



GETTY COPPER INC.

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Corporate Profile

The Company

Getty Copper Inc. is a resource company exploring and developing approximately 200 square kilometers (80 sq. miles) of contiguous mineral tenure located in the copper-rich Highland Valley area of British Columbia, Canada. As a result of extensive exploration programs conducted on its Getty North deposit alone, the Company has identified 72 million drill-indicated and inferred tonnes of oxidized copper and sulphide copper resources with an average grade of 0.31% Cu (including 44.4 million tonnes of sulphide resource averaging 0.37% Cu and 10.03 million tonnes of oxidized resource averaging 0.40% Cu).

Getty has commissioned Innovat Limited to carry out a mine Pre-Feasibility-Scoping Study. Subject to the completion of a positive Feasibility Study, management expects Getty Copper will become a producer of copper concentrates and premium quality copper metal.

Getty Copper has raised in excess of \$15,000,000 and has spent over \$9,000,000 on exploration and development programs to date. These programs consisted of 167 diamond drill holes aggregating 43,352 meters (142,238 feet) of drilling, and geophysical surveying totaling 296-line km (185 miles) of induced polarization (I.P.) and 227-line km (142 miles) of magnetometer surveys. In addition, there is 296-line km (185 miles) of geochemical surveys and 20 square kilometers (8 square miles) of detailed geological mapping. There has also been satellite remote sensing, air photography, legal surveying, as well as metallurgical and environmental studies. There is significant potential for additional discoveries in the North Valley and Glossie zones which contain four very large, new IP anomalies located in favourable geological environments in the central and western portions of the property. In addition, there is the Getty West anomaly which has a discovery drill hole that will be further explored. Over and above this, there is a large untested high chargeability I.P. anomaly immediately east of Getty North Deposit which may also provide additional tonnage.

TSX Venture Exchange:
GTC

The Highland Valley

The Highland Valley area is British Columbia's premier porphyry copper mining region, located approximately 220 kilometers (135 miles) northeast of Vancouver. The region has a well-developed infrastructure such as water, power, roads, rail head access and a skilled labour force in the nearby communities of Kamloops, Ashcroft, Logan Lake and Merritt. Since the early 1960's, the Highland Valley area has produced over 9 billion pounds of copper from approximately 1 billion tonnes of ore from several large deposits mined by open-pit methods.

The Getty Copper Project

The Getty Project adjoins the former Bethlehem Copper mine site, and is also situated adjacent to the world-class Highland Valley Copper (HVC) Mine, owned jointly by Teck-Cominco and BHP Billiton Ltd. The HVC Mine is one of the largest open-pit copper mines in the world.

Getty's initial environmental and mine development permitting work is well advanced and the Company believes that the necessary mine development approvals should be received within one year of formal application. Metallurgical testing, computerized 3D modeling and computerized calculation of resource tonnage estimates are ongoing.

Getty North Deposit [100% Getty]

The Getty North porphyry copper-molybdenum deposit has been systematically drilled on sections 30 meters apart. Getty announced a milestone resource estimate of 72,093,000 drill-indicated and drill-inferred tonnes averaging 0.31% Cu including 44.4 million tonnes of sulphide material averaging 0.37% Cu and 10.03 million tonnes of oxidized resource averaging 0.40% Cu. calculated by Art Frye [KHA Resource Modeling Inc.] on the basis of a computerized 3-D block model.

Copper can be extracted at good recovery rates from the oxidized portion of the deposit, using low-cost heap, and/or vat, leaching followed by either solvent

Highlights:

\$15,1M in Financings

\$9,000,000 in Exploration and Development Completed to Date.

167 Diamond Drill Holes totaling 43,352 m (142,238 ft) 21,155 core samples assayed.

Geophysical surveys

- 296-line km (185 miles) of I.P.
- 227-line km (142 miles) of magnetometer surveys

Geochemical Surveys

- 8,7961 samples taken along 296-line km (185 miles)

Detailed Geological mapping 20 sq. km (8 sq. miles)

Metallurgical Studies

Environmental Studies

Listed on TSX – Toronto Venture Exchange Trading Symbol GTC

Registered with United States – Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) - 20F

Large Property approximately 200 sq. km (80 sq. miles) of mineral claims.

Two existing open-pittable porphyry copper deposits with significant oxidized caps:

- Getty North Deposit 72,000,000 Drill indicated and inferred tonnes.
- Getty South Deposit Resource estimate of 36,000,000 grading 0.47% Cu. Inferred from extensive work by previous operators.

Oxidized and sulphide deposits are amenable to production by heap or continuous vat leaching followed with either SX-EW, or cementation technology to produce premium priced refined copper.

Potential for Additional Discoveries:

- Expansion of the Getty North Deposit
- High Chargeability East side Anomaly
- Getty West Large Anomaly:
 - Follow-up drilling of Discovery Drill hole
- 2 Large Glossie Zone Anomalies
- 2 Large North Valley Zone Anomalies

Located Adjacent to the Highland Valley Copper Mine- One of the World's Largest Copper Mines.

Adjacent to Excellent Support Infrastructure:

- Power
- Paved Roads
- Water
- Railhead
- Stable Experienced Local Work Force

Strong Experienced Management and Technical Team.

Getty Copper Inc. is fully focused on its main corporate objective:
*to develop and place into production its
Highland Valley open-pittable porphyry copper deposits.*

extraction and electrowinning (SX-EW) to produce cathode copper, or cementation to produce copper powder, or crystallization to produce copper sulphate crystals. SX-EW, crystallization, or cementation, will produce high quality, premium-priced and user-ready refined copper products on site. In addition, preliminary metallurgical studies conducted by Dr. Morris Beattie and Process Research Laboratories (Vancouver) and Innovat Limited show that leaching the larger sulphide resource would yield approximately 75% of the copper, making the leaching technology potentially more attractive for processing the sulphide portion as well, rather than by conventional flotation concentration.

Getty South Deposit
[50% Joint-Venture]

Located 3 kilometers south of the Getty North Deposit, the Getty South Deposit is hosted by a breccia body approximately 550 meters (1,800 ft.) long and up to 260 meters (850 ft.) wide. In excess of 15,000 meters (49,212 ft.) of diamond drilling and 1,775 meters (5,880 ft.) of underground development by previous operators have outlined an initial inferred resource of 36,000,000 tonnes of oxidized and sulphide mineralization grading 0.47% Cu, including 719,500 drill-indicated tonnes grading 1.41% Cu.

