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(Roundup)  
Jan. 04  
Tom Schuster



GETTY COPPER INC.



## A summary of the significant developments on Getty Copper's Highland Valley project.

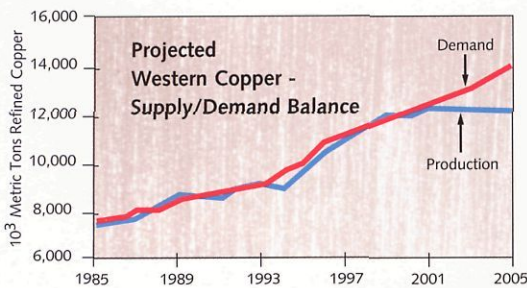
### Getty Plans to maximize shareholder value through:

- Development of and production from the existing Getty North and Getty South Deposits.
- Discovery and development of additional deposits, through systematic exploration of the many anomalous targets on the property.
- Acquisition of producing or advanced stage gold or base metal projects containing proven reserves.

### Corporate Highlights

- ◆ \$15,000,000 in financing since March 1995.
- ◆ Bateman Engineering Inc. recommends proceeding to full feasibility for the Getty North oxide deposit.
- ◆ Located in the major copper mining area of British Columbia.
- ◆ Listed on the Toronto Venture Exchange (TSX), and registered with United States Securities and Exchange Commission (20-F).
- ◆ Existing open-pittable porphyry copper deposits, with significant oxidized cap:
  - Getty North - 72,100,000 drill-indicated and inferred tonnes grading 0.31% Cu, plus recoverable amounts of gold, silver and molybdenum, including 44,500,000 tonnes of sulphide resource grading 0.37% Cu and 10,000,000 tonnes of oxidized resource grading 0.40% Cu.
  - Getty South resource estimate of 36,000,000 tonnes grading 0.47% Cu, inferred from extensive work by previous operators. (50% JV)
- ◆ Getty North Copper Deposit amenable to production by Heap or Vat Leaching followed by either SX-EW, crystallization or cementation to produce refined copper.
- ◆ Continuous Vat Leaching gave oxide copper recoveries of 75% - 85% in 24 hours and 60%-75% copper recoveries for sulphide copper in 72 hours.
- ◆ Advanced exploration work on Getty South Deposit.
- ◆ Large property - approximately 200 sq. km (80 sq. miles) of geologically favourable Guichon Creek Batholith.
- ◆ Mineral tenure - Crown granted and surveyed claims at Getty North and Getty South Deposits.
- ◆ Located adjacent to the Highland Valley Copper Mine, one of the world's largest copper mining and milling operations.
- ◆ Adjacent to excellent support infrastructure:
  - Stable, experienced local workforce.
  - Power.
  - Railhead.
  - Water.
  - Paved roads.

- ◆ Computerized 3-D geological and grade block modelling completed for Getty North Deposit.
- ◆ Preliminary metallurgical studies by Dr. Morris Beattie, P. Eng. and Innovat Limited indicate that the Getty North Deposit can be brought to production by either:
  - Leaching - for both the oxidized and sulphide mineralization.
  - or
  - Conventional concentration and smelting of sulphide mineralization.
- ◆ Environmental baseline studies by Gartner Lee & Associates.
- ◆ Diamond drilling total to date: 167 holes aggregating 43,352 m (142,238 ft) - 21,155 rock/core samples assayed.
- ◆ Geophysical surveying: 296-line km (184 miles) of Induced Polarization (I.P.) and 227-line km (142 miles) of magnetometer surveys.
- ◆ Geochemical surveys: 8,761 samples collected along 296-line km (184 miles)
- ◆ Detailed geological mapping: 20 sq. km (8 sq. miles)
- ◆ Satellite Remote Sensing Survey:
  - Conventional Synthetic Aperture Radar (S.A.R.)
  - Conventional Thematic Mapping (T.M.).
- ◆ Aerial photography and base map production (Northway Map Technology Ltd. and Watts, Griffis and McOuat).
- ◆ Distribution of Highland Valley Mineral Deposits related to large, northerly, through-going fault systems. Valley and Lornex Deposits lie along the Lornex fault.
- ◆ North Valley I.P. and magnetometer anomalies are 12 kms north of the Alwin Deposit along an inferred extension of the Alwin fault system.
- ◆ Getty North and Getty South Deposits, and Getty West Transvaal Zone are located within a mineralized structural belt extending north from J.A. Deposit and Bethlehem Mine.



