009458

GETTY COPPER CORP. Highland Valley Project Office
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Gib → Larry Jones
MINFILE/Property file

September 09, 1997

092INE038

South Central Mine Development Review Board
North Okanagan - Thompson Jurisdiction

Dear Member,

Enclosed please find a copy of our Company's annual report for the year 1996 and copies of our recent news releases. Together with Gartner Lee and Associates Ltd., we are looking forward to introducing our Project to you during the SCMDRB meeting on September 18, 1997. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Best regards,

Bruce J. Perry, M. Sc., Ph. D., FGAC
Geologist and Analytical Geochemist
Site Manager, Highland Valley Project

NEWS RELEASE

GETTY COPPER CORP.

Date: September 9, 1997
TSE and VSE Trading Symbol: GTY

EXTENSIVE OXIDE COPPER CONFIRMED IN GETTY SOUTH DEPOSIT

Getty is pleased to announce the results of the first phase of a program designed to establish the grade and extent of near surface oxide copper tonnage in the Getty South deposit. More than 15,000 meters (49,212 feet) of diamond drilling and 1,775 meters (5,800 feet) of underground development by previous operators of the Getty South Property, have indicated an initial deposit of 36,000,000 tonnes (inferred) of open-pittable oxide and sulphide mineralization grading 0.47% Cu., including 719,500 tonnes grading 1.41% Cu. The Getty South oxide copper resource presently being defined adds significantly to the nearby 35,000,000 million tonne Getty North copper deposit grading 0.47% Cu., including 7,000,000 tonnes of oxide copper grading approximately 0.60% Cu. The Company intends to mine both deposits simultaneously and process the oxide by a heap leach, solvent extraction, electrowinning (SX-EW) operation to produce premium quality cathode copper on-site.

The first stage of the current program was the excavation, deepening and 2m panel/chip sampling of the bedrock exposed in trenches 97-1 to 97-5 inclusive, aggregating approximately 500 meters (1635 feet) in length. The assay results to date indicate that significant concentrations of copper, mostly as oxide copper, occur over a large area measuring more than 170 meters (557 feet) by 125 meters (410 feet) as currently exposed in trenches 97-1, 2, 3 and 4. Additional oxide results were obtained in trenches 97-6 and 7, approximately 200 meters (655 feet) to the south. Currently, additional trenches and extensions to the existing trenches aggregating approximately 600 meters (1966 feet) are being excavated to the west and to the south of trenches 97-1 to 4, and also to the east of trenches 97-6 and 7. The deposit is now being evaluated and additional large diameter drilling is being planned.

Trench	Meters	Feet	* % Total Copper	% Oxide Copper
97-1	194	637	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%**
Including	18	59	0.28%	**0.17%**
97-7	42	138	0.36%	**0.31%**

* Total Copper includes oxide and sulphide copper.

Please note attached Trench Plan for dimensions and location

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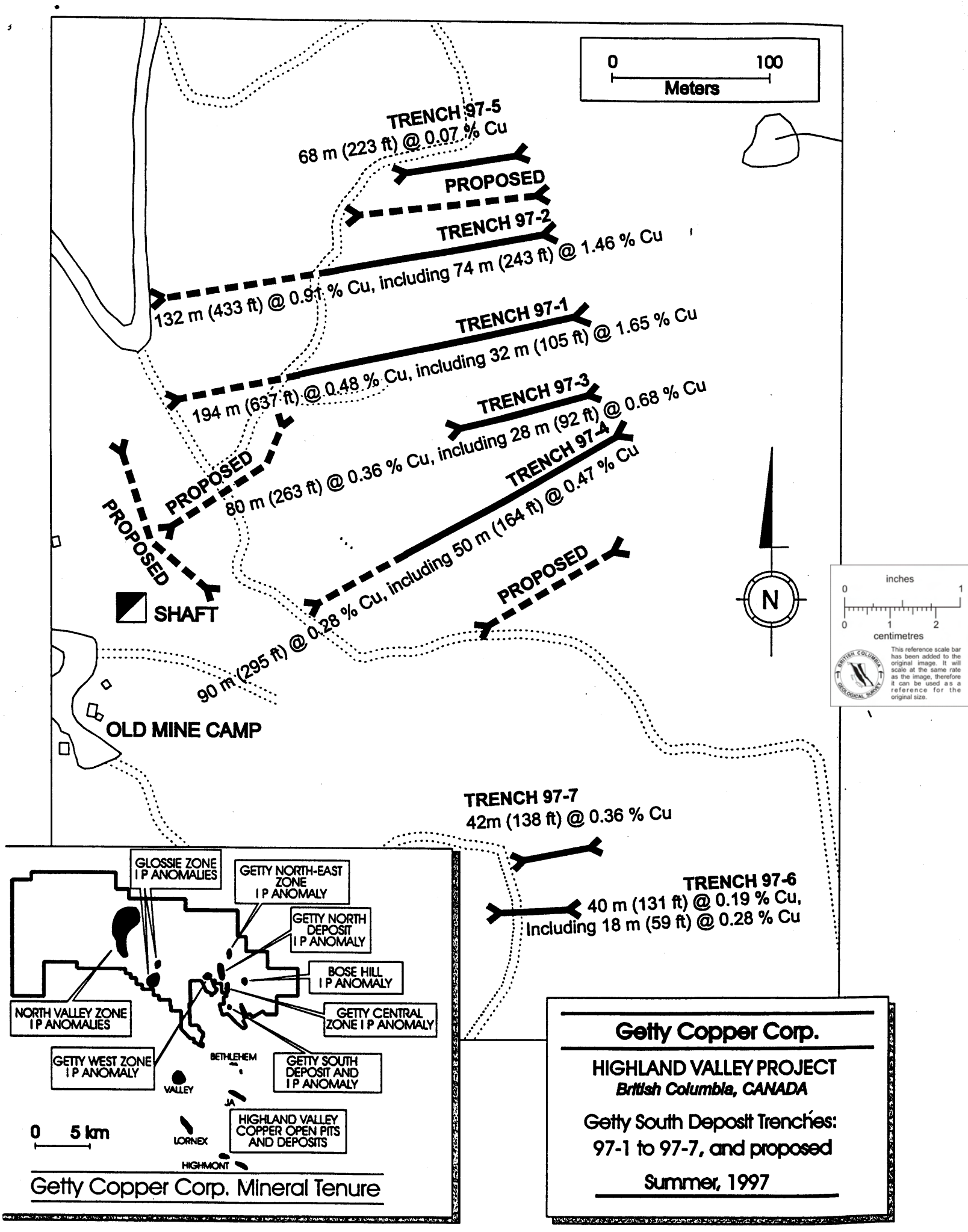
0
100
Meters
TRENCH 97-5
68 m (223 ft) @ 0.07 % Cu
PROPOSED
TRENCH 97-2
132 m (433 ft) @ 0.91 % Cu, including 74 m (243 ft) @ 1.46 % Cu
TRENCH 97-1
194 m (637 ft) @ 0.48 % Cu, including 32 m (105 ft) @ 1.65 % Cu
TRENCH 97-3
80 m (263 ft) @ 0.36 % Cu, including 28 m (92 ft) @ 0.68 % Cu
TRENCH 97-4
90 m (295 ft) @ 0.28 % Cu, including 50 m (164 ft) @ 0.47 % Cu
PROPOSED
PROPOSED
PROPOSED
SHAFT
OLD MINE CAMP
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This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.
TRENCH 97-7
42m (138 ft) @ 0.36 % Cu
TRENCH 97-6
40 m (131 ft) @ 0.19 % Cu,
Including 18 m (59 ft) @ 0.28 % Cu
GLOSSIE ZONE I P ANOMALIES
GETTY NORTH-EAST ZONE I P ANOMALY
GETTY NORTH DEPOSIT I P ANOMALY
BOSE HILL I P ANOMALY
GETTY CENTRAL ZONE I P ANOMALY
NORTH VALLEY ZONE I P ANOMALIES
GETTY WEST ZONE I P ANOMALY
BETHLEHEM
GETTY SOUTH DEPOSIT AND I P ANOMALY
VALLEY
JA
HIGHLAND VALLEY COPPER OPEN PITS AND DEPOSITS
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LORNEX
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Getty Copper Corp. Mineral Tenure
Getty Copper Corp.
HIGHLAND VALLEY PROJECT
British Columbia, CANADA
Getty South Deposit Trenches:
97-1 to 97-7, and proposed
Summer, 1997

