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1998 REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

On behalf of the Board of Directors, it is my pleasure to report on the Company's accomplishments during the past year.

The year of 1998 was one of continuing engineering and metallurgical assessments to bring the Getty North Deposit towards the full feasibility stage, site preparation for bulk sample testing, and environmental baseline studies prior to making the application for the necessary production permits as required by the Province of British Columbia Environmental Review Process. In addition, your Company successfully applied under the Province of British Columbia Power for Jobs program for a reduced-cost electrical power rate for the proposed Getty North Mine and SX-EW cathode copper plant.

The completion of the extensive 1997 drilling and resource program, by Mr. A. Frye of KHA Resource Modelling Inc., estimated 72,100,000 drill-indicated and drill-inferred tonnes of sulphide and oxidized mineral resource grading 0.31% copper, plus recoverable amounts of gold, silver and molybdenum, including 44,500,000 tonnes of sulphide resource grading 0.37% Cu and 10,034,000 tonnes of oxidized resource grading 0.40% Cu. Bateman Engineering Inc., of Denver, Colorado, was then retained in December, 1997, to perform a pre-feasibility study for the oxidized part of the Getty North Deposit and proposed SX-EW cathode copper plant. In April, Bateman produced a Project Assessment Report (April 20, 1998) and a Feasibility Outlook (April 29, 1998) that indicated that an economic mineable oxide reserve of 5.8 million tonnes grading 0.46% copper at a stripping ratio of 1.0 to 1 and an annual production rate of 1.23 million tonnes of ore per year, or approximately 5000 tonnes per year of cathode copper for a five-year mine life, exists at the Getty North Deposit. **Upon refinement of the original pit design, in June Bateman significantly upgraded their original estimate to a mineable reserve of 8.56 million tonnes, comprising of 7.2 million tonnes of oxide grading 0.47% copper and 1.36 million tonnes of sulphide grading 0.50% copper at an improved stripping ratio of 0.8 to 1 and a mine life of 7 years.** Bateman also

recommended further leach and assay comparison tests that might increase leach ore

reserves be conducted prior to or during a full feasibility study. In preparation for this work the Company logged and cleared approximately 8.8 hectares at the site of the projected oxide pit.

Environmental baseline studies consisting of acid base accounting analyses of approximately 100 selected rock samples from the proposed pit and stream water analyses by Eco-Tech Laboratories Ltd., extensive hydrological studies by M. Miles and Associates Ltd., and stream fish surveys by Westworth Associates Environmental Ltd. continued through the spring and summer under the coordination and overview of Gartner Lee Ltd.,

Throughout the year, Company management has been energetically seeking financing opportunities to support the full feasibility study for the projected Getty North Mine, and to complete the necessary baseline environmental studies for this project. On May 11, 1999 the Vancouver Stock Exchange approved release of 9,216,984 shares issued for the Getty North claims which were held in escrow, thereby permanently vesting the Getty North Deposit and claims to Getty Copper Corp. Subject to a positive feasibility study, production approvals and financing, Getty is committed to bringing the Getty North Mine and SX-EW cathode copper

plant to production. In addition we intend to continue exploration on the significant Getty South Deposit, and on the several other geological, geophysical and geochemical targets on our vast Highland Valley property from which it is reasonable to anticipate additional copper mineralization.

Despite historically low copper prices, your Board of Directors anticipates that 1999 will be a year of exciting progress and developments. I extend a personal invitation for shareholders to attend the annual meeting and hear about our plans.

Getty Copper Corp.

Per: "John B. Lepinski"

President

The Getty Copper Corp. Highland Valley Project property is situated in the north central part of the Guichon Creek batholith within the Highland Valley porphyry copper-molybdenum district. This district is host to the Bethlehem, Lornex, Valley, Highmont and J.A. deposits and is the most important copper producing area of British Columbia.

Getty Copper's property contains several known copper deposits, with Getty North and Getty South deposits being the most significant.

