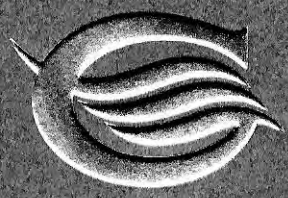

GETTY COPPER CORP.

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

GETTY COPPER CORP.

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Abstract

Since 1993, Getty Copper Corp. (TSE:GTY) has been conducting aggressive exploration of its 212 km^2 Highland Valley, B. C. mineral property which contains favourable Guichon Creek Batholith geology and adjoins the huge copper-molybdenum mining and milling operations of the Highland Valley Copper Partnership. In addition to an intensive 35,927 meters (117,876 ft) diamond drilling program on the Getty North porphyry copper-molybdenum deposit, work by the Company to date on other areas of the property includes extensive bedrock trenching (1,500 m; 4,922 ft) and limited reconnaissance diamond drilling (3,236 m; 10,617 ft) on the Getty South breccia-hosted copper deposit (50% joint venture); a small amount of exploratory diamond drilling (3,374 m; 11,070 ft) which confirmed the presence of a copper-molybdenum porphyry system in the nearby Getty West zone IP chargeability anomaly, a portion of which is contained within the Transvaal claims, in which Getty Copper Corp. is earning a 50% interest from Globe Resources Inc. (VSE:GBS); and extensive geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys on selected geologically favorable portions of the property, some containing historic copper prospects or minor past-producers.

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

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

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

Property Profile

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

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

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

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

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

Getty North Deposit

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

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

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

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

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

Mineralization at the Getty North deposit consists mainly of pyrite and chalcopyrite along with much smaller amounts of bornite and molybdenite. Most of the economically important mineralization occurs as finely disseminated partial replacements of mafic minerals and as thin fracture coatings and veinlets in Guichon quartz diorite and CFP which in proximity to copper-sulphide mineralization is usually moderately to strongly altered to sericite-chlorite-epidote and clay-carbonate products. A smaller amount of lower grade copper mineralization is occasionally found in weakly altered CFP and porphyry dykes. Potash feldspar flooding and veining, magnetite, hematite and tourmaline are less abundant.

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

Getty South Deposit

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

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

Getty West – Transvaal Zone

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

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

Induced Polarization Anomalies Requiring Drilling

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

IP Anomalies in the Bethlehem Structural Belt

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

Glossie and North Valley IP Anomalies

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

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

Conclusions

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

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

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

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

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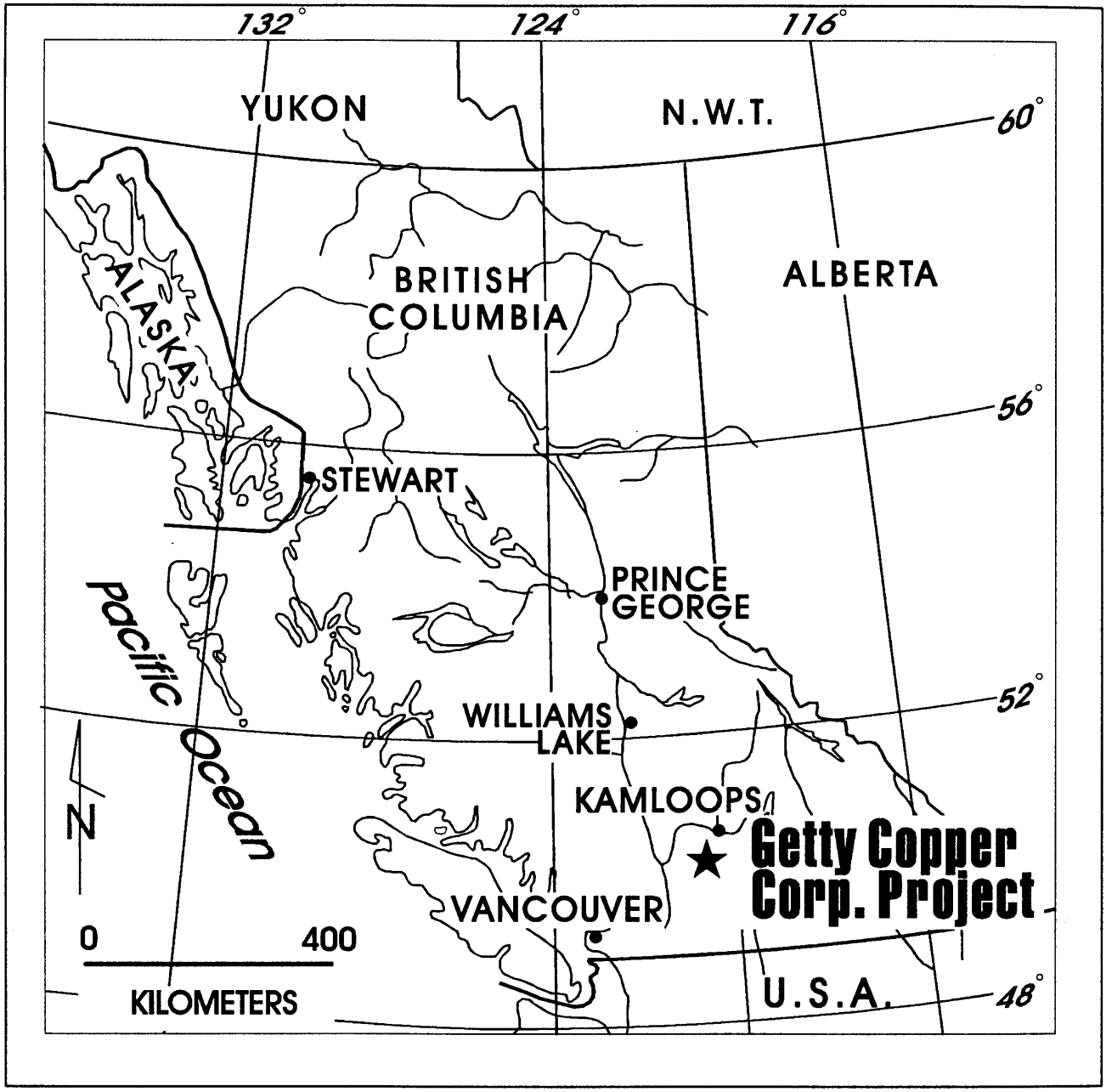
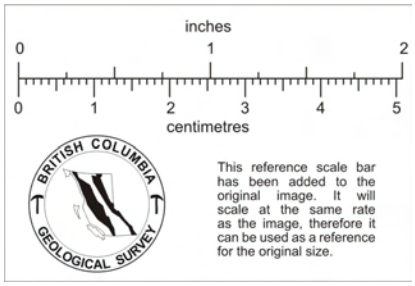


Figure 1: Location Map.



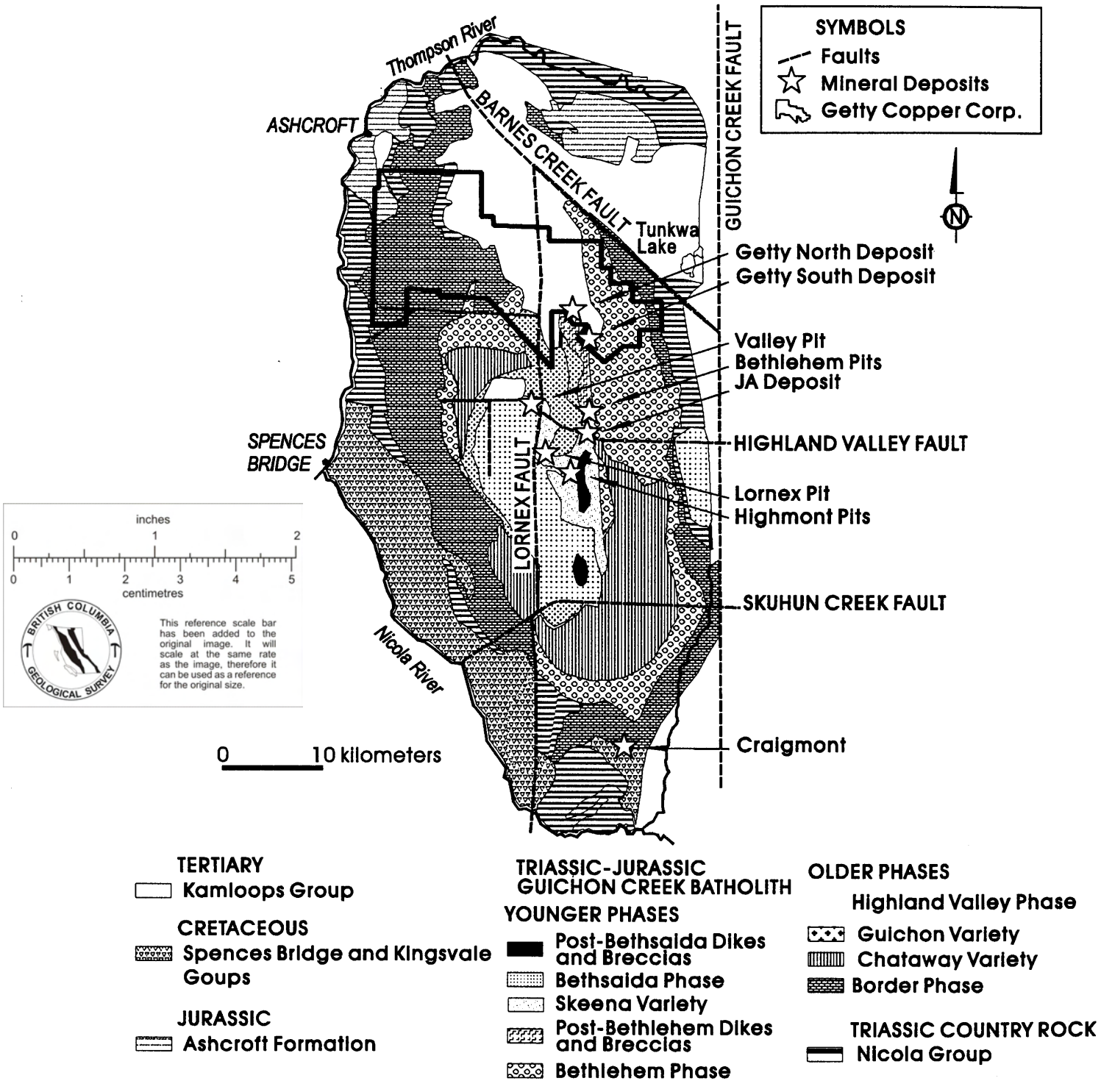
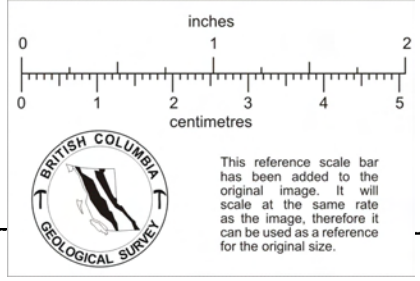


Figure 2: Generalized Geology of the Guichon Creek Batholith Showing Location of Getty Copper Corp. Claims and of Major Porphyry Cu-Mo deposits (modified after McMillan, 1985).



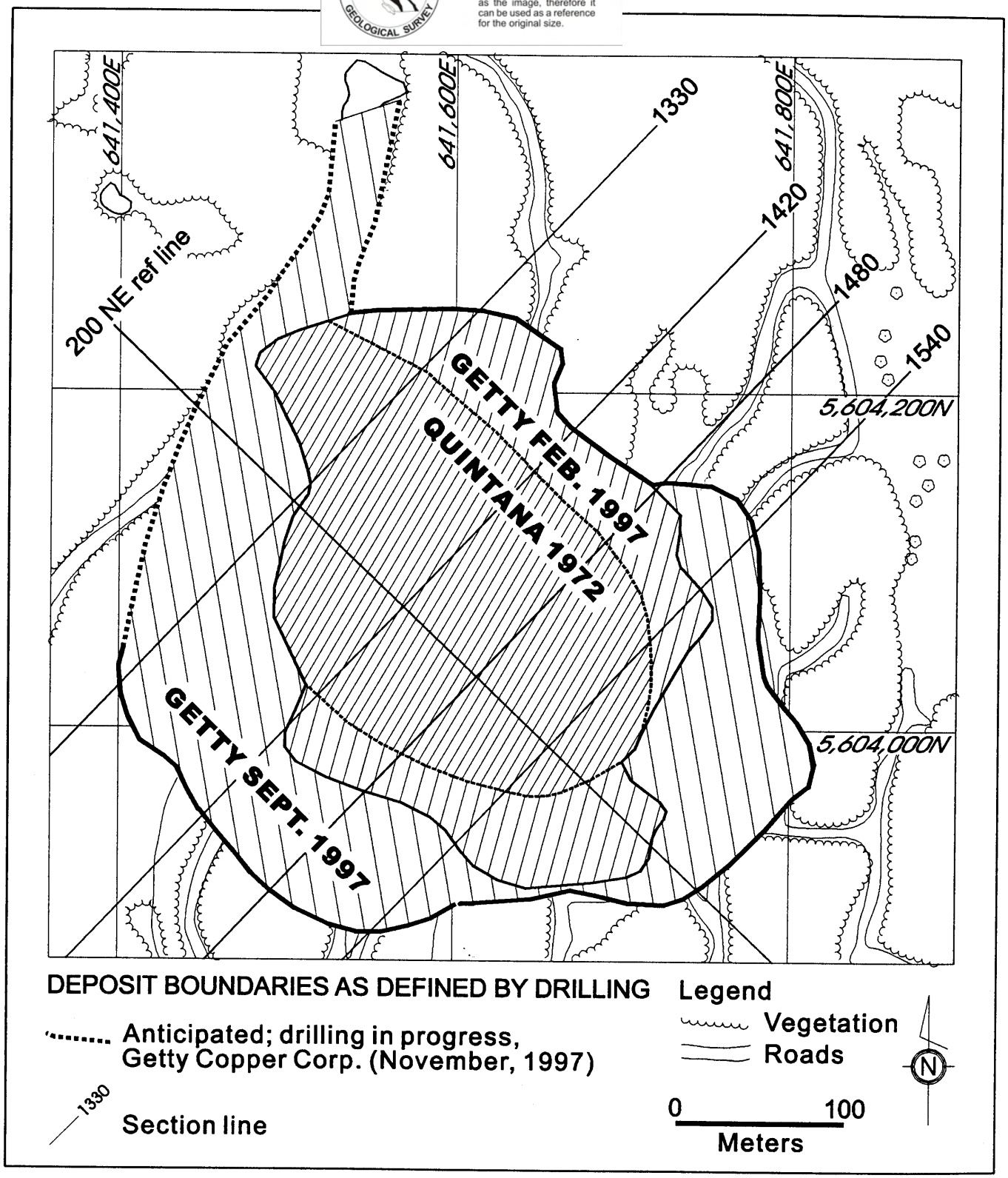


Figure 3: Surface Projection of Getty North Deposit Showing Outline in 1972, February 1997 and September 1997.

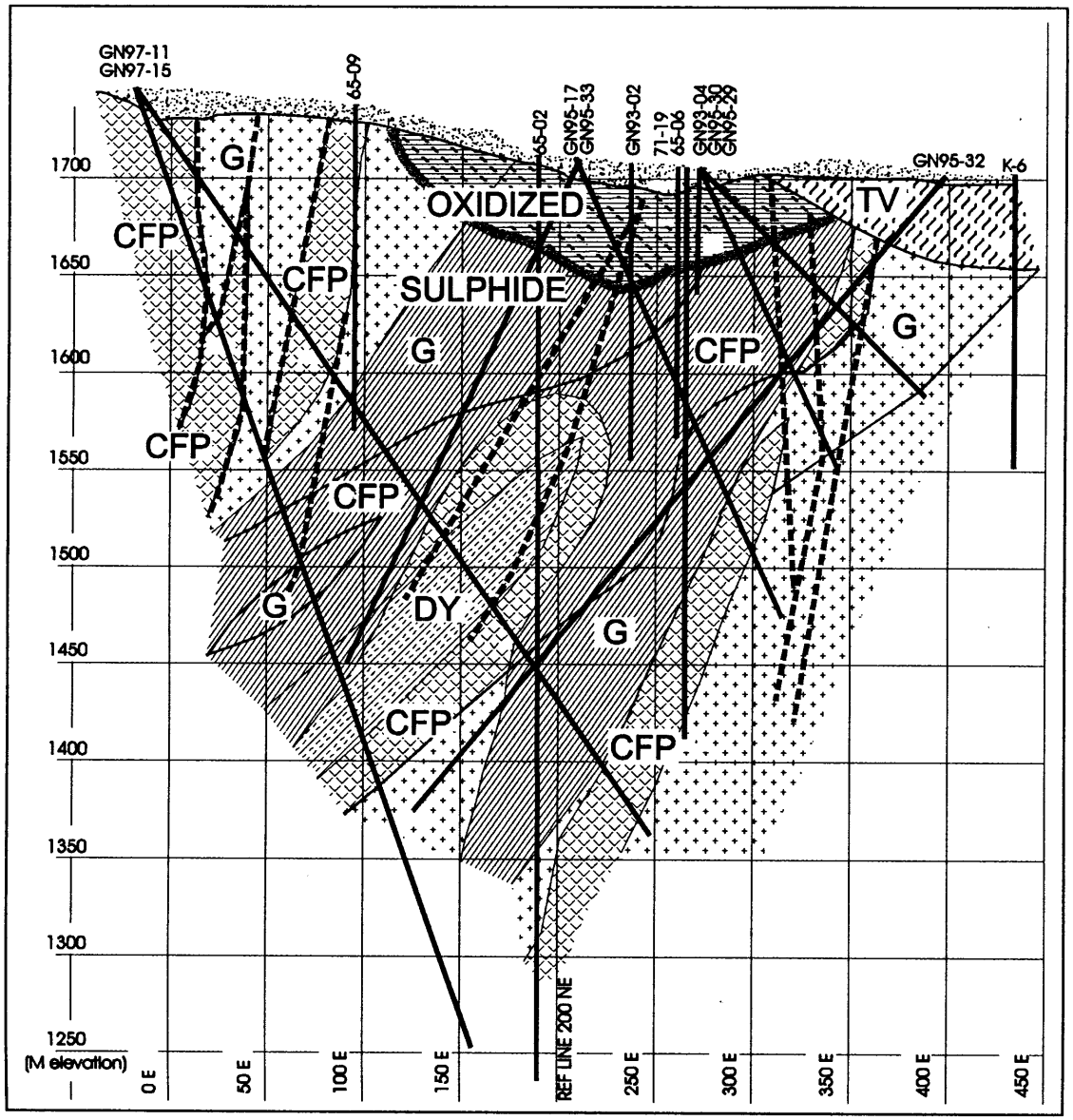


Figure 4: Getty North Deposit, Section 1480 SE.

LEGEND

RECENT

OB Overburden

EOCENE

TV Tertiary

TRIASSIC/JURASSIC

DY Feldspar Porphyry Dyke

CFP Crowded Feldspar Porphyry

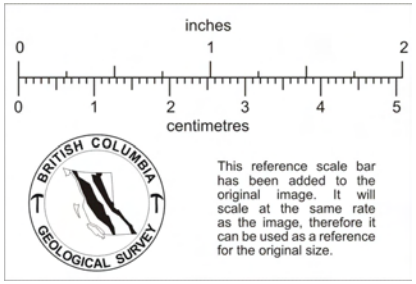
G Guichon

Oxidized Zone

> 0.3 % Cu Sulphide Zone

Drill Hole

Fault



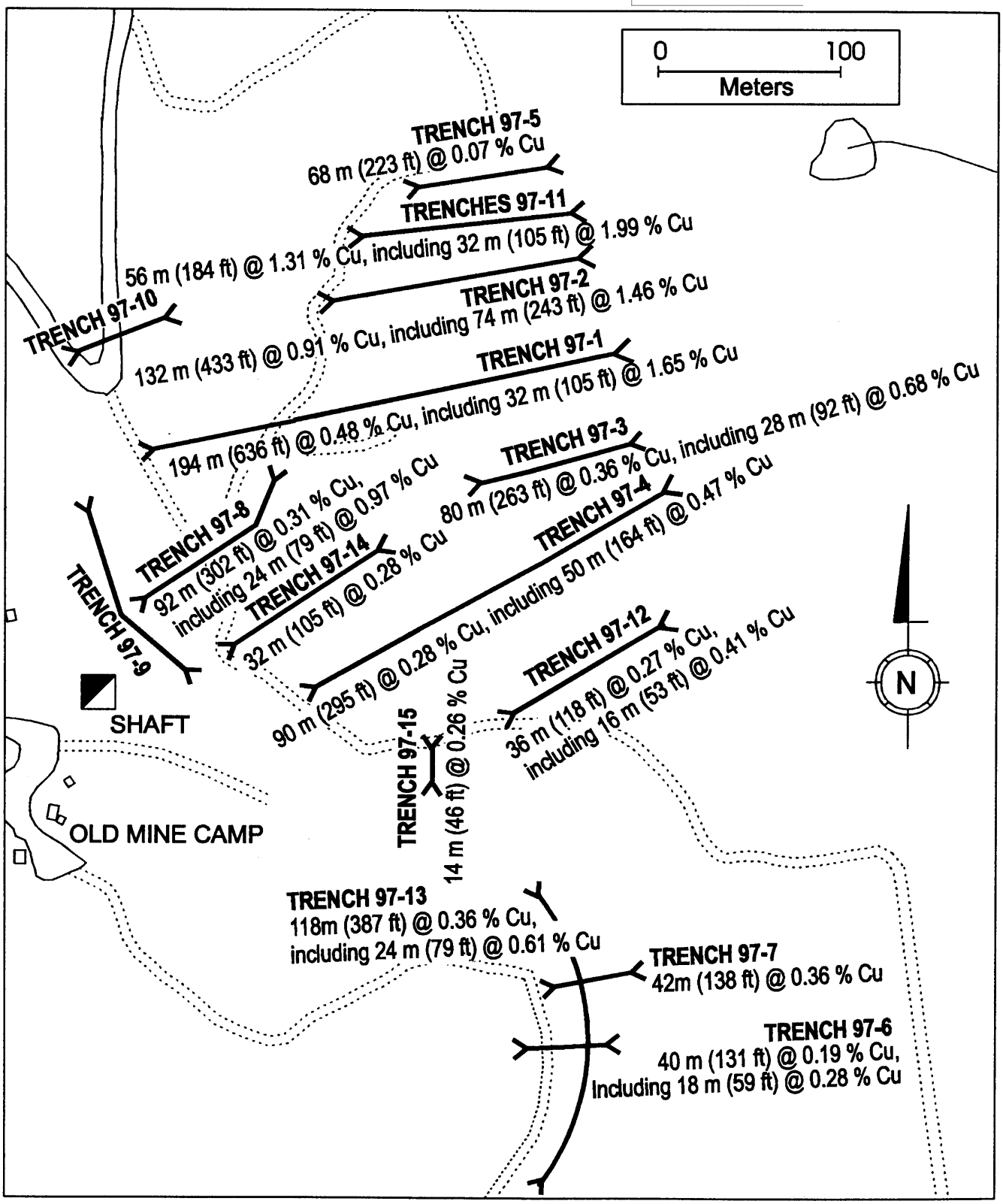


Figure 5: Getty South Deposit, Surface Plan Showing Distribution of 1997 Trenches.

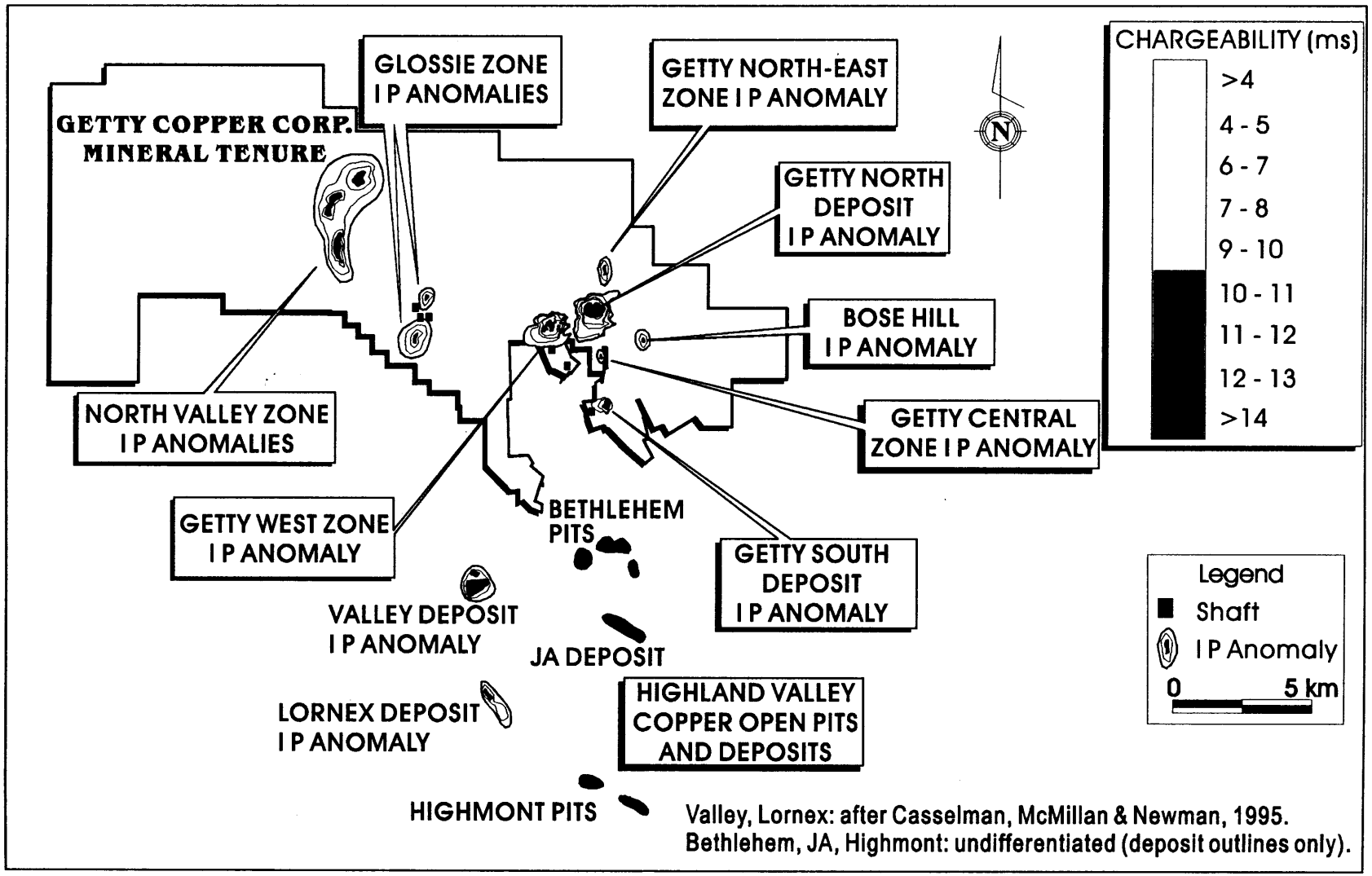


Figure 6: Regional Geophysics.