NEWS RELEASE

Date: September 3, 1997
TSE and VSE Trading Symbol: GTY

GETTY COPPER CORP.

DRILLING CONTINUES TO INCREASE OXIDE AND SULPHIDE-COPPER TONNAGE ON GETTY NORTH DEPOSIT

Getty is pleased to announce results from the on-going diamond drilling program being conducted at the Getty North porphyry copper-molybdenum deposit. The recently discovered north northwesterly trending extension of the leachable oxidized copper deposit has been further expanded by results of DDH's GN97-28 and 30, while another zone containing a shallow layer of oxidized, leachable copper-mineralization has been discovered above near surface sulphide-copper tonnage discovered at the southeastern extension of the deposit. Follow-up drilling is currently in progress at both of the newly discovered oxide zones.

DDH GN97-26 (045/-60 on Section 1510 SE) was drilled in order to complete the compilation of assay data relating to the eastern margin of the deposit. The hole cut through a well mineralized portion of the upper limb of the deposit, which graded **0.41% Cu + 0.010% Mo for 92m (302 ft), including 48m (157 ft) grading 0.51% Cu + 0.011% Mo.** The upper limb of the deposit in this area carries molybdenum concentrations that are approximately equivalent to an additional 0.04% Cu.

DDH GN97-28 (225/-45 on Section 1300SE) was drilled to investigate the potential for oxide-copper mineralization beneath the Tertiary cover north of the known oxide cap of the Getty North Deposit. Beneath the thin Tertiary cover, this hole intersected the **oxidized zone for 50m (164 ft), which assayed 0.27% Cu.**

DDH GN97-30 (045/-60 on Section 1240 SE) was drilled to follow-up on the thick intersection of oxidized copper-bearing material encountered in DDH GN97-25 **[86m (282 ft) thick, grading 0.27% Cu, including 44m thick (144 ft) grading 0.41% Cu].** The oxidized zone was again encountered and had increased in thickness to approximately 110m, which included **34m (112 ft) grading 0.16% Cu.** The reason for the decrease in grade is thought to be related to stepwise faulting which may have lowered the zone progressively to the northeast causing the drill hole to remain in the low grade leached cap, instead of piercing the enriched oxide-copper zone, as it did in GN97-25.

DDH GN97-31 (045/-65 on Section 1600SE) was drilled as a replacement hole to GN97-29 which was stopped due to difficulties encountered during drilling. As intended, the results of this drilling extended the sulphide-copper resource to the east at the southeast margin. Copper-sulphide mineralization of significant proportions was encountered from 28m to 112 m down the hole, averaging **0.36% Cu for 84m (276 ft), including 24m (79 ft) grading 0.56% Cu.**

DD Hole	Bearing	Dip	Intersection(m)	Width(m)	Width(ft)	%Copper
GN97-25	045°	vertical	18-104	86	282	0.27%
		including	58-90	32	105	0.46%
GN97-26	045°	-62°	102-194	92	302	0.41%
		including	120-168	48	157	0.51%
GN97-28	225°	-45°	118-168	50	164	0.27%
GN97-30	045°	-60°	54-88	34	112	0.16%
GN97-31	045°	-65°	28-112	84	276	0.36%
		including	30-68	38	125	0.49%

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JOHN LEPINSKI, President

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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NEWS RELEASE

Date: July 7, 1997
TSE and VSE Trading Symbol: GTY

GETTY COPPER CORP.

DRILLING CONTINUES TO INCREASE TONNAGE ON GETTY NORTH DEPOSIT

Getty is pleased to announce results from the on-going diamond drilling program being conducted at the Getty North porphyry copper-molybdenum deposit. While methodical drilling designed to increase the measured sulphide copper resource continues to steadily add tonnage to the main deposit, the oxide copper exploration drilling program has discovered a new zone of oxidized copper mineralization within a slightly down-dropped, fault-bounded block adjacent to the northern margin of the deposit. The new oxide copper zone was discovered by drilling DDH GN97-25, a vertical hole, which, at only 18m (59 ft) beneath the surface, encountered an 86m (282 ft) thick interval of strongly oxidized material grading 0.27% Cu, including 32m (105 ft) grading 0.46% Cu. This particular fault bounded block has the potential to add approximately 1 million tonnes of near surface oxidized copper mineralization. Most importantly, the discovery of this large mineralized block, adjacent to the current oxide copper deposit grading 0.60% Cu, demonstrates that very significant potential for additional oxide copper tonnage exists to the north and northwest of the present deposit. Currently, the first of several follow-up holes is in progress. Highlights of the Diamond Drill results received to date are listed below.