Thirteen bedrock trenches completed in 1997 by the Company on the Getty South Deposit, aggregating approximately 1,570 meters (5,150 ft.), have significantly extended the known surface mineralization and provided the necessary rock exposures for detailed geological surface mapping of the deposit, also completed in 1997. A program of systematic large diameter drilling that will sample the deposit to the drill-indicated confidence level has been recommended.

Getty West/ Transvaal Zone
[50% Joint-Venture]

Getty has identified indications of a possible third deposit in the Getty West-Transvaal zone, located 1.4 kilometers to

the southwest of the Getty North Deposit. The Getty West-Transvaal zone exhibits encouraging IP and geochemical soil anomalies in an area of numerous historic surface showings of copper and occurrences of copper and gold reported from historic underground working (circa 1900).

As a result of 13.5 line kilometers (8.4 miles) of I.P. and magnetometer surveying, a broad, 1 kilometer wide I.P. chargeability anomaly was outlined on the Getty West zone. This anomaly extends southerly onto the Transvaal property into an area where copper mineralization is widespread in historic oxidized and sulphide copper showings located on surface and in underground workings. Grades of 4.8% copper with 0.07 ounces of gold per ton across 15 ft., were reported in the Chamberlain mine shaft, and 1.37% Cu across 11 meters (37 ft.) in the Transvaal mine adit. These historic showings and workings occur in a geological environment that is favourable for Bethlehem-Getty North style porphyry copper deposits.

Getty Copper completed 3 diamond drill holes totaling 1,009 meters (3,310 ft.) into the northwest portion of the Transvaal Crown granted claims (50% Joint Venture) and a detailed geological map of these claims. These holes and eight others drilled in 1996 totaling 2,364 meters (7,756 ft.) provided geological information related to a large, complex, I.P. chargeability anomaly that straddles the boundary between the northernmost part of the Transvaal group and the adjacent Getty West claims. The diamond drill holes intersected significant oxidized and sulphidic copper mineralization, indicating that both types of mineralization are more widespread than previously suggested by surface and underground showings. The presence of copper, gold and molybdenum mineralization in the holes support previous historic assay results. The next phase of drilling will follow-up on the porphyry copper style mineralization intersected in drill hole GL96-08, 42 meters (138 ft.) grading 0.26% Cu with .02% Mo., including 16 meters (53 ft.) grading 0.42% Cu and 0.025% Mo.



GETTY COPPER INC.

Directors and Officers:

John Lepinski
C.E.O., *President & Director*

Donald Willoughby, FCA
C.F.O., *Secretary & Director*

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Director

Jean-Jacques Treyvaud, Ph.D. (Econ.)
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William Cummer
Director

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Site Manager

Jim Oliver, Ph.D., P.Geo

Kevin Newman, B.Sc., P.Geo.

Morris Beattie, Ph.D., P.Eng., *Metallurgist*

Lyle Morgenthaler, P.Eng., *Mining Engineer*

Watts Griffis and McQuat, Toronto, Ontario

Process Research Labs, Vancouver, BC

Eco-tech Laboratories, Kamloops, BC

Chemex Laboratories, Vancouver, BC

Gartner Lee Ltd., *Environmental Consultants*,
Vancouver, BC

Art Frye [KHA Resource Modeling],
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GETTY COPPER INC.

News Release

GETTY COPPER TO ACQUIRE ADDITIONAL HIGHLAND VALLEY MINERAL CLAIMS

December 11, 2003

Getty Copper Inc., (TSX-Venture-GTC), "The Company", is pleased to announce that it has entered into an agreement in principle with Genco Resources Ltd., (TSX-Venture-GGC) to purchase from Genco, Nine Crown Granted Mineral Claims, known as the "Transvaal Claims" in the Kamloops Mining District of British Columbia, for the sale price of \$300,000 CDN, payable in common shares of Getty Copper Inc. with a deemed value of \$0.60 CDN per share. The sale will be completed, subject to certain conditions being met, negotiation of a definitive agreement including an independent fairness opinion, and TSX Venture Exchange approval. Upon the completion of this transaction, Genco will have no further interest in any mineral claims in the Kamloops Mining District.

For further information: (604) 931-3231

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www.gettycopper.com

The TSX Venture Exchange has not reviewed the contents of this release and does not accept responsibility for the accuracy of this release.



GETTY COPPER INC.

December 19, 2003

GETTY COPPER INC. ANNOUNCES \$2,015,000. BROKERED PRIVATE PLACEMENT

Getty Copper Inc. (GTC.TSX-VENTURE) ("Getty") wishes to announce a flow-through brokered private placement of units priced at \$ 0.65 per unit for total proceeds of up to \$2,015,000. Each unit will consist of one common share of Getty Copper and one half warrant. Each whole warrant is exercisable for a period of 2 years into Getty common stock at \$0.75 per share. Getty Copper Inc. will pay a commission of 5% cash on total proceeds raised as well as 5% agent warrants exercisable for two years at \$0.65 per share.

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GETTY COPPER INC.

December 19, 2003

GETTY COPPER INC. SIGNS MEMORANDUM
OF UNDERSTANDING
WITH HIGHLAND VALLEY COPPER

Getty Copper Inc. (GTC-TSX-VENTURE) announces the signing of a memorandum of understanding with Highland Valley Copper. HVC is a joint venture among TeckCominco Ltd., 63.9%, BHP Billiton, 33.6% and Highmont Mining Company as to 2.5%.

Located in the Highland Valley area near Kamloops, British Columbia, Highland Valley Copper is the world's ninth largest copper producer in terms of tonnage moved. In 2002 the mine produced 181,300 tonnes of copper.

The memorandum of understanding allows HVC to explore and develop certain mineral claims, in the Highland Valley, controlled by Getty Copper Inc. Under the terms of the memorandum, HVC will have the right to earn an initial 51% interest in the selected Getty claims by spending an aggregate of \$5MM by December 31, 2006, under the following schedule:

\$1,350,000. by December 31, 2004

\$3,000,000. by December 31, 2005

\$5,000,000. by December 31, 2006

Upon earning its initial interest, HVC will have the right to earn a further 19% interest from Getty (for a 70% interest) by expending a further \$10MM and completing a feasibility study over the next four years.

If HVC elects not to expend the additional \$10MM and complete the feasibility study, its interest in the property will revert to a 45% participating interest if at least \$10MM is expended and a 55% - 45% joint venture will be established with Getty as the operator.

Under the terms of the memorandum, if HVC proceeds with a production plan, it will either arrange project financing for at least 65% of the capital costs or extend an offer, on acceptable commercial terms, to lend Getty 65% of its portion of the capital costs to place the project into commercial production. Each company will contribute its pro rata share of the equity required on a 70% HVC: 30% Getty basis.

