GETTY COPPER CORP.

ANNUAL REPORT 1997

Getty North Diamond Drill Site.
Getty's technical team, from left to right:
Kevin Newman, P. Geo., Dr. Vic Preto, P. Eng.,
Dr. Bruce Perry, P. Geo. and
Deborah McCombe, B.Sc. Geo.

Contents

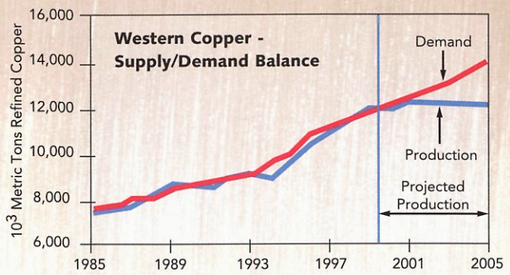
Getty Copper Corp. will hold its annual meeting of shareholders at the offices of Lang Michener Lawrence and Shaw at Suite 1500 - 1055 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, B.C. on June 26, 1998 at 9:30 a.m.

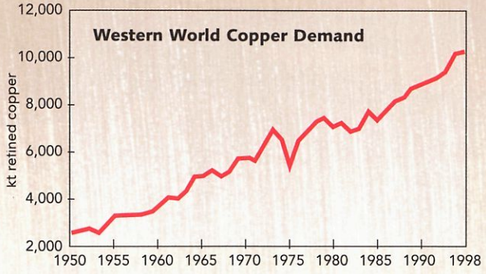
1997 Project Highlights

- $3,290,000 exploration and development program completed.
- Expansion of the open-pittable oxide copper resource at Getty North Deposit.
- Surface delineation of oxidized resource at the Getty South Deposit.
- Expansion of the open-pittable sulphide copper resource at Getty North Deposit.
- 18,488 m (60,659 ft) of diamond drilling:
  - Getty North Deposit 17,444 m (57,234 ft) definition drilling
  - Getty West 1043 m (3422 ft) reconnaissance drilling.
- 128 line km (80 miles) of Induced Polarization (I.P.) and 182 line km. (113 miles) magnetometer surveys; on Glossie and North Valley Zones.
- 182 line kms. (113 miles) of soil sampling in the Glossie and North Valley Zones.
- Continued metallurgical testwork on the oxidized and sulphide resources.
- Detailed geological mapping at Getty North, South and West.
- Continued baseline environmental impact study for production and initial development permit application.

Report to the Shareholders

It is my pleasure to provide you with a report summarizing the 1997 significant developments on Getty Copper's Highland Valley project.





1997 was a year of significant advancements for Getty Copper. The definition diamond drilling program on the Getty North Deposit has increased the resource to 72.1 million tonnes averaging 0.31% Cu including 10.3 million tonnes of an oxidized cap grading 0.40% and 44.5 million tonnes of sulphide resource averaging 0.37% Cu. Such resources also contain recoverable amounts of molybdenum, silver and gold. Metallurgical studies by Dr. Morris Beattie have shown that the oxidized resource yields 67.5% to 92% copper extraction by leaching and that leaching of the sulphide resource is also feasible, as testing indicates a 62% copper recovery, with higher recoveries possible. Bateman Engineering Inc. is currently conducting a pre-feasibility study of the Getty North Deposit.

A program of 15 bedrock trenches aggregating 1572 m (5158 ft) at the Getty South Deposit significantly extended surface mineralization, including a new oxidized zone 250 m (820 ft) by 40 m (131 ft) of excellent grade along the eastern edge of the deposit.

Extensive geophysical and geochemical surveys have continued to delineate many large anomalies that offer a great deal of Blue Sky potential for discovering large-size Highland Valley type porphyry copper deposits.

Getty Copper has strengthened its geological and technical management team by retaining Bateman Engineering Inc. (Engineers and Contractors, Denver, Colorado), and independant consultants Mr. Lyle Morgenthaler, P. Eng. (Mining Engineer) and Dr. Werner Klemens, (Structural Geologist). They are welcome additions to our current technical team of Dr. Bruce Perry, P. Geo., Dr. Vic Preto, P. Eng., who was formerly with the BC Ministry of Mines for 30 years and Mr. Kevin Newman, P.Geo., who was the senior geologist at the adjacent Highland Valley Copper Mine, from 1981 to 1993, Dr. Morris Beattie, P. Eng. (Metallurgist), and Watts Griffis McOuat Limited (Consulting Engineers) of Toronto.

Getty has raised more than $12,000,000 for the project since March 1995, completed a $3,290,000 exploration and development program in 1997, and is currently continuing the program on its approximately 210 sq. km. (84 sq. miles) Highland Valley Mineral Property.

Getty Copper does not have any bank debts.

Getty Copper in consultation with its consulting engineers, Bateman Engineering Inc., is preparing a development plan through to the feasibility stage for the Getty North Deposit. Subject to a positive feasibility study, approvals and financing, the Company is committed to bring the Getty North Deposit into production. In addition to this plan we propose to continue exploration of the two existing porphyry copper deposits and the many geological, geophysical and geochemical targets from which it is reasonable to postulate additional copper mineralization.

The Board of Directors is proud of the success that Getty Copper has achieved to date and anticipates an exciting, successful 1998.

John B. Lepinski
President

Board of Directors

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, C.A., C.F.P.
Chief Financial Officer, Secretary and Director

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

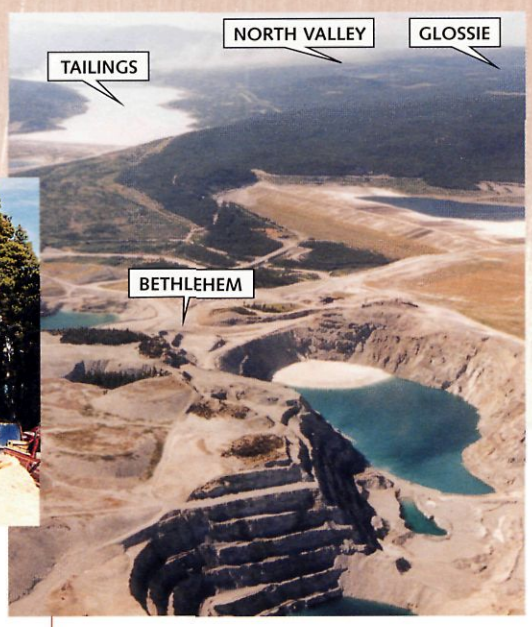
William Cummer
Director

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

Getty Copper endeavors to maximize share 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.

Diamond Drill
Getty North Deposit



Looking north from Bethlehem Mine to North Valley and Glossie Anomalies.

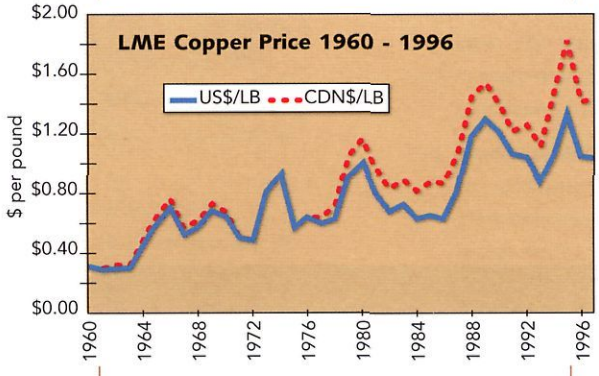
Corporate Objectives

Getty Copper is a Canadian mineral exploration and development company committed to increasing share value. This will be accomplished through: continued exploration of the many extensive I.P. anomalies; continual growth through exploration, discovery and development of new base metal or gold orebodies; and acquisition of producing or advanced exploration stage mineral assets. Throughout 1998, Getty Copper plans to continue implementing a progressive growth strategy.

