PF 092INE038

NEWS RELEASES  Return To Homepage

November 21, 1997 Previous News Release / Back To Menu

GETTY NORTH DEPOSIT RESOURCE ESTIMATE EXCEEDS 66 MILLION TONNES

Getty Copper Corp. is pleased to announce that it is in receipt of an interim resource estimate which takes into consideration the assay results of all Getty's diamond drilling on the Getty North deposit, up to and including diamond drill hole GN97-57 of the current ongoing drilling program. This Getty North resource estimate includes approximately 66,292,000 tonnes having an average grade of 0.31% Cu. The calculation was performed by A. Frye of KHA Resource Modelling Inc., who currently also performs similar work for the neighboring Highland Valley Copper Partnership Mine (Cominco, Rio Algom, Teck) and the new Mt. Polley (porphyry copper-gold) Mine near Williams Lake, B.C.

Presently, the oxidized portion of the deposit is estimated to contain approximately 13,362,000 tonnes grading 0.30% Cu, which includes approximately 9,378,000 tonnes grading 0.41% Cu. Drilling for additional oxidized tonnage has continued, the results of which will be included in a subsequent resource estimate.

The sulphide copper resource presently contains approximately 56,914,000 tonnes grading 0.29% Cu, including 42,830,000 tonnes grading 0.35% Cu. During the interim resource calculation, drilling for additional sulphide copper tonnage continued, the results of which will be included in a subsequent resource estimate. Preliminary metallurgical studies conducted by Dr. Morris Beattie have shown that leaching yields approximately 62-65% recovery of copper from the sulphide resource, making the treatment of the sulphide copper resource by heap-leaching SX-EW technology in order to produce premium-priced cathode copper on-site, potentially more attractive than processing this resource by conventional floatation concentration. Subject to a positive feasibility study, the issuance of the relevant permits and approval by the Board of Directors, the Company is considering processing both the oxide and the sulphide copper by heap leaching SX-EW technology in order to produce premium-priced cathode copper on site.

- The following summarizes significant results of recent diamond drilling:

DDH GN97-50 045/-45 on Section 1270 SE and DDH GN 97-51 225/-75 on Section 1240 SE each targeted oxidized copper mineralization beneath the Tertiary on the western margin of the deposit. DDH GN97-50 encountered 86 m (282 ft) of oxide and sulphide mineralization grading 0.23% Cu, including 30m of oxidized material grading 0.30% Cu and 12m of sulphide copper mineralization grading 0.46% Cu, while GN97-51 returned 68m (223 ft) grading 0.18, including 10m (33 ft) of oxidized mineralization grading 0.31% Cu.

DDH GN97-52 045/-70 was drilled in order to re-define the sulphide copper mineralization in the upper ore limb where its width was previously only inferred. The hole encountered 214m (702 ft) grading 0.42% Cu and 0.0056% Mo, including 88m (289 ft) grading 0.55% Cu and 0.0056% Mo, greatly increasing the width of the resource on this section.

DDH GN97-55 045/-45 on Section 1570 SE was drilled to fill-in the section for near surface oxidized tonnage and underlying sulphide tonnage at the eastern margin of the deposit. The hole encountered a thin layer of near-surface oxidized material overlying substantial sulphide mineralization for 142m (466 ft) grading 0.31% Cu, including 30m (98 ft) grading 0.54% Cu.

DDH GN97-56 045/-55 on Section 1330 SE was drilled along with DDH GN97-52 in order to re-define the upper ore limb where its width was only inferred. The hole encountered 152m (499 ft) grading 0.32% Cu and 0.0054% Mo, including 30m (98 ft) grading 0.51% Cu and 0.0078% Mo, again substantially increasing the width of the resource on this section.

DD Hole	Bearing	Dip	Intersection (m)	Width (m)	Width (ft)	%Copper	%Mo
GN97-50	045 deg	-45 deg	64 - 150	86	282	0.23%	0.0073% (oxide & sulphide)
		Including	68 - 98	30	98	0.30%	0.0103% (oxide)
		Including	84 - 98	14	46	0.39%	0.0078% (oxide)
		and	124 - 150	26	85	0.28%	
		Including	124 - 136	12	39	0.46%	0.0056% (sulphide)
							0.0073% (sulphide)
GN97-51	225 deg	-75 deg	42 - 110	68	223	0.18%	oxide & sulphide
		Including	42 - 52	10	33	0.31%	oxide
GN97-52	045 deg	-70 deg	148 - 362	214	702	0.42%	0.0056% (sulphide)
		Including	218 - 306	88	289	0.55%	0.0056% (sulphide)
GN97-55	045 deg	-45 deg	28 - 170	142	466	0.31%	0.0035% (oxide & sulphide)
		Including	64 - 94	30	98	0.54%	0.0035% (sulphide)
GN97-56	045 deg	-55 deg	104 - 256	152	499	0.32%	0.0054% (sulphide)
		Including	180 - 234	54	177	0.51%	0.0078% sulphide

GETTY COPPER CORP.
"Signed"
JOHN LEPINSKI, President

Neither the Vancouver Stock Exchange nor the Toronto Stock Exchanges has reviewed nor does either accept responsibility for the adequacy or the accuracy of the contents of this News Release.