The exploration work to be undertaken on the property will be carried out by TeckCominco, on behalf of Highland Valley Copper and Getty Copper Inc.

This agreement does not include the claims owned by Getty Copper Inc., which cover the Getty North and Getty South deposits and is subject to formal ratification by Getty Copper Inc.'s Board.

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KAMLOOPS

SATURDAY

December 20, 2003

The Daily News

Mine deal raises hopes

By CAM FORTEMS
Daily News Staff Reporter

A deal between Highland Valley Copper and a Vancouver firm provides a faint glimmer of hope the giant operation may be open beyond 2009.

Highland Valley and Getty Copper Inc. announced Friday an agreement that will see drilling start in the new year on adjacent claims held by the Vancouver-based junior exploration company.

"We've done exploration work around the mine in a 10- to 15-kilometre radius around our mill," Highland Valley president Wolf Nickel said Friday.

"We've pretty much covered most of the ground and spent several million dollars. We haven't had success in finding more ore bodies. It's one final effort so we don't overlook anything that could potentially extend mine life."

Exploration will be done by Teck Cominco's exploration group.

Under the terms of a memorandum of understanding, Highland Valley will earn an initial 51 per cent interest in selected Getty claims by spending \$5 million on exploration by the end of 2006.

"It's a last-gasp effort," Nickel said.

Highland Valley Copper and the mine representing 700 workers continued talks toward a new agreement Thursday and Friday. The two sides agreed to a news blackout and won't discuss further negotiations.

Getty Copper director Robert Gardner said the areas of interest to Highland Valley are probable sulfide ore bodies.

"The next two years will show whether there's viability," said Gardner, who started negotiations with Highland Valley's controlling partners Teck Cominco Ltd. and BHP Billiton Inc. six months ago.

Getty Copper has owned claims adjacent and north of Highland Valley Copper for decades. While 143 diamond drill holes have been sunk during that time, no drilling has occurred at the Getty North claims that will be explored under the deal.

Copper prices have shot up — reaching \$1 US a pound this week — since talks started this summer. But Nickel said price of the commodity has nothing to do with the exploration.

"It's one area close that didn't belong to us. ... There's a window of opportunity to find an economic ore body that's less than six years long (estimated mine life)."

Gardner said drilling has not occurred at any of Getty's properties for nearly 10 years.



GETTY COPPER CORP. HIGHLAND VALLEY PROJECT: Geological Overview and Progress Report to December 31, 1997

GETTY COPPER CORP.

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Abstract

Since 1993, Getty Copper Corp. (TSE:GTY) has been conducting aggressive exploration of its 212 km² Highland Valley, B. C. mineral property which contains favourable Guichon Creek Batholith geology and adjoins the huge copper-molybdenum mining and milling operations of the Highland Valley Copper Partnership. In addition to an intensive 35,927 meters (117,876 ft) diamond drilling program on the Getty North porphyry copper-molybdenum deposit, work by the Company to date on other areas of the property includes extensive bedrock trenching (1,500 m; 4,922 ft) and limited reconnaissance diamond drilling (3,236 m; 10,617 ft) on the Getty South breccia-hosted copper deposit (50% joint venture); a small amount of exploratory diamond drilling (3,374 m; 11,070 ft) which confirmed the presence of a copper-molybdenum porphyry system in the nearby Getty West zone IP chargeability anomaly, a portion of which is contained within the Transvaal claims, in which Getty Copper Corp. is earning a 50% interest from Globe Resources Inc. (VSE:GBS); and extensive geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys on selected geologically favorable portions of the property, some containing historic copper prospects or minor past-producers.

Getty Copper Corp.'s two most advanced deposits are the Getty North porphyry copper-molybdenum deposit which has been systematically drilled on NE sections 30 m (98 ft) apart, resulting in a recent resource estimate of 72.1 million drill-indicated and inferred tonnes having an average grade of 0.31% Cu, including 10.03 million tonnes of oxidized material having an average grade of 0.40% Cu and 44.4 million tonnes of sulphide resource having an average grade of 0.37% Cu (KHA Resource Modelling, December, 1997), and the Getty South breccia-hosted copper deposit estimated to contain 36 million inferred tonnes having an estimated grade of 0.47% Cu, including 2-3 million inferred tonnes of subcropping oxidized material (Gower Thompson Associates, 1992; Watts, Griffis and McOuat, 1996). These deposits are located respectively eight and five km north of the former Bethlehem Copper Mine, within a well-defined northerly trending structural zone which contains Bethlehem and later phase dykes and breccias, the Bethlehem deposits (93 million tonnes mined) and the very deep, unmined JA deposit (286 million tonnes).

The Getty North deposit occurs within an uplifted block containing many steeply dipping northeasterly trending faults which fragment and progressively down-drop the mineralized zone to the northwest. The attendant structural complexity increases the likelihood of faulted offsets and companion deposits, which may be indicated by coincident magnetic susceptibility lows and induced polarization chargeability and resistivity features that occur within one km of the deposit in ground yet to be drilled. The Getty South deposit occurs in a breccia body which intruded Guichon variety quartz diorite of the Guichon Creek Batholith. As presently defined by the Company's reconnaissance drilling and surface trenching, the breccia zone is approximately 260 m (852 ft) wide and 550 m (1805 ft) long, strikes northerly and dips moderately to steeply to the west.

The large induced polarization chargeability anomalies discovered during late 1996 and early 1997 in Getty Copper's Glossie and North Valley zones, located respectively 5 km and 9 km west of the Getty North deposit, are in a geological setting that is similar to that of some of the larger Highland Valley deposits and have recently been the subjects of magnetic susceptibility and geochemical soil surveys, and reconnaissance scale geological mapping.

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.

References:

- Christie, J.S., Krain, in *Porphyry Deposits of the Canadian Cordillera*, Edited by A. Sutherland Brown, Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Special Volume 15, pages 182-185, 1976.
- McMillan, W.J., *Geology and Ore Deposits of the Highland Valley Camp*, in *Mineral Deposits Division Field Guide and Reference Manual Series, No. 1*, Edited by A.J. Sinclair, Geological Association of Canada, page 121.
- Gower Thompson & Associates Ltd., *Compilation Report on the Getty South Property*, May 15, 1992.
- K.H.A. Resource Modeling Inc., *Getty North Deposit Resource Estimate*, November 3, 1997.
- Lloyd Geophysics Inc., *A Geophysical Assessment Report on an Induced Polarization and Ground Magnetics Survey on the Highland Valley Project near Logan Lake, B.C.*, October, 1997.
- Peter Walcott & Associates Ltd., *A Geophysical Report on Induced Polarization Surveying at the Getty Property from June 23 - September 30, 1995*.
- Watts, Griffis & McQuat Ltd., *Report on the Highland Valley Porphyry Copper Property of Getty Copper Corp.*, May 6, 1996.

