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**BC Geological Survey Assessment Report 38352**

**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)]:** 3D MT Inversion, ELF Surveying

**TOTAL COST:** 58205.82

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

**SIGNATURE(S):** Digital

**NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S):** Mar 29-June 15

**YEAR OF WORK:** 2019

**STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S):** 5738923,5737330,5749846

**PROPERTY NAME:** Getty North

**CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done):** 105028,543766,1050830,208508-509,218511,221561-221582,221585

**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 | | | |
| Electromagnetic | | | 51005.82 |
| Induced Polarization | | | |
| Radiometric | | | |
| Seismic | | | |
| Other | 3D Inversion | | 7200.00 |
| 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:** | 58205.82 |

**EVENTS # 5737330,5738923,5749846**

# AN ASSESSMENT REPORT

**ON**

# 3D MT INVERSION & GROUND ELF SURVEY

**GETTY PROPERTY**
**LOGAN LAKE AREA, BRITISH COLUMBIA**

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

**Claims:218508-511,221561-583,221585,519232,526954,**
**543766,766082,1050830,1050822,1050823**

**Work Dates: March 29th-April 8th,2019**
**April 13th-23rd, 2019**
**May 30-June 6th, 2019**

**FOR**

**GETTY COPPER INC.**
**COQUITLAM, BRITISH COLUMBIA**

**BY**

**ALEXANDER WALCOTT, B.Sc**

**PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED**
**Coquitlam, British Columbia**

**JULY 2019**

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**INTRODUCTION.**

Between March 29th- April 8th, 2019, Peter E. Walcott & Associates Limited, undertook 3D inversions with aid of Consulting Geo of Berlin, Germany of the historic magnetotelluric data collected during the 2010 Titan Survey over the Getty North deposit.

A follow up ELF survey was subsequently carried out between April 13th and 23rd, 2019 over parts of same lines on the Getty North, to aid with the inversions by incorporating the tipper component.

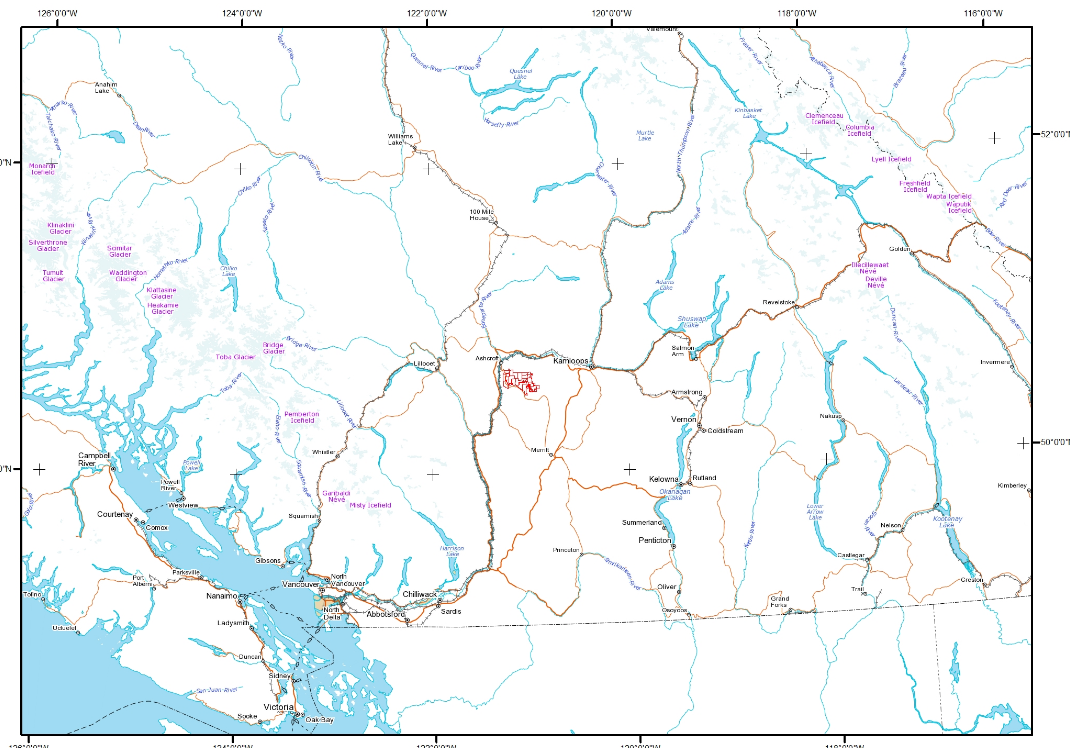
The survey was also expanded to cover the Getty South, and Glossie areas. All lines were run on in an east-west orientation, for a total of some 33-line kilometers conducted in 3 separate grid areas.

