BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
38250

Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources
Mining & Minerals Division
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: DC Resistivity

TOTAL COST: 31,386.91

AUTHOR(S): Walcott, A. **SIGNATURE(S):** Digital

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): Nov 20th-29th, **YEAR OF WORK:** 2018

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5729840

PROPERTY NAME: Getty South

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 519232,526953

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Copper, Molybdenum, Gold

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 092INE052,117,135,111,005,011,030,029.053

MINING DIVISION: KAMLOOPS **NTS/BCGS:** 92I/10&11

LATITUDE: 50 ° 33 '0 " **LONGITUDE:** 121 ° 02 '0 " **(at centre of work)**

OWNER(S):
1) Getty Copper Inc. 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
1000 Austin Avenue, Coquitlam, B.C.

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:
1) 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
Copper, Molybdenum, Guichon, Kamloops, Highland Valley

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:

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TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic	4.5	519232,526953	31,386.91
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST:	31,386.91

EVENT #5729840
AN ASSESSMENT REPORT

ON

DC RESISTIVITY SURVEYING

GETTY PROPERTY
LOGAN LAKE AREA, BRITISH COLUMBIA

KAMLOOPS M.D.
50° 33'N, 121° 02'W
NTS 92I/ 10 & 11

Claims:519232,526953

Work Dates: November 20th-29th, 2018

FOR

GETTY COPPER INC.
COQUITLAM, BRITISH COLUMBIA

BY

ALEXANDER WALCOTT, B.Sc

PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED
Coquitlam, British Columbia

APRIL 2019

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ACCOMPANYING MAPS

INTRODUCTION.

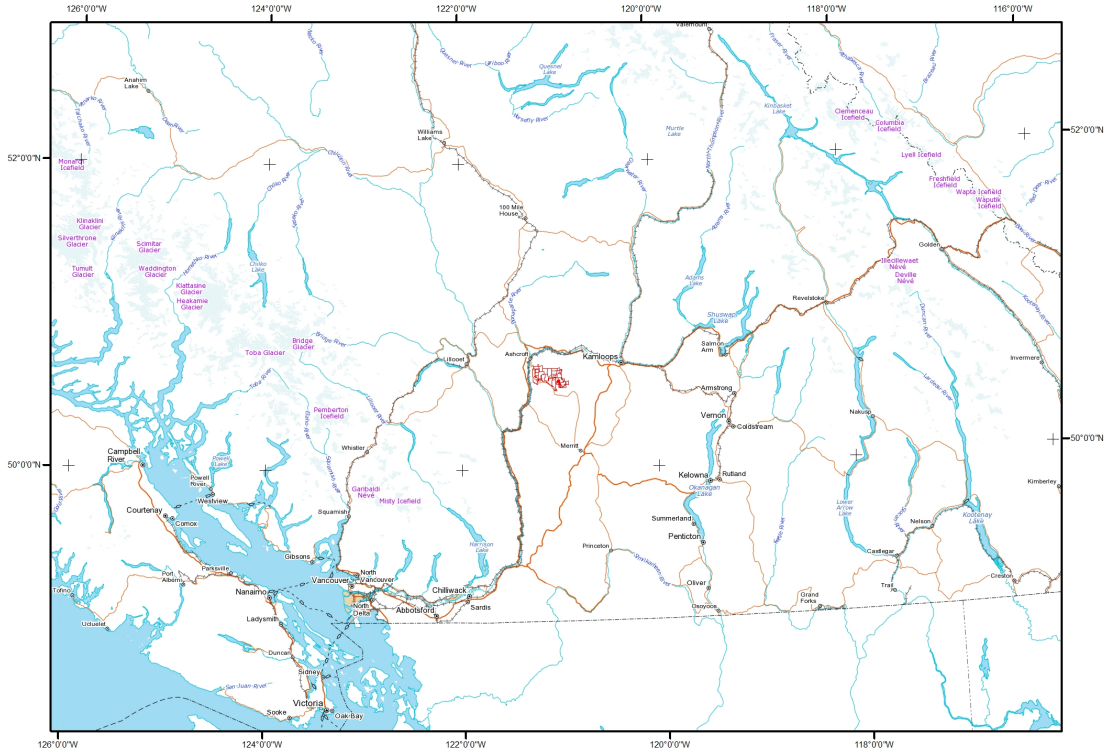
Between November 20th and 29th, 2018, Peter E. Walcott & Associates Limited, undertook detailed DC Resistivity surveying for Getty Copper Inc. on their Getty Property.

The detailed DC resistivity survey was carried out immediately to the north of the Getty South prospect, where historic exploration and mining observed high grade copper mineralization.

PROPERTY LOCATION AND ACCESS

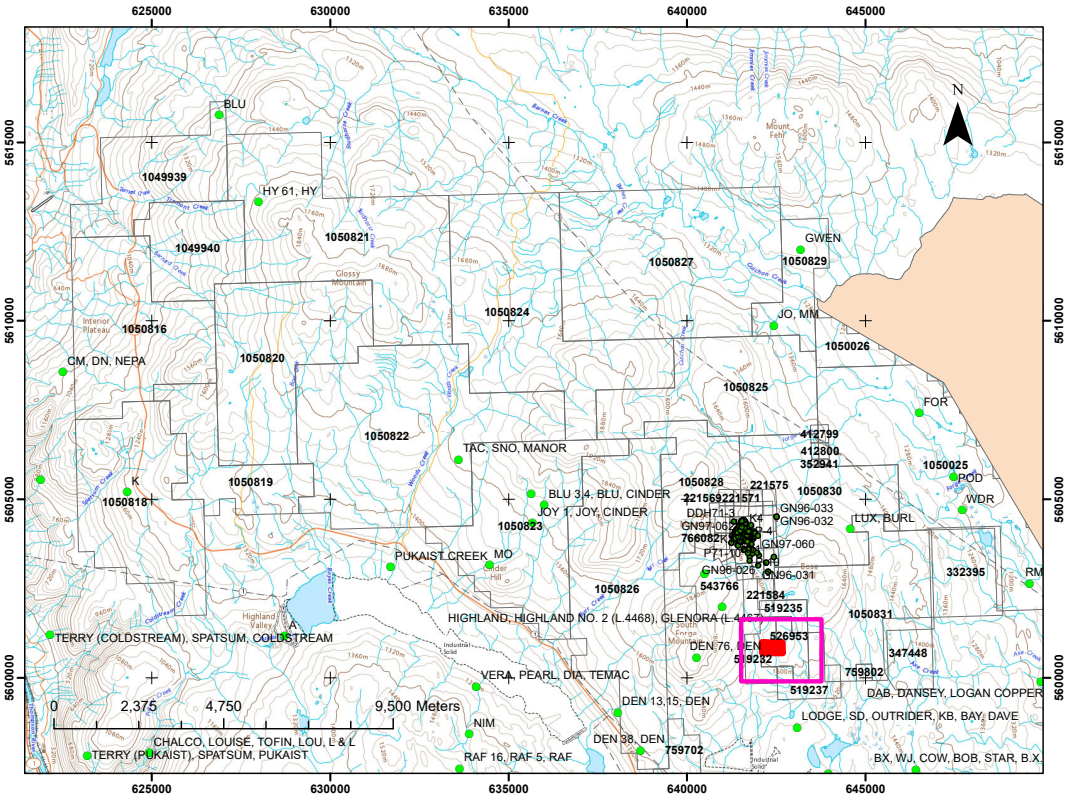
The Getty property is located some 20 kilometres northwest of the community of Logan Lake, British Columbia.

Access to the core of the property is obtained from Logan Lake, via highway 97C, and then utilizing a series of resources roads throughout the property.



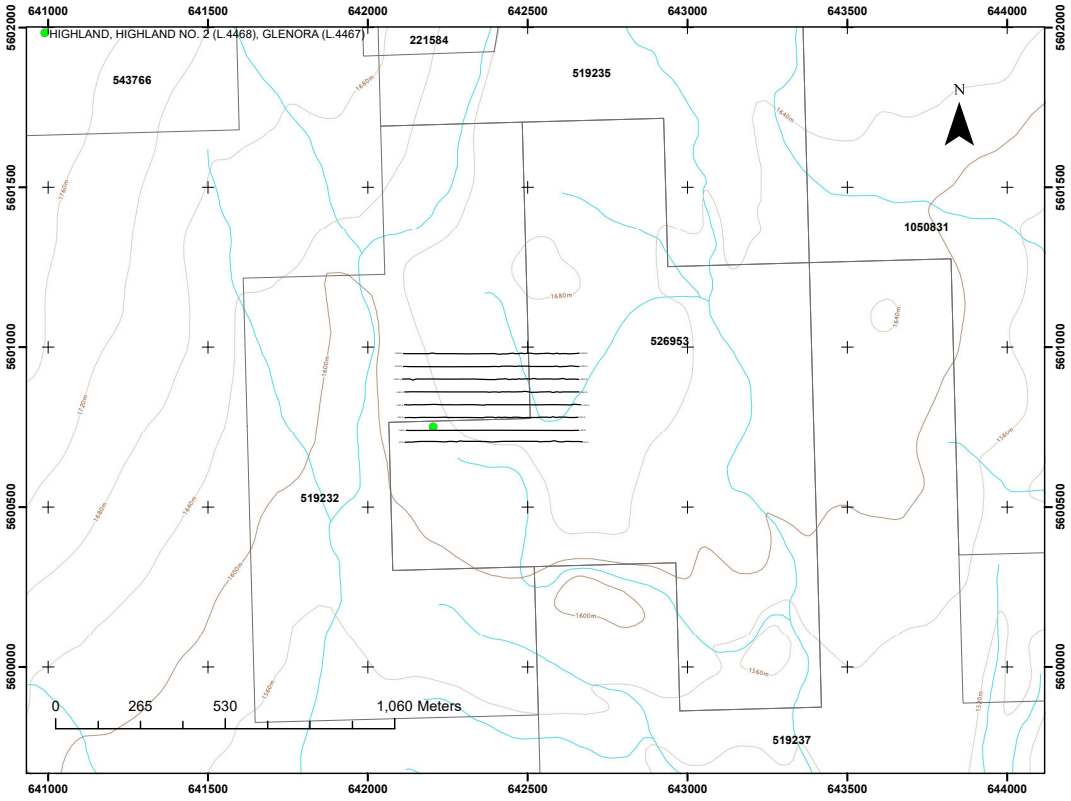
Property Location Map

PROPERTY LOCATION AND ACCESS con't



Grid and Claim Location Map

PROPERTY LOCATION AND ACCESS con't



Detailed Grid and Claim Location Map

Title Number	Owners	Type	Good To Date	Area (ha)
526953	GETTY COPPER INC.	Mineral	2019/NOV/15	143.75
519232	GETTY COPPER INC.	Mineral	2019/NOV/15	123.22

PREVIOUS WORK.

Early exploration in the Highland Valley area was sparked in the 1890's by discovery of the Alwin deposit and the original showings at the Bethlehem deposit. Efforts were aimed at exploiting high-grade bornite-chalcopyrite veins through the 1920s at past-producing deposits that include Berthsaida, Alwin, Snowstorm and Aberdeen. Significant exploration for low-grade porphyry deposits did not begin until the mid-1950s with an increase in the price of copper. Bethlehem Copper Corporation, in conjunction with American Smelting and Refining Company (ASARCO), conducted extensive exploration which led to the first open pit copper production from the Bethlehem deposit, between 1962 and 1982. Subsequent exploration throughout the 1960s-1980s led to the discovery of additional producers, Lornex, Highmont and Valley, as well as the smaller JA, Minex and Ann Number 1 deposits and, on the Getty property, the Getty North and Getty South deposits. Production commenced during the 1970s and 1980s at Lornex (1972), Highmont (1980) and Valley (1983) and culminated in the amalgamation of the founding companies to form the Highland Valley Copper Partnership in 1985.

