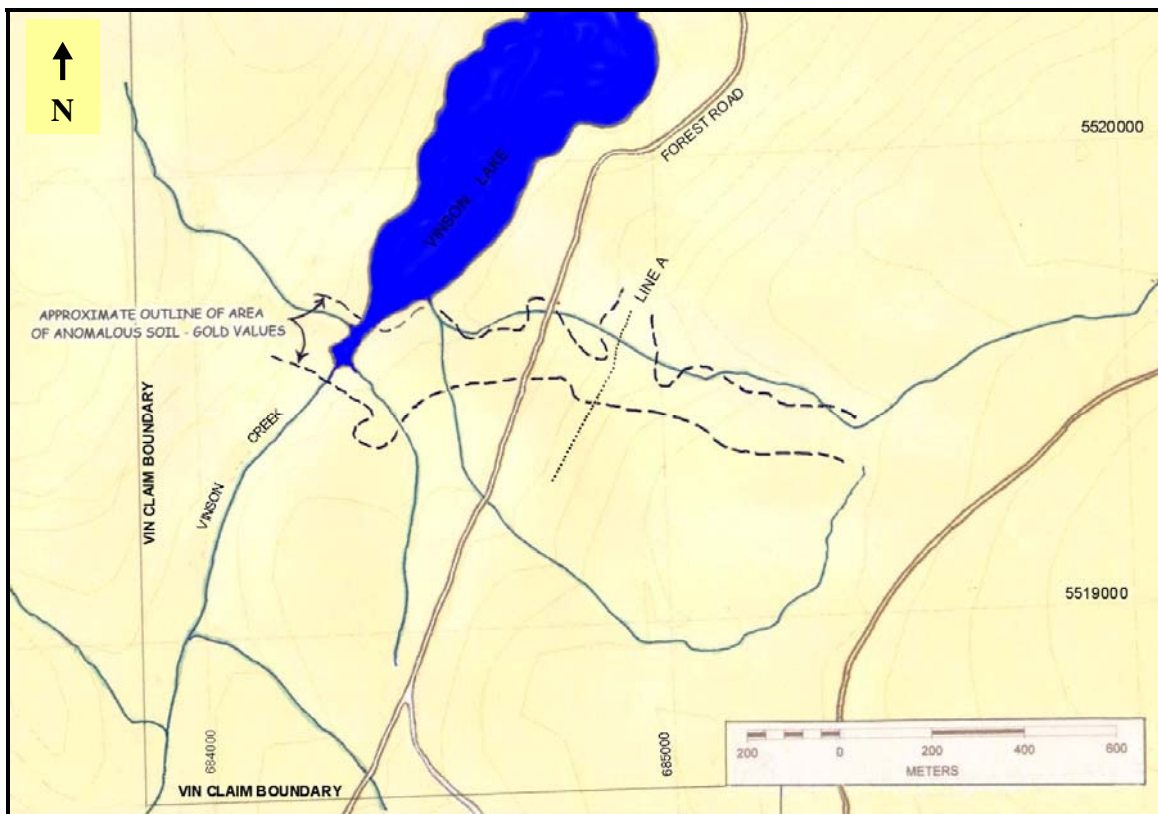


Figure 3: Plan of Project Area

2.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The Vin property lies in a region characterized by extensive glacial overburden and, consequently, data on the bedrock geology is limited. Available outcrops, however, suggest that the regional geology is dominated by the upper Triassic volcanic rocks of the Eastern Belt of the Nicola Group (uTrNE) as depicted in Figure 4 which is based on mapping by the B.C. Geological Survey (BCGS).

About 1 km west of the property BCGS mapping has outlined an area of Nicola Group sedimentary facies rocks (uTrNsf) consisting mainly of siltstone, mudstone and minor sandstones. East of the property the Nicola Group volcanic rocks are in contact with a small Triassic granodiorite pluton (LTrJgd) and the middle Jurassic granitic rocks of the Osprey Lake Batholith (MJgr). These Mesozoic terrains are locally intruded by small intermediate to alkaline Tertiary (Eocene) granitic plutons (Egd) and unconformably overlain by outliers of Tertiary sedimentary rocks including shale, sandstone, conglomerate and coal measures comprising the Princeton Group (Qvk). The youngest consolidated rocks are the Miocene and later valley basalts that occupy isolated fault-bounded grabens that occur over limited extents throughout the general region.