A second set of 3D inversions incorporating the recently acquired data were then carried out between May 30th, - June 6th, 2019.

## PROPERTY LOCATION AND ACCESS

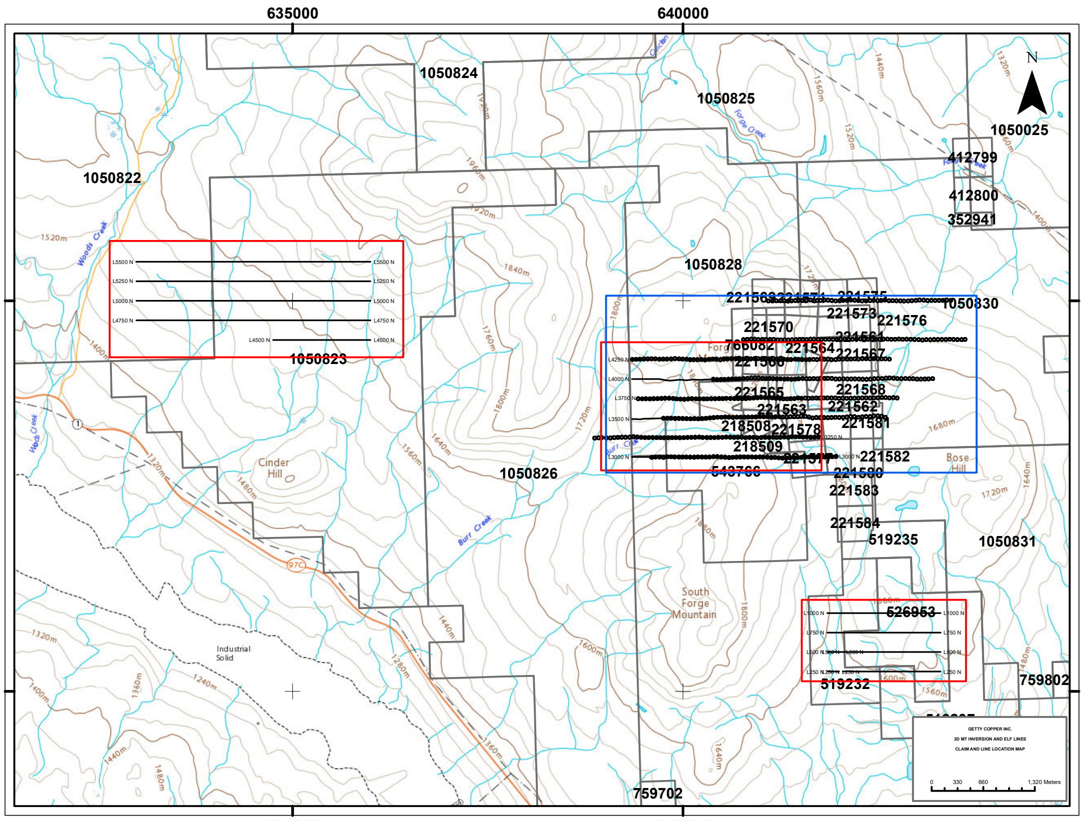
The Getty property is located some 20 kilometres northwest of the community of Logan Lake, British Columbia.

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*
*ELF Red – 3D MT Inversion Blue*

**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.

In late 2017 & 2018, additional ground gravity, and magnetics were carried out, along with DC Resistivity.

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.