NEWS RELEASES

Return To Homepage

November 4, 1997 Previous News Release / Next News Release

TRENCHING INCREASES EXTENT OF OXIDE-COPPER AT GETTY SOUTH DEPOSIT

An ongoing program of trenching and bedrock sampling has partially determined the surface extent of breccia-hosted copper mineralization previously defined underground approximately 47m to 80m (150 ft to 260 ft) beneath the surface. Previous resource estimates inferred the presence of approximately 36 million tonnes grading 0.47% Cu, including 2 to 3 million tonnes of near surface oxidized-copper resources (Gower-Thompson Associates Ltd., 1992, concurrence of Watts, Griffis McOuat, 1996). The deposit is located 3 kilometers south of the Getty North deposit, which contains approximately 35.2 million tonnes, grading 0.47% Cu, including 7 million tonnes of oxidized-copper resource grading approximately 0.60% Cu.

As exposed in the current 13 bedrock trenches, aggregating approximately 1500m (4290 ft) in length, the body of oxide copper mineralization extends over an area at least 600m (1970 ft) long, is up to 250m (820 ft) wide and contains three high grade zones. The North zone near surface mineralization is composed of oxide-copper grading approximately 0.62% Cu. This North zone mineralization shows good continuity in a north-northwesterly direction and is currently approximately 300m (985 ft) in length and is up to 194m (637 ft) in width. (See Trench Location Map, attached). The East zone and Shaft zone have each begun to be exposed at the surface in trenches 97-6,7 and 13, and 97-8, 9, respectively. Additional trenching is presently in progress at all three zones and is expected to continue until the full surficial extent of the oxidized copper deposit is determined.

Previous underground geological mapping and the current bedrock geological mapping in the new trenches correlate well with geological information obtained by the Company's initial, widely spaced reconnaissance diamond drilling. The northern and western margins of North zone were intersected in DDH GS96-11 and GS96-12, while DDH GS96-06 intersected a portion of the Shaft zone for 40m (131 ft) grading 0.38% Cu, including 20m (66 ft) grading 0.63% Cu. The western margin of the East zone was encountered in DDH GS96-03 for 54m (177 ft) grading 0.22% Cu, including 14m (46 ft) grading 0.39% Cu. The central portion of the East zone was pierced by DDH GS96-01 for 94m (308 ft) grading 0.42% Cu, including 18m (59 ft) grading 1.60% Cu. The remainder of the diamond drill holes helped to obtain an initial estimation of the extent of the zone of brecciation which hosts the near surface oxidized- copper and underlying sulphide-copper mineralization.

As presently defined, the breccia zone is approximately 300m (985 ft) wide and 600m (1970 ft) long. It strikes northerly, dips moderately to steeply to the west and is open to expansion along strike in both directions. It is one of several bodies of breccia which occur within a well-defined 1 to 2 km wide, northerly trending structural zone of faulting and dyking that extends for approximately 5 kilometers from the Bethlehem Mine northward to the Getty South deposit and continues northward 3 km further to the Getty North deposit. The breccias and dykes of this structural zone are considered to be part of the Bethlehem Phase of intrusive activity, which was associated with the deposition of the Bethlehem Mine copper-molybdenum mineralization (137 million tonnes). The breccia consists of fragments of quartz diorite and dacite porphyry set in a matrix of finely broken or crushed rock, along with secondary minerals such as quartz and tourmaline. Mineralization in the form of specular hematite, chalcopyrite and secondary copper minerals, such as malachite, azurite and chrysocolla occurs mostly between rock fragments and along structurally controlled veinlets and crush zones.

