



## NEWS RELEASE

VSE Trading Symbol: GTY

Date: October 19, 1993

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Assay results for total and oxide copper on the five diamond drill holes recently drilled on the Getty North property have been received. The five holes drilled are part of a continuous program to confirm previous diamond drill results and reserve calculations which were conducted prior to 1972 and established the presence of a large porphyry copper deposit. The oxide copper grades and type of mineralization are very favorable for the heap leaching, solvent extraction electrowinning (SX-EW) process.

The Getty North property is situated in the Highland Valley of British Columbia, adjoining the 130,000 ton/day Highland Valley Copper mine, which is one of the largest copper mines in the world. Unlike the ore being mined at Highland Valley Copper, the Getty North deposit possesses a significant cap of oxidized copper minerals suitable for extraction by heap leaching, followed by solvent extraction and electrowinning (SX-EW).

Today, copper oxide ore is highly sought after for producing cathode copper. Cathode copper does not have to be shipped to a smelter, and sells for a premium over blister copper. The capital and operating costs for a SX-EW plant are significantly lower than those for extraction by conventional concentration and smelting.

The proposed second stage of the Getty North development will concentrate on defining the extent of the underlying porphyry sulphide copper deposit established through prior drill results. The results of the drilling carried out by Getty Copper indicate that the deposit has a well developed bornite shell that carries grades significantly higher than those associated with most B.C. porphyry deposits. Assays from drilling carried out by other operators indicate that the bornite shell is enriched in silver. The next phase of development is designed not only to establish the total tonnage and grade of the oxide ore in order to complete a bankable feasibility study for the SX-EW plant, but also to further define the underlying sulphide deposit and confirm the previously indicated gold and silver values. The second stage of development will be subject to further financing.

The data in the following table show the depth and degree of oxidation based on total and acid soluble copper assays:

<u>HOLE #</u>	<u>COORDINATES</u>	<u>DEPTH</u>	<u>OXIDATION DEPTH (FEET)</u>	<u>% OXIDATION (AVERAGE)</u>
93 - 1	130460 N, 118580 E	500 Feet	greater than 500	84.2
93 - 2	130120 N, 118745 E	500 Feet	210	94.6
93 - 3	130035 N, 118690 E	300 Feet	214	84.8
93 - 4	130250 N, 118960 E	212 Feet	113	97.9
93 - 5	130250 N, 118960 E	318 Feet	190	97.4

Diamond drill hole 93 - 1 first cored the oxide zone at 94 feet, and was still in oxide ore at 500 feet. The material from 50 to 94 feet requires redrilling, utilizing a split tube to recover the sample. It is indicated by previous drilling that this interval contains ore grade intersections in the poorly consolidated material that could not be cored with the drill bit that was used. The hole was stopped still in oxide ore grade material because this first phase program was designed to only recover core to the proposed open pit depth of 500 feet.

Diamond drill hole 93 - 2 started coring at 40 feet. No core was recovered from the anticipated high grade intercept from 23 to 40 feet that was drilled in 1965, which had assayed 1.65% total copper. The Getty Copper drill hole intercept from 40 to 50 feet confirmed this range of value. The drill hole passed out of the oxide zone at 210 feet and was still in sulphide ore grade material at 500 feet. Diamond drilling by previous operators established the depth of ore grade material at this location was at least 1200 feet.

Diamond drill hole 93 - 3 exited the oxide zone at 214 feet and was still in ore when the hole was stopped at 300 feet. The purpose of drill holes 93 - 3 to 93 - 5 was primarily to test the oxide portion of the deposit. The drilling was not intended to explore the primary mineralization to depth.

Diamond drill hole 93 - 4 intersected the oxide zone at 28 feet and exited it at 104 feet. The hole was stopped in the underlying sulphide ore at 212 feet.

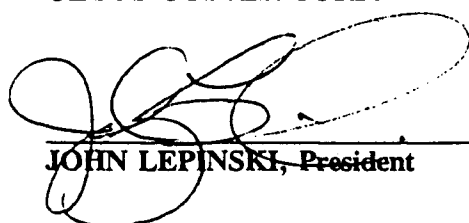
Diamond drill hole 93 - 5 was drilled from the same site as 93 - 4 at a minus 60 degree dip and a strike of 310 degrees true. This hole was designed to follow the oxide zone to depth along a north west trend. This drill hole averaged 0.90% total copper over a true thickness of 190 feet.

DDH 93-1			DDH 93-2			DDH 93-3			DDH 93-5		
From	To	Cu.%	From	To	Cu.%	From	To	Cu.%	From	To	Cu.%
94	104	0.75	40	50	1.03	30	40	1.48	29	39	0.84
104	114	0.59	50	60	0.54	40	50	1.45	39	49	1.19
114	124	0.55	60	70	0.49	50	60	1.70	49	59	1.82
124	134	0.53	70	80	0.68	60	70	0.50	59	69	1.53
134	144	0.66	80	90	0.44	70	80	0.49	69	79	1.08
144	155	0.42	90	100	0.41	80	90	0.53	79	89	0.78
155	135	0.45	100	110	0.38	90	100	0.47	89	99	0.86
165	175	0.44	110	120	0.32	100	110	0.36	99	109	0.90
175	185	0.25	120	130	0.30	110	120	0.43	109	119	1.05
185	195	0.28	130	140	0.31	120	130	0.35	119	129	1.49
195	205	0.50	140	150	0.35	130	140	0.37	129	139	0.48
205	215	0.44	150	160	0.35	140	150	0.43	139	149	0.78
215	225	0.35	160	170	0.27	150	160	0.20	149	159	0.71
225	235	0.61	170	180	0.46	160	170	0.27	159	169	1.02
235	245	0.52	180	190	0.59	170	180	0.27	169	179	0.68
245	255	0.40	190	200	0.38	180	190	0.25	179	189	0.80
255	265	0.41	200	210	0.56	190	200	0.21	189	200	0.48
265	275	0.33	210	220	0.32	200	210	0.31	200	209	0.50
275	285	0.41	220	230	0.50	210	220	0.23	209	219	0.63
285	295	0.25	230	240	0.61	220	230	0.35	219	229	0.75
295	305	0.26	240	250	0.35	230	240	0.33	229	239	0.60
305	315	0.14	250	260	0.40	240	250	0.40	239	249	0.36
315	325	0.16	260	270	0.31	250	260	0.35	249	259	0.24
325	335	0.16	270	280	0.34	260	270	0.27	259	269	0.20
335	345	0.45	280	290	0.47	270	280	0.45	269	279	0.29
345	355	0.44	290	300	0.48	280	290	0.53	279	289	0.73
355	365	0.30	300	310	1.20	290	300	0.40	289	299	0.40
365	375	0.40	310	320	0.78				299	309	0.45
375	385	0.55	320	330	0.88				309	318	0.49
385	395	0.36	330	340	0.75						
395	405	0.43	340	350	0.60						
405	415	0.50	350	360	0.73						
415	425	0.50	360	370	0.77						
425	435	0.48	370	380	0.73						
435	445	0.34	380	390	1.41						
445	455	0.28	390	400	0.45						
455	465	0.31	400	410	0.62						
465	475	0.35	410	420	0.75						
475	485	0.40	420	430	0.68						
485	500	0.52	430	440	0.71						
			440	450	0.49						
			450	460	0.43						
			460	470	0.15						
			470	480	0.45						
			480	490	0.43						
			490	500	0.24						

DDH 93-4		
From	To	Cu.%
28	38	0.64
38	48	0.64
48	58	0.56
58	68	0.80
68	78	0.67
78	88	0.46
88	98	0.33
89	108	0.56
108	118	0.56
118	128	0.55
128	138	0.58
138	148	0.58
148	158	0.63
158	168	0.53
168	178	0.46
178	188	0.58
188	198	0.50
198	212	0.30

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**JOHN LEPINSKI, President**

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## NEWS RELEASE

VSE Trading Symbol: GTY

Date: March 7, 1994

Getty Copper Corp. is pleased to announce that the results of the leaching tests on the diamond drill core from the 1993 drill program on the Getty North Property situated in the Highland Valley of British Columbia, have now been received by the company. The metallurgical testwork was conducted by Process Research Associates of Vancouver under the direction of Dr. M.J.V. Beattie, P. Eng. The samples tested were representative of the oxide zone within the deposit from surface to a depth of 435 feet and confirmed the more extensive previously conducted positive column leach results of the surface oxide ore.

The assay results and metallurgical testing have confirmed that the oxide zone is from 86% to 96% oxidized and that this oxide copper is readily leachable with dilute sulphuric acid solutions. As these tests gave extractions from 67.5 to 92% of the total copper, depending on the size of material tested and the feed assay, Dr. Beattie has interpreted that a copper extraction of at least 80% will be achieved within the 80-100 day time frame of a commercial heap leaching operation.

These results confirm the amenability of the ore to the heap leaching followed by solvent, extraction-electrowinning (SX-EW) process.

### Overall Average Assay Results For the 1993 Drill Holes

### Higher Grade Oxide Intercepts in the holes

<u>Hole No.</u>	<u>Average Cu, %</u>	<u>Depth/Length, feet</u>	<u>Footage</u>	<u>Cu%</u>
1	0.41	500	450'	.44%
2	0.53	500		
3	0.50	300	150'	.67%
4	0.55	212	120'	.57%
5	0.76	318	190'	.97%

The 1993 drill program and the subsequent metallurgical work is part of a continuous program to confirm previous diamond drill results and reserve calculations conducted prior to 1972 which established the presence of a large porphyry copper deposit, with a significant oxide cap.

The results of the 1993 drilling carried out by Getty Copper indicate that the deposit has a well developed bornite shell that carries grades significantly higher than those associated with most B. C. porphyry deposits. The next phase of development is designed not only to establish the total tonnage and grade of the oxide ore in order to complete a bankable feasibility study for the SX-EW plant, but also to further define the underlying sulphide deposit and confirm the previously indicated gold and silver values. The second stage of development will be subject to further financing.

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JOHN LEPINSKI, President

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GTY (Vancouver Stock Exchange Symbol)



## NEWS RELEASE

### GETTY COPPER CORP.

VSE Trading Symbol: **GTY**

Date: **December 9, 1994**

The company is pleased to announce that it has received the Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) and Thematic Mapping (TM) satellite data. This remote sensing survey was carried out on the Getty properties in the Highland Valley area of B.C.

The purpose of this study is to aid in the exploration of additional copper deposits adjacent to the Getty North and South oxide and sulphide porphyry deposits. Interpretation of the SAR and TM data was carried out by Dr. Ken Northcote of MineSat Explorations Ltd. and Vancouver Petrographics Ltd. The satellite data provides a unique look at the structure and is capable of locating ore bodies under shallow drift cover. Getty Copper Corp. plans an ongoing program of ground checking the numerous satellite generated anomalies.

The radar data has revealed the presence of new structures on the Getty claims, and indicated that the structures have had a greater period of reactivation than originally thought. These data indicate the presence of much larger copper deposits than previously suspected.

On the SAR data, a northerly trending series of fault systems can be seen to cross the Getty claim area. One of these linears is the main Highland Valley Fault that displaces the Bethlehem and Lornex ore bodies. Three subsidiary near parallel faults are inferred to pass through the Getty South and Getty North deposits. These correspond to the north trending dyke swarms and the associated porphyry copper mineralization.

The SAR is a powerful exploration tool that identifies geological structure from the air. Satellite imagery is able to identify structure even in areas of overburden and tree cover.

Thematic Mapping (TM) measures electromagnetic radiation from the earth's surface in the visible and infrared wave lengths of the Em spectrum. Interpretation of the TM data allows correlation of specific colour signatures from known deposits, and can be used to discover ore deposits under shallow drift cover.