**<u>REGIONAL GEOLOGY cont'd.</u>**

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;

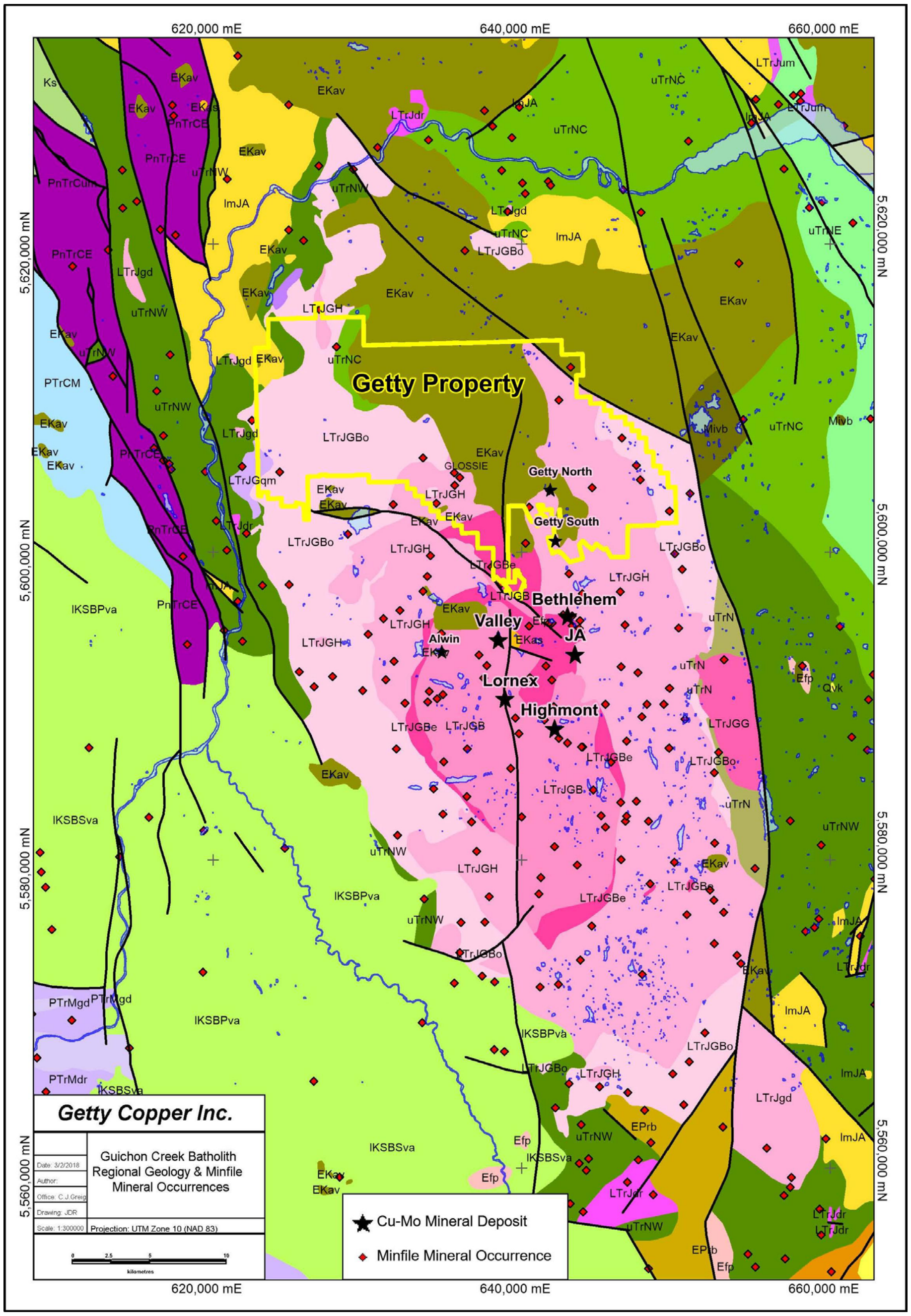
3). The Bethlehem Phase, which is also a granodiorite, is characterized by 8% mafic minerals, with several percent of coarse grained hornblende in a matrix containing evenly distributed, fine to medium mafic crystals. The Skeena Variety is also a granodiorite with a similar composition, occurring in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

Guichon Creek Batholith Area Geologic Legend

LTrJGB - Mesozoic - Guichon Creek Batholith - Bethsaida Phase quartz monzonitic intrusive rocks

LTrJGBe - Mesozoic - Guichon Creek Batholith - Bethlehem Phase granodioritic intrusive rocks

LTrJGH - Mesozoic - Guichon Creek Batholith - Highland Valley Phase granodioritic intrusive rocks

LTrJGBo - Mesozoic - Guichon Creek Batholith - Border Phase quartz dioritic intrusive rocks