Exploration on the Getty property has been focused on the Getty North and Getty South deposits and has defined sizeable resources in each area, as described in the Mineral Occurrences section. The nearby Getty West zone has also received significant work. Initial exploration circa 1905 included short adits and shafts. Work undertaken to outline the resources began in about 1955 and over a period of more than 50 years included soil sampling, trenching, magnetometer and induced polarization surveys, extension of underground workings and a number of programs of diamond and percussion drilling. Several assessment reports are available documenting the results of these programs.

Exploration on the remainder of the property has seen some detailed work undertaken on the Glossie and Highland prospects, which included short adits and shafts circa 1905 and, later, a few diamond drill holes. At Glossie in 1915 a 1.5 m wide vein was excavated in several pits and 20 tonnes of hand-sorted material was shipped to a smelter. More widespread coverage on the property has comprised geochemical and geophysical programs, geological mapping and a few exploration drill holes that have tested targets at a number of sites throughout the property: Hy 61 - Minfile 092INW013 (percussion holes in 1977), Tac - Minfile 092INW005 (3 diamond drill holes in 1968), Mo - Minfile 092INW053 (1 diamond drill hole in 1973), Joy 1 and Blu 3 - Minfile 092INW029-030 (2 diamond drill holes, 10 percussion holes in 1973), Lux - Minfile 092INE151 (8 diamond drill holes in 1965, 2 holes in 1984), Gwen - Minfile 092INE084 (3 diamond drill holes in 1994).

PREVIOUS WORK con't.

More recent work has primarily utilized geophysical and geochemical techniques over large parts of the property to attempt to identify new targets at depth or beneath overburden cover. In 2004 Teck Cominco Limited undertook high powered IP surveying within the central and western parts of the property. Selected IP chargeability targets were geologically evaluated and 19 diamond drill holes tested several of them. Typically the chargeability anomalies were found to be caused by Tertiary volcanic rocks containing pyrite or Nicola volcanic rocks that have been locally hornfelsed, with disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite. Several holes passed through the cap of Tertiary rocks and into underlying Guichon granodiorite, cut locally by dykes of the Bethlehem phase, however, the results were generally disappointing, with only minor copper mineralization near dykes.

In 2010 a Titan-24 DC/IP and MT survey was conducted in the areas of the Getty North, South and West deposits. The instrumentation is capable of measuring resistivity and conductivity up to 750 m depth. The known mineral deposits were well defined by the survey and in total thirty-nine geophysical anomalies were identified, of which twelve are classified as high priority drill targets for possible deposit extensions.

In 2015 an airborne magnetic survey totaling 1825 line-km was flown over the entire Getty property. Magnetic features of interest were identified and were to be correlated with geological and geochemical targets in a compilation of property-wide data. Also in 2015, a 16 line-km, deep-penetrating IP survey was undertaken near Getty West to better define a target identified by the 2010 Titan survey. A moderate chargeability high was defined beneath drill hole 96GL-08 that had returned 0.26% Cu over 42 metres.

In early 2017, detailed airborne magnetics were carried out over the Glossie and Pod areas.

The author would refer the reader to the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines – Assessment Report Indexing System (ARIS) http://www.empr.gov.bc.ca/mining/geoscience/aris for the historic public reports.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional geology surrounding the Getty property is dominated by the Guichon Creek batholith, which is intrusive into and, in the earliest phase, possibly comagmatic with the Late Triassic Nicola Group. The Nicola Group is primarily comprised of submarine volcanic rocks of island-arc affinity and associated sedimentary rocks within the southern portion of the Quesnel Trough which is a 30-km to 60-km wide northwest-trending belt extending from southern B.C. into the southern Yukon. Prominent high-angle, north-trending faults can be traced along the length of the Nicola Group and are likely basement structures that provided magmatic conduits and focused the construction of the volcanic centers (Preto et al., 1979).

The Nicola Group has been subdivided into three distinct, north-south-trending belts in the southern Quesnel terrane that are often separated by high-angle Triassic and Tertiary faults (Preto, 1979; Monger, 1985). The western belt of the Nicola Group is comprised predominantly of basalt and rhyolite flows and volcaniclastic rocks interbedded with subordinate limestones, whereas the central and eastern belts are dominated by subaerial and submarine augite-phyric basalt and andesite flows, breccias and lahars with interbedded limestones, with an increasing proportion of sedimentary rocks to the east (Mortimer, 1987). The Guichon Creek batholith has intruded the western and central belts of Nicola Group rocks. To the northwest of the batholith, fault bounded slices of Cache Creek Complex flank the Nicola Group. These slices include units of limestone and calcareous sedimentary rocks, as well as serpentinized ultramafic rocks.

Two younger volcanic-dominated successions are important in the area. First, along the southwest flank of the batholith, a northwest trending belt of Cretaceous continental volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Spences Bridge Group unconformably overlie Nicola Group and older country rocks and possibly a small part of the batholith. The rock types are primarily amygdaloidal andesite, lesser amounts of dense andesite, mafic volcanic breccia and epiclastic rocks.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY cont'd.

Secondly, to the north of, and partially overlying the north end of the batholith, are continental volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Eocene Kamloops Group. These include basalt, andesite, dacite, trachyte and rhyolite, with related tuffs and breccias and minor amounts of mudstone, shale, sandstone and conglomerate. These rocks are also found as isolated fault-bounded outliers and local possible intrusive centers south of the Highland Valley.

The Guichon Creek batholith is a Late Triassic, north-northwest trending, composite intrusion measuring approximately 60 km long by 25 km wide, consisting of four major phases that form roughly concentric rings, ranging inward from oldest to youngest. The batholith evolved over a period of 7 million years and the sizeable Highland Valley mineral deposits are found within the two latest intrusive phases, which may have been formed from distinct magma batches derived from different source compositions than the earlier phases (Whalen, Davis & Anderson, 2017).

The batholith phases were emplaced by a combination of sidewall and roof stoping, forceful intrusion and assimilation of older rock. Therefore, there are a variety of contacts between phases, including sharp intrusive contacts, contacts defined by dyke-like bodies and brecciated contacts. Contacts between two phases, although generally intrusive, may be gradational in some parts of the batholith (Northcote, 1968). The oldest phase shows contamination by assimilation of wallrocks, resulting in a wide range of textures and compositions. Where intruded into Nicola Group rocks there is a 0.2-0.8 km wide albite-epidote to hornblende hornfels facies metamorphic aureole. Inner uncontaminated phases have orderly compositional and textural variations and are generally coarser grained.

The four phases are described by McMillan (1976) as follows:

1). The oldest outer Border, or Hybrid, Phase is well foliated tonalite and minor hornblende, mafic diorite, quartz-diorite and quartz-monzodiorite, and carries country rock inclusions in its outer sections and as a consequence of contamination, ranges from amphibolite to monzonite in composition;

REGIONAL GEOLOGY cont'd.

2). The Highland Valley Phase, which comprises the Guichon variety, primarily in the north, (quartz diorite to granodiorite which normally contains 15% mafic minerals, mainly hornblende and biotite which are present in equal amounts, but distributed as clusters) and the Chataway variety (normally a granodiorite, with 12% evenly distributed mafics, which are predominantly hornblende and minor biotite). The two varieties have intercalated, gradational contacts which are not intrusive;

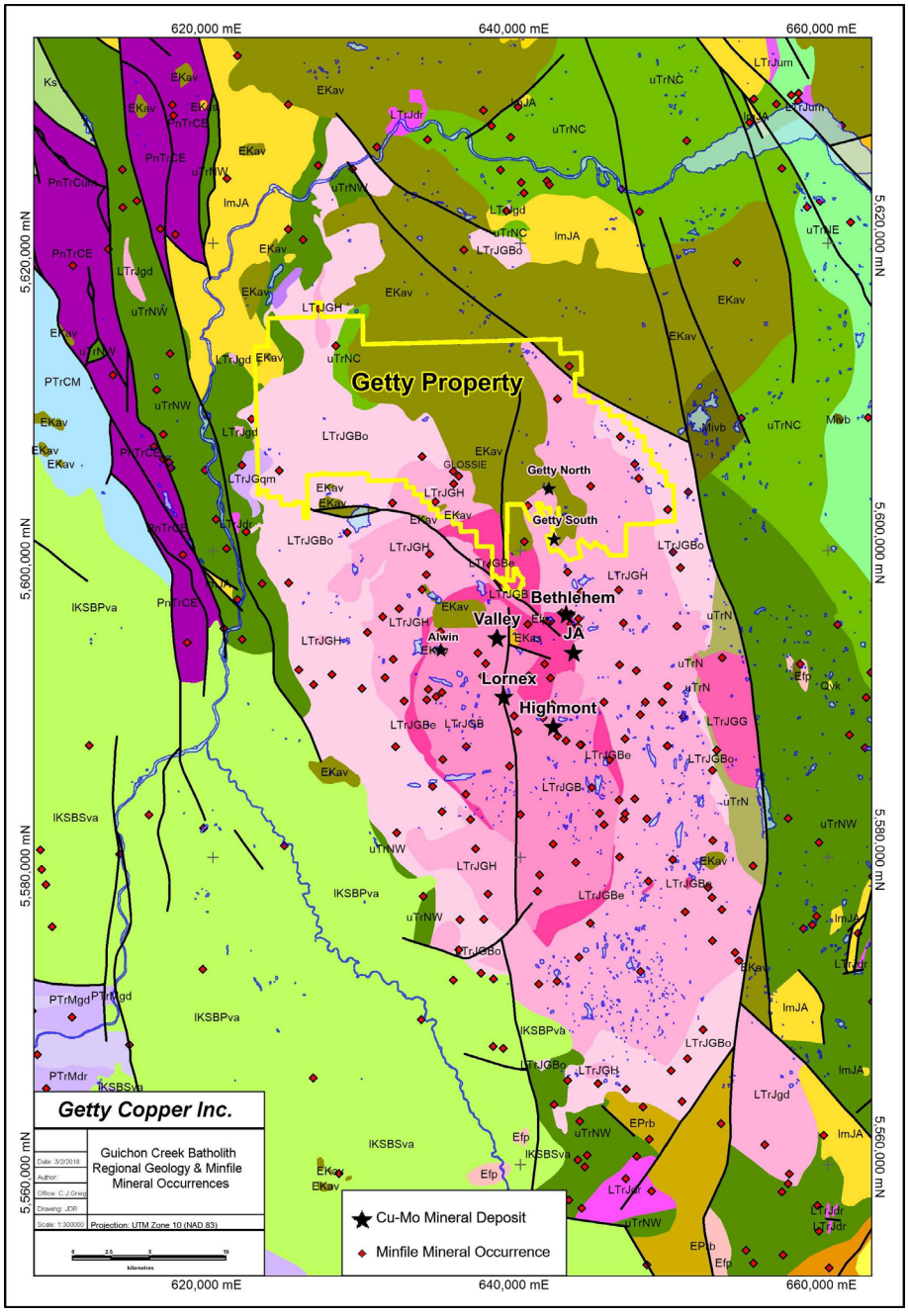
3). The Bethlehem Phase, which is also a granodiorite, is characterized by 8% mafic minerals, with several percent of coarse grained hornblende in a matrix containing evenly distributed, fine to medium mafic crystals. The Skeena Variety is also a granodiorite with a similar composition, occurring in the south of the main Bethlehem Phase;

4). The Bethsaida Phase, which varies from quartz monzonite to granodiorite and has a gradational boundary with the Bethlehem Phase. This forms the innermost, youngest and most leucocratic core and is unfoliated and porphyritic.