Getty Copper's main objective is to place in production its Highland Valley open-pittable porphyry copper deposits. The oxidized and sulphide resources of both the Getty North and Getty South Deposits could be processed by heap and/or dump leaching - SX-EW methods, or the sulphide portions could be processed by conventional flotation concentration.

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

We are confident that in the years ahead Getty Copper will reach its objective of enhancing share 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 in 1997 by large scale trenching at the Getty South Deposit. Pending receipt of an independent mining engineer's feasibility study projecting a positive cash flow from the operation and receipt of all necessary approvals and appropriate financing, an SX-EW plant will be constructed. Vertical integration through a value added fabrication plant is also being considered. Revenues from the projected SX-EW 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 our shareholders.

Dr. Bruce Perry, Ph.D. Geo.,
Site Manager

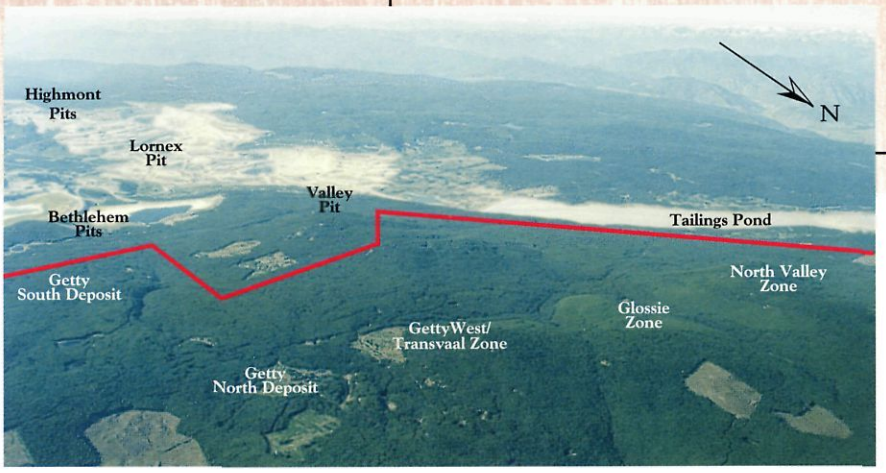
Note To U.S. Investors

The common shares of Getty Copper Corp. 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.

Environmental

- ✦ SX-EW process is environmentally friendly.
- ✦ Land use plan: mining and other resource based industries permitted.
- ✦ Property is in an existing active lmajor 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.



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

History

The history of the Getty Copper Highland Valley property dates back to approximately 1898, when it was explored by prospecting, panning, trenching and underground work near high grade copper occurrences. The first record of exploration and development on the Getty Copper property 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, 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 210 sq. km (84 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-trending fault systems.

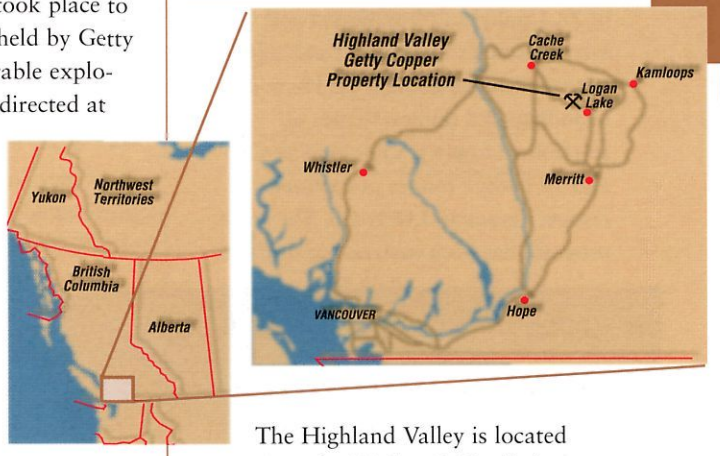
The Valley and Lornex Deposits lie along the Lornex Fault.

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.

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

Location & Infrastructure



The Highland Valley is located approximately 320 km (200 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, a stable and skilled labour force and a climate which permits year-round mining. This region has already produced 830 million tonnes of copper-molybdenum ore (0.22-0.60% Cu) mined from nine major deposits. Getty Copper's property is adjacent to the giant Highland Valley Copper Mine, a partnership of Teck Corporation, Rio Algom Ltd. and Cominco Ltd.

Getty North Deposit

- 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 South Deposit

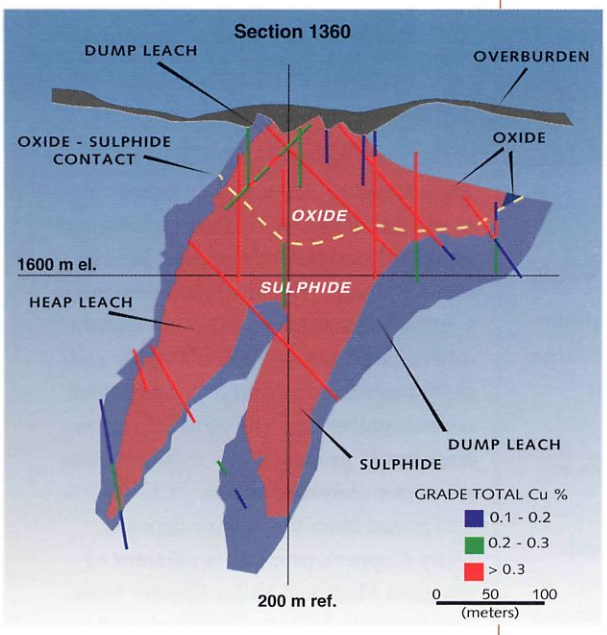
- Detailed geological mapping of 1997 trenches.
- 45 m (148 ft) deep, development shaft by previous operators.
- 1,775 m (5,822 ft) of underground development by previous operators.
- 15,000 m (49,215 ft) diamond drilling by previous operators.
- 3,236 m (10,618 ft) diamond drilling in 1996 by Getty 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 in 1996.
- 1572 m (5158 ft) surface trenching in 1997 outlined extensive oxidized and/or sulphide copper resource.

Exploration & Development to Date

Getty North Deposit

During 1997, Getty Copper completed 64 diamond drill holes totaling 17,444 m (57,234 ft) in order to define the extent of the wholly owned Getty North Deposit. This and previous 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. The 1998 program has been designed to drill test the nearby I.P. anomalies and define the dimensions and configuration of the projected initial open pit.

A recently completed 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."



Getty North Deposit cross section 1360 S.E.

Getty South Deposit

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.

More than 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-pittable 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 South Trench Aerial View

In 1997, Getty Copper completed a program of 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.

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

Getty West/Transvaal Zone

- 3,374 m (11,070 ft) reconnaissance diamond drilling by Getty Copper.
- Detailed geological mapping by Getty Copper.
- 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).