LTrJGqm - Mesozoic - Guichon Creek Batholith quartz monzonitic intrusive rocks

LTrJdr - Mesozoic - Unnamed dioritic intrusive rocks

PnTrCE - Paleozoic to Mesozoic - Cache Creek Complex - Eastern Belt serpentinite ultramafic rocks

PTrMgd - Paleozoic to Mesozoic - Mount Lytton Complex granodioritic intrusive rocks

Qvk - Cenozoic - Unnamed alkaline volcanic rocks

Mivb - Cenozoic - Unnamed basaltic volcanic rocks

EKav - Cenozoic - Kamloops Group undivided volcanic rocks

EPr - Cenozoic - Princeton Group undivided sedimentary rocks

EPrb - Cenozoic - Princeton Group andesitic volcanic rocks

Ks - Mesozoic - Unnamed undivided sedimentary rocks

lKSBPva - Mesozoic - Spences Bridge Group - Pimainus Formation andesitic volcanic rocks

lmJA - Mesozoic - Ashcroft Formation mudstone, siltstone, shale fine clastic sedimentary rocks

uTrN - Mesozoic - Nicola Group undivided volcanic rocks

uTrNE - Mesozoic - Nicola Group - Eastern Volcanic Facies basaltic volcanic rocks

uTrNC - Mesozoic - Nicola Group - Central Volcanic Facies andesitic volcanic rocks

uTrNW - Mesozoic - Nicola Group - Western Volcanic Facies undivided volcanic rocks

PTrCM - Paleozoic to Mesozoic - Cache Creek Complex - Marble Canyon Formation limestone, marble, calcareous sedimentary rocks

*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.**

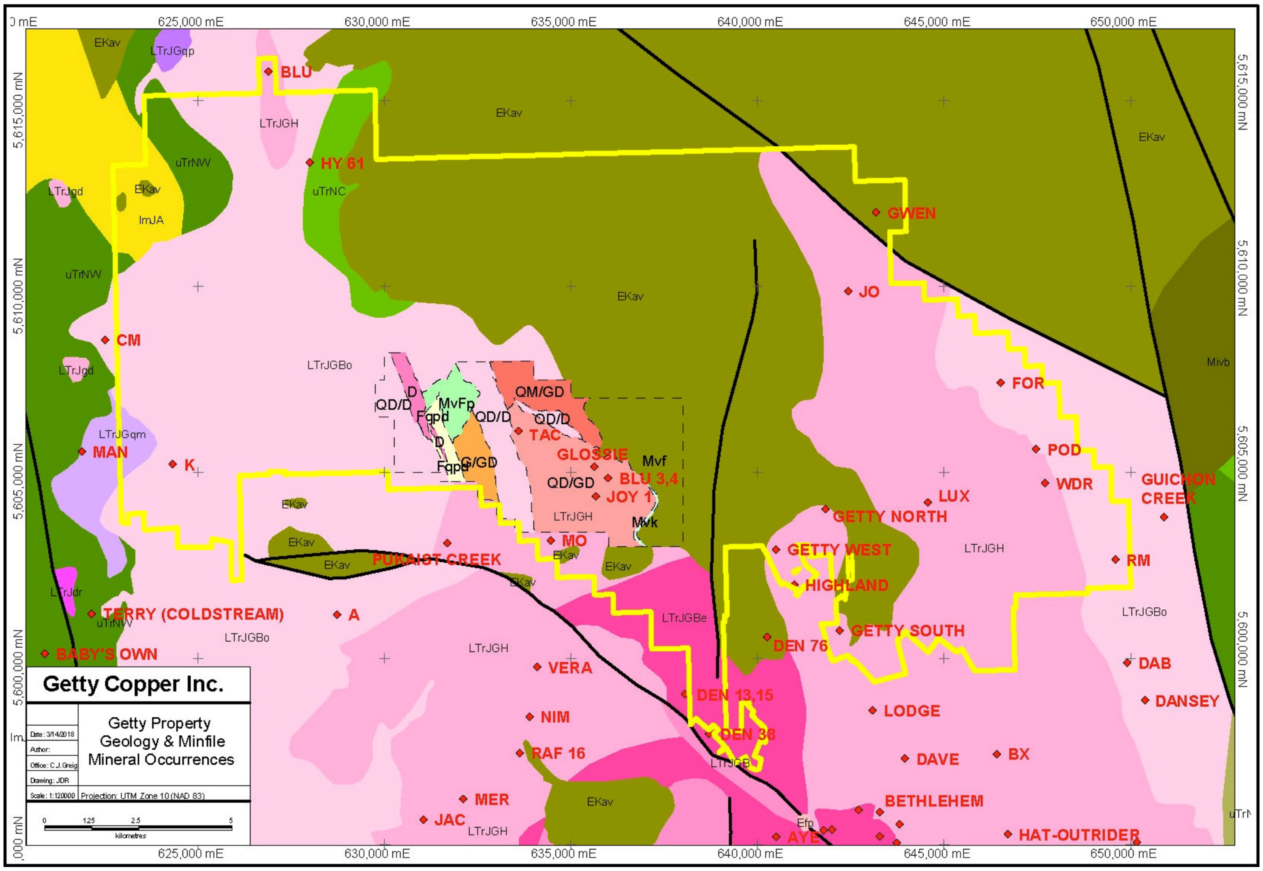
The Getty South deposit occurs within a breccia zone just east of a major, north-striking regional fault, called the Bethlehem Fault. The breccia-hosted deposit is elliptical in shape and measures 575 x 550 metres. It is thought to be a multi-stage breccia that consists of fragments of quartz diorite 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").