The batholiths of the Guichon Suite are elongated in a north-northwest direction, suggesting structural control by pre- or syn-plutonic faults. Important faults in the batholith trend north (e.g., Lornex and Guichon Creek faults) or northwest (e.g., Barnes Creek, Highland Valley and Skuhun Creek faults). The Valley and Lornex deposits exhibit many similarities and may have been structurally controlled and (or) later offset by up to 6 km of dextral movement along Lornex and Highland Valley faults (McMillan, 1976).

The Highmont orebody is located along the Highmont fault, which continues to the north where it apparently is associated with the JA, Bethlehem, Getty South and Getty North deposits in turn. The Highland Valley fault; and the interpreted Dupuis Creek fault which joins it at of the widest part of the Highland valley, represent a major northwest structural zone close to the center of the Highland Valley mining district. The JA copper deposit is elongated parallel to this zone beneath a thick cover of surficial material. The former Alwin mine is located adjacent to a north-south fault located west of the Highland Valley copper deposits.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY cont'd.



Getty property regional geology with Minfile mineral occurrences and Cu-Mo deposits (see fig. x for geologic legend) (source Massey et al., 2005)

REGIONAL GEOLOGY cont'd.

Geologic legend

REGIONAL GEOLOGY cont'd.

Almost all of the mineralization in the district occurs along fractures, and fracture density is considered to be the most important factor influencing ore grade (Casselman et al, 1995). North-south and east-west fracturing appear to be dominant.

The Guichon Creek batholith is interpreted from gravity features to be a funnel-shaped body extending to depths of about 10 km (Roy and Clowes, 2000). Except for the Valley-Lornex deposits which are off-set to the west of the gravity-low stem by approximately 5 km, the Highland Valley mineral deposits are located in the center of the structure above the stem of the batholith and near the intersection of major brittle structures.

The Highland Valley District, the largest porphyry camp in Canada, has produced as of 2013, approximately 6.5 Mt of Cu, with remaining proven and probable ore reserves of 546.6 Mt averaging 0.29% Cu and 0.008% Mo (http://www.teck.com/media/2017-AIF.pdf).

Copper and copper-molybdenum showings are dispersed through the batholith, but the important deposits are associated with late dyke swarms to the north of Highland Valley, or occur in or near the contact of the Bethsaida (youngest) phase and related dykes. According to McMillan (1985), there were two porphyry deposit-forming events within the Guichon Creek batholith, an earlier pre-Bethsaida event that produced the predominantly Cu, with negligible Mo, Bethlehem ore bodies, as well as the smaller Getty North and Getty South deposits, and a second more significant post-Bethsaida event, during which the Cu-Mo bearing Valley, Lornex, and Highmont deposits formed.

The mines of the Highland Valley copper district, which lie between 3 and 9 kilometres south of the Getty property, are obvious target models for exploration on the property. These are the largest producers of copper in Canada, and they generate a substantial tonnage of molybdenum as well. The Highland Valley mines are classified as porphyry copper-molybdenum deposits of the calc-alkaline type. These large orebodies (150 million- to more than one billion-tonnes) appear to be spatially associated with regional faults, but that are not obviously aligned along faults.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY cont'd.

The copper minerals are bornite and chalcopyrite and pyrite is present, although not abundant in the ore. The total sulphide content of an orebody may be less than 2% and the mineralized zones are not enriched in magnetite. The average ore grade depends to some extent on copper price but generally falls within the range of 0.40 to 0.45%. Intrusive rocks of the Bethlehem phase, and to a lesser extent adjacent rocks of the Highland Valley phase, which are present on the southern and eastern parts of the Getty property, are the preferential target areas for exploration.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The east and west parts of the Getty property are underlain primarily by intrusive rocks of the Guichon Creek batholith, whereas the central part is covered by a capping of Eocene volcanic rocks that are most likely underlain by Guichon Creek rocks at indeterminate depths (fig. x). In the northwest corner of the property northerly trending strips of Upper Triassic Nicola Group rocks flank the batholith and also form inliers and pendants within the intrusions. The Nicola Group rocks are divided into western and central belts. The western belt is comprised predominantly of basalt and rhyolite flows and volcaniclastic rocks interbedded with subordinate limestones, whereas the central belt contains subaerial and submarine basalt and andesite flows, breccias and lahars with interbedded limestones. Elsewhere in the region, copper mineralization is found within Nicola Group rocks and, although there is one minor occurrence on the property (Hy 61) located at the Nicola contact, areas underlain by these rocks are not known to provide any significant exploration targets at Getty.

Geological mapping was undertaken by Oliver (2001) within the Glossie area, in the west-central part of the property, and this mapping has been merged with the BCMEM digital map (Massey et al., 2005) on Figure x. Oliver (2001) defined various intrusive rock types, some of which belong to the Border phase and some of which are likely Highland Valley phase (Guichon variety). He also identified an area of quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes that may correspond to Bethlehem phase intrusions. The Getty North and South deposits, located 5 to 10 km to the southeast are hosted in similar environments, where mineralization is associated with felsic porphyry dykes cutting Highland Valley phase quartz diorite. Outside of the Getty North / South deposits area, this west-central area (Glossie), as well as the south-central tip of the property, appear to have the highest potential for discovery of new copper deposits because of the presence of Bethlehem phase batholith and felsic dykes of possible Bethlehem affinity cutting Highland phase intrusions.

Oliver (2001) noted that his unit QD/GD (fig. x), comprised of oxide enhanced quartz diorites and granodiorites, contains many magnetite rich inclusions and locally hosts stockwork veinlets and veins, sometimes stained with copper oxides. Four Minfile mineral occurrences are located within this unit.

A large percentage of the Getty property is covered by glacial till ranging in thickness from less than a metre to more than 10 metres in places. Oliver (2001) noted that low level soil anomalies in the Glossie area may reflect the nature of surficial geological relationships, more than the strength and quality of the bedrock anomaly, therefore, areas of broad lower order anomalies should be investigated.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY cont'd.

Faulting has been noted in several areas of the property. The major Lornex fault appears to continue from the Lornex and Valley mines north through the Getty property, although it is mainly cutting Eocene volcanic rocks, having apparently been re-activated post-Eocene. Airborne magnetic results (this report) define northwesterly and north-northeasterly structures in the Glossie area that show correlation with copper-in-soil anomalies. Oliver (2001) mapped sizeable faults in the Glossie area that have orientations of 100° and 130°, which he noted are similar in style and form to the Highland Valley Fault system and would run approximately sub-parallel to this fault system, but about 2 km's to the north.

The south-central tip of the property also appears to be a very prospective area for mineralization; however, overburden is extensive making detection difficult. The area is mapped as favourable Bethlehem phase quartz diorites, which are cut by the prominent Lornex fault. There are two Minfile mineral occurrences mapped just west of the property boundary in this area. Den 13, 15 (Minfile 092INW032) and Den 38 (Minfile 092INW014) are both described as underlain by Bethlehem phase and Guichon variety (Highland Valley phase) quartz diorite that is locally faulted and sheared and contains small aplite and/or quartz porphyry dikes. Weakly disseminated bornite, chalcopyrite and malachite occur in and along northeast joints in quartz diorite host rocks.

Mineral Occurrences

The **Getty North** (also called Krain) deposit (Minfile 092INE038) has been described in detail by others (Niessen & Gower, 1996) (Parkinson & Fayram, 2009) and the reader is referred to those reports for more comprehensive descriptions.

The Getty North deposit lies on the southern boundary of an extensive area covered by post-mineral Eocene Kamloops Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks. Mineralization occurs within quartz diorites of the Highland Valley phase (Guichon variety) of the batholith, and within younger anastomosing dikes and small stocks that resemble quartz diorites of the Bethlehem phase. The Kamloops Group rocks cover the northern half of the mineralized zone, protecting an oxidized cap as much as 100 metres thick.

The mineralized porphyry system occurs within a broad northwest-trending zone characterized by numerous sub-parallel, northwest-trending porphyry dikes, as well as by prominent chlorite-epidote- chalcopyrite ±pyrite ±bornite hydrothermal veins and fracture selvages. Smaller zones of pervasive chlorite-clay alteration, some containing strong chalcopyrite mineralization, occur frequently at the margins of porphyry dikes.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY cont'd.

Mineralization and alteration are closely associated with an elongate, 1000 x 200 metre, dyke-like stock at the center of the deposit that resembles Bethlehem phase rocks. Fracturing, brecciation, alteration and mineralization are most strongly developed in and around the core and along the upper surface of the stock.

Within the core and near the contacts of the stock, chalcopyrite-bornite assemblages are found associated with molybdenite-bearing quartz veinlets. Peripheral to this mineralization, chalcopyrite- pyrite assemblages occur in fracture stockwork fillings in which pyrite becomes more abundant outward, both within the wall rocks and the stock. Maximum total sulphide content is approximately 5%. The deposit measures 400 metres long by 300 metres wide and extends to 450 metres depth. The zone appears to be cut off by a fault to the northwest; the northeast and south boundaries are near vertical.

Fractures and faults are prominent. The areas of highest fracture density, which are adjacent to the stock, are also the zones of best mineralization. Sets of steeply dipping north and northeast- trending faults are dominantly post-mineralization.

Alteration varies outward from sericite-clay-chlorite assemblages in the core, through clay-chlorite and chlorite assemblages in the chalcopyrite zone, to chlorite-epidote assemblages in the pyrite zone. Disseminated calcite forms as much as 5% of the more highly altered and better mineralized rocks.

From 1955 to 1997 several programs of drilling, totalling 302 holes, produced a systematic drill grid over the deposit on northeast-oriented sections, 30 metres apart. In 2010 a 43-101 compliant resource calculation determined an estimate of 87.4 million drill indicated and inferred tonnes grading 0.35% Cu and 0.005% Mo, which included both oxide and sulphide ores.

The **Getty South** (also called South Seas or Trojan) deposit (Minfile 092INE043) lies on the southern boundary of an extensive area covered by post-mineral Eocene Kamloops Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks. The deposit occurs along a broad northwest trend, which hosts a number of mineralized systems, including the Getty North deposit, 3 km to the north, and the Bethlehem deposit, about 5 km south. Typically, mineralization occurs within quartz diorites of the Highland Valley phase (Guichon variety) of the Guichon Creek batholith, and within younger anastomosing dykes and small stocks that resemble quartz diorites of the Bethlehem phase. The Kamloops Group rocks cover the northern half of the mineralized zone, which includes an oxidized cap as much as 100 metres thick.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY cont'd.