From left to right: William Cummer, Donald Willoughby, John Lepinski, Dr. Jean-Jacques Treyvaud and Dr. Vic Preto

**John Lepinski**, Chief Executive Officer, President and Director

**Donald Willoughby, FCA, C.F.P.**, Chief Financial Officer, Secretary and Director

**Jean-Jacques Treyvaud, Ph.D. Econ.**, Director

**William Cummer**, Director

**Vic Preto, Ph.D. P. Eng., Director**

Looking North from Highland Valley Copper's Valley Pit.



## Corporate Objectives

Getty Copper is a Canadian mineral exploration and development company committed to increasing shareholder value by: continued exploration of the many extensive Induced Polarization (I.P.) anomalies on its Highland Valley property, continual growth through exploration, discovery and development of new base metal or gold deposits; and acquisition of producing or advanced exploration stage mineral properties.

Getty Copper plans to continue implementing a progressive growth strategy. Getty Copper's main objective is to place in production its Highland Valley open-pit mine porphyry copper deposits. Metallurgical studies have shown that the oxidized and sulphide resources of both the Getty North and Getty South Deposits could be processed by continuous vat leaching, or heap and/or dump leaching followed by either SX-EW, crystallization, or cementation methods to produce refined user-ready copper products. The sulphide mineralization could also be processed by conventional flotation concentration, and smelting.

In addition to advancing the Highland Valley Project, Getty Copper is also continually evaluating other mineral exploration and development projects in Canada and worldwide.

We are confident that in the years ahead Getty Copper will reach its objective of enhancing shareholder value.

### Staged Development Planned

Getty Copper has adopted a staged approach to developing the two existing deposits. Sufficient tonnage of oxidized copper has been delineated at the Getty North Deposit, and additionally, extensive surface indications of oxidized copper resources were found by large scale trenching at the Getty South Deposit. Pending receipt of a favourable full feasibility study and receipt of all necessary approvals and appropriate financing, a copper processing plant will be constructed. Vertical integration through a value added fabrication plant is also being considered. Revenues from the projected operation will be applied to the development of the underlying sulphide resources at both deposits, continued exploration of the many other extensive geophysical and geochemical anomalies on the property, and to provide a return on investment for shareholders.

## Environmental

- ◆ Vat Leaching, SX-EW, and/or cementation processes are all environmentally friendly.
- ◆ Land use plan: mining and other resource based industries permitted.
- ◆ Property is in an existing active major mining area.
- ◆ Previous clear-cut logging on the property.
- ◆ Environmental base line study - in third year.
- ◆ No salmon rivers, or lakes on the property.
- ◆ Adjacent to the Valley/Lornex and Bethlehem tailings ponds and mine sites.

## History

The history of the Getty Copper Highland Valley property dates back to approximately 1898, when it was explored by surface prospecting, and underground work near high grade copper showings. The first record of exploration and development in the Highland Valley occurred between 1906 and 1907 when a shaft was sunk 67 m (220 ft) and 140 m (459 ft) of underground development was conducted, and an adit was driven 221 m (725 ft) on the high grade copper showings at the Transvaal Property. In 1915, a shaft was sunk on the Glossie Zone, from which 21.8 tons of hand-picked ore were shipped to the Tacoma smelter, which assayed 0.03 ounces of gold per ton, 2.96 ounces of silver per ton and 12.62% Cu. In the early 1900's exploration shafts and adits were developed on the Snowstorm property which 60 years later became the site of the Bethlehem Copper Mine. Little else took place until the mid-1950's, when large tonnage disseminated mineralization became the new exploration target. Bethlehem Copper was brought into production in 1962, the same year that the Lornex and Highmont orebodies were discovered, and brought into production 10 and 18 years later, respectively. In 1967, a drill hole returning a grade of 0.28% copper over 58 m (190 ft) was considered the discovery hole of the 860 million tonne Valley Copper deposit (Casselman, et al 1995), which came into production in 1983.