DDH GN97-20 (045/-55 on Section 1420 SE) cut **96m (315 ft) grading 0.33% Cu, including 66m (217 ft) grading 0.44% Cu, in the upper limb of the deposit, and 84m (276 ft) grading 0.30% Cu, including 24m (144 ft) grading 0.49%**, in the lower limb.

DDH GN97-22 (045/-60 midway between Section 1390 SE and Section 1360 SE) encountered a northeast extension to the existing oxide copper deposit in a zone of very broken, strongly oxidized copper mineralization. **26m (85 ft) in length grading 0.31% Cu.**

DDH GN97-23 (045/-50 on Section 1300 SE) also encountered a zone of oxidized, broken porphyry containing limonite, malachite and chalcopyrite. Within this mineralization an intersection of oxide copper **22m (72 ft) in length graded 0.31% Cu,** should also increase the drill indicated extension of the oxide copper mineralization at the northeast margin of the deposit.

DDH GN97-24 (045/-45 on Section 1540 SE) encountered, (17m below surface), an intersection of **102m (335 ft) grading 0.32% Cu, including 46m (151 ft) grading 0.48% Cu with 0.0067% Mo.** These results will increase the measured tonnage of sulphide copper in this area by an amount on the order of 0.5 million tonnes.

DDH GN97-25 (vertical on Section 1240 SE) was drilled to increase the oxide copper mineralization at the north-northwest margin of the deposit. A zone of oxide copper was encountered at 18m (59 ft) beneath the surface, and continued on to a depth of 104m (341 ft). This extension **86m (282 ft) thick grading 0.27% Cu** very significantly increases the oxide copper tonnage at the north-northwest margin of the deposit, and has at the same time indicated significant potential for further increases in the oxide copper resource in the area immediately adjacent to the north-northwest margin of the deposit.

DD HOLE	BEARING	DIP	INTERSECTION (M)	WIDTH(M)	WIDTH(FT)	%COPPER
GN97-20	045°	-55°	94-190	96	315	0.33%
		including	126-190	66	217	0.44%
			276-360	84	276	0.30%
		including	300-324	24	79	0.49%
GN97-22	045°	-60°	108-134	26	85	0.31%
GN97-23	225°	-50°	132-154	22	72	0.31%
GN97-24	045°	-45°	24-126	102	335	0.32%
		including	56-102	46	151	0.48%
GN97-25	vertical		18-104	86	282	0.27%
		including	58-90	32	105	0.46%

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GTY (Toronto Stock Exchange)
GTY (Vancouver Stock Exchange)

NEWS RELEASE

Date: June 10, 1997
TSE and VSE Trading Symbol: GTY

GETTY COPPER CORP.

Getty is pleased to report the most recent results from the diamond drilling program currently being conducted on the Getty North porphyry copper-molybdenum deposit. The drilling was conducted in an area of moderate chargeability (7-12 ms) along the margins of the deposit, which itself resides within a more extensive induced polarization anomaly of moderate to high chargeability (7-20 ms). The majority of these holes showed that the deposit is wider at the western margin than previously thought, and many of these holes significantly extended the measured depth of the resource. In addition to enlarging the measured extents of the deposit, an additional objective of this drilling program is to upgrade to the drill-indicated category resource blocks previously categorized as inferred. The current drilling is being conducted to add additional oxide-copper tonnage and to complete in-fill drilling in order to update calculated resource estimates.

DDH GN97-14 045/-62 on Section 1540 SE, was drilled along a course that passed 40m - 70m beneath and SW of DDH 95-19 which returned 145m grading 0.48% Cu. Final assay results from DDH GN97-14 include an intersection 116m (381 ft) long grading 0.42% Cu, including 66m (217 ft) grading 0.54% Cu, which extends the upper portion of the deposit approximately 70 m further to the west than previously indicated.

DDH GN97-15 045/-70 on Section 1480 SE undercut by 75m to 110m DDH GN97-11 045/-55, which cut through the upper limb of the deposit for 242 m (794 ft) grading 0.33% Cu, including 80 m (258 ft) grading 0.63%, 44m (144 ft) of which averaged 0.79% Cu. DDH GN97-15 intersected the upper limb for 112 m (368 ft) grading 0.39% Cu, including 60 m (197 ft) grading 0.50% Cu. The results of both drill holes indicate that on this section the upper limb of the deposit is not only closer to the surface than previously thought, it is also approximately 40 m wider on this section.

DDH GN97-16 045/-58 on Section 1390 SE cut 90m (295 ft) grading 0.39% Cu, including 52m (171 ft) grading 0.55% Cu in the upper limb of the deposit, and 30m (98 ft) grading 0.32% Cu in the lower limb. These results confirmed, and slightly improved upon, the resource relating to this section.

DDH GN97-17 045/-70 on Section 1510 SE returned 160m (525 ft) grading 0.35% Cu, including 74m (242 ft) grading 0.51% Cu, from the area 55m to 85m below a 228m interval in DDH GN96-17 which graded 0.37% Cu. Consequently, the resource has been extended and confirmed approximately 70m deeper on this section.

DD HOLE	BEARING	DIP	INTERVAL(M)	WIDTH(M)	WIDTH(FT)	%COPPER
GN97-14	045°	-62°	210-326	116	380	0.39%
		including	210-276	66	217	0.54%
GN97-15	045°	-70°	214-324	112	368	0.39%
		including	244-304	60	197	0.50%
GN97-16	045°	-58°	249-339	90	339	0.39%
		including	267-319	52	171	0.55%
			459-489	30	98	0.32%
GN97-17	045°	-70°	278-438	160	525	0.35%
		including	292-366	74	242	0.51%

Under the $3,000,000 exploration and development program for 1997, two diamond drills are currently operating on the Getty North Deposit with further results expected soon. Additional results of the on going metallurgical tests, geophysical, geochemical and geological surveys will be announced as results are received.