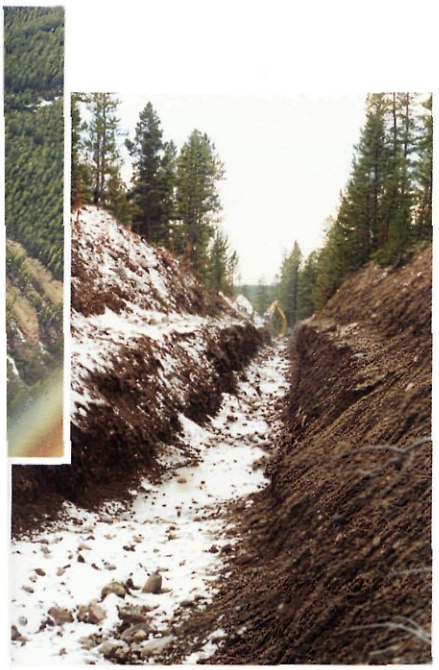
CATEGORIES OF COPPER RESOURCES

Projected open-pittable categories of mineralization in the Getty North and South Deposits

Heap Leach Rock: Well mineralized rock from the near surface oxidized copper deposits suitable for processing by heap leaching/ SX-EW method.

Dump Leach Rock: Permanent dump leach of low grade mixed oxidized and sulphide mineralization suitable for processing by SX-EW method.

Milling Rock: Well mineralized rock containing copper sulphides, which can be processed by a conventional flotation mill or by heap leach SX-EW.



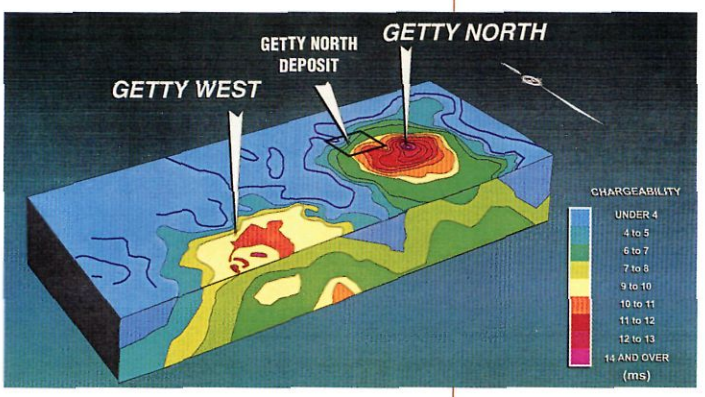
Getty South Trench

Getty West/Transvaal Zone

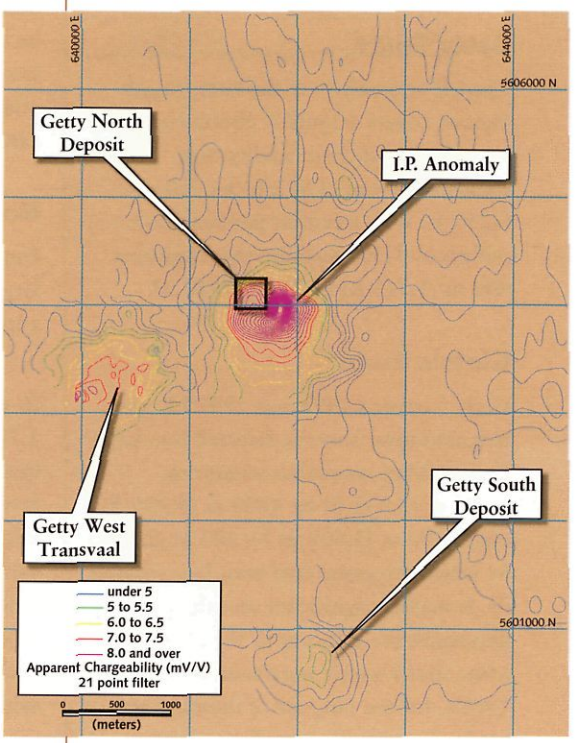
In 1997 Getty Copper completed 3 diamond drill holes totaling 1,009 m (3,310 ft) into the northwest portion of the Transvaal Crown granted claims (50% Joint Venture) and completed a detailed geological map of these claims.

These holes and eight others drilled in 1996 totaling 2,364 m (7,756 ft) provided geological information related to a large, complex, 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 m (138 ft) grading 0.26% Cu with .02% Mo, including 16 m (53 ft) grading 0.42% Cu and 0.025% Mo.

As a result of 13.5 line kilometres (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 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.



I.P. Anomalies



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

Regional Geophysics

Getty North and Getty West

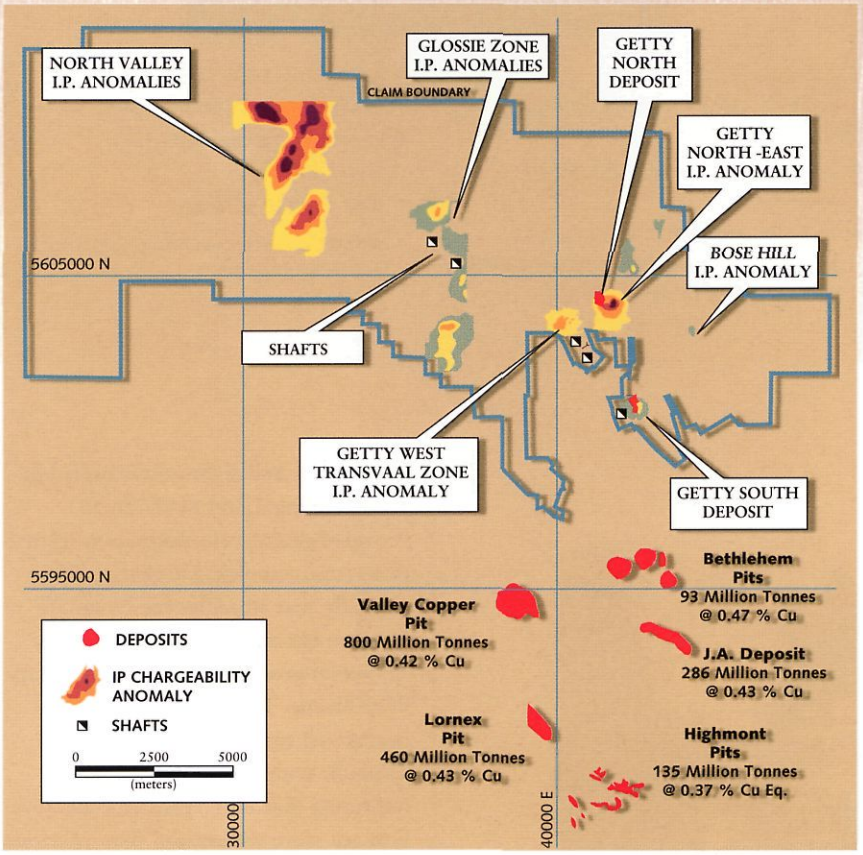
A zone of 6-36 millisecond chargeability occurs in an area 1.1 km (3,600 ft) in diameter around the Getty North Deposit. The Getty North Deposit occupies only the northwest flank of this large I.P. chargeability anomaly. The main part of this anomaly remains to be investigated by diamond drilling. The 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 (2297 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 1996 and 1997 I.P. and magnetometer surveys detected two large chargeability anomalies measuring 1,200 m (3,938 ft) by 1800 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 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.



