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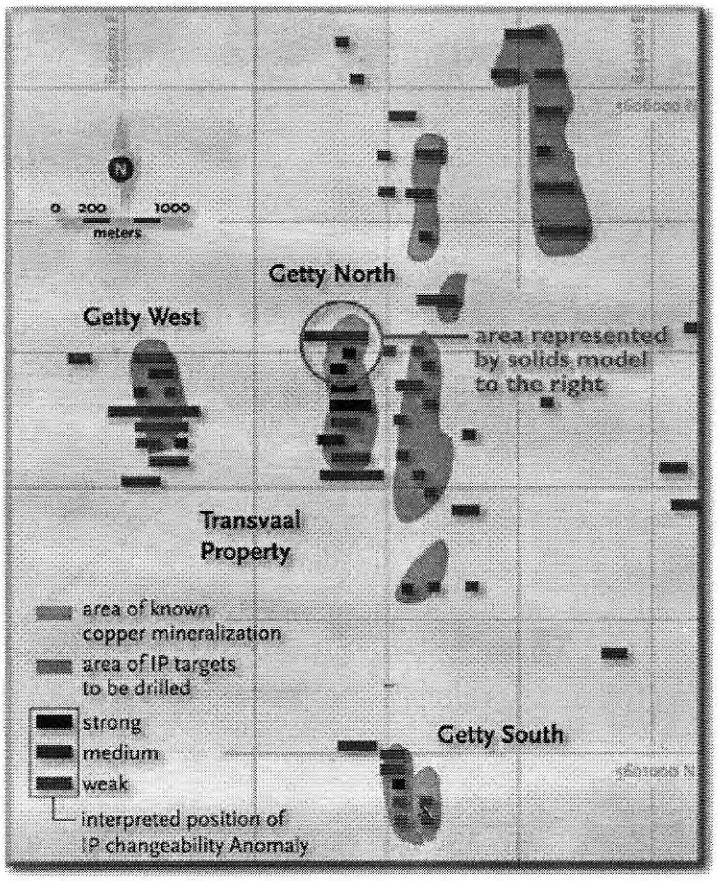
1996 IP Survey Compilation
(Watts, Griffis and McOuat Limited, 1996)



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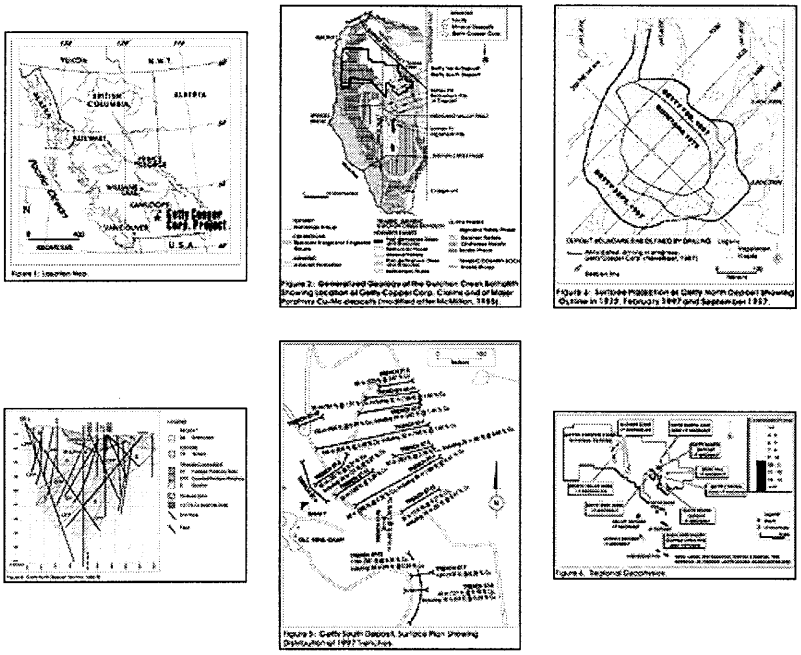

Property Profile
The Getty Copper Corp. Highland Valley Project mineral tenure is comprised of 212 square km of contiguous mineral claims located in the Highland Valley, British Columbia's premier copper producing area, approximately 200 km northeast of Vancouver (Figure 1). The local area contains excellent transportation and power infrastructure, a large pool of experienced mining and support personnel and a mining based economy.

The Getty Copper mineral tenure contains favourable Guichon Creek Batholith geology and adjoins to the south the huge Cu-Mo mining and milling operations of the Highland Valley Copper Partnership (HVC) owned by Cominco (50%), Rio Algom (33.6%), Teck (13.9%) and Highmont Mining (2.5%). In 1996, HVC produced 149,150 tonnes of copper in concentrate, 1338 tonnes of molybdenum in concentrate, 1,821,000 ounces of silver and 11,600 ounces of gold from 42,620,000 tonnes of ore milled.

Although sporadic, small scale mining of copper and gold in the district dates back to the turn of the century, the Highland Valley gained international prominence only 35 years ago as a result of the opening of the Bethlehem mine, Canada's first open pit porphyry copper mine. During the period 1962 to 1982, the four Bethlehem deposits produced 93 million tonnes of ore averaging 0.47% Cu and 0.012 g/t of gold. The larger Lornex and Highmont deposits were discovered in 1962 and the Valley deposit was discovered in 1967. Between 1980 and 1984, Highmont produced 34.7 million tonnes grading 0.22% Cu and 0.03% molybdenum. The Lornex and Valley deposits are currently in production at an average combined rate of 116,500 tonnes per day. In total, the Highland Valley camp has produced more than 7.8 billion pounds of copper from approximately 900 million tonnes of ore mined. All of the known deposits are hosted by various phases of the concentrically zoned Upper Triassic Guichon Creek Batholith.

Notably, the larger and slightly lower grade Lornex and Valley deposits, and the molybdenum rich Highmont deposits are structurally deep-seated and hosted by the innermost, younger phases of the batholith, whereas the Bethlehem deposits are situated at a much higher structural level and are hosted by slightly older phases. Consequently, deposits of the Bethlehem-type are smaller than the Lornex/Valley-type, structurally more complex, have a higher average copper grade and contain larger concentrations of gold.

Getty's claims span the entire width of favourable Guichon Creek Batholith geology (Figure 2) immediately to the north of HVC's holdings. Getty's most advanced projects, the Getty North deposit, the Getty South deposit and the Getty West-Transvaal prospect are located in the eastern part of the property in the same geological and structural setting as the Bethlehem deposits located five to eight km to the south. The large Glossie zone and North Valley zone induced polarization anomalies discovered in the central and western portions of the property are in a different geological setting, one that is similar to that of some of the larger deposits such as the unmined J. A. deposit which is estimated to contain 286 million tonnes grading 0.43% Cu and 0.017% molybdenum (Figure 2).

Getty North Deposit
The Company's most advanced project is the Getty North deposit, formerly known as the Krain deposit, located eight km north of the past-producing Bethlehem Mine within a well defined northerly trending belt of Bethlehem phase and later dykes and breccias which also contains the Bethlehem deposits and the Getty South deposit.

Prior to the formation of Getty Copper Corp. in 1993, several mining companies explored the deposit during the period 1956 to 1973. In addition to a variety of geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys, the previous work included a total of 15,322 m (50,271 ft) of diamond and percussion drilling, which provided the basis for a resource estimate by Quintana Minerals in 1972 of 14 million tons grading 0.56% Cu, more than half of which tonnage would by present day standards be classified as only as inferred (see also Christie, 1976).

Work by Getty Copper Corp. during the period January 01, 1993 to November 30, 1997 on the Getty North deposit included 35,927 meters (117,876 ft) of diamond drilling in 142 holes. The Getty North deposit has been systematically drilled on NE oriented sections established 30 m (98 ft) apart. The most recent resource calculation, based on drilling up to and including ddh GN97-64, yielded an estimate of 72,093,000 drill-indicated and inferred tonnes grading 0.31% Cu, which includes approximately 13,875,000 tonnes of oxidized material having an average grade of 0.29% Cu and also 44,405,000 tonnes of sulphide-copper bearing rock having an average grade of 0.37% Cu. The oxidized resource includes approximately 10,034,000 tonnes having an average grade of 0.40% Cu.

The Getty North deposit is very similar to the individual four Bethlehem deposits in many key aspects, including structural setting, host-rock type, style of rock alteration, overall grade and size. A unique and economically important feature of the Getty North deposit is a pre-Tertiary oxidized cap which was preserved from Pleistocene glacial erosion by intervening Eocene volcanic and sedimentary cover, and which is estimated to contain 13.9 million tonnes grading 0.29% Cu, including 10.0 million tonnes grading 0.40% Cu. Metallurgical studies conducted by Dr. Morris Beattie and Process Research Laboratories (Vancouver, B. C.) have shown that the oxidized resource is amenable to heap-leaching and solvent extraction - electrowinning (SX-EW) technology.

The Getty North deposit is approximately 400 m (1312 ft) long in a NW-SE direction, 300 m (984 ft) wide and dips moderately to steeply to the southwest (Figure 3). Mineralization has been traced by drilling to 350 m (1148 ft) below the surface along most of the strike length, the deposit remaining open at depth. Mineralization and attendant alteration are centered on one or more complexly faulted dyke-like bodies of Crowded Feldspar Porphyry (CFP) which intrude Guichon variety granodiorite to quartz diorite (Figure 4). In the broader context of Guichon Creek Batholith geology, CFP is probably a Bethlehem Phase intrusive, which is interpreted to be an intramineral porphyry, likely the main mineralizer. The CFP was emplaced slightly before, during and slightly after the main mineralizing event along some of the structurally controlled pathways that were also used by mineralizing hydrothermal fluids. Numerous compositionally similar, barren to weakly mineralized, fresh to weakly altered porphyry dykes of late to post-mineral age cut CFP and Guichon quartz diorite. These are interpreted to be late differentiates or offshoots of the main CFP unit.

Mineralization at the Getty North deposit consists mainly of pyrite and chalcopyrite along with much smaller amounts of bornite and molybdenite. Most of the economically important mineralization occurs as finely disseminated partial replacements of mafic minerals and as thin fracture coatings and veinlets in Guichon quartz diorite and CFP which in proximity to copper-sulphide

mineralization is usually moderately to strongly altered to sericite-chlorite-epidote and clay-carbonate products. A smaller amount of lower grade copper mineralization is occasionally found in weakly altered CFP and porphyry dykes. Potash feldspar flooding and veining, magnetite, hematite and tourmaline are less abundant.

As is common within other structurally controlled high-level porphyry copper systems, such as at Bethlehem Mine, the attendant structural complexity is greater than at the more deeply seated deposits, however the likelihood of nearby significant faulted offsets or companion deposits is also greater. An intense induced polarization anomaly located east of the Getty North deposit is an attractive exploration target of this type. Major through-going faults trend northerly to north-easterly and dip steeply at the Getty North deposit. Essentially, the deposit occurs within an uplifted block bounded to the northwest and southeast by northerly trending steep faults. Within this block at least five steeply northwest dipping, northeasterly trending faults progressively down-drop the mineralized zone to the northwest, thus accounting for the preservation of the valuable oxide cap within the northern half of the deposit.

Getty South Deposit
The Getty South deposit (50% joint venture) is located five km north of the Bethlehem Mine in the same northerly trending belt of Bethlehem phase dykes and breccias which contains the Getty North deposit only three km further north. The Getty South deposit, previously known as the Trojan or South Seas deposit, occurs within a breccia zone measuring approximately 260 m (852 ft) wide by 550 m (1805 ft) long which is hosted by Guichon variety quartz diorite. The breccia consists of fragments of quartz diorite and feldspar porphyry set in a matrix of finely broken rock, specular hematite, tourmaline, brown biotite, quartz and calcite. Chalcopyrite occurs as stringers and coarse blebs in the breccia matrix.