Getty North

- 143 Diamond drill holes totaling 36,346 m
- 23 km induced polarization survey (I.P.) and 16 km of magnetometer surveys
- 23 km of geochemical survey
- Detailed geological mapping of deposit and surrounding area.
- Computerized resource estimation and projected initial pit design.
- 72.1 million drill-indicated and inferred tonnes of oxidized and sulphide copper resource grading 0.31% copper, including 44.5 million tonnes of sulphide resource grading 0.37% Cu and 10 million tonnes of oxidized resource grading 0.40% Cu.
- Bateman Engineering Inc. report recommends proceeding to a full

feasibility study.

Getty South-50% Joint Venture

- 13 DD Holes (3,236 m) 19 line-km of IP and soil geochemistry and 13 line-km of magnetometer surveys.
- 15 bedrock trenches (1,572 m) significantly extended surface mineralization

- Detailed geological mapping.
- 36 million tonnes drill-inferred grading 0.47% Cu.

Getty West/Transvaal-50% Joint Venture

- 12 DD holes (3,374 m) 13.5 line-km of I.P. , magnetometer, and soil geochemistry surveys.
- Detailed geological mapping.

Glossie Zone

- 2 large IP anomalies (1200m X 1800 m and 1100 m x 800 m) located in 1996-1997
- Magnetometer and soil geochemistry surveys completed
- Favourable geology and structure.
- Detailed geological mapping completed.

North Valley Zone

- 2 large IP anomalies (1200 m x 2100 m and 2600m x 3000m)
- Magnetometer and soil geochemistry surveys completed
- Favourable geology and structure.
- Detailed geological mapping partly completed



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"The Getty North Mine and Solvent Extraction - Electrowinning Cathode Copper Plant: Proposed Mining and Processing Methods"

Getty North Mine (proposed, Phase 1 - oxide pit)

Location: on east slope of Forge Mtn. at elevation 1750 m, approximately 8 km NNW of former Bethlehem Mine 50°34' N 121°00' W UTM: 5604150/641600 (center).

Type of mine: Open pit, approximately 320m x 320m x 120m deep.

Ore: 8.5 million tonnes @ 0.47% Cu waste rock: 6.8 million tonnes

Strip ratio: waste rock / ore = 0.8: 1 total material mined: 14.1 million tonnes

Mining rate: 1.2 million tonnes per year 3500 tonnes per day

Mine life (Phase 1): 7 years, with good potential for second mining phase (mixed oxide and sulphide)

The ore and all acid generating waste rock, if any, and some neutral and acid consuming waste rock are to be hauled to the area containing the leach pad, waste rock dumps and SX-EW plant, all located in Pukaist Cr. Drainage basin, which contains the Highland Valley Copper mine tailings disposal area.

Heap Leach and Solvent Extraction - Electrowinning (SX-EW) Cathode Copper Plant

One heap leach pad will accommodate all of ore mined during the proposed operation. The weak sulfuric acid leach solution is confined to a closed circuit within which it is re-cycled between the leach pad and the SX portion of the SX-EW plant, the leach pad / SX-EW plant complex capital cost is estimated at \$17 million

Copper contained in the leach solution is extracted by organic solvent and then stripped from the organic solvent to an acidic aqueous phase from which pure copper is plated out in sheets. The production capacity of the projected plant is in the range of 5,000 tonnes of cathode copper per year, yielding in the current mine design an schedule approximately 27,000 lbs. of cathode copper per day year round.

Resultant Direct Employment

Construction phase (6-9 months): up to 35 person years of employment.

Operation: up to 70 full time jobs (Phase 1 - Oxide Pit), annual payroll in excess of \$3.5 million

For further information, clarification or discussion,

Please do not hesitate to contact:

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Excerpts And Highlights From:

"Feasibility Outlook (Mine and Process Design)

Getty North Mine and SX-EW Cathode Copper Plant"

(Project
21182103

Bateman Engineering Inc. Denver, Colorado April 29, 1998

And From

The Bateman Engineering Inc. Mine Design Update of June 8, 1998

Bateman Engineering Inc. has prepared a "Feasibility Outlook" for the proposed Getty North Mine and SX-EW cathode copper process facility to be located in Highland Valley, British Columbia. Additional work done after the report was completed resulted in updated mine design considerations. Highlights of the Feasibility Outlook and the subsequent update are given below.