The only outcrops observed within the claim area consist of exposures of andesite and dacite on the steep west-facing slope a few hundred metres east of Vinson Lake and in an area of moderate terrain about 1km east of the lake. The rocks are variably grey to green in colour and could be termed greenstones. They are generally fine-grained, locally porphyritic and, in some instances, exhibit an equigranular intrusive texture suggesting that they may be dikes or sills. They are considered to represent part of the Eastern Belt of the Nicola terrain in the area of interest.

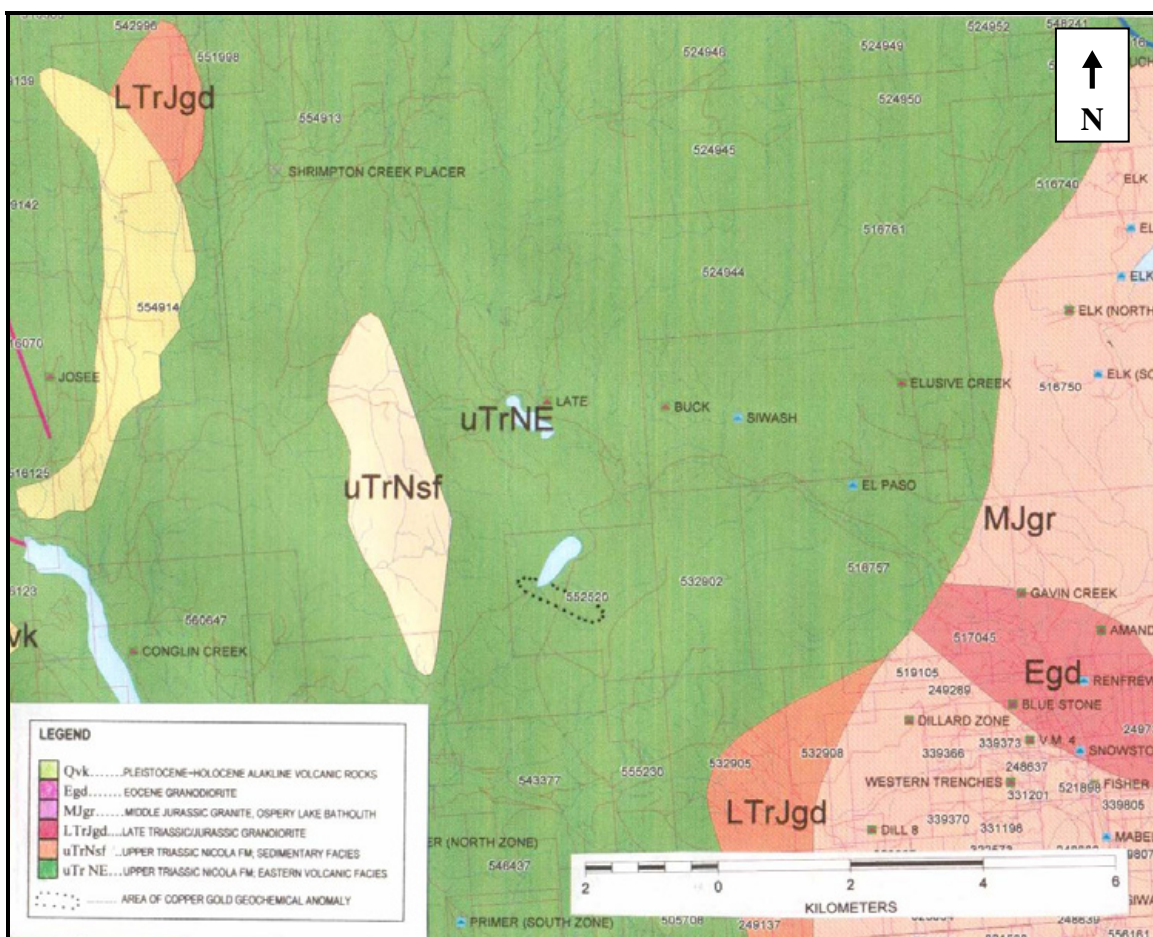


Figure 4: Regional Geology

3.0 GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING

3.1 Methodology

The field work under discussion was performed on June 25th and 26th and consisted of sampling along a traverse across the trend of the anomaly discovered by Fairfield. The samples were taken from 34 stations along Line A, a flagged survey line established using GPS equipment and extending from UTM coordinates 068850E; 519100N on a bearing of 030° for 410 metres to UTM coordinates 684992E; 5519405N.