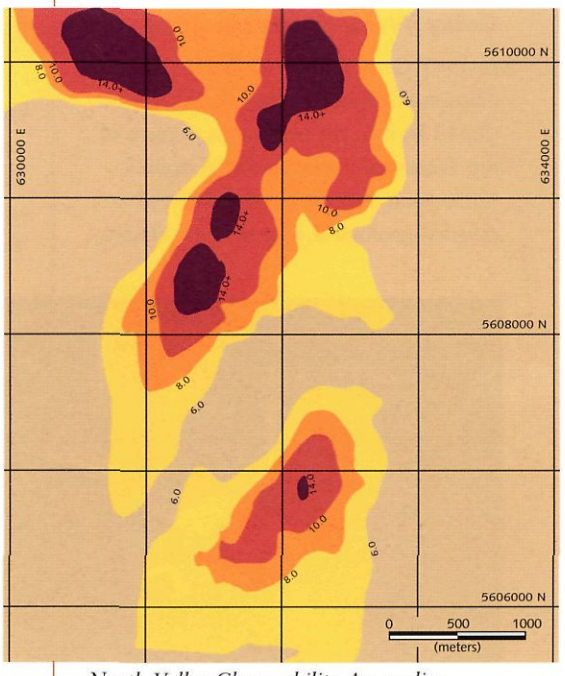
Ore Bodies, Deposits and I.P. Anomalies

North Valley Zone

During the 1997 I.P. survey, two large intense I.P. chargeability anomalies were detected.

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 favourable geology where Highland Valley phase, Guichon variety granodiorite is intruded by Bethlehem phase porphyritic granodiorite which is mildly altered and contains visible copper sulphides.

The large northwest anomaly (6-20 milliseconds) currently measure 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.



North Valley Chargeability Anomalies

Getty South Trench

Oxide Copper Mineralization

Metallurgy

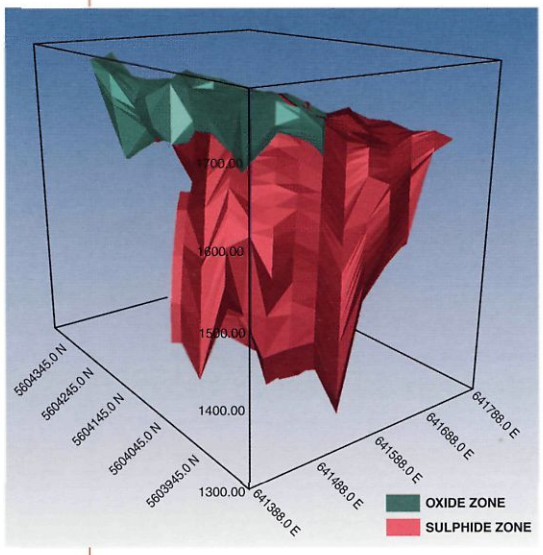
Metallurgy - Oxidized Deposit, Getty North

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.

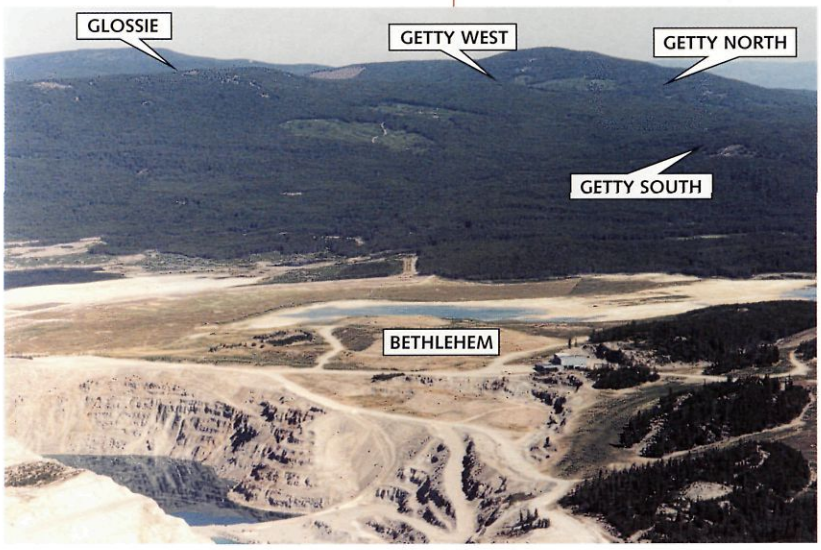
Assay results and metallurgical testing confirmed that the oxide zone is from 86% to 96% oxidized and that this 14,000,000 tonne resource is readily leachable. These tests yielded recoveries from 67.5% to 92% of the total copper, depending on the size of material and the grade. This indicates that, on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

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 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% 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.



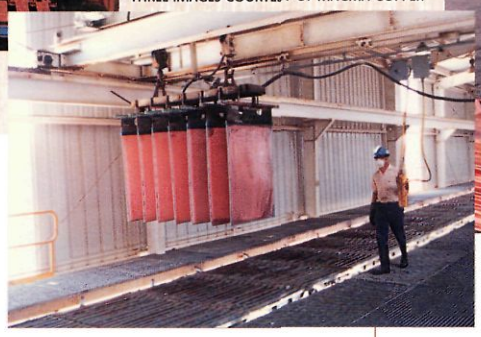
Getty North Deposit Model



Looking north from Bethlehem Mine.

Electrowinning Plant

THREE IMAGES COURTESY OF MAGMA COPPER



Cathode Copper

Cathode Copper

SX-EW Technology

Low Cost Heap Leaching SX-EW Process

Currently, the Getty North deposit contains 14,000,000 drill indicated and inferred tonnes of oxide grading 0.30% total copper, including 10,030,000 tonnes grading 0.40% total Cu, which is amenable to direct copper production using SX-EW technology. The additional oxide mineralization in the Getty South Deposit will be delineated by closely spaced drilling and pending favourable metallurgical testing, will be added to the total oxide resource that may be processed by SX-EW methods.

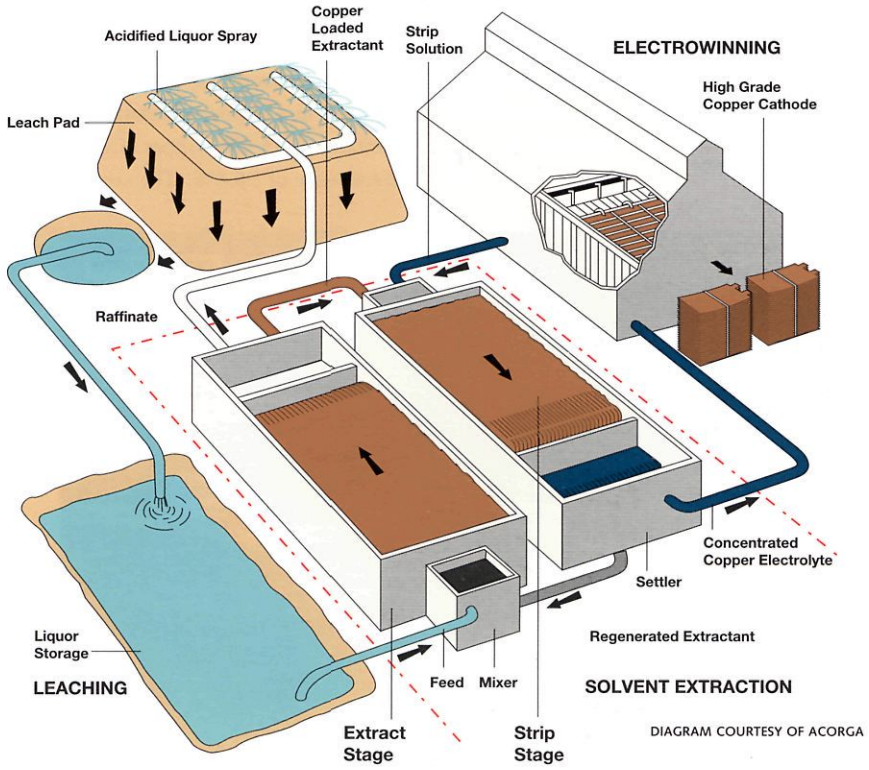
Additional metallurgical testwork, including a site-based test facility, may be required to test extraction recovery on a larger scale. This testing will be part of a full-scale feasibility study.