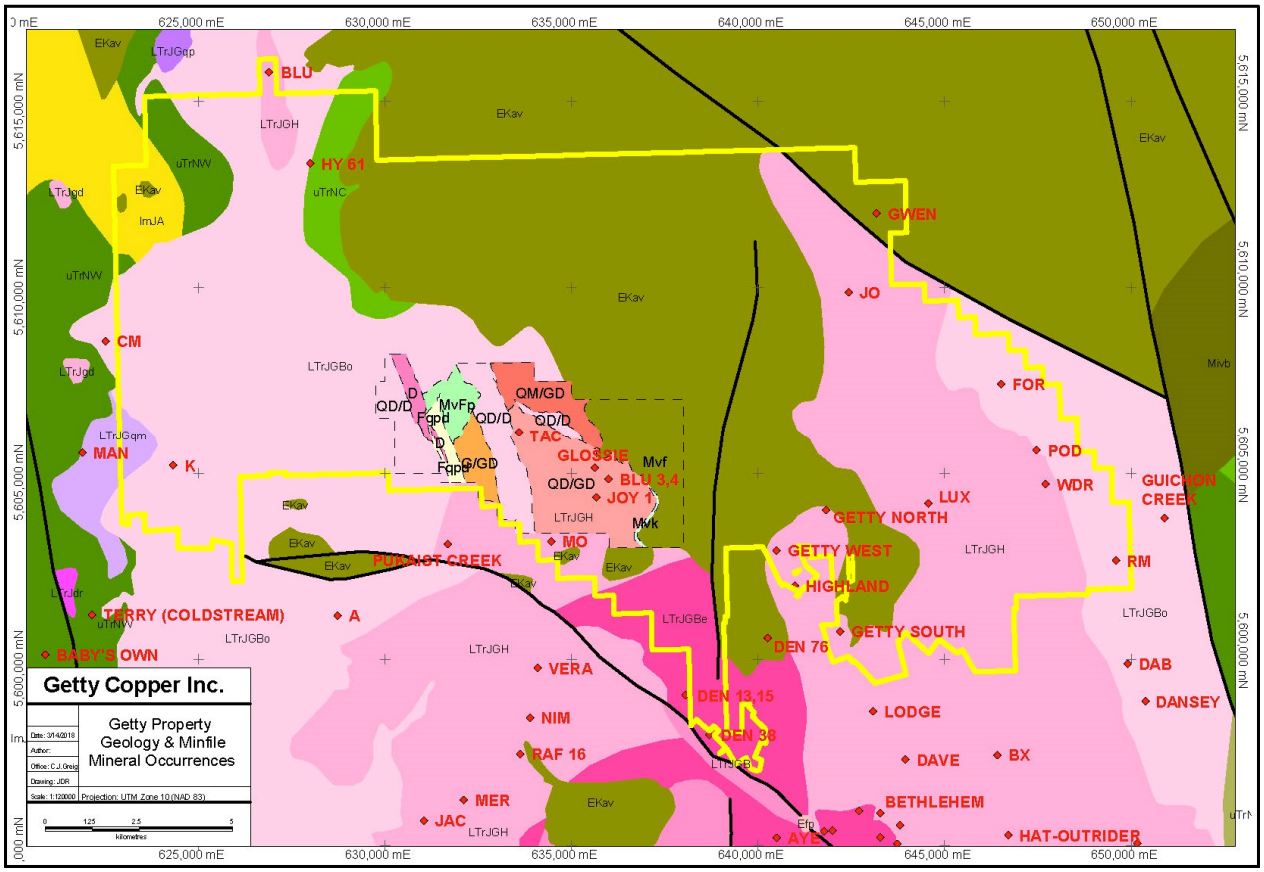
The Getty South deposit occurs within a breccia zone just east of a major, north-striking regional fault, called the Bethlehem Fault. The breccia-hosted deposit is elliptical in shape and measures 575 x 550 metres. It is thought to be a multi-stage breccia that consists of fragments of quartz diorite and feldspar porphyry set in a matrix of finely broken rock, specular hematite, tourmaline, brown biotite, quartz and calcite. Closely associated with breccia zones are a series of closely spaced (10-50 m separation) felsic dykes. Chalcopyrite occurs as stringers and coarse blebs in the breccia matrix. Bornite, native copper, malachite, chrysocolla, azurite and tenorite have also been reported. Alteration assemblages are similar to those described above for the Getty North deposit.

Northerly, northwesterly and northeasterly striking faults and fractures dominate the structural fabric of the region. The faults developed prior to mineralization and have been periodically reactivated. They apparently channeled hydrothermal fluids into faulted, fractured and brecciated sites where they deposited metallic minerals. Both the Getty South and Getty North deposits appear to share the same structural controls and appear to be similarly mineralized.

Over the last 60 years exploration at Getty South has included 19,003 meters of surface diamond drilling (at least 118 holes), 1158 meters of underground diamond drilling, 1719 meters of underground drifting and a two-compartment shaft with a total depth of 49 meters. All underground development has been confined to the 49-meter level ("150 Level").

In 2010 a 43-101 compliant resource calculation for the Getty South deposit determined an estimate of 68.74 million drill indicated and inferred tonnes grading 0.34% Cu and undetermined Mo, which included both oxide and sulphide ores.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY cont'd.



Getty property geology and Minfile mineral occurrences
(sources Massey et al., 2005, Oliver, 2001)

PROPERTY GEOLOGY cont'd.

Glossie Area Geology Legend

EOCENE

Mvf — **Basaltic -Andesitic Flows**
Maroon to grey, fine grained, weakly vesicular sub-areal flows.
Locally well developed flow laminations.

Mvk — **Debris Flows**
Yellow green to maroon, poorly sorted heterolithic
debris flows; un-stratified.

TRIASSIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS

FgPd — **Felsic Dykes**
Fine grained quartz +/- plagioclase porphyrytic dykes,
with heavy secondary matrix silica.
Pyrite disseminated at low levels, <2%.
Probable Bethlehem phase correlate.

G/GD — **Granites/Granodiorites**
Very potassium feldspar rich (>10%) granites to
granodiorites. Biotite greater than hornblende,
quartz greater than 10%.

QM/GD — **Quartz Monzonites and Granodiorites**
Intrusive rocks containing mafic phases, biotite > hornblende
to 15%, quartz 5-10% and modest, < 5-8% potassium feldspar.

QD/GD — **Oxide Enhanced Quartz Diorites and Granodiorites**
Rocks varying in composition from granodiorites to quartz diorites.
Oxide, magnetite content, often slightly elevated. Probable correlate
with transitional members, Highland Vallley to Guichon phases.

QD/D — **Quartz Diorite to Diorites**
Mafic rich, hornblende > biotite to 20%, intermediate intrusions.
Quartz < 5%, plagioclase > 70%.

D — **Diorites**
Mafic rich , > 30% hornblende > biotite, mafic intrusions,
with crowded glomerular plagioclase. No free quartz.
Epidote - chlorite veins common.

Mv/Fp — **Hornfelsed Mafic Volcanics**
Hornfelsed strongly altered mafic volcanic rocks with
lesser feldspar porphyritic dykes. Secondary amphibole,
garnet, biotite, magnetite and pyrite common (Mv).
Hornfelsed plagioclase porphyritic phases (Fp).

Geology legend

PROPERTY GEOLOGY cont'd.

Three Minfile occurrences on the property are classed as prospects. Two are located between Getty North and Getty South and have received moderate exploration activity. **Getty West** (also called Transvaal) (Minfile 092INW040) is 1.7 km southwest of Getty North.

The **Getty West** zone is underlain by Highland Valley phase (Guichon variety) quartz diorite, which has been intruded by Bethlehem phase quartz diorite porphyry dikes and stocks. Numerous intensely altered, well- mineralized granitic crush zones are exposed at the surface and one of the zones has been traced in a north-south direction for 91 metres.

Veins, occurring in fractures and joint planes, consist of black, sooty tourmaline, quartz and fractured wallrock mineralized with minor amounts of azurite, malachite, chrysocolla, chalcopyrite, chalcocite, hematite and magnetite. The veins range in width from 0.5 cm to 1 m, but are generally less than 30 cm, and the length of any one continuous section of a vein is not more than 6 metres.

Drilling in 1997 at Getty West intersected significant oxide and sulphide copper mineralization, indicating that both types of mineralization are more widespread than previously indicated by surface and underground showings. For instance, one 42 metre intersection returned 0.26% copper and 0.02% molybdenum.

The **Highland** prospect (Minfile 092INW041) is located 2.2 km southwest of Getty North. The geologic setting is very similar to that at Getty West with fine veins in fractured Guichon variety quartz diorite and Bethlehem phase dykes. Short underground workings and several drill holes have tested the mineralized zone.

The third Minfile prospect is the **Glossie** showing (Minfile 092INW011) that is located 6.3 km west-northwest from Getty North. It is also underlain by Highland Valley phase quartz diorite, cut by a small plug of quartz feldspar porphyry. Fracture controlled mineralization found in veins and as fracture coatings consists of bornite, chalcopyrite, chalcocite, azurite, malachite, chrysocolla, tetrahedrite, melanterite, pyrite and specular hematite. Predominant gangue minerals are quartz, tourmaline and calcite. Thin section study of veins shows several stages of fracturing and vein formation.

Alteration zones 1 to 30 centimetres wide, surrounding veins, consist of sericite, carbonate and pink K-feldspar. A grab sample from the dump at the eastern shaft returned 3.9% copper, 15.45 g/t silver and 0.62 g/t gold (Geology, Exploration and Mining in British Columbia 1974). The underground workings were developed to follow a 1.5 m wide vein that strikes 110°, dipping 70° north.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY cont'd.

Fourteen additional minor Minfile showings are located on the property, primarily near the Glossie prospect and along the east side of the property. They are hosted by either the Border phase or Highland Valley phase quartz diorite or granodiorite. At the showings, sparse sporadic copper mineralization occurs in fine veins within fracture zones that have locally associated chlorite, sericite and K-feldspar alteration. Some have been tested by geochemical and geophysical surveys and limited drilling.

PURPOSE.

The purpose of the 2018 DC resistivity survey was an attempt to define narrow structures proximal to the high-grade copper mineralization which may have control on the copper mineralization observed in the Getty South prospect.

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SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

The DC Resistivity Survey.

The DC Resistivity Survey was conducted using a pulse type system, the principal components of which were manufactured by Advanced Geosciences Inv. of Austin, Texas.

The system consists of a single unit which incorporates the transmitter, receiver and automated switching box. The transmitter, which provides a maximum of 800 w D.C. to the ground, and obtains its power from a 1 kw 60 Hz Honda generator. The cycling rate of the transmitter is 2 seconds "current-on" and 2 seconds "current-off" with the pulses reversing continuously in polarity. The data recorded in the field consists of careful measurements of the current (I) in amperes flowing through the current electrodes C_1 and C_2, the primary voltages (V) appearing between any two potential electrodes, P_1 through P_5, during the "current-on" part of the cycle.

The apparent resistivity (ρ_a) in ohm metres is proportional to the ratio of the primary voltage and the measured current, the proportionality factor depending on the geometry of the array used. The resistivity is called apparent as they are values which that portion of the earth sampled would have if it were homogeneous. As the earth sampled is usually inhomogeneous the calculated apparent resistivity are functions of the actual chargeability and resistivity of the rocks.

The surveying was carried out using the "dipole-dipole" method of survey utilizing a pre-laid receiver array remaining stationary, the current C_1 and C_2 are moved along the survey lines at a spacing of "a" (the dipole) apart.

The survey measuring the 1^{st} to 12^{th} separations. Additional separations were also recorded when feasible.

SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS cont'd.

The distance, "na" between C_2 and the nearest potential electrode generally controls the depth to be explored by the particular separation, "n", traverse. On this survey a 10 metre dipole separation was utilized.

On this survey a total of some 4.5 kilometres of survey traverses were completed.

Horizontal and Vertical control.

