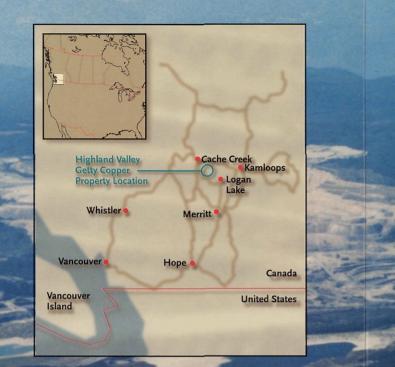


PRESIDENT&CEO

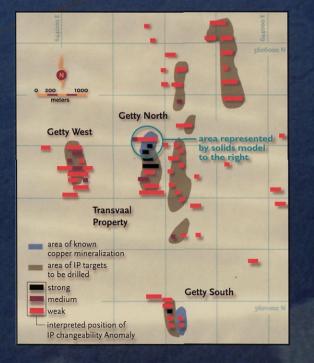


President and Chief Executive Officer of Getty, John Lepinski has 30 years of experience in mining property management, including an extensive knowledge of British Columbia's Highland Valley.

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



Highland Valley Property Location With Current Infrastructure

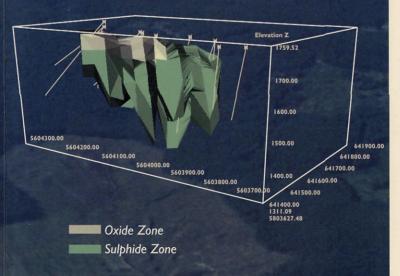


1996 IP Survey Compilation (Watts, Griffis and McOuat Limited, 1996)



Principal Highland Valley Copper Deposits

Getty Property Boundary



Getty North Zone Solids Model with 1996 Drilling (Watts, Griffis and McOuat Limited, 1996) etty Copper Corporation is a Canadian exploration company whose objective is to develop and place into production its property in British Columbia's Highland Valley, one of the most prolific copper producing regions in the world.

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

DEPOSITS

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

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

LOCATION & INFRASTRUCTURE

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

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

OXIDE COPPER MAJOR FEATURE

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

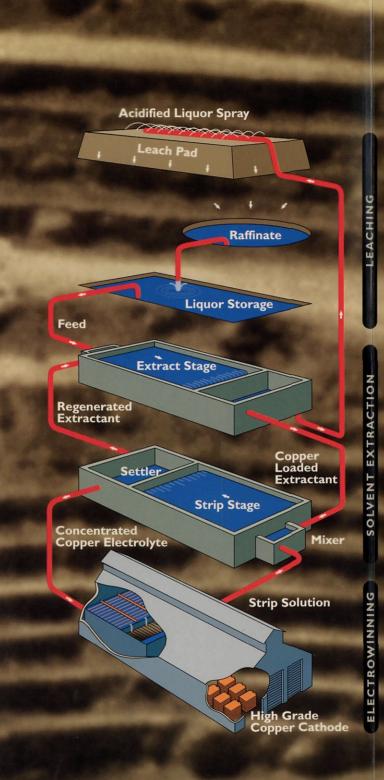
FINANCING

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

EXPLORATION

The company's exploration program is currently under the direction of world renowned consulting geologists and engineers Watts, Griffis & McOuat Ltd. In 1996, geochemical and geophysical surveys combined with geological mapping identified many new targets, several of which are currently being drilled. Getty also has the benefit of extensive past work by majors including Noranda, Kennecott, and Placer Dome. These companies drilled more than 250 holes totalling 30,000 meters (98,423 ft.).

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



SX-EW TECHNOLOGY

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

GETTY BOARD



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CONSULTANTS

Watts, Griffis & McOuat Jack McOuat, P Eng Dr Robert Ginn, P Eng Deborah, McCombe, B Sc Geo Site Office – Highland Valley Dr Bruce Perry PhD Geo Kevin Newman, P Geo Dr Vic Preto, P Eng Beattie Consulting Ltd Dr Morris Beatie, P Eng Peter Walcott & Assocaiates Ltd Eco Tech Laboratories Ltd Chemex Labs Gartner Lee Water Testing Ltd Lloyd Geophysics Northway Map Technology Limited



GETTY COPPER CORP.

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

CAPITALIZATION

Shares Issued - 23,773,561 Fully Diluted - 31,928,624

TRANSFER AGENT Montreal Trust

INVESTOR RELATIONS tel: 604 684 4797 · fax: 604 684 9419 email: info@gettycopper.com website: www.gettycopper.com

HEAD OFFICE

HongKong Bank Building Box 1078 – 885 West Georgia Street Vancouver, BC V6C 3E8

Getty Copper Corp.