ADDENDUM at May 20, 1998

Since December 31, 1997:

Cleared trees off of 23 acres above oxidized portion of the Getty North Deposit.

Obtained permit for trenching and collecting bulk sample of Getty North oxidized copper resource.

Obtained permit for 1500 tonne pilot scale leaching test designed by Bateman Engineering Inc., to begin in June, 1998.

To enable access to US stock markets, filed 20-F Registration with SEC/USA, effective March 2, 1998.

Project Assessment Report by Bateman Engineering Inc. was positive and recommended proceeding to full feasibility study, after completion of limited pre-feasibility work.

Completion of a Feasibility Outlook (Bateman Engineering Inc.) containing preliminary details of the proposed mine and processing plant, and which was used in support of the Company's Power for Jobs Proposal.

Submitted Power for Jobs Proposal for reduced-cost electrical power, potentially saving \$430,000 per year.

Ninety-three 10 metre split core samples analyzed of acid consumption/production, follow-up sampling and ARD interpretation in progress.

Commissioned surface water flow study, installed data loggers on nearby streams.

Commissioned fish and fish habitat survey, to start May 1998, with follow-up in late July, 1998.

Acquisition of Road Permit for roads required to access and advance the proposed development, except for mine site roads.

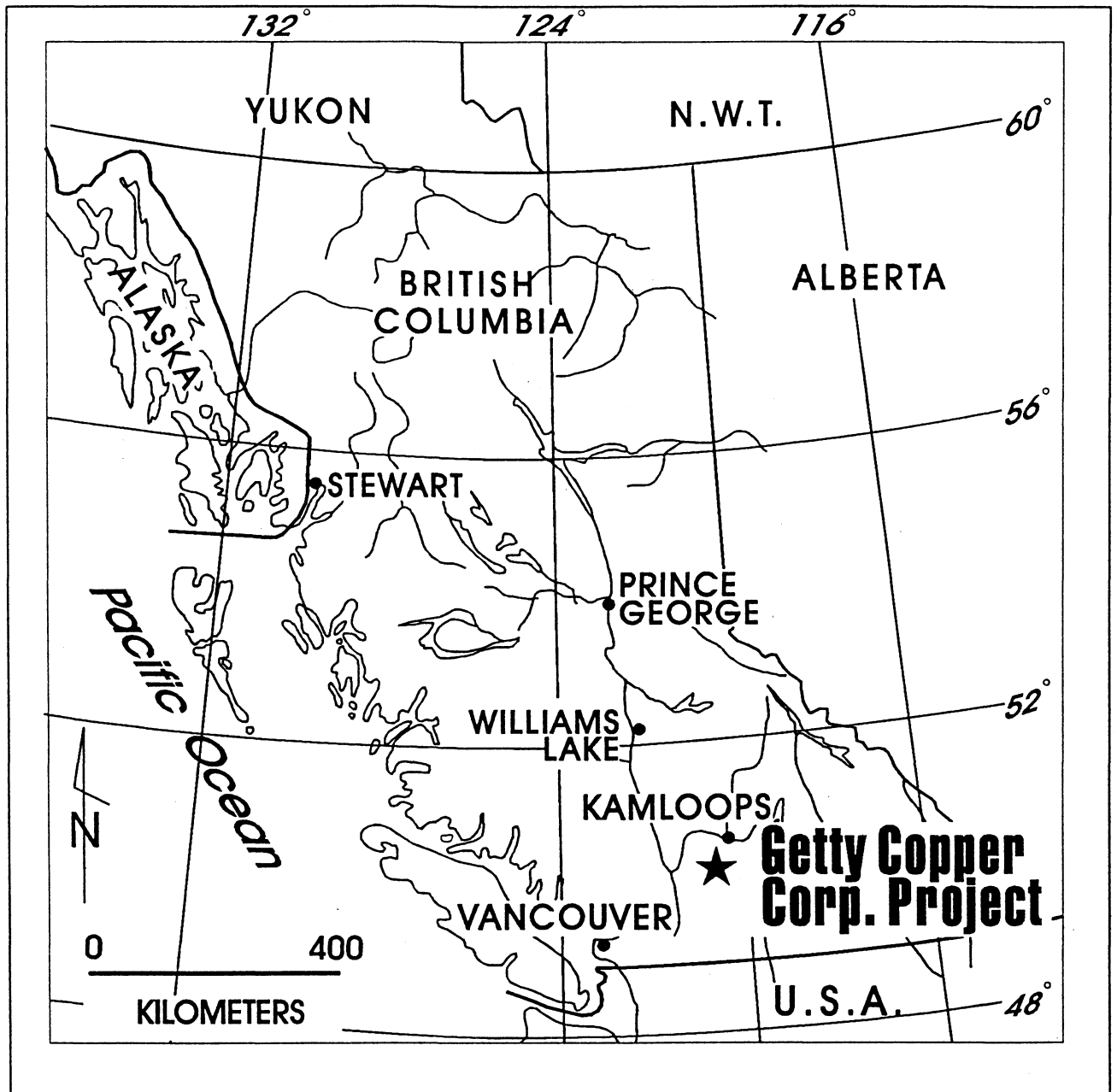


Figure 1: Location Map.