A series of additional linears situated between the major structures appear to be related to an extension of the Bethlehem deposit-dyke swarm. The extension of this belt has high potential for mineralization and warrants detailed exploration. The satellite data will be very useful in planning drilling for feasibility studies on the known deposits, and in exploring for additional ore bodies.


Eight strong continuous east-west trending linears have been discovered cutting through the Getty South area. The presence of a northeasterly trending fracture system with an indicated period of reactivation should assist in localizing centres of mineralization during drilling of the Getty South deposit.

It was noted that mineralization in the Getty North, Transvaal and Getty south deposits approximately coincides with three of the circular features on SAR image. A total of 93 circular features were noted on the SAR imagery that were underlain by various phases of the Guichon Batholith. These circular features ranged in size from 50 to 800 meters. The majority of these circular features fall along linear structures extending from Bethlehem Copper through the Getty North deposit.

Exploration of these new discoveries is forthcoming.

Getty Copper Corp. is an emerging copper exploration and development company with extensive copper properties located in the Highland Valley, B.C.

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**JOHN LEPINSKI, President**

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GTY (Vancouver Stock Exchange Symbol)



## NEWS RELEASE

VSE Trading Symbol: GTY

Date: September 5, 1995

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A 30,000 foot diamond drill program on the Getty North Property located in the Highland Valley, B.C. began on the 27th of July. To date, a total of 7,405 feet of H.Q. diamond drilling has been completed in 12 holes. These holes have been drilled to test the grade and mineralogy of the oxide deposit and further define the underlying sulphide deposit.

The first 5 holes were drilled to determine structure and lithology of the hydrothermal system on targets where forestry drill permits were not required. These holes were positioned in the northwest portion of the deposit. Drill holes 6 to 10 were drilled to define the boundaries of the northwest portion of mineralization. On August 28, 1995 the B. C. Government forestry and mining permits were issued for drilling the proposed primary targets established through recently received I.P. Data.

In drill holes # 95 - 7 and # 95 - 8, twenty one (21) assays of 5 foot sections graded over 1% Cu with the highest value grading 2.05% Cu.

The initial results from the drill program indicate the following categories of mineralization on the Getty North deposit.

Heap leach rock -	Well mineralized rock from the near surface oxide copper deposit suitable for processing by heap leaching/SX-EW method
Dump leach rock -	Permanent leach dump of lower grade mixed oxide and sulphide mineralization suitable for processing by SX-EW method
Milling rock -	Well mineralized rock containing copper sulphides, which can be processed by a conventional flotation mill

The following tables show the categories of mineralization assigned to Heap Leach and Milling categories.

#### OXIDE COPPER/HEAP LEACH ROCK

Hole #	Thickness	Total copper Average Grade	Non-sulphide Copper	% Copper as Non-Sulphide
DDH # 95 - 1	141 feet	0.45%	0.39%	87%
DDH # 95 - 2	17 feet	0.58%	0.46%	79%
DDH # 95 - 3	121 feet	0.64%	0.36%	56%
DDH # 95 - 4	213 feet	0.59%	0.43%	73%
DDH # 93 - 1	406 feet	0.41%	0.34%	84%
DDH # 93 - 2	192 feet	0.48%	0.45%	95%
DDH # 93 - 3	184 feet	0.54%	0.48%	89%
DDH # 93 - 4	77 feet	0.58%	0.57%	99%
DDH # 93 - 5	236 feet	0.90%	0.88%	97%
DDH # 95 - 6	10 feet	0.81%	0.71%	88%
	50 feet	0.48%	0.34%	71%
DDH # 95 - 7	300 feet	0.71%	0.64%	91%
DDH # 95 - 8	290 feet	0.67%	assays pending	

The majority of the drill core sections not mentioned in the tables, fall into the Dump leach category for processing by SX-EW method.

Two column leach tests of the oxide zone from drill holes 1993 - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, are continuing under the direction of Dr. M.J.V. Beattie P. ENG. Previous column leach testing of a bulk surface sample conducted by Dr. Beattie confirmed that the oxide is readily leachable and amenable to heap leaching followed by solvent extraction-electrowinning (SX-EW) process.

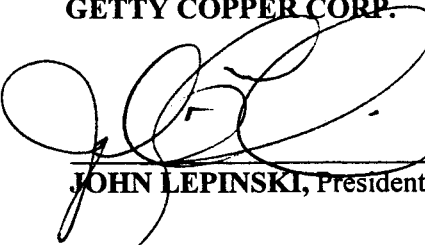
### SULPHIDE COPPER/MILLING ROCK

HOLE #	FOOTAGE	THICKNESS	AVERAGE GRADE
DDH # 95 - 1	500-642	100 feet	0.36%
DDH # 95 - 2	114-247	93 feet	0.45%
DDH # 95 - 3	192-236	31 feet	0.42%
DDH # 95 - 5	630-738	108 feet	0.41%
DDH # 95 - 6	315-620	305 feet	0.35%
DDH # 95 - 7	508-631	123 feet	0.57%
DDH # 95 - 8	395-415	20 feet	0.62%

Flotation testing of the 1995 drill core from the sulphide deposit will be conducted shortly. Initial flotation testing of the sulphide mineralization from the 1993 drill core demonstrated that the sulphide deposit responds very favourably to flotation. A flotation test conducted on a composite sample of the 1993 drill core resulted in a copper concentrate containing 33.8% Cu at a recovery of 90.6%. The concentrate also contained 2.37 g/t Au and 123 g/t Ag. The test indicated that additional cleaning of the concentrate could result in a product containing 39% Cu with little additional loss of copper.

Further assays are forthcoming on the company's continuing drill program which is expected to extend through the winter.

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**JOHN LEPINSKI, President**

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# NEWS RELEASE

## GETTY COPPER CORP.

VSE Trading Symbol: GTY  
Date: September 25, 1995

Getty Copper Corp. is pleased to announce drill results from Diamond Drill holes 95-8, 95-9, 95-11 and 95-12 on the Getty North porphyry copper deposit located in the Highland Valley, B.C. as follows:

### OXIDE COPPER/HEAP LEACH ROCK

Hole #	Thickness	Total Copper Average Grade	Non-Sulphide Copper Average Grade	Copper Content as Non-Sulphide
DDH #95-8	290 feet	0.67%	0.53%	79%
DDH #95-9	63 feet	0.52%	0.40%	77%
	45 feet	0.36%	0.32%	89%
	136 feet	0.62%	0.57%	92%
DDH #95-11	111 feet	0.57%	0.41%	72%
DDH #95-12	157 feet	0.62%	0.48%	77%

All prior drill results were announced by the Company on September 5, 1995 and have been tabulated for convenience in a separate schedule attached to this release.

Progress reports on the induced polarization survey being undertaken by Peter E. Walcott & Associates Limited (and nearing completion) have also been received by the Company. The following table illustrates the length (1,350 meters or 4,430 feet) and the width of the anomaly for each section lying on the central part of the Getty North Property.

Line	West Edge	East Edge	Chargeability Values	Width of Anomaly
2900 meters N	13+50E	23+00W	5-7.4 millivolts/volt	950 meters (3120 feet)
3050 meters N	13+00E	23+50W	5-8.3 millivolts/volt	1050 meters (3440 feet)
3200 meters N	14+00E	27+50W	5-13.0 millivolts/volt	1350 meters (4430 feet)
3325 meters N	13+50E	24+00W	5-10.0 millivolts/volt	1050 meters (3440 feet)
3450 meters N	14+50E	23+50W	5-11.0 millivolts/volt	900 meters (2950 feet)
3600 meters N	14+50E	23+50W	5-20.0 millivolts/volt	900 meters (2950 feet)
3750 meters N	13+00E	22+50W	5-35.0 millivolts/volt	900 meters (2950 feet)
3875 meters N	14+50E	22+00W	5-18.0 millivolts/volt	750 meters (2460 feet)
4000 meters N	13+00E	23+00W	5-8.3 millivolts/volt	1000 meters (3280 feet)
4250 meters N	14+50E	22+50W	5-6.4 millivolts/volt	800 meters (2620 feet)

All of the drilling in 1993 and the drilling to date in 1995 explored the mineralization between lines 3600 N and 4000 N on the west side of the anomaly. The chargeability values in this area range between 5 and 13 millivolts/volt.

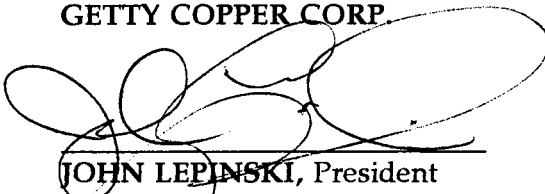
The diamond drill program currently in progress commenced on August 29, 1995. To date, 17 new holes totalling 11,145 feet have been drilled as part of an ongoing program which will explore the property with a minimum of 30,000 feet of diamond drilling. The focus of the initial phase of the drilling has been to explore the north-west portion of the property to define the size and extent of the oxide deposit and the underlying primary sulphides.

Evidence of precious metal zoning in the primary portions of the deposit have been indicated by the presence of anomalous gold values in several of the drill holes. To determine gold content, flotation concentrates from selected composites of drill core from the oxide and primary zones will be produced and analyzed. Flotation testing of drill composites from primary material is routinely planned to check recovery, copper grade and precious metal and molybdenum content.

The second phase of the drilling program will concentrate on increasing the primary sulphide reserves to the east of Cougar Fault and to explore for additional oxide reserves to the north east.

Preliminary ICP analysis of a few samples of drill cores from the oxide zone indicates that calcium content may generally be less than one percent by volume. If this calcium content is indicative of the general nature of the oxide zone, this would result in a low range of consumption of acid during the leaching process.

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**JOHN LEPINSKI, President**

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## Schedule Summarizing Drill Results to Date

- Heap Leach Rock - Well mineralized rock from the near surface oxide copper deposit suitable for processing by heap leaching/SX-EW method.
- Dump Leach Rock - Permanent leach dump of lower grade mixed oxide and sulphide mineralization suitable for processing by SX-EW method.
- Milling Rock - Well mineralized rock containing copper sulphides, which can be processed by a conventional flotation mill.