Exploring In Elephant Country For A Large Porphyry Copper Deposit

Bryan Wilson, B.Sc.

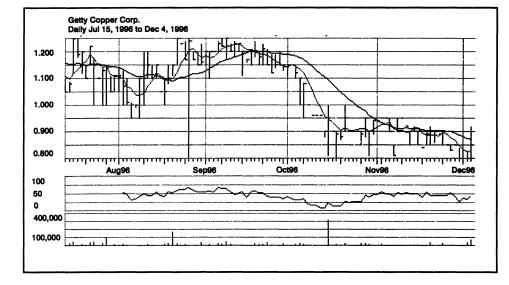
Summary

- Getty Copper holds varying interests in over 100 square kilometers of property in the Highland Valley area of British Columbia. More than 830 million tonnes of copper-molybdenum ore grading 0.42% copper and 0.006% molybdenum have been mined on the adjoining Highland Valley property.
- All the necessities for mining power, water, permits, and access are available on a year-round basis to support mine development activity.
- Development of the property is advancing to the point where there is sufficient drilling completed to estimate a preliminary resource calculation and scoping study to determine the feasibility of producing copper cathodes for the oxide ore. Additional potential for oxide ore exists on the property.
- Getty is contemplating the recovery of copper from the oxide ore using low-cost heap leaching, solvent extraction and electro-winning (SX-EW) to produce high quality cathode copper.

December 4, 1996

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

- Bottle roll tests and column tests on the oxide ore have indicated that recoveries of 70% to 90% can be achieved with acid leaching. Ample space for leaching sites is available within easy reach of the deposits. The economics of this scenario are very attractive.
- At the current price level of the shares, we would be encourage accumulation of Getty's shares by sophisticated and aggressive investors.



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Introduction

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

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

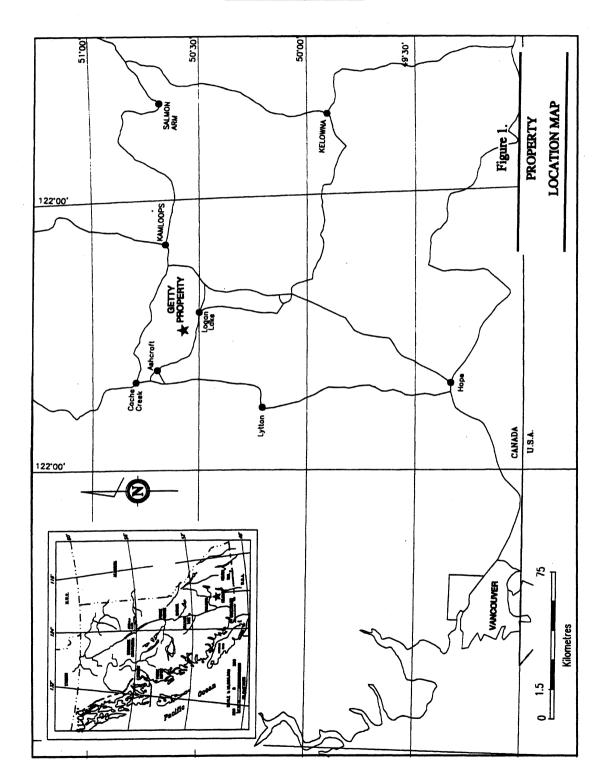
Copper was first discovered in the Highland Valley in 1896 when gold prospectors wandered into the valley looking for gold. During the 1950's disseminated copper mineralization was located by diamond drilling.