Bateman believes that "an economic mineable reserve exists in the Getty North Copper Deposit." The best economics are projected at a production rate in the range of 4,000 - 5,000 tonnes of cathode copper per year (24,500 lbs. to 31,000 lbs./day) for a duration of 7 years for the oxide pit, which will mine approximately 12% of the known Getty North Deposit.

"There are very good indications that further opportunities to reduce operating costs exist, mainly in the areas of improving mine design, reducing mining costs and reducing the cost of electrical power which, of course, contributes very significantly to the cost of producing electro-won cathode copper. Achieving further production cost reductions will make the project more viable and may significantly extend its life and/or increase its total production of cathode copper."

"Bateman has recommended to Getty Copper Corp. both limited pre-feasibility work (as per the previous PAR) and a full feasibility study, both of which can be completed in approximately 6-8 months for an operation of this size."

Geology

"Getty Copper's property contains several known copper deposits, with the Getty North and Getty South Deposit being the most significant. The Getty North Deposit is the largest of the known deposits on the property and is the focus of this

Study. The Getty South Deposit located only 3 km to the south of the Getty North Deposit is less well understood and is not fully delineated by drilling, but a \$CDN 2.5 million program of comprehensive definition drilling has been recommended by Getty Copper's geological consultants, and has been approved by Getty Copper Corp.'s Board of Directors."

"Getty Copper has a good understanding of the geology of the Getty North Deposit and this information has been utilized to aid in the resource estimation. There is a well-defined geologic model of the deposit in place to facilitate ore reserves definition."

Deposit Sampling

"A total of 203 holes have been drilled into the Getty North Deposit. The deposit has sufficient drill hole density to model the resource with a high degree of confidence. The drilling is predominately core which is well documented and stored at Getty Copper's large office, warehouse and storage complex in the town of Logan Lake, approximately 25 minutes by vehicle from the deposit."

"Sampling techniques conform to standard industry practice and are reasonable for the type of copper mineralization found at the Getty North Deposit."

"The bulk of the assays were conducted at Eco-Tech Laboratories in nearby Kamloops, B.C. Bateman recommends an assay check and verification program be conducted using Eco-Tech and Chemex standard techniques. This may slightly increase the overall apparent soluble copper grade of the deposit."

Resource Modeling

"Bateman has reviewed the available geologic and resource modeling reports relating to the Getty North Deposit. Resource modeling performed by KHA Resource Modeling Inc., as described in the December 18, 1997 memo, was conducted in a logical and professional manner. The model was constructed using data from 163 holes."

"The resource model was constructed using geostatistical interpolation constrained by geologic boundaries. The interpolation distances seem to be within reason based on the results of the variography. Block grades were interpolated from capped 5.0 meter composites, and the cap grade is reasonable based on the cumulative frequency plot of composite grades. Additionally, the KHA resource is corroborated by resource calculation performed by Watts, Griffis and McQuat."

Mine Design

The digital block model prepared by KHA was loaded into a computer for mine planning work using Minteq software. Numerous raw pits were generated based on the interpolated total copper grades for a suite of metal prices ranging from \$USO.50/lb to \$USO.95/lb.

An initial pit was designed based on a copper price of \$USO.85. The final pit slope was designed based on 1 meter working benches double stacked to form 20-meter high ultimate bench stacks. Stacked bench geometry was based on a face angle of 70° and intervening catch bench widths of 13 meters, for an inter-ramp slope of 45°. This was revised in June, 1998 by Bateman Engineering Inc. to 55°.

Total oxide mineable inventory for Phase 1 - Oxide Pit) as revised by Bateman Engineering Inc. in June, 1998 is 8.5 million tonnes grading 0.47 %Cu at a stripping ratio of 0.8 to 1.

"Waste dump and leach pad facilities are located in the Pukaist Creek basin. The Pukaist Creek basin has extensive mining activity by the adjacent, huge Highland Valley Copper mining and milling operation."