Samples were dug using mattocks from small pits from 20 to 30 cm deep and, in as much as possible, from the B soil horizon. The material was placed in paper sample bags identified by survey line and station number and sent to Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver for analyses. The analytical procedure incorporated leaching of a 15 gm sample of -80 mesh material with HCl – HNO₃ – H₂O and analyses of 0.5 gm of leachate using 36 element ICP-MS instrumentation.

Analytical results are shown in Certificate number A 704340 dated June 27th 2007. Results for copper and gold, the principal potential commodity elements, are plotted in Figures 5 and 6 respectively. Values for copper are given in parts per million (ppm) and those for gold in parts per billion (ppb).

3.2 Observations and Conclusions

The anomalous area described by Cormier (1992) extends for about 1,300 metres on a bearing of about 100° from a point just west of the south end of Vinson Lake and through the central part of the Vin Claim. Here it parallels the base of a moderate east-west trending slope and coincides in part with the valley of a small stream and comprises a cluster of elevated soil geochemical values. Soil gold content ranges up to 76 ppb Au against a background of <5ppb Au; copper values range up to 288 ppm Cu. The current survey, however, did not repeat these results: the highest gold value was found to be 16.6 ppb and the highest copper values was 79.1 ppm. Although they appear to lie within the original anomaly, these are isolated single point values and they may or may not be part of the anomalous population identified earlier.

Although the current sampling survey did not confirm the location of the 1992 anomaly, the past exploration work remains consistent with the possible presence of an elongate mineralized structure beneath the glacial overburden in the immediate area. While it may also be attributable to glacial transport of mineralized material from a distal source, the apparent direction of ice movement interpreted from aerial photography is not consistent with this explanation. Ice movement appears to have been on a bearing of 150° which is at an angle of about 50° to the strike of the soil anomaly. This configuration does not preclude a glacial origin for the gold and copper values, but it tends to favour a crosscutting and local source such as a vein or fault structure that mineralized the soils subsequent to their deposition. Accordingly, there remains a reasonable possibility for the discovery of gold-copper mineralization in the immediate area of the 1992 soil anomaly with the envisioned target being a small-to-intermediate-sized precious metal deposit.



FIGURE 5: Plan of Soil Copper Values on Line A



FIGURE 6: Plan of Soil Gold Values on Line A

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The 1992 data have not been compromised by the limited sampling survey under discussion and additional detailed exploration work is recommended. This should consist of two phases: 1) additional soil sampling in the general area of the known anomaly and 2) follow up geophysical surveys.

The soil sampling should be done in greater detail than the original 1992 survey which employed 50 metre sample spacing. The inferred target could be a zone much less than 50 metres wide and, accordingly, soil sampling at 10 metre intervals on flagged north-south lines at 100 meter intervals is recommended. Initially, the anomalous area could be assessed by about 5 line km of survey work with survey control provided using both chain and compass and GPS equipment. Sample stations should be flagged and numbered. The sampling should be accompanied by conventional prospecting.

Contingent upon identification of a discreet geochemical target, provision should be made for a follow-up geophysical survey. Although a decision on the precise nature of this work is not yet possible, it may be expected to include both EM and magnetometer surveys.

Including allowances for mobilization, demobilization, permitting and survey work, an estimate of the time required to complete the initial Phase of the project, assuming a two-man crew is employed, would be on the order of 8 days. A second phase will require an estimated 10 days to complete.

An estimate of the cost of the proposed program is \$81,500 including \$26,500 for the initial phase and \$55,000 for the contingent second phase as summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Cost Proposal

Phase I		
Soil sampling survey and prospecting: ~ 5 line km	6,400	
Geochemical analyses: 34 element ICP + Au FA & AA; ~500 samples @ \$20	10,000	
Camp costs; mobilization & demobilization	3,000	
Data evaluation, interpretation and report preparation	2,600	
Contingency and GST allowance	<u>3,500</u>	
Sub-total	25,500	25,500
Phase II		
Provision for geophysical surveys	35,000	
Provision for detailed mapping, trenching & rock sampling and assays	10,000	
Data evaluation, interpretation and report preparation	5,000	
Contingency and GST allowance	<u>7,500</u>	
Sub-total	57,500	<u>57,500</u>
Grand Total		83,000

5.0 REFERENCES

Almaden Minerals Ltd. (2007): Elk Gold Project, News Release

Cormier, John (1992): Geochemical Report on the Vin Property. Cordilleran Engineering Ltd.; Assessment Report # 22259 for Fairfield Minerals Ltd.