**Table One: Oxide Copper Category - Heap Leach Rock**

Hole #	Thickness	Total Copper Average Grade	Non-Sulphide Copper Average Grade	Copper Content as Non-Sulphide
DDH #93-1	406 feet	0.41%	0.34%	87%
DDH #93-2	192 feet	0.48%	0.45%	95%
DDH #93-3	183 feet	0.54%	0.48%	89%
DDH #93-4	77 feet	0.58%	0.57%	99%
DDH #93-5	236 feet	0.90%	0.88%	97%
DDH #95-1	141 feet	0.45%	0.39%	87%
DDH #95-2	17 feet	0.58%	0.46%	79%
DDH #95-3	121 feet	0.64%	0.36%	56%
DDH #95-4	213 feet	0.59%	0.43%	73%
DDH #95-5	no dump leach oxide present, the drill hole is to the west of copper zone			
DDH #95-6	10 feet	0.81%	0.71%	88%
	50 feet	0.48%	0.34%	71%
DDH #95-7	300 feet	0.71%	0.64%	91%
DDH #95-8	290 feet	0.67%	0.53%	79%
DDH #95-9	63 feet	0.52%	0.40%	77%
	45 feet	0.36%	0.32%	89%
	136 feet	0.62%	0.57%	92%
DDH #95-10	assays pending			
DDH #95-11	111 feet	0.57%	0.41%	72%
DDH #95-12	157 feet	0.62%	0.48%	77%

**Table Two: Primary Sulphide Category - Milling Rock**

Hole #	Footage	Thickness	Average Grade Total Copper
DDH #93-2	100 - 500 (open to depth)	400 feet	0.50%
DDH #93-3	219 - 300 (open to depth)	80 feet	0.39%
DDH #93-4	100 - 211 (open to depth)	111 feet	0.53%
DDH #93-5	229 - 318 (open to depth)	89 feet	0.45%
DDH #95-1	500 - 642	100 feet	0.36%
DDH #95-2	114 - 248	93 feet	0.45%
DDH #95-3	192 - 236 (hits tertiary dyke)	31 feet	0.42%
DDH #95-5	630 - 738 (open to depth)	108 feet	0.41%
DDH #95-6	315 - 620	305 feet	0.35%
DDH #95-7	508 - 631	123 feet	0.57%
DDH #95-8	380 - 600 (open to depth)	220 feet	0.34%
DDH #95-9	453 - 522	49 feet	0.44%
DDH #95-11	738 - 881	90 feet	0.48%

**Table Three: Low Grade Leach Rock - Mixed Sulphide & Oxide**

Hole #	Footage	Thickness
DDH #95-1	337 - 500	115 feet
DDH #95-2	65 - 114	35 feet
	247 - 485	169 feet
	485 - 591	75 feet
DDH #95-5	20 - 270	250 feet
	285 - 517	231 feet
	517 - 630	113 feet
DDH #95-6	55 - 266	211 feet
	620 - 709	89 feet
DDH #95-7	631 - 847	153 feet
DDH #95-8	380 - 440	60 feet
	547 - 600	53 feet
DDH #95-9	60 - 100	28 feet
	527 - 601	52 feet
DDH #95-11	403 - 433	21 feet
	566 - 753	132 feet
	881 - 924	31 feet
DDH #95-12	257 - 326	69 feet

The low grade permanent leach dumps consisting of mixed oxide and sulphide mineralization form a long term leachable resource which will yield copper for the SX-EW facility. This forms an integral part of the concept of wasteless mining.



## NEWS RELEASE

VSE Trading Symbol: GTY

Date: November 20, 1995

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According to Mr. Stephen Gower, P. Geol, the Company's consulting geologist, a preliminary open pit model can now be projected with approximate dimensions of 2000 feet by 1200 feet to a central pit depth of 1000 feet on the Getty North Deposit. This is based on the continuing current diamond drill program totalling 21,000 feet to date, and the pre-1972 published drill results totalling 45,000 feet.

This preliminary open pit model has been established as a minimum size due to the fact that only 20% of the I.P. anomaly overlying the Getty North Deposit has been drilled to date. This I.P. anomaly is at least 4500 feet in length and still open to the south by 3300 feet in width.

Getty Copper anticipates expanding the open-pittable tonnage significantly as the company continues drilling the extensions of this deposit.

For a complete compilation of assay results received from the Company's exploration program to date, see the News Release dated September 25, 1995 and October 16, 1995.

Assays have now been received from diamond drill holes 95-10; 95-16; and 95-19 to 95-25. The majority of these holes are on the perimeter of the proposed open pit. The following are the results:

#### OXIDE COPPER - HEAP LEACH ROCK

Hole #	Thickness	Total Copper	Non-Sulphide Copper
DDH #95-10	59 ft	.50%	.23%
	20 ft	.43%	.15%

#### PRIMARY COPPER SULPHIDES - MILLING ROCK

Hole #	Footage	Thickness	Average Copper Grade
DDH #95-19	212-355 ft	143 ft	.55%
	355-478 ft	123 ft	.39%
	478-675 ft	197 ft	.46%
DDH #95-20	224-338 ft	114 ft	.51%
	411-446 ft	35 ft	.38%
DDH #95-21	515-589 ft	74 ft	.36%
DDH #95-22	302-342 ft	40 ft	.42%
	342-382 ft	40 ft	.40%

Mr. Stephen Gower also states that:

*"A new and significant geological discovery* appears to have been made in DDH #95-24. The drill has encountered at a depth of approximately 600 feet, an alteration zone indicating greater potential for additional mineralization at depth.

This is the first time in the 1995 drill program that the potassic alteration zone has been encountered. The significance of this discovery is that the potassic alteration zone being deeper in the system has the potential for larger tonnages of disseminated sulphides. The copper mineralization discovered to date on the property have been in the higher level propylitic and phyllic alteration zones."

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The following significant values in diamond drill holes 16, 24 & 25 indicate that the holes are in close proximity to a new mineralized zone as the copper commonly migrates along the structures, outward from the main mass. This projected new alteration zone is adjacent to and southwest of the present Getty North deposit.

It appears that this new potassic alteration zone rises to the west and is related to a large adjacent buried porphyry copper system.


Significant values in  $\text{MoS}_2$  have been encountered in a number of the drill holes as shown in D.D.H. 16 and 19. Concentrations of up to 9 lbs molybdenite per ton are not uncommon. In some cases, the value of molybdenite is greater than the value of the copper.

### SIGNIFICANT VALUES

Hole #	Footage	Average Grade Total Copper	$\text{MoS}_2$
DDH #95-16	400-405 ft	.25%	0.005%
	435-440 ft	.30%	0.329%
	440-445 ft	.15%	0.438%
	445-450 ft	.12%	0.403%
	450-455 ft	.12%	0.018%
	455-460 ft	.11%	0.058%
	460-465 ft	.17%	0.13%
	465-470 ft	.14%	0.042%
DDH #95-19	210-215 ft	.59%	.297%
	220-225 ft	.24%	.092%
	225-230 ft	.17%	.132%
	235-240 ft	.16%	.170%
DDH #95-24	110-115 ft	.32%	
	253-258 ft	.67%	
	258-263 ft	1.07%	
	263-272 ft	.56%	
	742-747 ft	.85%	
	747-752 ft	.93%	
	762-767 ft	.30%	
	767-772 ft	.25%	
DDH #95-25	810-815 ft	.26%	
	297-302 ft	.26%	
	431-436 ft	.54%	
	436-441 ft	.29%	
	441-446 ft	.26%	
	446-450 ft	.29%	
	450-455 ft	.37%	
	628-633 ft	.31%	
	633-628 ft	.21%	
	643-648 ft	.23%	
	648-653 ft	.50%	
	653-658 ft	.57%	
658-663 ft	.22%		

**GETTY COPPER CORP. now trades on the Senior Board of the Vancouver Stock Exchange.**

GETTY COPPER CORP.



JOHN LEPINSKI, President



# NEWS RELEASE

## GETTY COPPER CORP.

VSE Trading Symbol: GTY

Date: January 22, 1996

### GETTY NORTH PROPERTY, HIGHLAND VALLEY, BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Company is pleased to announce drill results from an additional eight diamond drill holes, being #95-26 to #95-33.

The following are the results:

#### OXIDE COPPER CATEGORY - HEAP LEACH ROCK

Hole #	True Thickness	Total Copper	Non-sulphide Copper	% Copper as Non-Sulphide
DDH # 95 - 29	103 feet	0.49 %	0.46 %	94 %
DDH # 95 - 30	59 feet	0.57 %	0.53 %	93 %
DDH # 95 - 33	107 feet	0.72 %	0.64 %	89 %

#### MIXED OXIDE AND SULPHIDE CATEGORY - DUMP LEACH ROCK

Hole #	Footage	True Thickness
DDH # 95 - 27	60 - 355	226 feet
DDH # 95 - 28	803 - 876	73 feet
DDH # 95 - 29	333 - 511	161 feet
DDH # 95 - 30	286 - 503	153 feet
DDH # 95 - 31	190 - 510	226 feet
DDH # 95 - 31	677 - 770	66 feet
DDH # 95 - 32	151 - 289	106 feet
DDH # 95 - 32	1170 - 1400	176 feet

#### PRIMARY SULPHIDE CATEGORY - MILLING ROCK

Hole #	Footage	True Thickness	Grade % Copper	Grade % MoS <sub>2</sub>
DDH # 95 - 27	355 - 830	364 feet	0.45 %	0.013 %
DDH # 95 - 28	502 - 802	300 feet	0.39 %	<0.005 %
DDH # 95 - 29	156 - 333	161 feet	0.44 %	0.011 %
DDH # 95 - 30	129 - 286	111 feet	0.38 %	<0.005 %
DDH # 95 - 31	510 - 677	118 feet	0.32 %	0.009 %
DDH # 95 - 32	289 - 461	132 feet	0.33 %	0.049 %
DDH # 95 - 32	461 - 663	155 feet	0.50 %	0.019 %
DDH # 95 - 32	663 - 712	38 feet	0.25 %	0.018 %
DDH # 95 - 32	712 - 1170	351 feet	0.47 %	
		includes 237 feet	of 0.47 %	0.010 %
DDH # 95 - 33	153 - 281	116 feet	0.65 %	0.020 %
DDH # 95 - 33	281 - 512	209 feet	0.40 %	<0.005 %
DDH # 95 - 33	512 - 680	152 feet	0.36 %	<0.005 %
DDH # 95 - 33	680 - 783	93 feet	0.47 %	<0.005 %
DDH # 95 - 33	783 - 891	98 feet	0.67 %	0.006 %
DDH # 95 - 33	891 - 931	36 feet	0.30 %	<0.005 %

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To date, Getty Copper Corp. has drilled 38 diamond drill holes totaling 26,853 feet, to test the grade, mineralogy, and homogeneity of the near surface oxide deposit, and the grade of the underlying sulphide deposit.

The continuing diamond drill program is currently in progress on drill hole #96-2. The "East Limb" zone is proposed to be drilled in the spring of 1996.

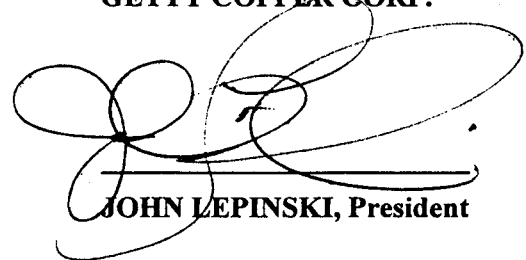
In this release, Heap leach rock, Milling rock and Dump leach rock are defined as follows:

- Heap leach rock - Well mineralized rock from the near surface oxide copper deposit suitable for processing by heap leaching/SX-EW method
- Milling rock - Well mineralized rock containing copper sulphides, which can be processed by a conventional flotation mill
- Dump leach rock - Permanent leach dump of low grade mixed oxide and sulphide mineralization suitable for processing by SX-EW method

Oxide mineralization was encountered in drill holes #95-29, #95-30, and #95-33. Drill hole #95-26 was angled 70° to the southwest and appears to have been drilled below the mineralized zone, as it did not encounter any significant grade. Dump leach material was encountered from 46 feet to 272 feet in drill hole #95-27 (226 feet true thickness), from 302 feet to 454 feet (152 feet true thickness) in drill hole #95-29 and from 202 feet to 355 feet in drill hole #95-30 (153 feet true thickness).

Drill hole #95-33 is of special interest as it encountered well mineralized milling rock, at depth, west of the previously established western margin.

**GETTY COPPER CORP.**



**JOHN LEPINSKI, President**



## GETTY COPPER CORP.

### NEWS RELEASE

VSE Trading Symbol: GTY

Date: **March 13, 1996**

Further to a news release dated February 22, 1996, Getty Copper Corp. announces the completion of its private placement of 3,698,750 Special Warrants at a price of \$1.60 per Special Warrant. The securities issued pursuant to the private placement are subject to a hold period expiring at the earliest on March 8, 1997, unless a prospectus is accepted for filing by regulatory bodies qualifying the underlying securities for distribution under the Securities Acts of British Columbia and Ontario.

The placement provided the Company with proceeds of \$5,918,000 before commissions and offering expenses.

By virtue of this placement, the Company has now raised in excess of \$10,000,000 in the last eight months for its exploration project currently in progress in the Highland Valley area of the Province of British Columbia.

  
GETTY COPPER CORP.