The horizontal and vertical positions of the stations were established using a Hemisphere S320 GNSS RTK System capable of providing centimetre accuracy in both horizontal and vertical component.

The system uses a fixed GNSS base station and radio link to provide correction information to the rover.

Data Presentation.

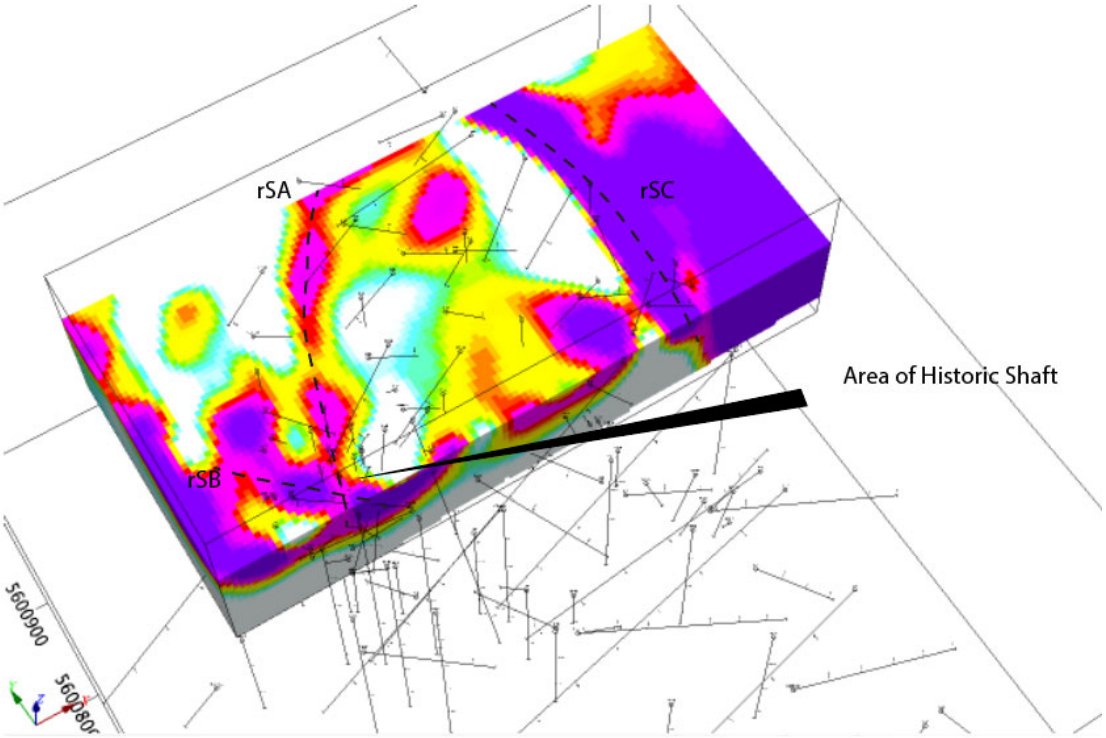
The data are presented as individual pseudo section plots of apparent resistivity and apparent chargeability at a scale of 1:1,000 generated using Geosoft Oasis Montaj. In addition, data was subjected to both 2D and 3D inversion and presented as model sections at a scale of 1: 1,000.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS.

The 2018 DC Resistivity survey carried out over portions of the Getty South prospect identified several trends of potential interest despite the limited coverage.

The survey shows several discrete structures proximal to high grade copper mineralization, which were not readily apparent within the historic induced polarization/resistivity dataset, likely due to the broad spacing.

Resistivity features rSA and rSB are two low to moderate resistivity structures trending north-northeasterly and northwesterly respectively.



3D Model of Resistivity
1600 m Elevation

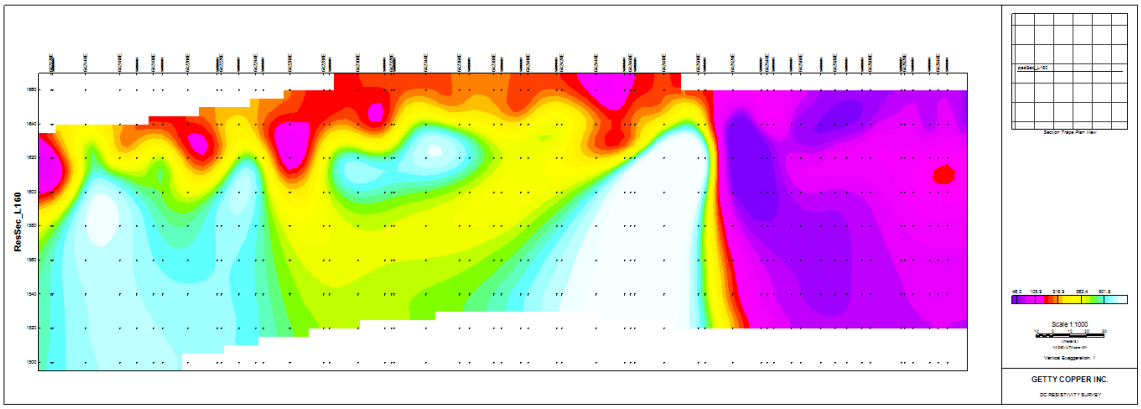
The interception point of these two features is proximal to some of the highest grades, and historic mining observed within in the Getty South property, suggesting that the mineralization is potentially partially structurally control.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS cont'd.

These features are also partially associated with a zone of reduced magnetics as observed in the detailed ground magnetics conducted some weeks prior to the ground resistivity.

Resistivity feature rSC is a distinct resistivity contact associates with a large north-south contact/fault. This contact is also only partially observed within the detailed magnetics, however, is more apparent outside of the area in which the DC resistivity survey was conducted.

The area between features rSB and rSC mark a zone of overall reduced resistivity overly a more resistive unit, likely associated with an underlying intrusive body as illustrated in the section below.



3D Modelled Resistivity – Line 160N

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS.

Between November 20th and 29th, 2018, Peter E. Walcott & Associates Limited a small geophysical program over parts of the Getty Property.

The geophysical program consisted of detailed DC Resistivity, carried out on 8 east westerly orientated lines.

The surveys were designed to aid in developing exploration targets outside of known drilling and evaluate the use of detailed resistivity to identify structures of potential importance.

The surveys identified several structures and features of interest; however, comments are reserved until the data is fully integrated into the property wide compilation

Respectfully submitted,

PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

Alexander Walcott, B.Sc.
Geophysicist

Coquitlam, B.C.

April 2019

APPENDIX I

COST OF PROJECT.

Peter E. Walcott & Associates Limited undertook the DC Resistivity surveying on a daily rate, for a cost of $22,800.00. A mobilization cost of $4,000.00, accommodation and fuel charges of $3,586.91, and reporting for $1,000.00 thus bringing the total cost of the project to $31,386.91.

PERSONNEL EMPLOYED OF PROJECT

Name	Occupation	Address	Dates
A. Walcott	Geophysicist	Unit 111-17 Fawcett Rd. Coquitlam, B.C. V3K 6V2	
M. Magee	Geophysical Operator	"	Nov 20th-29th, 2018
W. Kennedy	"	"	"
N. Russell	"	"	"

CERTIFICATION.

I, Alexander Walcott, of 38-181 Ravine Dr., Port Moody, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of Alberta with a B.Sc. Earth Sciences Major, with a Physics Minor.