Mineral resource industry special situations

INDEPENDENT RESEARCH

Exploration Round-Up ...

September 23, 1997

Excerpted from Mr. Eric Zaunscherb's Independent Research Report

Right place at the right time?

Getty Copper (T.GTY - $0.64, 24.7 million shares outstanding) may be at the right place at the right time. The company's President, Mr. John Lepinski, has spent the last twenty-five years building his 210km^2 property position just north of the massive Highland Valley Copper copper-molybdenum mining operation, 70km southwest of Kamloops, British Columbia (see Figure 1). We visited the property on September 10th. Most of the property is held 100% by Getty but a portion is owned 100% by a private corporation and optioned as to 50% by Getty. Highland Valley Copper is owned by Cominco (50%), Rio Algom (33.6%), Teck (13.9%) and Highmont Mining (2.5%). In 1996, Highland Valley Copper milled 42.6Mt of ore to produce 153,800t of copper in concentrate, 1,400t of molybdenum in concentrate, 910,400 ounces of silver and 5,800 ounces of gold. The average ore grade was 0.40% copper and 0.006% molybdenum. Approximately 90% of the ore was mined from the Valley pit with the remainder coming from the Lornex pit. The mineable reserve at December 31, 1996 stood at 633Mt grading 0.414% copper. This figure does not include a possible reserve of 200Mt grading 0.40% copper located beneath the existing Valley Pit nor the nearby but uneconomic (too deep) JA deposit containing an estimated 286Mt grading 0.43% copper and 0.017% molybdenum.

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

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

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It is not surprising, given the staking rush that ensued after the discovery of copper and gold mineralisation in the early 1900's and again in the 1960's, that much of the land surrounding the main area was tied up by private corporations, widows, fractured partnerships, etcetera. It is only through the efforts of Mr. Lepinski that modern systematic exploration may now be applied for the first time to Getty Copper's land package. The package already includes two smallish, open-ended deposits, the Getty North and Getty South deposits. Induced Polarisation geophysical surveying, the primary tool for delineating copper porphyry mineralisation in this environment, has already identified very attractive targets worthy of follow-up investigation.

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

The Getty South deposit is host to an estimated resource of 36Mt of mixed oxide and sulphide material averaging 0.47%, including 719,500t grading 1.41% copper. On September 9, Getty Copper announced the results from seven trenches driven and sampled across the Getty South oxide zone. Results were excellent confirming the existence of an extensive oxide cap. The widest trench cut 194m grading

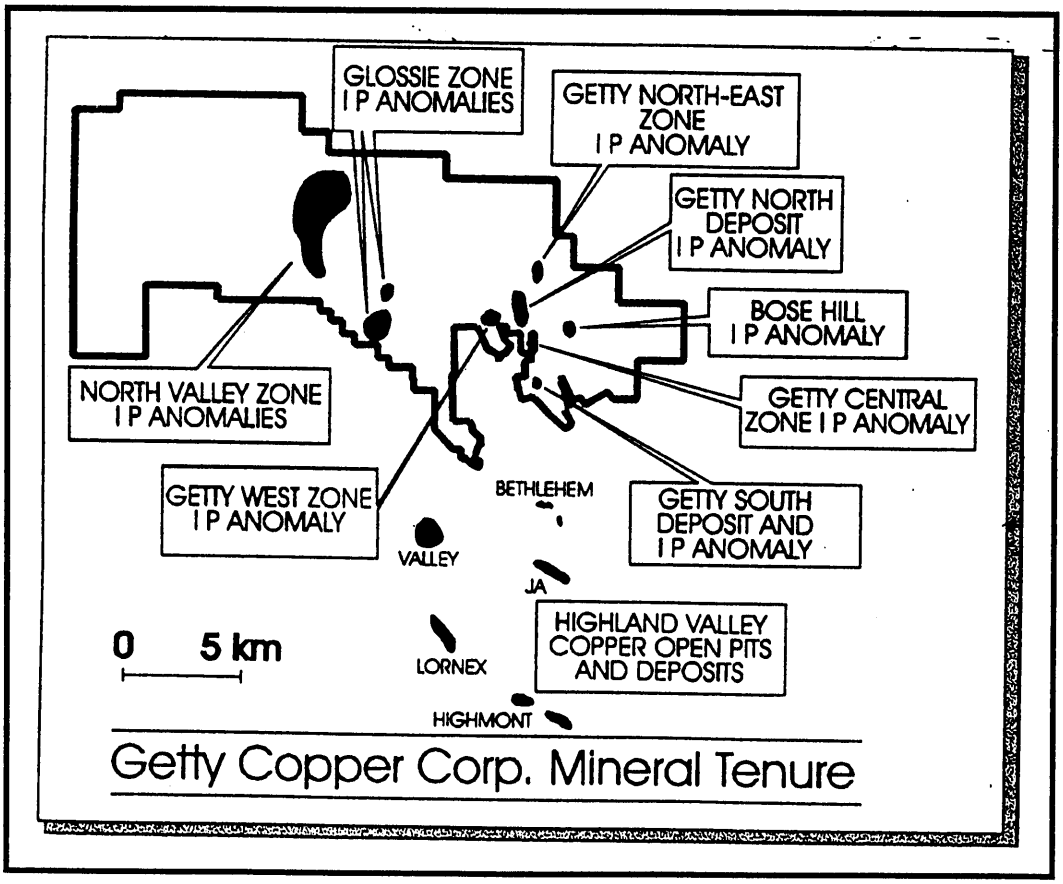

Figure 1: Highland Valley Copper District, courtesy of Getty Copper.

0.48% total copper (0.38% oxide copper). A second trench cut 132m grading 0.91% total copper (0.70% oxide copper) including a section measuring 74m grading 1.46% total copper (1.16% oxide copper). Additional drilling and large diameter drilling is now planned to test the extent of the oxide cap.

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

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

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

- REPRODUCED WITH PERMISSION -

GETTY COPPER CORP.

Corporate Profile

TSE:GTY
VSE: GTY

1997-98

Highlights:

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

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

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

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

Strong, experienced management & technical teams.

The Company

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

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

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

The Highland Valley

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

The Getty Copper Project

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

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

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

Getty North Deposit [100% Getty]

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

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

Getty South Deposit [50% Joint-Venture]

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

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

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

The Future

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

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

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

Technical Consultants

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Vic Preto, M.Sc., M.P.A., Ph.D. (Geo.), P.Eng
Kevin Newman, B.Sc., P.Geo.
Morris Beattie, Ph.D., P.Eng., Metallurgist
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Eco-tech Laboratories, Kamloops, B.C.
Chemex Laboratories, Vancouver, B.C.
Gartner Lee Ltd., Environmental Consultants, Vancouver, B.C.
Art Frye [KHA Resource Modeling], Penticton, B.C.
Peter Walcott & Assoc., Consulting Geophysicists, Vancouver, B.C.
Lloyd's Geophysics Ltd., Consulting Geophysicists, Vancouver, B.C.
Bateman Engineering Inc., Denver, Colorado

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Donald Willoughby, C.A., *C.F.O. & Secretary, DIRECTOR*
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GETTY COPPER CORP.

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Corporate Details:

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

Auditors:

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Chartered Accountants
Vancouver, B.C.

Legal Counsel:

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

Transfer Agent:

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Vancouver, B.C.

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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.

Published by C.M. Oliver & Co. Ltd.

C.M. OLIVER **RESEARCH REPORT**

Getty Copper Corp.

Exploring In Elephant Country For A Large Porphyry Copper Deposit

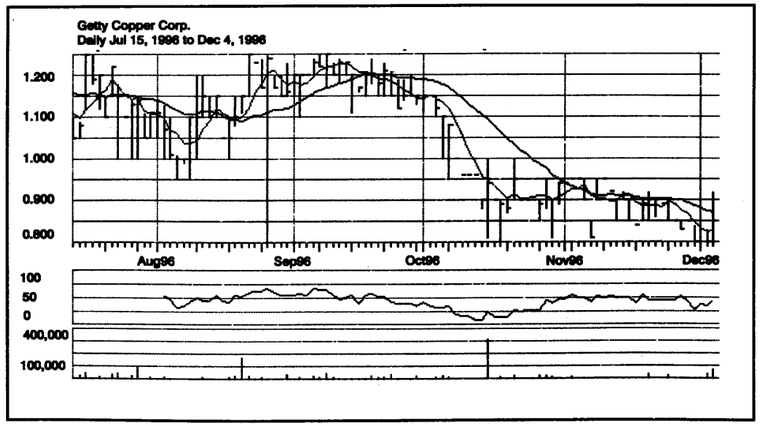
Bryan Wilson, B.Sc.

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

Summary

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



Published by C.M. Oliver & Co. Ltd.

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.

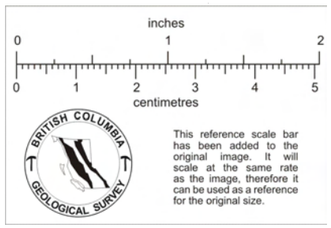
Table 1

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%

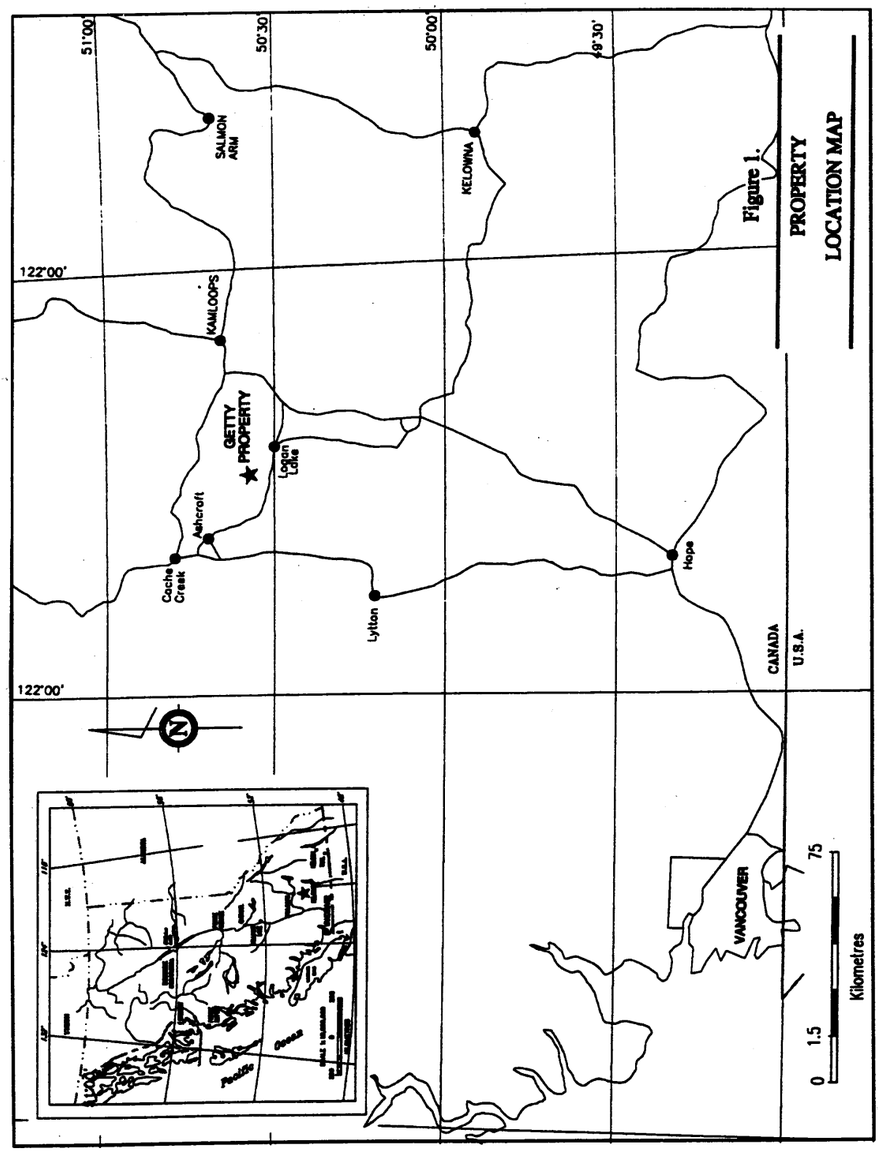
By 1962, the Bethlehem copper mine was placed into production. This led to additional exploration in the area and in 1962 the Lornex mine was discovered which in turn led to the discovery of the Valley Copper deposit in 1967.

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

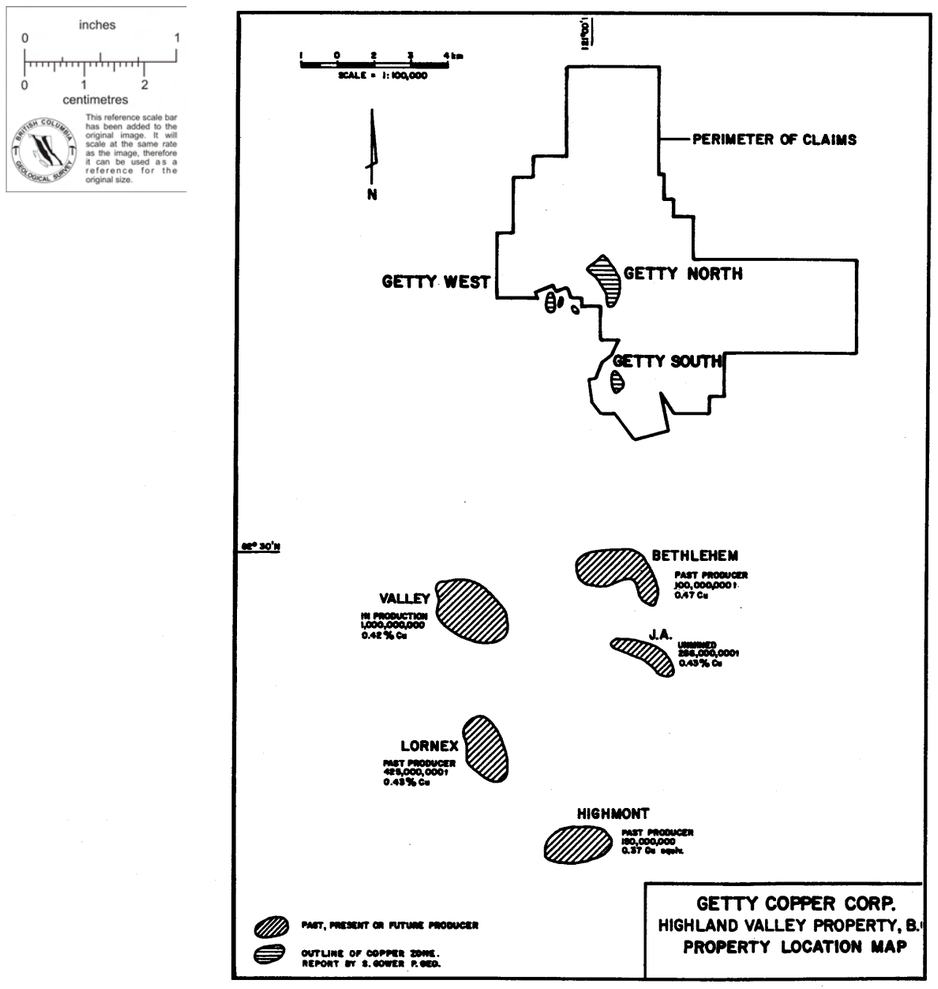


Geology Of The Getty Copper Deposits

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.

Map 2
General Property Map



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.

Table 2
Distribution of Preliminary Resource Estimate

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

Solvent Extraction / Electro-Winning (SX-EW)

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

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

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

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

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

Valuation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Getty Copper Corp.

GTY - $1.10 (VSE)

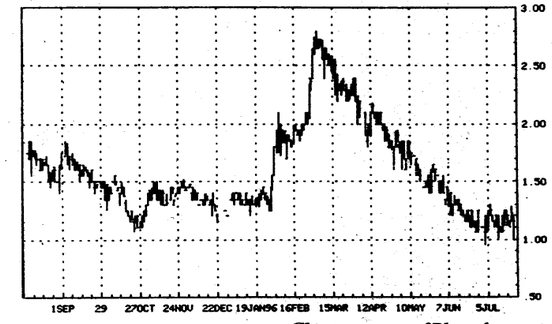


Chart courtesy of Bloomberg

Recommendation: BUY

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

Highlights

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

The Getty Property in the Highland Valley BC.

Getty Copper has varying interests in a number of potentially large tonnage copper deposits in the Highland Valley of BC. The deposits are located on a property of over 80 square kilometres immediately north of the Bethlehem Copper mine and the Highland Valley Copper joint venture mine of Cominco, Teck Corp and Rio Algom. The property is situated between Logan Lake and Ashcroft BC. It is well developed with road access, power, communications and other infrastructure. Except for some recently staked claims on the western outer boundary, title is secure until A.D. 2006.

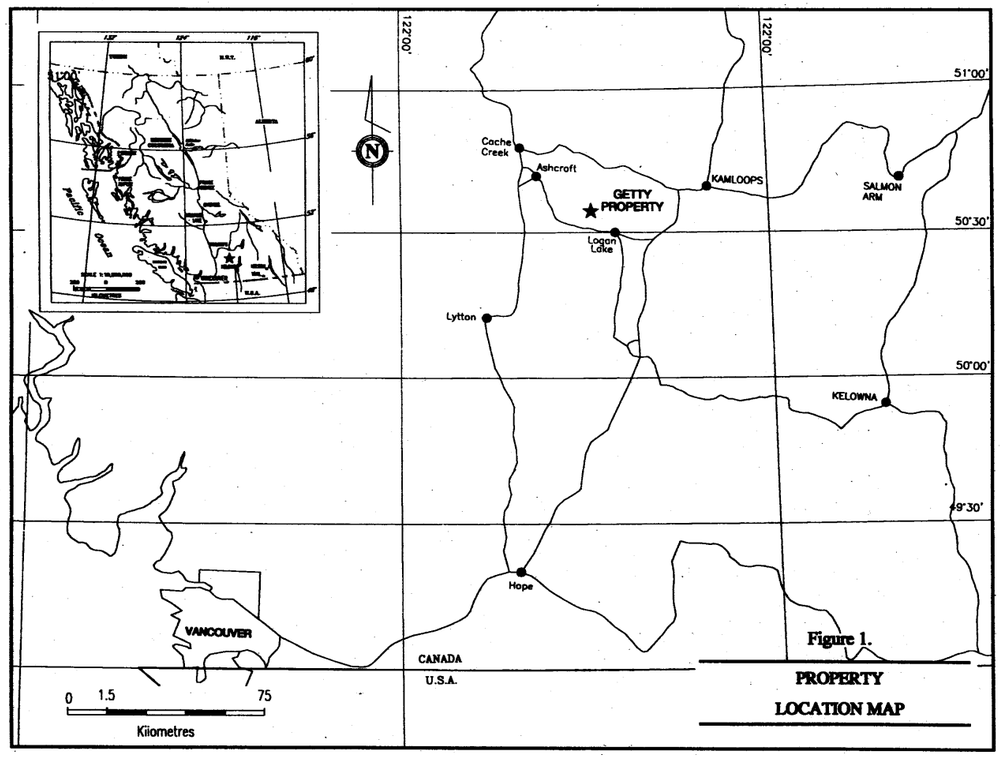
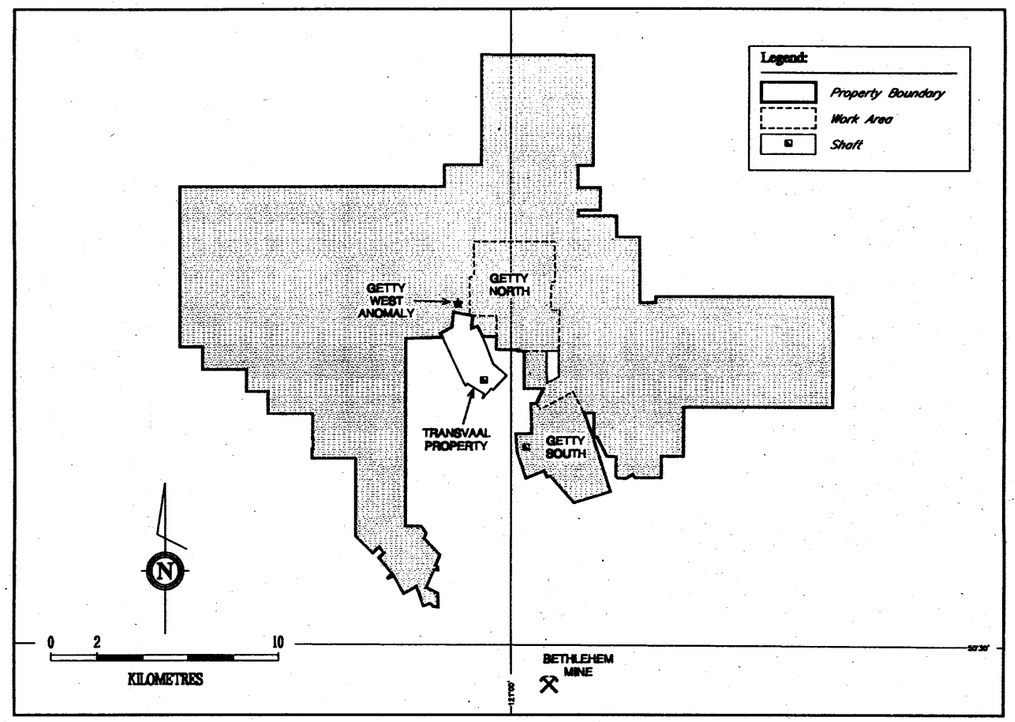


Figure 1.
PROPERTY
LOCATION MAP

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



Getty Copper Corporation - Highland Valley property map.

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

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

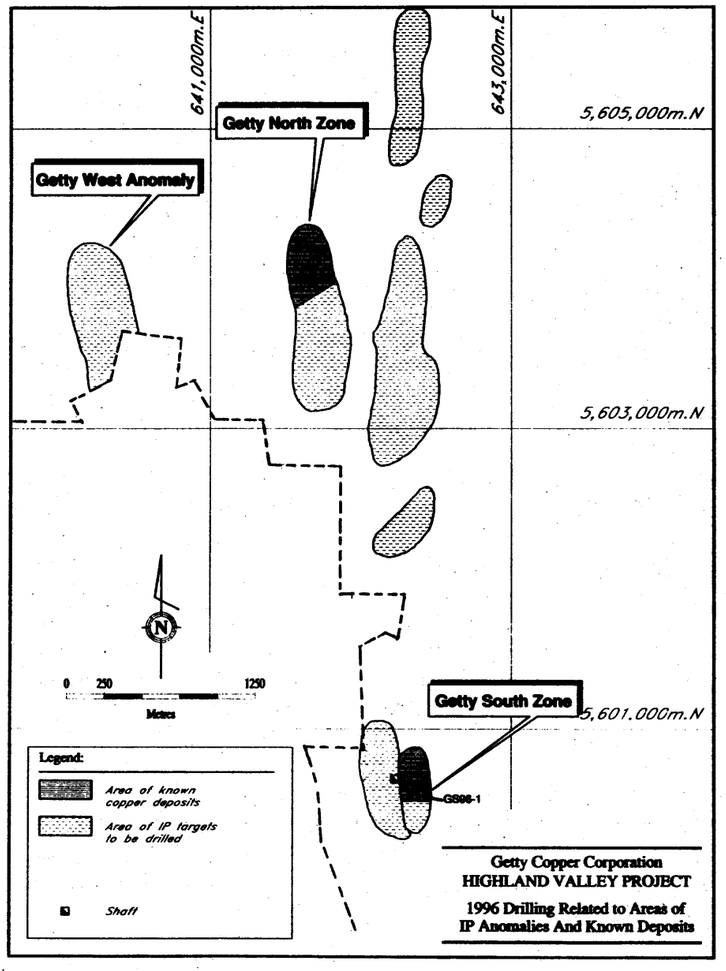
On June 6, 1996, Dr. Robert M. Ginn, P.Eng. was appointed to the Board of Getty Copper with the specific responsibility of directing the Company's exploration program. Dr. Ginn is a senior geological associate with the consulting firm of Watts, Griffis and McOuat, who had been acting previously in a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

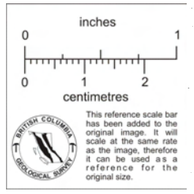
Dr. Ginn brings with him a wealth of knowledge and experience gained over 35 years in the mining industry. Both the appointment of Dr. Ginn and his acceptance of the position are testimony to the serious nature attached to the Getty Copper project. The potential of which has long been recognised by John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

Drilling Confirms and Extends Previously Known Mineral Resource.