Per: **JOHN LEPINSKI**, President

*The Vancouver Stock Exchange has not reviewed and does not accept responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of the content of this News Release.*

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GTY (Vancouver Stock Exchange Symbol)



## NEWS RELEASE

VSE Trading Symbol: GTY  
Date: March 25, 1996

### **GETTY COPPER CORP.**

Getty Copper Corp. is pleased to announce drill results from Diamond Drill holes 95-1 to 96-6 on the Getty North porphyry copper deposit located in the Highland Valley, British Columbia.

DDH 96-1 was collared south west of DDH 95-5 to test the south west side of the proposed open pit at pit bottom. The drill hole encountered a steady increase in copper grade before hitting the main copper zone at a depth of 430 feet. The drill hole exited the copper zone at a depth of 600 feet.

DDH 96-2 was drilled to test the oxide copper zone north east of DDH 95-4. The drill hole encountered a well mineralized section of oxide zone and a short section of primary sulphides, before entering the central core of the Bethlehem intrusion.

DDH 96-3 was drilled from the same site to test the oxide zone and the underlying sulphides to the south east and across Cougar Fault. The drill hole cut a well mineralized zone extending the mineralization to a greater depth than previously recognized. This drill hole encountered strong copper grades beneath the high grade zone encountered near the bottom of DDH 95-27.

DDH 96-4 was drilled from the same site to test the copper content towards the northwest side of the zone. This drill hole returned strong copper values throughout the oxide zone, and into the primary sulphides. This drill hole extended the copper zone to the north west under drill hole K-13 that had been thought to mark the western side of the zone.

DDH 96-5 on the Getty North property was collared to check the copper content of the north west side of oxide zone near the north end of the proposed pit. The drill hole encountered strong oxidation in a shatter zone with abundant dislocation breccia. Some secondary copper mineralization was observed in the oxide zone. The core appeared similar in appearance to the secondary copper zone encountered in DDH 95-10.

Drill hole DDH 96-6 was collared to test the oxide copper potential to the north east of Krain dug-out. The drill hole encountered strongly mineralized oxidized copper for a distance of 129 feet. The hole exited the oxide zone at 550 to 600 feet from the drill collar. The oxide zone is intensely oxidized and shattered with abundant dislocation breccia. The hole encountered sulfides at about 600 feet, and drilled through a strong alteration zone discovered north of a major east west trending fault. The hole was terminated at 937 feet.

In this release, Heap Leach Rock, Milling Rock and Dump Leach Rock are defined as follows:

- Heap Leach Rock - Well mineralized rock from the near surface oxide copper deposit suitable for processing by heap leaching/SX-EW method.
- Milling Rock - Well mineralized rock containing copper sulphides, which can be processed by a conventional flotation mill.
- Dump Leach Rock - Permanent leach dump of low grade mixed oxide and sulphide mineralization suitable for processing by SX-EW method



## OXIDE COPPER CATEGORY - HEAP LEACH ROCK

Hole #	Thickness	Total Copper	Non-Sulphide Copper	% Copper as Non-Sulphide
DDH 96-2	45 feet	0.50%	0.32%	64%
DDH 96-3	219 feet	0.63%	0.42%	67%
Includes: DDH 96-3	38 feet	1.06%	0.79%	75%
DDH 96-4	210 feet	0.59%	0.44%	75%
Includes: DDH 96-4	121 feet	0.65%	0.49%	75%
DDH 96-4	69 feet	0.42%	0.25%	60%
DDH 96-5	73 feet	0.58%	0.43%	74%
DDH 96-6	129 feet	0.64%	0.43%	67%
Includes: DDH 96-6	87 feet	0.77%	0.60%	78%

## PRIMARY SULPHIDE CATEGORY - MILLING ROCK

Hole #	Footage	True Thickness	Total Copper	MoS <sub>2</sub>
DDH 96-1	472-659	169 feet	0.32%	0.007%
DDH 96-2	371-519	105 feet	0.57%	0.012%
Includes: DDH 96-2	371-430	42 feet	0.89%	0.021%
DDH 96-3	769-1202	418 feet	0.40%	0.009%
Includes: DDH 96-3	853-917	62 feet	0.52%	0.008%
DDH 96-4	369-679	254 feet	0.41%	0.015%
DDH 96-5	237-345	76 feet	0.37%	see below
Includes: DDH 96-5	261-345	59 feet	0.42%	0.011%
DDH 96-6	478-547	49 feet	0.36%	<0.005%

## MIXED OXIDE AND SULPHIDE CATEGORY - DUMP LEACH ROCK

Hole #	Footage	True Thickness
DDH 96-1	236-472	214 feet
DDH 96-1	659-738	71 feet
DDH 96-2	258-298	28 feet
DDH 96-2	583-800	153 feet
DDH 96-3	312-587	266 feet
DDH 96-3	1202-1311	105 feet
DDH 96-6	55-296	170 feet
DDH 96-6	547-778	163 feet

**GETTY COPPER CORP.**

  
**JOHN LEPINSKI, President**

*The Vancouver Stock Exchange has not reviewed and does not accept responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of the content of this News Release.*



## GETTY COPPER CORP.

### NEWS RELEASE

VSE Trading Symbol: GTY

Date: June 4, 1996

Getty Copper Corp. is pleased to announce the appointment of Dr. Robert M. Ginn, P. Eng., Consulting Geologist, to the Board of Directors of the Company.

Dr. Ginn, with more than 35 years experience in the mining industry, is a senior geological associate with the consulting firm of Watts, Griffis and McOuat Ltd., the Company's consulting engineers for its Highland Valley exploration project.

Dr. Ginn is the past President of Novamin Inc., Novamin Resources Inc. and Rundall Goldmines Limited. Dr. Ginn is also the past President of Sulpetro Minerals Limited and its wholly owned subsidiaries Canada Mines Limited and Canadian Smelting & Refining Limited. While employed by Sulpetro Minerals Limited, Dr. Ginn was responsible for coordinating 135 employees in the mining and refining of precious metals from mines in Ontario and Quebec and in exploration programs across Canada.

Dr. Ginn is also the past Vice-President of St. Joseph Explorations Limited and past Exploration Manager for Vangulf Exploration Company.

Dr. Ginn will continue in a senior geological consulting capacity to the Company while serving and advising the Board with respect to the progress of the Company's exploration activities.

The Company also announces the grant of 450,000 Director Stock Options exercisable in whole or in part for 5 years at a price of \$1.30 per share.

GETTY COPPER CORP.

  
Per: Kjeld Werbes, Director

The Vancouver Stock Exchange has not reviewed and does not accept responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of the content of this News Release

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GTY (Vancouver Stock Exchange Symbol)



# NEWS RELEASE

## GETTY COPPER CORP.

VSE Trading Symbol: GTY

Date: June 18, 1996

Very good results were encountered in the first hole of the 1996 program drilled in the Getty South zone of the Getty Copper project in the Highland Valley area of central British Columbia. Drill hole GS96-1 tested the southern section of the Getty South deposit as presently known, and gave assays of 0.525% over 70 metres (229.6 feet), including one section averaging 1.63% copper over 18 metres (59.0 feet) and a second zone of 0.34% over 10 metres (32.8 feet).

HOLE	BEARING	DIP	FROM (M)	TO (M)	LENGTH (M)	LENGTH (FEET)	% COPPER
GS96-1	045°	-45°	33.0	51.0	18.0	59.0	1.63%
			67.0	77.0	10.0	32.8	0.34%
			33.0	103.0	70.0	229.6	0.525%

The diamond drilling program on the Getty North deposit has achieved the purpose of verifying the mineralogy and grade of the known deposit. Holes drilled to date in 1996 returned the following assays over the cutoff grade of 0.25% copper. Lower value sections are not reported, but generally forms a halo around the deposit. Experience has shown that values greater than 0.10% copper are significant in this regard.

The following table summarizes the assay results from holes 96-1 to 96-21 on the Getty North deposit. Assay results from 38 holes drilled in 1993 and 1995 on the Getty North deposit have been previously released.

HOLE	BEARING	DIP	FROM (M)	TO (M)	LENGTH (M)	LENGTH (FEET)	% COPPER
96-1	045°	-65°	139.5	220.5	81.0	266	0.28%
96-2	045°	-45°	78.7	150.7	72.0	236	0.54%
96-3	135°	-75°	11.0	81.5	70.5	231	0.62%
			129.5	180.5	51.0	167	0.28%
			230.0	360.5	130.5	428	0.40%
96-4	315°	-55°	9.1	190.6	181.5	595	0.50%
			190.6	207.1	16.5	54	0.29%
96-5	315°	-45°	40.7	72.2	31.5	103	0.58%
			87.2	105.2	18.0	59	0.54%
96-6	020°	-45°	34.7	51.2	16.5	54	0.40%
			51.2	64.7	13.5	44	0.28%
			64.7	145.7	81.0	266	0.61%
			156.2	166.7	10.5	34	0.59%
96-7	045°	-45°	83.0	129.5	46.5	153	0.53%
			141.5	170.0	28.5	94	0.40%
			170.0	182.0	12.0	39	0.27%
96-8	045°	-65°	102.1	228.1	126.0	413	0.46%
96-9	045°	-45°	42.1	93.1	51.0	167	0.45%
			127.6	133.6	6.0	20	0.54%
			160.0	165.1	5.1	17	0.88%

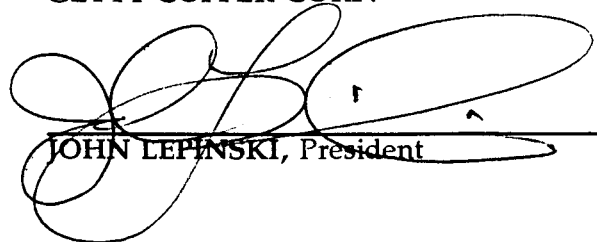
HOLE	BEARING	DIP	FROM (M)	TO (M)	LENGTH (M)	LENGTH (FEET)	% COPPER
96-10	050 <sup>0</sup>	-45 <sup>0</sup>	34.5	115.5	81.0	266	0.57%
			145.5	207.0	61.5	202	0.50%
96-11	045 <sup>0</sup>	-50 <sup>0</sup>	88.8	138.3	49.5	162	0.25%
			138.3	148.8	10.5	34	0.44%
96-12	045 <sup>0</sup>	-80 <sup>0</sup>	97.4	223.4	126.0	413	0.39%
			257.9	274.4	16.5	54	0.26%
96-13	087 <sup>0</sup>	-45 <sup>0</sup>	48.8	192.0	143.2	470	0.70%
96-14	088 <sup>0</sup>	-65 <sup>0</sup>	47.2	132.6	85.4	280	0.58%
			132.6	147.8	15.2	50	0.27%
96-15	270 <sup>0</sup>	-45 <sup>0</sup>	107.5	119.5	12.0	39	0.35%
			165.5	183.5	18.0	59	0.28%
96-16	052 <sup>0</sup>	-60 <sup>0</sup>		319.4			<0.25%
96-17	042 <sup>0</sup>	-60 <sup>0</sup>	235.0	285.0	50.0	164	0.41%
			351.0	447.0	94.0	308	0.48%
			235.0	447.0	212.0	695	0.38%
96-18	090 <sup>0</sup>	-60 <sup>0</sup>		334.3			<0.25%
96-19	045 <sup>0</sup>	-70 <sup>0</sup>		310.9			<0.25%
96-20	270 <sup>0</sup>	-45 <sup>0</sup>		134.0			<0.25%
96-21	360 <sup>0</sup>	-45 <sup>0</sup>		201.1			<0.25%

Reference should be made to Figure 1 for the property setting, and Figure 2 for the hole locations on the Getty North deposit. One hole was drilled in a new zone east of Getty North before moving the drill to evaluate the Getty South deposit.