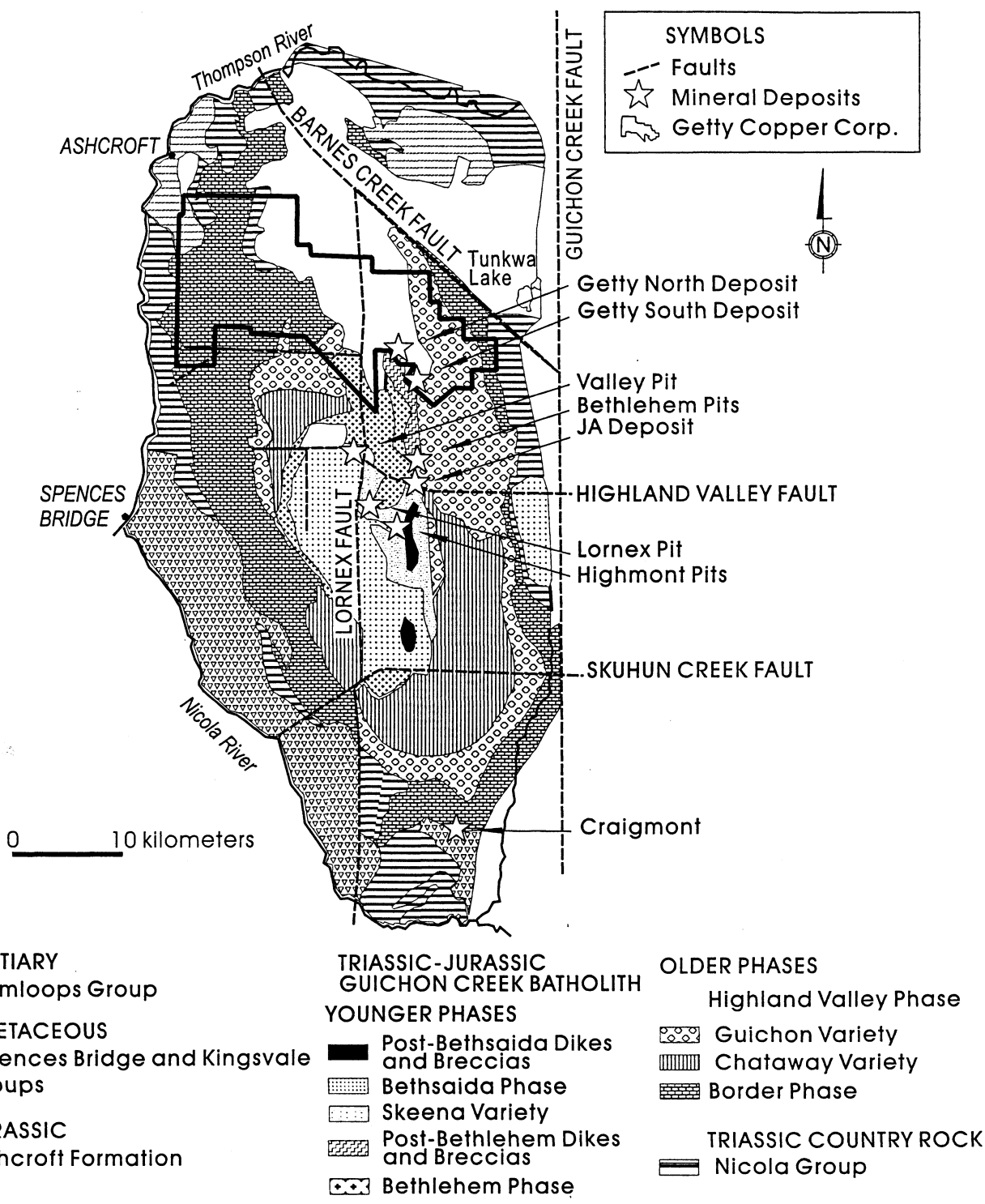


Figure 2: Generalized Geology of the Guichon Creek Batholith Showing Location of Getty Copper Corp. Claims and of Major Porphyry Cu-Mo deposits (modified after McMillan, 1985).