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

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





Drilling on Getty North & Getty South Proving Very Successful.

To-date, Getty North has been tested by over 27,000 metres of percussion and diamond drilling of which 12,000 metres has been in Getty Copper's current work program. The resource, which is largely drill indicated and partially inferred, contains approximately 22 million tonnes of copper sulphide ore grading 0.43% and 6 million tonnes of copper oxide ore grading 0.44% copper. Metallurgical tests conducted on the primary sulphide zone indicate that a high grade concentrate (over 35%) can be achieved, recovering about 87% of the copper.

Getty South is an inferred resource of some 36 million tonnes grading 0.47% copper in both oxide and sulphide form with probably the same proportions of sulphide and oxide as Getty North. Within the deposit is a zone of mineralization of some 400,000 tonnes grading 1.5% copper. The results from the recently completed hole GS96-1 were very encouraging, encountering 70 metres of 0.53% copper which include 18 metres of 1.63% copper.

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

Getty West Discovered with Induced Polarization Geophysics.

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

At Least Nine Other Major Anomalies on Getty Property

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

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

Oxide Copper Could Be in Production By Second Half 1998

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

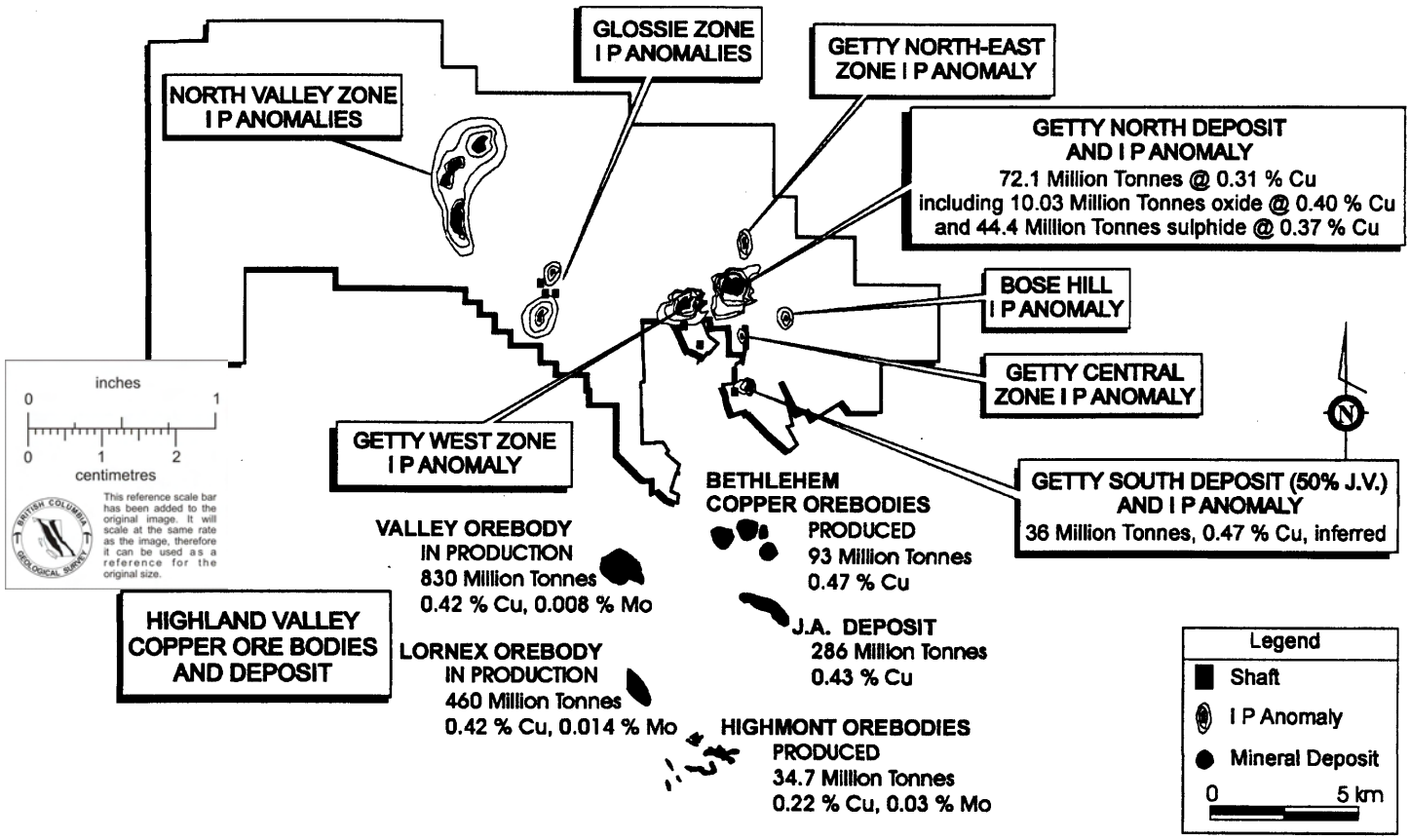
Assumptions

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

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

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

GETTY COPPER CORP.



- TWO OPEN-PITTABLE OXIDE+SULPHIDE PORPHYRY-COPPER DEPOSITS IN FAMOUS HIGHLAND VALLEY, BC.
- 210 KM^2 ADJACENT TO HIGHLAND VALLEY COPPER MINES (RIO-COMINCO-TECK), WORLD'S 4th LARGEST.
- GETTY NORTH DEPOSIT ON TRACK TO SX-EW OPERATION; GETTY SOUTH DEPOSIT TRENCHED & SAMPLED.
- 9 NEW IP + SOIL ANOMALIES IN FAVOURABLE GEOLOGY HAVE POTENTIAL TO HOST MAJOR DEPOSITS.

Board of Directors

John Lepinski – President & CEO
Donald Willoughby, C.A. – CFO
Dr. Vittorio A. Preto, P. Eng., Geologist
Dr. J. J. Treyvaud, Economist
William Cummer, Businessman

Capitalization:

	(9/30/97)
52 week high/low	Cdn$0.26 - $1.24
Cash	1,880,000
Shares issued	25,678,323
Warrants/options	2,169,813
Fully diluted	27,848,136
Escrowed shares	9,216,984

Corporate Office:

Suite 1380, Hong Kong Bank Building
885 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, B. C. V6C 3E8
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Dr. Vittorio A. Preto, P. Eng., Geologist, Director
K. M. Newman, B. Sc., P. Geo., Geologist
Dr. Werner P. Klemens, Structural Geologist
R. Simpson, B. Sc., P. Geo., Geologist
R. Whiteaker, B. Sc., G.I.T., Geologist
L. Morgenthaler, P. Eng., Mining Engineer / Computer Support
T. Lowen, B. Sc., Information Coordination
L. Cobb, Computerized Drafting
M. King, Core-splitting and warehousing
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Kootenay Exploration Drilling, Rossland, B.C.
Atlas Diamond Drilling, Kamloops, B.C.
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Peter Walcott & Associates, Consulting Geophysicists, Vancouver, B. C.
Dr. Morris Beattie, Consulting Metallurgist, Vancouver, B. C.
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T. Wells, Auspis Holdings Ltd., Heavy Equipment Contractors, Logan Lake, B. C.
Northway Map Technology, Air Photography and Base Maps, Toronto, Ontario.
Bateman Engineering Inc., Getty North deposit pre-feasibility, Denver, Colorado.

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THE PROSPECTOR
Exploration and Investment Bulletin

Reprinted from the May/June 1997 issue of ***The Prospector Newspaper***

New anomalies increase Getty Copper potential

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Northern Miner

NORTH AMERICA'S MINING NEWSPAPER 1450 Don Mills Rd, Don Mills, Ontario M3B 2X7

April 28, 1997

Getty Copper steps up pace at namesake project

BY ROB ROBERTSON

LOGAN LAKE, BRITISH COLUMBIA — The president of **Getty Copper** (GTY-T) doesn't need to do much arm-waving about the prospective nature of a land package that he has spent the past 25 years putting together. After all, Highland Valley Copper, one of the world's largest mining operations, is practically on its doorstep.

"We're in elephant country," John Lepinski told the *The Northern Miner* during a recent visit to the Getty property, which he hopes to develop into a minimum 100-million-tonne resource grading 0.45% copper.

Under the direction of geological engineering consultant Watts Griffis & McOuat, Getty Copper has two diamond drill rigs operating as part of a $3-million exploration program.

Situated 70 km southwest of Kamloops and 18 km west of the town of Logan Lake in south-central British Columbia, the Getty property comprises more than 165 sq. km of contiguous claims in the northern part of the Highland Valley camp.

The property is within 9 km of nine major copper porphyry deposits, including the currently active Highland Valley open pit, the past-producing Bethlehem and Highland mines, and the undeveloped JA deposit. The area is well-served by highways and a railway, with ample water and power available.

The Getty property is host to two known copper deposits: the wholly owned Getty North, and Getty South, which is held under a 50% joint-venture option agreement between Getty Copper and privately owned Roak Industries.

The Getty North porphyry deposit is the focus of current drilling, which is aimed at expanding the reserve base and developing an open-pit model. Watts Griffis & McOuat has been overseeing the project for the past year and recently updated the resource estimate of Getty North to a drill-indicated 35 million tonnes grading 0.47% copper, including 7 million tonnes of oxide mineralization grading 0.6% copper.

The estimate is based on recent drilling up to, and including, hole 97-2, which intersected 264 metres averaging 0.35% copper (including 74 metres grading 0.67% copper). In 1996, Getty completed 39 drill holes totalling 9,835 metres at Getty North.

Drilling to date in 1997 has been confined to the southwestern extension of Getty North as the company works to upgrade an inferred sulphide resource to the drill-indicated status. At the time of our site visit, Getty Copper was in the process of completing holes 97-17 and 18.

Results have been reported for up to hole 97-13. Highlights include: 200 metres grading 0.32% copper from a drilled depth of 190 to 390 metres (including 72 metres grading 0.41% copper at 190 to 262 metres) in hole 97-5; 286 metres grading 0.32% copper from a depth of 212 to 498 metres (including 52 metres grading 0.71% copper at 220 to 272 metres) in hole 97-6; 41 metres grading 0.4% copper from 252 to 293 metres in hole 97-9 (the hole was lost in mineralization); 242 metres grading 0.33% copper from 182 to 424 metres (including 44 metres grading 0.79% copper at 358 to 402 metres) in hole 97-11; 114 metres grading 0.2% copper from 292 to 406 metres in hole 97-12; and 248 metres grading 0.28% copper from 92 to 340 metres (including 38 metres grading 0.47% copper at 102 to 140 metres), plus 26 metres grading 0.47% copper at 222 to 248 metres in hole 97-13.

Based on past drilling and underground sampling, Watts Griffis & McOuat reports that the Getty South breccia deposit could contain a potential inferred resource of 36 million tonnes averaging 0.47% copper, including a higher-grade 400,000 tonnes of 1.5% copper.

During 1996, 13 drill holes totalling 3,236 metres tested Getty South, returning mixed results. Highlights included: 70 metres grading 0.52% copper from a drilled depth of 33 to 103 metres (including 18 metres grading 1.63% copper at 33 to 51 metres) in hole GS96-1; 32 metres grading 0.31% copper from 60 to 92 metres in hole GS96-3; 16 metres grading 0.31% copper from 187 to 203 metres in hole GS96-4; 16 metres grading 0.76% copper from 56.5 to 72.5 metres in hole GS96-6; 18 metres grading 0.33% copper from 136 to 154 metres in hole GS96-7; and 10 metres grading 0.44% copper from 231 to 241 metres in hole S-10.

Bruce Perry, a company geologist and site manager, reports that "sampling the deposit by core drilling has proved to be challenging due to the unusual mode of occurrence of the principal ore mineral, chalcopyrite, which is erratically distributed as very coarse grains contained only within the breccia's cryptocrystalline tourmaline-quartz cement."

Photo by The Northern Miner

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

Highland Valley

The five major porphyry copper-molybdenum deposits — Valley, Lornex, Bethlehem, Highmont and JA — lie within a 15-sq.-km area in Highland Valley in the central part of the Guichon batholith.

These copper deposits are associated with multiple phases of the Upper Triassic Guichon Creek batholith, which intrude Triassic-age sedimentary and volcanic rocks and are locally overlain by Early Jurassic to Middle Tertiary-aged sedimentary and volcanic strata. Most of the deposits are related to porphyry stocks and dyke swarms closely associated with the north-trending Lornex fault and northwest-trending Highland Valley fault.

Mineralization occurs in fractures, veins, faults and breccias, with fracture density the most important factor influencing grade. The first mineralizing event in the batholith followed emplacement of the Bethlehem phase, which produced the Bethlehem deposits, Getty North and South, and several smaller deposits. The second mineralizing event followed the emplacement of the Bethsaida phase, the youngest major phase of the batholith. The Valley, Lornex, Highmont, JA and several smaller deposits developed at this time.

Highland Valley Copper is mining the Valley and Lornex deposits by open-pit methods, with the bulk of the ore coming from the Valley pit.

About 90.4 million tonnes of combined ore and waste were mined in 1996. Of that, 42.6 million tonnes were milled at an average grade of 0.396% copper and 0.006% molybdenum, for a daily throughput averaging 116,448 tonnes.

Mill recoveries averaged 91.2% for copper and 55.3% for moly, while the concentrate grade averaged 43% for copper and 53% for moly.

Total production contained in concentrates was 328 million lb. copper and 3.1 million lb. moly, plus 11,600 oz. gold and 1.8 million oz. silver. This compares with 348 million lb. copper and 3.5 million lb. moly, plus 12,800 oz. gold and 1.9 million oz. silver, in 1995.

A host of factors resulted in a 6% drop in throughput in 1996. Chief among these were: the relocation of the in-pit crushing and conveying system; grinding problems caused by harder ore; and modifications to the mining plan, as necessitated by a fault system in the northern wall of Valley pit. Operating costs rose to $5.72 per tonne milled in 1996, compared with $5.12 in the previous year.

Lower copper prices and output reduced Highland Valley's operating profit to $102 million in 1996 from $258 million in 1995. Revenues were down in 1996 to $414 million from $560 million in the previous year.

At year-end, reserves within the Valley and Lornex pits stood at 495 million tonnes grading 0.422% copper. An additional inferred reserve is estimated at 43 million tonnes grading 0.44% copper. Current reserves will allow for mining until the year 2008.

Drilling in 1995 outlined a possible resource of 200 million tonnes grading 0.4% copper beneath the current pit design of the Valley deposit. In its year-end review of mineral exploration in British Columbia, the Energy and Minerals division of the province's Geological Survey branch reported that this

resource was further examined in 1996, resulting in an indicated resource of 350 million tonnes grading 0.384% copper. Its value and economic limits will continue to be the subject of ongoing studies in 1997.

Highland Valley Copper is a 4-way partnership among: **Cominco** (CLT-T) with a 50% interest; **Rio Algom** (ROM-T) with 33.6%; **Teck** (TEK-T) with 13.9%; and Highmont Mining with 2.5%.

Highland Valley Copper also owns the JA deposit, which has been deemed uneconomic, as it is covered by extensive, saturated overburden in excess of 170 metres thick. In 1983, reserves were estimated at 286 million tonnes grading 0.43% copper and 0.017% moly in 1983.

Former producers Highmont and Bethlehem are closed. Highmont was an intermediate-size deposit, with reserves defined in two main zones totalling 123.1 million tonnes. During a brief production period from 1980 to 1984, a total of 34.7 million tonnes averaging 0.22% copper and 0.03% moly was mined at a stripping ratio of 1.53-to-1.

Bethlehem was in production from 1962 to 1982. Four smaller deposits — Huestis, East Jersey, Iona and Jersey — range in size from 1.4 to 76.1 million tonnes. Combined, they represent a total reserve of 136.6 million tonnes. Of that amount, 93.1 million tonnes grading 0.5% copper and 0.012 gram gold were mined at an average stripping ratio of 1.93-to-1.

Getty North and South

The Getty North and South deposits occur in the north-central part of the Guichon batholith, at a higher elevation than the neighboring deposits.

Getty North is hosted by predominantly quartz diorite of the Guichon phase and is cut by a ridge of younger quartz diorite along a series of fracture sets. Mineralization is associated with a dyke swarm and occurs in the shape of an inverted horseshoe, with a central zone of lower-grade mineralization that is displaced and controlled by intrusive contacts and faulting.

In terms of geological setting, Getty North is said to resemble the Bethlehem deposits. To date, it is defined over a 350-by-250-metre area and to a depth of 330 metres. It trends in a northwesterly-southeasterly direction and dips 50° to the southwest.

Lower-grade mineralization is dominated by chalcopyrite and pyrite. Bornite is evident with increasing grade. Oxidized mineralization covers the central and northern portions of the deposit, with depths reaching 100 metres. The weathered rock contains chalcocite, malachite, azurite, chrysocolla and occasionally native copper.

Supergene mineralization has been identified adjacent to the deposit's northeastern boundary.

Getty Copper is investigating the possibility of recovering cathode copper from the oxide mineralization through the use of heap leaching and solvent extraction-electrowinning. Preliminary leaching tests by the company's consulting metallurgist, Morris Beattie, suggest a copper recovery of 82.4% over a 120-day period.

Three recent HQ-size holes were drilled, principally to collect samples of the oxide mineralization for further metallurgical studies.

Tests on the primary sulphide zone indicate that a concentrate grading in excess of 35% copper could be achieved, with a copper recovery rate of about 87%.

Getty South is a breccia-hosted deposit, just east of a major, north-striking regional fault. Elliptical in shape, it measures 550 by 275 metres, and Perry said the magnitude of brecciation is unique to the area.

The deposit is hosted in Guichon quartz diorite, intruded by dacite and quartz diorite porphyritic dykes, and is cut by widespread faulting.

While exploration on the Getty property dates back to the turn of the century, the bulk of the exploration activity has taken place since the early 1950s. Getty North has, since 1956, been drilled by nine different companies. A total of 192 holes comprising 27,000 metres of drilling was completed up to April 8, 1996. Getty South has seen 16,000 metres of drilling and 1,800 metres of underground development by previous operators.

Past work on Highland Valley deposits has demonstrated that induced-polarization (IP) surveys are the most effective tool for locating copper-moly mineralization. Large, moderate-intensity chargeability anomalies were outlined over the Valley and Lornex deposits, and a weak, but distinct, anomaly was outlined over the Highmont deposits. Bethlehem's Jersey and East Jersey deposits were defined by a moderate anomaly.

Perry says soil geochem sampling of the B horizon shows good correlation of anomalous copper, iron and molybdenum values, with underlying mineralization.

In 1995 and 1996, Getty Copper carried out geophysical and geochemical programs, which revealed eight large IP chargeability anomalies and five copper-in-soil anomalies, some of which coincided with the geophysical anomalies.

An area 500 metres south of the Getty North deposit was tested by exploratory drilling late last year. The target was a high-chargeability anomaly coinciding with a substantial soil anomaly. Hole 96-34 intersected a 12-metre interval grading 0.25% copper and a 26-metre interval grading 0.1% copper.

In late 1996, follow-up IP and magnetometer surveys within the North Valley and Glossie grid areas revealed four new partially defined IP anomalies.

At the Glossie area, two large chargeability anomalies with low resistivity are associated with surface showings of sulphide copper. Within the North Valley area of the property, two IP anomalies, measuring 1,500 by 700 metres and 2,200 metres in diameter, were detected.

The grids in both areas are being extended for further geophysical surveying. Geochemical sampling and geological mapping will begin in both grid areas as soon as weather permits.

In the late part of the 1996 and early 1997, Getty Copper staked an additional 600 mineral claim units to the west and northwest.

Last fall, the company entered into a joint-venture option agreement with **Globe Resources** (GBS-V) on the 1.4-sq.-km Transvaal property, immediately west of the Getty North area.

Getty Copper can earn a half interest by spending $525,000 on exploration over a 3-year period.

A large, 1-km-wide chargeability anomaly trends on to the northern portion of the property, which is marked by historic underground workings.

In 1996, nine holes were drilled into the western portion of the area. No significant results were reported, though Perry said the holes encountered both oxide and sulphide copper mineralization.

The proposed $3-million exploration budget for 1997 will include 16,000 metres of drilling, 140 line km of IP and magnetic geophysical surveys, geochemical soil sampling, geological mapping, base-line environmental studies and metallurgical testing.

The bulk of the drilling will be directed on the Getty North and South deposits. Various geophysical and geochemical targets in the Transvaal, Getty West, Glossie and North Valley areas will also be drill-tested.

Getty Copper has more than $4 million in working capital, with approximately 23 million shares outstanding, or 31 million fully diluted.

VOTED THE WORLD'S BEST INVESTMENT ADVISORY

Investor's Digest of Canada

January 17, 1997 Vol. 29, No 1, Page 19

C.M. OLIVER

Getty Copper not for everyone; but it could reach $2.50 to $3

From a recent report by analyst Bryan Wilson.

PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND KEY RATIOS

	1998E	1999E	200E	2001E	2002E
Copper prod. (M lbs.)	26.46	26.46	26.46	26.46	26.46
Copper price (US$)	0.85	0.90	1.00	1.00	1.00
Gross revenue (US$M)	22.49	23.81	26.46	26.46	26.46
Net cash flow (US$M)	3.26	10.58	13.23	13.23	13.23
Cash flow/share (US$)	0.07	0.24	0.29	0.29	0.29

Table courtesy C.M. Oliver & Co.

Sophisticated and aggressive investors — those prepared to accept risk — should accumulate the shares of Getty Copper Corp. (GTY-VSE, $0.92, phone 604-931-3231). Our 12 month target price is $2.50 to $3.

Getty Copper is beginning to move from an explorer to a developer — a phase in a mining company's history that usually gives investors a chance to buy the shares at bargain levels. We recommend the accumulation of Getty's shares during this period.

Getty Copper holds varying interests in more than 100 square kilometres of property in the Highland Valley area of British Columbia. Since the 1860s, the area has produced 8.2 billion pounds of copper from 830 million tonnes of ore from four orebodies.

Only the Valley Copper and Lornex orebodies are still in production, at a mill throughput of 138,000 tonnes per day. The Valley Copper Mine has an eight year mine life.

More than 830 million tonnes of copper-molybdenum ore grading 0.42 per cent copper and 0.006 per cent molybdenum have been mined on the adjoining Highland Valley property.

Getty's property is next to the former Bethlehem copper mine that 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.

Enough drilling has been completed to make a preliminary resource calculation. Getty may recover copper from the oxide ore using low-cost heap leaching, solvent extraction and electro-winning (SX-EW) to produce high quality cathode copper.

Tests on the oxide ore have indicated that recoveries of 70 to 90 per cent can be achieved with acid leaching. There is ample space for leaching sites within easy reach of the deposits.

Getty plans to develop a drill-indicated resource of 100 million tonnes. Based on our observations and the work completed to date, this is an achievable objective.

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

Our cash flow estimates assume ore will be mined over five years at a rate of 12,000 tonnes per day; that the recovery rate will be 70 per cent, although preliminary tests indicate higher recoveries; that copper prices will rise slightly while operating costs will stay at US$0.50 per pound of copper; and that Getty will have a total of 45 million shares outstanding, fully diluted.

NEWS RELEASE

Date: January 20, 1998
TSE and VSE Trading Symbol: **GTY**

GETTY COPPER CORP.