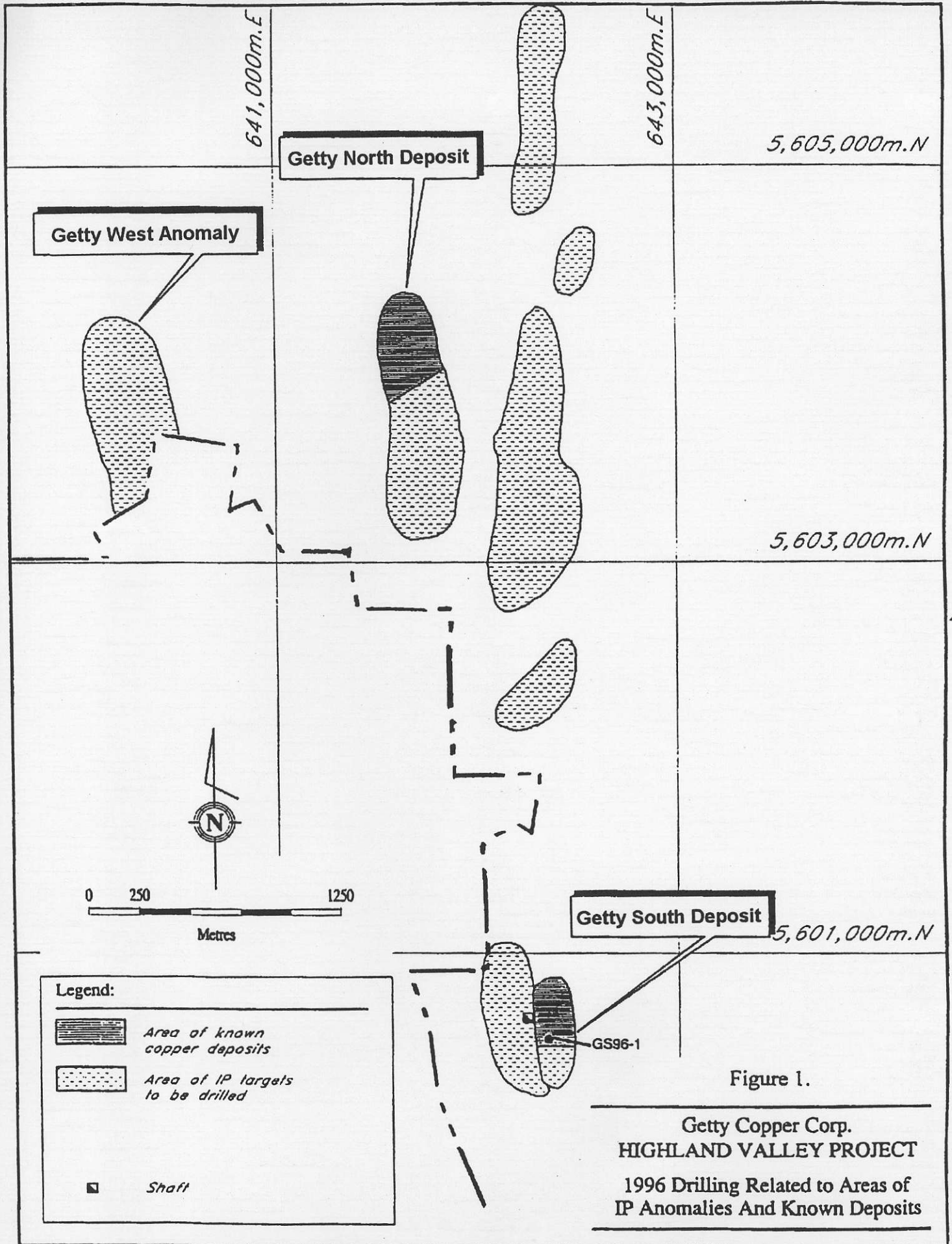
The 1995 Induced Polarization (I.P.) survey results have been re-examined to identify the likely location of chargeable zones of mineralization. As the drilling to date confirms, the coincidence of the anomalous I.P. zones and drill intersections of copper mineralization is very good. Figure 1 illustrates the geophysical extension of the Getty North and Getty South deposits and the other anomalous areas remaining to be drilled.

A second drill is being moved to explore these anomalous zones, while the Getty South deposit is being drilled to define the grade and minable tonnage of the deposit.

GETTY COPPER CORP.



JOHN LEPINSKI, President



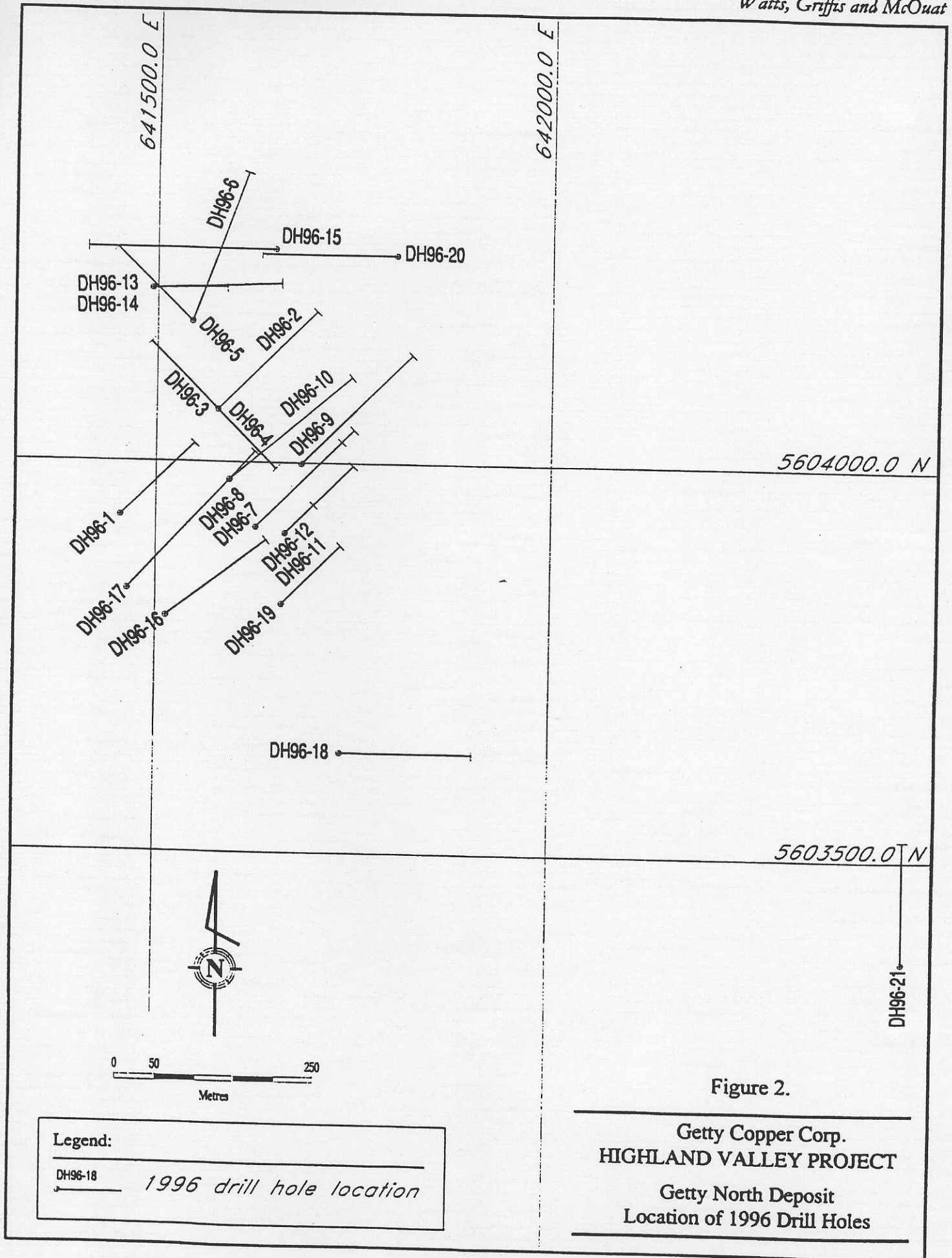


Figure 2.

Getty Copper Corp.  
HIGHLAND VALLEY PROJECT

Getty North Deposit  
Location of 1996 Drill Holes



## NEWS RELEASE

**GETTY COPPER CORP.**

VSE Trading Symbol: **GTY**  
Date: September 23, 1996

### **GETTY COPPER MAKES STEADY PROGRESS IN HIGHLAND VALLEY; IDENTIFIES NEW COPPER, GOLD ANOMALIES.**

Getty Copper Corp. Reports several developments resulting from the ongoing exploration program on its extensive Highland Valley Copper property in south-central British Columbia. The \$2.5 million program includes geophysical, geochemical and aerial photographic surveys, geological mapping and trenching, metallurgical baseline studies as well as extensive diamond drilling.

**Recent developments include the following:**

- ▶ Reconnaissance silt sampling has indicated two gold anomalies on the property. Copper values ranging from 1% to 10% have also been obtained from a one-metre wide quartz carbonate breccia vein in the vicinity of the recently discovered I.P. anomaly.
- ▶ Recently completed soil sampling covering the grid from a 1995 Induced Polarization survey has indicated several major anomalies in the Getty North, Getty South, Getty West and Bose Hill areas. In addition, anomalous copper values (up to 5,000 parts per million) have been identified over a length of four kilometers between the Getty North and Getty South deposits.
- ▶ Several significant copper showings have been located in the vicinity of the Bose Hill I.P. anomaly, in the east part of the property, presenting a very promising target for further investigation by drilling.
- ▶ Drilling in the vicinity of the Getty North deposit continues to intersect additional porphyry-style bornite-chalcopyrite mineralization. Results from the summer program on the Getty South deposit are currently being evaluated. Highlights from the latest drilling are given in the accompanying table.

Getty Copper Corp. is an active mineral exploration and development company currently focused on bringing its Highland Valley Copper property to the feasibility study stage. Its ultimate objective is to place the property in production, initially using low cost heap leaching and the solvent extraction and electro-winning processes on the near-surface oxide material, and ultimately using standard flotation techniques on the underlying sulphide copper. Of the two deposits identified on the property to date, the Getty North deposit is estimated to contain a resource of about 30 million tonnes averaging 0.44% copper, of which 6 million tonnes is oxide material; the Getty South deposit is estimated to contain approximately 36 million tonnes of rock, 75% of which is open-pittable oxide and sulphide mineralization grading approximately 0.5% copper.

Getty Copper Corp. anticipates expanding the open-pittable tonnage significantly, as the diamond drilling program will continue drilling the extensions of the deposits as well as the 9 other major anomalies throughout the winter.