Prior to Getty Copper Corp.'s work during the period 1995-1997, exploration and underground development accomplished between 1956 and 1968 by previous operators included bulldozer trenching, 15,556 m (51,039 ft) of surface diamond drilling, 917 m (3009 ft) of underground drilling, the sinking of a 49.1m (160 ft) shaft and a total of 1,719 m (5640 ft) of drifting and cross-cutting. An inferred mineral resource of 36 million tonnes having an estimated average grade of 0.47% Cu, including 719,500 indicated tonnes having an estimated average grade of 1.41% Cu in three zones previously defined within the underground workings, was estimated by Gower, Thompson and Associates in 1992, and this estimate was later confirmed as reasonable by independent consultants Watts, Griffis & McOuat (WGM) in 1996. A 3,236 m (10,617 ft) initial reconnaissance diamond drilling program conducted in 1996 further explored the breccia body. During 1997, the Company conducted a 1500 m (4921 ft) bedrock trenching program which encountered extensive oxidized mineralization of excellent grade, along with smaller exposures of fresh high-grade copper-sulphide mineralization (Figure 5). The Company intends to follow up on the encouraging results of the surface trenching program by initiating a phased program of systematic cross-sectional large-diameter reverse circulation drilling which has been designed to yield data of sufficient spatial density to allow a resource estimate at the drill-indicated level of confidence for the entirety of the breccia hosted deposit.

Getty West – Transvaal Zone
Getty Copper is earning a 50% interest from Globe Resources Inc., in the crown-granted Transvaal group of mineral claims containing the historic Transvaal adit and Chamberlain shaft, adjacent to the east and south of the Getty West claims and approximately 1.4 km southwest of the Getty North deposit. Previous operators reportedly obtained grades of up to 4.8% Cu with 0.07 oz/t gold across 4.6 m (15 ft) from the Chamberlain shaft, and similarly up to 1.37% Cu across 11.3 m (37 ft) from the Transvaal adit.

Induced polarization, ground magnetics and geochemical soil surveys completed by the Company during 1995 and 1996 revealed a large, complex induced polarization chargeability anomaly containing areas of anomalous concentrations of copper in the B-horizon of the local soil. Recent detailed geological mapping indicates that the local geological environment, which contains numerous structurally controlled surface showings of oxidized and fresh sulphide-copper mineralization hosted by Guichon quartz diorite cut by numerous CFP dykes, is similar to that of the nearby Getty North deposit. A small amount of reconnaissance diamond drilling by the Company in 1996 encountered 34 m (112 ft) of porphyry copper style mineralization averaging 0.29% Cu, along with minor molybdenum values, in a geological setting very similar to that of the nearby

Getty North deposit. The Company intends to follow up on these results with a series of closely spaced diamond drill holes.

Induced Polarization Anomalies Requiring Drilling
Induced polarization surveys conducted during 1995 by Peter E. Walcott and Associates Ltd., and by Lloyd Geophysics Inc. during 1996 and 1997, identified many chargeability anomalies which were further investigated by geological and geochemical soil surveys, and which may eventually undergo exploration by drilling.

IP Anomalies in the Bethlehem Structural Belt
A number of moderate to intense chargeability anomalies occur within or near the northerly trending belt of Bethlehem phase dykes and breccia that hosts the Bethlehem Mine, the Getty South and the Getty North deposits (Figure 6). All of these anomalies occur in areas containing moderately to strongly elevated concentrations of copper in the B-horizon of the soil and will eventually require further exploration by drilling. One of these anomalies adjoins the Getty South deposit to the west. Another lies immediately east of the Getty North deposit and may indicate a faulted offset of the known deposit or, perhaps, a companion deposit as is commonly the case with high level structurally controlled porphyry copper deposits, such as the nearby Bethlehem Mine and other British Columbia present and past producers (Mt. Polley, Bell-Granisle, Afton, Copper Mountain)

Glossie and North Valley IP Anomalies
These large IP chargeability anomalies are located in the central part of the mineral tenure, 6 to 9 km west of the Getty North deposit. The area is underlain by rocks of the Bethlehem, Guichon and Border phases of the batholith. The Glossie anomalies are underlain by Guichon quartz diorite and occur in areas having elevated concentrations of copper in the B-horizon of the local soil. The area between the two anomalies contains the old workings of the Glossie Mine, a minor past-producer, and numerous surface showings exposed in various old pits, trenches and shallow shafts, all of which occur in and along an extensive northwest trending structure, above which the B-horizon of the local soil often carries elevated or anomalous concentrations of copper.

The huge North Valley anomalies occupy an area approximately three by five km, are underlain by Border, Guichon and Bethlehem phase rocks, and contain scattered zones of elevated concentrations of copper in the B-horizon of the local soils. An exposure of weakly altered Bethlehem phase rock located near the southern anomaly was recently discovered to contain traces of copper mineralization.

Conclusions
Getty Copper's vast mineral tenure is strategically located in favourable geology in British Columbia's premier copper producing area. The property contains two known deposits. The most advanced, the Getty North deposit, has been systematically drilled on sections established 30 m (98 ft) apart in order to outline a drill-indicated and inferred resource of 72,093,000 tonnes having an average grade of 0.31% Cu, including 13,875,000 tonnes of oxidized rock having an average grade of 0.29% Cu and 44,405,000 tonnes of sulphide bearing rock having an average grade of 0.37% Cu. The oxide resource includes 10,034,000 tonnes having an average grade of 0.40% Cu. Metallurgical studies have shown that the oxidized resource is amenable to processing by Solvent Extraction-Electrowinning (SX-EW) technology. The Getty North deposit is now at the pre-feasibility stage, in preparation for a full, bankable feasibility study.

The breccia-hosted Getty South deposit has been extensively explored on surface and underground by previous operators and recently by a small amount of drilling and extensive surface trenching by Getty Copper Corp. An inferred resource of 36 million tonnes having an estimated average grade of 0.47% Cu, including 719,500 indicated tonnes grading 1.41% Cu has been estimated. The Company intends to follow up with a phased program of systematic cross sectional large-diameter reverse circulation drilling designed to allow a resource estimate to be obtained, at the drill-indicated level of confidence, for the entire breccia deposit.

The large Glossie zone and North Valley zone IP chargeability anomalies recently discovered in the central and western part of the mineral tenure are in a geological setting similar to that of some of the larger Highland Valley deposits. These exciting targets were the recent subjects of geological and geochemical surveys, and are in the process of evaluation for further exploration by diamond

drilling.

Finally, upon receipts of favourable feasibility studies, the issuance of the relevant permits and the approval of the Board of Directors, the Company is poised to develop the Getty North deposit and the nearby Getty South deposit by using SX-EW technology in order to produce premium-priced cathode copper for shipment or further fabrication on-site.

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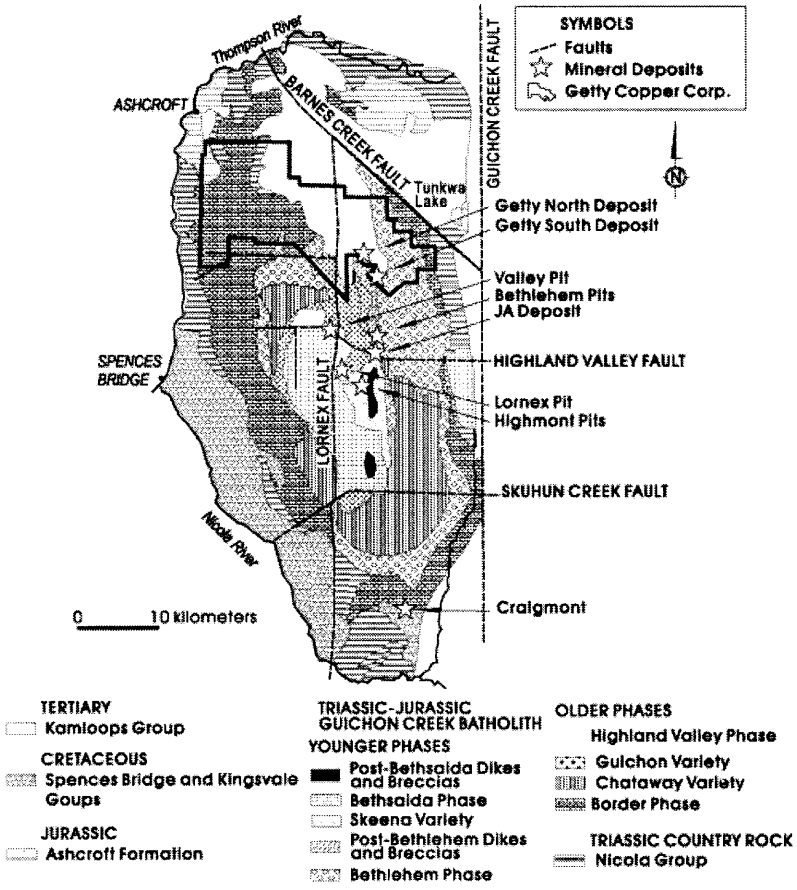

Figure 2: Generalized Geology of the Guichon Creek Batholith Showing Location of Getty Copper Corp. Claims and of Major Porphyry Cu-Mo deposits (modified after McMillan, 1985).

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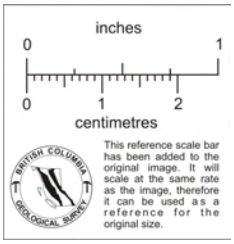

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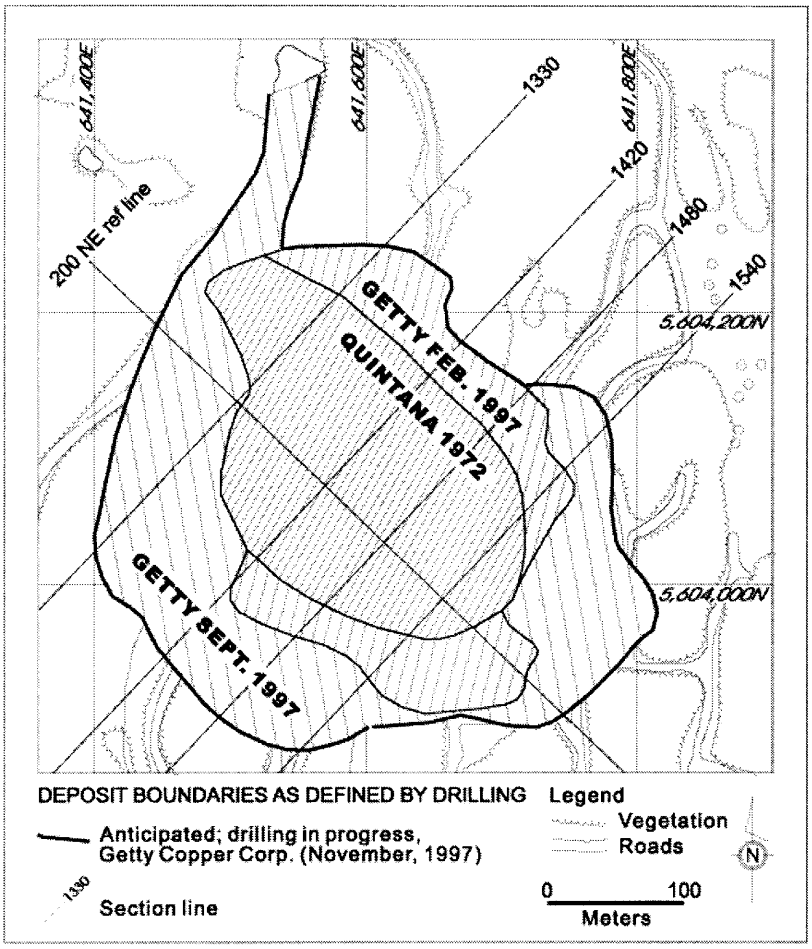

Figure 3: Surface Projection of Getty North Deposit Showing Outline in 1972, February 1997 and September 1997.

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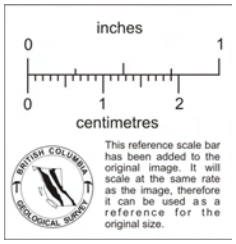

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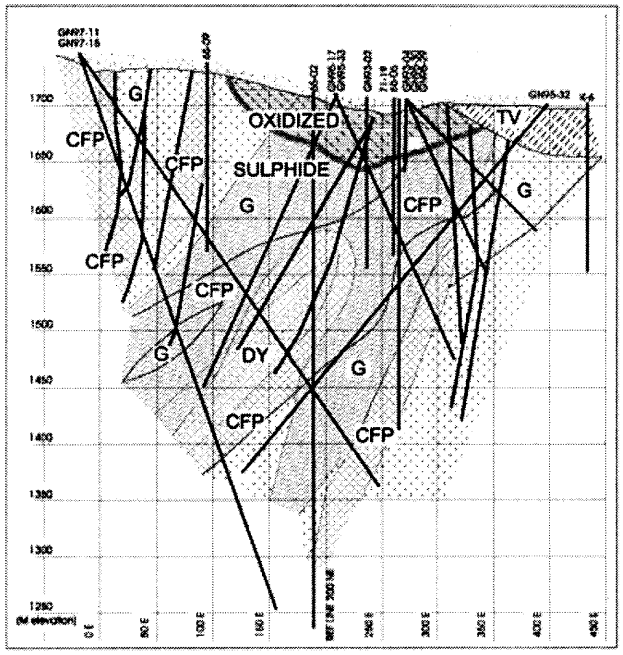

LEGEND

RECENT
OB Overburden

EOCENE
TV Tertiary

TRIASSIC/JURASSIC
DY Feldspar Porphyry Dyke
CFP Crowded Feldspar Porphyry
G Guichon

Oxidized Zone

> 0.3 % Cu Sulphide Zone

Drill Hole

Fault

Figure 4: Getty North Deposit, Section 1480 SE.