As these developments took place to the south, the ground now held by Getty Copper underwent considerable exploration, much of which was directed at the previously known Getty North (Krain) and Getty South (Trojan - South Seas) Deposits.

Getty Copper's property covers approximately 200 sq. km (80 sq. miles) of contiguous claims in the

Highland Valley adjacent to the Highland Valley Copper Mine, which is an amalgamation of the Lornex, Valley Copper, Highmont and Bethlehem Copper Mines.

The distribution of mineral deposits in the Highland Valley is related to large, through-going, north, and east-west/north-west-trending fault systems.

The Valley and Lornex Deposits lie along the Lornex Fault and parts of the Highland Valley Fault.

The J.A., Bethlehem, Getty North and Getty South Deposits, and the Transvaal - Getty West Zone lie within a well defined belt of dykes, tourmaline veining, brecciation and faulting which parallels the Lornex Fault approximately 4 kms to the east and stretches northward for 11 kms from the J.A. and Bethlehem Deposits to Getty North.

The Alwin Deposit lies along a similar northerly trending fault system 5 kms west of the Lornex Fault.

The North Valley I.P. and magnetic anomalies lie along the inferred northern extension of the Alwin Fault system.



Looking west from Bethlehem Copper Mine to North Valley and Glossie Anomalies.

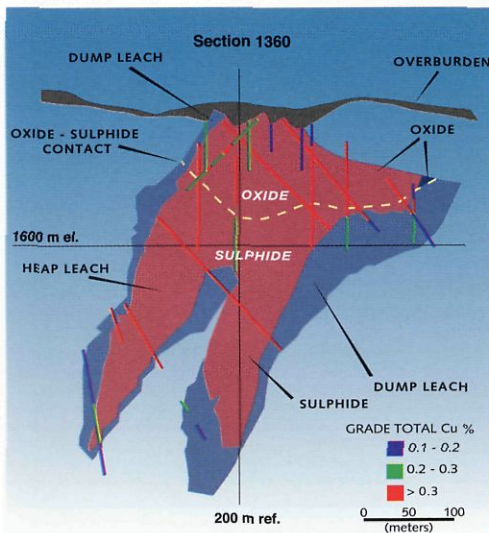
## Location & Infrastructure

The Highland Valley is located approximately 220 km (135 miles) northeast of Vancouver near the communities of Logan Lake, Ashcroft, Merritt and Kamloops. The area has an extensive support infrastructure including highway and railhead access, power, water, a stable skilled labour force and a climate which permits year-round mining. This region has already produced over 9 billion pounds of copper from approximately 1 billion tonnes of copper-molybdenum ore (0.22-0.60% Cu) mined from 9 major deposits. Getty Copper's property is adjacent to the giant Highland Valley Copper Mine, a partnership of Teck-Cominco and BHP Billiton.