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Page 3 Two new zones at McBean and Anoki Page 11 Costs mount at Bajo de la Alumbrera Page 13 Drill program tests Dubenski property Page 24

e Northern Miner

...H AMERICA'S MINING NEWSPAPER ... EST ... GST

ine pours first gold

nes new zones of mineralization

Photo by The Northern Miner

wly poured gold bar from the ern Ontario.

le ore from the initial devel- it headings.

t of all, underground devel- it is showing signs that the esource at Glimmer may be than previously anticipated. ily is a new zone of mineral- shaping up between the West and East zones, but a carbonate zone is being cted by the advancing ramp. able reserves now stand at) tonnes grading an average ams gold per tonne, all above)-metre level. At the time of feasibility study, the reserve stood at 500,000 tonnes grading 11.1 grams gold.

The gold pour came on the heels of a report that diamond drilling had expanded known mineralization (*T.N.M.*, March 31/97). The drilling, most of which was focused on the area between the deposit's West and East zones, has enabled Exall to confirm gold mineralization in a new Central zone. "This is something [former Glimmer President] George Kent anticipated right from the start," said Mine Manager Terence Byberg, who led *The Northern Miner* on a recent tour of the property.

Cut grades of intersections in the Central zone ranged from 3.5 to 18 grams gold over widths of 1.8 to 3.7 metres. But some narrow intersections yielded uncut grades as high as 207 grams (just over 6 oz. per ton), showing once again that, on a small scale, gold at Glimmer is erratically distributed.

More narrow, high-grade intersections showed up in the West zone, where some holes cut grades in the 100-to-400-gram range. Averaged over mining widths of at least 1.8 metres, grades ranged from 1.2 to 27.5 grams, with intersections up to 10.2 metres wide. "We've almost

See GLIMMER, Page 3

ls Bulyanhulu resource

the project, with the balance y the Tanzanian government. e 288 encountered a 1.6- true-width interval grading ams gold per tonne at a ver- epth of 1,082 metres. Prelimi- results for two other deep include a true width of 7.8 grading 8.7 grams at a verti- th of 905 metres in hole 277, 13-metre intercept at a depth metres in hole 310. ults are not yet available for 10. ton is in the process of going via a decline. The company has moved 35 metres of overburden to reach bedrock and expects to begin portal excavation before May. The underground development program will form the basis of a bankable feasibility study, scheduled for completion in early 1998.

In light of the latest drill results, the company is considering sinking a shaft prior to the delivery of the feasibility study. Sutton is more than adequately funded, with working capital of US$33.8 million.

The Bulyanhulu deposit is a

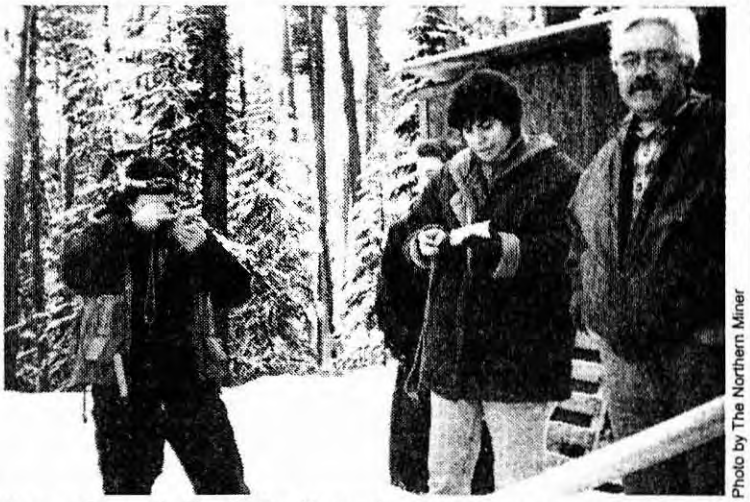


Photo by The Northern Miner

Bruce Perry (left), Getty Copper's site manager, and Deborah McCombe of WGM examine core. To the right is geologist Victor Preto.

Getty Copper steps up pace at namesake project

BY ROB ROBERTSON

LOGAN LAKE, BRITISH COLUMBIA — The president of **Getty Copper** (GTY-T) doesn't need to do much arm-waving about the prospective nature of a land package that he has spent the past 25 years putting together. After all, Highland Valley Copper, one of the world's largest mining operations, is practically on its doorstep.

"We're in elephant country," John Lepinski told the *The Northern Miner* during a recent visit to the Getty property, which he hopes to develop into a minimum 100-million-tonne resource grading 0.45% copper.

Under the direction of geological engineering consultant Watts Griffis & McOuat, Getty Copper has two diamond drill rigs operating as part of a $3-million exploration program.

Situated 70 km southwest of Kamloops and 18 km west of the town of Logan Lake in south-central British Columbia, the Getty property comprises more than 165 sq. km of contiguous claims in the northern part of the Highland Valley camp.

The property is within 9 km of nine major copper porphyry deposits, including the currently active Highland Valley open pit, the past-producing Bethlehem and Highland mines, and the undeveloped JA deposit. The area is well-served by highways and a railway, with ample water and power available.

The Getty property is host to two known copper deposits: the wholly owned Getty North, and Getty South, which is held under a 50% joint-venture option agreement between Getty Copper and privately owned Roak Industries.

The Getty North porphyry deposit is the focus of current drilling, which is aimed at expanding the reserve base and developing an open-pit model. Watts Griffis & McOuat has been overseeing the project for the past year and recently updated the resource estimate of Getty North to a drill-indicated 35 million tonnes grading 0.47% copper, including 7 million tonnes of oxide mineralization grading 0.6% copper.

The estimate is based on recent drilling up to, and including, hole 97-2, which intersected 264 metres averaging 0.35% copper (including 74 metres grading 0.67% copper). In 1996, Getty completed 39 drill holes totalling 9,835 metres at Getty North.

Drilling to date in 1997 has

See GETTY COPPER, Page 2

Getty Copper

From Page 1

been confined to the southwestern extension of Getty North as the company works to upgrade an inferred sulphide resource to the drill-indicated status. At the time of our site visit, Getty Copper was in the process of completing holes 97-17 and 18.

Results have been reported for up to hole 97-13. Highlights include: 200 metres grading 0.32% copper from a drilled depth of 190 to 390 metres (including 72 metres grading 0.41% copper at 190 to 262 metres) in hole 97-5; 286 metres grading 0.32% copper from a depth of 212 to 498 metres (including 52 metres grading 0.71% copper at 220 to 272 metres) in hole 97-6; 41 metres grading 0.4% copper from 252 to 293 metres in hole 97-9 (the hole was lost in mineralization); 242 metres grading 0.33% copper from 182 to 424 metres (including 44 metres grading 0.79% copper at 358 to 402 metres) in hole 97-11; 114 metres grading 0.2% copper from 292 to 406 metres in hole 97-12; and 248 metres grading 0.28% copper from 92 to 340 metres (including 38 metres grading 0.47% copper at 102 to 140 metres), plus 26 metres grading 0.47% copper at 222 to 248 metres in hole 97-13.