GETTY NORTH DEPOSIT RESOURCE ESTIMATE EXCEEDS 72 MILLION TONNES

Getty Copper Corp. is pleased to announce an updated resource estimate on the Company's most advanced project: the Getty North Deposit. It takes into consideration the assay results of all Getty's diamond drilling to date (142 holes totalling 35,927 meters or 117,876 feet) on the Getty North deposit up to and including diamond drill hole GN97-64. Computerized 3-D geological deposit modelling, grade block deposit modelling and resource tonnage estimation calculations were performed by Mr. A. Frye, KHA Resource Modelling Inc., who also does similar work for the neighboring Highland Valley Copper Mine (Cominco, Rio Algom, Teck) and the new Mt. Polley Mine (porphyry copper-gold) near Williams Lake, B. C. **The Getty North deposit, is now estimated to contain 72,093,000 drill-indicated and drill-inferred tonnes averaging 0.31% Cu, including 10,030,000 drill-indicated and drill-inferred tonnes of oxidized material having an average copper content of 0.40%, and 44,405,000 drill-indicated and drill-inferred tonnes of sulphide-copper resource having an average copper content of 0.37%.**

Presently, the oxidized portion of the deposit is estimated to contain 13,875,000 drill-indicated and drill-inferred tonnes averaging approximately 0.30% Cu, which includes 10,030,000 tonnes averaging 0.40% Cu, using a 0.10% Cu cut-off, as at the Gibraltar Mine (Williams Lake, B. C.) which has been producing cathode copper by solvent extraction electrowinning (SX-EW) technology since 1986, under climatic conditions similar to those at the Getty North Deposit. Previous column leach testing by Dr. Morris Beattie on a surface bulk sample of the oxidized tonnage demonstrated copper recoveries of approximately 80%.

Preliminary metallurgical studies conducted by Dr. Morris Beattie and Process Research Laboratories (Vancouver, B. C.) have shown recently that leaching yields approximately 65% recovery of copper from the sulphide resource, thereby making the treatment of the Getty North deposit sulphide-copper resource by leaching-SX-EW technology potentially more attractive than processing the resource by conventional floatation concentration.

Subject to a positive feasibility study, approval by the Board of Directors and the issuance of the relevant permits, the Company is considering processing both the oxidized and the sulphide-copper resources by leaching-SX-EW technology in order to produce premium-priced cathode copper on-site for shipment or further, value-added fabrications.

Summary of significant results of recent diamond drilling:

DDH GN97-58 225/-55 on Section 1300 SE was drilled in order to fill in the resource block model on this section at a shallow level where additional oxidized mineralization was suspected. Oxidized mineralization was encountered at approximately 48m and continued for a further **56m (184 ft), averaging 0.25% Cu, including 32m (105 ft) interval averaging 0.35% Cu.**

DDH GN97-59 045/-45 on Section 1510 SE was drilled in order to confirm shallow level sulphide mineralization thought to exist on this section on the east side of the deposit. From 32m to 101m, the hole intersected **69m (226 ft) of sulphide-copper mineralization averaging 0.25% Cu, including 50m (164 ft) grading 0.30% Cu.**

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DDH GN97-62 045/-85 on Section 1330 SE was drilled to define the west margin of the sulphide-copper resource on this section. Between 206m and 347m the grade averaged **0.34% Cu for 141m (462 ft), including 38m (125 ft) averaging 0.46% Cu**, significantly increasing the drill-indicated and drill-inferred resource tonnage in this portion of the deposit.

DDH GN97-64 045/-75 on Section 1330 SE was drilled in order to fill in the resource block model on west side of this section where additional oxidized mineralization, suspected to exist at a shallow level, was encountered at approximately 36m and continued for approximately **156 m (512 ft) further, averaging 0.56% Cu, and including 100m (328 ft) grading 0.72% Cu, of which 42m (138 ft) averaged 1.04% Cu.**

Drill hole	Dip	Intersection(m)	Width(m)	Width(ft)	%Copper	Resource Type
GN97-58	-55°	48 - 104	56	184	0.25%	oxidized
	including	54 - 86	32	118	0.32%	oxidized
GN97-59	-45°	32 - 101	69	226	0.25%	sulphide
	including	36 - 86	50	164	0.30%	sulphide
GN97-62	-85°	206 - 347	141	462	0.34%	sulphide
	including	264 - 302	38	125	0.46%	sulphide
GN97-64	-75°	36 - 192	156	512	0.56%	oxidized
	including	76 - 176	100	328	0.72%	oxidized
	including	42 - 118	42	138	1.04%	oxidized

GETTY WILL BE AT THE CORDILLERAN ROUNDUP AND "EXPLORATION METHODS 98 – PATHWAYS TO DISCOVERY," JANUARY 27 - 30, 1998, IN VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Getty will have booth B46 set up on January 29 and 30, 1998 at the Hotel Vancouver Convention Floor with geologists Dr. Bruce Perry, FGAC, Dr. Vic Preto, P. Eng and Mr. Kevin Newman, P. Geo. available to provide discussion on the Getty Highland Valley Deposits and on other portions of the Companys 212 Square kilometer mineral property in Highland Valley, B.C. Canada.

GETTY COPPER CORP.

JOHN LEPINSKI, President

NEWS RELEASE

Date: November 20, 1997
TSE and VSE Trading Symbol: GTY

GETTY NORTH DEPOSIT RESOURCE ESTIMATE EXCEEDS 66 MILLION TONNES

GETTY COPPER CORP.

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

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

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

The following summarizes significant results of recent diamond drilling:

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

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

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

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

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

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NEWS RELEASE

Date: November 4, 1997
TSE and VSE: Trading Symbol: **GTY**

TRENCHING INCREASES EXTENT OF OXIDE - COPPER AT GETTY SOUTH DEPOSIT.

GETTY COPPER CORP.

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

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

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

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

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

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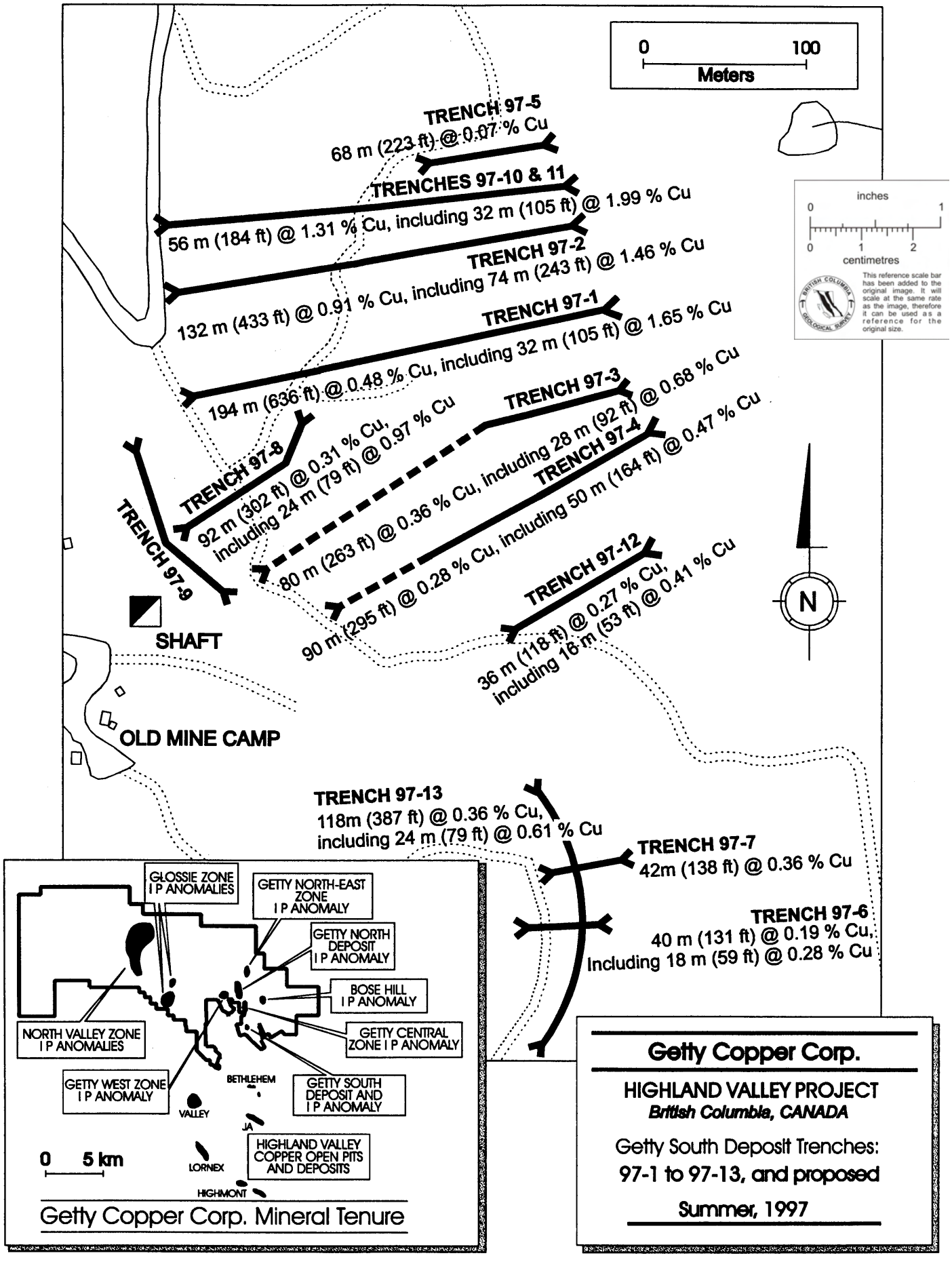
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Meters
TRENCH 97-5
68 m (223 ft) @ 0.07 % Cu
TRENCHES 97-10 & 11
56 m (184 ft) @ 1.31 % Cu, including 32 m (105 ft) @ 1.99 % Cu
TRENCH 97-2
132 m (433 ft) @ 0.91 % Cu, including 74 m (243 ft) @ 1.46 % Cu
TRENCH 97-1
194 m (636 ft) @ 0.48 % Cu, including 32 m (105 ft) @ 1.65 % Cu
TRENCH 97-3
80 m (263 ft) @ 0.36 % Cu, including 28 m (92 ft) @ 0.68 % Cu
TRENCH 97-4
90 m (295 ft) @ 0.28 % Cu, including 50 m (164 ft) @ 0.47 % Cu
TRENCH 97-8
92 m (302 ft) @ 0.31 % Cu, including 24 m (79 ft) @ 0.97 % Cu
TRENCH 97-9
TRENCH 97-12
36 m (118 ft) @ 0.27 % Cu, including 16 m (53 ft) @ 0.41 % Cu
SHAFT
OLD MINE CAMP
TRENCH 97-13
118m (387 ft) @ 0.36 % Cu, including 24 m (79 ft) @ 0.61 % Cu
TRENCH 97-7
42m (138 ft) @ 0.36 % Cu
TRENCH 97-6
40 m (131 ft) @ 0.19 % Cu, Including 18 m (59 ft) @ 0.28 % Cu
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This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.
GLOSSIE ZONE I P ANOMALIES
GETTY NORTH-EAST ZONE I P ANOMALY
GETTY NORTH DEPOSIT I P ANOMALY
BOSE HILL I P ANOMALY
GETTY CENTRAL ZONE I P ANOMALY
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HIGHLAND VALLEY COPPER OPEN PITS AND DEPOSITS
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LORNEX
HIGHMONT
Getty Copper Corp. Mineral Tenure
Getty Copper Corp.
HIGHLAND VALLEY PROJECT
British Columbia, CANADA
Getty South Deposit Trenches:
97-1 to 97-13, and proposed
Summer, 1997

NEWS RELEASE

GETTY COPPER CORP.

Date: November 3, 1997
TSE and **VSE** Trading Symbol: **GTY**

GETTY SIGNS INVESTOR RELATIONS AGREEMENT WITH ADVANCED STRATEGIES INC.

Getty Copper is pleased to announce that it has retained the services of Advanced Strategies Inc. ["ASI"] to provide professional investor relations management to the Company. Advanced Strategies Inc. is a specialty shareholder communications/investor information firm based in Vancouver, B.C., with offices in Toronto Ontario, Melbourne Australia, and an affiliate in New York.

The principals and associates of Advanced Strategies have several decades' combined experience in corporate development, finance, government relations and public affairs/relations/ communications. The firm is among the leading Investor Relations consultancies in Canada, counseling publicly listed clients in the resources sector and other industries on their corporate marketing, including access to extensive networks of investment community contacts throughout North America, Europe, Australia and Asia.

Advanced Strategies will assist Getty in creating and implementing a comprehensive investor relation's strategy on an ongoing basis.

Getty Copper is an aggressive resource company which is exploring and developing more than 210 square kilometers of mineral properties in the Highland Valley of British Columbia, Canada. The Company's projects are situated adjacent to both the former Bethlehem Copper mine and the huge Highland Valley Copper Partnership, owned jointly by Cominco, Rio Algom and Teck Corporation, which has a daily mill throughput of some 125,000 tonnes.

GETTY AT THE RANDOL MINING CONFERENCE NOVEMBER 5 –7, 1997.

Dr. Vic Preto and Dr. Bruce Perry will present a paper on the Getty Copper Highland Valley Deposits at 4:20 Thursday November 6th, 1997 at the Randol Mining Conference Trade Show being held at the Westin Bayshore Hotel in Vancouver, BC, from November 5 – 7, 1997. Getty Copper's geologists are also available to provide updates on the Getty Highland Valley Deposits, at Booth #29.

For More Information Please Contact:
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GETTY COPPER CORP.

JOHN LEPINSKI, President

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

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NEWS RELEASE

GETTY COPPER CORP.

Date: October 22, 1997
TSE and **VSE** Trading Symbol: **GTY**

GETTY FOCUSSED ON INCREASING DRILL-INDICATED OXIDIZED-COPPER TONNAGE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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NEWS RELEASE

GETTY COPPER CORP.

Date: September 29, 1997
TSE and VSE Trading Symbol: GTY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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NEWS RELEASE

GETTY COPPER CORP.

Date: September 22, 1997
TSE and VSE Trading Symbol: GTY

GETTY MOVES TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION PERMITTING

Getty Copper Corp. is pleased to announce that, in preparation for a formal application for development and production permits, the Company has introduced its Highland Valley project to the British Columbia South Central Mine Development Review Board. This Board includes most Provincial agencies responsible for mine development permitting in the area of the Company's 210 square kilometer property. During a meeting held in Kamloops, September 18, the Company and its Vancouver-based environmental consulting firm, Gartner Lee and Associates Ltd., presented the South Central Mine Development Review Board with a history and description of the project, current resource estimates of the Getty North and South porphyry copper deposits as prepared by independent consultants, and a comprehensive bio-physical environmental assessment for the areas of the proposed mining developments and copper production operations. The bio-physical assessment was prepared by utilizing various data collected by both the Company and Gartner Lee Ltd. during the previous several years of water quality monitoring, flora and fauna studies and consultations with local representatives of many Provincial Ministries.

No extraordinary concerns arose from the Company's presentation and discussion of the project and bio-physical assessment. It was noted that the proposed development is located within an area presently designated by the Kamloops District Land Use Plan as one in which mining is not only allowed but also encouraged. The area comprising the Company's proposed development is similar in all important physical aspects to the area containing the adjacent Highland Valley Copper operations, the fourth largest copper mining and milling complex in the world.

Subject to a positive feasibility study and approval by the Board of Directors, the Company intends to apply for the required development and production permits early in the new year.

GETTY COPPER CORP.

JOHN LEPINSKI, President

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NEWS RELEASE

GETTY COPPER CORP.

Date: September 9, 1997
TSE and VSE Trading Symbol: GTY

EXTENSIVE OXIDE COPPER CONFIRMED IN GETTY SOUTH DEPOSIT

Getty is pleased to announce the results of the first phase of a program designed to establish the grade and extent of near surface oxide copper tonnage in the Getty South deposit. More than 15,000 meters (49,212 feet) of diamond drilling and 1,775 meters (5,800 feet) of underground development by previous operators of the Getty South Property, have indicated an initial deposit of 36,000,000 tonnes (inferred) of open-pittable oxide and sulphide mineralization grading 0.47% Cu., including 719,500 tonnes grading 1.41% Cu. The Getty South oxide copper resource presently being defined adds significantly to the nearby 35,000,000 million tonne Getty North copper deposit grading 0.47% Cu., including 7,000,000 tonnes of oxide copper grading approximately 0.60% Cu. The Company intends to mine both deposits simultaneously and process the oxide by a heap leach, solvent extraction, electrowinning (SX-EW) operation to produce premium quality cathode copper on-site.

The first stage of the current program was the excavation, deepening and 2m panel/chip sampling of the bedrock exposed in trenches 97-1 to 97-5 inclusive, aggregating approximately 500 meters (1635 feet) in length. The assay results to date indicate that significant concentrations of copper, mostly as oxide copper, occur over a large area measuring more than 170 meters (557 feet) by 125 meters (410 feet) as currently exposed in trenches 97-1, 2, 3 and 4. Additional oxide results were obtained in trenches 97-6 and 7, approximately 200 meters (655 feet) to the south. Currently, additional trenches and extensions to the existing trenches aggregating approximately 600 meters (1966 feet) are being excavated to the west and to the south of trenches 97-1 to 4, and also to the east of trenches 97-6 and 7. The deposit is now being evaluated and additional large diameter drilling is being planned.

Trench	Meters	Feet	* % Total Copper	% Oxide Copper
97-1	194	637	0.48%	**0.38%**
Including	32	105	1.65%	**1.42%**
97-2	132	433	0.91%	**0.70%**
Including	74	243	1.46%	**1.16%**
97-3	80	263	0.36%	**0.27%**
Including	28	92	0.68%	**0.56%**
97-4	90	295	0.28%	**0.21%**
Including	50	164	0.47%	**0.35%**
97-5	68	223	0.07%	**0.02%**
97-6	40	131	0.19%	**0.13%**
Including	18	59	0.28%	**0.17%**
97-7	42	138	0.36%	**0.31%**

* Total Copper includes oxide and sulphide copper.

Please note attached Trench Plan for dimensions and location

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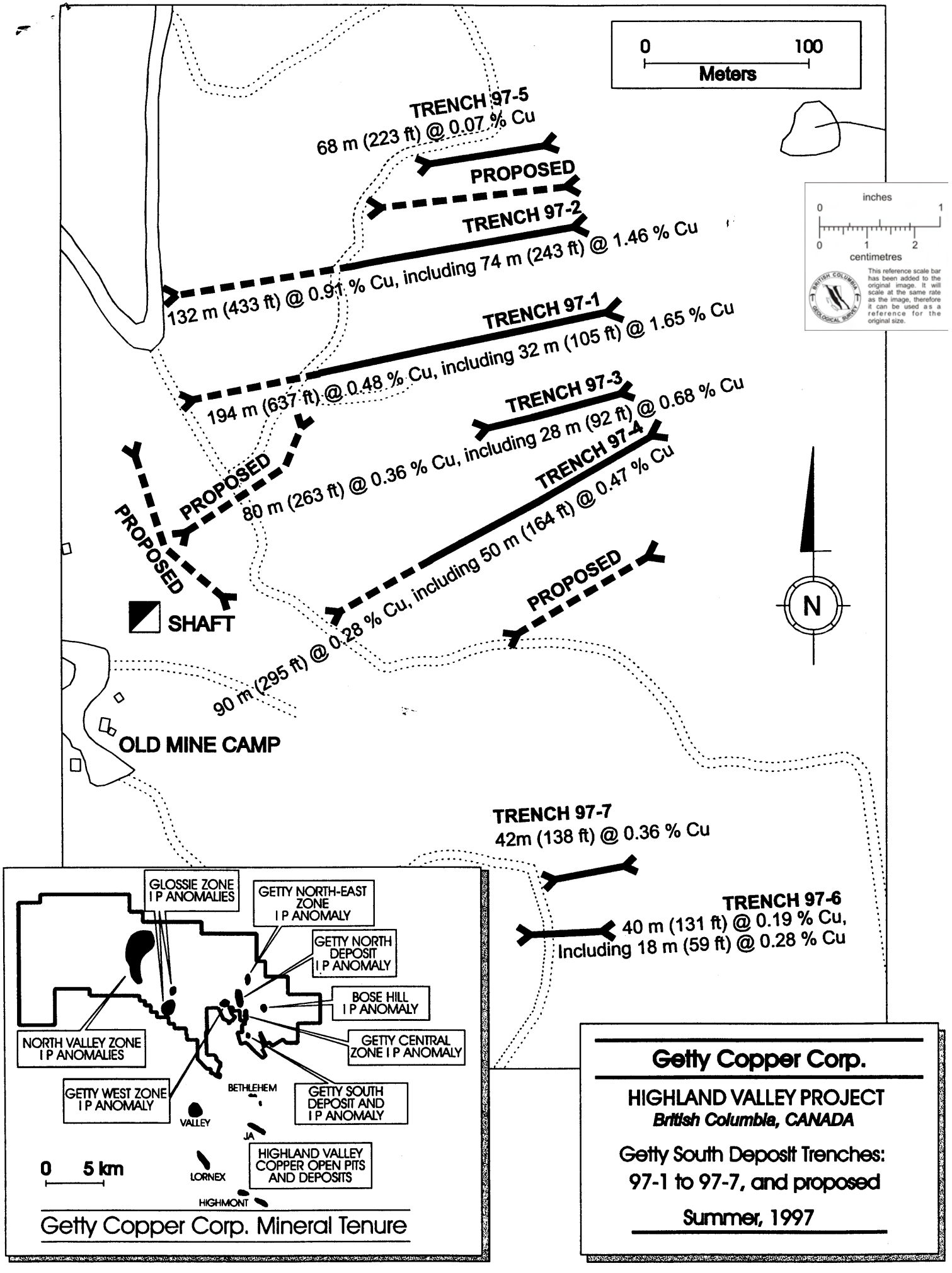
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Meters
TRENCH 97-5
68 m (223 ft) @ 0.07 % Cu
PROPOSED
TRENCH 97-2
132 m (433 ft) @ 0.91 % Cu, including 74 m (243 ft) @ 1.46 % Cu
TRENCH 97-1
194 m (637 ft) @ 0.48 % Cu, including 32 m (105 ft) @ 1.65 % Cu
TRENCH 97-3
80 m (263 ft) @ 0.36 % Cu, including 28 m (92 ft) @ 0.68 % Cu
TRENCH 97-4
90 m (295 ft) @ 0.28 % Cu, including 50 m (164 ft) @ 0.47 % Cu
PROPOSED
PROPOSED
PROPOSED
SHAFT
OLD MINE CAMP
TRENCH 97-7
42m (138 ft) @ 0.36 % Cu
TRENCH 97-6
40 m (131 ft) @ 0.19 % Cu,
Including 18 m (59 ft) @ 0.28 % Cu
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GLOSSIE ZONE I P ANOMALIES
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Getty Copper Corp.
HIGHLAND VALLEY PROJECT
British Columbia, CANADA
Getty South Deposit Trenches:
97-1 to 97-7, and proposed
Summer, 1997

NEWS RELEASE

Date: September 3, 1997
TSE and VSE Trading Symbol: GTY

GETTY COPPER CORP.

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

Getty is pleased to announce results from the on-going diamond drilling program being conducted at the Getty North porphyry copper-molybdenum deposit. The recently discovered north northwesterly trending extension of the leachable oxidized copper deposit has been further expanded by results of DDH's GN97-28 and 30, while another zone containing a shallow layer of oxidized, leachable copper-mineralization has been discovered above near surface sulphide-copper tonnage discovered at the southeastern extension of the deposit. Follow-up drilling is currently in progress at both of the newly discovered oxide zones.

DDH GN97-26 (045/-60 on Section 1510 SE) was drilled in order to complete the compilation of assay data relating to the eastern margin of the deposit. The hole cut through a well mineralized portion of the upper limb of the deposit, which graded **0.41% Cu + 0.010% Mo for 92m (302 ft), including 48m (157 ft) grading 0.51% Cu + 0.011% Mo.** The upper limb of the deposit in this area carries molybdenum concentrations that are approximately equivalent to an additional 0.04% Cu.

DDH GN97-28 (225/-45 on Section 1300SE) was drilled to investigate the potential for oxide-copper mineralization beneath the Tertiary cover north of the known oxide cap of the Getty North Deposit. Beneath the thin Tertiary cover, this hole intersected the **oxidized zone for 50m (164 ft), which assayed 0.27% Cu.**

DDH GN97-30 (045/-60 on Section 1240 SE) was drilled to follow-up on the thick intersection of oxidized copper-bearing material encountered in DDH GN97-25 **[86m (282 ft) thick, grading 0.27% Cu, including 44m thick (144 ft) grading 0.41% Cu].** The oxidized zone was again encountered and had increased in thickness to approximately 110m, which included **34m (112 ft) grading 0.16% Cu.** The reason for the decrease in grade is thought to be related to stepwise faulting which may have lowered the zone progressively to the northeast causing the drill hole to remain in the low grade leached cap, instead of piercing the enriched oxide-copper zone, as it did in GN97-25.

DDH GN97-31 (045/-65 on Section 1600SE) was drilled as a replacement hole to GN97-29 which was stopped due to difficulties encountered during drilling. As intended, the results of this drilling extended the sulphide-copper resource to the east at the southeast margin. Copper-sulphide mineralization of significant proportions was encountered from 28m to 112 m down the hole, averaging **0.36% Cu for 84m (276 ft), including 24m (79 ft) grading 0.56% Cu.**

DD Hole	Bearing	Dip	Intersection(m)	Width(m)	Width(ft)	%Copper
GN97-25	045°	vertical	18-104	86	282	0.27%
		including	58-90	32	105	0.46%
GN97-26	045°	-62°	102-194	92	302	0.41%
		including	120-168	48	157	0.51%
GN97-28	225°	-45°	118-168	50	164	0.27%
GN97-30	045°	-60°	54-88	34	112	0.16%
GN97-31	045°	-65°	28-112	84	276	0.36%
		including	30-68	38	125	0.49%

GETTY COPPER CORP.