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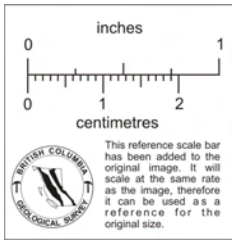

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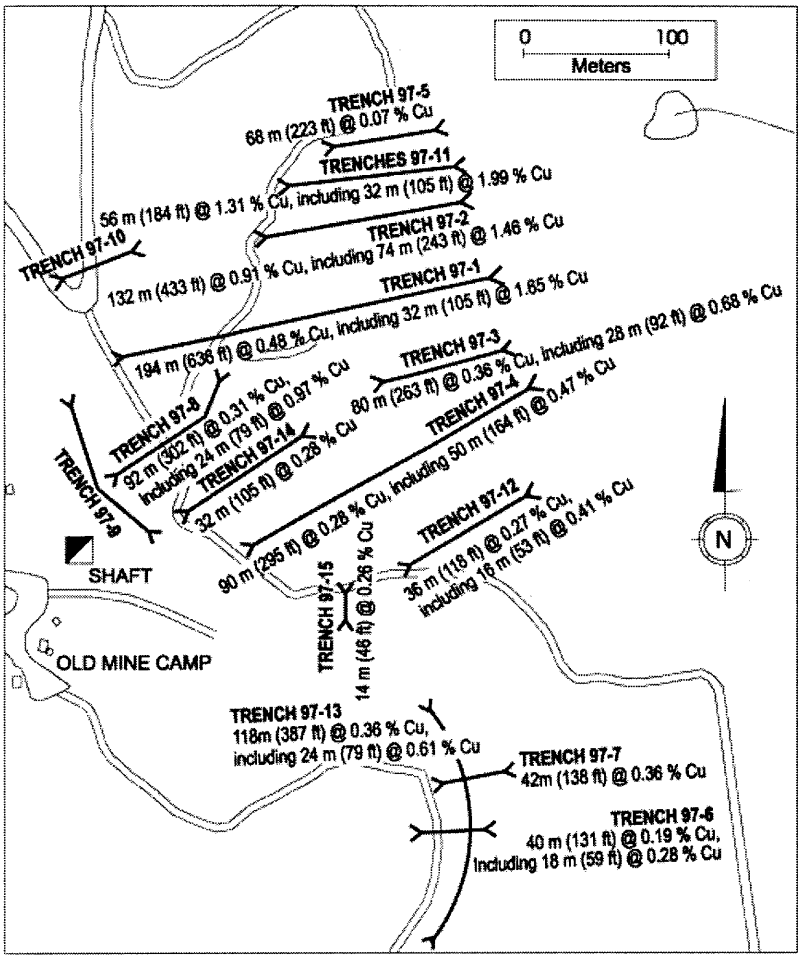

Figure 5: Getty South Deposit, Surface Plan Showing Distribution of 1997 Trenches.

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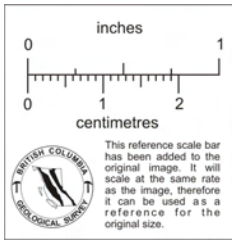

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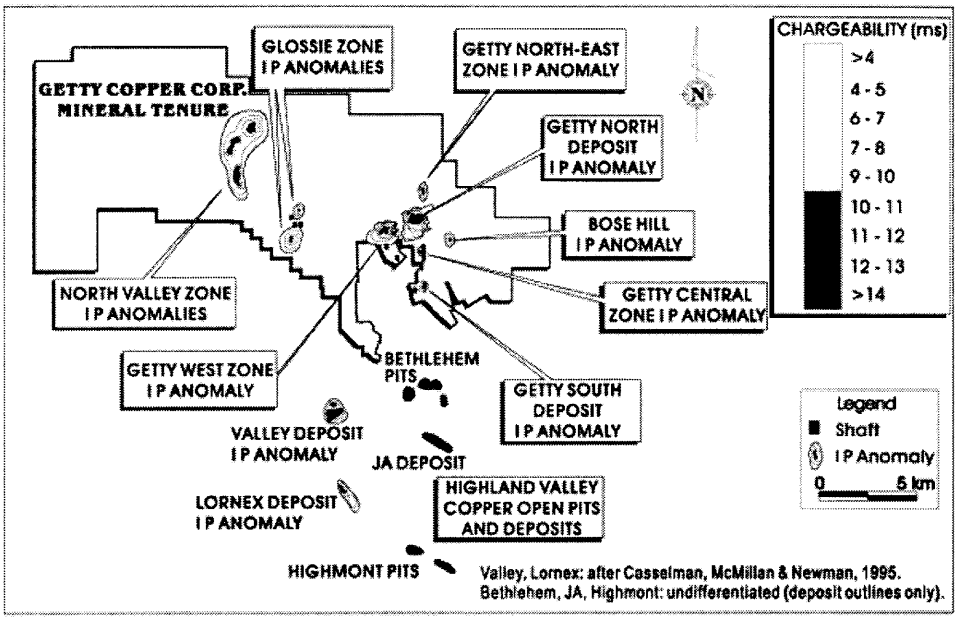

Figure 6: Regional Geophysics.

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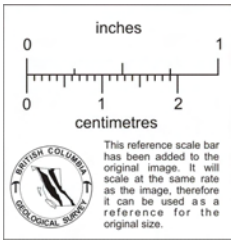

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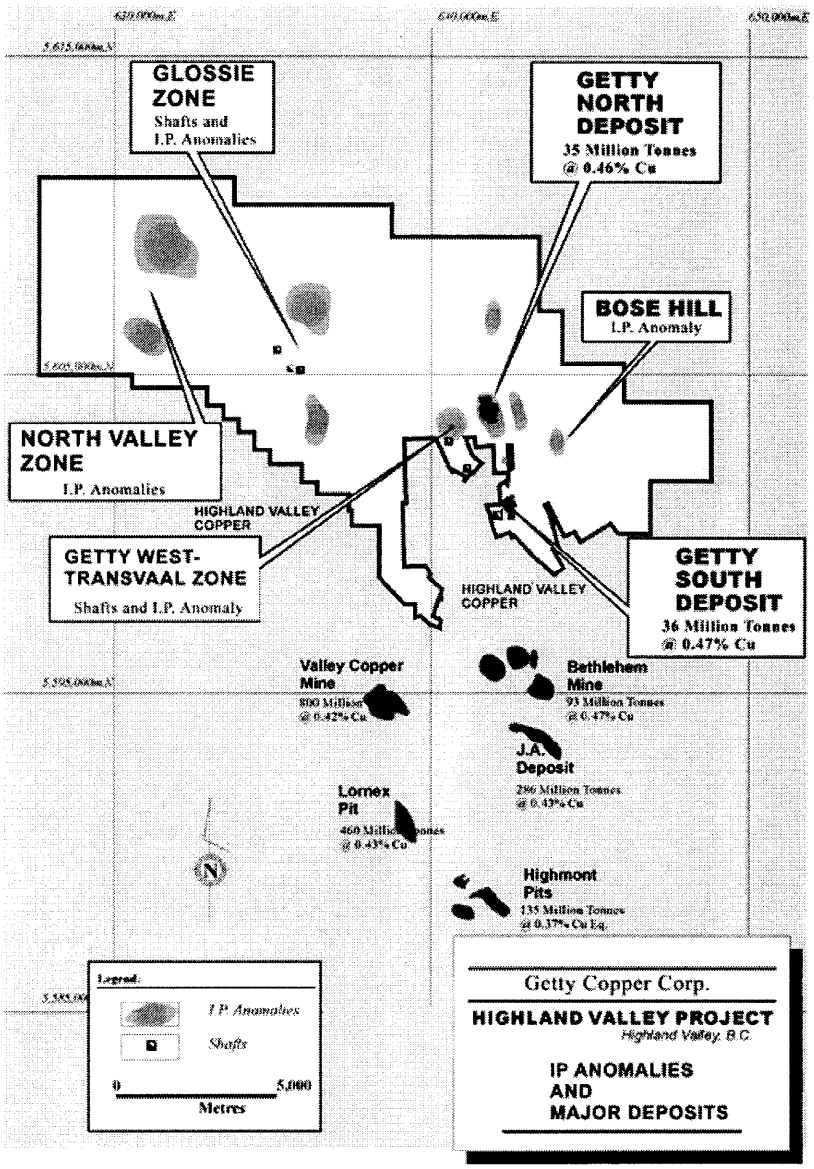

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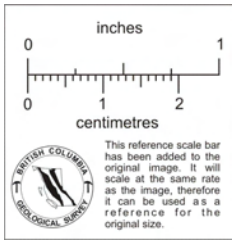

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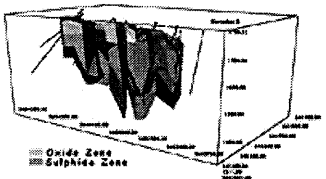
Getty Copper Corporation is a Canadian exploration company whose objective is to develop and place into production its property in British Columbia's Highland Valley, one of the most prolific copper producing regions in the world. Getty's property, assembled over a 20-year period, is the largest land 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

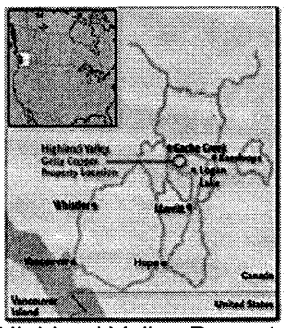
Getty North Deposit -The Getty North Deposit is currently estimated to contain a global resource of 80,000,000 tonnes of oxide and sulphide copper averaging .31%, of which 35,000,000 tonnes average .45%. In 1996, Getty completed 39 diamond drill holes totalling 9,835 meters (32,266 ft.) testing the extensions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



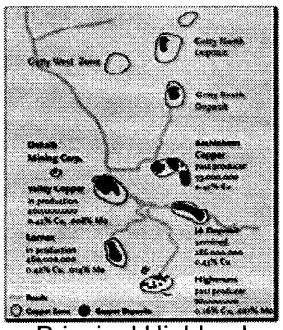
Getty North Zone
Solids Model With 1996 Drilling

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.

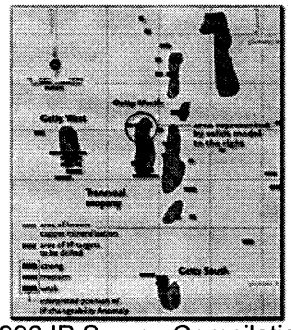
Click On Maps For Enlarged Versions



Highland Valley Property
Location
With Current Infrastructure



Principal Highland
Valley
Copper Deposits



1996 IP Survey Compilation
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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.