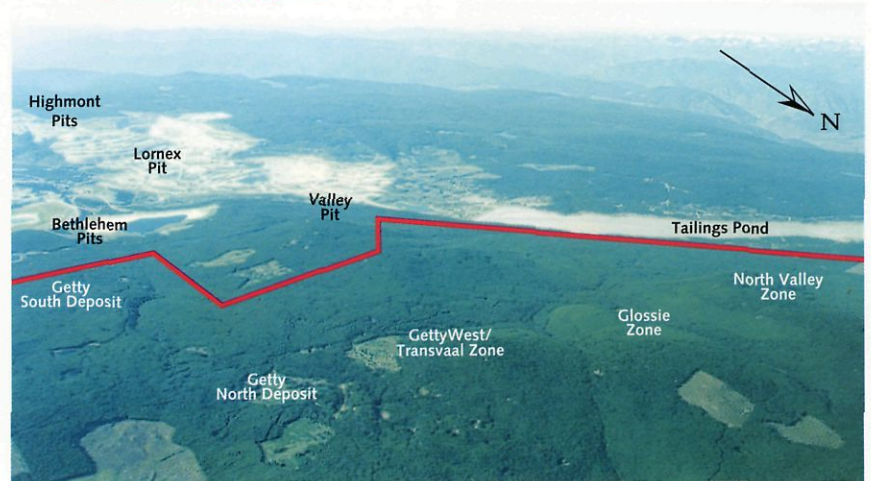
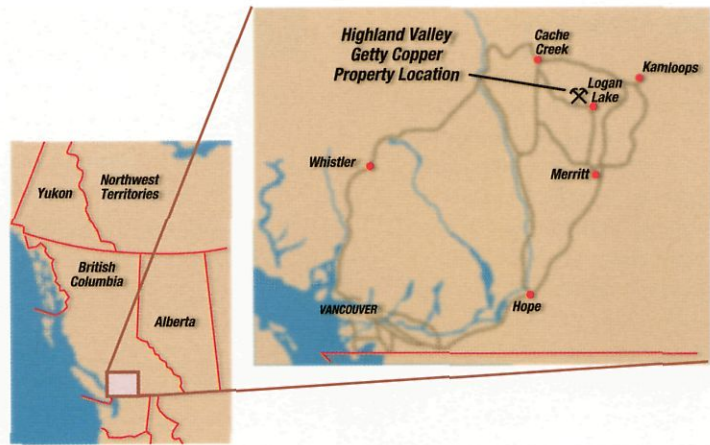
## Exploration & Development to Date

### Getty North Deposit (100% Getty)

- ◆ 143 diamond drill holes totaling 36,346 m (119,251 ft) by Getty Copper.
- ◆ 23 km (14 miles) induced polarization survey (I.P.) and 16 km (10 miles) of magnetometer surveys.
- ◆ 23 km (14 miles) of geochemical survey.
- ◆ Detailed geological mapping of deposit and surrounding areas.
- ◆ Computerized resource estimation and projected initial pit design.
- ◆ Bateman Engineering Inc. report recommends proceeding to a full feasibility study.



Getty North Deposit cross section 1360 S.E.



Location of Getty Copper Corp. project in relation to Highland Valley Copper Mine open pits.

Getty Copper completed 143 diamond drill holes totaling 36,346 m (119,251 ft) in order to define the extent of the wholly owned Getty North Deposit. This work enabled Getty Copper to build a geological and 3D computerized block model that yielded the current estimate of 72.1 million drill-indicated and inferred tonnes of oxidized and sulphide copper resource grading 0.31% copper, including 44.5 million tonnes of sulphide resource grading 0.37% Cu and 10 million tonnes of oxidized resource grading 0.40% Cu.

A 1999 Project Assessment Report (PAR) by Bateman Engineering Inc. on the Getty North oxide deposit recommends proceeding to the full feasibility stage. The PAR report states "Bateman believes that there is a profitable, mineable ore reserve within the present resource inventory" and "It appears the operation will produce the best economics around the 5,000 tonnes of cathode copper per year (31,000 lbs. Cu/day) production rate." A further pre-feasibility scoping study by Innovat Limited examined the economics of producing by Continuous Vat Leaching followed by SX/EW - to produce Cathode

Copper or Crystallization to produce copper sulphate crystals or Cementation to produce powdered copper.

### Getty South Deposit (50% Joint Venture)

- ◆ 45 m (148 ft) deep, development shaft by previous operators.
- ◆ 1,775 m (5,822 ft) of underground development by previous operators.
- ◆ 15,000 m (49,215 ft) diamond drilling by previous operators.
- ◆ 3,236 m (10,618 ft) diamond drilling by Getty Copper.
- ◆ 19 km (12 miles) of I.P. and 13 km (8 miles) of magnetometer surveys and 20 km (12 miles) of geochemical soil sampling by Getty Copper.
- ◆ 1572 m (5158 ft) of surface trenching outlined an extensive oxidized and sulphide copper resource.