Based on past drilling and underground sampling, Watts Griffis & McOuat reports that the Getty South breccia deposit could contain a potential inferred resource of 36 million tonnes averaging 0.47% copper, including a higher-grade 400,000 tonnes of 1.5% copper.

During 1996, 13 drill holes totalling 3,236 metres tested Getty South, returning mixed results. Highlights included: 70 metres grading 0.52% copper from a drilled depth of 33 to 103 metres (including 18 metres grading 1.63% copper at 33 to 51 metres) in hole GS96-1; 32 metres grading 0.31% copper from 60 to 92 metres in hole GS96-3; 16 metres grading 0.31% copper from 187 to 203 metres in hole GS96-4; 16 metres grading 0.76% copper from 56.5 to 72.5 metres in hole GS96-6; 18 metres grading 0.33% copper from 136 to 154 metres in hole GS96-7; and 10 metres grading 0.44% copper from 231 to 241 metres in hole S-10.

Bruce Perry, a company geologist and site manager, reports that "sampling the deposit by core drilling has proved to be challenging due to the unusual mode of occurrence of the principal ore mineral, chalcopyrite, which is erratically distributed as very coarse grains contained only within the breccia's cryptocrystalline tourmaline-quartz cement."

Highland Valley

The five major porphyry copper-molybdenum deposits — Valley, Lornex, Bethlehem, Highmont and JA — lie within a 15-sq.-km area in Highland Valley in the central part of the Guichon batholith.

These copper deposits are associated with multiple phases of the Upper Triassic Guichon Creek batholith, which intrude Triassic-age sedimentary and volcanic rocks and are locally overlain by Early Jurassic to Middle Tertiary-aged sedimentary and volcanic strata. Most of the deposits are related to porphyry stocks and dyke swarms closely associated with the north-trending Lornex fault and northwest-trending Highland Valley fault.

Mineralization occurs in fractures, veins, faults and breccias, with fracture density the most important factor influencing grade. The first mineralizing event in the batholith followed emplacement of the Bethlehem phase, which produced the Bethlehem deposits, Getty North and South, and several smaller deposits. The second mineralizing event followed the emplacement of the Bethsaida phase, the youngest major phase of the batholith. The Valley, Lornex, Highmont, JA and several smaller deposits developed at this time.

Highland Valley Copper is mining the Valley and Lornex deposits by open-pit methods, with the bulk of the ore coming from the Valley pit.

About 90.4 million tonnes of combined ore and waste were mined in 1996. Of that, 42.6 million tonnes were milled at an average grade of 0.396% copper and 0.006% molybdenum, for a daily throughput averaging 116,448 tonnes.

Mill recoveries averaged 91.2% for copper and 55.3% for moly, while the concentrate grade averaged 43% for copper and 53% for moly.

Total production contained in concentrates was 328 million lb. copper and 3.1 million lb. moly, plus 11,600 oz. gold and 1.8 million oz. silver. This compares with 348 million lb. copper and 3.5 million lb. moly, plus 12,800 oz. gold and 1.9 million oz. silver, in 1995.

A host of factors resulted in a 6% drop in throughput in 1996. Chief among these were: the relocation of the in-pit crushing and conveying system; grinding problems caused by harder ore; and modifications to the mining plan, as necessitated by a fault system in the northern wall of Valley pit. Operating costs rose to $5.72 per tonne milled in 1996, compared with $5.12 in the previous year.

Lower copper prices and output reduced Highland Valley's operating profit to $102 million in 1996 from $258 million in 1995. Revenues were down in 1996 to $414 million from $560 million in the previous year.

At year-end, reserves within the Valley and Lornex pits stood at 495 million tonnes grading 0.422% copper. An additional inferred reserve is estimated at 43 million tonnes grading 0.44% copper. Current reserves will allow for mining until the year 2008.

Drilling in 1995 outlined a possible resource of 200 million tonnes grading 0.4% copper beneath the current pit design of the Valley deposit. In its year-end review of mineral exploration in British Columbia, the Energy and Minerals division of the province's Geological Survey branch reported that this resource was further examined in 1996, resulting in an indicated resource of 350 million tonnes grading 0.384% copper. Its value and economic limits will continue to be the subject of ongoing studies in 1997.

Highland Valley Copper is a 4-way partnership among: **Cominco** (CLE-T) with a 50% interest; **Rio Algom** (ROM-T) with 33.6%; **Teck** (TEK-T) with 13.9%; and Highmont Mining with 2.5%.

Highland Valley Copper also owns the JA deposit, which has been deemed uneconomic, as it is covered by extensive, saturated overburden in excess of 170 metres thick. In 1983, reserves were estimated at 286 million tonnes grading 0.43% copper and 0.017% moly in 1983.

Former producers Highmont and Bethlehem are closed. Highmont was an intermediate-size deposit, with reserves defined in two main zones totalling 123.1 million tonnes. During a brief production period from 1980 to 1984, a total of 34.7 million tonnes averaging 0.22% copper and 0.03% moly was mined at a stripping ratio of 1.53-to-1.

Bethlehem was in production from 1962 to 1982. Four smaller deposits — Huestis, East Jersey, Iona and Jersey — range in size from 1.4 to 76.1 million tonnes. Combined, they represent a total reserve of 136.6 million tonnes. Of that amount, 93.1 million tonnes grading 0.5% copper and 0.012 gram gold were mined at an average stripping ratio of 1.93-to-1.

Getty North and South

The Getty North and South deposits occur in the north-central part of the Guichon batholith, at a higher elevation than the neighboring deposits.

Getty North is hosted by predominantly quartz diorite of the Guichon phase and is cut by a ridge of younger quartz diorite along a series of fracture sets. Mineralization is associated with a dyke swarm and occurs in the shape of an inverted horseshoe, with a central zone of lower-grade mineralization that is displaced and controlled by intrusive contacts and faulting.

In terms of geological setting, Getty North is said to resemble the Bethlehem deposits. To date, it is defined over a 350-by-250-metre area and to a depth of 330 metres. It trends in a northwesterly-southeasterly direction and dips 50° to the southwest.