Trench	Meters	Feet	% Total Copper	% Oxide Copper
97-1	194	636	0.48%	0.38%
Including	32	105	1.65%	1.42%
97-2	132	433	0.91%	0.70%
Including	74	243	1.46%	1.16%
97-3	80	263	0.36%	0.27%
Including	28	92	0.68%	0.56%
97-4	90	295	0.28%	0.21%
Including	50	164	0.47%	0.35%
97-5	68	223	0.07%	0.02%
97-6	40	131	0.19%	0.13%
97-7	42	138	0.36%	0.31%
97-8	92	302	0.31%	0.25%
Including	46	151	0.56%	0.47%
97-9	96	314	0.07%	0.04%
97-10	54	177	0.02%	0.01%
97-11	64	210	1.16%	0.89%
Including	32	105	1.99%	1.60%
97-12	36	118	0.27%	0.22%
Including	16	53	0.41%	0.34%
97-13	118	387	0.36%	0.31%
Including	24	79	0.61%	0.49%

GETTY COPPER CORP.
"Signed"
JOHN LEPINSKI, President

Neither the Vancouver Stock Exchange nor the Toronto Stock Exchanges has reviewed nor does either accept responsibility for the adequacy or the accuracy of the contents of this News Release.

October 22, 1997 Previous News Release / Back To Menu

FOCUSSED ON INCREASING DRILL-INDICATED OXIDIZED-COPPER TONNAGE

Getty is pleased to announce recent results of the ongoing diamond drilling program currently in progress at the Getty North porphyry copper-molybdenum deposit, previously estimated to contain in excess of 35 million tonnes grading 0.47% Cu, including 7 million tonnes of leachable, oxidized-copper resources grading 0.59% Cu (Watts, Griffis and McOuat; 1997). The present drilling is focussed on expanding the near-surface drill-indicated oxidized-copper tonnage as the deposit is open to the east and northeast. Additional drilling designed to expand the sulphide-copper tonnage to the east of the known deposit is being planned. The oxidized-copper drill-indicated resource tonnage and sulphide-copper drill-indicated resource tonnage will be re-calculated by an independent resource modelling consultant, in preparation for a pre-feasibility study.

DDH GN97-41 at 225/-70, DDH GN97-43 225/-45 and DDH GN97-44 225/-55, all on Section 1210 SE, were drilled in order to expand near-surface oxidized copper resources north of DDH GN97-25, a vertical hole which encountered an oxidized zone 86m (282 ft) thick, grading 0.27% Cu, including 44m (144 ft) grading 0.41% Cu. Assays up to 0.28% Cu in an interval 38m (125 ft) long grading 0.12% Cu were returned from DDH GN97-41, while DDH GN97-43 and DDH GN97-44 encountered 124m (407 ft) and 122m (400 ft), respectively, of mineralization grading 0.12% Cu, which may add to the eventual usable overall oxidized-copper resource.

DDH GN97-45 045/-65 on Section 1240 SE was drilled in order to expand near-surface oxidized copper resources southwest of DDH GN97-25. At 40m (131 ft) beneath the surface, oxidized copper mineralization was encountered and persisted for 56m (184 ft), averaging 0.45% Cu, including 26m (85 ft) grading 0.60% Cu, and for an additional 62m (203 ft) further, the copper content averaged 0.16%, thus expanding to the south the extent of the oxidized copper resource.

DDH GN97-46 225/-55 on Section 1180 SE was drilled in order to expand near-surface oxidized copper resources northwest of DDH GN97-25. As with several other holes that followed-up on GN97-25, a substantial 100m (328 ft) interval of low grade, leachable oxidized copper (0.08 - 0.18% Cu) was encountered. Although low grade, this material contains recoverable amounts of copper, that will offset the cost of removing it during development of the pit that will eventually be required in order to mine the underlying sulphide copper resource.

DDH GN97-47 045/-45 and DDH GN97-48 045/-75 on Section 1570 SE were drilled in order to continue extending the eastern margin of the copper sulphide deposit (as in DDH's GN97-31, 32, 35 previous news release September 29, 1997) and in order to pick up additional near-surface oxidized copper tonnage that overlies the extension of the copper sulphide mineralization in this area. In DDH GN97-47, oxidized-copper, overlying fresh sulphide-copper, was encountered for 25m (83 ft) from 32m to 57m and graded 0.31% Cu, and from 57m to 103m an additional 46m (1509 ft) averaged 0.11% Cu, while DDH GN97- intersected 35m (115 ft) of mixed oxidized and sulphide mineralization grading 0.28% Cu, including 22.6 m (74 ft) grading 0.36% Cu. These shallow intersections recently obtained at the eastern margin continue to add drill-indicated tonnage to both the oxidized-copper and sulphide-copper resources.