Mine Operations

"Mining at the Getty North Mine will be conducted using conventional open-pit mining methods."

"Topsoil and growth medium are stripped from the pit area and delivered to stockpiles for use during future

reclamation."

"Rock is loosened by drilling and blasting before excavation."

"Blasted rock is excavated by front-end loaders and loaded into haul trucks. Ore is delivered to the lined leach heap, while waste rock is delivered to the waste rock disposal area."

Process Design

"Previous metallurgical test information indicates the Getty North oxide ore leaches well. Recovery estimates for preliminary evaluations were based on these previous metallurgical test results. For initial evaluations, recoveries of 75% for run-of-mine material were used."

Process Operations

"The overall processing scheme for Getty Copper is designed to recover copper from the ore leach pads by leaching with a dilute sulfuric acid solution, processing the pregnant leach solution (PLS) with solvent extraction and electrowinning to produce a high quality copper cathode metal for sale on the open market or on-site value-added manufacturing. The basic unit processes used to recover copper in the form of electrowon cathode from the Getty ore consist of:

- o Leaching*
- o Solvent Extraction*
- o Electrowinning"*

Leaching

"The grade and mineralization of Getty ore is such that good recovery of the contained copper can be achieved via heap leaching. Oxide ores are readily leached with sulfuric acid in a matter of days. Heap leaching on heavy-duty polyethylene (HDPE) liners was chosen because operating conditions, such as leaching cycle, solution strengths, solution application methods, solution application rates, etc can be easily controlled. The lining provides for a zero discharge facility."

"The leach circuit is a simple process and easy to operate. The solution percolates through the heap to wet rock surfaces to dissolve readily-leached copper oxide. The solution also penetrates fractures in the rock to recover copper. This tends to further fracture the rock to expose additional surfaces for further leaching. At the base of the heap, the copper-rich solution is collected in the PLS collection trench. The PLS is then pumped to the PLS pond at the plant site. "

"All trenches and ponds are lined with HDPE liners."

"The raffinate, or spent solution from the solvent extraction plant, contains dilute sulfuric acid and a small concentration of residual copper. The raffinate is pumped from the raffinate pond at the plant site to the leach pads for application to the heap."

"The anticipated PLS grade is 2.7 gpl copper."

Solvent Extraction

"Solvent extraction is used to upgrade a relatively weak leach solution to a higher concentration. Solvent extraction for copper on a commercial scale has traditionally been accomplished with liquid-liquid extraction designs. Mixer-settler units perform the mixing and separation necessary to transfer copper ions from a leach solution to an intermediate organic carrier. The organic phase is a mixture of copper extractant in dilute purified kerosene. Copper is stripped from the organic using an electrolyte with sufficient acid to affect the transfer of copper to the aqueous electrolyte stream. Copper is recovered from the electrolyte by electrowinning

The Getty Copper solvent extraction plant will consist of several portable fiberglass extraction mixer/settler and stripping units."

Electrowinning

"Copper rich electrolyte produced in the stripping section of the solvent extraction plant is fed into an electrowinning circuit to recover copper in cathode form. Direct current is applied to produce metallic copper on the blank cathodes.

The stainless steel cathodes, with plated metallic copper attached, are periodically removed from the cells. Hot water is used to wash the electrolyte from the cathodes. The copper plates are manually stripped from both sides of the blanks.

Copper cathodes are accumulated in stacks and banded with strapping for transportation to the weighing scale and finally to market."



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NEWS RELEASES

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May 19, 1998

[Previous News Release / Back To Menu](#)**BATEMAN ENGINEERING RECOMMENDS
PROCEEDING ON GETTY NORTH DEPOSIT**

The Board of Directors is pleased to announce that Bateman Engineering Inc. (Denver, Colorado) has conducted a review of available information regarding the Getty North Deposit, in Highland Valley, B.C., and has in its Project Assessment Report (PAR, dated April 20, 1998) recommended proceeding to the full feasibility study stage, after completion of limited specific pre-feasibility work.

