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GETTY COPPER CORP.

[GTY-V] 16,610,061 SHS.

HIGHLAND VALLEY DRILL RESULTS - John Lepinski, president, Getty Copper Corp., reports drill results from diamond drill holes 95-8, 95-9, 95-11 and 95-12 on the 100%-owned Getty North porphyry copper deposit located in the Highland Valley, near Kamloops, B.C. as follows:

HOLE NO.	THICKNESS FEET	TOTAL COPPER AVERAGE GRADE %	NON-SULPHIDE AVERAGE GRADE %	COPPER CONTENT AS NON-SULPHIDE
95-8	290	0.67	0.53	79%
95-9	63	0.52	0.40	77%
	45	0.36	0.32	89%
	136	0.62	0.57	92%
95-11	111	0.57	0.41	72%
95-12	157	0.62	0.48	77%

Progress reports on the IP survey being undertaken by Peter E. Walcott & Associates Ltd. (and nearing completion) have also been received. 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.

To date, 17 holes totalling 11,145 feet have been drilled as part of a 30,000-foot program. The focus of the initial phase of drilling has been to explore the northwest portion of the property to define the size of the oxide deposit and underlying primary sulphides.

Evidence of precious metal zoning in the primary portions of the deposit have been indicated by 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 1% 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. (SEE GCNL NO.171, 6Sept95, P.1 FOR PREVIOUS GETTY NORTH ASSAYS)

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