DD Hole	Bearing	Dip	Intersection	Width(m)	Width(ft)	%Copper	Resource Type
GN97-41	225	-70	88-126	38	125	0.12%	oxidized-copper
GN97-43	225	-45	98-222	124	407	0.12%	oxidized-copper
GN97-44	225	-55	48-170	122	400	0.12%	oxidized-copper
GN97-45	045	-65	30-162	132	433	0.27%	oxidized-copper
		Including	44-104	60	197	0.43%	oxidized-copper
			68-94	26	85	0.60%	oxidized-copper
GN97-46	225	-55	59-159	100	328	0.11%	oxidized-copper
GN97-47	045	-45	33-104	71	233	0.18%	oxidized + sulphide-copper
		Including	33-58	25	82	0.31%	oxidized + sulphide-copper
GN97-48	045	-75	12-47	35	115	0.28%	oxidized + sulphide-copper
		Including	24-47	23	75	0.36%	oxidized + sulphide-copper

GETTY COPPER CORP.
"Signed"
JOHN LEPINSKI, President

Neither the Vancouver Stock Exchange nor the Toronto Stock Exchanges has reviewed nor does either accept responsibility for the adequacy or the accuracy of the contents of this News Release.

Back Top

NEWS RELEASES

Return To Homepage

September 29, 1997 Previous News Release / Next News Release

DRILLING CONTINUES TO EXPAND OXIDE AND SULPHIDE TONNAGE IN THE GETTY NORTH DEPOSIT

Getty is pleased to announce results obtained from the ongoing diamond drilling program currently underway at the Getty North porphyry copper- molybdenum deposit, which was previously estimated to contain in excess of 35 million tonnes grading 0.47% Cu, including 7 million tonnes of leachable, oxidized copper resources grading 0.59% Cu (Watts, Griffis and McOuat; 1997). The present drilling has expanded both the near-surface oxide-copper resource and the near-surface sulphide-copper resource at both the eastern and the northwestern margins of the deposit, both of which areas are open to further increases in near-surface tonnage. In order to continue to expand the copper resources within these zones, two drills are currently operating. Drilling is scheduled to continue in these areas throughout the remainder of 1997, at which point the resource estimate will be recalculated by an independent resource modelling consultancy.

DDH GN97-32 (225/-55 Section 1660 SE) was drilled in conjunction with GN97-31 (60m to the northeast) in order to extend the sulphide-copper resource at the southeast margin of the deposit. Economic grade mineralization was encountered very near the surface as oxide-copper, and deeper as sulphide copper. From 9m to 100m the overall grade was 0.43% Cu for 91m (299 ft), including 57m (187 ft) grading 0.59% Cu.

DDH GN97-35 (000/-90 Section 1660 SE) was drilled in order to follow up on the good results obtained in DDH's GN97-31 and 32. At the beginning of the hole, 33m (108 ft) of leachable material grading 0.27% Cu was encountered. At and beneath the till/bedrock interface this material is difficult to recover as core but it is believed to continue almost entirely to the surface, where it is covered variably but thinly by glacial till. Thus, the actual thickness of the leachable material at this location is probably several meters more than was indicated by core drilling.

DDH GN97-36 (045/-55 Section 1660 SE) was drilled in order to follow up on the good results obtained in DDH's GN97-31, 32 and 35. The hole encountered 27m (89 ft) of leachable material grading 0.34% Cu within the first 42m of the hole. As with the previous hole, it is likely that the upper portions of the zone were not sampled by the core drilling, and consequently, the thickness of this material at this location may be several meters more than indicated by the recovered core.

DDH GN97-38 (045/-50 Section 1600 SE) was drilled to continue to extend to the east and north the ore-grade, oxidized zone picked up in DDH's GN97-31, 32, 35, and 36. Beginning essentially at surface, this hole encountered 58m (190 ft) of material grading 0.35% Cu, including 24m (79 ft) grading 0.56% Cu, extending the oxidized zone to the east and to the north.

DDH GN97-40 (045/-65 on Section 1630 SE) was drilled to define on section 1630 the new oxide zone encountered in DDH's GN97-31, 32, 35, 36 and 38 on the adjacent sections 1600 and 1660. As with the other holes drilled into this new oxidized zone, this hole encountered near-surface leachable mineralization, in this case 58m (190 ft) grading 0.32% Cu, including 42m (138 ft) grading 0.39% Cu.

DD Hole	Bearing	Dip	Intersection	Width(m)	Width(ft)	%Copper
GN97-32	225°	-55°	9-122	113	371	0.37%
		Including	9-66	57	187	0.59%
		Including	12-42	30	98	0.90%
GN97-35		vertical	9-42	33	108	0.27%
		Including	9-24	15	49	0.35%
GN97-36	045°	-55°	15-42	27	89	0.34%
		Including	9-24	14	46	0.47%
GN97-38	045°	-50°	18-76	58	190	0.35%
		Including	18-42	24	79	0.56%
GN97-40	045°	-65°	8-66	58	190	0.32%
		Including	24-64	40	131	0.40%

GETTY COPPER CORP.
"Signed"
JOHN LEPINSKI, President