Lower-grade mineralization is dominated by chalcopyrite and pyrite. Bornite is evident with increasing grade. Oxidized mineralization covers the central and northern portions of the deposit, with depths reaching 100 metres. The weathered rock contains chalcocite, malachite, azurite, chrysocolla and occasionally native copper.

Supergene mineralization has been identified adjacent to the deposit's northeastern boundary.

Getty Copper is investigating the possibility of recovering cathode copper from the oxide mineralization through the use of heap leaching and solvent extraction-electrowinning. Preliminary leaching tests by the company's consulting metallurgist, Morris Beattie, suggest a copper recovery of 82.4% over a 120-day period.

Three recent HQ-size holes were drilled, principally to collect samples of the oxide mineralization for further metallurgical studies.

See GETTY COPPER, Page 3

Manhattan Minerals

Robert R. Stone

Robert Willis, Chairman & Chief Executive Officer of Manhattan Minerals Corp. is pleased to announce the appointment of Robert R. Stone to the Board of Directors. Mr. Stone has more than 20 years experience in the mining industry. He has spent the last 23 years at Cominco Ltd. where he was a director and, since 1980 was Vice-President Finance & Chief Financial Officer. Mr. Stone is a business consultant and corporate director. He is Chairman, Global Stone Corporation, is a Director, Union Bank of Switzerland (Canada) and serves on the Board of Directors of Junior Achievement of Canada.

MANHATTAN Minerals

Sutton

From Page 1

quartz-sulphide shear-vein (reef) system hosted in a greenstone belt in the Lake Victoria goldfields.

The main Reef 1 system, comprising Reefs 1 and 0, is a classic stratabound deposit occurring in a sedimentary exhalative unit at the contact of intermediate and felsic volcanics.

Reef 2 is 500 metres northeast of Reef 1 and consists of a series of *en echelon* vein structures in sheared intermediate volcanics.

Sutton has received an updated resource estimate for Bulyanhulu from an independent engineering consultant, incorporating 40 additional infill holes and two of the most recent deep holes.

The new resource estimate is calculated at 13.4 million tonnes grading 13.01 grams, compared with the previous estimate of 10.5 million tonnes grading 14.92 grams. The contained *in situ* resource stands at 5.6 million oz. — an increase of 580,000 oz. over the previous estimate.

The estimate is based on a cutoff grade of 5 grams over a minimum width of 1.5 metres.

The bulk of the resource is contained in the Reef 1 system, which has an average true thickness of 4.4 metres.

At the annual meeting, shareholders voted in favor of a 2-for-1 stock split, which will increase the number of shares outstanding to 28

See SUTTON, Page 18

Relative to the combined data, TVX's data returned higher gold and copper grades in individual resource targets.

Underground, early development is

Getty Copper

From Page 1

Tests on the primary sulphide zone indicate that a concentrate grading in excess of 35% copper could be achieved, with a copper recovery rate of about 87%.

Getty South is a breccia-hosted deposit, just east of a major, north-striking regional fault. Elliptical in shape, it measures 550 by 275 metres, and Perry said the magnitude of brecciation is unique to the area.

The deposit is hosted in Guichon quartz diorite, intruded by dacite and quartz diorite porphyritic dykes, and is cut by widespread faulting.

While exploration on the Getty property dates back to the turn of the century, the bulk of the exploration activity has taken place since the early 1950s. Getty North has, since 1956, been drilled by nine different companies. A total of 192 holes comprising 27,000 metres of drilling was completed up to April 8, 1996. Getty South has seen 16,000 metres of drilling and 1,800 metres of underground development by previous operators.

Past work on Highland Valley deposits has demonstrated that induced-polarization (IP) surveys are the most effective tool for locating copper-moly mineralization. Large, moderate-intensity chargeability anomalies were outlined over the Valley and Lornex deposits, and a weak, but distinct, anomaly was outlined over the Highmont deposits. Bethlehem's Jersey and East Jersey deposits were defined by a moderate anomaly.

Perry says soil geochem sampling of the B horizon shows good correlation of anomalous copper, iron and molybdenum values, with underlying mineralization.

In 1995 and 1996, Getty Copper carried out geophysical and geochemical programs, which revealed eight large IP chargeability anomalies and five copper-in-soil anomalies, some of which coincided with the geophysical anomalies.

An area 500 metres south of the Getty North deposit was tested by exploratory drilling late last year. The target was a high-chargeability anomaly coinciding with a substantial soil anomaly. Hole 96-34 intersected a 12-metre interval grading 0.25% copper and a 26-metre interval grading 0.1% copper.

In late 1996, follow-up IP and magnetometer surveys within the North Valley and Glossie grid areas revealed four new partially defined IP anomalies.

At the Glossie area, two large chargeability anomalies with low resistivity are associated with surface showings of sulphide copper. Within the North Valley area of the property, two IP anomalies, measuring 1,500 by 700 metres and 2,200 metres in diameter, were detected.

The grids in both areas are being extended for further geophysical surveying. Geochemical sampling and geological mapping will begin in both grid areas as soon as weather permits.

In the late part of the 1996 and early 1997, Getty Copper staked an additional 600 mineral claim units to the west and northwest.

Last fall, the company entered into a joint-venture option agreement with **Globe Resources** (GBS-V) on the 1.4-sq.-km Transvaal property, immediately west of the Getty North area.

Getty Copper can earn a half interest by spending $525,000 on exploration over a 3-year period.

A large, 1-km-wide chargeability anomaly trends on to the northern portion of the property, which is marked by historic underground workings.

In 1996, nine holes were drilled into the western portion of the area. No significant results were reported, though Perry said the holes encountered both oxide and sulphide copper mineralization.

The proposed $3-million exploration budget for 1997 will include 16,000 metres of drilling, 140 line km of IP and magnetic geophysical surveys, geochemical soil sampling, geological mapping, base-line environmental studies and metallurgical testing.

The bulk of the drilling will be directed on the Getty North and South deposits. Various geophysical and geochemical targets in the Transvaal, Getty West, Glossie and North Valley areas will also be drill-tested.

Getty Copper has more than $4 million in working capital, with approximately 23 million shares outstanding, or 31 million fully diluted.