2. I have been active in mineral exploration for the past 20 years.

3. I hold no interest, direct or indirect, in the property, nor do I expect to receive any.

Alexander Walcott

Coquitlam, B.C.
April 2019

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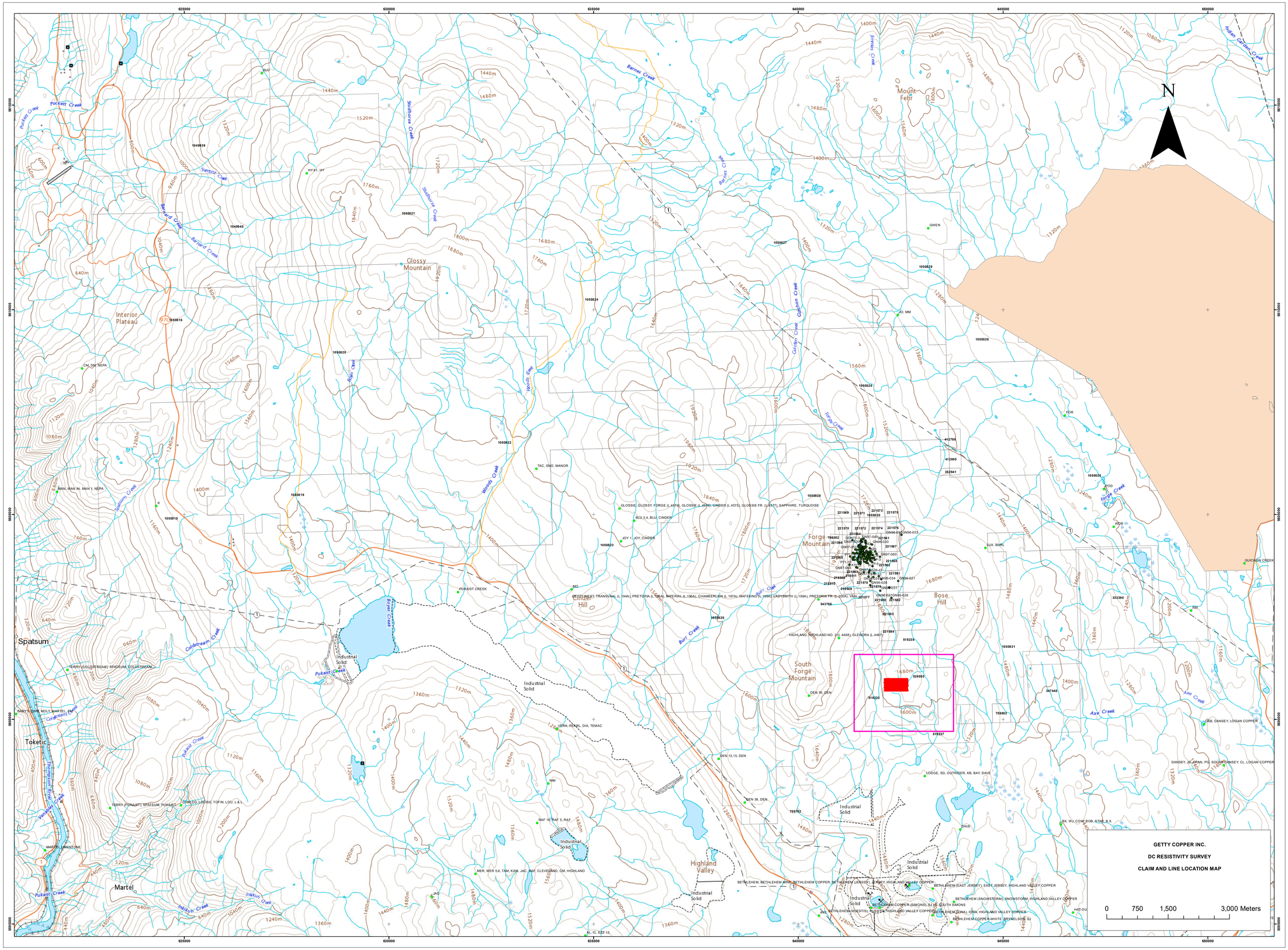
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TERRY (PUKAIST), SPATSUM, PUKAIST
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GETTY COPPER INC.
DC RESISTIVITY SURVEY
CLAIM AND LINE LOCATION MAP
0
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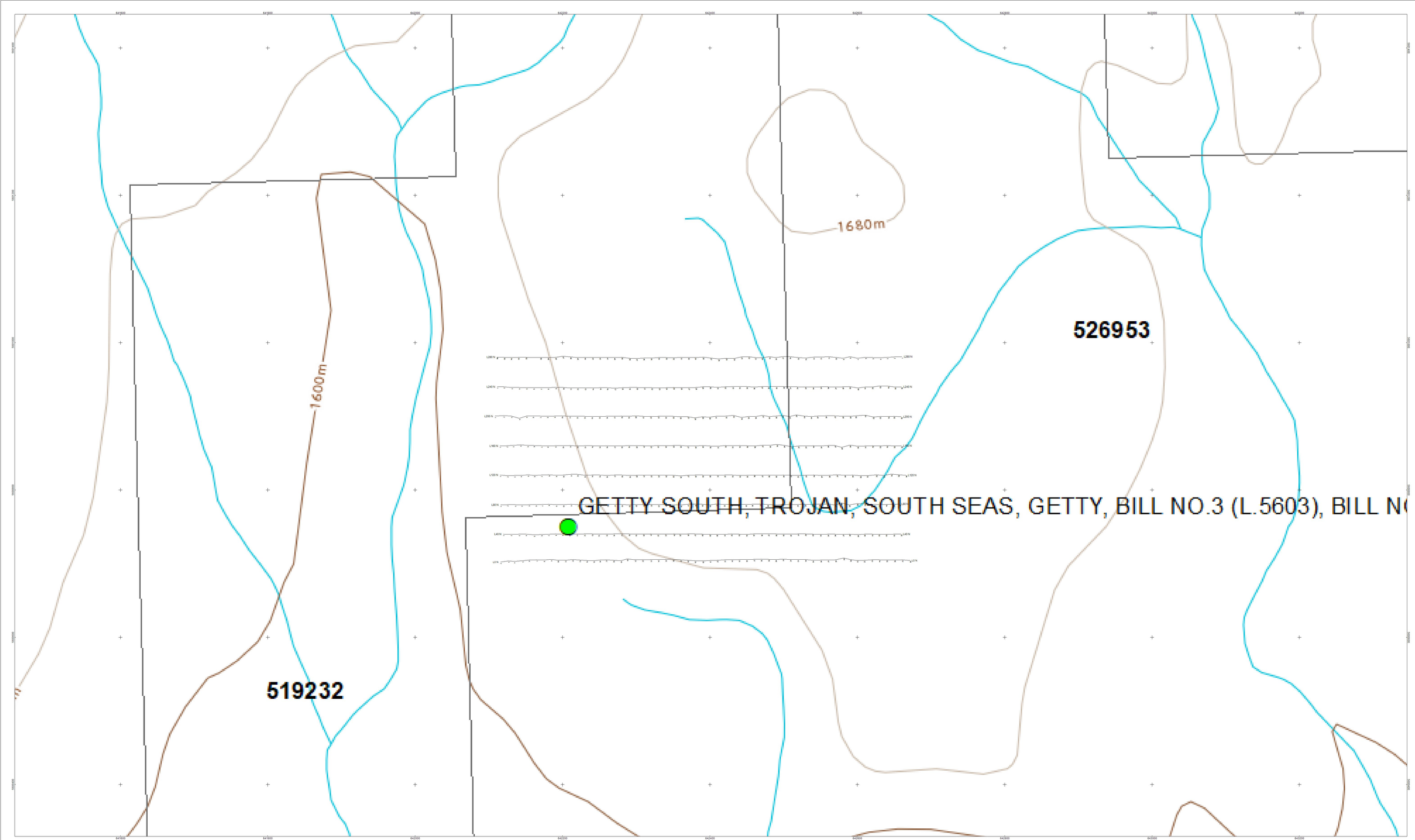
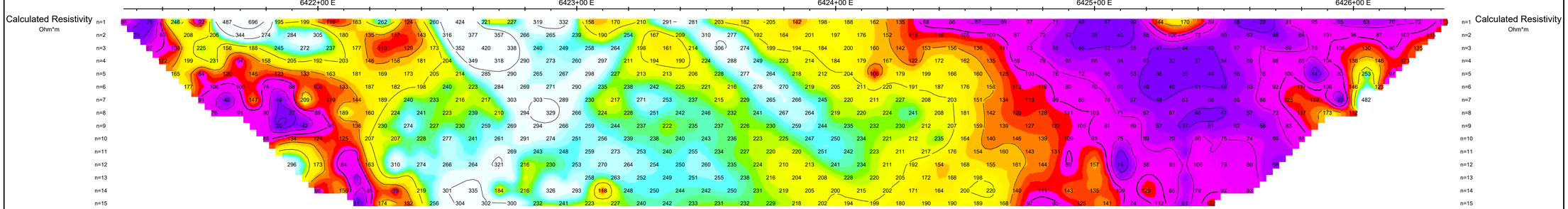
1,500
3,000 Meters



Scale 1:1000

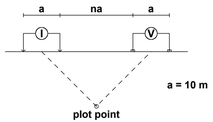
GETTY COPPER INC.
DC RESISTIVITY SURVEY
CLAIM AND LINE LOCATION MAP
GETTY PROPERTY,
LOGAN LAKE AREA,
B.C.
NOVEMBER 2018
PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED



Pseudo Section Plot

0+00 N

Dipole-Dipole Array



Logarithmic Contours: 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10,...

Scale 1:1000

10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60

(meters)

GETTY COPPER INC.

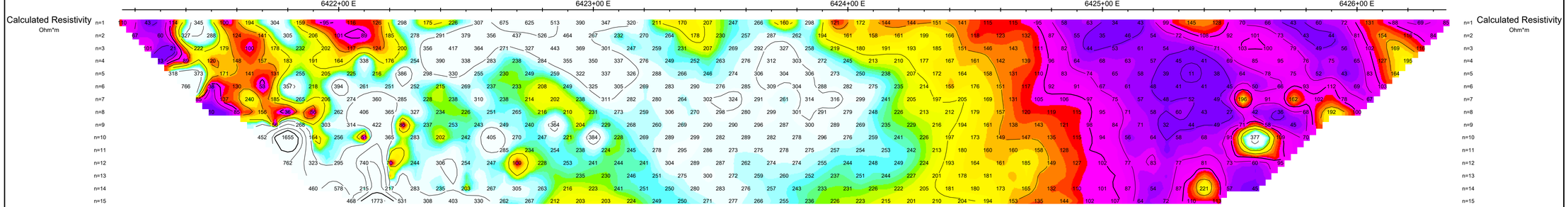
DC RESISTIVITY SURVEY

GETTY PROPERTY

NOVEMBER 2018

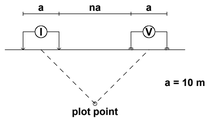
Interpretation:

PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED



Pseudo Section Plot
0+40 N

Dipole-Dipole Array



Logarithmic Contours: 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10,...

Scale 1:1000

10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60

(meters)

GETTY COPPER INC.

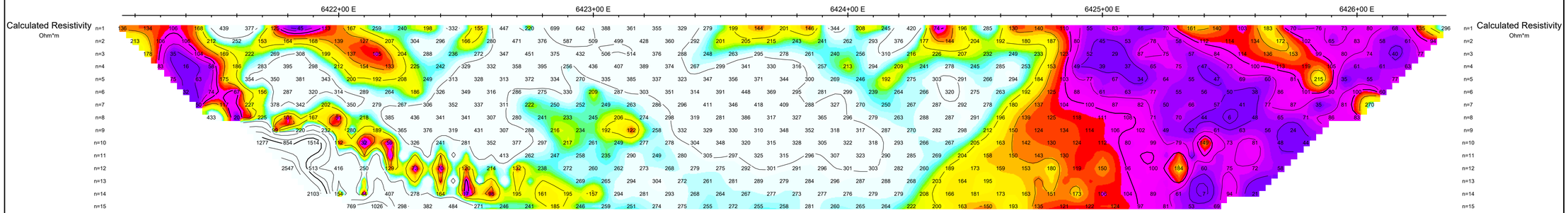
DC RESISTIVITY SURVEY

GETTY PROPERTY

NOVEMBER 2018

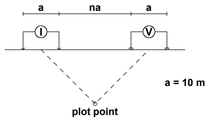
Interpretation:

PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED



Pseudo Section Plot
0+80 N

Dipole-Dipole Array



Logarithmic Contours

1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10,...

Scale 1:1000

10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60

(meters)

GETTY COPPER INC.

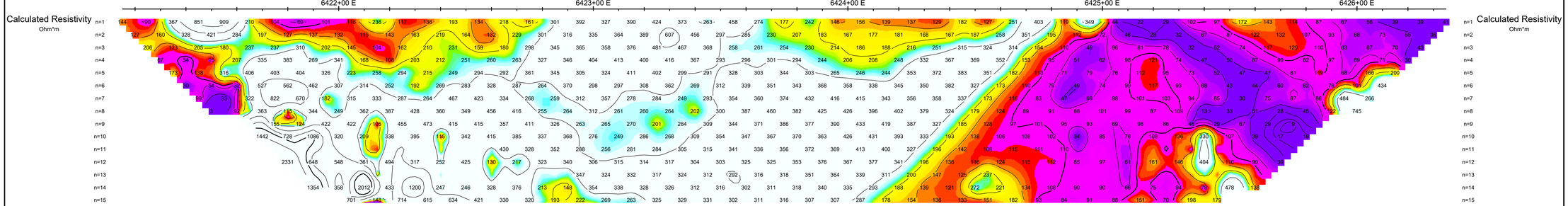
DC RESISTIVITY SURVEY

GETTY PROPERTY

NOVEMBER 2018

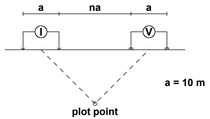
Interpretation:

PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED



Pseudo Section Plot
1+20 N

Dipole-Dipole Array



Logarithmic Contours: 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10,...

Scale 1:1000

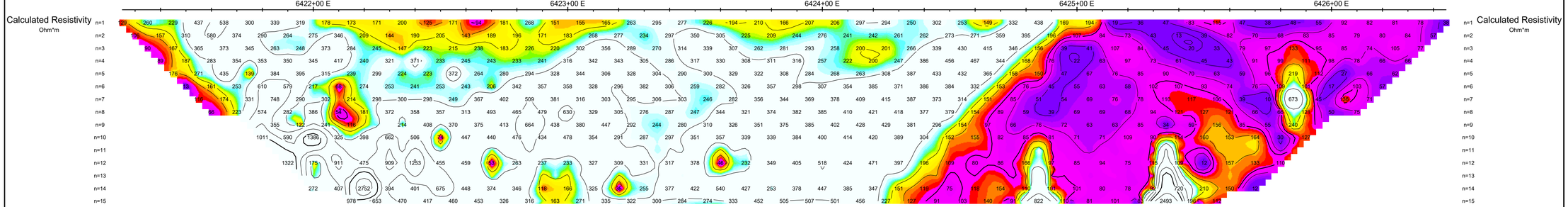
10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60
(meters)

GETTY COPPER INC.

DC RESISTIVITY SURVEY
GETTY PROPERTY
NOVEMBER 2018

Interpretation:

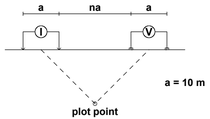
PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED



Pseudo Section Plot

1+60 N

Dipole-Dipole Array



Logarithmic Contours

1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10,...