"Bateman believes that there is a profitable, mineable ore reserve within the present resource inventory. Work to obtain an economic pit design from this resource is outside of the scope of work of this Report." "It appears the operation will produce the best economics around the 5,000 tonnes of cathode copper per year (31,000 lbs/day) production rate." Bateman has submitted a detailed, full feasibility study proposal for the consideration of the Board of Directors.

Preparatory to commissioning a full feasibility study, Bateman recommends specific pre-feasibility work limited to an on-site bulk sample pilot leach test (1500 tonnes), three column leach tests, selected assay comparison tests and the design of an economic pit for the primary purpose of exploiting the oxidized copper resource, initially. It is anticipated that all of the recommended pre-feasibility work can be completed in a matter of a several months. Recently, a 9 ha (23 acre) area immediately above the subcrop of the oxidized portion of the deposit has been cleared of trees. Mechanical trenching to expose the deposit and to obtain the bulk sample for the on-site leaching test is in progress.

In the course of preparing its Project Assessment Report (PAR), Bateman reviewed all of the categories of work contributing to the current Getty North Mine and SX-EW Plant Project database, and concluded the following:

Geology: "The geologic information available on the Getty North Deposit is of excellent quality and complete. A well-defined geologic model of the deposit is in place that is adequate for feasibility."

Drilling: "The Getty North deposit contains sufficient drill hole density to justify the assigned geologic rock-type and copper grade interpolations. The drilling was predominately core, which is exceptionally well documented and stored. Bateman believes that the exceptional care shown in geologic interpretation and core preservation extended to management of the drilling program."

Sampling: "The methods used appear standard for the industry and reasonable for the type of copper mineralization found at Getty North. Getty Copper has taken reasonable care in the performance of this duty."

Assays: "A review of their assay techniques indicates that (the original laboratory) may have understated soluble copper results compared to other industry-acceptable copper assay techniques. Bateman recommends an assay verification program be conducted on selected pulps using standard soluble copper assay techniques at (a second laboratory) in Vancouver. This effort may result in (slightly) higher soluble copper assay values in material not presently considered as ore."

Environmental Permits: "Gartner Lee Ltd. (Burnaby, B.C.) were retained to investigate environmental issues relating to the Getty Copper project. A draft 'Preliminary Environmental Assessment of Getty Copper Highland Valley Project' was issued in October 1997. Bateman reviewed this report and concludes that it was prepared in a professional manner and meets industry standards. Gartner Lee conclude that the environmental setting is not considered unique or highly sensitive."

Resource Modeling: "The resource modeling performed by KHA for the December 1997 resource report is reasonable and was conducted in a manner generally accepted by the industry." "...the KHA model is adequate at this preliminary stage for initial mine evaluation work."

Bateman Engineering Inc. is internationally recognized for its expertise in the design, process engineering, construction and operation of porphyry copper mining, leaching and solvent extraction-electrowinning (SX-EW) operations. The company is a subsidiary of Bateman Project Holdings Limited, a global process-oriented engineering contracting group operation under the BATEMAN banner.

As the Company continues to advance through to a full feasibility study, progress reports will be issued.

Certain statements in this document constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company, or industry results, to be materially different from any future results, performance, or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

GETTY COPPER CORP.
"Signed"
JOHN LEPINSKI, President



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January 20, 1998

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GETTY NORTH DEPOSIT RESOURCE ESTIMATE EXCEEDS 72 MILLION TONNES

Getty Copper Corp. is pleased to announce an updated resource estimate on the Company's most advanced project: the Getty North Deposit. It takes into consideration the assay results of all Getty's diamond drilling to date (142 holes totalling 35,927 meters or 117,876 feet) on the Getty North deposit up to and including diamond drill hole GN97-64. Computerized 3-D geological deposit modelling, grade block deposit modelling and resource tonnage estimation calculations were performed by Mr. A. Frye, KHA Resource Modelling Inc., who also does similar work for the neighboring Highland Valley Copper Mine (Cominco, Rio Algom, Teck) and the new Mt. Polley Mine (porphyry copper-gold) near Williams Lake, B. C. **The Getty North deposit, is now estimated to contain 72,093,000 drill-indicated and drill-inferred tonnes averaging 0.31% Cu, including 10,030,000 drill-indicated and drill-inferred tonnes of oxidized material having an average copper content of 0.40%, and 44,405,000 drill-indicated and drill-inferred tonnes of sulphide-copper resource having an average copper content of 0.37%.**