The Getty South Deposit (50% Joint Venture) consists of an elliptical shaped breccia and shatter zone 550 m x 250 m (1,804 ft x 820 ft) just 3 km (1.9 miles) south of the Getty North Deposit. 15,000 m (49,215 ft) of diamond drilling

and 1,775 m (5,824 ft) of underground development by previous operators of the Getty South property, have indicated an inferred resource of 36,000,000 tonnes of open-pit oxidized and/or sulphide mineralization grading 0.47% Cu, including 719,500 tonnes grading 1.41% Cu. In 1996, Getty Copper drilled 13 reconnaissance diamond drill holes totaling 3,236 m (10,618 ft).

Getty Copper completed a program of detailed geological mapping and 15 bedrock trenches aggregating 1572 m (5158 ft) which significantly extended the known surface mineralization, including a new 250 m (820 ft) by 40 m (131 ft) oxidized zone of excellent grade along the eastern edge of the deposit. The excellent results of this trenching program support the need for further evaluation by a program of closely-spaced, large diameter definition drilling.

### Getty West/Transvaal Zone

- ◆ 3,374 m (11,070 ft) reconnaissance diamond drilling by Getty Copper.
- ◆ Detailed geological mapping.
- ◆ 13.5 line km (8.4 miles) I.P. and magnetometer surveys and geochemical soil sampling by Getty Copper.
- ◆ Adit (early 1900's) 222 m (725 ft) of underground development.
- ◆ Imperial/Chamberlain shaft (early 1900's)
  - 67 m (220 ft) deep.
  - Total underground development 230 m (756 ft).

As a result of 13.5 line kilometers (8.4 miles) of I.P. and magnetometer surveying, a broad, 1 km 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



Getty South Trench Aerial View

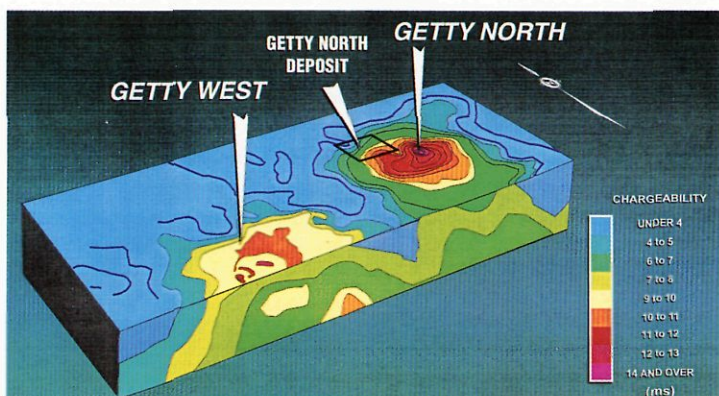


Getty South Trench

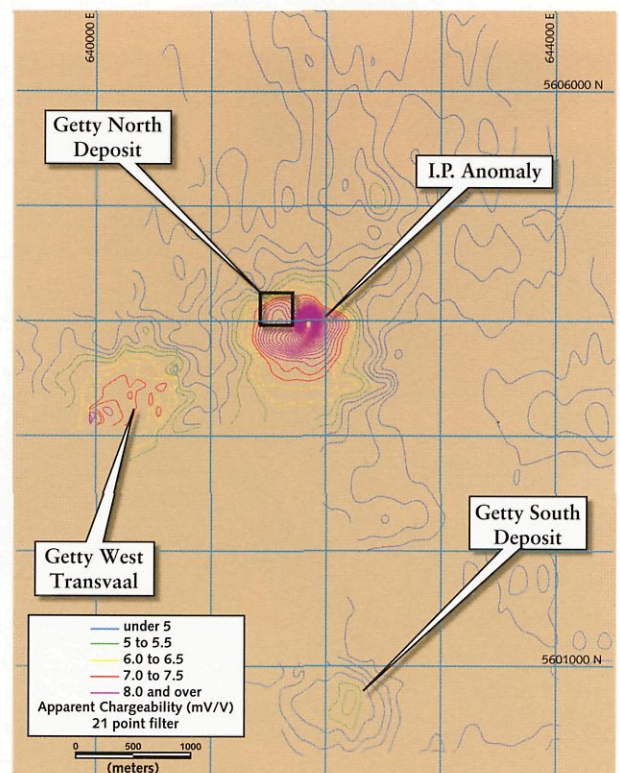
located on surface and in underground workings. Grades of 4.8% copper with 0.07 ounces of gold per ton across 15 ft, were reported in the Chamberlain mine shaft, and 1.37% Cu across 11 m (37 ft) in the Transvaal mine adit. These showings occur in a geological environment that is favourable for Bethlehem-Getty North style porphyry copper deposits.