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

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

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

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



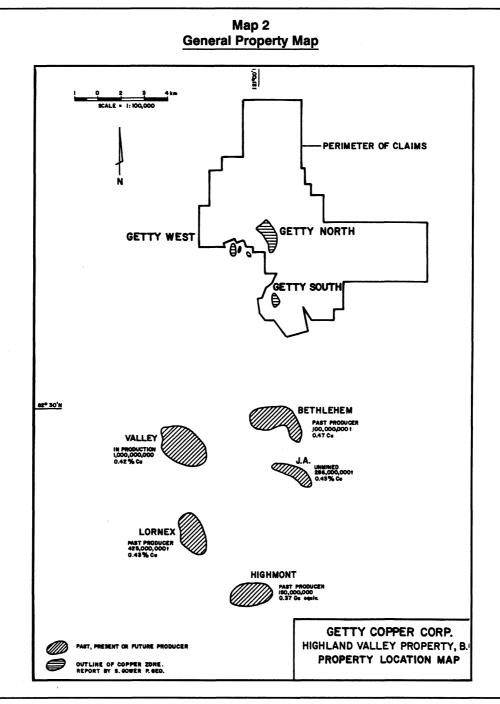
Map 1 Property Location Map

Geology Of The Getty Copper Deposits

The copper deposits of the Highland Valley are associated with the multiple

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

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



Getty North

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

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

Getty South

The 500 meter by 300 meter elongate Getty South deposit is located along the east margin of a breccia body. Generally, the higher grade (>1%) copper mineralization occurs in the phase of the porphyry that is characterized by small fragment size. Previous operators' sampling of underground drifts across the breccia zone returned 0.39% copper over 95 meters and 0.58% copper over 69 meters.

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

Getty West

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

Metallurgy

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

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

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

Resource Estimate

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

From Table 2, it can be seen that there is a potential for the Getty property to host a 48.0 million ton deposit with a grade of 0.4 % copper. Within this there is an indicated and inferred resource in excess of 12.0 million tons of oxide ore that is amenable to heap leaching. Preliminary scoping studies indicate that for a viable leaching operation 15.0 million tons grading 0.45% copper would be needed. A recent drill program (summer of 1996) commenced to determine the extent and continuity of the oxide mineralization and to establish the minimum threshold base for a production decision. At the time of writing, the drilling was in progress and results were being compiled.

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

Solvent Extraction / Electro-Winning (SX-EW)

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

Copper metal oxides with the general form of Cu^{2+} will dissolve in the presence of sulfuric acid (H²SO⁴). Crushed and sized ore will be placed on a stack or heap that has a neoprene liner underneath on top of a specially prepared and graded surface.

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

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

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

Valuation

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

Table 3 gives a preliminary estimate of the impact that the processing of the copper oxide only would have on the value of Getty's shares. To arrive at these results, we have made the following assumptions:

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

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

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

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

Getty Copper Corp.

Recommendation

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

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

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

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



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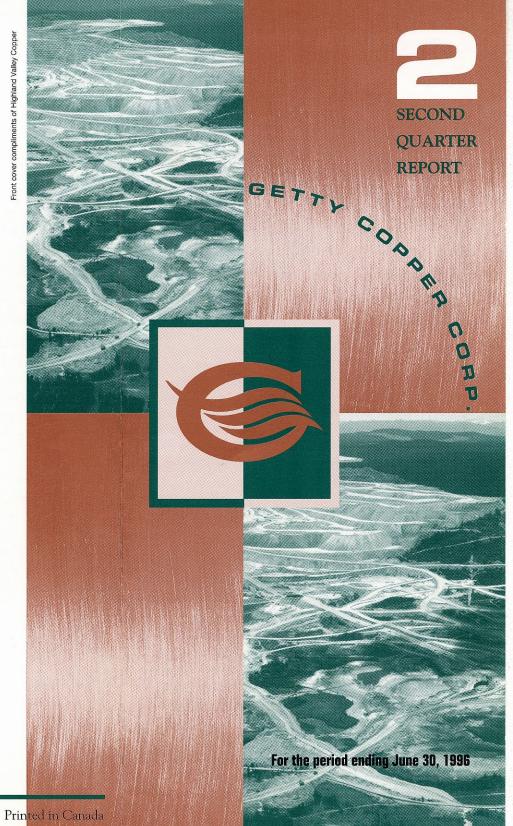
MONTREAL

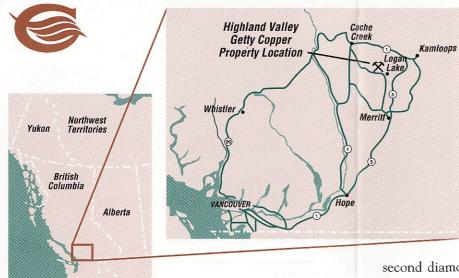
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GTY (Vancouver Stock Exchange Symbol)



ETTY COPPER CORP.





President's Interim Report

It is my pleasure to provide you with a report on the significant developments in your company for the six months ending June 30, 1996. Getty Copper Corp. has strengthened it's field and consulting technical management team by retaining Mr. David Blann P. Eng., Dr. Bruce Perry PhD, Geo. and the Toronto consulting firm of Watts Griffis McQuat. In addition, Getty appointed Dr. Robert Ginn, P. Geo. to the Board of Directors.