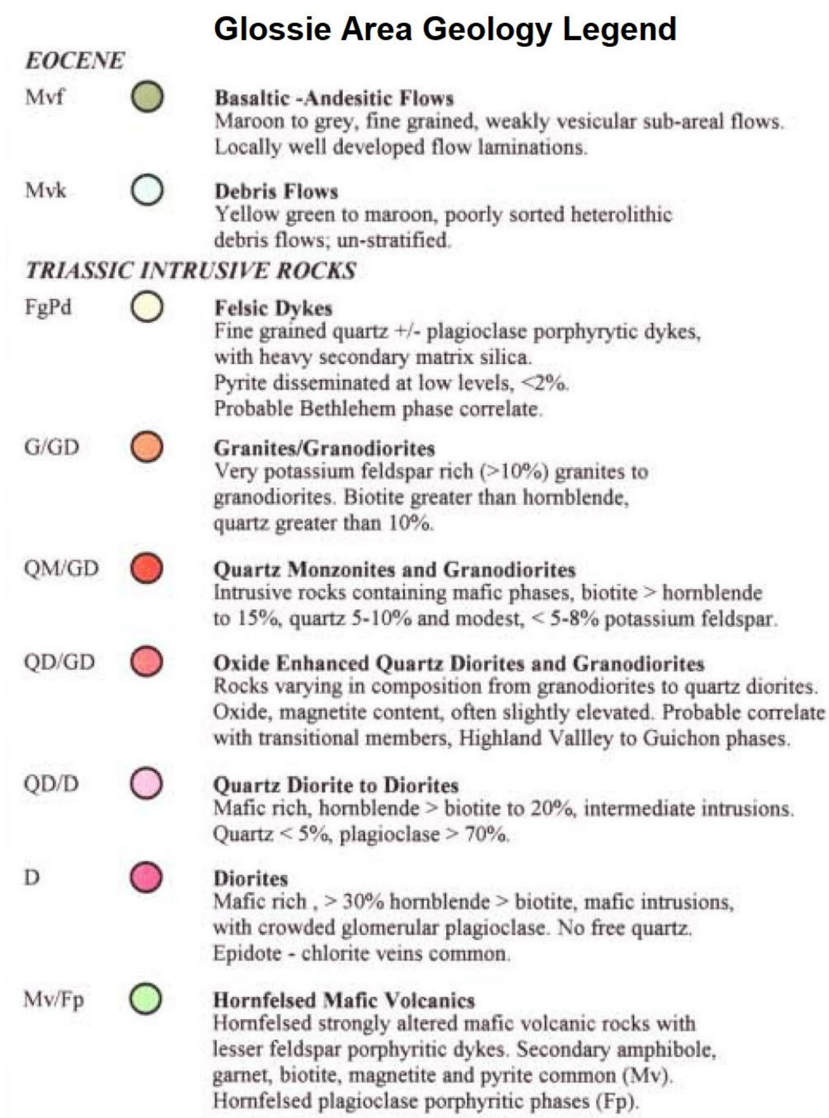
In 2010 a 43-101 compliant resource calculation for the Getty South deposit determined an estimate of 68.74 million drill indicated and inferred tonnes grading 0.34% Cu and undetermined Mo, which included both oxide and sulphide ores.

