92INE 030
Getty North
Core Shack abstract

:al using the existing railway from the conces-

:nterest in Tenke Fungurume with Gecamines
holding the remaining 45%. All joint venture
fiscal arrangements have been formally ratified
:an accounting principles will be applied, there
:nd a cap on federal tax on profits thereafter.
:rictions and there will be an exemption period
:n import/export duties and on income tax on

:nced operations on the property. It is anticipated
: completed within 16 months. Initial production
:nnes of copper and 8,000 tonnes of cobalt per
:duction to be phased in over the next 10 years.

:ces in the world with undeveloped, immensely
:y has enormous economic potential and with
:ould become one of the most important mining
: Corp. is pleased to be a leader in recognizing
, major factor in the world economy.

Banro Finance

Property File
092I NE 030
Getty North

CORE SHACK - Cortes & Moresby Rooms

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Chairpersons: Dave Broughton, Tracy Hurley, Cyprus Canada Inc.

1. Campo Morado, Mexico - *Farallon Resources Ltd.*

[See morning talk abstract]

2. Agua Rica, Argentina - *Northern Orion Explorations Ltd.*

Agua Rica is a very large copper-gold porphyry deposit located in Northern Argentina, with resources estimated at over one billion tonnes. The deposit is unusual because of the almost total replacement of the primary copper minerals by chalcocite and covellite throughout the deposit, and the presence of important molybdenum and silver values. Agua Rica is currently undergoing a major exploration program with partner BHP Minerals to complete a feasibility study. More than 40,000 metres of drilling have been completed in the past 18 months. Important recent developments in deposit definition will be presented.

3. San Jorge, Argentina - *Northern Orion Explorations Ltd*

San Jorge is porphyry copper-gold deposit located in western Argentina, where mineralization has been defined by more than 16,000 metres of drilling and comprises sub-horizontal layers of oxide, secondary enriched and primary copper mineralization hosted by Carboniferous clastics, felsic and dacitic porphyry intrusives and a tourmaline breccia. A pre-feasibility study is currently underway. The geology and style of mineralization will be detailed in the presentation.

4. Getty North Porphry Prospect, BC - *Getty Copper* Corp.

During 1995 and 1996, Getty Copper conducted intensive programs of geophysical, geochemical and geological exploration, including 23,500 m of HQ and NQ-2 core drilling, on selected portions its 115 sq. km Highland Valley mineral tenure, comprising the largest contiguous mineral tenure position ever assembled within the Highland Valley Copper Camp. The property contains the Getty North (Krain) porphyry copper deposit, the Getty South (Trojan) breccia-hosted copper deposit (36,000,000 tonnes @ 0.47% Cu, inferred), the Transvaal Mine (adit), the Chamberlain Mine (shaft), the Pretoria Mine (adit and trenches), the Highland No.2 (shaft), the Glossy Mine (shaft), the Salmo-Prince/Canzac copper showings near Bose Hill, and various areas containing soil geochemical anomalies and IP chargeability geophysical anomalies.

The indicated resources of about 21 million tonnes average 0.47% copper including about 5 million tonnes of oxide mineralization averaging 0.45% oxide copper. Additional inferred resources amount to 7 million tonnes averaging 0.42% total copper. Resources have been increased by recent drilling but this has not yet been incorporated in resource estimates.

A large portion of the drilling was done in order to further define the Getty North (Krain) deposit, which remains open at depth both to the west and to the south. The deposit is comprised of an oxidized layer (display sample A; core box A) which is very well developed to a depth of approximately 100m over the central and northern portions of the underlying copper sulphide deposit (core box B). Within the oxidized zone, oxidation of pre-existing primary copper sulphides has taken place, and copper contained within this layer now resides in secondary sulphides (chalcocite), carbonates (malachite, azurite), phyllosilicate (chrysocolla), oxides (tenorite, cuprite), and occasionally as extremely fine-grained native copper, all of which are amenable to low cost solvent extraction electro-winning. A small amount of drilling began to investigate extensions of the sulphide-copper mineralization to the south and to the west, and extensions of the oxide-copper mineralization to the north and northeast. During recent drilling into the Northeast Extension Zone of the oxide-copper layer, DDH 96-35 (-55^0) returned 38 m (125 ft) of oxide-copper mineralization grading 0.62% Cu, and DDH 96-37 (-60^0), drilled into the previously untested West Extension Zone, cut 181 m (594 ft) of sulphide-copper mineralization grading 0.42% Cu, including 66 m (217 ft) of 0.61%Cu (core box B).

During 1996, Getty Copper drilled its first 13 holes into the Getty South (Trojan Mine) deposit. Sampling the deposit by core drilling has proven to be challenging due to the unusual mode of occurrence of the principal ore mineral, chalcopyrite, which is erratically distributed within the breccia's cryptocrystalline tourmaline $\pm$ quartz cement as coarse grains and blebs (display sample B; core box C). Present resources were estimated from previously reported results of extensive sampling along 6000 feet of underground lateral development on the 150 foot level. Additional drilling and other means of sampling this deposit, are being contemplated for 1997.

Late in 1996, Getty Copper acquired the strategically located Transvaal property, comprised of 9 crown granted mineral claims positioned immediately west of the Getty North area, and immediately south of the Getty West area. A large IP chargeability anomaly occurs both on the northern portion of this property and also on the adjacent Getty West area. In the western portion of this area, Getty Copper has drilled 9 holes, some of which have encountered either oxide-copper mineralization or sulphide-copper mineralization, or both. During the 1997 drilling program, the main mineralization at the Transvaal adit zone, and several geochemical-geophysical targets on this property will be investigated.

Currently, Getty Copper has three drill rigs on the property and is continuing its drilling program throughout the Winter.

5. Knob Hill, BC - *First Choice Industries*

There was only one major exploration progra
First Choice Industries Limited explored for p
to epithermal mineralization in Bonanza volc
at the northwest end of the Island Copper -

The Knob Hill property was staked to cove
molybdenum) geochemical anomaly that C
upland plateau in the wake of the discovery c
Hardy. The company drilled a few short holes
of copper in pyrhotitic volcanic rocks.

First Choice Industries ran a preliminary g
identified a gold, arsenic, lead and zinc in so
of the Obling Creek drainage, slightly to the
The anomaly is broadly coincident with a lin
1.5 km long and 1.0 km wide. In 1996, Fi
precious metal potential of the area. It exp
geochemical survey and mapped what little
discovered that at least part of the anomaly w
complex that is intensely altered and mineral

In the fall, the company used a small, portable,
rock underlying a portion of the geochemic
metres wide. It drilled ten, short, diamond dril
metres. Nine holes intersected intensely mineral
and rhyolite breccia. The massive rhyolite
brecciated, and cut by, irregular, fine-grain
replacements. The veins contain abundant fine-g
and minor amounts of chalcopyrite, sphalerite a
polymictic They contain abundant fragments c
less frequent fragments of discrete sulphid
andesite. The tenth hole encountered epidote-

The sulphide vein system is auriferous. Go
hundreds of parts per billion over substantial
rhyolite to erratic highs of several tens of parts p
selected veins. The latter may be free gold and,
nuggets of placer gold in the Obling Creek dr

First Choice Industries ran an induced polari
geochemical anomaly after completing its dril
drilled part of a high-chargeability zone that ap
wrap around the north end of a high resistivity z
soil geochemical anomaly.