SX-EW Proven Technology

SX-EW technology as shown in the photos of the Magma Copper plant above, is well understood and is being successfully used throughout the world. Variations of this technology will be optimized to increase projected recoveries at the Getty Copper Highland Valley Project. Oxidized copper resource is placed on leach pads, where it is sprinkled with both new and recycled leach solutions to dissolve the copper minerals. The pregnant leach solution containing several grams of copper per litre is concentrated by the solvent extraction (SX) process, then forwarded to the electrowinning (EW) plant to produce 99.99% pure cathode copper. This purity commands an approximate 5% - 7% premium to the L.M.E. smelter copper price. The low cost innovative SX-EW process is carried out in a closed system that is environmentally friendly and does not produce any airborne emissions or contaminated water discharges. Process solutions are recycled at every stage, conserving water while protecting the environment.

Low grade sulphide and oxidized ores are to be dump leached. This process is presently used at many other porphyry copper mines worldwide.

Leaching - SX-EW Technology has been used successfully under variable climatic conditions at the Gibraltar Copper Mine at Williams Lake, British Columbia, in the Western United States and at high elevations in the Chilean Andes. SX-EW operations are dramatically less capital cost intensive and produce higher quality cathode copper at lower production costs than conventional milling.



Leaching - SX-EW Process

Satellite Survey Data

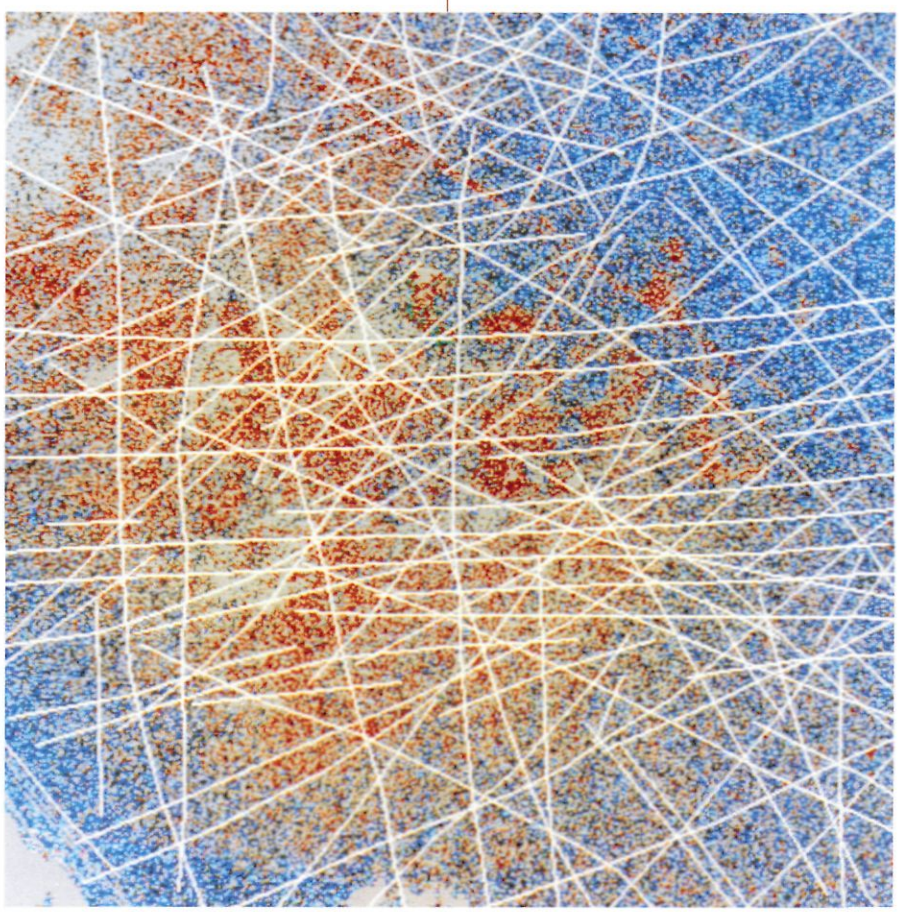
A satellite remote sensing survey utilizing Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) and Thematic Mapping (TM) identified many linear features (linears) on the property, some of which may indicate geological features.

This survey is to aid in the exploration for new copper deposits. Interpretation of the SAR and TM data was conducted by Dr. Ken Northcote of MineSat Explorations Ltd. and Vancouver Petrographics Ltd.

The satellite radar data has revealed the presence of many additional previously unknown features on the Getty Copper property.

In the SAR data, a northerly trending series of lineaments can be seen to cross the Getty Copper Corp. property. Some of these lineaments parallel or closely follow a mineralized structural belt which extends north from the J.A. Deposit and Bethlehem Mine and contains the Getty South and the Getty North Deposits. Other such lineaments parallel or closely follow the trace of the Lornex Fault north of the Highland Valley Fault.

Thematic Mapping (TM) measures electromagnetic radiation from the earth's surface in the visible and infrared wavelengths of the electromagnetic spectrum. Interpretation of the TM data allows correlation of specific wavelength signatures of known deposits, and can be used to explore for mineral deposits under shallow drift cover. This type of satellite remote sensing data can be very useful in exploring for additional mineral deposits, and will be considered in future exploration programs.



Satellite Radar Data

AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Getty Copper Corp.

We have audited the balance sheets of Getty Copper Corp. as at December 31, 1997 and 1996 and the statements of loss and deficit and changes in financial position for each of the years in the three year period ended December 31, 1997. These financial statements are the responsibility of the company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In our opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the company as at December 31, 1997 and 1996 and the results of its activities and the changes in its financial position for each of the years in the three year period ended December 31, 1997 in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Canada.