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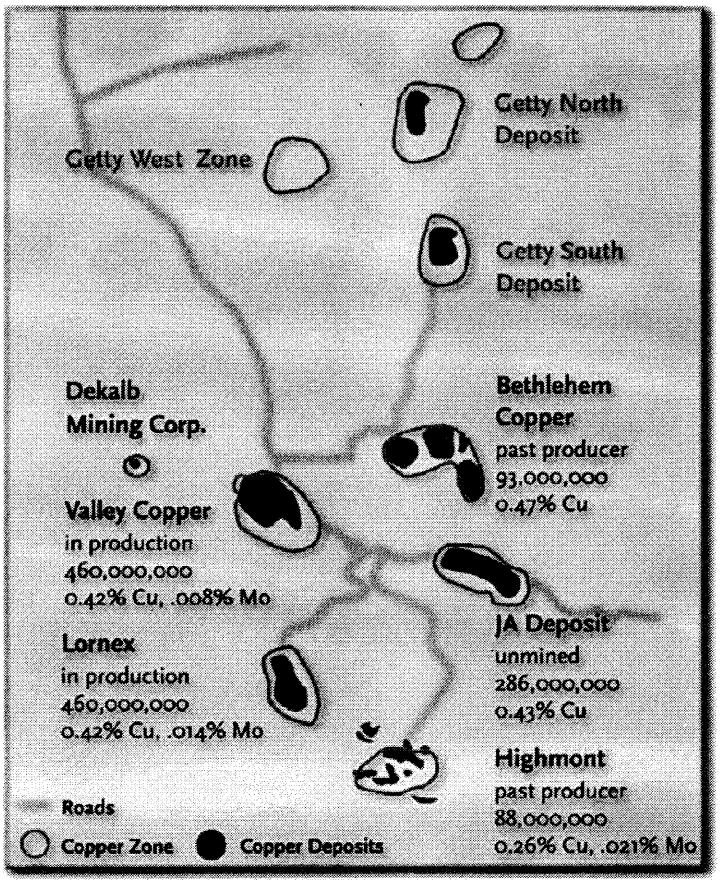
Principal Highland Valley Copper Deposits



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Reprinted from the April 28th, 1997 Issue of

The Northern Miner

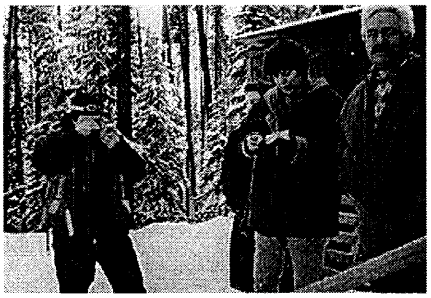
NORTH AMERICA'S MINING NEWSPAPER

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.



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

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 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** (CLT.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 50í 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.

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.

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TRENCHING INCREASES EXTENT OF OXIDE-COPPER AT GETTY SOUTH DEPOSIT

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

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

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

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

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

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October 22, 1997

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FOCUSSED ON INCREASING DRILL-INDICATED OXIDIZED-COPPER TONNAGE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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EXTENSIVE OXIDE COPPER CONFIRMED IN GETTY SOUTH DEPOSIT

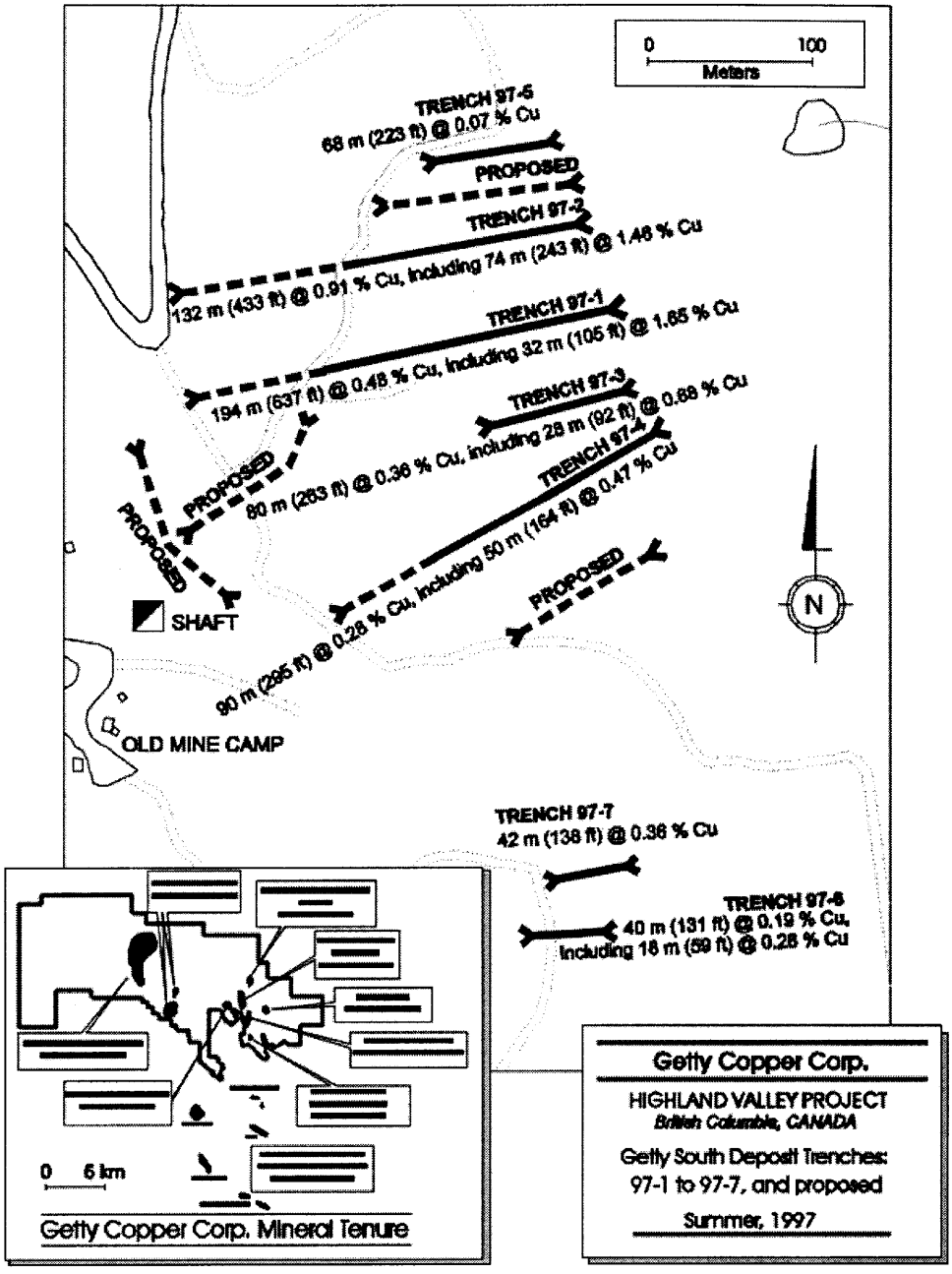
Getty is pleased to announce the results of the first phase of a program designed to establish the grade and extent of near surface oxide copper tonnage in the Getty South deposit. More than 15,000 meters (49,212 feet) of diamond drilling and 1,775 meters (5,800 feet) of underground development by previous 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	(x)% 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%

(x) Total Copper includes oxide and sulphide copper.

Please note attached Trench Plan for dimensions and location.



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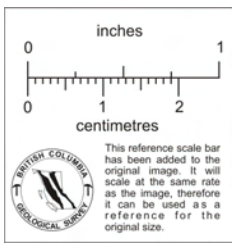

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DRILLING CONTINUES TO INCREASE OXIDE & SULPHIDE-COPPER TONNAGE ON GETTY NORTH DEPOSIT

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 + O.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 1300 SE) 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 1600 SE) 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 112m down the hole, averaging 0.36% Cu for 84m (276 ft), including 24m (79 ft) grading 0.56% Cu.

DD HOLE	BEARING (degrees)	DIP (degrees)	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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July 7, 1997

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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 (degrees)	DIP (degrees)	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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June 10, 1997

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MOST RECENT RESULTS FROM DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM

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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May 22, 1997

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DRILLING CONFIRMS A NEW ZONE OF PROPHYRY COPPER-MOLYBDENUM-GOLD MINERALIZATION ON THE ADJACENT GETTY WEST - TRANSVAAL I.P. ANOMALY

Getty is pleased to report that it has completed an initial 11 hole diamond drill program totalling 3,374 meters (11,046 feet) into the southwest portion of a large I.P. chargeability anomaly in the Getty West-Transvaal zone. Many of the diamond drill holes intersected significant oxide and sulphide copper mineralization indicating that both types of mineralization are more widespread than previously indicated by surface and underground showings. The presence of copper, gold and molybdenum mineralization in three of the holes supports previous historic assay results. Targets of the next phase of drilling will follow up on the porphyry copper mineralization intersected in DDH GL96-08 (42 meters (138 feet) grading 0.26% Cu with 0.02% Mo, including 16 meters (53 feet) grading 0.42% Cu with 0.03% Mo). This hole was drilled beneath a soil geochemical anomaly that flanks an I.P. chargeability response believed to indicate disseminated metals at depth. In DDH GL97-03, two adjacent 10 meter intervals (152 - 162 meters and 162 - 172 meters) grading 0.205g gold per tonne, suggest the presence of a zone of disseminated gold. In addition to these targets, several nearby geophysical and geochemical anomalies located between the old Transvaal Mine and the Getty North deposit will also be diamond drilled. Geochemical soil anomalies and a widespread hydrothermal alteration zone extend from the Getty North deposit southwest to the Getty West-Transvaal zone.

As a result of 13.5 line km (9.3 miles) of I.P. and ground magnetics surveying, two significant east and northeast trending I.P. chargeability anomalies (475 meters - 1,550 feet in strike length by 328 meters - 1,000 feet in width) were outlined between major faults that strike northeasterly towards the nearby Getty North deposit. The area containing the I.P. chargeability anomalies is host to widespread historic copper oxide and sulphide showings located on surface and in underground workings. The presence of a copper deposit was previously reported in the early 1900's when significant underground work was carried out to develop the Transvaal adit and the Chamberlain shaft and associated levels. The Chamberlain shaft was sunk on high grade copper mineralization to a depth of 67 meters (220 feet), with approximately 153 meters (500 feet) of underground development on two levels. Lateral development in the Transvaal adit totals approximately 222 meters (725 feet).

Previous historical grades of 4.8% Cu with 0.07 ounces of gold per ton across 15 feet, were reported in the Chamberlain mine shaft, and 1.37% Cu across 37 feet in the Transvaal mine adit. These showings all occur within a larger geological environment that is favourable for Highland Valley style porphyry copper deposits.

The following table contains the geologically significant results of the recently completed initial diamond drilling program. This mineralization is similar in magnitude to that which typically occurs at the peripheral margins of the Highland Valley porphyry copper deposits, and may indicate the presence of a new porphyry copper deposit in this area.

DDH HOLE	BEARING	DIP	INTERSECTION	WIDTH (M)	WIDTH (FT)	%COPPER
GL96-03	090°	-45°	23 - 33	10.0	33	0.20%
GL96-04	090°	-45°	130 - 136	6.0	19	0.25%
GL96-06	270°	-70°	57 - 67	10.0	33	0.15%
GL96-07	vertical	-90°	62 - 72	10.0	33	0.26%
			62 - 98	36.0	121	0.16%
			148 - 174	26.0	85	0.16%
GL96-08	090°	-45°	232 - 274	42.0	138	0.26% + .02% Mo
		Including	258 - 274	16.0	53	0.42% + 0.03% Mo
GL97-01	090°	-45°	42 - 52	10.0	33	0.10%
GL97-02	270°	-45°	24 - 34	10.0	33	0.18%
GL97-03	045°	-45°	152 - 162	10.0	33	0.09% + 0.205g Au/t

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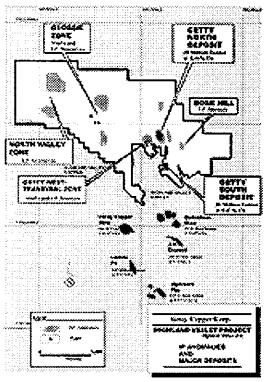
April 29, 1997 Previous News Release / Next News Release

UPDATE ON NORTH VALLEY & GLOSSIE AREAS

Getty's current exploration program has identified the North Valley and Glossie areas, located on the western portion of Getty's 165 sq. km property, as geologically favourable for Highland Valley style porphyry copper orebodies. These areas are shown on the attached property map as indicated by the Induced Polarization (I.P.) anomalies.



IP Anomalies & Major Deposits

NORTH VALLEY ZONE ANOMALIES

The North Valley area is underlain by Highland Valley phase Guichon variety granodiorite that is in contact with Guichon Creek border phase granodiorite and the younger Tertiary volcanics. It is important to note that this environment has similarities to the area containing the nearby Valley and Bethlehem orebodies, as well as the J.A. deposit, and the Getty North and South deposits.

In order to further delineate the recently discovered extensive North Valley Induced Polarization (I.P.) chargeability anomalies, Getty has completed an additional 9.4 km of (reconnaissance) geophysics 2 km to the west and 1 km to the north of the (I.P.) anomalies. The results show that the two intense (I.P.) chargeability anomalies are much larger than originally indicated by the initial 84 km of (I.P.) and magnetics geophysical surveying.