**GETTY COPPER CORP.**



**JOHN LEPINSKI, President**

The Vancouver Stock Exchange has not reviewed and does not accept responsibility for the accuracy of the content of this News Release

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GETTY COPPER ASSAY SUMMARY UPDATE TO SEPTEMBER 17, 1996

HOLE#	BEARING	DIP	FROM (M)	TO (M)	LENGTH (M)	LENGTH (FT)	% COPPER***
96-1	045°	-65°	139.5	220.5	81.0	266	0.28%
96-2	045°	-45°	78.7	150.7	72.0	236	0.54%
96-3	135°	-75°	11.0 129.5 230.0	81.5 180.5 360.5	70.5 51.0 130.5	231 167 428	0.62% 0.28% 0.40%
96-4	315°	-55°	9.1 190.6	190.6 207.1	181.5 16.5	595 54	0.50% 0.29%
96-5	315°	-45°	40.7 87.2	72.2 105.2	31.5 18.0	103 59	0.58% 0.54%
96-6	020°	-45°	34.7 51.2 64.7 156.2	51.2 64.7 145.7 166.7	16.5 13.5 81.0 10.5	54 44 266 34	0.40% 0.28% 0.61% 0.59%
96-7	045°	-45°	83.0 141.5 170.0	129.5 170.0 182.0	46.5 28.5 12.0	153 94 39	0.53% 0.40% 0.27%
96-8	045°	-65°	102.1	228.1	126.0	413	0.46%
96-9	045°	-45°	42.1 127.6 160.0	93.1 133.6 165.1	51.0 6.0 5.1	167 20 17	0.45% 0.54% 0.88%
96-10	050°	-45°	34.5 145.5	115.5 207.0	81.0 61.5	266 202	0.57% 0.50%
96-11	045°	-50°	88.8 138.3	138.3 148.8	49.5 10.5	162 34	0.25% 0.44%
96-12	045°	-80°	97.4 257.9	223.4 274.4	126.0 16.5	413 54	0.39% 0.26%
96-13	087°	-45°	48.8	192.0	143.2	470	0.70%
96-14	088°	-65°	47.2 132.6	132.6 147.8	85.4 15.2	280 50	0.58% 0.27%
96-15	270°	-45°	107.5 165.5	119.5 183.5	12.0 18.0	39 59	0.35% 0.28%
96-16	052°	-60°		319.4			<0.25%
96-17	045°	-60°	235.0 351.0 235.0	285.0 447.0 447.0	50.0 94.0 212.0	164 308 695	0.41% 0.48% 0.38%
96-18	090°	-60°		334.3			<0.25%
96-19	045°	-70°		310.9			<0.25%
96-20	270°	-45°		134.0			<0.25%
96-21	360°	-45°		201.1			<0.25%
96-22	110°	-50°		265.9			<0.25%
96-23	045°	-45°	35.8	39.8	4.0	13.1	0.29%
96-24	270°	-45°		141.7			<0.25%
96-25	090°	-45°	139 177	141 179	2.0 2.0	6.6 6.6	0.44% 0.45%



**GETTY COPPER ASSAY SUMMARY UPDATE TO SEPTEMBER 17, 1996**

HOLE#	BEARING	DIP	FROM (M)	TO (M)	LENGTH (M)	LENGTH (FT)	% COPPER***
96-26	290°	-45°	58	60	2.0	6.6	0.26%
			108	110	2.0	6.6	0.26%
			132	134	2.0	6.6	0.30%
			148	150	2.0	6.6	0.80%
96-27	090°	-45°			96.3	<0.25%	
GS96-1**	090°	-45°	33.0	51.0	18.0	59.0	1.63%
			67.0	77.0	10.0	32.8	0.34%
			33.0	103.0	70.0	229.6	0.525%
GS96-2	090°	-45°		27.5		hole lost	<0.25%
GS96-3	090°	-50°	60.0	92.0	32.0	104.6	0.31%
			298.0	312.0	14.0	51.8	0.39%
GS96-4	090°	-45°	64.8	68.8	4.0	13.1	0.27%
			72.8	76.8	4.0	13.1	0.35%
			105.0	107.0	2.0	6.6	0.33%
			129.0	131.0	4.0	13.1	0.28%
			187.0	203.0	16.0	52.32	0.31%
			261.0	265.0	4.0	13.1	1.01%
GS96-5	090°	-45°	20.0	22.0	2.0	6.6	0.26%
			218.0	226.0	8.0	26.16	0.48%
GS96-6	090°	-45°	32.5	34.5	2.0	6.6	0.51%
			56.5	72.5	16.0	52.32	0.76%
			110.5	120.5	10.0	32.7	0.35%
			186.5	190.5	4.0	13.1	0.31%
			194.5	196.5	2.0	6.6	0.33%
			252.5	270.5	18.0	58.86	0.38%
			294.5	296.5	3.0	6.6	0.25%
GS96-7	270°	-45°	136.0	154.0	18.0	58.86	0.33%
			170.0	174.0	2.0	6.6	0.35%
			184.0	186.0	2.0	6.6	0.27%
			190.0	192.0	2.0	6.6	0.34%
GS96-8	270°	-45°		42.2	Abandoned		<0.25%
GS96-9	270°	-45°	31.2	33.2	2.0	6.6	0.50%
			59.2	63.2	4.0	13.1	0.93%
			87.2	91.2	4.0	13.1	1.12%
			99.2	103.2	4.0	13.1	0.54%
			119.2	121.2	2.0	6.6	0.43%
			127.2	129.2	2.0	6.6	0.68%
			135.2	137.2	2.0	6.6	0.37%
			189.2	191.2	2.0	6.6	0.58%
GS96-10	270°	-45°	201.0	203.0	2.0	6.6	0.31%
			231.0	241.0	10.0	32.7	0.44%
			247.0	249.0	2.0	6.6	0.43%
GS96-11	090°	-45°	97.0	99.0	2.0	6.6	0.30%
			113.0	115.0	2.0	6.6	0.40%
			121.0	123.0	2.0	6.6	0.37%
			133.0	135.0	2.0	6.6	0.26%
			143.0	151.0	8.0	26.16	0.42%
GS96-12	090°	-45°	54.0	56.0	2.0	6.6	0.45%
			66.0	74.0	8.0	26.16	0.25%
			258.0	260.0	2.0	6.6	0.75%

Note: Holes 96-1 to 96-21 and GS96-1 were reported on the previous news release.



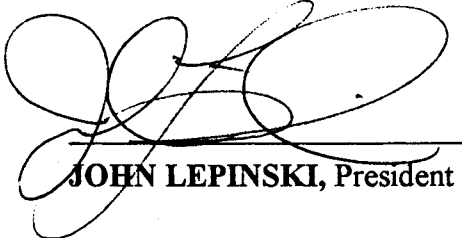
**GETTY COPPER CORP.**

VSE Trading Symbol: **GTY**  
Date: October 8, 1996

## **NEWS RELEASE**

The company's consulting metallurgist, Dr. M.J.V. Beattie, P.Eng., has reported on leaching test work recently completed on a bulk sample from the Getty North deposit by Process Research Associates of Vancouver. The test work achieved a copper extraction of 82.4% over a period of 120 days with an acid consumption of 17.4 kg per tonne. These results indicate that the deposit should be amenable to processing by heap leaching followed by solution extraction and electrowinning of cathode grade copper. The company is very pleased with these results and intends to continue leaching test work on additional samples to demonstrate continuity in the metallurgical performance across the deposit.

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**JOHN LEPINSKI, President**

The Vancouver Stock Exchange has not reviewed and does not accept responsibility for the accuracy of the content of this News Release

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GTY (Vancouver Stock Exchange Symbol)



**GETTY COPPER CORP.**

VSE: Trading Symbol: **GTY**

Date: November 21, 1996

**NEWS RELEASE**

Getty Copper Corp. ("Getty") is pleased to announce a private placement of 1,905,000 flow through shares at a price of \$1.05 per share. Shares will be issued as eligible Canadian Exploration Expenditures or Canadian Development Expenditures are incurred. Under the terms of the placement, Getty is required to spend the funds on eligible expenditures on or before December 31, 1997. In the event that sufficient funds have not been spent by December 31, 1996, any unpaid or unspent portion of the funds will be placed in escrow and the funds will be released against delivery of certificates of expenditures.

The placement was arranged by Credifinance Securities Limited ("Credifinance") of #3303 - 130 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 3P5. Getty has agreed to pay a commission of 7½% of the amount committed for flow through expenditures which will be due and payable to Credifinance on the date the placement is accepted for filing by the Exchange.

The placement is subject to the prior approval of the exchange.

**GETTY COPPER CORP.**



**JOHN LEPINSKI, President**

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GTY (Vancouver Stock Exchange Symbol)



# NEWS RELEASE

Date: February 14, 1997

TSE and VSE Trading Symbol: GTY

## GETTY COPPER CORP.

### DRILLING CONTINUES TO EXPAND TONNAGE AT THE GETTY NORTH DEPOSIT

Getty Copper Corp. is pleased to announce the most recent diamond drill results from the current program on its 115 Sq. Km. property located in the Highland Valley area of British Columbia.

#### NORTHEAST ZONE EXTENDED.....DDH GN 96-36 STOPPED IN 0.93% CU

HOLE	BEARING	DIP	INTERSECTION	(M)	(FEET)	%COPPER
DDH 96-35	045°	-55°	107 - 145	38	125	0.62%
DDH 96-36	045°	-50°	112 - 123.5	9.5	31	0.35%
			including 122 - 123.5	1.5 (bottom of the hole)	5	0.93%

DDH GN 96-36 on the North East extension zone was stopped at 123.5 M due to technical difficulties just as the mineralized zone was encountered, and copper grades were increasing over the last 9.5 M (31 feet) to average 0.35% copper. The hole stopped in copper mineralization grading 0.93% Cu. over the last 1.5 M (5 feet). Currently, the Company's geologists are spotting holes to define the extent of the high grade oxide and sulphide copper mineralization in this zone.

The complete assays of DDH 96-36, in conjunction with the previously announced DDH 96-35, have confirmed an enriched blanket of supergene mineralization beneath the tertiary volcanic rocks to the north and northeast of the Getty North deposit. A zone of oxide and supergene copper mineralization grading 0.62% copper over 38 meters (125 feet) was intersected in DDH 96-35.

#### DRILLING CONFIRMS AND INCREASES TONNAGE IN THE WEST EXTENSION ZONE

Additional tonnage continues to be delineated along the western extension zone of the Getty North deposit following completion of DDH GN 97-01 and 97-02. This west zone was untested until DDH 96-37 intersected 181 meters (594 feet) grading 0.42% copper. These recent holes indicate that the deposit remains open to the west, the southwest and at depth.

The recent drill holes that added to the tonnage of the new extension zone are summarized below. DDH's GN 97-01 and 97-02 intersected the west zone as shown both in the table below and on the attached drill plan.

HOLE	BEARING	DIP	INTERVAL (M)	(M)	(FEET)	%COPPER
GN 97-01	045°	-60°	280 - 364	84	275	0.34%
			including 298 - 348	50	164	0.43%
GN 97-02	045°	-60°	150 - 234	84	275	0.32%
			324 - 414	90	295	0.60%
			including 322 - 380	58	190	0.69%
GN 96-37	090°	-60°	224 - 405	181	594	0.42%
			including 228 - 294	66	217	0.61%

These holes have provided evidence that the zone is much wider than previously thought, and is closer to the surface. DDH GN 97-02 continued to depth to an untested area located approximately 60 M (196 feet) beneath the main mineralized zone, and there intersected 90 M (295 feet) grading 0.60% Cu. which increased the vertical extent of the main zone in this area by approximately 130 M (426 feet).

Getty anticipates expanding its open-pittable tonnage significantly, as the current diamond drilling program will continue throughout the winter, with three drills, on the extensions of the Getty North Deposit. Under the guidance of Kevin Newman, P. Geo., former senior mine geologist with Highland Valley Copper, the Company is retabulating the sizes and extents of the deposits based on the most recent drill results.

The Getty property adjoins the giant Highland Valley porphyry copper mine which had an operating revenue of \$550 million in 1995 from the production of 348 million lbs. of copper, 3.5 million lbs. of molybdenum, 53.6 million grams of silver and 360,000 grams of gold. This production was from an average ore grade of 0.39% copper and 0.007% molybdenum.