Scale 1:1000

10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60

(meters)

GETTY COPPER INC.

DC RESISTIVITY SURVEY

GETTY PROPERTY

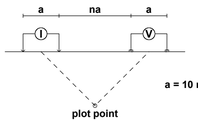
NOVEMBER 2018

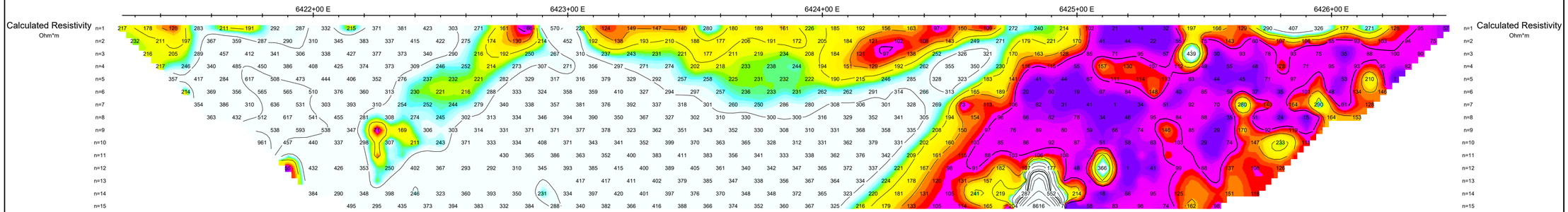
Interpretation:

PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

Pseudo Section Plot
2+00 N

Dipole-Dipole Array





Logarithmic Contours: 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10,...

Scale 1:1000

10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60

(meters)

GETTY COPPER INC.

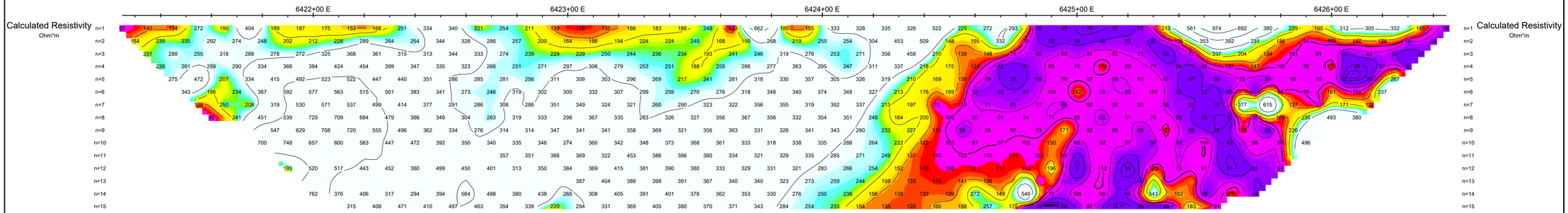
DC RESISTIVITY SURVEY

GETTY PROPERTY

NOVEMBER 2018

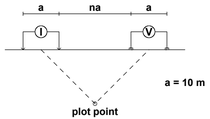
Interpretation:

PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED



Pseudo Section Plot
2+40 N

Dipole-Dipole Array



Logarithmic Contours: 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10,...

Scale 1:1000

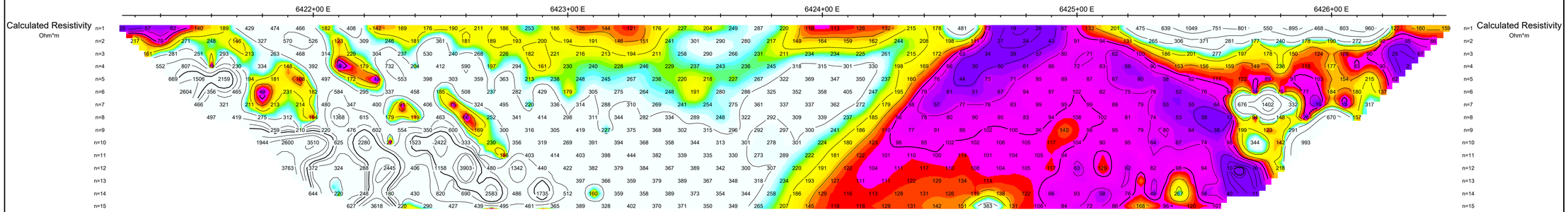
10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60
(meters)

GETTY COPPER INC.

DC RESISTIVITY SURVEY
GETTY PROPERTY
NOVEMBER 2018

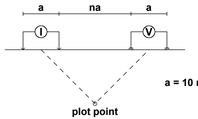
Interpretation:

PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED



Pseudo Section Plot
2+80 N

Dipole-Dipole Array



Logarithmic Contours: 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10,...

Scale 1:1000

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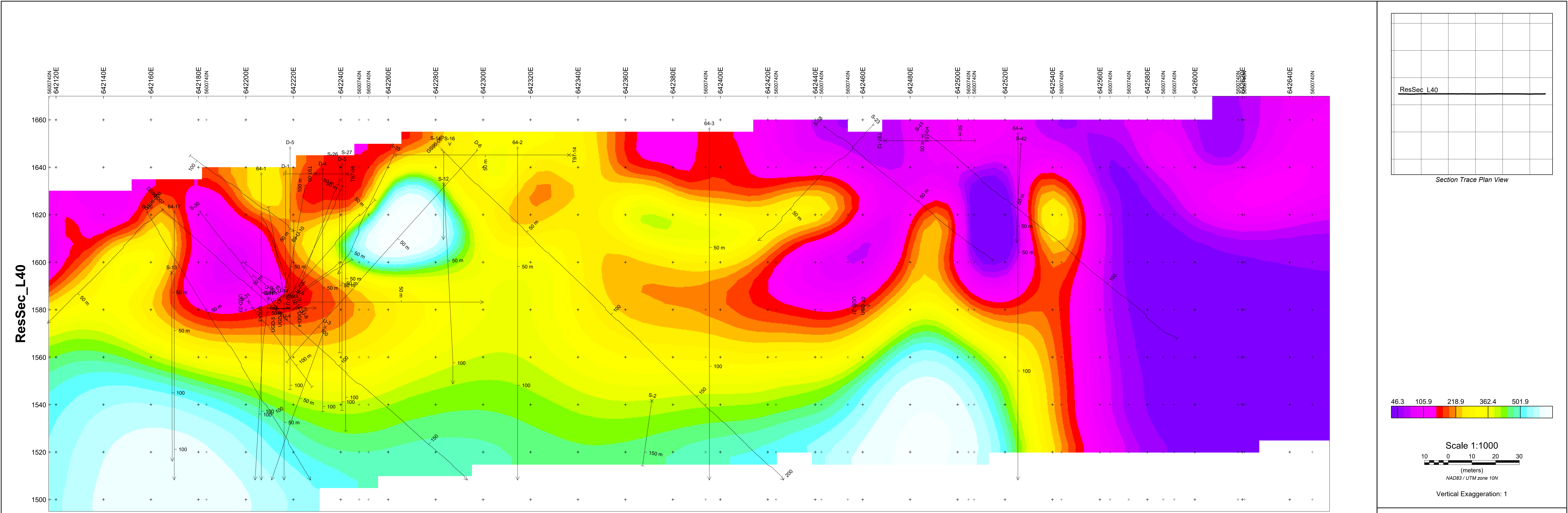
(meters)

GETTY COPPER INC.

DC RESISTIVITY SURVEY
GETTY PROPERTY
NOVEMBER 2018

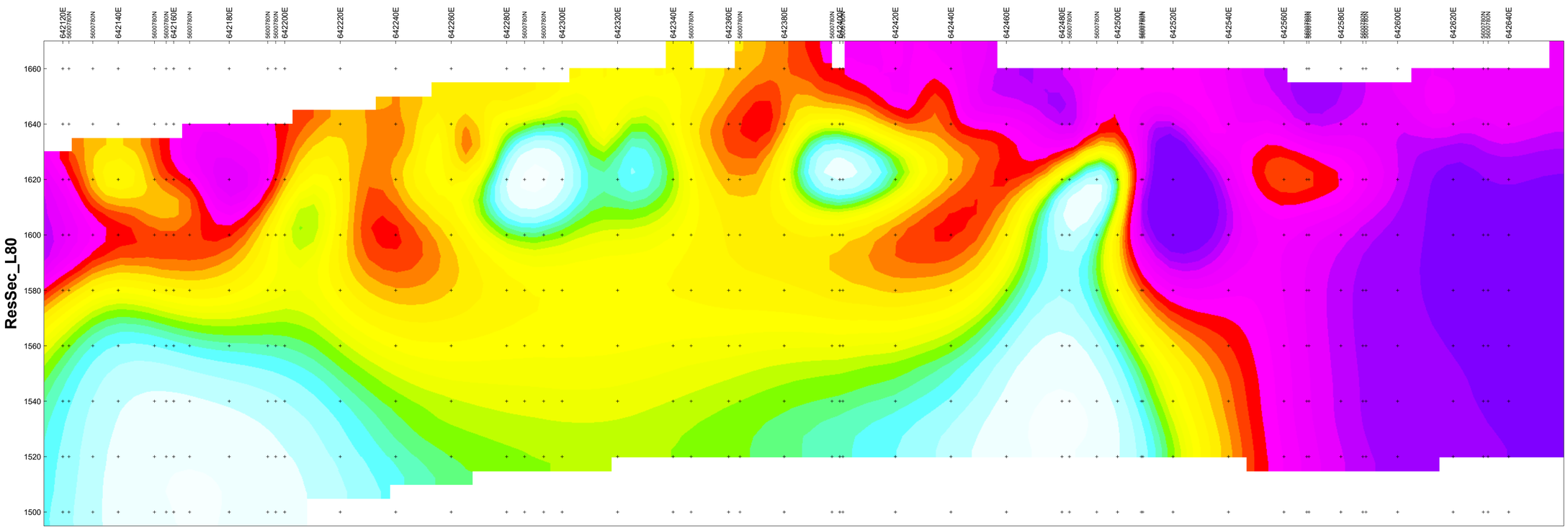
Interpretation:

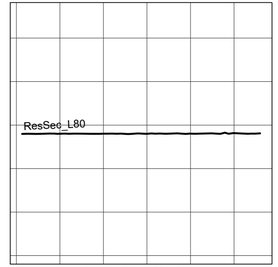
PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED



GETTY COPPER INC.