**PROPERTY GEOLOGY cont'd.**




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

## PROPERTY GEOLOGY cont'd.




*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 2019 Geophysical program was to attempt to utilize the historic magnetotelluric data to generate a deep subsurface resistivity model beyond that of the DC Resistivity information.

The ELF component of the project was carried out as a two-fold experiment, 1) to augment the historic data with a tipper component, 2) to test the effectiveness of the ELF over the Getty South and Glossie zones.

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## GEOPHYSICAL MODELLING, SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS AND PROCESSING.

### *3D Magnetotelluric Inversion Survey.*

The 3D Magnetotelluric inversion was carried out by Consulting Geo of Berlin, Germany. The inversion utilized the ModEM3DMT code developed at Oregon State University. The code is modular inversion code which can be utilized for various EM methods, and contains multiple inverse algorithms.

Prior to the inversion the historic data was reprocess and cleaned to remove any spurious data. The data was then formatted into a format compatible with the ModEM3DMT software.

Two realms of modelling were carried out. Firstly, using solely the MT data collected by Quantec, which did not include the Tipper. A second 3D inversion was then carried out incorporating the tipper measured using an ELF, it should be noted that only the lower frequencies were utilized.

### *ELF Survey*

The ELF (Extremely Low Frequency) Survey is passive EM system, with the principal components of which were distributed by Arrwac Associates Inc, of Ontario, Canada.

The system measures the response of the horizontal and vertical components of geomagnetic fields dominantly from global lightening activity. The system then provides the tipper response from a select group of predefined frequencies (11, 22, 45, 90, 180, 360, 720, 1440 Hz).

The system consists of two units; a sensor unit which houses the receiving coils, preamp, GPS antenna and orientation sensor; control unit which consists of a Linux based acquisition unit with 24 bit ADC, and GPS receiver. Power is obtained from a 14 V Lithium battery pack. The two units are connected by means of a 10 meter cable to minimize interference.

## GEOPHYSICAL MODELLING, SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS AND PROCESSING cont'd.

The system provides an ascii export containing the geographical position, orientation, and real and imaginary of the tipper for each of the respective frequencies in the magnetic East and North orientations.

The data was subsequently loaded into Oasis Montaj, where the data was reviewed, and erroneous reading manually removed. The resulting data was then gridded, and the total divergence calculated for each of the respective frequencies.

The total divergence is defined below. The total divergence an indication of resistivity, with lower values being more conductive as presented in this report.

$$DT = \frac{\partial T_{zx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial T_{zy}}{\partial y}$$

The data was then presented in plan view with the induction arrow magnitude plotted using Parkinson convention. Using this convention the induction arrow magnitude points towards a conductive region and away from a resistor regions.

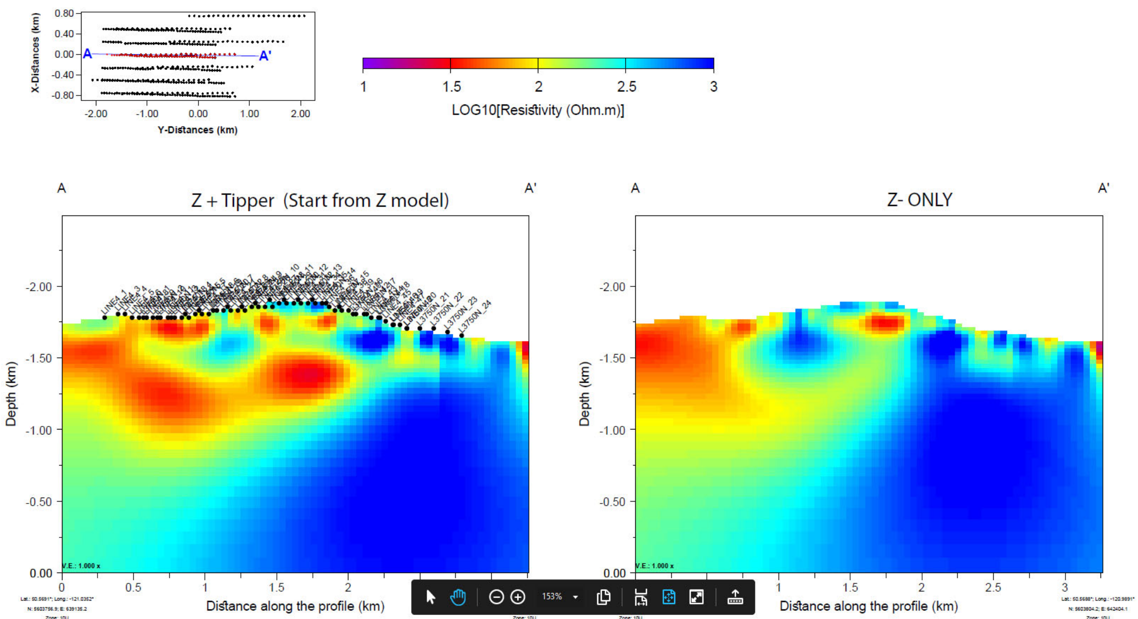
The processed data was also converted into EDI format for use with the 3D inversion code.