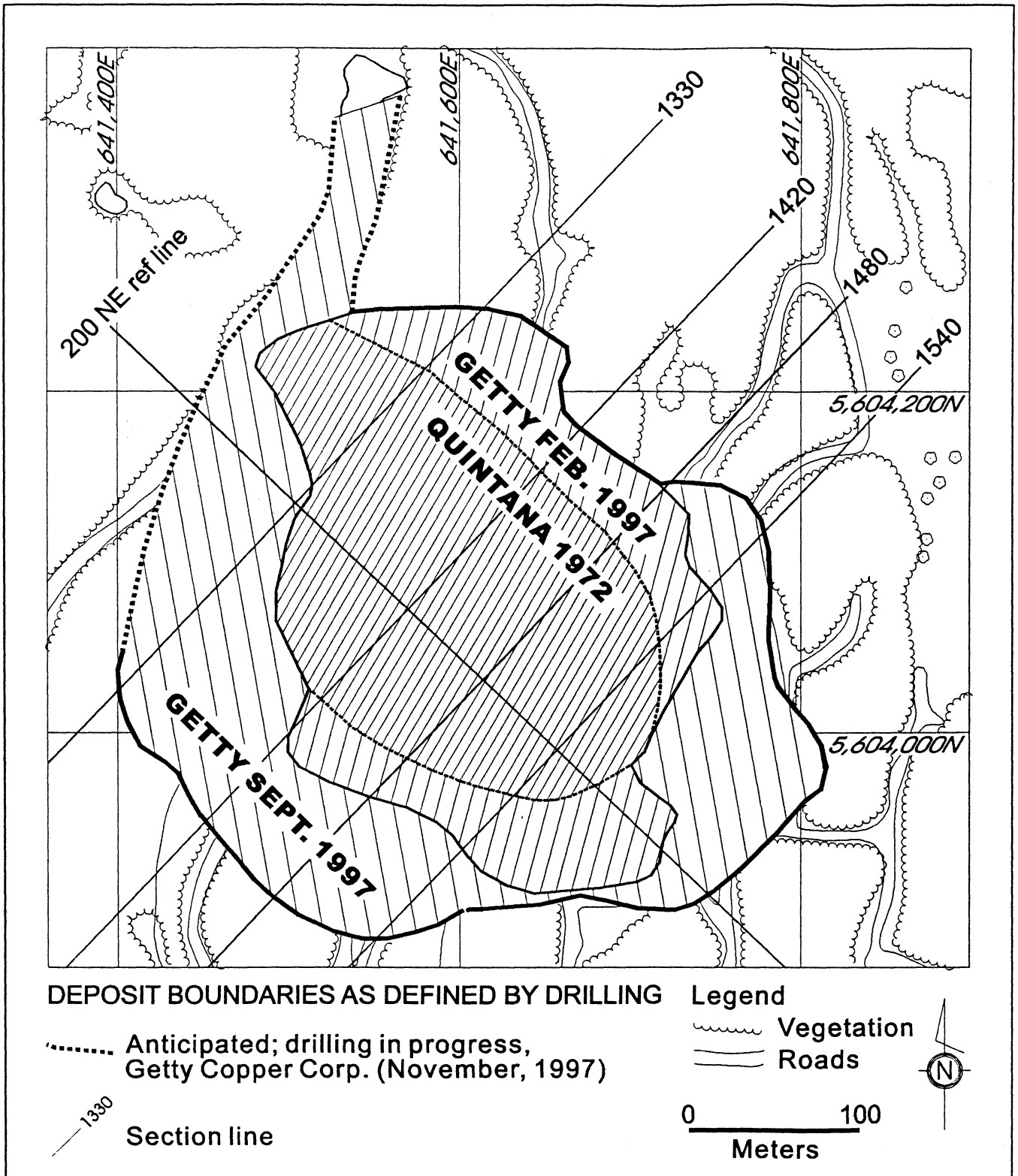
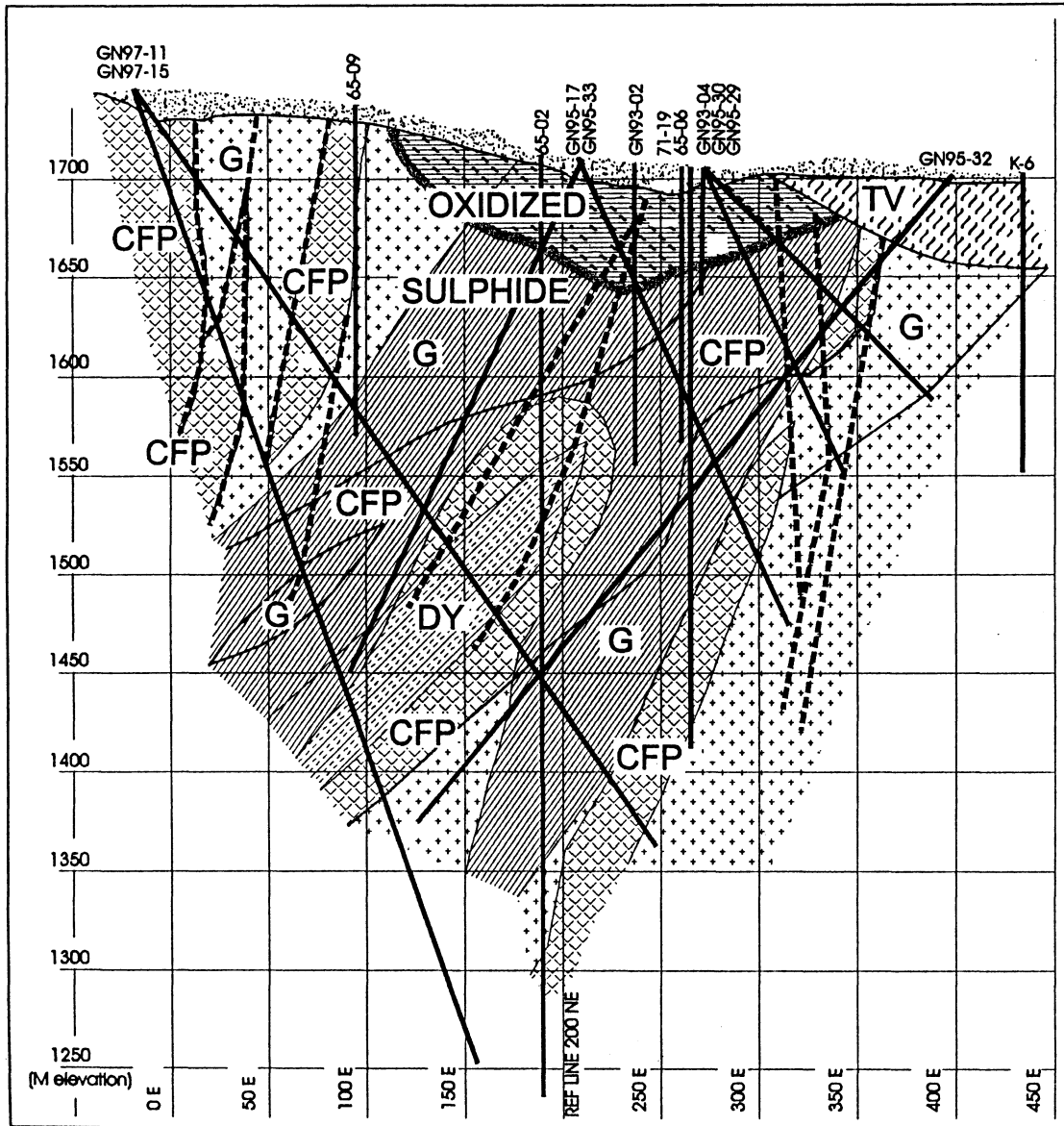


Figure 3: Surface Projection of Getty North Deposit Showing Outline in 1972, February 1997 and September 1997.



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.