DC RESISTIVITY SURVEY





Section Trace Plan View

46.3 105.9 218.9 362.4 501.9

Scale 1:1000

10 0 10 20 30

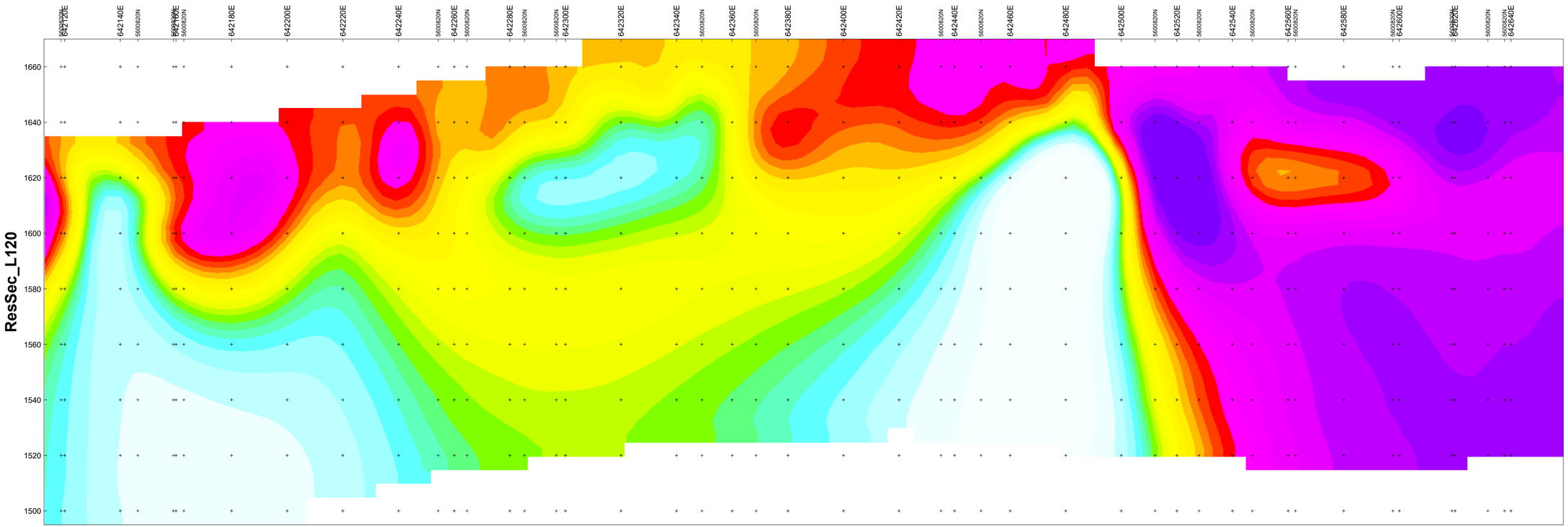
(meters)

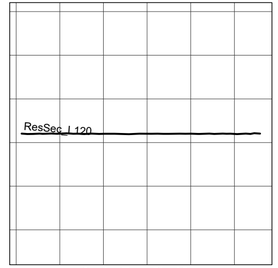
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

Vertical Exaggeration: 1

GETTY COPPER INC.

DC RESISTIVITY SURVEY





Section Trace Plan View

46.3 105.9 218.9 362.4 501.9

Scale 1:1000

10 0 10 20 30

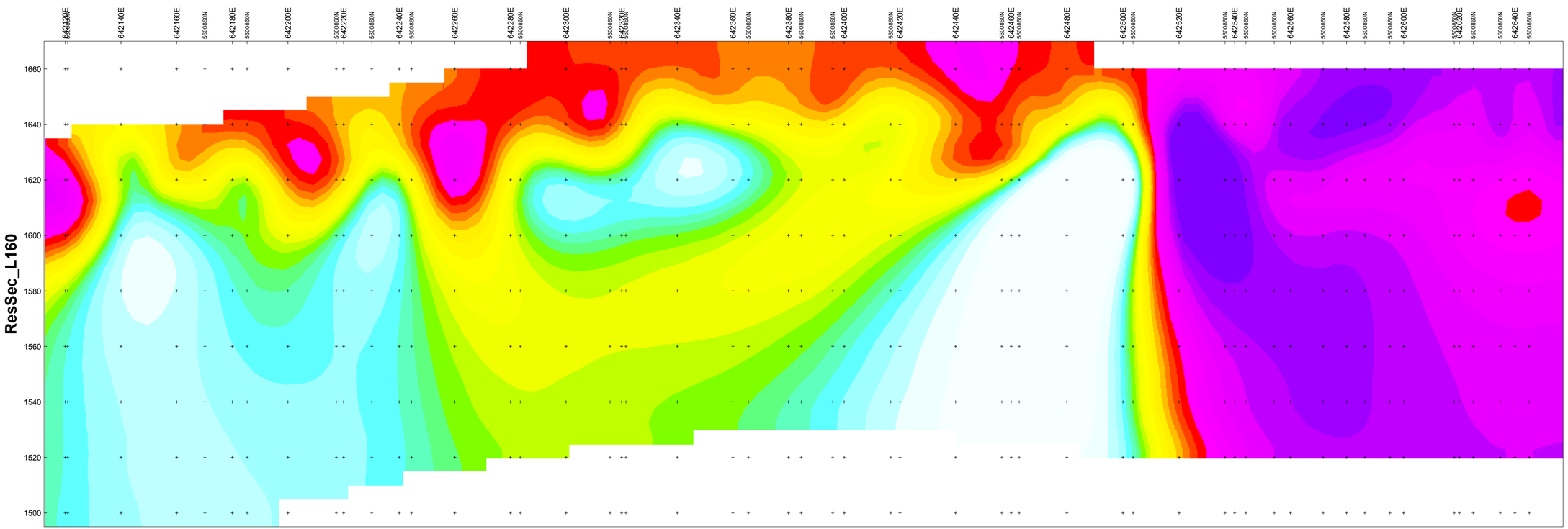
(meters)

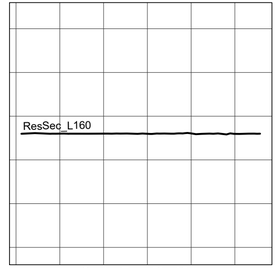
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

Vertical Exaggeration: 1

GETTY COPPER INC.

DC RESISTIVITY SURVEY





Section Trace Plan View

46.3 105.9 218.9 362.4 501.9

Scale 1:1000

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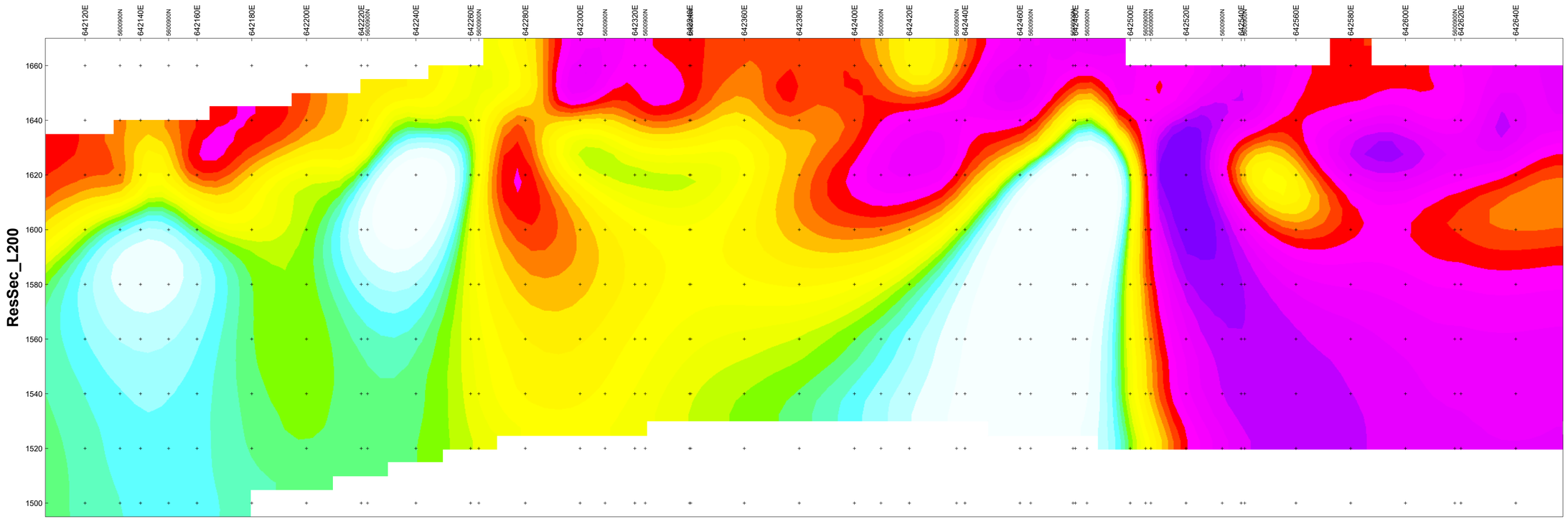
(meters)

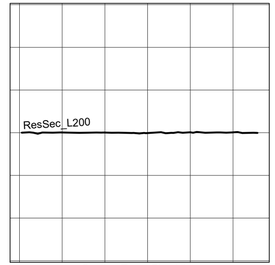
NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

Vertical Exaggeration: 1

GETTY COPPER INC.

DC RESISTIVITY SURVEY





Section Trace Plan View

46.3 105.9 218.9 362.4 501.9

Scale 1:1000

10 0 10 20 30

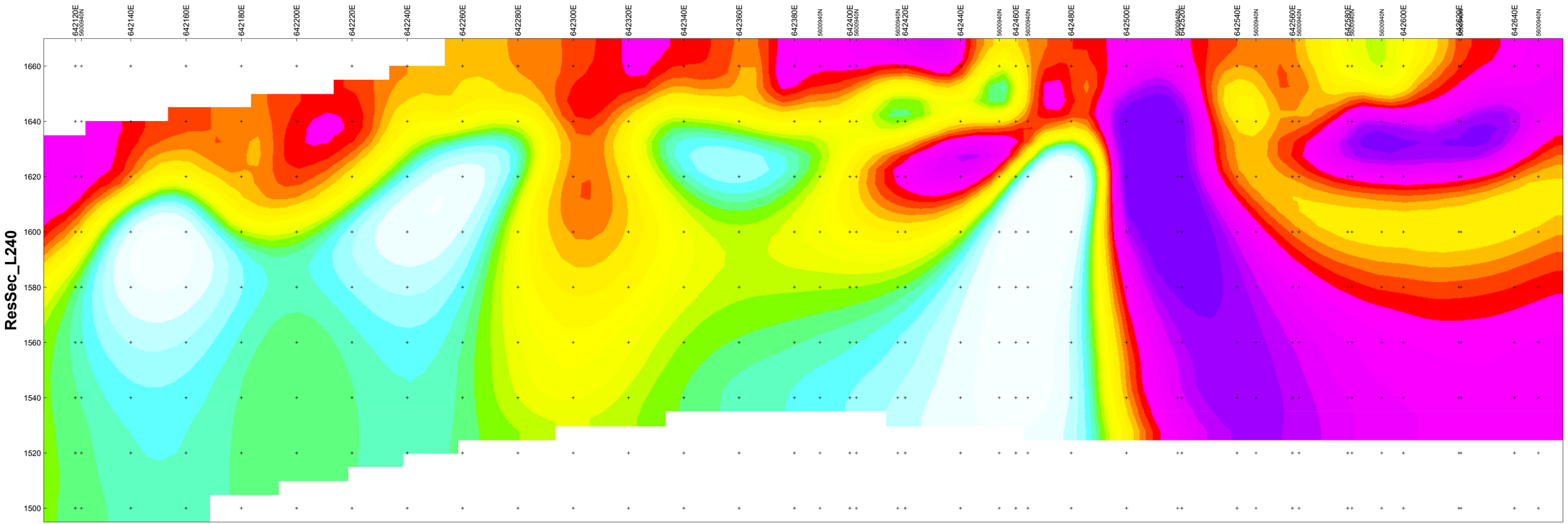
(meters)

NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

Vertical Exaggeration: 1

GETTY COPPER INC.

DC RESISTIVITY SURVEY



ResSec_L240

Section Trace Plan View

46.3 105.9 218.9 362.4 501.9

Scale 1:1000

10 0 10 20 30

(meters)

NAD83 / UTM zone 10N

Vertical Exaggeration: 1

GETTY COPPER INC.

DC RESISTIVITY SURVEY