Collins Barrow

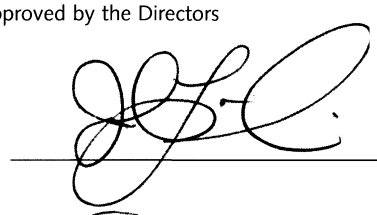
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Vancouver, Canada
February 27, 1998

(In Canadian Dollars)

	December 31, 1997	December 31, 1996
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and short-term investments	$ 1,116,275	$ 3,382,997
Goods and services tax recoverable	31,018	236,349
Prepaid expenses	38,799	69,701
	1,186,092	3,689,047
Cash held in trust	—	2,000,000
Mineral property (note 3)	8,850,179	5,535,934
Capital assets (note 4)	349,801	118,459
	$ 10,386,072	$ 11,343,440
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	$ 82,062	$ 400,190
Current portion of obligation under capital lease	1,881	5,990
Current portion of mortgage payable	26,398	—
	110,341	406,180
Obligation under capital lease	—	1,881
Mortgage payable (note 5)	113,172	—
Share subscriptions received, net of share issue costs	—	1,850,000
	223,513	2,258,061
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share capital (note 6)	13,182,747	11,349,465
Contributed surplus (note 6)	767,966	767,966
Deficit	(3,788,154)	(3,032,052)
	10,162,559	9,085,379
	$ 10,386,072	$ 11,343,440

Approved by the Directors



_____, Director

_____, Director

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

(In Canadian Dollars)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	1997	1996	1995
Revenue			
Interest	$ 87,793	$ 176,663	$ 63,607
Rent	2,750	—	—
	90,543	176,663	63,607
Expenses			
Amortization	31,926	12,523	9,157
General and administrative	814,719	690,909	296,188
	846,645	703,432	305,345
Net loss for the year	(756,102)	(526,769)	(241,738)
Deficit, beginning of the year	(3,032,052)	(2,505,283)	(2,263,545)
Deficit, end of the year	$ (3,788,154)	$ (3,032,052)	$ (2,505,283)

(In Canadian Dollars)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	1997	1996	1995
Cash from (used in) operating activities			
Net loss for the year	$ (756,102)	$ (526,769)	$ (241,738)
Add: Item not involving cash			
Amortization	60,371	28,755	9,157
	(695,731)	(498,014)	(232,581)
Net change in non-cash working capital balances	(81,895)	(75,954)	94,584
	(777,626)	(573,968)	(137,997)
Cash from (used in) financing activities			
Due to related parties, net	—	—	(90,226)
Obligation under capital lease	(5,990)	(6,529)	14,400
Proceeds of mortgage, net	139,570	—	—
Cash held in trust	2,000,000	(2,000,000)	—
Share subscriptions received, net of issuance costs	(1,850,000)	1,850,000	—
Issuance of shares, net of issuance costs	1,833,282	5,706,708	3,855,330
	2,116,862	5,550,179	3,779,504
Cash used in investing activities			
Acquisition of mineral properties	(28,400)	(18,720)	(85,900)
Exploration costs	(3,285,845)	(3,252,309)	(1,723,871)
Acquisition of capital assets	(291,713)	(88,205)	(68,166)
	(3,605,958)	(3,359,234)	(1,877,937)
Increase (decrease) in cash during the year	(2,266,722)	1,616,977	1,763,570
Cash and short-term investments, beginning of the year	3,382,997	1,766,020	2,450
Cash and short-term investments, end of the year	$ 1,116,275	$ 3,382,997	$ 1,766,020

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

December 31, 1997 (In Canadian Dollars)

1. General information

The company has not yet determined whether its mineral property contains ore reserves that are economically recoverable. The recoverability of amounts shown for mineral properties and the ability of the company to meet its obligations is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the company to obtain necessary financing to complete the development and future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof.

2. Significant accounting policies

a) Mineral properties

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Canada which do not differ from those established in the United States, except as described in note 11.

Costs of acquisition and exploration and development expenditures are allocated to specific groups of mineral claims as work is performed on or for the benefit of those claims and are capitalized until such time as the extent of mineralization has been determined and mineral claims are either developed, sold, or abandoned. If there is an indication of impairment the mineral properties are written down to the estimated net recoverable amount. The company does not accrue the estimated future cost of maintaining, in good standing, its mineral properties.

Capitalized costs are amortized over the useful life of the properties upon commencement of commercial production, or written off if the properties are sold or abandoned.

b) Administrative costs

Administrative costs are expensed as incurred.

c) Capital assets

Capital assets are recorded at cost. Amortization is provided on the declining balance basis at the following annual rates:

Automotive equipment	30%
Building	4%
Computer equipment	30%
Computer software	100%
Office equipment	20%
Portable building	30%

3. Mineral property

	1997	1996
Getty mineral claims		
Acquisition costs	$ 47,120	$ 18,720
Exploration costs	1,166,383	351,115
	1,213,503	369,835
Getty Central mineral claims, 50% interest		
Acquisition costs	9,300	9,300
Exploration costs	50,062	42,359
	59,362	51,659
Getty North mineral claims		
Acquisition costs	288,398	288,398
Exploration costs	5,876,433	3,907,029
	6,164,831	4,195,427
Getty South mineral claims, 50% interest		
Acquisition costs	63,300	63,30
Exploration costs	692,810	445,052
	756,110	508,352
Getty Southwest mineral claims, 50% interest		
Acquisition costs	13,300	13,300
Exploration costs	324,319	204,556
	337,619	217,856
Transvaal mineral claims, 50% interest		
Exploration costs	318,754	192,805
	$ 8,850,179	$ 5,535,934

The exploration costs are comprised of:	1997	1996
Assay	$ 452,269	$ 302,973
Drilling	4,207,931	2,515,386
Geology	2,243,132	1,418,165
Metallurgy	209,914	85,158
Other	1,315,515	821,244
	$ 8,428,761	$ 5,142,926

The mineral claims are located within the Highland Valley, British Columbia mining district and cover an area in excess of 210 square kilometres.

The Getty and Getty North mineral claims are subject to a 1-½% net smelter return royalty in favour of Robak Industries Ltd. ("Robak"), which is controlled by a director of the company.

Effective November 8, 1995, the company acquired a 50% interest in the Getty Central, Getty South and Getty Southwest mineral claims from Robak in exchange for $85,900 cash, a commitment to spend an aggregate of $6,950,000 on exploration and development of the claims, an agreement to place

December 31, 1997 (In Canadian Dollars)

3. Mineral property - continued

the claims in commercial production by December 31, 2001; and a 1-½% royalty in favour of Robak. Once the conditions are met, the company and Robak will enter into a joint venture. If the conditions are not met, the interest in the claims will be returned to Robak.

As of December 31, 1997, the company's expenditures are as follows:

	Expenditures	Commitment
Getty Central	$ 50,062	$ 750,000
Getty South	692,810	5,100,000
Getty Southwest	324,319	1,100,000
	$ 1,067,191	$ 6,950,000

9,216,984 of the company's shares which are held in escrow were issued in connection with the acquisition of the Getty North mineral claims. See note 6.

The Transvaal mineral claims were acquired in 1996 through an option agreement with Globe Resources Inc., a related company, and are subject to a 1-½% net smelter royalty. The company has a commitment to spend no less than $525,000 on exploration and development during the three years following the acquisition. Once the condition is met, the company and Globe Resources Inc. will enter into a joint venture. As of December 31, 1997 the company had spent $319,000 on exploration.

4. Capital assets

	1997			1996
	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Net
Automotive equipment	$ 39,602	$ 17,874	$ 21,728	$ 31,039
Computer equipment	92,121	32,006	60,115	39,865
Computer software	38,402	20,984	17,418	8,247
Office equipment	65,401	16,803	48,598	32,101
Portable buildings	12,112	7,067	5,045	7,207
Building	178,124	3,549	174,575	—
Land	22,322	—	22,322	—
	$ 448,084	$ 98,283	$ 349,801	$ 118,459

Assets under capital lease totalled $17,280 and are included in office equipment. The net book value at December 31, 1997 is $9,953 (1996 - $12,441).