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NEWS RELEASE

Date: July 7, 1997
TSE and VSE Trading Symbol: GTY

GETTY COPPER CORP.

DRILLING CONTINUES TO INCREASE TONNAGE ON GETTY NORTH DEPOSIT

Getty is pleased to announce results from the on-going diamond drilling program being conducted at the Getty North porphyry copper-molybdenum deposit. While methodical drilling designed to increase the measured sulphide copper resource continues to steadily add tonnage to the main deposit, the oxide copper exploration drilling program has discovered a new zone of oxidized copper mineralization within a slightly down-dropped, fault-bounded block adjacent to the northern margin of the deposit. The new oxide copper zone was discovered by drilling DDH GN97-25, a vertical hole, which, at only 18m (59 ft) beneath the surface, encountered an 86m (282 ft) thick interval of strongly oxidized material grading 0.27% Cu, including 32m (105 ft) grading 0.46% Cu. This particular fault bounded block has the potential to add approximately 1 million tonnes of near surface oxidized copper mineralization. Most importantly, the discovery of this large mineralized block, adjacent to the current oxide copper deposit grading 0.60% Cu, demonstrates that very significant potential for additional oxide copper tonnage exists to the north and northwest of the present deposit. Currently, the first of several follow-up holes is in progress. Highlights of the Diamond Drill results received to date are listed below.

DDH GN97-20 (045/-55 on Section 1420 SE) cut **96m (315 ft) grading 0.33% Cu, including 66m (217 ft) grading 0.44% Cu, in the upper limb of the deposit, and 84m (276 ft) grading 0.30% Cu, including 24m (144 ft) grading 0.49%**, in the lower limb.

DDH GN97-22 (045/-60 midway between Section 1390 SE and Section 1360 SE) encountered a northeast extension to the existing oxide copper deposit in a zone of very broken, strongly oxidized copper mineralization. **26m (85 ft) in length grading 0.31% Cu.**

DDH GN97-23 (045/-50 on Section 1300 SE) also encountered a zone of oxidized, broken porphyry containing limonite, malachite and chalcopyrite. Within this mineralization an intersection of oxide copper **22m (72 ft) in length graded 0.31% Cu**, should also increase the drill indicated extension of the oxide copper mineralization at the northeast margin of the deposit.

DDH GN97-24 (045/-45 on Section 1540 SE) encountered, (17m below surface), an intersection of **102m (335 ft) grading 0.32% Cu, including 46m (151 ft) grading 0.48% Cu with 0.0067% Mo.** These results will increase the measured tonnage of sulphide copper in this area by an amount on the order of 0.5 million tonnes.

DDH GN97-25 (vertical on Section 1240 SE) was drilled to increase the oxide copper mineralization at the north-northwest margin of the deposit. A zone of oxide copper was encountered at 18m (59 ft) beneath the surface, and continued on to a depth of 104m (341 ft). This extension **86m (282 ft) thick grading 0.27% Cu** very significantly increases the oxide copper tonnage at the north-northwest margin of the deposit, and has at the same time indicated significant potential for further increases in the oxide copper resource in the area immediately adjacent to the north-northwest margin of the deposit.

DD HOLE	BEARING	DIP	INTERSECTION (M)	WIDTH(M)	WIDTH(FT)	%COPPER
GN97-20	045°	-55°	94-190	96	315	0.33%
		including	126-190	66	217	0.44%
			276-360	84	276	0.30%
		including	300-324	24	79	0.49%
GN97-22	045°	-60°	108-134	26	85	0.31%
GN97-23	225°	-50°	132-154	22	72	0.31%
GN97-24	045°	-45°	24-126	102	335	0.32%
		including	56-102	46	151	0.48%
GN97-25	vertical		18-104	86	282	0.27%
		including	58-90	32	105	0.46%

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JOHN LEPINSKI, President

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NEWS RELEASE

Date: June 10, 1997
TSE and **VSE** Trading Symbol: **GTY**

GETTY COPPER CORP.

Getty is pleased to report the most recent results from the diamond drilling program currently being conducted on the Getty North porphyry copper-molybdenum deposit. The drilling was conducted in an area of moderate chargeability (7-12 ms) along the margins of the deposit, which itself resides within a more extensive induced polarization anomaly of moderate to high chargeability (7-20 ms). The majority of these holes showed that the deposit is wider at the western margin than previously thought, and many of these holes significantly extended the measured depth of the resource. In addition to enlarging the measured extents of the deposit, an additional objective of this drilling program is to upgrade to the drill-indicated category resource blocks previously categorized as inferred. The current drilling is being conducted to add additional oxide-copper tonnage and to complete in-fill drilling in order to update calculated resource estimates.

DDH GN97-14 045/-62 on Section 1540 SE, was drilled along a course that passed 40m - 70m beneath and SW of DDH 95-19 which returned 145m grading 0.48% Cu. Final assay results from DDH GN97-14 include an intersection 116m (381 ft) long grading 0.42% Cu, including 66m (217 ft) grading 0.54% Cu, which extends the upper portion of the deposit approximately 70 m further to the west than previously indicated.

DDH GN97-15 045/-70 on Section 1480 SE undercut by 75m to 110m DDH GN97-11 045/-55, which cut through the upper limb of the deposit for 242 m (794 ft) grading 0.33% Cu, including 80 m (258 ft) grading 0.63%, 44m (144 ft) of which averaged 0.79% Cu. DDH GN97-15 intersected the upper limb for 112 m (368 ft) grading 0.39% Cu, including 60 m (197 ft) grading 0.50% Cu. The results of both drill holes indicate that on this section the upper limb of the deposit is not only closer to the surface than previously thought, it is also approximately 40 m wider on this section.

DDH GN97-16 045/-58 on Section 1390 SE cut 90m (295 ft) grading 0.39% Cu, including 52m (171 ft) grading 0.55% Cu in the upper limb of the deposit, and 30m (98 ft) grading 0.32% Cu in the lower limb. These results confirmed, and slightly improved upon, the resource relating to this section.

DDH GN97-17 045/-70 on Section 1510 SE returned 160m (525 ft) grading 0.35% Cu, including 74m (242 ft) grading 0.51% Cu, from the area 55m to 85m below a 228m interval in DDH GN96-17 which graded 0.37% Cu. Consequently, the resource has been extended and confirmed approximately 70m deeper on this section.

DD HOLE	BEARING	DIP	INTERVAL(M)	WIDTH(M)	WIDTH(FT)	%COPPER
GN97-14	045°	-62°	210-326	116	380	0.39%
		including	210-276	66	217	0.54%
GN97-15	045°	-70°	214-324	112	368	0.39%
		including	244-304	60	197	0.50%
GN97-16	045°	-58°	249-339	90	339	0.39%
		including	267-319	52	171	0.55%
			459-489	30	98	0.32%
GN97-17	045°	-70°	278-438	160	525	0.35%
		including	292-366	74	242	0.51%

Under the $3,000,000 exploration and development program for 1997, two diamond drills are currently operating on the Getty North Deposit with further results expected soon. Additional results of the on going metallurgical tests, geophysical, geochemical and geological surveys will be announced as results are received.

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JOHN LEPINSKI, President

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GTY (Toronto Stock Exchange)
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NEWS RELEASE

Date: May 22, 1997
TSE and VSE: Trading Symbol: GTY

GETTY COPPER CORP.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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JOHN LEPINSKI, President

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NEWS RELEASE

GETTY COPPER CORP.

Date: May 15, 1997
TSE and VSE Trading Symbol: **GTY**

Getty Copper Corp. is pleased to announce the appointment of Dr. Vic Preto, P. Eng., to the Board of Directors. Dr. Preto is a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a doctorate in geology from McGill University.

Dr. Preto brings to the Company over 30 years of experience with the British Columbia Ministry of Mines, and a thorough knowledge of the geology, mineral deposits, and mining exploration industries of British Columbia.

Dr. Preto is a welcome addition to our current geological staff of Mr. Kevin Newman, former senior mine geologist at the adjacent Highland Valley Copper Mine from 1981 to 1993, and Dr. Bruce Perry, Ph.D. Geo., and Consulting Engineers Watts Griffis and McOuat Ltd. of Toronto Ontario.

GETTY COPPER CORP.

JOHN LEPINSKI, President

Getty Copper Corp. invites you to visit our website: www.gettycopper.com

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NEWS RELEASE

Date: April 29, 1997
TSE and VSE Trading Symbol: **GTY**

GETTY COPPER CORP.

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

NORTH VALLEY ZONE ANOMALIES

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

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

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

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

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

GLOSSIE ZONE ANOMALIES

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

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

GETTY COPPER CORP.

JOHN LEPINSKI, President

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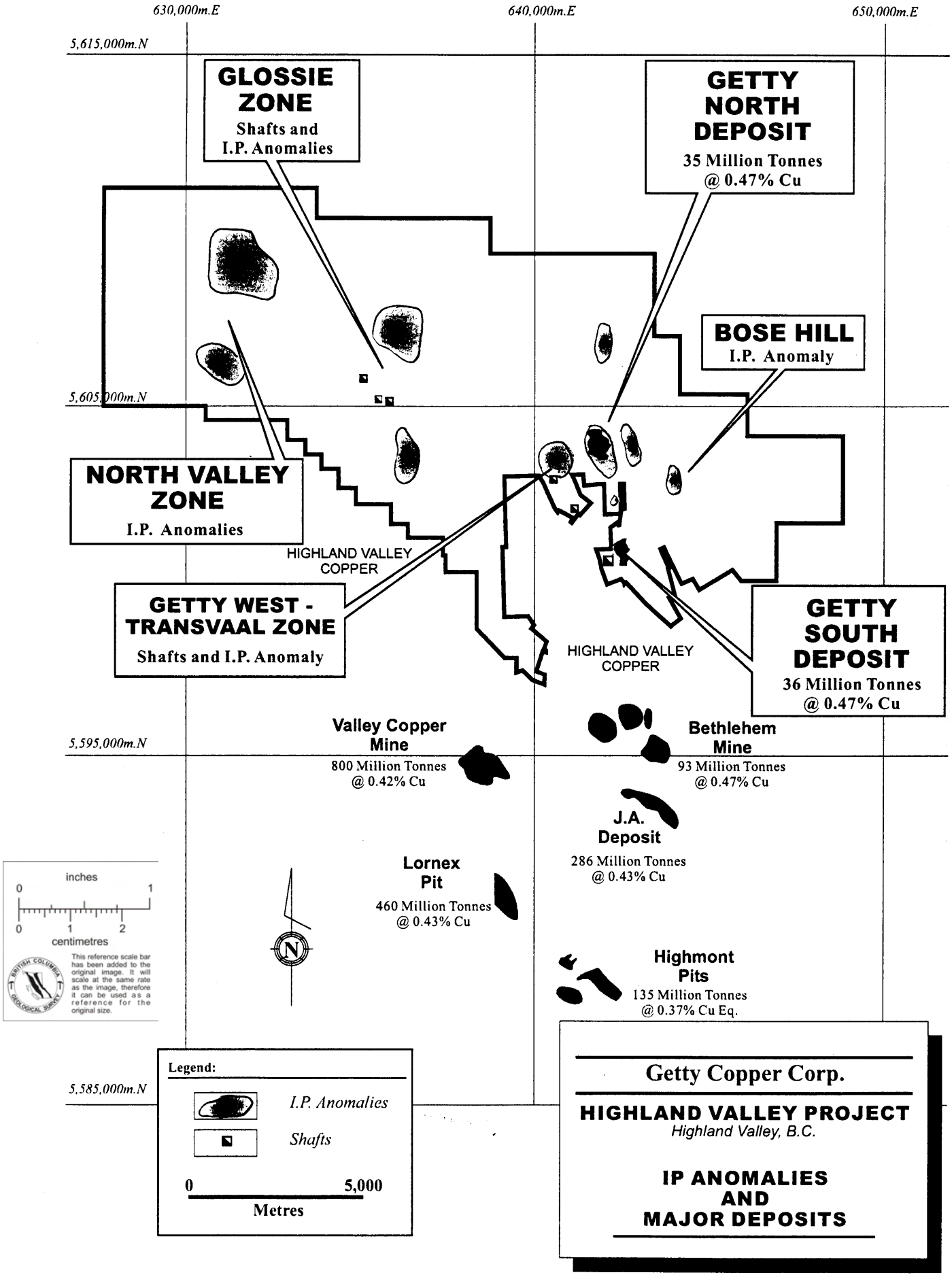
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GLOSSIE ZONE
Shafts and I.P. Anomalies
GETTY NORTH DEPOSIT
35 Million Tonnes @ 0.47% Cu
BOSE HILL
I.P. Anomaly
NORTH VALLEY ZONE
I.P. Anomalies
HIGHLAND VALLEY COPPER
GETTY WEST - TRANSVAAL ZONE
Shafts and I.P. Anomaly
HIGHLAND VALLEY COPPER
GETTY SOUTH DEPOSIT
36 Million Tonnes @ 0.47% Cu
Valley Copper Mine
800 Million Tonnes @ 0.42% Cu
Bethlehem Mine
93 Million Tonnes @ 0.47% Cu
J.A. Deposit
286 Million Tonnes @ 0.43% Cu
Lornex Pit
460 Million Tonnes @ 0.43% Cu
Highmont Pits
135 Million Tonnes @ 0.37% Cu Eq.
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Legend:
I.P. Anomalies
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Getty Copper Corp.
HIGHLAND VALLEY PROJECT
Highland Valley, B.C.
IP ANOMALIES AND MAJOR DEPOSITS

NEWS RELEASE

Date: April 14, 1997
TSE and VSE Trading Symbol: **GTY**

GETTY COPPER CORP.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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JOHN LEPINSKI, President

Getty Copper Corp. invites you to visit our new website: www.gettycopper.com

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NEWS RELEASE

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

GETTY COPPER CORP.

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, on section 1450 SE, which cut 264 m (866 feet) grading 0.35% Cu, increased the dimensions of the resource by 150 m in depth and 50 m laterally on the west margin. DDH GN97-06, drilled beneath GN 97-02 on the same section, cut 286 m (938 feet) grading 0.31% Cu, increasing the drill measured dimensions of the resource an additional 130 m in depth and confirmed the lateral extension picked up in GN97-02.

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

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

NORTHERN EXTENSION ZONES

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

METALLURGICAL TESTING CONTINUES ON GETTY NORTH DEPOSIT OXIDE ORE

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

CORPORATE UPDATE AT PDAC

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

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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 km^2 property in British Columbia adjoins the giant Highland Valley porphyry copper mine which had an operating revenue of $550 million in 1995 from the production of 348 million pounds of copper, 3.5 million pounds of molybdenum, 53.6 million grams of silver and 360,000 grams of gold. This production was from an average ore grade of 0.39% copper and 0.007% molybdenum.

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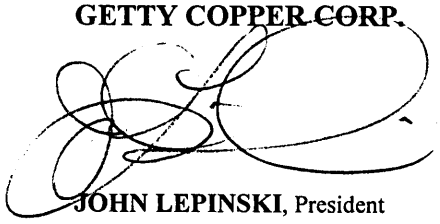
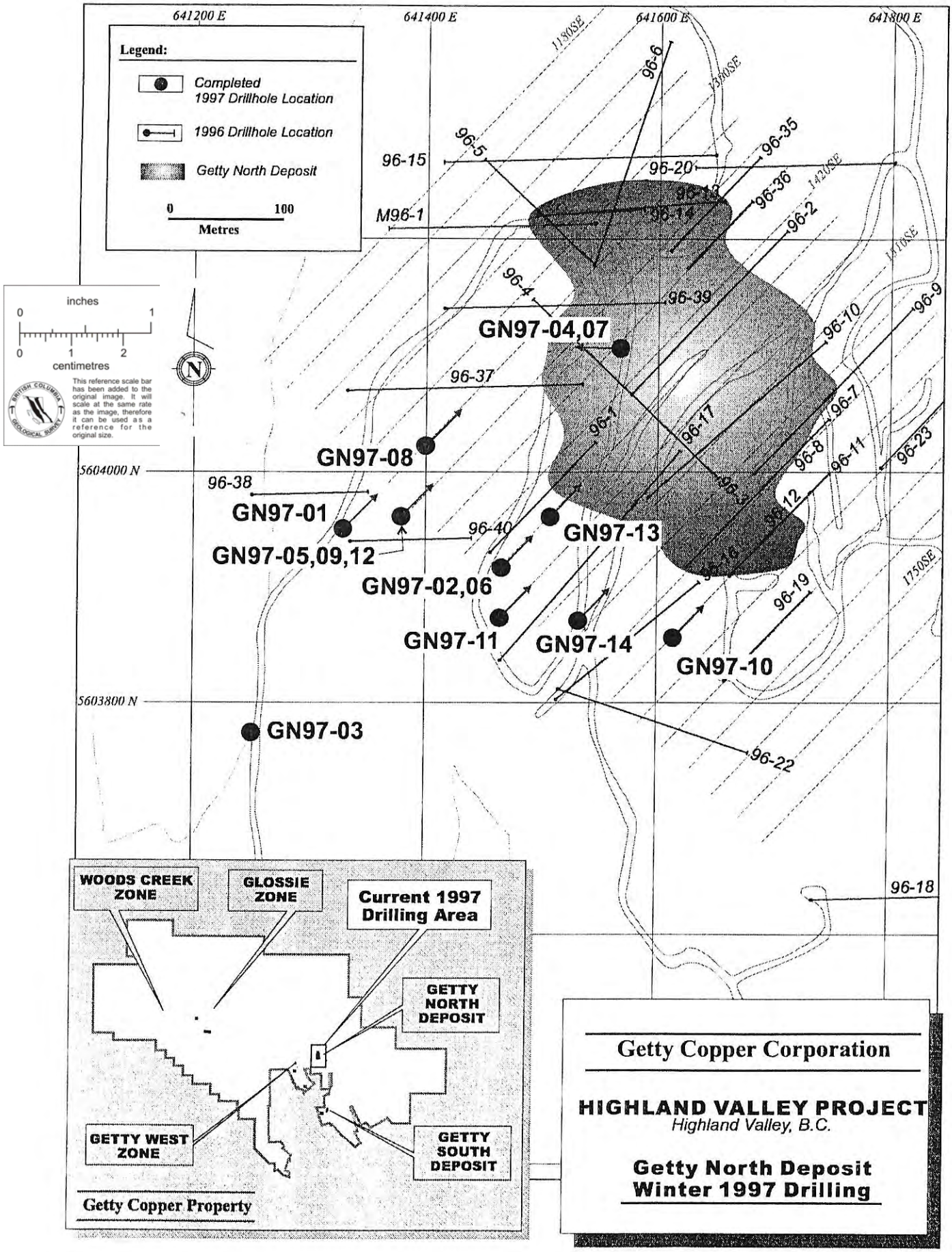


JOHN LEPINSKI, President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Completed 1997 Drillhole Location
1996 Drillhole Location
Getty North Deposit
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GN97-02,06
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96-38
96-39
96-40
M96-1
1130SE
1380SE
1420SE
1460SE
1750SE
WOODS CREEK ZONE
GLOSSIE ZONE
Current 1997 Drilling Area
GETTY NORTH DEPOSIT
GETTY WEST ZONE
GETTY SOUTH DEPOSIT
Getty Copper Property
Getty Copper Corporation
HIGHLAND VALLEY PROJECT
Highland Valley, B.C.
Getty North Deposit
Winter 1997 Drilling

NEWS RELEASE

Date: February 14, 1997
TSE and **VSE** Trading Symbol: **GTY**

GETTY COPPER CORP.

DRILLING CONTINUES TO EXPAND TONNAGE AT THE GETTY NORTH DEPOSIT

Getty Copper Corp. is pleased to announce the most recent diamond drill results from the current program on its 115 Sq. Km. property located in the Highland Valley area of British Columbia.

NORTHEAST ZONE EXTENDED.....DDH GN 96-36 STOPPED IN 0.93% CU

HOLE	BEARING	DIP	INTERSECTION	(M)	(FEET)	%COPPER
DDH 96-35	045°	-55°	107 - 145	38	125	0.62%
DDH 96-36	045°	-50°	112 - 123.5	9.5	31	0.35%
			including 122 - 123.5	1.5 (bottom of the hole)	5	0.93%

DDH GN 96-36 on the North East extension zone was stopped at 123.5 M due to technical difficulties just as the mineralized zone was encountered, and copper grades were increasing over the last 9.5 M (31 feet) to average 0.35% copper. The hole stopped in copper mineralization grading 0.93% Cu. over the last 1.5 M (5 feet). Currently, the Company's geologists are spotting holes to define the extent of the high grade oxide and sulphide copper mineralization in this zone.

The complete assays of DDH 96-36, in conjunction with the previously announced DDH 96-35, have confirmed an enriched blanket of supergene mineralization beneath the tertiary volcanic rocks to the north and northeast of the Getty North deposit. A zone of oxide and supergene copper mineralization grading 0.62% copper over 38 meters (125 feet) was intersected in DDH 96-35.

DRILLING CONFIRMS AND INCREASES TONNAGE IN THE WEST EXTENSION ZONE

Additional tonnage continues to be delineated along the western extension zone of the Getty North deposit following completion of DDH GN 97-01 and 97-02. This west zone was untested until DDH 96-37 intersected 181 meters (594 feet) grading 0.42% copper. These recent holes indicate that the deposit remains open to the west, the southwest and at depth.

The recent drill holes that added to the tonnage of the new extension zone are summarized below. DDH's GN 97-01 and 97-02 intersected the west zone as shown both in the table below and on the attached drill plan.

HOLE	BEARING	DIP	INTERVAL (M)	(M)	(FEET)	%COPPER
GN 97-01	045°	-60°	280 - 364	84	275	0.34%
			including 298 - 348	50	164	0.43%
GN 97-02	045°	-60°	150 - 234	84	275	0.32%
			324 - 414	90	295	0.60%
			including 322 - 380	58	190	0.69%
GN 96-37	090°	-60°	224 - 405	181	594	0.42%
			including 228 - 294	66	217	0.61%

These holes have provided evidence that the zone is much wider than previously thought, and is closer to the surface. DDH GN 97-02 continued to depth to an untested area located approximately 60 M (196 feet) beneath the main mineralized zone, and there intersected 90 M (295 feet) grading 0.60% Cu. which increased the vertical extent of the main zone in this area by approximately 130 M (426 feet).

Getty anticipates expanding it's open-pittable tonnage significantly, as the current diamond drilling program will continue throughout the winter, with three drills, on the extensions of the Getty North Deposit. Under the guidance of Kevin Newman, P. Geo., former senior mine geologist with Highland Valley Copper, the Company is retabulating the sizes and extents of the deposits based on the most recent drill results.

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

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JOHN DEPINSKI, President

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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 entitles the holder to acquire one common share at $2.10. These warrants expired 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 entitles the holder to acquire one common share at $1.60 up to September 4, 1998.

9,554,484 shares are held in escrow with their release subject to regulatory approval.

Contributed surplus of $767,966 arose on the cancellation of shares held in escrow for no consideration.

The company has granted directors and employee stock options entitling the holders to purchase 2,102,000 common shares at a price of $.70 per share and 275,000 common shares at a price of $.65 per share until January 29, 2002.

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 $11,000, including $9,000 to related parties for management fees, consultant fees, marketing fees and rent.

10. Related Party Transactions:

Getty Copper Corp. is related to Freeway Properties Inc., Robak Industries Ltd. and Deborah Resources Ltd., companies controlled by a director of Getty Copper Corp. The company had the following transactions with these related parties and companies or professional firms with which the officers or directors are associated:

	1997	1996
Balances at period end:		
Payables included in accounts payable These balances are payable on demand and have arisen from providing services or recovery of expenses	$11,216	$128,118
Transactions during the period:		
Exploration and development costs	53,650	4500
Management fees	22,500	22,500
Marketing fees	27,000	3,000
Consulting fees	27,000	3,000
Professional fees	73,592	194,415
Rent	4,500	4,500

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 related parties.

11. 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.

Financial Instruments:

Unless otherwise noted, the fair value of financial assets and liabilities which include cash and short-term investments, cash held in trust, accounts receivable, accounts payable, wages payable, obligation under capital lease, mortgage payable and share subscriptions received approximates their book value.

13. Comparative Figures:

The comparative figures have been reclassified, where applicable, to conform with the current period's presentation.

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3

THIRD QUARTER REPORT

GETTY COPPER CORP.

For the period ended September 30, 1997

Notes to Financial Statements *(Unaudited)*

EXHIBIT"D"

September 30, 1997

1. General Information:

The company has not yet determined whether its mineral properties contain 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. Accounting Policies:

a) Mineral Properties-

Costs of acquisitions 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. 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%
Portable building	30%
Computer equipment	30%
Computer software	100%
Office Equipment	20%

3. Cash Held In Trust:

Pursuant to an Investee Agreement dated November 21, 1996, the company received $2,000,000 for the future issuance of flow-through shares at $1.05 per share. The flow-through shares are common shares which transfer the deductibility of certain mineral exploration and development expenditures to the Investee.

The funds have been placed, in trust pursuant to an escrow agreement and will be released to the company and the shares will be issued to the Investee after the company incurs qualifying mineral exploration and development expenditures.