Getty Copper completed 3 diamond drill holes totaling 1,009 m (3,310 ft) into the northwest portion of the Getty West/Transvaal anomaly on the Transvaal Crown granted claims (50% Joint Venture) and compiled a detailed geological map of these claims. These holes and eight others drilled in 1996 totaling 2,364 m (7,756 ft) provided geological information related to a large, complex, Getty West 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 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 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 m (138 ft) grading 0.26% Cu with .02% Mo, including 16 m (53 ft) grading 0.42% Cu and 0.025% Mo.



I.P. Anomalies



Getty North and South Deposits and I.P. Anomalies.

## Regional Geophysics

### Getty North and Getty West

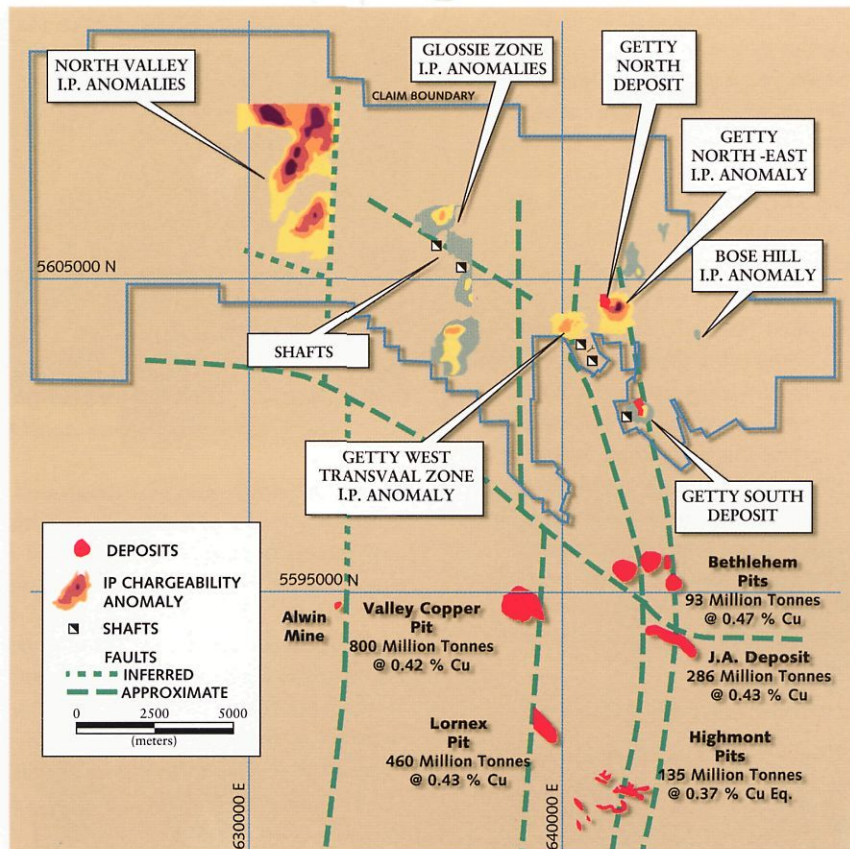
A zone of 6-36 millisecond chargeability occurs in an area 1.1 km (3,600 ft) in diameter around the Getty North Deposit. The Getty North Deposit occupies only the northwest flank of this large I.P. chargeability anomaly. The main eastern part of this anomaly remains to be investigated by diamond drilling. The Getty West anomaly is located approximately 1,500 m (4,921 ft) to the southwest of the Getty North Deposit, and consists of a broad 6-8 millisecond chargeability anomaly 600 m (1,968 ft) in width.

### Getty South

The I.P. anomaly over the Getty South deposit covers a roughly circular area of +4 millisecond chargeability that measures 900 m (2,952 ft) by 700 m (2,297 ft) with a central portion of +5 millisecond chargeability that measures 400 m (1,312 ft) by 250 m (820 ft).