The southwest anomaly (6 - 15 ms chargeability) now measures approximately (2000m x 1200m) with the primary axis oriented NNE. It is approximately the same distance north of the important Highland Valley fault as are the Bethlehem orebodies.

The northwest anomaly (6.0 - 18.0 ms chargeability) now measures at least (2100m x 2900m) and is still open to expansion to the north. Previous geological mapping revealed occurrences of chalcopyrite and molybdenite mineralization in outcropping Guichon variety granodiorite near the southeast margin of this anomaly.

In order to more fully define both North Valley anomalies, an additional 54 km of geophysical surveying will commence within the next two weeks. Geochemical soil sampling over the (I.P.) chargeability anomalies will be conducted and utilized in conjunction with geological and geophysical data for drill target selection and prioritization.

GLOSSIE ZONE ANOMALIES

The Glossie Zone is underlain by Triassic-age Highland Valley phase Guichon variety granodiorite that is in faulted contact with Triassic-age Bethlehem phase granodiorite, both of which are in faulted contact with Tertiary-age Kamloops Group volcanics. The important north/south Lornex fault, along which both the Lornex and Valley orebodies are located, runs north through the Getty property in this area. The two large Glossie Zone anomalies are adjacent to many historic surface showings of sulphide copper mineralization, including the old Glossie Mine which is comprised of a series of shafts sunk in the early 1900's to mine high grade copper ore (bornite) containing significant values in gold and silver. The two anomalies which currently measure 1100m x 700m and 1650m x 425m and still open for expansion, are located along a north trending structure that parallels the Lornex fault. Since both of these anomalies extend beyond the east and north boundaries of the present (I.P.) and magnetic grid, the geophysical and concurrent geochemical program will be extended approximately 1 km to the east and 1 km to the north. An extended program will begin as soon as possible, followed by selection of diamond drill targets.

Under the on going $3,000,000 exploration and development program for 1997, two diamond drills are currently operating full time on the Getty North deposit with further results expected soon.

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April 14, 1997

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DRILLING CONTINUES TO EXPAND TONNAGE AT THE GETTY NORTH DEPOSIT

Getty Copper Corp. is pleased to announce the most recent results of the current diamond drilling program conducted on its 165 sq. km property located in the Highland Valley area of British Columbia. The following drill results on the southwest extension of the Getty North Deposit will be incorporated into the deposit model which is currently being developed by the Company's independent engineers Watts, Griffis & McOuat. This drilling is upgrading the extensions of the deposit from inferred to drill indicated resources. Drilling will continue on the south, southwest, southeast, and north extensions of the deposit in order to expand both the oxide and sulphide tonnage. Two drills are currently operating full time.

All of the drill core is split and half is sent to Eco-Tech Laboratories Ltd. in Kamloops B.C. for assaying. Check assays are performed by Chemex Labs Ltd. in North Vancouver, B.C. The balance of the core is retained for reference and metallurgical testing.

DDH GN97-09 targeted the area beneath DDH GN97-05 200 m (655 ft) grading 0.32% Cu, including 72m (236 ft) grading 0.41% Cu on section 1360 SE, but was lost shortly after cutting 41m (135 ft) of the upper limb which graded 0.40% Cu. The results of this hole proved that the upper limb of mineralization continues at least 80m (262 ft) deeper than the level at which it was encountered in DDH GN97-05. DDH GN97-12 was drilled from the same station at a steeper dip, and returned 114m (374 ft) grading 0.20% Cu, including 40m (131 ft) grading 0.28% Cu. Native silver was observed in DDH GN97-12 at 282.5m (925 ft) associated with the molybdenite and quartz/cabonate fracture fillings.

DDH GN97-11 was drilled on section 1480 SE in order to define the widths of the upper and lower limbs, as previously indicated by DDH G95-32, which intersected an interval 268m (879 ft) long grading 0.44% Cu, and DDH G95-33, which intersected an interval 233m (765 ft) long grading 0.48% Cu. DDH GN97-11 intersected both the upper limb, 82m (269 ft) grading 0.31% Cu. and the lower limb 80m (263 ft) grading 0.63% Cu, including 44m (144 ft) grading 0.79% Cu. Both zones are contained within an interval 242m (794 ft) long which averaged 0.33% Cu.

DDH GN97-13 was drilled on section 1450SE on a course that ran approximately 80% above and parallel to DDH GN 97-02 264m (865 ft) grading 0.35% Cu, including 98m (321 ft) grading 0.56% Cu and approximately 120 - 220m (395 ft - 721 ft) above and parallel to DDH GN97-06 286m (937 ft) grading 0.31% Cu including 60m (197 ft) grading 0.68% Cu in the upper limb and 70m (230 ft) grading 0.40% Cu in lower lower limb. DDH GN97-13 cut 248m (813 ft) grading 0.28% Cu, including 38m (125 ft) grading 0.47% Cu in the upper limb and 26m (85 ft) grading 0.47% Cu in the lower limb. Significant drill results include:

HOLE	BEARING	DIP	INTERVAL	WIDTH (m)	WIDTH (ft)	GRADE (%Cu)
GN97-09	045°	-72°	252 - 293	41	135	0.40
GN97-11	045°	-55°	182 - 424	242	794	0.33
		Including	344 - 424	80	258	0.63
		Including	358 - 402	44	144	0.79
GN97-12	045°	-83°	292 - 406	114	374	0.20
		Including	356 - 396	40	131	0.28
GN97-13	045°	-50°	92 - 340	248	813	0.28
		Including	102 - 140	38	125	0.47
		And	222 - 248	26	85	0.47

The 1997 $3,000,000 explorahon and development budget for the Highland Valley Project consists of the following: 16,000 m of diamond drilling, 140 line km of induced polarization and magnetics surveys, geochemical soil and silt surveying, geological mapping, legal surveying, base line environmental studies, and metallurgical testing.

The Getty property adjoins the giant Highland Valley porphyry copper mine which had an operating profit of $258 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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THE PROSPECTOR

Exploration and Investment Bulletin

New anomalies increase Getty Copper potential

Exploration work has turned up two large anomalies at the Getty property in British Columbia. If the company hits on one, the blue-sky potential could bring majors on the scene.

Getty Copper Corp. (GTY-VSE/TSE) is beginning to move from an exploration to a development phase and as such may represent an excellent opportunity for investors. Getty holds interests in 165 square kilometres of property in the Highland Valley area of British Columbia.

Millions of tonnes of copper-molybdenum ore have been mined on the adjoining Highland Valley property. Since the 1860s, the area has produced 8.2 billion pounds of copper from 830 million tonnes of ore out of four ore bodies.

The Valley Copper and Lornex orebodies are still in production at mill throughput of 138,000 tonnes per day, but Valley has only eight more years of mine life remaining. The prospect of supplying the complex with much needed ore must be attractive.

Getty's plan to develop their drill-indicated resource of 100 million tonnes have been called "an achievable objective" by Investor's Digest of Canada.

Over the years, the Highland Property has produced more than 830 million tonnes of copper-molybdenum ore grading 0.42 per cent copper and 0.006 per cent molybdenum. Enough drilling has been completed on Getty's property, next to the former Bethlehem copper mine that was discovered in 1955, to make a preliminary resource calculation.

Getty's approach may be to recover copper from the oxide ore using low-cost heap leaching, solvent extraction and electro-winning to produce high quality cathode copper. Tests have indicated recoveries of 70 to 90 per cent can be achieved using acid leaching.

Getty's plan to develop a drill-indicated resource of 100 million tonnes has been called "an achievable objective" by the Investors Digest of Canada.

The publication also notes that as the Valley Copper Mine enters the latter stages of its life, Highland Valley Copper will be looking for ore to keep its giant milling complex in operation, and a resource of 100 million tonnes should look attractive to anyone wishing to keep a milling complex in operation.

Kevin Newman, Cominco's former chief geologist at the Valley pit, has joined the company as a consultant.

Two deposits, the Getty North and the Getty South are both at the development stage while additional exploration is to be carried out on the Getty West. Getty North contains more than 35M tonnes of identified mineral resource grading 0.46 per cent copper. Approximately 7M tonnes contained can be processed using the low-cost leaching approach.

Detailed drilling at the Getty South showed 36 million tonnes at 0.47 per cent copper.

IP survey conducted in the past two months on North Valley and Glossie zones turned up four major anomalies and increased the area to 165 square kilometres. North Valley south west anomaly measured approximately 1500 by 700 metres and the northwest anomaly measured approximately 2200 metres in diameter

and the company says the anomalies remain to be fully delineated.

If the company hits on one of the anomalies reserves may go well above 100M tonnes, making Getty a possible takeover target for companies line Cominco, Teck or Rio Algom.

The company has spotted five holes specifically to upgrade to oxide content of the Getty North deposit with an eye to taking reserves above 10M tonnes. Getty can be in production on the oxide portion of the deposit in 18 to 24 months.

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THE MINING RECORD

Drilling Continues On The Getty North Deposit

Getty Copper Corp.'s main objectives are to place into production two copper deposits that exist within its 165 sq. km Highland Valley area property, and to find additional deposits on the extensive property. Initially, the relatively low-cost heap-leaching, solvent extraction, electrowinning process will be used to produce premium quality cathode copper from the near-surface oxidized portions of the deposits. During the next stage of production, standard flotation techniques may be used to process the underlying sulfide copper ores.

At present, a comprehensive exploration and development program is underway, and this is expected to pave the way for a feasibility study. Environmental studies, including periodic monitoring of the quality of water in the streams draining the property, were begun a year ago in preparation for applications for development permitting. To date, two significant deposits have been identified on the property, but neither are yet fully delineated.

Getty Copper's property is adjacent to the current 125,000 tonnes per day Highland Valley copper mine, which has the second largest milling rate in the world.

The geological engineering firm of Watts, Griffis and McOuat of Toronto, are presently supervising the project, and have recently increased by 7 million tonnes their initial resource estimate of the Getty North porphyry copper deposit to now contain 35 million tonnes averaging 0.47% copper, including 7.0 million tonnes of oxidized mineralization averaging 0.60% copper. The Getty South breccia-hosted copper deposit contains an inferred resource of approximately 36 million tonnes grading approximately 0.47% copper, including approximately 400,000 tonnes grading 1.5% copper.

Getty Copper President John B. Lepinski said that in addition to the known deposits, the recent discoveries of eight large induced polarization anomalies and five large areas of copper-anomalous soils suggest that there is excellent potential for discoveries of new deposits. Getty Copper Corp.'s property is adjacent to the current 125,000 tonnes per day Highland Valley copper mine, which has the second largest milling rate in the world.

Getty Copper Corp.'s Highland Valley, BC, property consists of a contiguous claim block covering an area of approximately 165 sq. km. Getty Copper holds a 100% interest in claims containing the Getty North deposit and a 50% interest under a Joint Venture Agreement with Robak Industries Ltd., a private company, on the crown granted mineral claims that contain the Getty South Deposit.

In October 1996, Getty Copper entered a joint venture agreement with Globe Resources Inc. on the Transvaal property. This property is comprised of 9 crown granted mineral claims, containing several shafts and adits resultant from explorations, development and mining that took place at the turn of the century. This property is positioned immediately west of the Getty North deposit, and adjoins the Getty West zone, with which it shares a large diffuse IP chargeability anomaly that is associated with areas of anomalous concentrations of copper contained in the B-horizon soil.

Approximately 600 additional mineral claim units were acquired in 1996 and 1997. These are owned 100% by Getty Copper Corp.

The Board of Directors has recently approved the expenditure of Cdn$3,000,000 for drilling and other exploration on the property during 1997.

The largest portion of the proposed 1997 budget will be directed towards more than 16,000 m (55,000 ft) of diamond drilling, particularly on the Getty North and Getty South deposits, and also on the various geophysical and geochemical anomalies detected in the Transvaal/Getty West area, the Glossie area and the North Valley area. Presently, two drills are working around the clock at the Getty North deposit on additional holes designed to increase the open pitiable oxide and sulfide tonnage.

The local area is well served with regard to physical infrastructure and contains a large pool of experienced mining and support personnel.

Lepinski said that shortly, drilling will begin on the northern extension of the Getty North deposit, specifically to upgrade the oxide content. Then they will resume drilling on other extensions of the Getty North deposit for increases in the sulfide-copper resource. During the 1997 drilling program several geochemically supported geophysical targets on the Transvaal (Globe Resources Inc.)/Getty West portion of the property will be investigated.