If qualifying expenditures of $2,000,000 are not incurred by December 31, 1997, the remaining funds will be returned to the Investee.

At September 30, 1997, the company has incurred the $2,000,000 in qualifying expenditures for which 971,142 flow through shares have been released to the Investee company. The balance of the shares were released in October 1997, once the balance of the exploration expenditures had been confirmed by the company's auditors.

4. Capital Assets:

	Accumulated Cost	Amortization	1997 Net	1996 Net
Automotive equipment	$39,602	$15,547	$24,055	$25,534
Portable building	12,112	6,527	5,585	8,154
Computer equipment	92,121	27,595	64,526	21,230
Computer Software	38,402	16,628	21,774	523
Office equipmen	58,581	14,049	44,532	29,506
Building	178,224	2,673	175,551	—
Land	22,322	—	22,322	—
	$441,364	$ 83,019	$ 358,345	$84,947

Assets under capital lease are included in office equipment. The net book value at September 30, 1997 is $10,575 (1996 $13,340).

5. Mineral Properties:

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 mineral claims are subject to a 1-1/2% 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, 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 the claims in commercial production by December 31, 2001; and a 1-1/2% 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 September 30, 1997, the company's expenditures are as follows:

	Expenditures	Commitment
Getty Central	$ 47,318	$ 750,000
Getty South	583,423	5,100,000
Getty Southwest	312,687	1,100,000
	$ 943,428	$ 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 1-1/2% net smelter royalty. The company has a commitment to spend no less than $525,000 on exploration and development within the next three years. Once the condition is met, the company and Globe Resources Inc. will enter into a joint venture.

	1997	1996
Getty North Claims		
Acquisition costs	$288,398	288,398
Exploration and development costs	5,697,413	3,703,016
	5,985,811	3,991,414
Getty Northwest Mineral Claims		
Acquisition costs	47,120	11,120
Exploration development costs	1,079,220	153,984
	1,126,340	165,104
Getty Central Mineral Claims		
Acquisition costs	9,300	9,300
Exploration and development costs	47,318	41,415
	56,618	50,715
Getty South Mineral Claims		
Acquisition costs	63,300	63,300
Exploration and development costs	583,423	416,516
	646,723	479,816
Getty Southwest Mineral Claims		
Acquisition costs	13,300	13,300
Exploration and development costs	312,687	155,998
	325,987	169,298
Transvaal Mineral Claims		
Exploration and development costs	313,505	—
	$8,454,984	$4,856,347

At September 30, 1997 the exploration and development costs are comprised of:

Assay	$426,609
Drilling	4,016,778
Geology	2,156,528
Metallurgy	200,370
Other	1,233,281
	$8,033,566

6. 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.

Approximate principle repayments are as follows:

1998	$25,910
1999	$27,920
2000	$30,088
2001	$32,423
2002	$29,526

7. Share Capital:

	1997		1996	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
Authorized-				
Unlimited number of Common shares				
Issued-				
Balance at January 1	$23,773,561	$12,209,314	$19,732,561	$5,869,176
Issued during the period for cash:	971,142	1,019,699		
Exercise of options	—	—	188,500	229,950
Brokers warrants	—	—	153,750	192,188
Special warrants			3,698,750	5,918,000
	$24,744,703	$13,229,013	$23,773,561	$12,209,314
Issued - Brokers warrants	—	—	554,813	—
Share issue costs		878,008		831,447
Shares issued to:				
Balance, September 30,		$12,351,005		$11,377,867

As at December 31, 1996, 2,968,750 of the warrants were still outstanding. These warrants were not exercised on January 27, 1997 and have expired.

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 entitles the holder to acquire one common share at $2.10. These warrants expired September 7, 1997. The company appointed Creditinance Securities Limited ("Creditinance") to act as its agent to find purchasers for the special warrants. In consideration for its services, the company paid Creditinance a fee equal to $414,260 and issued to Creditinance 554,813 dealer warrants. Each dealer warrant entitles the holder to acquire one common share at $1.60 up to September 4, 1998.

9,554,484 shares are held in escrow with their release subject to regulatory approval.

Contributed surplus of $767,966 arose on the cancellation of shares held in escrow for no consideration.

The company has granted directors and employee stock options entitling the holders to purchase 2,102,000 common shares at a price of $.70 per share and 275,000 common shares at a price of $.65 per share until January 29, 2002.

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 $11,000, including $9,000 to related parties for management fees, consultant fees, marketing fees and rent.

10. Related Party Transactions:

Getty Copper Corp. is related to Freeway Properties Inc., Robak Industries Ltd. and Deborah Resources Ltd., companies controlled by a director of Getty Copper Corp. The company had the following transactions with these related parties and companies or professional firms with which the officers or directors are associated:

	1997	1996
Balances at period end:		
Payables included in accounts payable	$11,216	$128,118
These balances are payable on demand and have arisen from providing services or recovery of expenses		
Transactions during the period:		
Exploration and development costs	53,650	4500
Management fees	22,500	22,500
Marketing fees	27,000	3,000
Consulting fees	27,000	3,000
Professional fees	73,592	194,415
Rent	4,500	4,500

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 related parties.

11. 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.

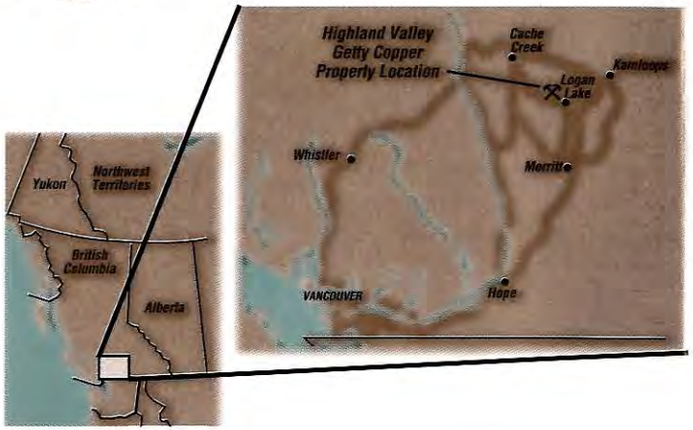
Financial Instruments:

Unless otherwise noted, the fair value of financial assets and liabilities which include cash and short-term investments, cash held in trust, accounts receivable, accounts payable, wages payable, obligation under capital lease, mortgage payable and share subscriptions received approximates their book value.

13. Comparative Figures:

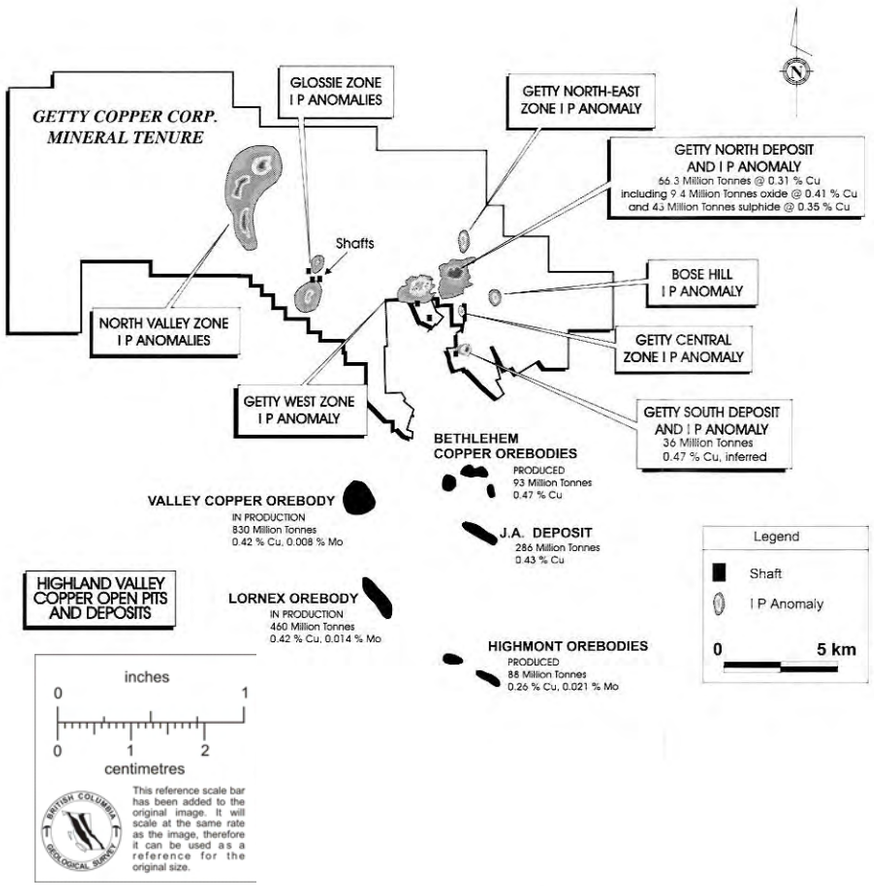
The comparative figures have been reclassified, where applicable, to conform with the current period's presentation.

Management Discussion



The Company continued its advanced drilling program in the Highland Valley throughout the third quarter of 1997. During this period, the emphasis continued to be on confirmation and delineation of the Getty North Deposit in accordance with a $3 million exploration and development program recommended by the project site geologists and approved by the Company's consulting engineers and geologists, Watts, Griffis and McOuat. The $2 million flow through funding acquired in late 1996 has been used to fund the exploration work in 1997. To September 30, 1997, the following work has been completed:

On the Getty North Deposit, 56 diamond drill holes totaling 15,601 m (51,194 ft) were drilled in 1997 which increased the drill-indicated and inferred tonnage to 66.3 million tonnes grading 0.31% Cu, including 9.4 million tonnes oxide grading 0.41% Cu and 42.8 million tonnes sulphide grading 0.35% Cu. Three exploratory diamond drill holes totaling 1043.5 m (3,423 ft) were drilled on the Getty West / Transvaal (Globe Resources option) zone. At the Getty South deposit, (50% held by Getty), extensive surface bedrock trenching exposed a large zone of oxidized copper mineralization measuring approximately 457 m (1500 ft) in length and up to 194 m (635 ft) in width, from which 376 bedrock samples averaged 0.54 % Cu. Detailed structural geological mapping was conducted over the Getty North deposit, the Getty South deposit and the Getty West-Transvaal zone.



Subject to a positive feasibility study, the issuance of the relevant permits and approval by the Board of Directors, the Company is considering processing both the oxide and the sulphide copper by heap leaching SX-EW technology in order to produce premium-priced cathode copper on site.

The North Valley IP grid (143 line-km), the Glossie IP grid extension (23 line-km) and a fill-in line (2 km) on the Getty North grid were cut, and IP, magnetic and soil geochemical surveys were conducted. Two new, large IP anomalies occurring in favorable geological environments were delineated on the new North Valley grid, and the two Glossie zone IP anomalies were enlarged. Reconnaissance geological mapping was conducted in the vicinities of the Glossie and the North Valley geophysical IP anomalies.

Drill sites, settling ponds, trenches and access roads were reclaimed by re-contouring, fertilizing and planting grass and trees. As part of the continuing environmental baseline studies being directed by the Company's environmental consultants, Gartner Lee Ltd., three episodes of stream water environmental sampling at 10 control sites were conducted.

The Company engaged the consulting firm of Gartner Lee Ltd. (Vancouver, B. C.) to obtain the environmental and mine development permits. The first meeting with the South Central Mine Development Review Committee was held on September 18, 1997, at which time the project was first formally introduced for consideration, in anticipation of a formal permit application being submitted in early 1998. In preparation for a feasibility study, metallurgical testing, environmental monitoring and testing, computerized 3D modeling and computerized calculation of resource tonnage estimates are ongoing.

John B. Lepinski,
President
November 21, 1997

BALANCE SHEET *(Unaudited)*

September 30, 1997

EXHIBIT "A"

ASSETS

	1997	1996
Current:		
Cash and short-term investments	$772,928	$4,521,400
Cash held in trust (Note 3)	1,006,215	—
Accounts receivable	60,308	210,497
Prepaid expenses	41,060	60,564
	1,880,511	4,792,461
Capital (Note 3)	358,345	84,947
Mineral properties (Note 4)	8,454,984	4,856,347
	$ 10,693,840	$ 9,733,755

LIABILITIES

Current:		
Accounts payable	$191,476	$397,401
Wages payable	6,629	2,025
Current portion of obligation under capital lease	3,456	5,790
Current portion of mortgage payable	25,910	—
Share subscription received, net of share issue costs (note 3)	830,301	—
	1,057,772	405,216
Long Term:		
Mortgage payable (Note 6)	119,957	—
Obligation under capital lease	—	3,455
	1,177,729	408,671

SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Share Capital (Note 7)	12,351,005	11,377,867
Contributed Surplus (Note 7)	767,966	767,966
Deficit, per Exhibit "B"	3,602,860	2,820,749
	9,516,111	9,325,084
Commitments (Note 9)		
	$10,693,840	$9,733,755

Approved by the Directors:

John B. Lepinski

Donald R. Willoughby

STATEMENT OF LOSS AND DEFICIT *(Unaudited)*

For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 1997

EXHIBIT "B"

	1997	1996
Revenue:		
Interest	$ 75,368	$ 145,157
Rental Income:	1,250	
	76,618	145,157
Expenses:		
Amortization	23,914	5,992
Bank charges and interest	3,227	4,005
B.C. Capital Tax	14,319	3,860
Filing fees	7,969	3,729
Insurance	6,335	2,311
Management fees	22,500	22,500
Marketing and Promotion	184,410	81,906
Office and miscellaneous	66,595	62,360
Professional fees	103,294	128,629
Property taxes	1,534	—
Rent	34,428	4,500
Telephone	28,222	14,428
Transfer fees	8,465	8,069
Travel	38,305	94,082
Wages and Benefits	103,909	24,252
	647,426	460,623
Net Loss	570,808	315,466
Deficit, beginning	3,032,052	2,505,283
Deficit, ending, to Exhibit "A"	$3,602,860	$2,820,749

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION *(Unaudited)*

For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 1997

EXHIBIT "C"

	1997	1996
Operating Activities:		
Cash from Operations-		
Net Loss, per Exhibit AB@	$ (570,808)	$ (315,466)
Charge to income not involving cash -		
Amortization - administration	23,914	5,992
Amortization - deferred	21,193	—
	(525,701)	(309,474)
Net Change in non-cash working capital balances:		
(Increase)Decrease in accounts receivable	176,041	(67,014)
(Increase) Decrease in prepaid	28,641	(19,198)
Increase (Decrease) in accounts payable	(202,085)	46,391
Increase (Decrease) in mortgage payable	25,910	(1,659)
Increase (Decrease) share subscriptions, net of share issue costs	830,301	
	333,107	(350,954)
Financial Activities:		
Issuance of shares, net of issuance cost	1,151,540	5,735,110
Obligations under capital lease	(4,415)	(5,155)
Mortgage Payable	119,957	—
	1,267,082	5,729,955
Investing Activities:		
Deferred exploration and development costs	(2,919,050)	(2,591,442)
Acquisition of capital assets	(284,993)	(32,179)
	(3,204,043)	(2,623,621)
Change in Cash and short-term investments	(1,603,854)	2,755,380
Cash and short-term investments, beginning	3,382,997	1,766,020
Cash, cash held in trust and short-term investments, ending	$1,779,143	$4,521,400

GETTY COPPER CORP.

1996 ANNUAL REPORT

CORPORATE HIGHLIGHTS

- ✦ Located in a major mining area of B.C.
- ✦ Listed on Toronto Stock Exchange
- ✦ $12,000,000 in financings since March 1995
- ✦ Oxide portion of deposit amenable to SX-EW production
- ✦ Existing open-pittable oxide-sulphide porphyry copper deposits:
  Getty North - 35,000,000 tonnes grading 0.47% Cu with gold, silver and molybdenum credits
  Getty South - previously published data indicates undeveloped resource of 36,000,000 tonnes grading 0.47% Cu
- ✦ Large property - Approximately 210 sq. km (84 sq. miles) of favourable Highland Valley Guichon Creek Batholith geology
- ✦ Mineral tenure - Crown granted and legal surveyed claims at Getty North and Getty South deposits
- ✦ Located adjacent to the Highland Valley Copper Mine, reported as having the second largest copper milling rate in the world
- ✦ Extensive support infrastructure considered the best in the world
  - power on the property
  - water
  - railhead close by
  - paved roads to the property
  - stable local work force
- ✦ Deposit resource computer modeling and tonnage calculations updated as drilling progresses through 1997
- ✦ Metallurgical studies favourable for:
  - oxide deposit - SX-EW extraction
  - sulphide deposit - flotation extraction
- ✦ Environmental baseline studies (Gartner Lee & Associates) second year program initiated
- ✦ Diamond drilling total to date: 31,531 metres (103,446 feet) - 16,175 samples assayed
- ✦ Geophysical surveying: 435 line km (261 miles) of I.P. and magnetics surveys
- ✦ Geochemical surveys: 4,695 samples collected along 168 line km (101 line miles)
- ✦ Geological mapping: 20 sq. km (8 sq. miles)
- ✦ Aerial Photography and base map production (Northway Map Technology Ltd. and Watts, Griffis and McOuat)
- ✦ 93 anomolous circular feature targets and geological structures delineated by remote sensing satellite reconnaissance
- ✦ Advanced exploration and development work in preparation for a feasibility study

1997 PLANNED PROGRAM

- ✦ $3,000,000 exploration and development program
- ✦ Expansion of the open-pittable oxide copper deposits
- ✦ Expansion of the open-pittable sulphide copper deposits
- ✦ Field check the 93 satellite-remote sensing anomalous targets and geological structures by geophysical surveys, geochemical surveys and geological mapping and sampling
- ✦ 16,000 metres (52,000 ft) of diamond drilling to define the dimensions and configuration of the projected open pit and explore new large I.P. anomalies
- ✦ 140 km (84 miles) of I.P. and magnetics surveys; to be conducted over prime geological environments
- ✦ Additional metallurgical testwork on the oxide and sulphide deposits
- ✦ Geological reconnaissance mapping; over large unexplored areas
- ✦ Baseline environmental impact study for production, and initial development permit application

Getty Copper Corp. will hold its annual meeting of shareholders in the Port of Singapore Room of the Renaissance Vancouver Hotel Harbourside, 1133 West Hastings, Vancouver, B.C. on June 25, 1997 at 2:30 p.m.

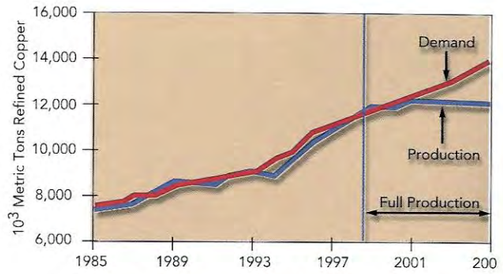
Getty North diamond drill
Getty's technical team, from left to right:
Kevin Newman, P.Geo.,
Dr. Vic Preto, Ph.D. Geo.,
Dr. Bruce Perry, Ph.D. Geo.,
Deborah McCombe, B.Sc. Geo.

Contents

REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

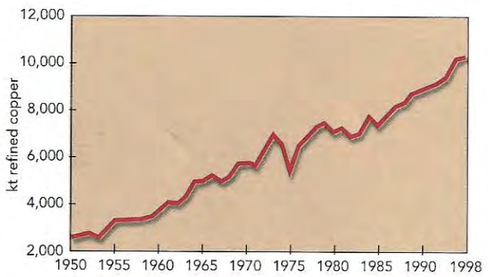
It is my pleasure to provide you with a report summarizing the significant developments on Getty's Highland Valley project.

1996 was a year of significant advancement for Getty. The diamond drill program on the Getty North deposit has increased the resource to 36 million tonnes of 0.47% Cu including a 7,000,000 tonne oxide cap grading 0.60% total Cu. Metallurgical studies by Dr. Morris Beattie have shown that the oxide tonnage is amenable to a 75% to 85% recovery by heap leaching solvent extraction (SX-EW) processing, and that flotation of the sulphide mineralization yields a very good copper molybdenum concentrate (91% recovery) with a gold and silver credit.



WORLD COPPER - SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE

An extensive geophysical and geochemical survey program has delineated many significant, anomalies that hold a great deal of potential for discovering more Highland Valley size porphyry copper deposits.



WESTERN WORLD COPPER DEMAND

Getty has strengthened its geological and technical management team by retaining Dr. Vic Preto, Ph.D. Geo., P. Eng., and Mr. Kevin Newman, P. Geo.. Dr. Preto was formerly with the British Columbia Ministry of Mines for 30 years and Mr. Newman was the senior geologist at the adjacent Highland Valley Copper Mine, from 1981 to 1993. They are welcome additions to our current technical staff of Dr. Bruce Perry, Ph.D. Geo. and consulting engineers of Watts, Griffis and McOuat Ltd. of Toronto, Ontario.

Getty raised a total of $7,706,708 in 1996. During the first half of the year, Getty raised $5,918,000 through a brokered private placement of special warrants. This offering was subscribed to by mutual funds, banks, financial institutions and sophisticated investors. On November 21, 1996, Getty raised $2,000,000 by way of a private placement of 1,904,762 flow through shares at a price of $1.05 with a major Canadian mutual fund. By virtue of this placement, Getty has now raised in excess of $12,000,000 since March 1995, and is currently conducting an aggressive exploration and development program on its approximately 210 sq. km (84 sq. mile) Highland Valley Property.

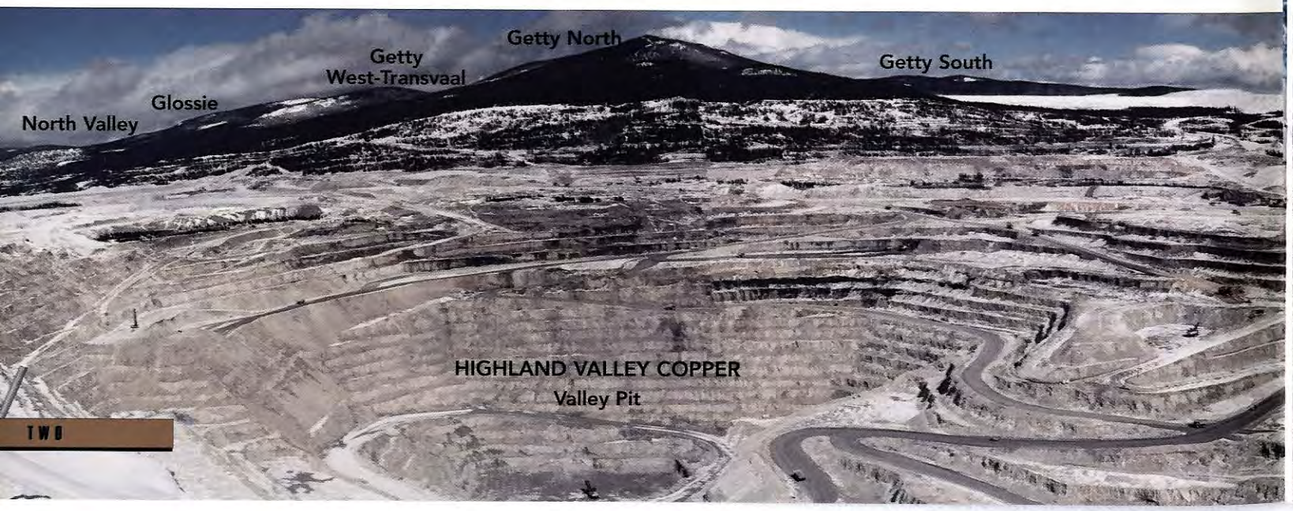
Getty does not have any bank debts and has no significant restrictions on its cash flow other than exploration commitments.

Getty in consultation with its consulting engineers, Watts, Griffis, and McOuat, has prepared a development plan through to the feasibility stage. Many aspects of this plan have already been implemented. Fundamental to this plan is the exploration and development of the two existing porphyry copper deposits and the many zones and anomalies from which it is reasonable to postulate 300,000,000 tonnes or more of copper mineralization.

On December 6, 1996, Getty's shares commenced trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

Your board is proud of the success that Getty has achieved to date and anticipates an exciting successful 1997.

John B. Lepinski
President



BOARD OF DIRECTORS

John Lepinski
Chief Executive Officer, President and Director

Donald Willoughby, C.A.
Chief Financial Officer, Secretary and Director

Kjeld Werbes, L.L.B.
Director

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

Daniel Ringuet
Director

William Cummer
Director

Dr. Robert Ginn, Ph.D. P. Eng.
Director

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

Getty Projects Maximizing shareholder value through:

- ✦ Discovery and development of additional deposits
- ✦ Exploration and development of the many anomalous targets on the property
- ✦ Projected acquisition of producing or advanced stage gold or base metal projects with proven reserves

Getty is a Canadian mineral exploration and development company committed to increasing shareholder value. This will be accomplished through: the continued exploration of the many extensive I.P. anomalies, the continuous growth through exploration, discovery and development of new base metal or gold orebodies and the acquisition of new producing or advanced development stage mineral assets. Throughout 1997, Getty plans to continue implementing a progressive growth strategy. Getty is committed to building shareholder value through aggressive exploration, development and acquisition.

Getty's main objective is to develop and place in production its Highland Valley open-pittable oxide-sulphide porphyry copper deposits. The underlying sulphide deposits should be processed by either standard flotation methods or heap and dump leaching - SX-EW methods.