During the first half of the year, Getty was successful in raising \$5,918,000 through a brokered private placement of Special Warrants made by Credifinance Securities Limited of Toronto, Ontario acting as agent. The offering was subscribed for by mutual funds, banks, financial institutions, portfolio managers and sophisticated investors. By virtue of this placement, Getty has now raised in excess of \$10 million in the past 12 months. As of June 30, 1996, the proceeds of the offering, together with cash on hand totalling \$5,736,510, are being utilized in an aggressive exploration and development program on the Highland Valley properties which now encompass over 80 square kilometres.

The exploration and development plan has been a continuous program which started in August of 1995. To date, Getty has drilled 59 diamond drill holes totalling 45,641 feet (13,915 meters) on the Getty North deposit and 4 diamond drill holes totalling 1,002 feet (305 meters) on the Getty South deposit.

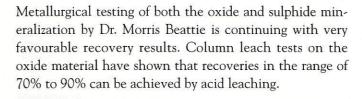
Initially, the program concentrated on defining the size and extent of the Getty North deposit but the program has now been expanded with the addition of a

second diamond drill to begin defining the Getty South porphyry copper deposit and large overlying anomaly.

A geochemical survey has revealed areas of copper rich soil anomalies coincident with the many large geophysical anomalies in unexplored areas. These new zones will be drilled in the near future.

To date, Getty's consultants have through recent intensive diamond drilling on the Getty North deposit confirmed an oxidesulphide porphyry copper deposit containing at least 30 million tonnes grading 0.44% copper.

Since the property was first explored, 63,000 feet of diamond drilling and 5,800 feet of underground development were completed by previous owners on the Getty South deposit. The drilling indicated a porphyry copper oxide-sulphide deposit with a minimum estimated 36 million tonnes grading 0.47% copper.



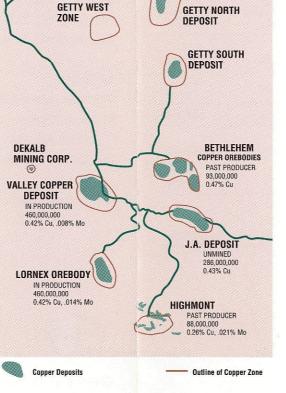
Getty in consultation with its consulting geologists and engineers, Watts, Griffis and McQuat, has prepared a development plan through to the feasibility stage. Many aspects of this plan have already been implemented. Fundamental in this plan is the exploration and development program to establish a minimum of 100 million tonnes of economic grade sulphide copper-molybdenum mineralization, and to establish a minimum of 15 million tonnes of oxide copper grading 0.5% which can be

> produced by a solvent extraction electro-winning (SX-EW) plant.

I would like to thank you, our shareholders, for your continued support and confidence.

John B. Lepinski, President

SHAR Share



Interim Balance Sheet (unaudited)

June 30, 1996

ASSETS	1996	1995
Current:		
Cash and short-		
term investments	\$ 5,736,510	\$ 1,045,290
Accounts receivable	162,162	19,756
Prepaid expenses	40,651	29,254
	5,939,323	1,094,300
Mineral properties (Note 3)	4,033,660	489,702
Capital (Note 4)	79,599	-
	\$10,052,582	\$1,584,002
LIABILITIES		
Current:		and the
Accounts payable	\$ 593,720	\$ 208,356
Advances from		
related parties	_	83,838
Advance on		
share subscription	-	150,000
Current portion of		
obligation under		
capital lease	5,596	
	599,316	442,194
Obligations under		
capital lease (Note 5)	4,978	
	604,294	442,194
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share Capital (Note 6)	11,377,867	2,746,677
Contributed Surplus (Note 6)	767,966	767,966
Deficit	2,697,545	2,372,835
	9,448,288	1,141,808
Commitments (Note 8)		
	\$10,052,582	\$ 1,584,002

John B. Lepinski

Donald R. Willoughby

Interim Statement of Loss and Deficit (unaudited)

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 1996

		1996		1995
Revenue:		1		
Interest	\$	91,890	\$	-
Expenses:				
Amortization		3,653		-
Bank charges				
and interest (recovery))	3,182		(271)
Filing fees		3,729		_
Management fees		15,000		7,500
Marketing and promotion	L	63,534		7,020
Office and miscellaneous		23,625		3,060
Professional fees		66,824		52,821
Rent		3,000		3,000
Telephone		9,929		1,139
Transfer agent		4,736		7,260
Travel		69,979		18,761
Wages and				
employee benefits		16,961		9,000
		284,152		109,290
Net Loss		192,262		109,290
Deficit, beginning		2,505,283	2,	263,545
Deficit, ending	\$	2,697,545	\$2,	,372,835

Interim Statement of Changes in Financial

Position (unaudited)