In order to help identify drill targets within the recently discovered IP anomalies, geochemical soil sampling (5,000+), field mapping and rock sampling will begin on both grids as early as possible. The company has already obtained the permitting required in order to commence the initial diamond drill program.

Environmental baseline studies, including water quality monitoring, will continue this year under the direction of Gartner Lee Ltd., who has been retained to begin the permitting process required to place the oxide portion of the Getty North deposit into production using SX-EW method.

Kevin Newman, Cominco's former chief geologist at Valley Copper, is one of the consultants for this project.

The local area is well served with regard to physical infrastructure and contains a large pool of experienced mining and support personnel. The town of Logan Lake is approximately 18 kilometers to the southeast, and the city of Kamloops is approximately 70 km to the northeast.

The company's address is 885 W. Georgia St., Vancouver, BC V6C 3E8, (604) 684-4797.

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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 wound the 5,000 tonnes of cathode copper per yew (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.

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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°	48 - 104	56	184	0.25%	oxidized
	including	54 - 86	32	118	0.32%	oxidized
GN97-59	-45°	32 - 101	69	226	0.25%	sulphide
	including	36 - 86	50	164	0.30%	sulphide
GN97-62	-85°	206 - 347	141	462	0.34%	sulphide
	including	264 - 302	38	125	0.46%	sulphide
GN97-64	-75°	36 - 192	156	512	0.56%	oxidized
	including	76 - 176	100	328	0.72%	oxidized
	including	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 Companys 212 Square kilometer mineral property in Highland Valley, B.C. Canada.

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GETTY NORTH DEPOSIT RESOURCE ESTIMATE EXCEEDS 66 MILLION TONNES

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

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

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

- The following summarizes significant results of recent diamond drilling:

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

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

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

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

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

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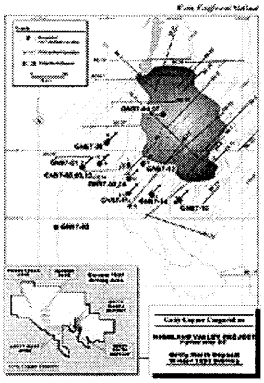
RESOURCE ESTIMATE AND GRADE INCREASED ON GETTY NORTH DEPOSIT

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.



1997 Drillhole Locations

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.

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 km² 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.

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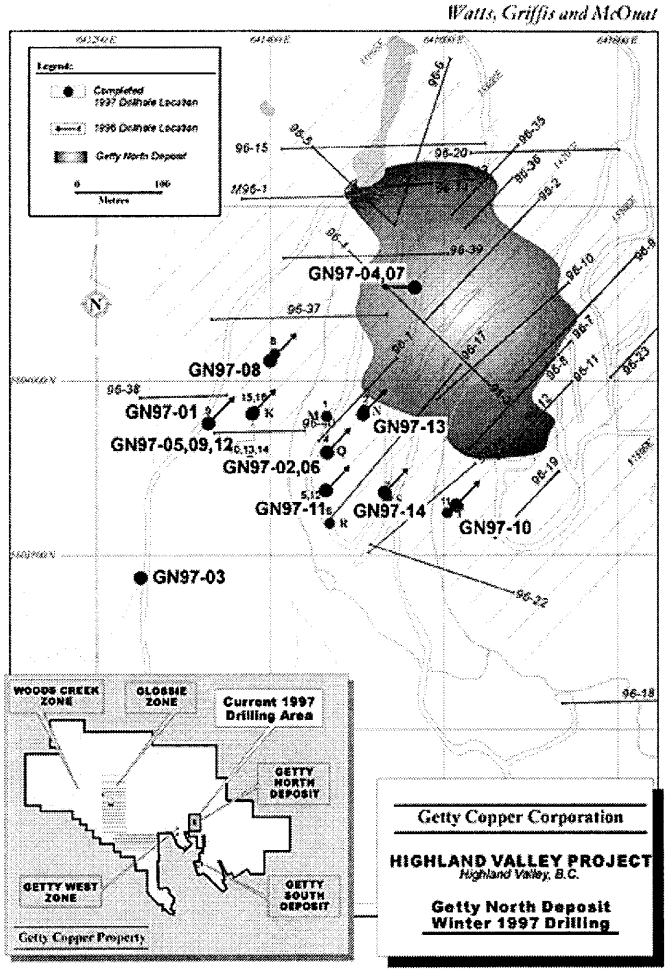

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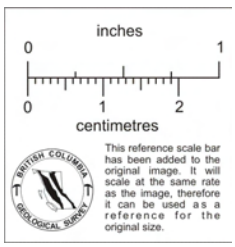

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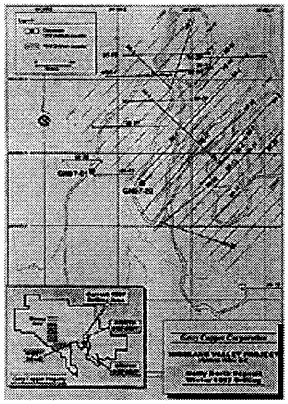
DRILLING CONTINUES TO EXPAND TONNAGE AT THE GETTY NORTH DEPOSIT

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 0.936% 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 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.



Winter 1997 Drilling

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 it's 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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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.

HOLE	BEARING	DIP	INTERSECTION (M)	(FEET)	% COPPER
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 Gerry 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.

HOLE	BEARING	DIP	INTERSECTION (M)	(FEET)	% COPPER
DDH 96-37	090°	-60°	181	594	0.42%
		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 ofthe 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.

GETTY COPPER CORP.
"Signed"
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.

RESEARCH REPORTS

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mineral resource industry special situations

INDEPENDENT RESEARCH

Exploration Round-Up ...

September 23, 1997

Excerpted from Mr. Eric Zaunscherb's Independent Research Report

"Right place at the right time?"

Getty Copper (T.GTY - $0.64, 24.7 million shares outstanding) may be at the right place at the right time. The company's President, Mr. John Lepinski, has spent the last twenty-five years building his 210km2 property position just north of the massive Highland Valley Copper copper-molybdenum mining operation, 70km southwest of Kamloops, British Columbia (see Figure 1). We visited the property on September 10th. Most of the property is held 100% by Getty but a portion is owned 100% by a private corporation and optioned as to 50% by Getty. Highland Valley Copper is owned by Cominco (50%), Rio Algom (33.6%), Teck (13.9%) and Highmont Mining (2.5%). In 1996, Highland Valley Copper milled 42.6Mt of ore to produce 153,800t of copper in concentrate, 1,400t of molybdenum in concentrate, 910,400 ounces of silver and 5,800 ounces of gold. The average ore grade was 0.40% copper and 0.006% molybdenum. Approximately 90% of the ore was mined from the Valley pit with the remainder coming from the Lornex pit. The mineable reserve at December 31, 1996 stood at 633Mt grading 0.414% copper. This figure does not include a possible reserve of 200Mt grading 0.40% copper located beneath the existing Valley Pit nor the nearby but uneconomic (too deep) JA deposit containing an estimated 286Mt grading 0.43% copper and 0.017% molybdenum.

Mining of high grade copper and gold mineralisation in the district goes back before the turn of the century. The Bethlehem deposits were the first to be mined in a large scale from 1962 to 1982 with combined mined and remaining reserves of 136.6Mt grading 0.47% copper and 0.012g/t gold. The Lornex and Highmont deposits were discovered in 1962 and the Valley deposit was discovered in 1967. Lornex and Valley are currently in production while Highmont was in production from 1980 to 1984, with combined mined and remaining reserves of 123.1Mt grading 0.25% copper and 0.023% molybdenum. In total, approximately 900 million tonnes of ore averaging 0.43% copper have been mined from the Highland Valley District. All of these porphyry copper or porphyry copper-molybdenum deposits are hosted by various phases (or ages) of the Upper Triassic (~210 million year old) Guichon Creek Batholith, a very large body (approximately 60km by 30km) of granitic material intruding the surrounding rocks.

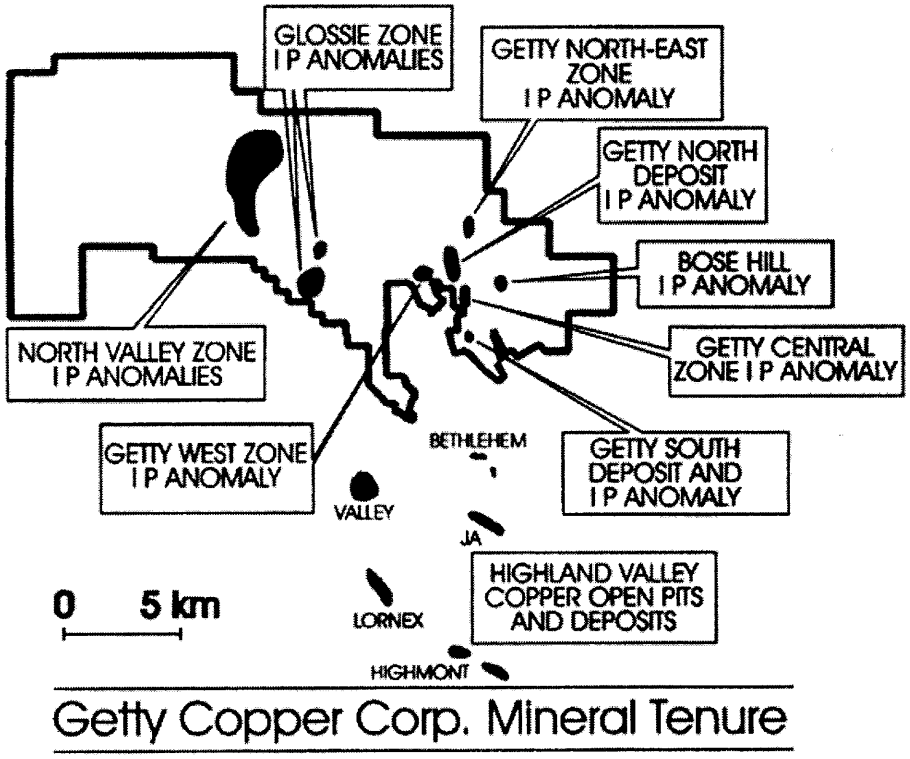
The Bethlehem deposits are distinctly different from their neighbours to the west and southeast. They are interpreted to be hosted in a younger phase of the Guichon Creek Batholith and situated at a higher level within the intrusive than the Highmont, Lornex and Valley deposits As a consequence, the Bethlehem style of deposit is smaller but of a higher grade, with a higher precious metal vs. molybdenum content, and with some greater structural complexity (more faulting). The land package assembled by Getty Copper covers the younger phase of the Guichon Batholith and may, therefore, be considered prospective for Bethlehem-style mineralisation. Figure 1: Highland Valley Copper District, courtesy of Getty Copper.

It is not surprising, given the staking rush that ensued after the discovery of copper and gold mineralisation in the early 1900's and again in the 1960's, that much of the land surrounding the main area was tied up by private corporations, widows, fractured partnerships, etcetera. It is only through the efforts of Mr. Lepinski that modern systematic exploration may now be applied for the first time to Getty Copper's land package. The package already includes two smallish,

open-ended deposits, the Getty North and Getty South deposits. Induced Polarisation geophysical surveying, the primary tool for delineating copper porphyry mineralisation in this environment, has already identified very attractive targets worthy of follow-up investigation.

Getty Copper has been active during 1997 with an exploration programme budgeted at $3 million. Two drills have been testing the Getty North deposit while a trenching programme has been testing the oxide ore potential at surface on the Getty South deposit. In March 1997, Watts, Griffis & McOuat delivered a resource calculation for Getty North totalling 35 million tonnes grading 0.47% copper including 7 million tonnes of oxide material grading 0.60% copper. This resource is based on drilling results up to and including the first two holes of 1997. Drilling since has met with measured success and we expect the next resource calculation to have been increased by 5 to 10 million tonnes. Importantly, much of this increase should come in the form of oxide material.

The Getty South deposit is host to an estimated resource of 36Mt of mixed oxide and sulphide material averaging 0.47%, including 719,500t grading 1.41% copper. On September 9, Getty Copper announced the results from seven trenches driven and sampled across the Getty South oxide zone. Results were excellent confirming the existence of an extensive oxide cap. The widest trench cut 194m grading 0.48% total copper (0.38% oxide copper). A second trench cut 132m grading 0.91% total copper (0.70% oxide copper) including a section measuring 74m grading 1.46% total copper (1.16% oxide copper). Additional drilling and large diameter drilling is now planned to test the extent of the oxide cap.