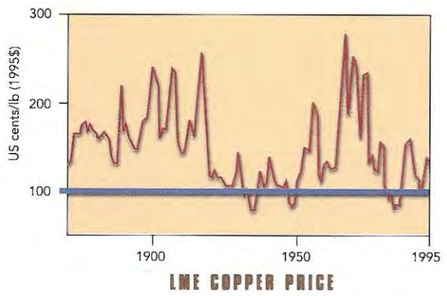
In addition to advancing the Highland Valley project, Getty is also evaluating other exploration and development projects in Canada, and worldwide.

Oxide copper mineralization

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

Staged Development Planned

Getty is planning a staged approach to developing the deposits. Subject to an economical tonnage of oxide copper being delineated and a feasibility study confirming a positive cash flow, an SX-EW plant will be constructed. Revenues from the projected oxide copper operation will be applied to the development of the underlying sulphide deposits. Getty will also begin the exploration of the many other extensive geophysical and geochemical anomalies on the property.



LME COPPER PRICE

The history of the Getty Highland Valley Property dates back to approximately 1898, when it was explored by prospecting, panning, trenching and drifting near high grade copper occurrences. The first record of exploration and development on the Getty property goes back to 1906 and 1907 when two shafts were sunk 67 metres (220 feet) with 140 metres (455 feet) of underground development and an adit driven 221 metres (725 feet) on the high grade oxide-sulphide copper Transvaal showings. Then in 1915, a series of shafts were sunk on the Glossie Zone whereby 21.8 tonnes of selected ore was 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 some exploration shafts and adits were developed on the nearby property which became the Bethlehem Copper Mine. Then little else took place until the mid-1950's, when large tonnage disseminated mineralization became the target. Bethlehem Copper was brought into production in 1962, the same year that the Lornex and Highmont orebodies were discovered, and brought into production. Then in 1967, a drill hole returning a grade of 0.28% copper over 58 metres (190 feet) was considered the discovery hole of the 860 million tonne Valley Copper deposit (Casselman, 1995).

ENVIRONMENTAL

- ✦ SX-EW process is environmentally friendly;
- ✦ Property is in an existing active major mining area;
- ✦ Active logging by Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd. on the property; a multi-resource land use area
- ✦ Environmental baseline study - proceeding to second year program;
- ✦ No salmon rivers, streams or lakes nearby;
- ✦ Adjacent to the Valley/Lornex and Bethlehem Copper tailings ponds and mine sites.

As these developments took place to the south, the ground now held by Getty underwent considerable exploration which resulted in the discovery of the Getty North and previously indicated Getty South deposit. At the time, these deposits could not be brought into production due to the unrecoverable oxide copper cap. The new heap leaching SX-EW process now makes oxide copper recoverable.

Getty'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 Lornex, Valley Copper, Highmont and Bethlehem Copper.

Getty North Deposit

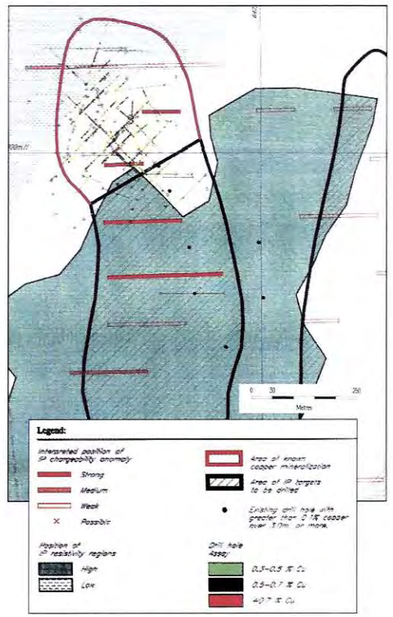
- 77 diamond drill holes totalling 26,919 m (88,330 feet)
- 73.2 km (46 miles) Induced polarization survey (I.P.)
- 81 km (50 miles) geochemical survey
- Previous preliminary pit design being re-examined by Getty

Getty South Deposit

- 45 m (150 feet) deep, development shaft
- 1,775 m (5,800 feet) of underground development
- 15,000 m (49,212 feet) diamond drilling by previous operators
- 3,236 m (10,618 feet) diamond drilling in 1996
- 14 line km (8.6 miles) of I.P. surveys and geochemical soil sampling
- Previous preliminary pit proposal being re-examined by Getty

Getty North Deposit

The Getty North Deposit is currently estimated by Watts, Griffis, and McOuat to contain 35,000,000 tonnes of oxide and sulphide copper grading 0.47% Cu with molybdenum, gold and silver credits, including 7,000,000 tonnes of oxide copper grading 0.60% total Cu. During 1996, Getty completed 39 diamond drill holes totalling 9,835 metres (32,266 ft) in order to test the extensions of the deposit and investigate the induced polarization anomalies. The 1997 program has been designed to drill the balance of the I.P. anomalies surrounding the deposits and is projected to increase tonnage and define the dimensions and configuration of the projected open pit.

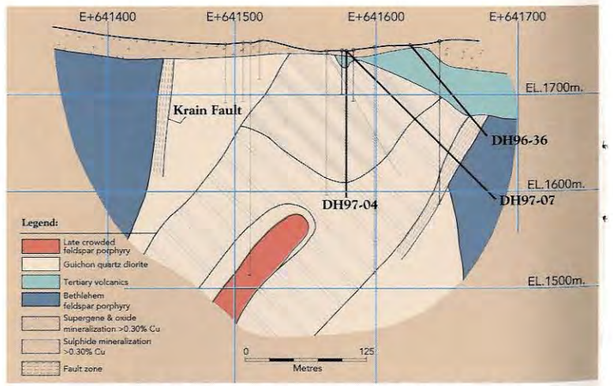


GETTY NORTH ZONE
IP AND DRILL HOLE LOCATION PLAN

Getty South Deposit

The Getty South Deposit consists of an elliptical shaped breccia and shatter zone 550 m x 575 m (1,800 ft x 1,890 ft) just 2.2 km (1.4 miles) south of the Getty North deposit.

More than 15,000 metres (49,212 ft) of diamond drilling and 1,775 metres (5,800 ft) of underground development by previous operators of the Getty South property, have indicated an initial resource of 36,000,000 tonnes of open-pittable oxide and sulphide mineralization grading 0.47% Cu, including 719,500 tonnes grading 1.41% Cu. In 1996, Getty drilled 13 diamond drill holes totalling 3,236 metres (10,618 ft) with inconclusive results. The deposit is currently being evaluated and additional drilling is planned.



GETTY NORTH DEPOSIT - CROSS-SECTION 1390SE

Getty West/ Transvaal Zone

- 3,374 m (11,046 feet) current diamond drilling
- 2 shafts (early 1900's) 67 m (220 feet) deep and 140 m (455 feet) of underground development
- 13.5 line km (9.3 miles) I.P. survey
- Adit 222 metres (725 feet) of underground development

Getty West/ Transvaal Zone

Getty completed eleven diamond drill holes 3,374 m (11,046 feet) into the northwest portion of the Transvaal Crown granted claims. These holes 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 oxide and sulphide copper mineralization, indicating that both types of mineralization are more widespread than previously indicated by surface and underground showings. The presence of copper, gold and molybdenum mineralization in three of the holes support previous historic assay results. Targets in the next phase of drilling will follow-up on the porphyry copper style mineralization intersected in GL96-08 42 m (138 feet) grading 0.26% Cu with .02% Mo including 16 m (53 feet) grading 0.42% Cu with 0.025% Mo. In addition to this, several nearby geophysical and geochemical anomalies located between the Transvaal Mine and Getty North deposit will also be diamond drilled.

Technical staff at the Logan Lake office.

As a result of 13.5 line km (9.3 miles) of I.P. and ground magnetics surveying, two significant east and northeast trending I.P. chargeability anomalies (475 metres - 1,550 feet in strike length by 328 metres - 1,000 feet in width) were outlined between major faults that strike northeasterly towards the nearby Getty North deposit. The area containing the I.P. chargeability anomalies is host to widespread historic oxide 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 feet, were reported in the Chamberlain mine shaft, and 1.37% Cu across 37 feet in the Transvaal mine adit. These showings all occur in a geological environment that is favourable for Highland Valley style porphyry copper deposits.

Geochemical soil anomalies and a widespread hydrothermal alteration zone extend from the Getty North deposit

CATEGORIES OF MINERALIZATION

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

Heap leach rock:

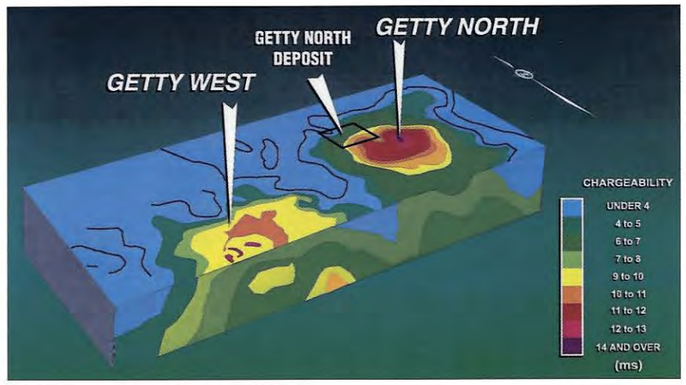
Well mineralized rock from the near surface oxide copper deposits suitable for processing by heap leaching/SX-EW method.

Dump leach rock:

Permanent leach dump of lower grade mixed oxide and sulphide mineralization suitable for processing by SX-EW method.

Milling rock:

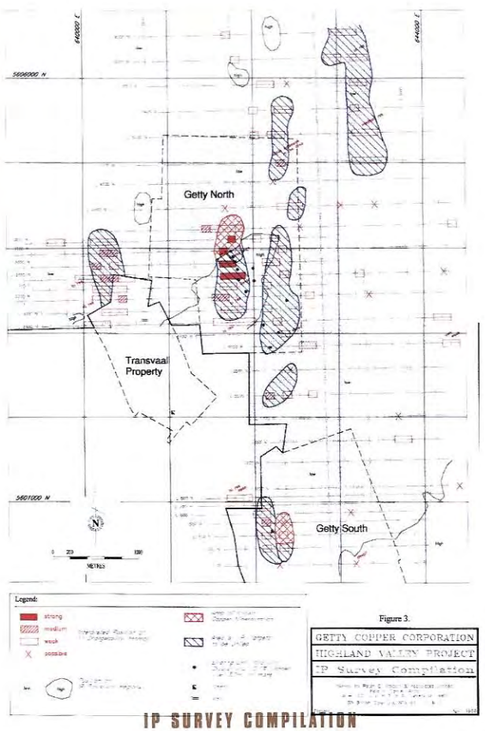
Well mineralized rock containing copper sulphides, which can be processed by a conventional flotation mill.



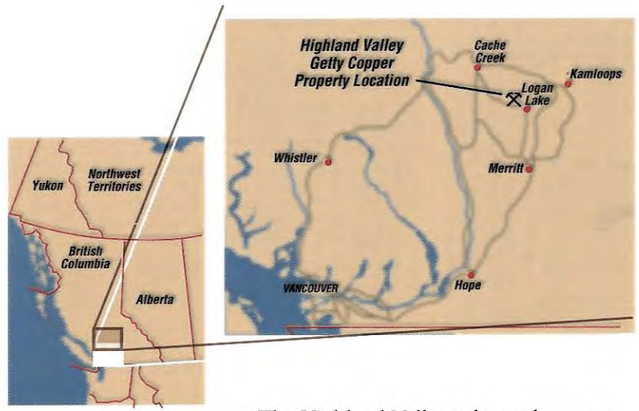
southward to the Getty West-Transvaal zone. The Getty West zone contains a one km (.6 mile) wide I.P. chargeability anomaly which trends southerly onto the Transvaal property into an area where copper mineralization has been exposed in historic shafts and underground workings.

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

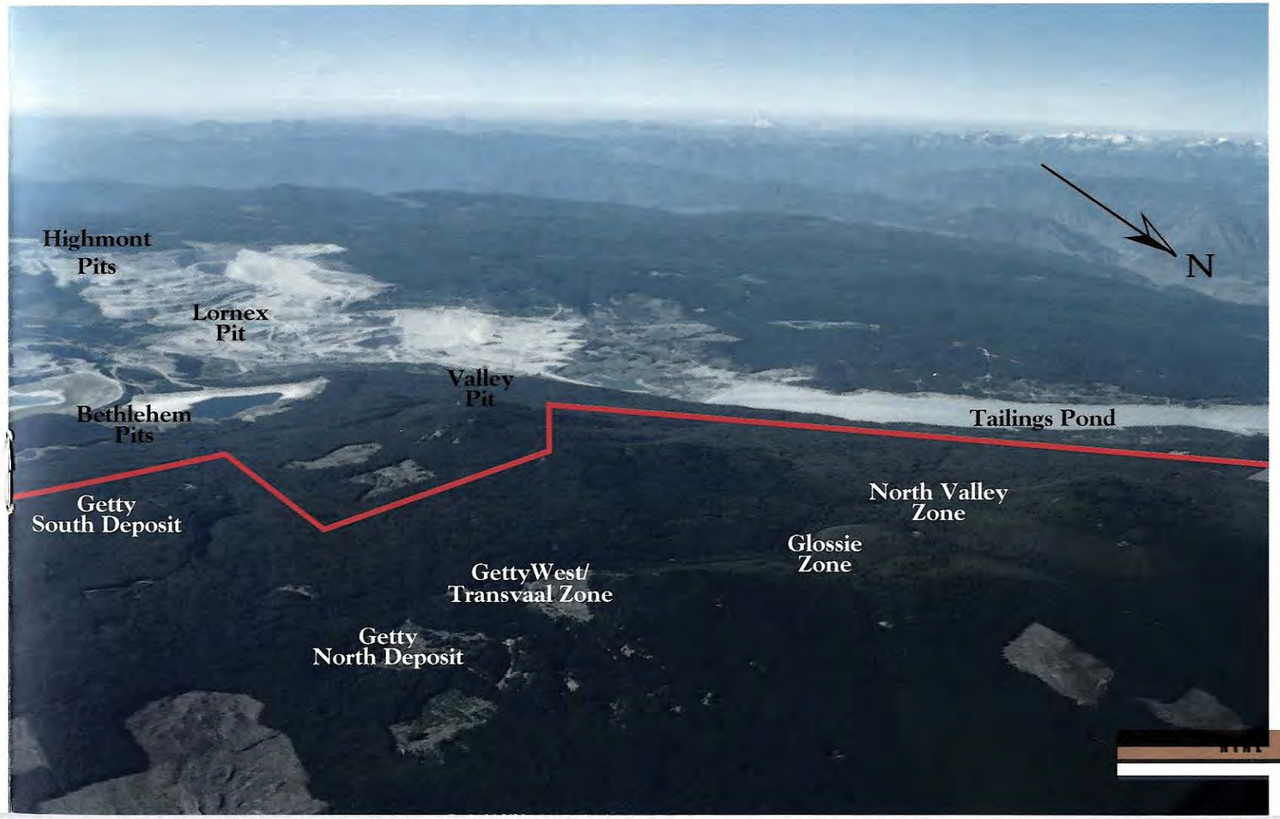
The presence of a copper deposit was previously reported in the early 1900's when significant underground work was carried out to develop the Transvaal adit and the Chamberlain shaft and associated levels. A shaft with drifts was sunk to a depth of 67 metres (220 feet). Approximately 140 metres (455 feet) of underground workings were developed in the shaft and 222 metres (725 feet) in the adit. The deposit is also indicated by alteration, Bethlehem age dykes and extensive oxide copper showings at surface.

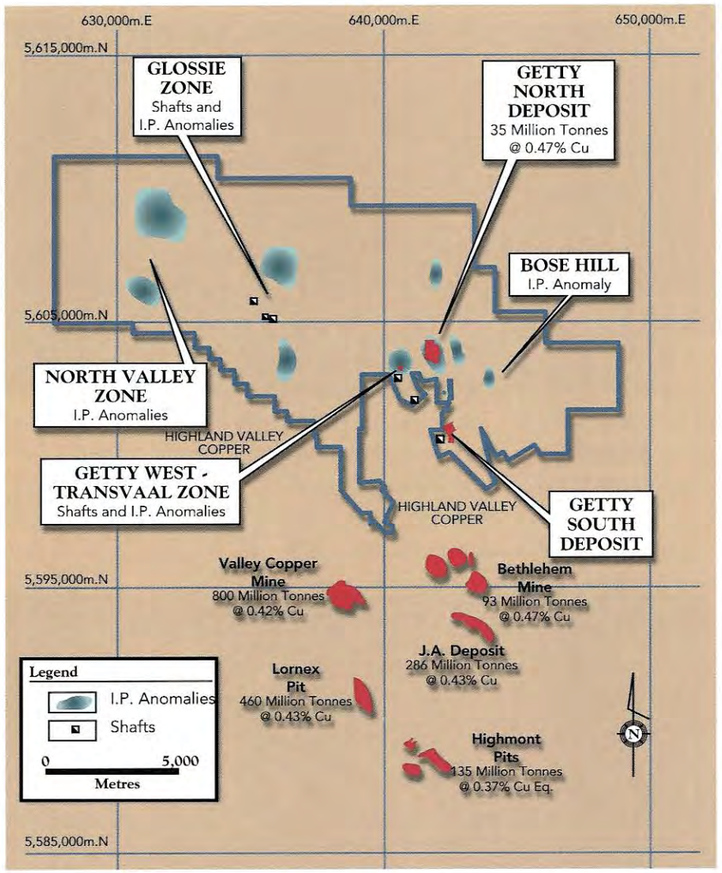


IP SURVEY COMPILATION



The Highland Valley is located approximately 320 km (200 miles) northeast of Vancouver near the mining communities of Logan Lake, Ashcroft, and Kamloops. The area has an extensive support infrastructure which is considered to be among the best in the world, as it has excellent highway and railhead access, ample water, power and a climate which permits year-round mining. This region has already seen an incredible 830 million tonnes of copper-molybdenum ore (0.22 to 0.60 copper) mined from nine major deposits. Getty's property is adjacent to the giant Highland Valley Copper Mine, a consortium of Teck Corporation, Rio Algom Ltd., and Cominco Ltd.





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

Getty North

A zone of 6-30 millisecond chargeability occurs in an area 1.1 km (3,600 feet) in diameter around the Getty North deposit. The Getty North deposit occupies a small portion on the northwest flank of this much larger I.P. chargeability anomaly. The Getty West anomaly is located approximately 700 metres (2,292 feet) to the southwest. This zone consists of a northeast trending 6-8 millisecond chargeability anomaly 600 metres (1,965 feet) in width.

Getty South

The I.P. anomaly over the Getty South deposit measures 200 m (655 feet) x 300 m (980 feet). A central zone of +5 millisecond chargeability is flanked by a 700 m (2,292 feet) x 1,000 m (3,275 feet) area of +4 millisecond chargeability. Values over 5 milliseconds are between 1 1/2 to 3 times background.

Glossie Zone

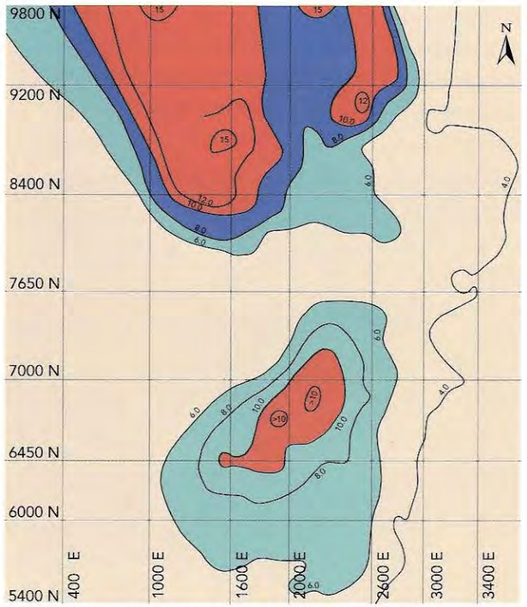
Getty's 1996 I.P. and magnetics surveys detected portions of two large chargeability anomalies measuring 1,100 m (3,600 feet) by 700 m (2,292 feet) and 1,650 m (5,402 feet) by 425 m (1,391 feet) (still open for expansion) are associated with low resistivity and sulphide copper showings. It may be significant 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 significant values in gold and silver. The anomalies are located on a north trending structure that parallels the Lornex Fault.

Oxide Core Samples

North Valley

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

The southwest anomaly (6-15 milliseconds) which measures 1,200 m (4,000 feet) by 2,100 m (6,900 feet) occurs in an area of favourable geology where Highland Valley phase, Guichon variety granodiorite is in contact with Guichon Creek Border phase granodiorite, and is intruded by Bethlehem phase granodiorite dikes.



NORTH VALLEY I.P. ANOMALIES

The large northwest anomaly (6-18 milliseconds) currently measures 2,100 m (6,900 feet) by 2,900 m (9,500 feet). It is located in a geologically favourable area in which Triassic-age Guichon Border phase granodiorite is in contact with Triassic-age Highland Valley phase, Guichon variety granodiorite, both of which are in contact with the much younger Tertiary-age Kamloops Group volcanics. Previous geological mapping revealed occurrences of low-grade chalcopyrite and molybdenite mineralization on surface not far from the southeast margin of this I.P. anomaly. The full extent of this anomaly is still to be determined, as it is open to the north.

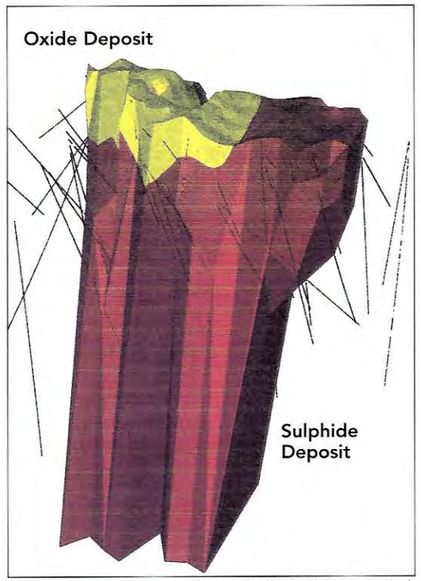
Metallurgy - Oxide Deposit

Metallurgical testwork confirmed the amenability of the oxide deposit to processing by heap leaching followed by solvent extraction-electrowinning (SX-EW). The samples tested were representative of the oxide zone within the deposit from the surface to a depth of approximately 132 metres (435 feet). This confirmed the more extensive previously conducted positive column leach results of tests conducted on a bulk sample of the surface oxide ore. Leaching test work on the bulk sample from the Getty North deposit achieved a copper extraction of 82.4% over a period of 120 days.

Diamond Drill - Getty North

Metallurgy - Sulphide Deposit

A flotation test on a 90 foot 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 indicted 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 favorably to conventional flotation methods.



Watts, Griffis & McOuat Limited

SULPHIDE AND OXIDE MODEL

Assay results and metallurgical testing confirmed that the oxide zone is from 86% to 96% oxidized and that this 7,000,000 tonne resource is readily leachable. These tests gave extractions from 67.5% to 92% of the total copper, depending on the size of material and the grade. This indicates that a copper extraction of at least 80% can be achieved within 80-100 days during the commercial heap leaching operation.

Low Cost Heap Leaching SX-EW Process

Currently the Getty North oxide deposit contains 7,000,000 tonnes of oxide copper grading 0.60% total Cu which is amenable to direct copper production using SX-EW technology. This tonnage estimate is likely to be increased as the many additional zones and anomalies are drilled. The additional oxide tonnage in the Getty South deposit is to be delineated and added to the total oxide resource that may be processed by SX-EW method.

Additional metallurgical test work, including a site-based test facility, may be used to test extraction recovery on a larger scale. This information will be utilized in the preparation of a feasibility study.

SX-EW Proven Technology

SX-EW technology is well understood and is being successfully used throughout the world. Variations of this technology will be optimized over time to increase projected recoveries at the Getty project. Oxide copper is crushed and 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 process, then forwarded to the electrowinning plant to produce a 99.99% pure cathode copper. This purity commands an approximate 5% premium to the L.M.E. price. The low cost innovative SX-EW process is environmentally friendly as it does not produce any air

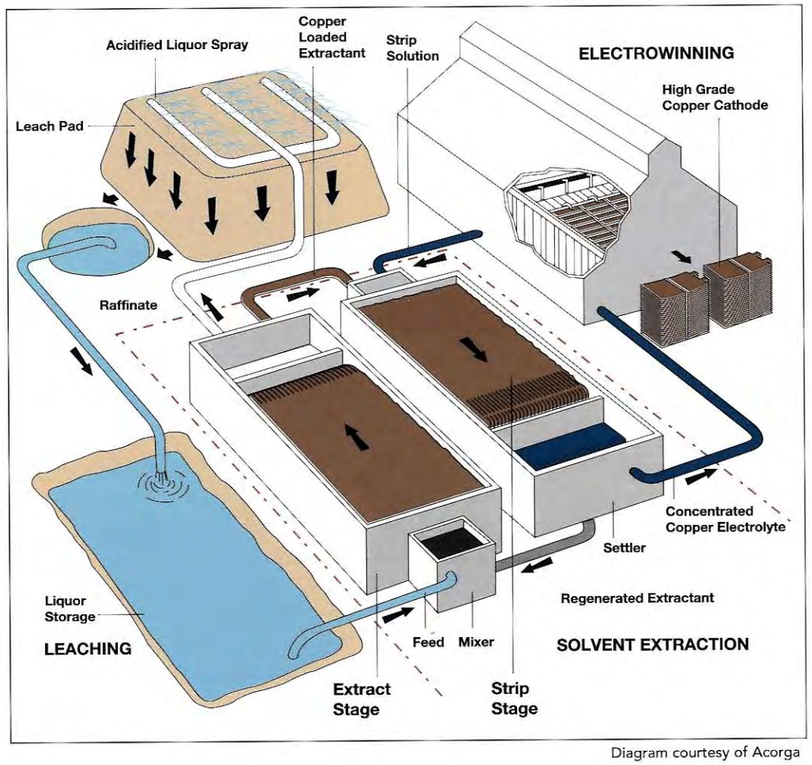


Diagram courtesy of Acorga

emissions or contaminated water discharges. Process solutions are recycled at every stage, conserving water while protecting the environment.