See note 5.

December 31, 1997 (In Canadian Dollars)

5. Mortgage payable

The mortgage payable is secured by a first mortgage on land and building and requires monthly payments of $2,998 including interest at 7.5% per annum.

Principal repayments required are as follows:

1998	$ 26,398
1999	28,447
2000	30,656
2001	33,035
2002	21,034
	$ 139,570

6. Share capital

	Shares	Amount
Authorized		
Unlimited number of common shares		
Issued		
Balance at January 1, 1996	19,732,561	$ 5,642,757
Issued during 1996 for cash		
Issuance and exercise of special warrants	3,698,750	5,918,000
Exercise of options	188,500	229,950
Exercise of warrants	153,750	192,188
	4,041,000	6,340,138
	23,773,561	11,982,895
Share issue costs	—	633,430
Balance at December 31, 1996	23,773,561	11,349,465
Issued during 1997 for cash		
Issuance of flow-through shares	1,904,762	2,000,000
	25,678,323	13,349,465
Share issue costs	—	166,718
Balance at December 31, 1997	25,678,323	$13,182,747

During 1996, the company issued 3,698,750 special warrants at $1.60 each. Each special warrant entitled the holder to one common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each common share purchase warrant entitled the holder to acquire one common share at $2.10 up to September 7, 1997. The company appointed Credifinance Securities Limited ("Credifinance") to act as its agent to find purchasers for the special warrants. In consideration for its services, the company paid Credifinance a fee equal to $414,260 and issued to Credifinance 554,813 dealer warrants. Each dealer warrant entitled the holder to acquire one common share at $1.60 up to September 4, 1998. No share issue costs were recorded for the issuance of the dealer warrants as the exercise price is the same as the related share issue price and there is no assurance the warrants will be exercised. As at December 31, 1997, the dealer warrants were still outstanding.

During 1997, the company issued 1,904,762 flow-through shares at $1.05 each pursuant to an investee agreement dated November 21, 1996. The flow-through shares are common shares which transfer the deductibility of certain mineral exploration and development expenditures to the investors.

9,591,984 shares are held in escrow with their release subject to regulatory approval. 375,000 of these shares were issued in 1985 for $3,750 and 9,216,984 of these shares were issued in 1993 at a deemed price of $.01 per share for the acquisition of the Getty North mineral claims. The escrow agreement related to the 375,000 shares calls for the release from escrow in accordance with the policies of the securities commission or the stock exchange. These policies provide for the release based upon exploration and development expenditures by the company. The escrow agreement related to the 9,216,984 shares provides for the release from escrow based upon the results of an economic ore valuation of the Getty North mineral claims.

Contributed surplus of $767,966 arose on the cancellation in 1992 of 3,157,050 shares held in escrow for no consideration. The shares were initially issued in 1988 in exchange for common shares of Exxau, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary at that time; in exchange for limited partnership units of Exxau, Ltd., Limited Partnership; and in settlement of Exxau, Ltd. Limited Partnership's indebtedness to the shareholders of Exxau, Inc. The shares were surrendered and cancelled incidental to the company's listing application.

December 31, 1997 (In Canadian Dollars)

7. Stock options

	1997	1996
Outstanding, January 1		
Number of options	1,896,500	1,800,000
Weighted average exercise price	$ 1.25	$ 1.23
Granted during year		
Number of options	2,377,000	395,000
Weighted average exercise price	$ .69	$ 1.29
Exercised during year		
Number of options	—	(188,500)
Weighted average exercise price	$ —	$ 1.22
Cancelled during year		
Number of options	1,896,500	(110,000)
Weighted average exercise price	$ 1.25	$ 1.20
Outstanding, December 31		
Number of options	2,377,000	1,896,500
Weighted average exercise price	$ .69	$ 1.25

The company has granted director and employee stock options entitling the holders to acquire common shares as follows:

In 1996, 395,000 options exercisable at $1.29 until March 6, 2001. All were cancelled during 1997.

In 1997, 75,000 options exercisable at $0.60 until January 29, 2002. All are outstanding at December 31, 1997.

275,000 options exercisable at $0.65 until January 29, 2002. All are outstanding at December 31, 1997.

2,027,000 options exercisable at $0.70 until January 29, 2002. All are outstanding at December 31, 1997.

The exercise prices of all options was the fair market value of a common share at the date the options were granted.

8. Income taxes

The financial statements do not reflect potential tax reductions available through the application of losses carried forward for income tax purposes.

9. Commitments

The company is committed to make monthly payments of $7,975 including $6,000 to related parties, for consultant fees, management fees, marketing fees, and rent.

10. Other information

a) Related party transactions

In addition to the transactions described elsewhere in the financial statements, the company had the following transactions with officers and directors of the company and companies or professional firms with which officers or directors are associated.

	1997	1996
Exploration and development costs incurred	$ 76,375	$ 5,500
Capital asset purchases	$ —	$ 8,453
Accounts payable	$ 11,344	$ 42,325
Expenses		
Consulting fees	$ 38,000	$ 13,667
Management fees	$ 30,000	$ 30,000
Professional fees	$ 92,483	$ 234,926
Rent	$ 6,000	$ 6,000

These transactions are in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to between the parties.

b) Loss per share

Loss per share figures have not been provided as management does not consider this information meaningful considering the company's activities to date.

c) Financial instruments

The company's financial instruments consist of cash and short-term investments, accounts payable, obligation under capital lease, and mortgage payable. Unless otherwise noted, it is management's opinion that the company is not exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risks arising from these financial instruments. The fair values of these financial instruments approximate their carrying value, unless otherwise noted.

d) Year 2000 compliance

The company has conducted a review of its computer systems to identify the systems that could be affected by the Year 2000 Issue and is developing an implementation plan to resolve the issue. The Year 2000 Issue is the result of computer programs being written using two digits rather than four to define the applicable year. The company places minimal reliance on date sensitive software, therefore the company presently believes that, with modifications to existing software and conversions to new software, the Year 2000 problem will not pose significant operational problems for the company's computer system as so modified and converted.

December 31, 1997 (In Canadian Dollars)

11. United States accounting principles

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") in Canada which differ in certain respects from those principles that the company would have followed had its financial statements been prepared in accordance with GAAP in the United States. The company is considered to be an exploration stage company under United States GAAP. Differences which materially affect those financial statements are:

a) Mineral property costs and escrow shares

United States GAAP require costs related to mineral properties to be charged as an expense as incurred until it is determined that commercially recoverable reserves exist.

Under United States GAAP, when shares are released from escrow, to the extent fair market value exceeds their issuance price, compensation expense is to be recognized. During 1997, 375,000 escrow shares with an original cost of $0.01 per share were released when the fair market value was $0.70 per share.