### Glossie Zone

Getty Copper's I.P. and magnetometer surveys detected two large chargeability anomalies measuring 1,200 m (3,938 ft) by 1,800 m (5,905 ft) and 1,100 m (3,609 ft) by 800 m (2,625 ft) which are associated with low resistivity. It may be significant that these anomalies are adjacent to the old Glossie Mine shafts,



Ore Bodies, Deposits and I.P. Anomalies

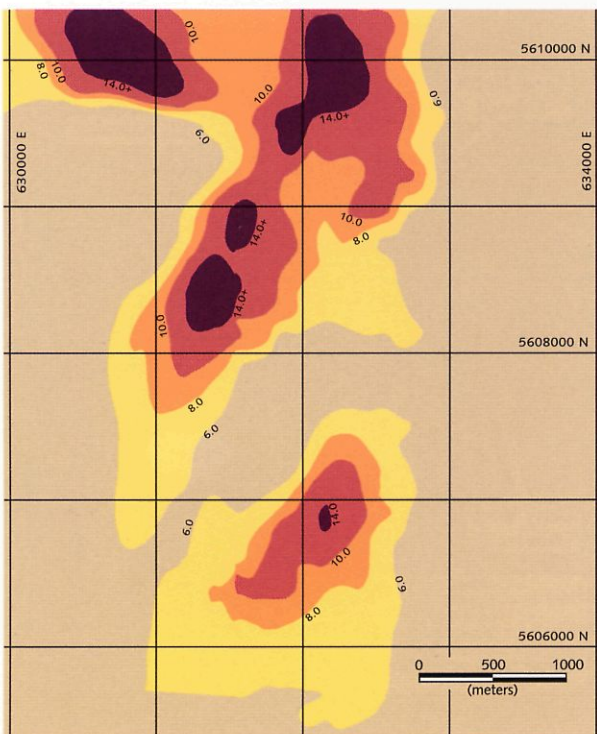
which were sunk in the early 1900's, for the purpose of mining high grade copper with contributory values in gold and silver. The northern anomaly is in an area underlain by Tertiary volcanics near the contact with Guichon granodiorite, while the southern anomaly straddles the contact between Guichon Variety granodiorite and the Bethlehem phase granodiorite. These anomalies are located near north and north west trending structures that may be related to the nearby very significant Lornex Fault and Highland Valley Fault.

North Valley Zone

### North Valley Zone

Two large, intense I.P. chargeability anomalies have been outlined.

The southwest anomaly (6-15 milliseconds) which measure 1,200 m (3,937 ft) by 2,100 m (6,890 ft) occurs in an area of



North Valley Chargeability Anomalies



Secure core storage  
- split cores retained for re-examination.

favourable geology where Highland Valley phase, Guichon variety granodiorite is intruded by Bethlehem phase porphyritic granodiorite.

The large north anomaly (6-20 milliseconds) currently measures 2,600 m (8,530 ft) by 3,000 m (9,843 ft). It is located in an area underlain by Guichon Border phase granodiorite, in contact with the much younger Tertiary volcanics.

## Metallurgy

### Metallurgy - Oxidized Deposit, Getty North

Metallurgical testwork confirmed the amenability of the oxidized copper deposit to leaching. The samples tested were representative of the oxidized zone within the deposit from the surface to a depth of approximately 132 m (435 ft). This confirmed the positive results of the more extensive previous column leach tests conducted on a bulk sample of oxidized ore obtained from the surface of the deposit. Leaching testwork on a bulk sample from the Getty North Deposit achieved a copper extraction of 82.5% over a period of 120 days.

Assay results and metallurgical testing confirmed that the oxide zone is from 86% to 96% oxidized and that this 14,000,000 tonne resource is readily leachable. These tests yielded recoveries from 67.5% to 92% of the total copper, depending on the size of material and the grade. This indicates that, on average, a copper recovery of at least 80% can be achieved within 80-100 days by heap leaching.

Further, Continuous Vat Leaching Studies by Innovat Limited show that Vat Leaching yielded oxide recoveries of 75% to 85% in 24 hours and up to 75% recoveries for sulphides in 72 hours.