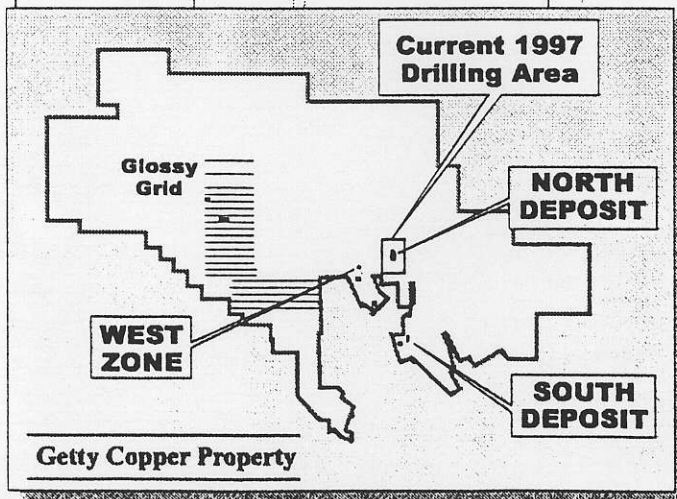
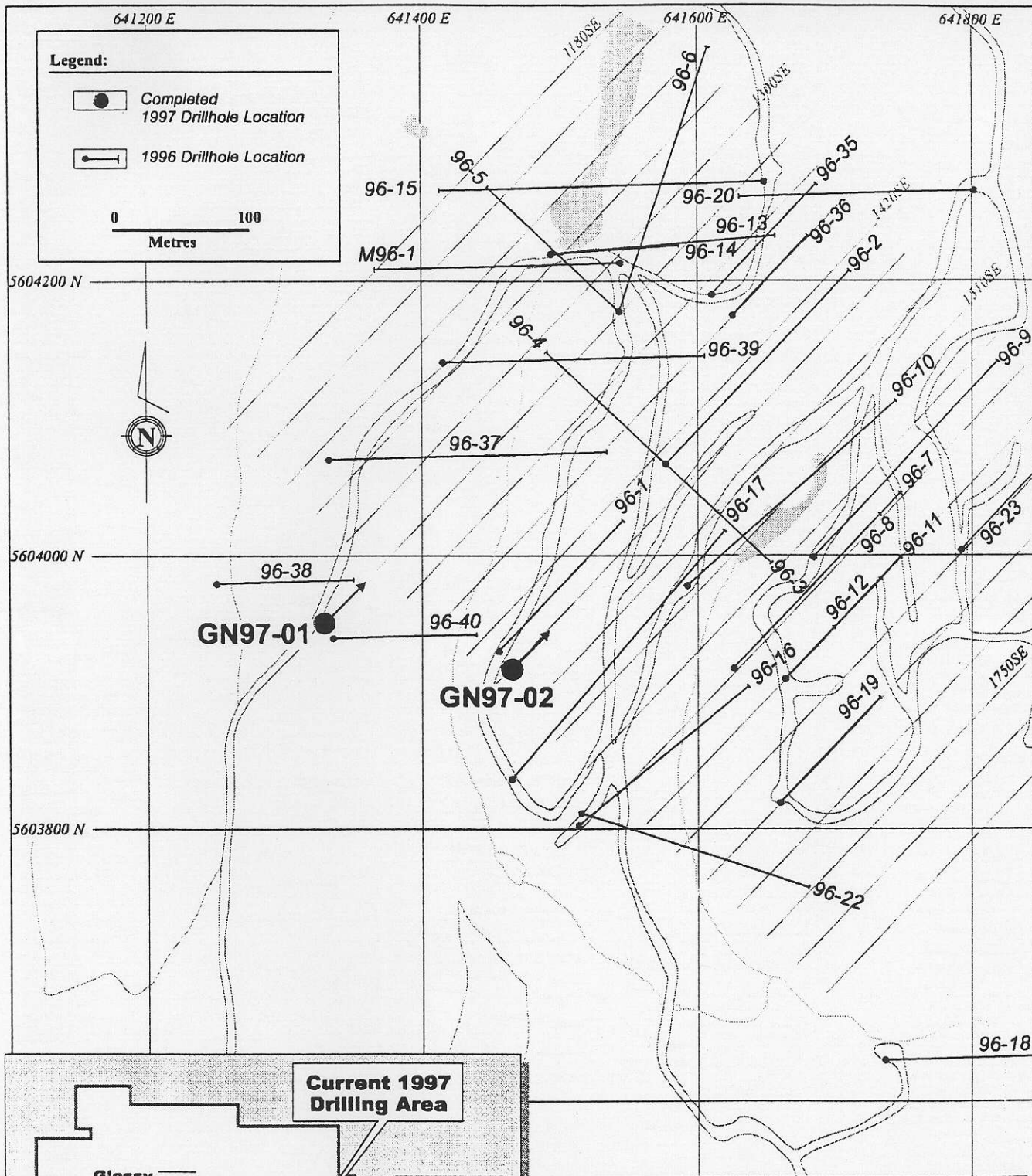
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JOHN LEPIŃSKI, President

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

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**Getty Copper Corporation**

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**HIGHLAND VALLEY PROJECT**  
Highland Valley, B.C.

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**Getty North Deposit  
Winter 1997 Drilling**



NEWS RELEASE

VSE Trading Symbol: GTY
Date: November 27, 1996

GETTY COPPER CORP.

DRILLING EXPANDS RESOURCES AT THE GETTY NORTH DEPOSIT

Getty Copper Corp. is pleased to announce results of the current diamond drilling program on its 100 Sq. Km property in the Highland Valley area of British Columbia. Getty anticipates expanding the open-pittable tonnage significantly, as the diamond drilling program will continue drilling throughout the winter on the extensions of the deposits as well as the nine other major anomalies.

NORTHEAST ZONE EXTENDED

Diamond drill holes 96-35 and 96-36 on the northeast extension zone have confirmed the presence of significant supergene mineralization adjacent to the northeast portion of the Getty North porphyry copper deposit.

These holes, in conjunction with previous drilling, confirm an enriched blanket of supergene mineralization beneath the tertiary volcanic rocks to the north and northeast of the Getty North deposit. A zone of oxide and supergene copper mineralization grading 0.62% copper over 38 meters (125 feet) was intersected in DDH # 96-35.

Table with 6 columns: HOLE, BEARING, DIP, INTERSECTION (M), (FEET), %COPPER. Row 1: DDH 96-35, 045°, -55°, 38, 125, 0.62%

DRILLING BEGINS ON WEST EXTENSION ZONE

Additional tonnage is being delineated along the western extension of the Getty North deposit. This west zone was untested until DDH # 96-37, intersected 181 meters (594 feet) grading 0.42% copper which includes a 66 meter (216 feet) intersection grading 0.61% copper. DDH # 96-37 was collared 120 meters west of DDH # 65-17 drilled in 1965, which was the most westerly diamond drill hole in the deposit. This recent hole indicates that the deposit remains open to the west and at depth, as the hole was lost in 0.35% copper. Additional drill holes, 100 meters (328 feet) north and south of DDH # 96-37 are planned in order to begin defining the extent of the mineralization in this new zone.

Table with 6 columns: HOLE, BEARING, DIP, INTERSECTION (M), (FEET), % COPPER. Row 1: DDH 96-37, 090°, -60°, 181, 594, 0.42%. Row 2: including, 66, 217, 0.61%

EXPLORATORY DRILLING OF SOUTHERN ZONES

Exploratory drilling to the south of the Getty North deposit has located two areas containing significant copper mineralization that require further drilling.

DDH # 96-28 tested the Ravine Zone surface copper showings approximately 1 kilometer south of the Getty North deposit. This hole intersected structurally controlled zones containing 0.2 - 0.5% chalcopyrite and bornite mineralization, with traces of pyrite throughout the hole. This mineralization may indicate proximity to other deposits.

An area of high I.P. chargeability coincident with a substantial soil geochemical anomaly located approximately 500 meters (1640 feet) south of the Getty North deposit was tested by DDH # 96-34. This hole intersected 12 meters (39 feet) grading 0.25% copper and 26 meters (85 feet) grading 0.1% copper. The mineralization in this hole may reflect, in part, the same northerly trending fault as seen at the Ravine Zone, 500 meters (1640 feet) to the south, and may indicate proximity to other deposits.

Signature of John Lepinski, President, with text 'GETTY COPPER CORP' and 'JOHN LEPINSKI, President' below it.

The Vancouver Stock Exchange has not reviewed and does not accept responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of the content of this News Release.

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GTY (Vancouver Stock Exchange Symbol)



## NEWS RELEASE

Date: March 10, 1997

TSE and VSE Trading Symbol: GTY

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### RESOURCE ESTIMATE AND GRADE INCREASED ON GETTY NORTH DEPOSIT

Watts, Griffis and McOuat Limited (WGM), the Company's consulting geologists and engineers has updated the resource calculation on the Getty North Porphyry Copper Deposit to add approximately 7 million tonnes, for a total of 35 million tonnes grading 0.47% Cu. The oxide zone has now been calculated to contain 7 million tonnes grading 0.60% Cu. These calculations are based on recent drilling up to and including DDH97-02.

### DRILLING CONTINUES TO INCREASE TONNAGE IN WEST EXTENSION ZONE

Very significant lateral and depth extensions of the Getty North Deposit have been proven by recent diamond drilling. The previously announced DDH GN97-02, on section 1450 SE, which cut 264 m (866 feet) grading 0.35% Cu, increased the dimensions of the resource by 150 m in depth and 50 m laterally on the west margin. DDH GN97-06, drilled beneath GN 97-02 on the same section, cut 286 m (938 feet) grading 0.31% Cu, increasing the drill measured dimensions of the resource an additional 130 m in depth and confirmed the lateral extension picked up in GN97-02.

Similarly, on section 1360 SE, DDH GN97-05 cut 200 m (656 feet) grading 0.32% Cu, which widened the deposit approximately 70 m laterally. Currently, holes are in progress on this section in order to undercut DDH GN97-05 by 150 m and 250 m. The deposit is open to the southwest and at depth on this section.

HOLE	BEARING	DIP	INTERVAL (M)	(M)	(FEET)	%COPPER
GN97-02	045°	-55°	150-414	264	866	0.35%
			including 150-234	84	275	0.32%
			including 324-398	74	243	0.67%
GN97-05	045°	-50°	190-390	200	656	0.32%
			including 190-262	72	236	0.41%
GN97-06	045°	-70°	212-498	286	938	0.32%
			including 220-272	52	171	0.71%

### NORTHERN EXTENSION ZONES

Additional holes will be drilled on the north and northwest margin of the Getty North Deposit in order to continue expanding the oxide copper resource.

### METALLURGICAL TESTING CONTINUES ON GETTY NORTH DEPOSIT OXIDE ORE

In order to provide additional samples of oxide ore for continuing metallurgical testing, three HQ-size diamond drillholes (M96-1, GN 97-4, GN 97-7) have been completed, logged and shipped to Dr. Morris Beattie and Process Research Associates laboratory in Vancouver, B.C.

### CORPORATE UPDATE AT PDAC

A paper on the Getty North Porphyry Copper Deposit will be presented by WGM at the Prospectors and Developers (PDAC) Convention, Tuesday, March 11, at 3:15-3:30p.m. in the Reception Hall, Room 104D, (one floor below street level) Metro Toronto Convention Center. Drop by Booth 20, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 11 and 12 to view drill core and talk with one of our geologists.

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GTY (Vancouver Stock Exchange Symbol)

## **NEW APPOINTMENT**

Getty is pleased to announce that Dr. Vic Preto, Ph. D Geo., formerly 25 years with the British Columbia Ministry of Mines, has joined the Company as a consultant, to assist the current management and consultants in the development of the Highland Valley project.

Getty's 115 km<sup>2</sup> property in British Columbia adjoins the giant Highland Valley porphyry copper mine which had an operating revenue of \$550 million in 1995 from the production of 348 million pounds of copper, 3.5 million pounds of molybdenum, 53.6 million grams of silver and 360,000 grams of gold. This production was from an average ore grade of 0.39% copper and 0.007% molybdenum.