Presently, the oxidized portion of the deposit is estimated to contain 13,875,000 drill-indicated and drill-inferred tonnes averaging approximately 0.30% Cu, which includes 10,030,000 tonnes averaging 0.40% Cu, using a 0.10% Cu cut-off, as at the Gibraltar Mine (Williams Lake, B. C.) which has been producing cathode copper by solvent extraction electrowinning (SX-EW) technology since 1986, under climatic conditions similar to those at the Getty North Deposit. Previous column leach testing by Dr. Morris Beattie on a surface bulk sample of the oxidized tonnage demonstrated copper recoveries of approximately 80%.

Preliminary metallurgical studies conducted by Dr. Morris Beattie and Process Research Laboratories (Vancouver, B. C.) have shown recently that leaching yields approximately 65% recovery of copper from the sulphide resource, thereby making the treatment of the Getty North deposit sulphide-copper resource by leaching-SX-EW technology potentially more attractive than processing the resource by conventional floatation concentration.

Subject to a positive feasibility study, approval by the Board of Directors and the issuance of the relevant permits, the Company is considering processing both the oxidized and the sulphide-copper resources by leaching-SX-EW technology in order to produce premium-priced cathode copper on-site for shipment or further, value-added fabrications.

Summary of significant results of recent diamond drilling:

DDH GN97-58 225/-55 on Section 1300 SE was drilled in order to fill in the resource block model on this section at a shallow level where additional oxidized mineralization was suspected. Oxidized mineralization was encountered at approximately 48m and continued for a further **56m (184 ft), averaging 0.25% Cu, including 32m (105 ft) interval averaging 0.35% Cu.**

DDH GN97-59 045/-45 on Section 1510 SE was drilled in order to confirm shallow level sulphide mineralization thought to exist on this section on the east side of the deposit. From 32m to 101m, the hole intersected **69m (226 ft) of sulphide-copper mineralization averaging 0.25% Cu, including 50m (164 ft) grading 0.30% Cu.**

DDH GN97-62 045/-85 on Section 1330 SE was drilled to define the west margin of the sulphide-copper resource on this section. Between 206m and 347m the grade averaged **0.34% Cu for 141m (462 ft), including 38m (125 ft) averaging 0.46% Cu,** significantly increasing the drill-indicated and drill-inferred resource tonnage in this portion of the deposit.

DDH GN97-64 045/-75 on Section 1330 SE was drilled in order to fill in the resource block model on west side of this section where additional oxidized mineralization, suspected to exist at a shallow level, was encountered at approximately 36m and continued for approximately **156 m (512 ft) further, averaging 0.56% Cu, and including 100m (328 ft) grading 0.72% Cu, of which 42m (138 ft) averaged 1.04% Cu.**

Drill Hole	Dip	Intersection (m)	Width (m)	Width (ft)	%Copper	Resource Type
GN97-58	-55° including	48 - 104	56	184	0.25%	oxidized
		54 - 86	32	118	0.32%	oxidized
GN97-59	-45° including	32 - 101	69	226	0.25%	sulphide
		36 - 86	50	164	0.30%	sulphide
GN97-62	-85° including	206 - 347	141	462	0.34%	sulphide
		264 - 302	38	125	0.46%	sulphide
GN97-64	-75° including including	36 - 192	156	512	0.56%	oxidized
		76 - 176	100	328	0.72%	oxidized
		42 - 118	42	138	1.04%	oxidized

GETTY WILL BE AT THE CORDILLERAN ROUNDUP AND "EXPLORATION METHODS 98 - PATHWAYS TO DISCOVERY," JANUARY 27 - 30, 1998, IN VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Getty will have booth B46 set up on January 29 and 30, 1998 at the Hotel Vancouver Convention Floor with geologists Dr. Bruce Perry, FGAC, Dr. Vic Preto, P. Eng and Mr. Kevin Newman, P. Geo. available to provide discussion on the Getty Highland Valley Deposits and on other portions of the Company's 212 Square kilometer mineral property in Highland Valley, B.C. Canada.