### Metallurgy - Sulphide Deposit, Getty North

A flotation test on a 27 m (88 ft) composite sample of drill core resulted in a copper concentrate containing 33.8% copper (Cu) at a recovery of 96.6%. The concentrate also contained 2.37 g/t

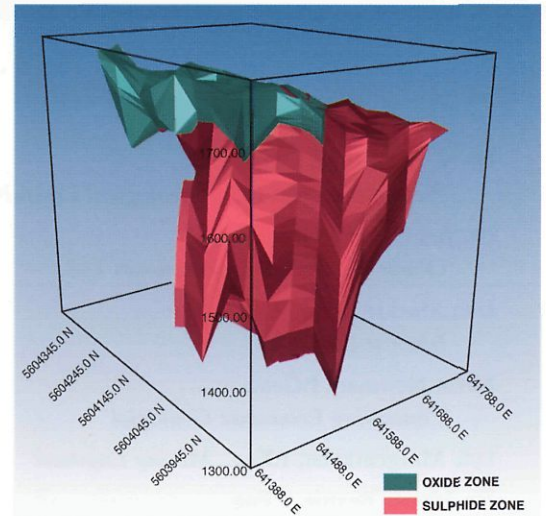


Oxide Copper Mineralization

gold (Au) and 123 g/t silver (Ag). The test also indicated that additional cleaning of the concentrate could result in a higher-grade concentrate containing 39% Cu while maintaining excellent recovery rates. These results demonstrate that the copper sulphides respond very favourably to conventional flotation methods. Preliminary metallurgical studies conducted by Dr. Morris Beattie, P. Eng and Process Research Laboratories (Vancouver, BC) have shown that leaching yields approximately 65% to 75% 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 flotation-concentration.



Getty South Trench

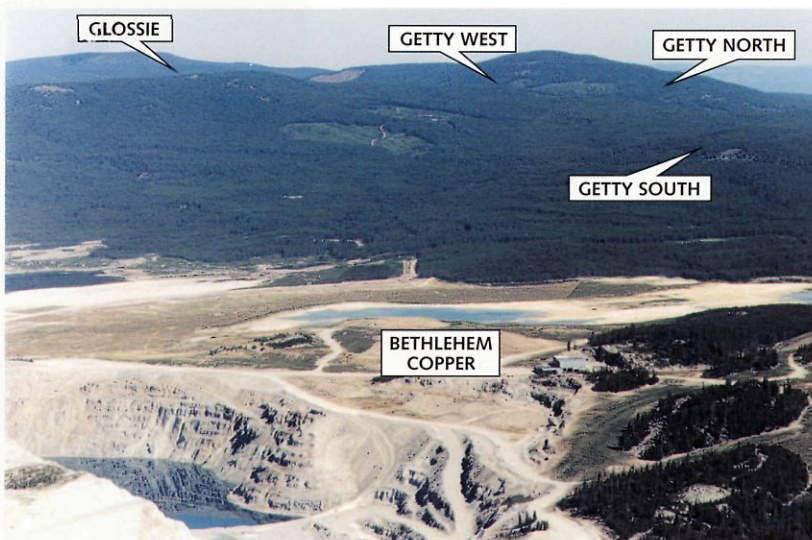


Getty North Deposit Model

### Note To U.S. Investors

The common shares of Getty Copper Inc. are registered pursuant to the United States Securities and Exchange Act of 1934.

The United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) permits mining companies, in their filings with the SEC, to disclose only confirmed mineral resources based upon a comprehensive evaluation of unit cost, grade, recoveries and other factors that concludes economic feasibility of minerals that the company can economically and legally extract or produce. Certain terms used which may be contained in this release such as "resources" are strictly prohibited in filings with the SEC, and U.S. Investors are urged to consider closely the disclosure in our Form 20-F, File No. 0-29578, available from us at 1000 Austin Avenue, Coquitlam, BC V3K 3P1 or by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330.



Looking north from Bethlehem Copper Mine.

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Front Cover:

Looking north from Highland Valley  
Copper's Bethlehem Mine to the  
Getty Copper, Getty North and  
Getty South Deposits.