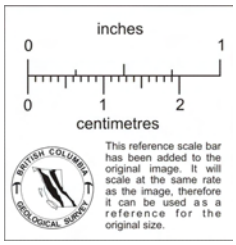


Figure 1: Highland Valley Copper District, courtesy of Getty Copper.

Getty Copper management is now into a very interesting "game". The existence of an oxide cap at both Getty North and Getty South, gives the Getty Copper property an economic boost in the consideration of the development of any sort of mining operation thereon. A relatively inexpensive SX-EW plant could conceivably be constructed to process the oxide material. Preliminary metallurgical studies show good recoveries for the oxide material and suggest passable long-term recoveries for the sulphide material. Getty Copper, armed with these thoughts and the not unfounded hope for more ore at Getty North and Getty South as well as exploration successes at the Getty West, Glossie and North Valley IP anomalies, can hold its head high and purport to develop the whole project on its own. This cannot sit well with the neighbours down the valley.

Senior companies, at the best of times, are rarely on the ball when it comes to covering all the ground around its active operations preferring to believe that "we've got all that's worth getting anyway", or "we'll just buy up the neighbours when they've run out of money". Highland Valley Copper, being a joint effort of three senior companies, has taken a long time to get around to looking outward from its own grounds and has only recently come to realise that Getty Copper has all the grounds to the north. The stated reserves for Highland Valley Copper suggest a remaining mine life of ten to twelve years, not including the option to deepen the Valley pit to access the ore beneath. The Valley pit, however, is getting a bit long in the tooth. Last year, a fault caused some slippage in the northwest pit wall which had to be addressed with a double bench, a modified mining plan and the drilling of horizontal holes to relieve stresses. The in-pit primary crushers were moved at considerable expense and reduced productivity. The prudent course of action would be to tie up nearby reserves both because those reserves may be more economic than those at depth and secondly as a back-up in case a more serious pit-wall failure impedes or prevents further mining in the Valley pit.

At this point, Getty Copper's able management is proceeding on the assumption that it will develop its reserves, assuming the current and future resources can be upgraded. The company has an excellent geological team including Mr. Kevin Newman, the former Senior Mine Geologist at Highland Valley Copper. Getty Copper hopes to begin the permitting process early in 1998. This will not likely be a problem given the area's mining history and the British Columbia Government's pro-mining stance for that region. We recommend purchase of the shares of Getty Copper for exposure to the continued exploration of this well-placed property package as well as the potential development of a mineable reserve adjacent to the fourth largest copper mining complex in the world.

- REPRODUCED WITH PERMISSION -

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RESEARCH REPORTS

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C.M. OLIVER **RESEARCH REPORT**

Exploring In Elephant Country For A Large Porphyry Copper Deposit

Bryan Wilson, B.Sc.

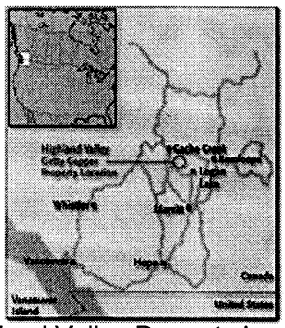
December 4, 1996
SYMBOL: GTY
EXCHANGE: VSE TSE
RECENT PRICE: C$0.92
SHARE CAPITAL:
Issued: 23.8 million
Fully Diluted: 31.6 million
MARKET CAP. (F/D): C$29.1 million
RECOMMENDATION: BUY - For Sophisticated & Aggressive Investors
TARGET PRICE (12 MON.): C$2.50-$3.00

Summary

- Getty Copper holds varying interests in over 100 square kilometers of property in the Highland Valley area of British Columbia. More than 830 million tonnes of copper-molybdenum ore grading 0.42% copper and 0.006% molybdenum have been mined on the adjoining Highland Valley property.
- All the necessities for mining -- power, water, permits and access -- are available on a year-round basis to support mine development activity.
- Development of the property is advancing to the point where there is sufficient drilling completed to estimate a preliminary resource calculation and scoping study to determine the feasibility of producing copper cathodes for the oxide ore. Additional potential for oxide ore exists on the property.
- Getty is contemplating the recovery of copper from the oxide ore using low cost heap leaching, solvent extraction and electro-winning (SX-EW) to produce high quality cathode copper.
- Bottle roll tests and column tests on the oxide ore have indicated that recoveries of 70% to 90% can be achieved with acid leaching. Ample space for leaching sites is available within easy reach of the deposits. The economics of this scenario are very attractive.
- At the current price level of the shares, we would be encourage accumulation of Getty's shares by sophisticated and aggressive investors.

Introduction

The Highland Valley of British Columbia is Canada's porphyry copper region (see Map 1). Since the early 1960's, the area has produced 8.2 billion pounds of copper from 830 million tons of ore from four ore bodies.



Highland Valley Property Location With Current Infrastructure

At present, only the Valley Copper and the Lornex orebodies are in production at a mill throughput of 138,000 tonnes per day. This is the second largest operating throughput in the world. The Valley Copper mine currently has an estimated eight-year mine life.

Copper was first discovered in the Highland Valley in 1896 when gold prospectors wandered into the valley looking for gold. During the 1950's disseminated copper mineralization was located by diamond drilling.

By 1962, the Bethlehem copper mine was placed into production. This led to additional exploration in the area and in 1962 the Lornex mine was discovered which in turn led to the discovery of the Valley Copper deposit in 1967.

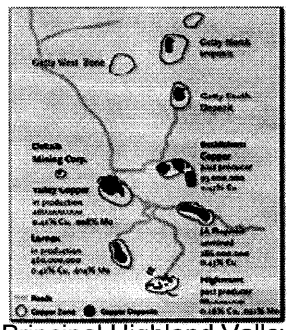
Mine Name	Status	Tonnage	Grade
Bethlehem	Past Producer	100,000,000	0.47%
J.A. Deposit	Undeveloped	266,000,000	0.46%
Highmont	Past Producer	150,000,000	0.37%
Lornex	In Production	425,000,000	0.43%
Valley Copper	In Production	1,000,000,000	0.42%

The Getty Copper property adjoins the former Bethlehem copper mine site which was discovered in 1955. Access and all the necessary items for establishing and running a mining operation on a year-round basis are available at the mine site.

The Getty property covers over 100 square kilometers and is comprised of claims that are 100% controlled by Getty (on the Getty North claims) and 50% on the Getty South in joint venture with Robak, a private corporation .

Geology Of The Getty Copper Deposits

The copper deposits of the Highland Valley are associated with the multiple phases of the Tertiary aged Guichon batholitic complex. Most of the deposits in the region are spatially related to porphyry stocks and dike swarms in proximity to the north trending Lornex Fault and the northwest trending Highland Valley Fault.



Principal Highland Valley Copper Deposits

On the Getty Copper property there are at least three known zones of copper mineralization: Getty North, Getty South, and Getty West.

Getty North

The Getty North deposit is situated in the north central portion of the Guichon Batholith. Strong copper values occur in zones of chlorite-sericite alteration accompanied by fine grained pyrite. Molybdenite and minor silver occur in silicified zones and in quartz veinlets accompanied by narrow alteration envelopes in or adjacent to the copper zone. The main body of 0.3% - 0.7% total copper occurs in a zone of strong fracturing near the contact between the Bethlehem porphyritic phase and the Guichon granodiorite.

In a portion of the deposit, a well-developed zone of oxidation occurs to a maximum depth of 150 meters. Oxidation of the primary sulphides is generally complete but decreases with depth culminating in primary copper sulphides.

Getty South

The 500 meter by 300 meter elongate Getty South deposit is located along the east margin of a breccia body. Generally, the higher grade (>1%) copper

mineralization occurs in the phase of the porphyry that is characterized by small fragment size. Previous operators' sampling of underground drifts across the breccia zone returned 0.39% copper over 95 meters and 0.58% copper over 69 meters.

The brecciated nature of the host rock caused early diamond drilling to suffer from poor recovery in the oxide and sulphide zones. However, in spite of this, a geological resource was calculated in 1992 at 36,000,000 tonnes grading 0.47% copper. This deposit is currently being evaluated for further diamond drilling.

Getty West

The Getty West deposit is located west of the Getty North deposit (see Map 2) and is the least explored of the three known zones on the property. In this locality, high grade copper veins were mined after the turn of the century. However, little remains of any of the details.

Metallurgy

Secondary copper mineralization occurs as dissemination and fracture fillings in the oxide portion of the Getty North deposit. Testing has indicated that in the oxide zone, 81% to 90% of the contained copper was in the oxide form (i.e., malachite, azurite and chrysocolla) and that 80% of the copper in a composite sample would be extractable by leaching. Column leach testing by Dr. Morris Beattie has determined that the oxide copper leaches very readily with a recovery rate of 70% - 90%.

The mixed ore with a preponderance of sulphide mineralization would require a longer leach time with possible bacterial oxidation first. There is also a large tonnage of low-grade oxide and sulphide mineralization that will be utilized as dump leach.

The primary copper mineralization was tested for floatation recovery. Bench tests on drill core grading 0.41% copper, 0.12 grams of gold per ton and 2.03 grams of silver per ton produced a concentrate grading 33.8% copper, for a recovery rate of 90.6%.

Resource Estimate

A preliminary resource estimate has been calculated for the property by the consulting firm, Watts Griffis and McOuat. Table 2 outlines the distribution of the resource.

From Table 2, it can be seen that there is a potential for the Getty property to host a 48.0 million ton deposit with a grade of 0.4 % copper. Within this there is an indicated and inferred resource in excess of 12.0 million tons of oxide ore that is amenable to heap leaching.

Preliminary scoping studies indicate that for a viable leaching operation 15.0 million tons grading 0.45% copper would be needed. A recent drill program (summer of 1996) commenced to determine the extent and continuity of the oxide mineralization and to establish the minimum threshold base for a production decision. At the time of writing, the drilling was in progress and results were being compiled.

Solvent Extraction / Electro Winning (SX-EW)

Unlike other producers in the Highland Valley, Getty is contemplating using the SX-EW process to recover the copper metal out of the oxide ore. Previously this material was not considered ore because the technology was not readily available or proven. This has changed over the past 15 years.

Copper metal oxides with the general form of Cu^{2+} will dissolve in the presence of sulfuric acid (H^2SO^4). Crushed and sized ore will be placed on a stack or heap that has a neoprene liner underneath on top of a specially prepared and graded surface.

Sulfuric acid is applied to the top of the heap in a spray. As the acid percolates down through the heap, it dissolves or leaches the copper and carries it away in solution. The solution drains out from under the heap on top of the impervious liner

and is collected in a catchment / surge pond.

The pregnant leach solution is then passed through a tank where a voltaic charge is applied across two stainless steel terminals. This causes the dissolved copper to precipitate onto one of the stainless steel terminals to form relatively pure copper metal.

The infrastructure necessary to construct and operate such a mining operation is available on the Getty property and in the immediate vicinity of the proposed mine.

Table 2
Distribution of Preliminary Resource Estimates

Type	Tonnage	Grade (%Cu)	Category
Getty North Deposit			
Oxide	5,000,000	0.45	Indicated
Sulphide	16,000,000	0.44	Indicated
Oxide	7,000,000	0.40	Inferred
Getty South Deposit			
Oxide/Sulphide	Currently being evaluated		

Valuation

Unlike other companies that have operated in the Highland Valley, Getty Copper will benefit from the production of copper from the oxide ores. Solution Extraction with Electro-Winning recovery of the metal is a cost-effective, efficient method of copper recovery. With the current drill program, Getty should meet the economic threshold of the oxide ore production in the near future. At this point, the company would initiate a feasibility study.

Table 3 gives a preliminary estimate of the impact that the processing of the copper oxide only would have on the value of Getty's shares.

To arrive at these results, we have made the following assumptions:

- The oxide ore will be mined over a period of five years at the rate of 12,000 tonnes per day.
- Recovery rate of 70%, although preliminary tests indicate higher recoveries.
- Slightly escalating copper prices.
- Fixed operating costs of $0.50 per pound of copper.
- A fully diluted share position of 45 million shares.

The analysis shown in Table 3 does not give any credit to the abundant sulphide mineralization. Getty's management has stated that it wants to develop a drill indicated resource of 100 million tonnes. Based on our observations and the work completed to date, we believe that this is an achievable objective.