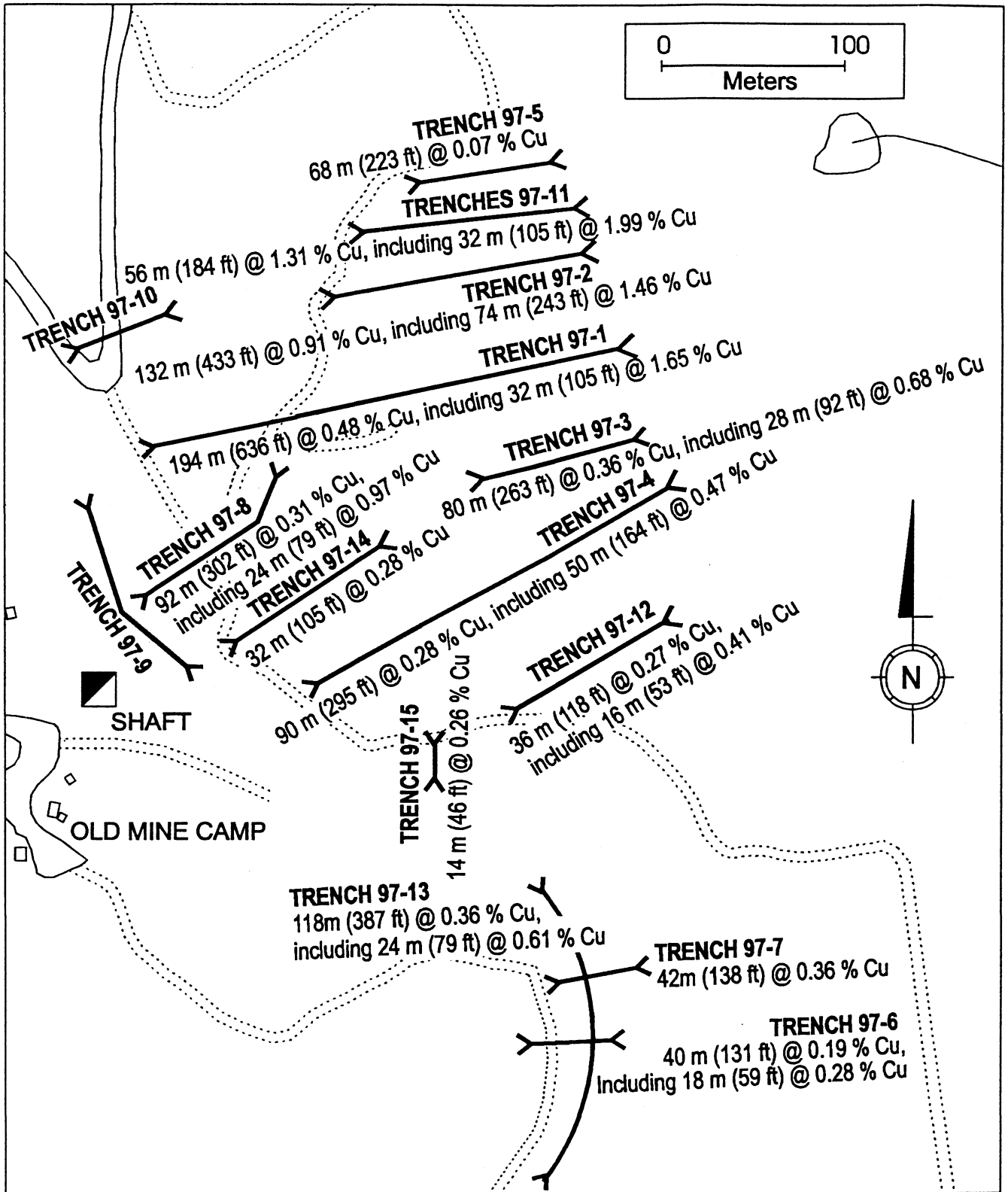


Figure 5: Getty South Deposit, Surface Plan Showing Distribution of 1997 Trenches.

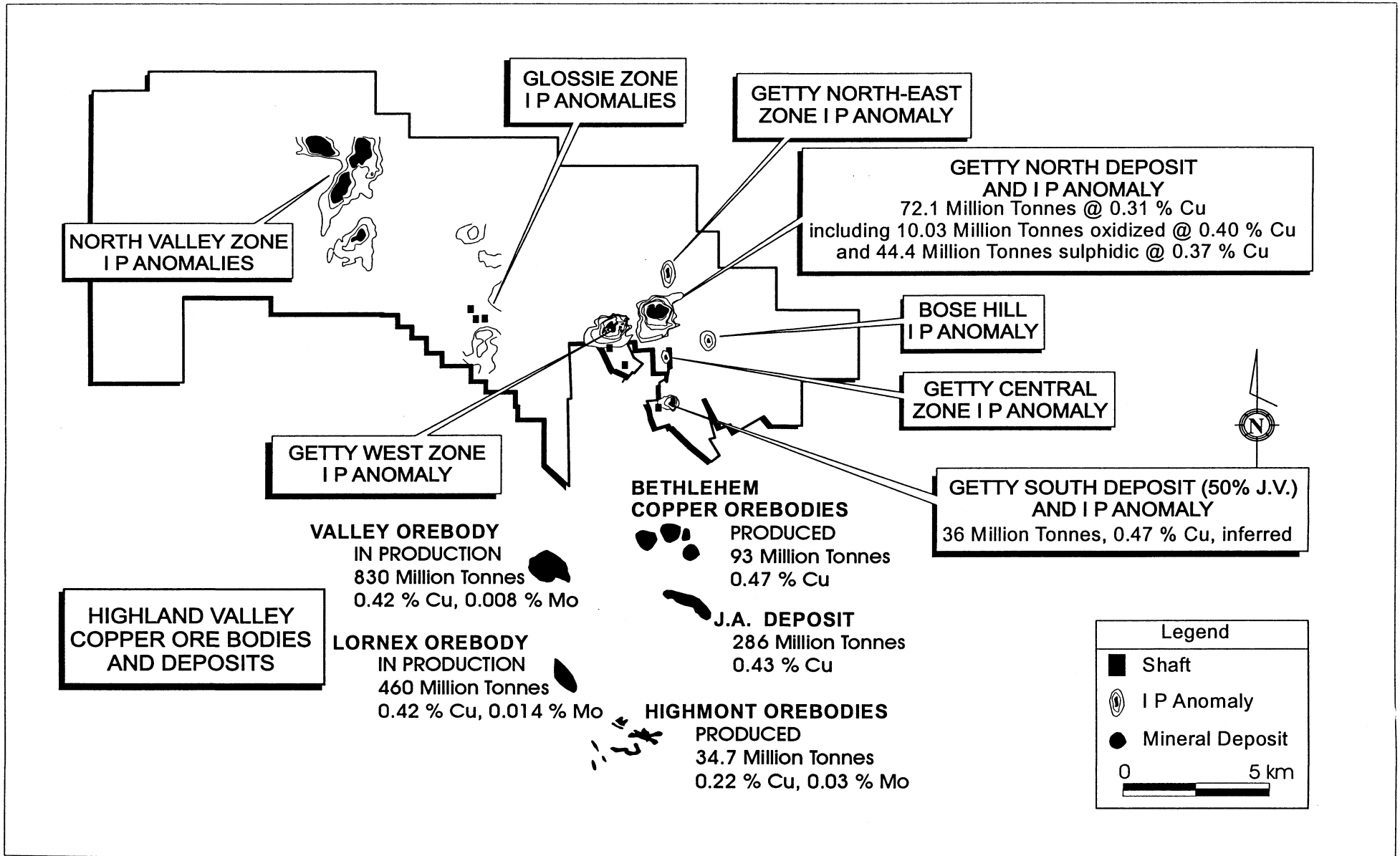


Figure 6: Regional Geophysics



GETTY COPPER CORP.

Corporate Profile

TSE:GTY

VSE: GTY

1997-98

Highlights:

Two existing open-pittable porphyry copper deposits with oxidized caps.

Oxidized and sulphide tonnages are amenable to processing by proven SX-EW technology.

Deposits are adjacent to Bethlehem Mine & Highland Valley Copper Mine (one of the world's largest copper mines).

Enormous potential for further discoveries in the extensive North Valley & Glossie IP anomalies.

Strong, experienced management & technical teams.