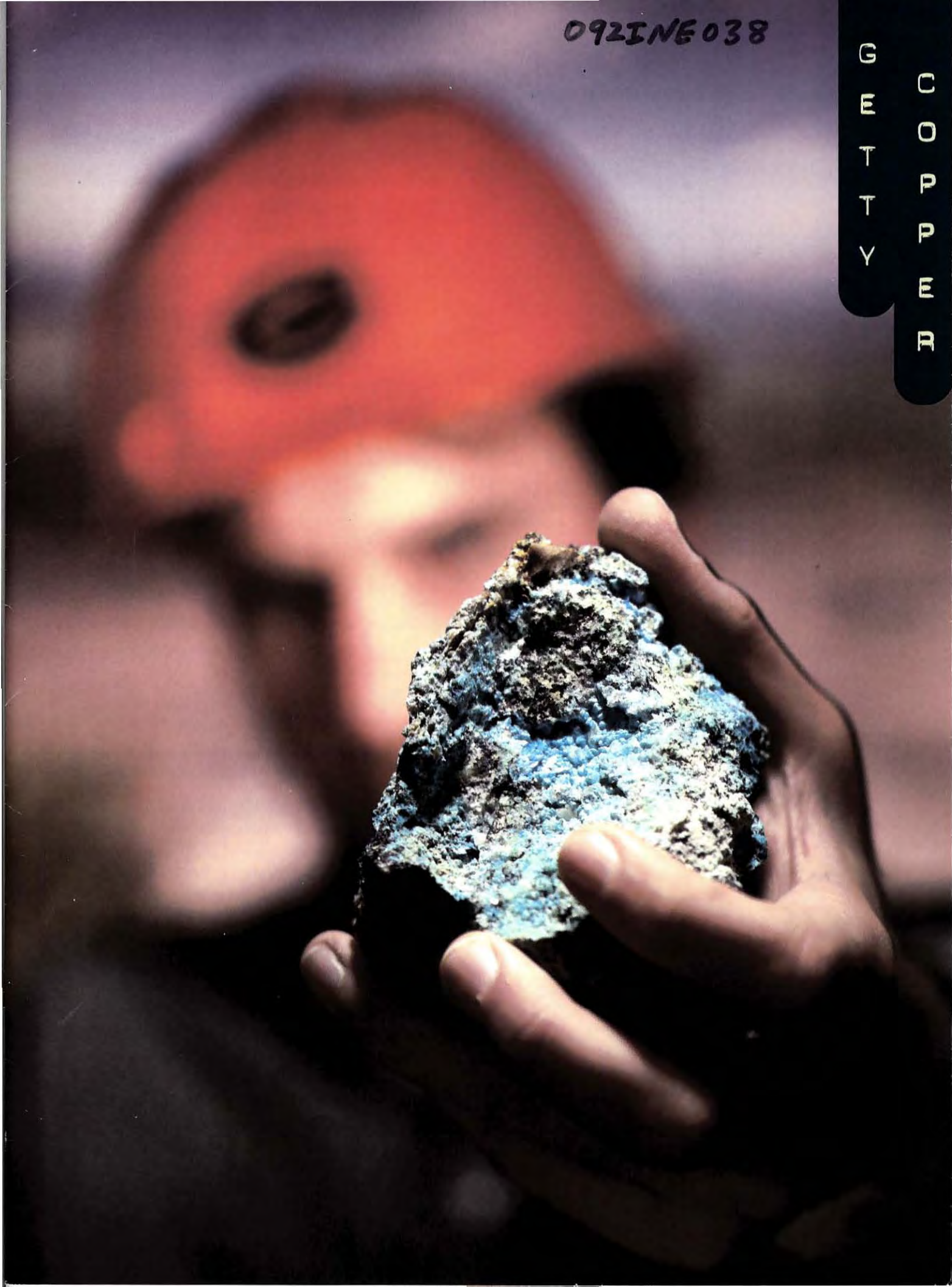
tion, with copious visible gold, as *The Northern Miner* observed.

Mine geologist Mahmoud Hasan is enthusiastic about the unit's potential as an ore host, saying, "I'm sure we'll find that the rest of the veins in the green carbonate are as spectacular as this."

Production at Glimmer is also important for St Andrew, whose mill had been closed since early 1995. With several prospects of its own, St Andrew will be able to generate cash flow by custom milling the Glimmer ore, enabling it to finance exploration and development on an extensive land holding west of Matheson.

At full production, the operation is expected to turn out 65,000 oz. gold annually, at a cash cost of between US$220 to US$250.

Meanwhile, the partners have referred an ownership dispute to the courts. The dispute refers to Hemlo Gold Mines' decision to withdraw from the project, leaving Glimmer with minimal cash resources. In January, **Matachewan Consolidated Mines** (MATN-C) took over control of Glimmer, and its interest now stands at 34.5%. Exall, with the remaining interest, contends that it had a right of first refusal on the control block of Glimmer. Both parties placed the dispute in court in March. In a public statement, Exall said "mine operations and production will not be in any way affected by these proceedings," and there was no sign of tension between the principals as they inspected the mine's first gold bar.



GETTY COPPER CORP.

STOCK DATA
Toronto Stock Exchange · GTY
Vancouver Stock Exchange · GTY

CAPITALIZATION
Shares Issued · 23,773,561
Fully Diluted · 31,928,624

TRANSFER AGENT
Montreal Trust

INVESTOR RELATIONS
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Box 1078 – 885 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, BC V6C 3E8

PRESIDENT & CEO

President and Chief Executive Officer of Getty, John Lepinski has 30 years of experience in mining property management, including an extensive knowledge of British Columbia's Highland Valley.

"We're very excited about the potential for this property. We still have work to do... the exploration program to date shows the potential for an ore reserve as good as any in the area."

Getty Copper Corporation is a Canadian exploration company whose objective is to develop and place into production its property in British Columbia's Highland Valley, one of the most prolific copper producing regions in the world.

Getty's property, assembled over a 20-year period, is the largest land package in the Highland Valley mining camp with 115 square kilometers (44 square miles) of contiguous claims. An advanced exploration program including metallurgical testing, is presently underway in preparation for a feasibility study. To date, two deposits have been identified on the property.

DEPOSITS

Getty North Deposit – The Getty North Deposit is currently estimated to contain a global resource of 80,000,000 tonnes of oxide and sulphide copper averaging .31%, of which 35,000,000 tonnes average .45%. In 1996, Getty completed 39 diamond drill holes totalling 9,835 meters (32,266 ft.) testing the extensions of the deposit and investigating induced polarization anomalies. The 1997 program has been designed to increase tonnage and define the open pit.