Furthermore, as the giant Valley Copper Mine enters the latter stages of its life, we believe that Highland Valley Copper will be seeking sources of sulphide ore to keep the giant milling complex in operation. We believe that a resource of 100 million tonnes of copper ore would look attractive to any one wishing to keep a milling complex in operation.

Table 3
Getty Copper Corp.
Cash Flow Potential of Processing the Oxide Ore

	1998E	1999E	2000E	2001E	2002E
Daily Production (tonnes/day)	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Days of Production	350	350	350	350	350
Annual Production (tonnes)	4,200,000	4,200,000	4,200,000	4,200,000	4,200,000
Grade (%)	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45
Pounds of Copper	37,800,000	37,800,000	37,800,000	37,800,000	37,800,000
Recovery @ 70%	24,460,000	24,460,000	24,460,000	24,460,000	24,460,000
Price of Copper (US$/lb.)	$0.85	$0.90	$1.00	$1.00	$1.00
Gross Revenue (US$)	$22,491,000	$23,814,000	$26,460,000	$26,460,000	$26,460,000
Less Operating Costs @ US$0.50/lb. (US$)	$13,230,000	$13,230,000	$13,230,000	$13,230,000	$13,230,000
Operating Profit (US$)	$9,261,000	$10,584,000	$13,230,000	$13,230,000	$13,230,000
Estimated Capital Costs	($6,000,000)	--	--	--	--
Net Cash Flow (US$)	$3,261,000	$10,584,000	$13,230,000	$13,230,000	$13,230,000
Cash Flow Per Share (US$) (assumes 45 million F/D)	$0.07	$0.24	$0.29	$0.29	$0.29

Recommendation

We believe that Getty will soon have the key data that will allow the company to calculate an oxide mine reserve. Getty Copper will soon commence the preparation of a feasibility study that will examine the economic viability of the oxide ore on the property.

There is usually a transition in the shareholder base of an exploration company as it evolves from an explorer to a developer of a mining property. During this change in the evolutionary phase of a company there is opportunity to acquire under valued equities. We believe that Getty Copper is entering this phase and recommend the accumulation of Getty's shares during this period.

We recommend the purchase of Getty Copper for those investors seeking an early stage developing copper mining equity. Our 12 month target price is C$2.50 to C$3.00 per share.

C.M. Oliver & Company Limited is acting as fiscal agent for Getty Copper Corp. for which C.M. Oliver will receive a fee of $35,000.

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CREDIFINANCE SECURITIES LIMITED

Recommendation: BUY

GTY - $1.10 (VSE)
12 Month Price Range: $0.95- $2.80
Shares Outstanding:23.8 million
Float: 11.7 million, 49%
Warrants & Options: 7.8 million
Fully Diluted Total: 31.6 million
Market Capitalization (fed.): $34.8 million
Cash (f.d.): $20 million
Per Share: $0.63

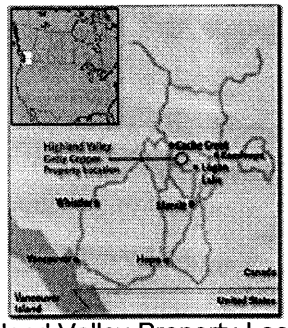
GETTY COPPER CORP.
GTY - $1.10 (VSE)

Highlights

- Excellent Exploration Company On Its Way to Becoming Copper Producer.
- Very Promising Advanced Stage Exploration Project in Highland Valley B.C.
- New Director Dr. R. M. Ginn of Watts, Griffis McOuat in Charge of Operation.
- Over 80 Sq. Kms. Next to Highland Valley Copper Extremely Prospective.
- 1995 Operating Profit of Highland Valley Copper - $258 Million.
- Could be Next Major Producer in Highland Valley Through Staged Development.
- Resource Tonnage Potential Over 250 million tonnes with Oxide Cap.
- Oxide Copper Cap Could be in SX-EW Production by Late 1998.
- Oxide Cash Flow to be Used to Prove up Major Sulphide Potential.
- Capex for 5 year SX-EW operation US$50 million.
- At US$ 1.10 /lb. Copper, Forecast Cash Flow $0.60 per share and EPS $0.22.
- Production Costs US$0.55 per lb. Three Year Payback on SX-EW Operation.
- Leverage to Copper + US$0.10 changes EPS & Cash Flow by $ 0.15 Per Share.

The Getty Property in the Highland Valley BC.

Getty Copper has varying interests in a number of potentially large tonnage copper deposits in the Highland Valley of BC. The deposits are located on a property of over 80 square kilometres immediately north of the Bethlehem Copper mine and the Highland Valley Copper joint venture mine of Cominco, Teck Corp and Rio Algom. The property is situated between Logan Lake and Ashcroft BC. It is well developed with road access, power, communications and other infrastructure. Except for some recently staked claims on the western outer boundary, title is secure until



Highland Valley Property Location With Current Infrastructure

A.D. 2006.

On the property, Getty has 100% of the Getty North deposit and, what is now becoming known as, the Getty West zone. The Company also has the right to earn a 50% interest in the Getty South A deposit, the Getty South B. Getty Central and Southwest properties for the aggregate expenditure of $6.95 million on these properties. Thereafter, a joint venture agreement on the latter deposits will become effective between the owners. Two of these deposits are well known, but, as yet, imperfectly delineated zones of mineralization which were actively explored between 1955 and 1972.

Management Augmented by Addition of Widely Respected Dr. Robert M. Ginn.

Getty Copper's land package was acquired over the last thirty years by the John Brent Lepinski the CEO and President of the Company who controls 11.2 million, or 47%, of the outstanding shares.

On June 6, 1996. Dr. Robert M. Ginn, P.Eng. was appointed to the Board of Getty Copper with the specific responsibility of directing the Company's exploration program. Dr. Ginn is a senior geological associate with the consulting firm of Watts, Griffis and McOuat, who had been acting previously in a senior geological consulting capacity to Getty Copper and in which role he will continue.

Dr. Ginn brings with him a wealth of knowledge and experience gained over 35 years in the mining industry. Both the appointment of Dr. Ginn and his acceptance of the position are testimony to the serious nature attached to the Getty Copper project. The potential of which has long been recognised by John Lepinski through his successful efforts in putting together the largest land package in the Highland Valley mining camp.

Drilling Confirms and Extends Previously Known Mineral Resource.

Recent drilling on Getty North has confirmed and extended the size of the geological resource indicated from work done by Canex Aerial (Placer Development) Noranda and others. The earlier work showed the presence of a good sized copper oxide deposit overlaying a large tonnage copper porphyry deposit reminiscent ofthe ore bodies which have been mined in the Highland Valley.

Lornex, Valley Copper, Bethlehem and Highmont are four nearby past or currently producing copper- molybdenum mines which have collectively more than 830 million tonnes of ore grading between 0.22% and 0.6% copper. The mines are all located within 9 kms. of Getty Copper s property. The Getty North and the Getty South deposits are at the high end of the camp grade range despite the fact that they have yet to be fully explored. Even now, however, both deposits are considered to be excellent candidates for development when sufficient tonnage is delineated..

Drilling on Getty North & Getty South Proving Very Successful.

To-date, Getty North has been tested by over 27,000 metres of percussion and diamond drilling of which 12,000 metres has been in Getty Copper's current work program. The resource, which is largely drill indicated and partially inferred, contains approximately 22 million tonnes of copper sulphide ore grading 0.43% and 6 million tonnes of copper oxide ore grading 0.44% copper. Metallurgical tests conducted on the primary sulphide zone indicate that a high grade concentrate (over 35%) can be

achieved, recovering about 87% of the copper.

Getty South is an inferred resource of some 36 million tonnes grading 0.47% copper in both oxide and sulphide form with probably the same proportions of sulphide and oxide as Getty North. Within the deposit is a zone of mineralization of some 400,000 tonnes grading 1.5% copper. The results from the recently completed hole GS96-1 were very encouraging, encountering 70 metres of 0. 53% copper which include 18 metres of 1.63% copper.

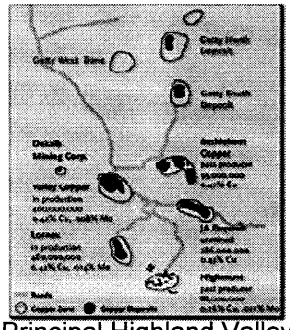
Both the known zones have the potential to be significantly increased by additional exploration. A recent Induced Polarization (I.P.) survey across much ofthe property indicates that the postulated limits of the mineralization are geophysically extended in both areas and remain to be drilled.

Getty West Discovered with Induced Polarization Geophysics.

To-date Getty West is only an I. P. anomaly similar in size to Getty North. The Getty West anomaly extends southward onto a property held by Globe Resources on which old underground workings were established in the early 1900s on conspicuous oxide copper with reported **good showings of gold**. As Getty West appears to be covered by tertiary volcanics, any oxidized copper should be still in place as it would not have been subjected to the glaciation which removed outcropping oxide caps from many unprotected porphyry ore bodies.

At Least Nine Other Major Anomalies on Getty Property

As there are another nine known anomalies of comparable size on the property, it appears that the model which could be used is that of either Gibraltar Mines or the adjoining Bethlehem Copper which have a series of pods of 30 million to 50 million tonnes. Molybdenum values are also showing up as is some silver. It is early days yet and further drilling will be needed to prove this model. In addition to the known anomalies on the property satellite imaging has indicated a further 90 targets to explore.



Principal Highland Valley Copper Deposits

The presence of molybdenum and silver suggest that what has been discovered may be the cupola, or dome, at the top of a porphyry system. The central core has yet to be discovered and this should keep the hunt exciting.

Oxide Copper
Could Be in Production By Second Half 1998

Should the Getty West turn out to be similar to the other two resources then it is highly probable that mining will start with copper oxide ore. It is not unreasonable at this stage to postulate that Getty has in the order of 20 million tonnes of copper oxide amenable to SX-EW extraction. This alone would be sufficient for 5 years of operations at the rate of 10,000 tonnes per day producing 34 million lbs per year. Mining the oxide caps would expose the sulphides underneath which would be available for treatment possibly as a joint venture at the Highland Valley Copper mill which lies only 5 kilometres away from the Getty property.

While much work still has to done before a mining plan can be finalized, things look very promising. If the property encompasses at least 6 deposits of 30 million to 50 million tonnes each then there would be between 180 million and 300 million tonnes of copper ore. By comparison, Bethlehem Copper mined out a total of 92 millioil tonnes in its entire life. Further drilling could well add significantly to the resource estimate.

Joint Venture with Highland Valley seems best way to mine Sulphide Copper.

While it is too early to contemplate the extraction of the sulphide copper until the resource has been proven as a reserve, it is probably fair to conclude that it is unlikely that Getty Copper would undertake the task of duplicating the $1 billion of mining and milling infrastructure that has been put in place in the Highland Valley over the years. However, as the reserves of Highland Valley Copper are sufficient for only another 12 years, it makes sense for both companies to contemplate an eventual joint venture.

The planned development and exploitation of the Getty property, starting with the oxide zones to generate cash flow with which to prove up the sulphide zones, makes eminent sense. As a result, there should be little need for significant share dilution beyond the excercise of outstanding warrants and options.

EPS of $0.22 & Cash Flow of $0.60 per share Possible In First Full Year.

In tile meantime Getty Copper appears to have sufficient oxide copper available to start up a cash flow generating operation with a US$50 million, 10,000 tonne per day mine and SXEW plant within the next 24 to 30 months. Assuming the project is fully funded by debt and a copper price of US$1.10 per lb. Getty Copper could be generating an annualized cash flow of $0.60 per share and earnings of $0.22 (un-taxed) in 1998-1999. By the third year, fully taxed cash flow and earnings should run at the same level as interest payments on the Capex will have ended.

Assumptions

Tonnes of Oxide Reserves	20 million
Grade Copper	0.5%
Recovery	85%
Waste to Ore Ratio	1.5:1
Copper Price US$lb	US $1.10
Exchange Rate	US $1.00 = Can $1.33
Capex	US $50 million
Mine Production Rate TPD	10,000
Copper Production lbs/Yr.	34.2 million
Production Costs US$/lb	US $0.55
Interest Rate	9%
Tax Rate	47%
Fully Dill Shares o/s	31.6 million

	Year No. 1	**Year No. 3**
Cash Flow Per Share	$0.60	$0.70
EPS	$0.22	$0.30

Leverage to Change in Copper Price ± US $0.10 per lb = ± $0.15 EPS