The Company

Getty Copper Corp. is an aggressive resource company exploring and developing more than 200 square kilometers of contiguous mineral tenure located in the copper-rich Highland Valley area of British Columbia, Canada. As a result of extensive exploration programs conducted during the previous three years, in its Getty North deposit alone - where drilling is most advanced - the Company has identified 72 million drill-indicated and inferred tonnes of oxidized copper and sulphidic copper resources with an average grade of 0.31% copper (including 44.4 million tonnes of sulphidic material averaging 0.37% Cu and 10.03 million tonnes of oxidized resource averaging 0.40% Cu).

The Company has commissioned engineering consultants to carry out a mine Pre-Feasibility Study. Subject to the completion of a positive Feasibility Report, management expects Getty Copper will become a producer of copper concentrates and premium quality cathode copper metal in the near future.

The Company has raised more than \$12,000,000 for the Project since March 1995, and conducted a \$3 Million exploration and development program during 1997. It consisted of 16,000 meters (52,000 feet) of diamond drilling designed to increase the drill indicated tonnage of the Getty North Deposit, extensive bedrock trenching at the Getty South Deposit, and 140 line-kilometers of induced polarization [IP], magnetics, geomechanical soil surveying and geological mapping on the North Valley and Glossie zone grids. These areas contain four new IP anomalies located in favourable geological environments in the central and western portions of the property, respectively.

The Highland Valley

The Highland Valley area is British Columbia's premier porphyry copper mining region, located approximately 160 km northeast of Vancouver. The region has well-developed road access, hydro-electric power, communications and a skilled labour force. Since the early 1960's, this area has produced 8.2 billion pounds of copper from 830 million tonnes of ore from numerous large deposits mined by open-pit methods.

The Getty Copper Project

The Getty Project adjoins the former Bethlehem Copper mine site, and is also situated adjacent to the huge Highland Valley Copper [HVC] Partnership. Owned jointly by Cominco, Rio Algom and Teck Corporation, HVC operates one of the largest open-pit copper mines in the world.

Getty's program to date includes more than 40,000 meters (130,000 feet) of diamond drilling, extensive surface trenching, satellite remote sensing, air photography, legal surveying and metallurgical and environmental studies. In excess of 300 line-kilometers of geological mapping, soil and silt geochemical sampling, as well as induced polarization and magnetic surveys, also have been completed.

Initial environmental and mine development permitting work is underway, and the Company believes that the necessary approvals could be received within one year of formal application. Metallurgical testing, computerized 3D modeling and computerized calculation of resource tonnage estimates are ongoing.

Getty North Deposit [100% Getty]

The Getty North porphyry copper-molybdenum deposit has been systematically drilled on sections 30 meters apart. In January 1998 the Company announced a milestone resource estimate of 72,093,000 drill-indicated and drill-inferred tonnes averaging 0.31% Cu including 44.4 million tonnes of sulphidic material averaging 0.37% Cu and 10.03 million tonnes of oxidized resource averaging 0.40% Cu. calculated by Art Frye [KHA Resource Modeling Inc.] on the basis of a computerized 3-D block model.

Copper can be extracted at good recovery rates from the oxidized portion of the deposit, using low-cost heap, and/or vat, leaching followed by solvent extraction and electrowinning (SX-EW) to produce high quality, premium-priced cathode copper on site. In addition, preliminary metallurgical studies - conducted by Dr. Morris Beattie and Process Research Laboratories (Vancouver) - show that leaching the larger sulphide resource would yield approximately 65% of the copper, making SX-EW technology potentially more attractive for processing the sulphide portion as well, rather than by conventional floatation concentration.

Getty South Deposit [50% Joint-Venture]

Located 3 kilometers south of the Getty North Deposit, the Getty South Deposit is hosted by a breccia body approximately 550 meters (1,800 feet) long and up to 260 meters (850 feet) wide. In excess of 15,000 meters (49,212 feet) of diamond drilling and 1,775 meters (5,880 feet) of underground development have outlined an initial inferred resource of 36,000,000 tonnes of open-pittable oxidized and sulphide mineralization grading 0.47% Cu, including 719,500 drill-indicated tonnes grading 1.41% Cu.

Getty Copper Corp. is fully focused on its **main corporate objective:** to develop and place into production its Highland Valley open-pit pitable porphyry copper deposits.

Thirteen bedrock trenches completed by the Company in 1997 on the Getty South Deposit, aggregating approximately 1,570 meters (5,150 feet), have significantly extended the known surface mineralization and provided the necessary rock exposures for detailed geological surface mapping of the deposit. A program of systematic large diameter drilling that will sample the deposit at the drill-indicated confidence level has been recommended.

The Future

The Company also has identified indications of a possible third deposit in the Getty West/Transvaal zone, located 1.4 kilometers to the southwest of the Getty North Deposit. The Getty West/Transvaal zone exhibits encouraging IP and geochemical soil anomalies in an area of numerous historic surface showings of copper and reported occurrences of copper and gold in historic underground workings (circa 1900). During the last part of the Company's 1996 drilling program, porphyry copper style mineralization very similar to that of the Getty North Deposit was discovered beneath the area containing the historic prospects. Traces of gold and molybdenum were also detected during the drilling. Plans for additional diamond drilling have been designed and recommended to investigate this favourable zone further.

In addition, a number of moderate to intense IP anomalies occur between or near the Getty North and Getty South Deposits. All of these are situated in areas of moderately elevated concentrations of copper in the soil, and will eventually require further exploration by drilling. The most intense of these anomalies was discovered immediately east of the Getty North Deposit, and may indicate a faulted offset of the known deposit, or a companion deposit as is typical of high level, structurally controlled porphyry copper deposits.

Other very large IP chargeability anomalies were discovered by Getty Copper in the central part of the mineral tenure 6 to 9 kilometers west of the Getty North Deposit. These areas, known as the Glossie and North Valley zones are underlain by favourable phases of the Guichon Batholith and occur in areas of former small producers (Glossie Mine) and/or elevated concentrations of copper in the soil. The huge North Valley anomalies contain elevated copper in the soils, and geologically favourable,

weakly altered and mineralized Bethlehem phase bedrock, which is the mineralizing phase of the Bethlehem, Getty North and Getty South Deposits.

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Corporate Details:

Shares Listed: TSE and VSE
Symbol: "GTY"
Authorized: unlimited
Outstanding: 25,678,323
Fully Diluted: 27,848,136
Year End: December 31

Auditors:

Collins, Barrow
Chartered Accountants
Vancouver, B.C.

Legal Counsel:

Lang, Michener, Lawrence & Shaw
Barristers and Solicitors
Vancouver, B.C.

Transfer Agent:

Montreal Trust Company
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Investor Relations:

Bing Jung

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