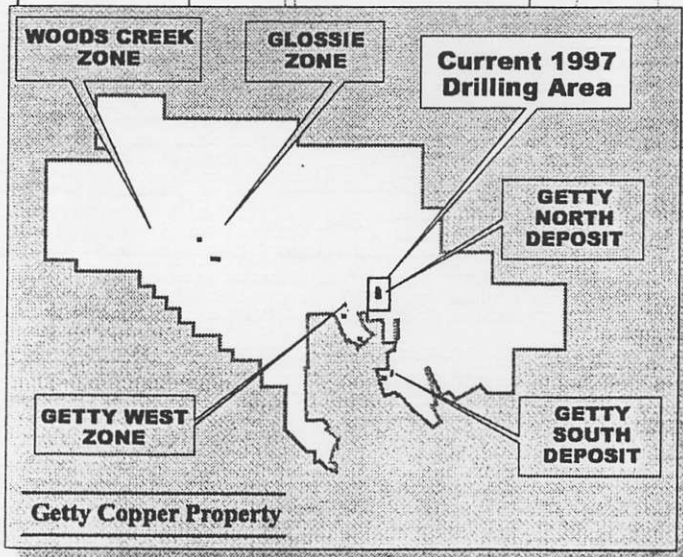
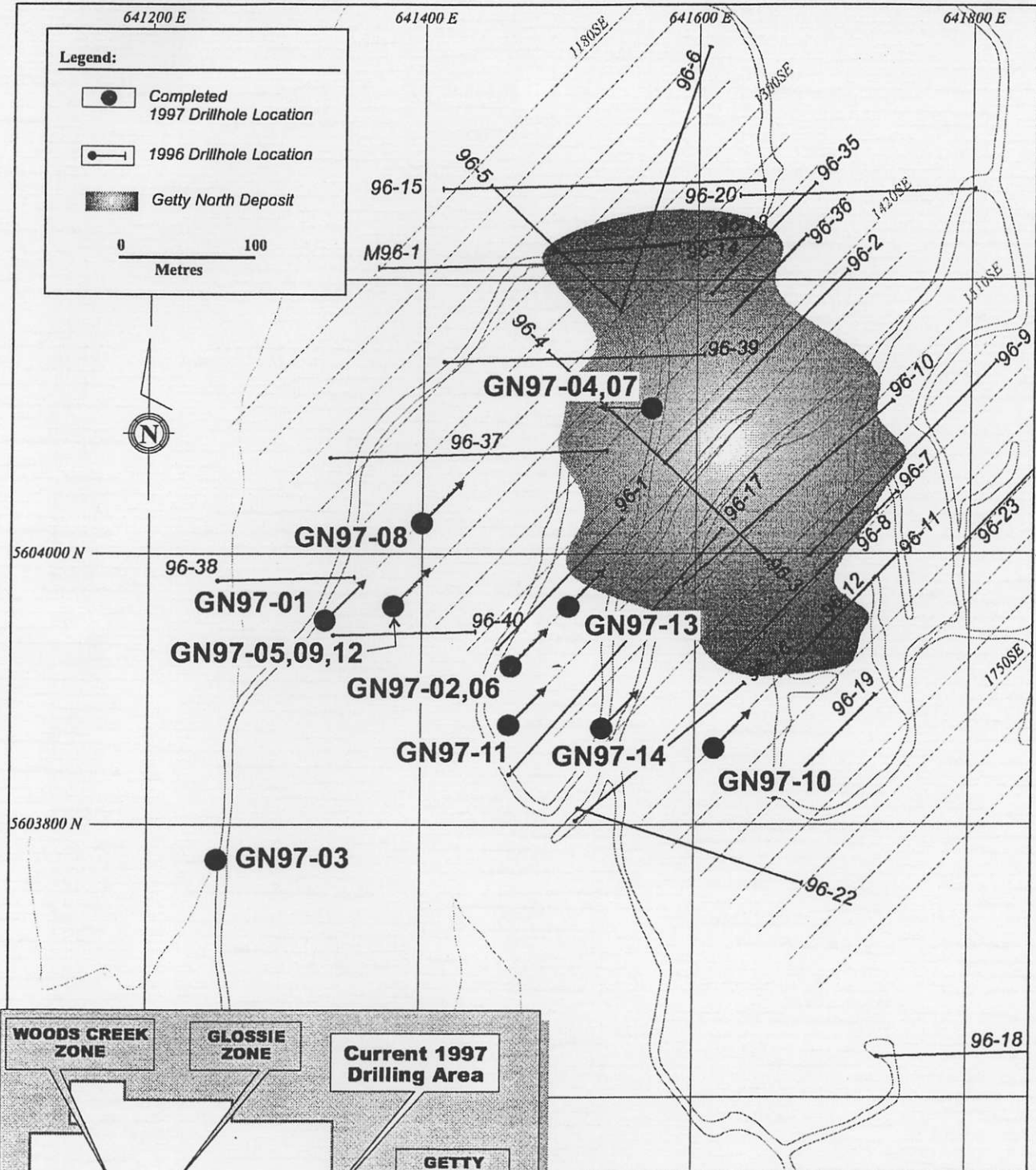
**GETTY COPPER CORP.**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J. Lepinski', is written over the company name. The signature is stylized and somewhat illegible.

**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.





**Getty Copper Corporation**

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**HIGHLAND VALLEY PROJECT**  
Highland Valley, B.C.

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**Getty North Deposit**  
**Winter 1997 Drilling**



## TRENCHING INCREASES EXTENT OF OXIDE - COPPER AT GETTY SOUTH DEPOSIT.

**GETTY COPPER CORP.**

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, Griffiths McQuat, 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 1500 m (4290 ft) in length, the body of oxide copper mineralization extends over an area at least 600 m (1970 ft) long, is up to 250 m (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 300 m (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.

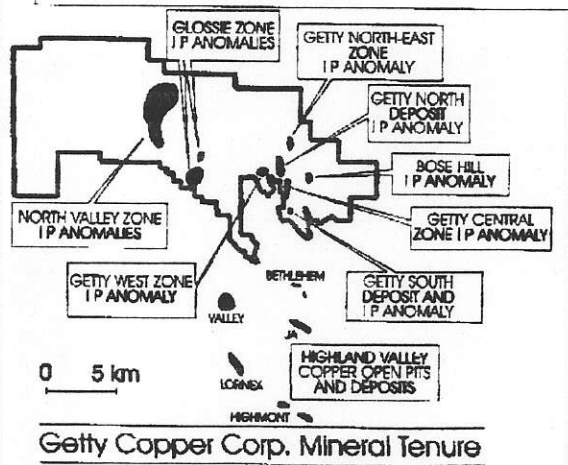
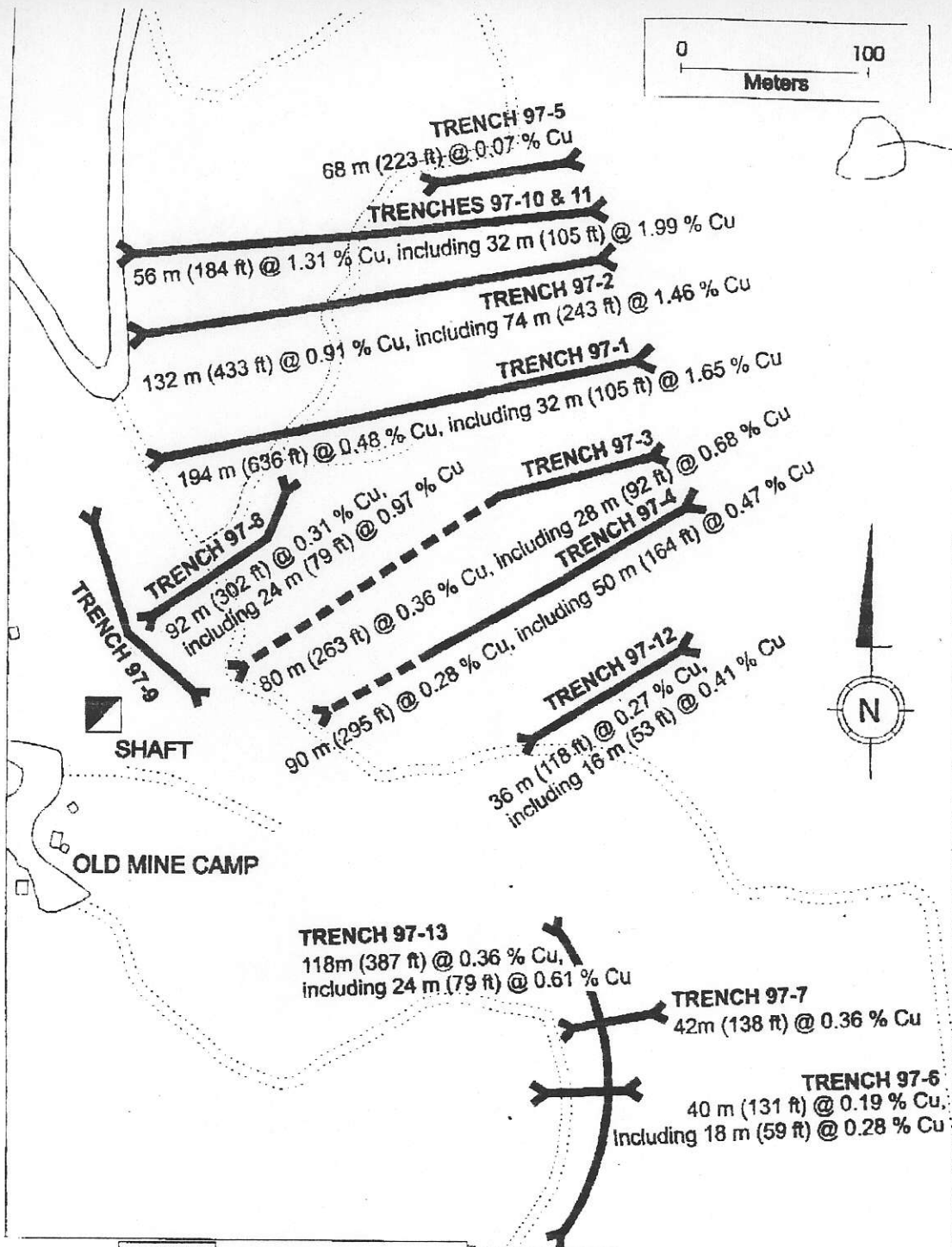
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The Vancouver Stock Exchange has not reviewed  
and does not accept responsibility for the adequacy or the accuracy of the contents of this News Release

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**Getty Copper Corp.**

**HIGHLAND VALLEY PROJECT**  
*British Columbia, CANADA*

Getty South Deposit Trenches:  
97-1 to 97-13, and proposed  
**Summer, 1997**



GETTY NORTH DEPOSIT RESOURCE ESTIMATE EXCEEDS 66 MILLION TONNES

## GETTY COPPER CORP.

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 Gettys 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°	-45°	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%	0.0056%	sulphide
			Including 124 - 136	12	39	0.46%	0.0073%	sulphide
GN97-51	225°	-75°	42 - 110	68	223	0.18%		oxide + sulphide
			Including 42 - 52	10	33	0.31%		oxide
GN97-52	045°	-70°	148 - 362	214	702	0.42%	0.0056%	sulphide
			Including 218 - 306	88	289	0.55%	0.0056%	sulphide
GN97-55	045°	-45°	28 - 170	142	466	0.31%	0.0035%	oxide + sulphide
			Including 64 - 94	30	98	0.54%	0.0035%	sulphide
GN97-56	045°	-55°	104 - 256	152	499	0.32%	0.0054%	sulphide
			Including 180 - 234	54	177	0.51%	0.0078%	sulphide

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