Preto, V.A. (1979): Geology of the Nicola Group between Merritt and Princeton, B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and petroleum Resources, Bulletin 69.

Rice, H.M.A. (1946): Princeton Map Area. Geological Survey of Canada Map # 888A

Sadlier-Brown, T.L. (2007): A Report on the Geology, Soil Geochemistry and Mineral Potential of the Vin Mineral Claim, Princeton M.D., British Columbia. Private Report for Bella Maria Resources Inc., September 14 2007.

APPENDIX A

STATEMENT OF COSTS

FIELD PROGRAM COSTS: September 11-15

FEES & WAGES

T.L. Sadlier-Brown: June 25-26, 2007 (1.5 days @ \$450/diem)	675.00	
R. Trenaman: June 25-26, 2007 (1.5 days @ \$450/diem)	<u>675.00</u>	
Sub-total; fees & wages (re: 3 ~man days of field work)	1,350.00	1,350.00

LIVING EXPENSES:

T.L. Sadlier-Brown: June 25-26, 2007 (1.5 days @ \$80/diem)	120.00	
R. Trenaman: June 25-26, 2007 (1.5 days @ \$80/diem)	<u>120.00</u>	
Sub-total; living expenses	240.00	240.00

TRANSPORTATION

Mobilization/Demobilization: (Vancouver – Vin Property return)		
Vehicle (4x4): 2 days @ \$100/diem	200.00	
Mileage 704 km @ 0.35/km	246.40	
Fuel	<u>70.91</u>	
Sub-total; transportation	517.31	517.31

ANALYSES (Acme Analytical Lab.) 34 samples @ \$16.35/analysis	642.25	
GST on analyses	<u>38.54</u>	
Sub-total; analyses	680.79	<u>680.79</u>
SUB-TOTAL: FIELD COSTS		<u>2,788.21</u>

EXPEDITING, ADMINISTRATION AND REPORTING COSTS

PLANNING & EXPEDITING; T. Sadlier-Brown; 0.5 days @ \$450/diem)	225.00	
Consumable field equipment (sample bags)	33.00	
DATA INTERPRETATION AND REPORT PREPARATION		
T. Sadlier-Brown, P.Geo. (30hrs @ \$60/hr)	1,800.00	
Map preparation, printing, copying	<u>12.00</u>	
SUB-TOTAL: OFFICE COSTS & CONSUMABLES	2,070.00	<u>2,070.00</u>
TOTAL PROGRAM COST		<u>4,858.21</u>

Expenditure per hectare **10.56**

Claim Area: 459.779 ha

Exploration and development fee (@\$0.40/ha/yr): \$183.91

Value of exploration and development work required @ \$4.00/ha/yr: \$1,839.12/yr

APPENDIX C

AUTHOR'S CERTIFICATE AND STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Timothy L. Sadlier-Brown, of Suite 306 126 East 12th Street, North Vancouver, B.C., am a Professional Geoscientist and exploration geologist.

Since 1972, have been a partner in the firm of Sadlier-Brown Consulting Ltd. (formerly Nevin Sadlier-Brown Goodbrand Ltd.), Consulting Geologists, of Suite 500, 455 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C.

I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia and a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada. I was educated at Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario; Faculty of Geological Sciences, B.Sc. requirement in Geology; 1964, and have practiced my profession continuously since that time.

I have been employed in the mineral exploration industry in positions of responsibility since 1965 and have extensive experience in metallic and industrial mineral exploration throughout Canada, the western U.S., Mexico and in Central and South America.

This report is based on a personal field evaluation of the property and on a comprehensive review of assessment reports and other published and unpublished reports, maps and documents describing the project area.

I am the staker and vendor of the mineral claim described herein subject to terms of an option agreement dated June 29th 2007.

I hold no interest, direct or indirect, in the securities of Bella-Maria Resources Inc. except as disclosed in an agreement dated June 29th 2007.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 9th day of November 2007



Timothy L Sadlier-Brown, P. Geo