Had the company followed GAAP in the Unite States, certain items on the statements of loss and deficit would have been reported as follows:

	1997	1996	1995
Net loss under Canadian GAAP	$ (756,102)	$ (526,769)	$ (241,738)
Effect of the write-off of mineral properties on net loss for the period	(3,314,245)	(3,271,029)	(1,809,771)
Effect of recognizing compensation expense a rising in the release of shares from escrow	(258,750)	—	—
Net loss under United States GAAP	(4,329,097)	(3,797,798)	(2,051,509)
Deficit, beginning of year	(8,567,986)	(4,770,188)	(2,718,679)
Deficit, end of year	$(12,897,083)	$ (8,567,986)	$ (4,770,188)
Loss per share under United States GAAP	($0.27)	($0.34)	($0.27)

The effect of the difference in accounting under Canadian GAAP and United States GAAP on the balance sheet and statement of changes in financial position are as follows:

Balance Sheet

	December 31, 1997		December 31, 1996	
	Canadian GAAP	United States GAAP	Canadian GAAP	United States GAAP
Current assets	$ 1,186,092	$ 1,186,092	$ 3,689,047	$ 3,689,047
Cash held in trust	—	—	2,000,000	2,000,000
Mineral property	8,850,179	—	5,535,934	—
Capital assets	349,801	349,801	118,459	118,459
	$ 10,386,072	$ 1,535,893	$ 11,343,440	$ 5,807,506
Liabilities	$ 223,513	$ 223,513	$ 408,061	$ 408,061
Share subscriptions received	—	—	1,850,000	1,850,000
Share capital	13,182,747	13,182,747	11,349,465	11,349,465
Contributed surplus	767,966	1,026,716	767,966	767,966
Deficit	(3,788,154)	(12,897,083)	(3,032,052)	(8,567,986)
	$ 10,386,072	$ 1,535,893	$ 11,343,440	$ 5,807,506

Statement of changes in financial position

	December 31, 1997		December 31, 1996		December 31, 1995	
	Canadian GAAP	United States GAAP	Canadian GAAP	United States GAAP	Canadian GAAP	United States GAAP
Cash used in operating activities	$ (777,626)	$ (4,091,871)	$ (573,968)	$ (3,844,997)	$ (137,997)	$(1,947,768)
Cash used in investing activities	$ (3,605,958)	$ (291,713)	$ (3,359,234)	$ (88,205)	$ (1,877,937)	$ (68,166)
Cash from financing activities	$ 2,116,862	$ 2,116,862	$ 5,550,179	$ 5,550,179	$ 3,779,504	$ 3,779,504

Mineral property costs incurred are reflected as cash used in operating activities under United States GAAP rather than as cash used in investing activities.

December 31, 1997 (In Canadian Dollars)

11. United States accounting principles - continued

b) Income taxes

Under United States GAAP the benefits of tax losses carried forward are to be recognized as deferred tax assets. To the extent that those benefits may not be realized, a valuation allowance is to be provided for. The company's deferred tax balances are as follows:

	1997	1996	1995
Deferred tax asset, beginning of the year	$ 438,828	$ 225,394	$ 138,038
Benefit of current year's operating loss carried forward	349,770	213,434	87,356
Deferred tax asset, end of the year	788,598	438,828	225,394
Valuation allowance, beginning of the year	438,828	225,394	138,038
Current year's provision	349,770	213,434	87,356
Valuation allowance, end of the year	788,598	438,828	225,394
	$ —	$ —	$ —

As the company has no history of profits, management believes that it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax asset will not be realized, and has provided a full valuation allowance against the deferred tax asset.

c) Stock options

Under United States GAAP, granting of stock options to employees and directors may give rise to a charge to income for compensation. For the purposes of this reconciliation from Canadian to United States GAAP the company has prepared its financial statements in accordance with APB 25 under which stock options are measured by the intrinsic value method whereby employee and director compensation cost is limited to the excess of the quoted market price at date of grant over the option exercise price. Since the exercise price equalled the quoted market price at the dates the stock options were granted, there was no compensation cost to be recognized.

	1997	1996	1995
Weighted average grant date fair market value of options granted during the year	$ 554,054	$ 193,629	$ 838,868

The weighted average grant date fair market value of options granted was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model assuming a risk-free interest rate of 4.75% for 1997, 6.5% for 1996 and 8.7% for 1995; an option life of 5 years; an expected volatility of 28% and that no dividends would be paid until after the expiry date of the options.

Had the company fully adopted the recommendations of SFAS 123 and valued the options using a fair market value method such as the Black-Scholes option pricing model, there would be an increase in employee and director compensation costs charged to income of $554,054 in 1997, $193,629 in 1996 and $838,868 in 1995.

	1997	1996	1995
Net loss under United States GAAP	$ (4,329,097)	$ (3,797,798)	$ (2,051,509)
Increase in employees' and directors' compensation	(554,054)	(193,629)	(838,868)
Net loss if SFAS 123 adopted	$ (4,883,151)	$ (3,991,427)	$ (2,890,377)
Net loss per share if SFAS 123 adopted	($0.32)	($0.36)	($0.38)

Corporate Highlights

- 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 and Vancouver Stock Exchanges, registered with United States Securities and Exchange Commission (20-F).
- $12,000,000 in financing since March 1995.
- Existing open-pittable porphyry copper deposits, with significant oxidized caps:

  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.
- Getty North Deposit amenable to cathode copper production by Leaching-SX-EW.
- Advanced exploration work on Getty South Deposit.
- Large property - approximately 210 sq. km (84 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.
  - Paved roads.
- Computerized 3-D geological and grade block modelling completed for Getty North Deposit.
- Metallurgical studies by Dr. Morris Beattie, P. Eng. indicate that the Getty North Deposit is very favorable for either:
  - Leaching - SX-EW extraction for both oxidized and sulphide mineralization.

    or
  - Conventional milling of sulphide mineralization.
- Environmental baseline studies (Gartner Lee & Associates) third consecutive year.
- 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:
  - Synthetic Aperture Radar (S.A.R.)
  - 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, 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 inferred extension of 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.

Corporate Information

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

Auditors

Collins Barrow
Chartered Accountants
Vancouver, B.C.

Transfer Agent

Montreal Trust
Vancouver, B.C.

Trading Symbol

Toronto Stock Exchange: GTY
Vancouver Stock Exchange: GTY

Consultants

Dr. Bruce Perry, P. Geo., FGAC
Pro-Geo Exploration and Mining Services Inc

Dr. V. A. Preto, P. Eng.
Preto Geological Inc. - Geological Consultant

Kevin Newman, P. Geo.,
Consulting Economic Geologist

Dr. Werner Klemens, *Structural Geologist*

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

Dr. Morris Beattie, P. Eng.
Beattie Consulting Ltd. - Metallurgical Consultant

Eco-Tech Laboratories Ltd.
Assaying, Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry

Chemex Labs Ltd.
Analytical Chemists, Geochemists and Assayers

Gartner Lee Ltd.
Environmental and Ecological Consultants

Lloyd Geophysics Ltd.
Geophysical Services

KHA Resource Modelling Inc. - Mr. A. Frye
Ore Reserve Modelling, Pit Design & Optimization

Peter E. Walcott & Associates Ltd.
Geophysical Services Ltd.

Ltd. Northway Map Technology - Toronto, Ontario
Aerial Photography, Control Surveys & Topographic Mapping

Watts, Griffis and McOuat, Ltd. - Toronto, Ontario
Consulting Geologists and Engineers

Bateman Engineering Inc. - Denver, Colorado
Engineers and Contractors