Low grade sulphide ores are dump leached. This process is presently used at similar porphyry copper mines all over the world.

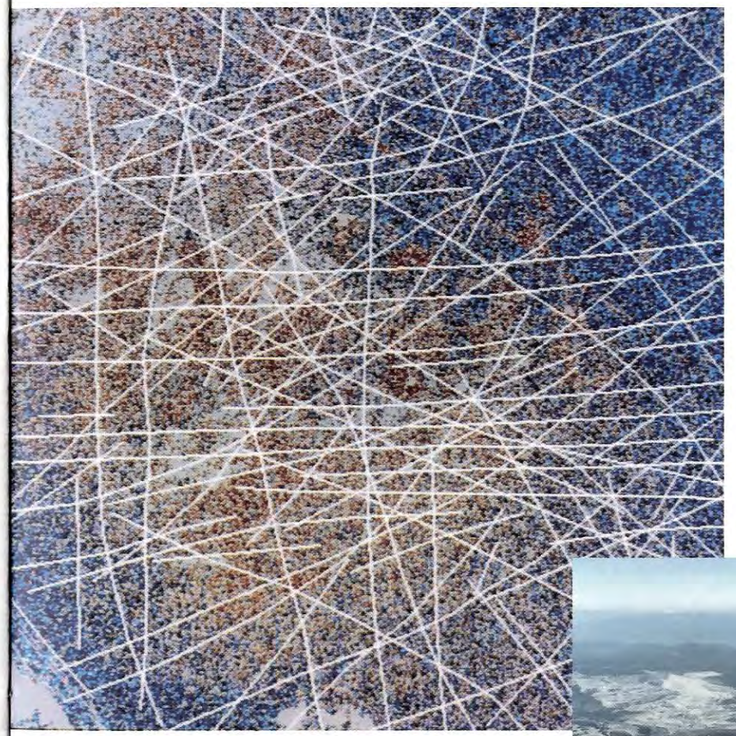
This technology has been used successfully under variable climatic conditions at the Gibraltar Copper Mine at Williams Lake, B.C., in the Western United States and high in the Chilean Andes. SX-EW plants produce high quality copper at a cost that is below the world average and are less expensive to develop compared to conventional flotation concentrators.

A satellite remote sensing survey utilizing Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) and Thematic Mapping (TM) identified many geological structures (linears) on the property.

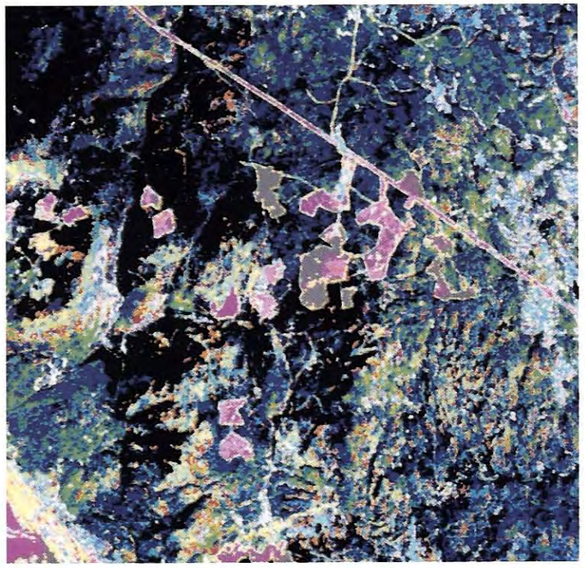
This survey is to aid in the exploration for new copper deposits. Interpretation of the SAR and TM data was conducted by Dr. Ken Northcote of MineSat Explorations Ltd. and Vancouver Petrographics Ltd..

The satellite radar data has revealed the presence of many additional new geological structures on the Getty property, and indicates the potential for much larger copper deposits than previously expected.

In the SAR data, a northerly trending series of fault systems can be seen to cross the Getty property. One of these north-south linears is the Lornex Fault, which is the main fault that displaces the Valley and Lornex ore bodies. Three subsidiary near parallel faults pass through the Getty North, Getty South and Bethlehem deposits. These correspond to the north trending dyke swarms and the associated porphyry copper mineralization.



Satellite photo



Satellite photo - Colour composite image of TM band

Thermatic Mapping (TM) measures electromagnetic radiation from the earth's surface in the visible and infrared wave lengths of the electromagnetic (EM) spectrum. Interpretation of the TM data allows correlation of specific wavelength signatures of known deposits, and can be used to discover ore deposits under shallow drift cover. This satellite data is very useful in exploring for additional ore bodies.

It was noted that mineralization in the Getty North, Transvaal and Getty South deposits approximately coincides with three of the circular features identified on SAR imagery. A total of 93 circular features were noted on the SAR imagery that were underlain by various phases of the Guichon Batholith.

GETTY COPPER CORP. *December 31, 1996*

AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Getty Copper Corp.

We have audited the balance sheets of Getty Copper Corp. as at December 31, 1996 and 1995 and the statements of loss and deficit and changes in financial position for the years then ended. 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, 1996 and 1995 and the results of its activities and the changes in its financial position for the years then ended in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Collins Barrow Chartered Accountants
Vancouver, Canada
February 12, 1997

BALANCE SHEETS

GETTY COPPER CORP.

December 31, 1996

	December 31, 1996	December 31, 1995
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and short-term investments	$ 3,382,997	$ 1,766,020
Goods and services tax recoverable	236,349	143,483
Prepaid expenses	69,701	41,366
	3,689,047	1,950,869
Cash held in trust (note 3)	2,000,000	–
Mineral property (note 4)	5,535,934	2,264,905
Capital assets (note 5)	118,459	59,009
	$ 11,343,440	$ 4,274,783
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	$ 400,190	$ 354,943
Current portion of obligation under capital lease	5,990	5,131
	406,180	360,074
Obligation under capital lease (note 6)	1,881	9,269
Share subscriptions received, net of share issue costs (note 3)	1,850,000	–
	2,258,061	369,343
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share capital (note 7)	11,349,465	5,642,757
Contributed surplus (note 7)	767,966	767,966
Deficit	(3,032,052)	(2,505,283)
	9,085,379	3,905,440
	$ 11,343,440	$ 4,274,783

Approved by the Directors

_____, Director _____, Director

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND DEFICIT

GETTY COPPER CORP.

December 31, 1996

	Year Ended December 31, 1996	Year Ended December 31, 1995
Revenue		
Interest	$ 176,663	$ 63,607
Expenses		
Amortization	12,523	9,157
General and administrative	690,909	296,188
	703,432	305,345
Net loss for the year	(526,769)	(241,738)
Deficit, beginning of the year	(2,505,283)	(2,263,545)
Deficit, end of the year	$ (3,032,052)	$ (2,505,283)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

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

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

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

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. 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%
Computer equipment	30%
Computer software	100%
Office equipment	20%
Portable building	30%

3. Cash held in trust

Pursuant to an Investee Agreement dated November 21, 1996 with Triax Resource Limited Partnership ("Triax"), the company received $2,000,000 for the future issuance of flow-through shares at $1.05 per share. The flow-through shares are common shares which transfer the deductibility of certain mineral exploration and development expenditures to Triax.

The funds have been placed in trust pursuant to an escrow agreement and will be released to the company and the shares will be issued to Triax after the company incurs qualifying mineral exploration and development expenditures.

If qualifying expenditures of $2,000,000 are not incurred by December 31, 1997, the remaining funds will be returned to Triax.

The company paid a finder's fee of $150,000 in connection with the agreement.

4. Mineral property

	1996	1995
Getty mineral claims		
Acquisition costs	$ 18,720	$ —
Exploration and development costs	351,115	—
	369,835	—
Getty Central mineral claims, 50% interest		
Acquisition costs	9,300	9,300
Exploration and development costs	42,359	—
	51,659	9,300
Getty North mineral claims		
Acquisition costs	288,398	288,398
Exploration and development costs	3,907,029	1,890,607
	4,195,427	2,179,005
Getty South mineral claims, 50% interest		
Acquisition costs	63,300	63,300
Exploration and development costs	445,052	—
	508,352	63,300
Getty Southwest mineral claims, 50% interest		
Acquisition costs	13,300	13,300
Exploration and development costs	204,556	—
	217,856	13,300
Transvaal mineral claims, 50% interest		
Exploration and development costs	192,805	—
	$ 5,535,934	$ 2,264,905

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
GETTY COPPER CORP. December 31, 1996

4. Mineral property - continued

The exploration and development costs are comprised of:

	1996	1995
Assay	$ 302,973	$ 112,459
Drilling	2,515,386	615,896
Geology	1,418,165	502,840
Metallurgy	85,158	30,192
Other	821,244	629,220
	$ 5,142,926	$ 1,890,607

The mineral claims are located within the Highland Valley, British Columbia mining district and cover an area in excess of 115 square kilometres.

The Getty and Getty North mineral claims are subject to a 1-1/2% 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 the claims in commercial production by December 31, 2001; and a 1-1/2% 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, 1996, the company's expenditures are as follows:

	Expenditures	Commitment
Getty Central	$ 42,359	$ 750,000
Getty South	445,052	5,100,000
Getty Southwest	204,556	1,100,000
	$ 691,967	$ 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 7.

The Transvaal mineral claims were acquired in 1996 through an option agreement with Globe Resources Inc., a related company, and are subject to a 1-1/2% net smelter royalty. The company has a commitment to spend no less than $525,000 on exploration and development within the next three years. Once the condition is met, the company and Globe Resources Inc. will enter into a joint venture.

5. Capital assets

	1996			1995
	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Net
Automotive equipment	$ 39,602	$ 8,563	$ 31,039	$ 8,742
Computer equipment	54,227	14,362	39,865	20,761
Computer software	10,494	2,247	8,247	—
Office equipment	39,936	7,835	32,101	19,211
Portable buildings	12,112	4,905	7,207	10,295
	$156,371	$ 37,912	$ 118,459	$ 59,009

Assets under capital lease totalled $17,280 and are included in office equipment. The net book value at December 31, 1996 is $12,441 (1995 - $15,552).

6. Obligation under capital lease

The future minimum lease payments under a capital lease are as follows:

1997	$ 7,055
1998	2,113
Total future minimum lease payments	9,168
Less: Amount representing interest at 14%	(1,297)
	7,871
Less: Current portion	5,990
	$ 1,881

7. Share capital

	Shares	Amount
Authorized		
Unlimited number of common shares		
Issued		
Balance at January 1, 1995	15,331,061	$ 1,787,427
Issued during 1995 for cash		
Private placements	3,122,500	3,122,500
Exercise of options	1,279,000	959,250
	4,401,500	4,081,750
	19,732,561	5,869,177
Share issue costs	—	226,420
Balance at December 31, 1995	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

The common shares issued during 1995 were issued in a private placement which consisted of 3,122,500 units issued at $1 each. Each unit consisted of one common share and a warrant to purchase an additional common share at $1.25 up to January 27, 1997. 1,800,000 of these private placement units were for flow-through shares and warrants for flow-through shares. The flow-through shares are common shares which transfer the tax deductibility of certain mineral exploration and development expenditures to the investors. As at December 31, 1996, 2,968,750 of the warrants were still outstanding.

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 entitles the holder to acquire one common share at $2.10 up to March 4, 1998. 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 entitles the holder to acquire one common share at $1.60 up to September 4, 1998.

7. Share capital - continued

9,966,984 shares are held in escrow with their release subject to regulatory approval.

Contributed surplus of $767,966 arose on the cancellation of shares held in escrow for no consideration.

The company has granted director and employee stock options entitling the holders to purchase 225,000 common shares at $1.25 per share until November 8, 1997, 956,500 common shares of the company at $1.20 per share up to June 9, 2000, 320,000 common shares of the company at $1.34 per share up to July 3, 2000 and 395,000 common shares at $1.29 per share until March 6, 2001.

Subsequent to the year end, the company applied to Toronto Stock Exchange and Vancouver Stock Exchange to reset existing stock option agreements at a price of $0.70 per share and the term of option to expire on January 29, 2002. In addition, the company cancelled 100,000 shares of stock options priced at $1.25 per share and granted options on an additional 730,500 shares at $0.70 each to directors and employees. The above transactions are subject to regulatory approval.

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 $15,500 including $10,500 to related parties, for consultant fees, management fees, marketing fees, and rent.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
GETTY COPPER CORP. December 31, 1996

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.

	1996	1995
Exploration and development costs incurred	$ 5,500	$ 2,436
Capital asset purchases	$ 8,453	$ —
Accounts payable	$ 42,325	$ 125,484
Expenses		
Consulting fees	$ 13,667	$ —
Management fees	$ 30,000	$ 18,750
Marketing fees	$ 13,667	$ —
Professional fees	$ 234,926	$ 118,495
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

Unless otherwise noted, the fair value of financial assets and liabilities which include cash and short-term investments, cash held in trust, accounts payable, obligation under capital lease and share subscriptions received approximates their book value.

d) Comparative figures

The comparative figures have been reclassified, where applicable, to conform with the current year's presentation.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Corporate Offices

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Tel: (604) 931-3231 • Fax: (604) 931-2814
Email: info@gettycopper.com
Website: www.gettycopper.com

Legal Counsel

Werbes Sasges & Company
Barristers and Solicitors
Vancouver, B.C.

Auditors

Collins Barrow
Chartered Accountants
Vancouver, B.C.

Transfer Agent

Montreal Trust
Vancouver, B.C.

Stock Data

Toronto Stock Exchange: Gty
Vancouver Stock Exchange: Gty

Consultants

Watts Griffis McOuat
Consulting Geologists & Engineers - Toronto

Dr. Bruce Perry, M.Sc., Ph.D. Geo.

Kevin Newman, P. Geo.

Beattie Consulting Ltd.
Metallurgical Consultant
Dr. Morris Beattie, Ph.D. P. Eng

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

Chemex Labs Ltd.
Analytical Chemists, Geochemists & Assayers

Gartner Lee Ltd.
Environmental & Ecological Consultants

Lloyd Geophysics Ltd.
Geophysical Services

KHA Resource Modeling Inc. - Mr. Art Frye
Ore Reserve Modeling, Pit Design & Optimization

Northway Map Technology Limited
Aerial Photography, Control Surveys & Topographic Mapping - Toronto

Design: Profile Design Group Inc.
Printing: Mountain Printing & Graphics
Vancouver, B.C.

GETTY COPPER CORP.

JOHN LEPINSKI
PRESIDENT

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1000 Austin Ave.,
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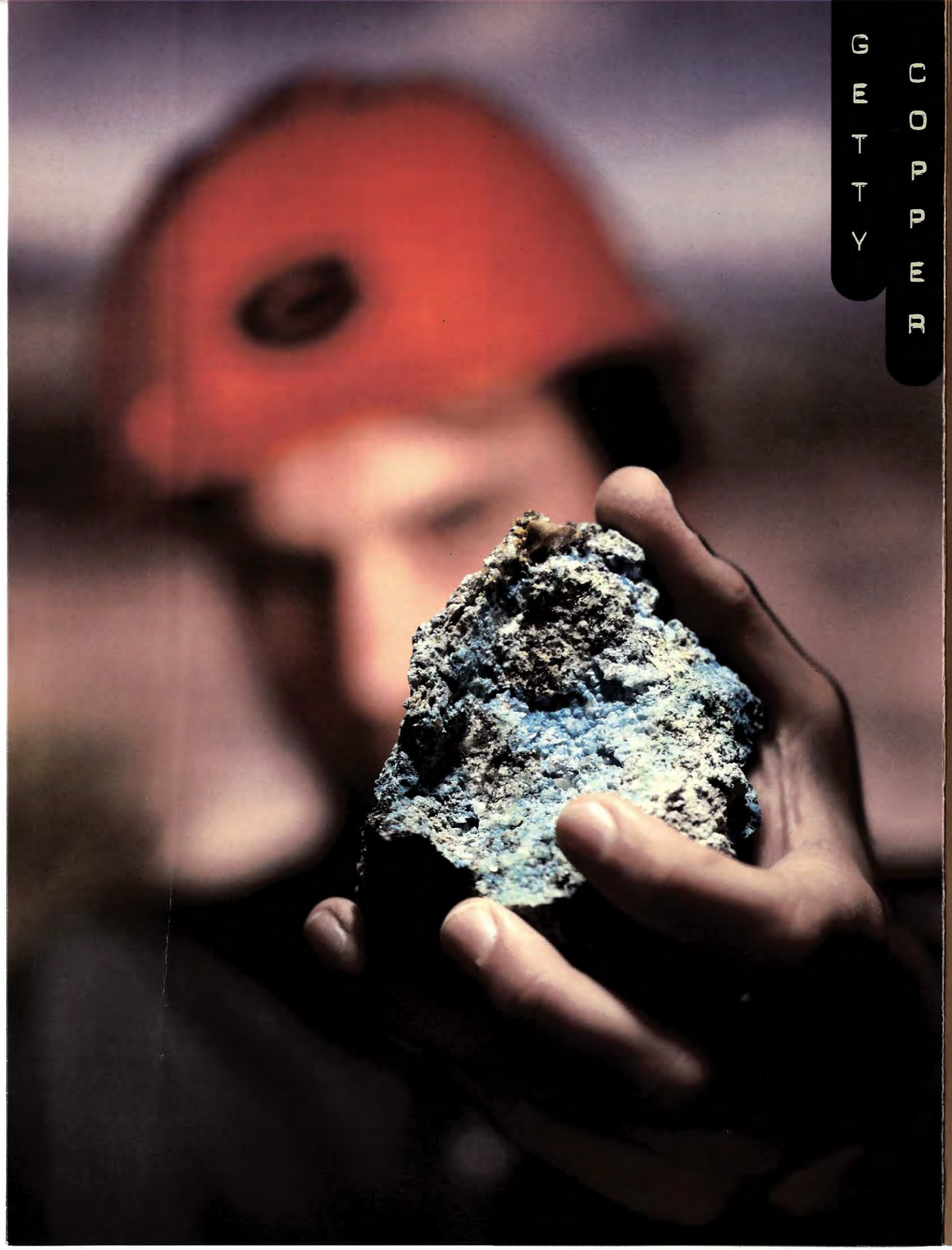
Tel: (604) 931-3231
Fax: (604) 931-2814

GTY (TSE-VSE Symbol)



GETTY COPPER

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."

GETTY BOARD

DIRECTORS

John Lepinski - President & CEO
Donald Willoughby - CA, Secretary & CFO
Kjeld Werbes, LLB
Dr. Jean-Jaques Treyvaud, PhD Econ
Daniel Ringuet
William Cummer
Dr. Robert Ginn, P Eng

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

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email: info@gettycopper.com
website: www.gettycopper.com

HEAD OFFICE

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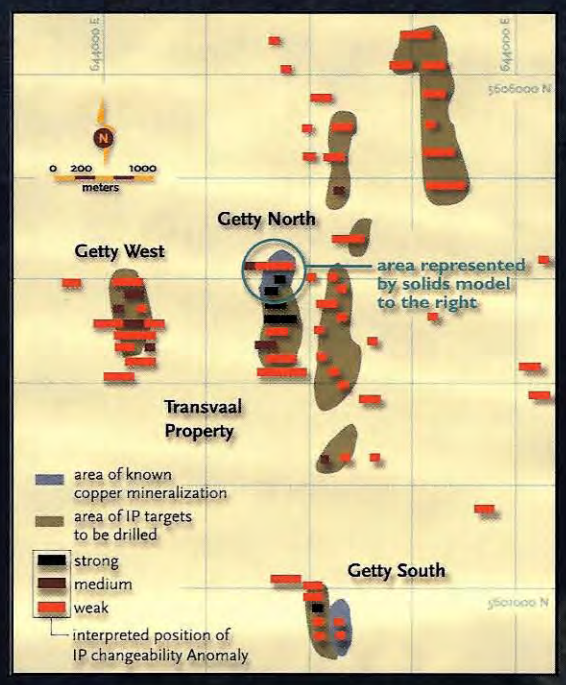
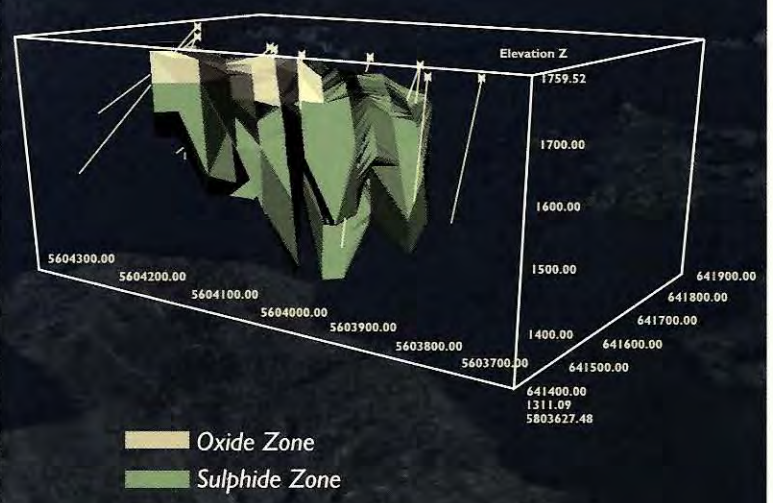
Highland Valley Property Location
With Current Infrastructure

Principal Highland Valley Copper Deposits



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

Getty Property Boundary



Getty North Zone Solids Model with 1996 Drilling
(Watts, Griffis and McOuat Limited, 1996)

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

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

DEPOSITS

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

Getty 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.

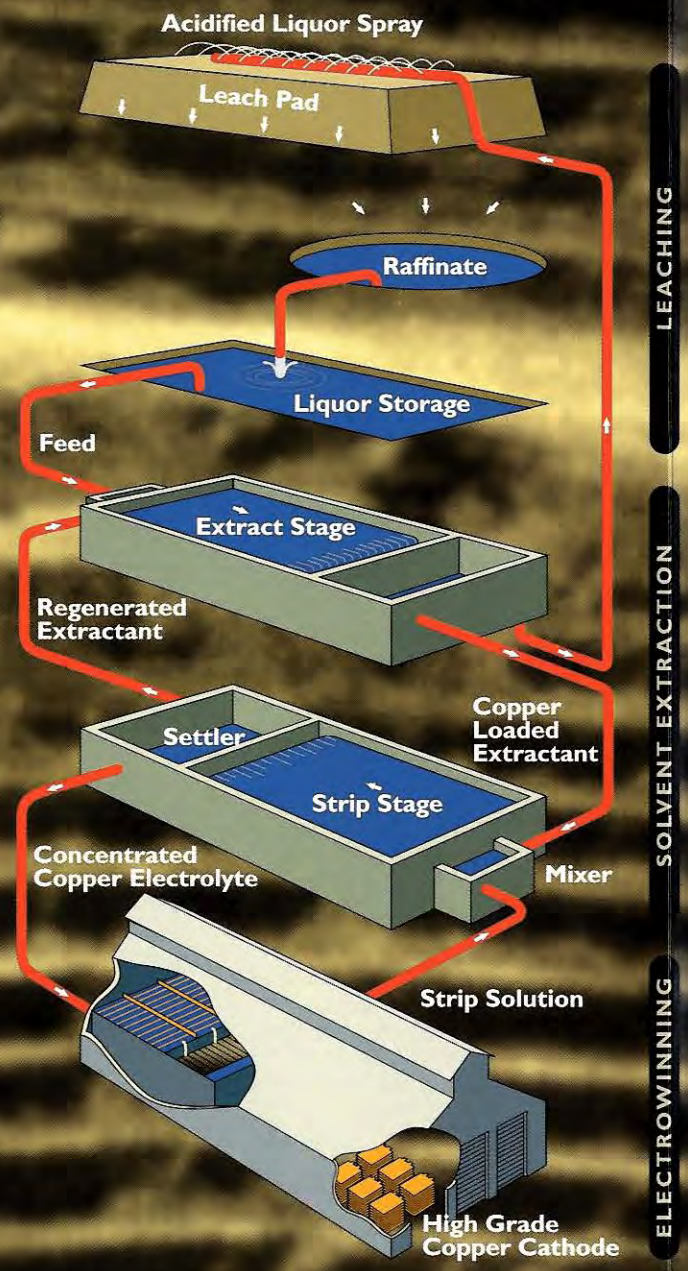
FINANCING

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.