Getty South Deposit – Over 15,000 meters (49,212 ft) of diamond drilling and 1,768 meters (5,800 ft) of underground development by previous operators of the Getty South property, has determined an initial deposit of 36,000,000 tonnes of open pittable oxide and sulphide mineralization grading .47% copper. Included in this deposit is 719,500 tonnes grading 1.41%. In 1996, Getty drilled 13 diamond drill holes totalling 3,236 meters (10,618 ft). The deposit is currently being evaluated and additional drilling planned.

Northern Miner insert March 10, 1997

LOCATION & INFRASTRUCTURE

The Highland Valley has a support infrastructure that is considered the best in the world. Located near the mining communities of Logan Lake, Ashcroft and Kamloops, the area has excellent highway and railroad access, ample water, power, and a climate conducive to year-round mining.

This region has already seen an incredible 830,000,000 tonnes of ore, averaging .44% copper, mined from nine major deposits. The result has been the production of approximately 8 billion pounds of copper, with molybdenum, silver and gold by-products. Getty's properties are located adjacent to the giant Highland Valley Copper, a consortium of Teck Corporation, Rio Algom and Cominco. Highland Valley Copper had a 1995 operating profit of $258,000,000 and is reported as the second largest milling rate in the world at 125,000 tonnes per day. It is estimated that the replacement cost would be $1.2 billion if it were to be built today.

OXIDE COPPER MAJOR FEATURE

The distinct advantage of the Getty Copper deposit over the other Highland Valley orebodies is its significant oxide cap which is amenable to heap leaching and SX-EW. This technology has been used successfully under variable climactic conditions around the world and at the Gibraltar Copper Mine in Williams Lake, BC.

FINANCING

Getty has raised equity financing in excess of $12,000,000 over the past two years, and has no long-term debt.

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Getty has incurred exploration expenditures of $5,146,000 as of December 31, 1996 and has earmarked an additional $3,000,000 for 1997. It is anticipated that the exploration program on current deposits and newly targeted zones including the Getty West, Bose Hill, Glossie, and Woods Creek may aggregate over 200,000,000 tonnes of porphyry copper, positioning Getty as one of the most promising mining plays anywhere.

GETTY BOARD

DIRECTORS

John Lepinski - President & CEO
Donald Willoughby - CA. Secretary & CFO
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Dr. Jean-Jaques Treyvaud. PhD Econ
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William Cummer
Dr. Robert Ginn. P Eng

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Deborah McCombe. B Sc Geo
Site Office – Highland Valley
Dr. Bruce Perry. PhD Geo
Kevin Newman. P Geo
Dr. Vic Preto. P Eng
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Peter Walcott & Assocaiates Ltd
Eco Tech Laboratories Ltd
Chemex Labs
Gartner Lee Water Testing Ltd
Lloyd Geophysics
Northway Map Technology Limited

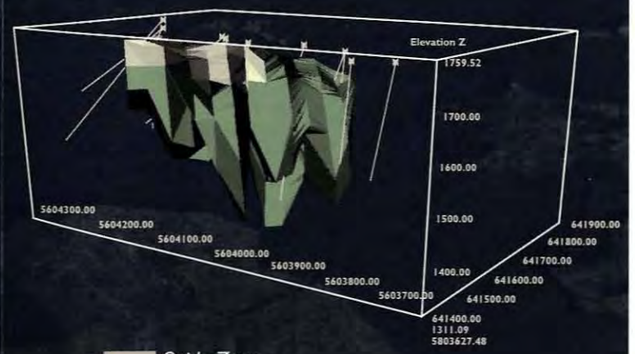
Northern Miner insert March 10, 1997

Highland Valley Property Location
With Current Infrastructure

Principal Highland Valley Copper Deposits

1996 IP Survey Compilation
(Watts, Griffis and McOuat Limited, 1996)

Getty Property Boundary



Getty North Zone Solids Model with 1996 Drilling
(Watts, Griffis and McOuat Limited, 1996)

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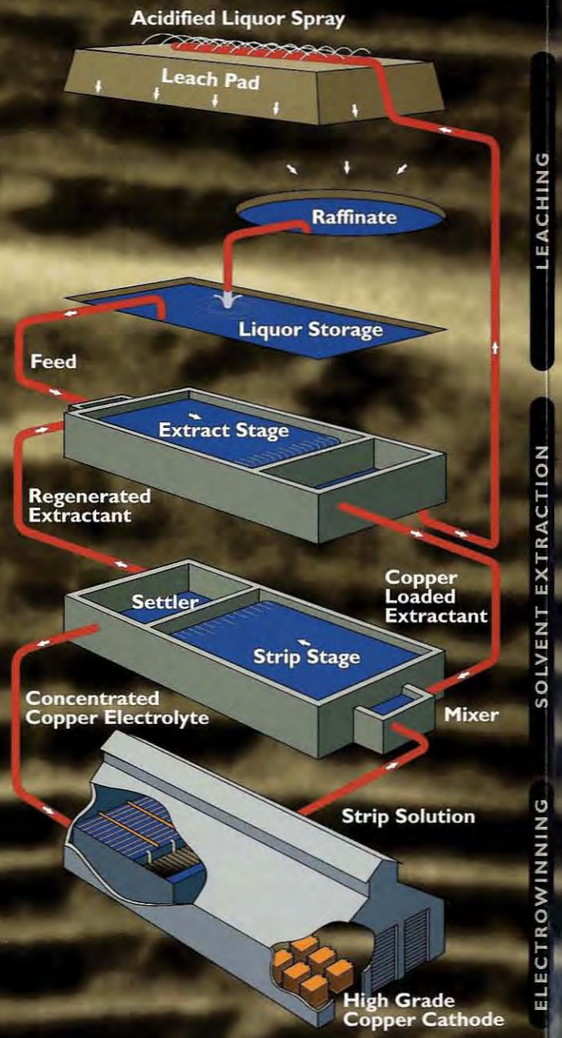

SX-EW TECHNOLOGY

Oxide copper, once considered waste rock that required costly stripping to access the underlying sulphide deposit, is now the premium find with the advent of new processing techniques. Over the last 15 years, a new extraction technology has been developed known as heap leaching, solvent extraction and electrowinning. The advantage of SX-EW is its capacity to directly produce the highest quality (99.99% pure) premium cathode copper at the mine site, with low capital and operating costs. As the SX-EW process eliminates the production of a copper concentrate, and its subsequent transport, smelting and refining, the production and capital cost is greatly reduced.