Jones, Larry EM:EX

From: portfolio@newswire.ca[SMTP:portfolio@newswire.ca]
Sent: Wednesday, July 14, 1999 1:29 PM
To: Portfolio Email User
Subject: Getty Copper Corp. announces corporate update

Attention Business Editors:

Getty Copper Corp. announces corporate update

VANCOUVER, July 14 /CNW/ - Getty Copper Corp.
TSE and VSE Trading Symbol: GTY

1998 was one of continuing engineering and metallurgical assessments to bring the Getty North Deposit towards the full feasibility stage. Site preparation for bulk sample testing, and environmental baseline studies were conducted, with additional studies being planned prior to making the application for the necessary production permits as required by the Province of British Columbia Environmental Review Process. In addition, Getty Copper successfully applied under the Province of British Columbia Power for Jobs program for a reduced-cost electrical power rate for the proposed Getty North Mine and SX-EW cathode copper plant.

Throughout 1998 and 1999, Company management has been actively seeking financing opportunities to support the full feasibility study for the projected Getty North Deposit, and to complete the necessary baseline environmental studies for this project.

As previously outlined, the Getty North deposit is currently estimated to contain 72,093,000 drill indicated and drill inferred tonnes averaging 0.31% Cu, including 10,030,000 drill indicated and drill inferred tonnes of oxidized material having an average copper content of 0.40%, and 44,405,000 drill indicated and drill inferred tonnes of sulphide copper resource having an average copper content of 0.37%.

Bateman Engineering Inc., of Denver, Colorado, was retained, to perform a pre-feasibility study for the oxidized part of the Getty North Deposit and proposed solvent extraction electrowinning (SX-EW) cathode copper plant. Bateman produced a Project Assessment Report and a Feasibility Outlook on the Getty North Deposit, which, after refinement of the original pit design, resulted in an upgraded estimate of a mineable reserve of 8.56 million tonnes, comprising of 7.2 million tonnes of oxide grading 0.47% copper and 1.36 million tonnes of sulphide grading 0.50% copper at a stripping ratio of 0.8 to 1 and a mine life of 7 years. Bateman also recommended further leach and assay comparison tests, that may further increase leach ore reserves, be conducted prior to or during a full feasibility study. In preparation for this work the Company logged and cleared approximately 8.8 hectares (23 acres) at the site of the projected oxide pit.

On May 11, 1999 the Vancouver Stock Exchange approved the release of 9,216,984 escrow shares issued for the Getty North claims, thereby permanently vesting the Getty North Deposit and claims to Getty Copper Corp.

Preliminary metallurgical studies conducted by Dr. Morris Beattie P.Eng. and Process Research Laboratories have shown that leaching yields approximately 65% recovery of copper from the sulphide resource, thereby making the treatment of the Getty North deposit sulphide copper resource by leaching SX-EW technology potentially more attractive than processing the sulphides by conventional flotation-concentration methods.

Subject to a positive feasibility study, financing, approval by the Board of Directors and the issuance of the relevant permits, Getty is considering processing both the oxidized and the sulphide copper resources by heap leaching SX-EW technology in order to produce premium-priced cathode copper on-site.

When an appropriate financing can be arranged, Getty plans to complete the feasibility study for the proposed Getty North mine and SX-EW plant and continue exploration on the Getty North and Getty South Deposits, as well as

on the many other geological, geophysical and geochemical targets on our Highland Valley property from which it is reasonable to anticipate additional copper mineralization. These events should prove positive for the company and move the development of the project forward.

Certain statements in this document constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company, or industry results, to be materially different from any future results, performance, or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

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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07/14/1999

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