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 1996

	1996	1995
Operating Activities:		
Cash from Operations -		
Net Loss	\$ (192,262)	\$ (109,290)
Charge to income		
not involving cash	1 -	
Amortization	3,653	_
Net change in		
non-cash working		
capital balances	220,813	77,4487
	32,204	(31,842)
Financing Activities:		
Advances on		
share subscription	-	150,000
Issuance of shares,		
net of issuance cost	5,735,110	959,250
Obligation under		
capital lease	(3,826)	
	5,731,284	1,109,250
Investing Activities:		
Deferred expenditures	(1,768,755)	(34,568)
Acquisition of		
capital assets	(24,243)	-
	(1,792,998)	(34,568)
Change in Cash and		
short-term investments	3,970,490	1,042,840
Cash and short-term		
investments, beginning	1,766,020	2,450
Cash and short-		
term investments,		
ending	\$ 5,736,510	\$1,045,290



NEWS RELEASE

GETTY COPPER CORP.

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

RESOURCE ESTIMATE AND GRADE INCREASED ON GETTY NORTH DEPOSIT

Watts, Griffis and McOuat Limited (WGM), the Company's consulting geologists and engineers has updated the resource calculation on the Getty North Porphyry Copper Deposit to add approximately 7 million tonnes, for a total of 35 million tonnes grading 0.47% Cu. The oxide zone has now been calculated to contain 7 million tonnes grading 0.60% Cu. These calculations are based on recent drilling up to and including DDH97-02.

DRILLING CONTINUES TO INCREASE TONNAGE IN WEST EXTENSION ZONE

Very significant lateral and depth extensions of the Getty North Deposit have been proven by recent diamond drilling. The previously announced DDH GN97-02, <u>on section 1450 SE</u>, which cut 264 m (866 feet) grading 0.35% Cu, increased the dimensions of the resource by 150 m in depth and 50 m laterally on the west margin. DDH GN97-06, drilled beneath GN 97-02 on the same section, cut 286 m (938 feet) grading 0.31% Cu, increasing the drill measured dimensions of the resource an additional 130 m in depth and confirmed the lateral extension picked up in GN97-02.

Similarly, <u>on section 1360 SE</u>, DDH GN97-05 cut 200 m (656 feet) grading 0.32% Cu, which widened the deposit approximately 70 m laterally. Currently, holes are in progress on this section in order to undercut DDH GN97-05 by 150 m and 250 m. The deposit is open to the southwest and at depth on this section.

HOLE	BEARING	DIP	INTERVAL (M)	(M)	(FEET)	%COPPER
GN97-02	045°	-55°	150-414	264	866	0.35%
			including 150-234	84	275	0.32%
			including 324-398	74	243	0.67 %
GN97-05	045°	-50°	190-390	200	656	0.32 %
			including 190-262	72	236	0.41%
GN97-06	045°	-70°	212-498	286	938	0.32 %
			including 220-272	52	171	0.71 %

NORTHERN EXTENSION ZONES

Additional holes will be drilled on the north and northwest margin of the Getty North Deposit in order to continue expanding the oxide copper resource.

METALLURGICAL TESTING CONTINUES ON GETTY NORTH DEPOSIT OXIDE ORE

In order to provide additional samples of oxide ore for continuing metallurgical testing, three HQ-size diamond drillholes (M96-1, GN 97-4, GN 97-7) have been completed, logged and shipped to Dr. Morris Beattie and Process Research Associates laboratory in Vancouver, B.C.

CORPORATE UPDATE AT PDAC

A paper on the Getty North Porphyry Copper Deposit will be presented by WGM at the Prospectors and Developers (PDAC) Convention, Tuesday, March 11, at 3:15-3:30p.m. in the Reception Hall, Room 104D, (one floor below street level) Metro Toronto Convention Center. Drop by Booth 20, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 11 and 12 to view drill core and talk with one of our geologists.

NEW APPOINTMENT

Getty is pleased to announce that Dr. Vic Preto, Ph. D Geo., formerly 25 years with the British Columbia Ministry of Mines, has joined the Company as a consultant, to assist the current management and consultants in the development of the Highland Valley project.

Getty's 115 km² property in British Columbia adjoins the giant Highland Valley porphyry copper mine which had an operating revenue of \$550 million in 1995 from the production of 348 million pounds of copper, 3.5 million pounds of molybdenum, 53.6 million grams of silver and 360,000 grams of gold. This production was from an average ore grade of 0.39% copper and 0.007% molybdenum.

GETTY COPPER CORP. LEPINSKI, President

The Vancouver Stock Exchange has not reviewed and does not accept responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of the content of this News Release.