## DISCUSSION OF RESULTS.

*Getty North & West*

The MT data collected by the Titan 24 Survey was first reprocessed, then subjected to multiple 3D inversions. As Hz component was not collected in the original Titan24, only the impedance tensor was initially inverted.

The data was subsequently augmented with ELF tipper data proximal to the Getty North and West. This data was then included in 3D model yielding a somewhat more detailed inversion as illustrated below.

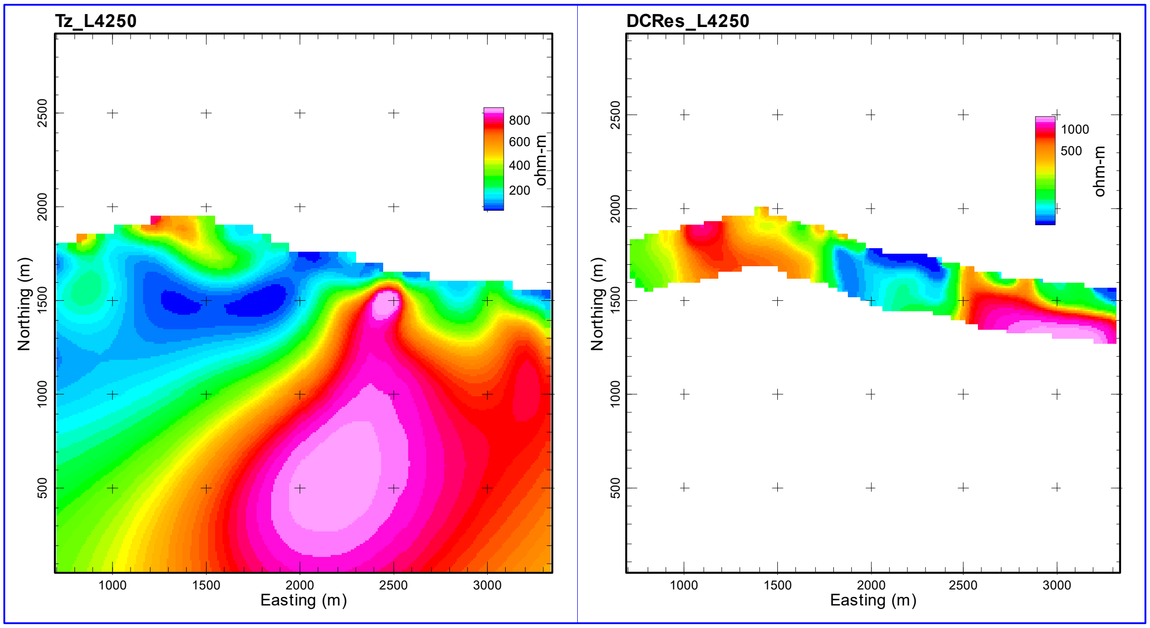



*Comparison plot of Line 4500N*

The resulting resistivity model derived from the combined Titan24 and ELF survey, shows good correlation with the 3D DC Resistivity model near surface.

The MT model does expand on resistivity information at depth suggesting a much larger system.

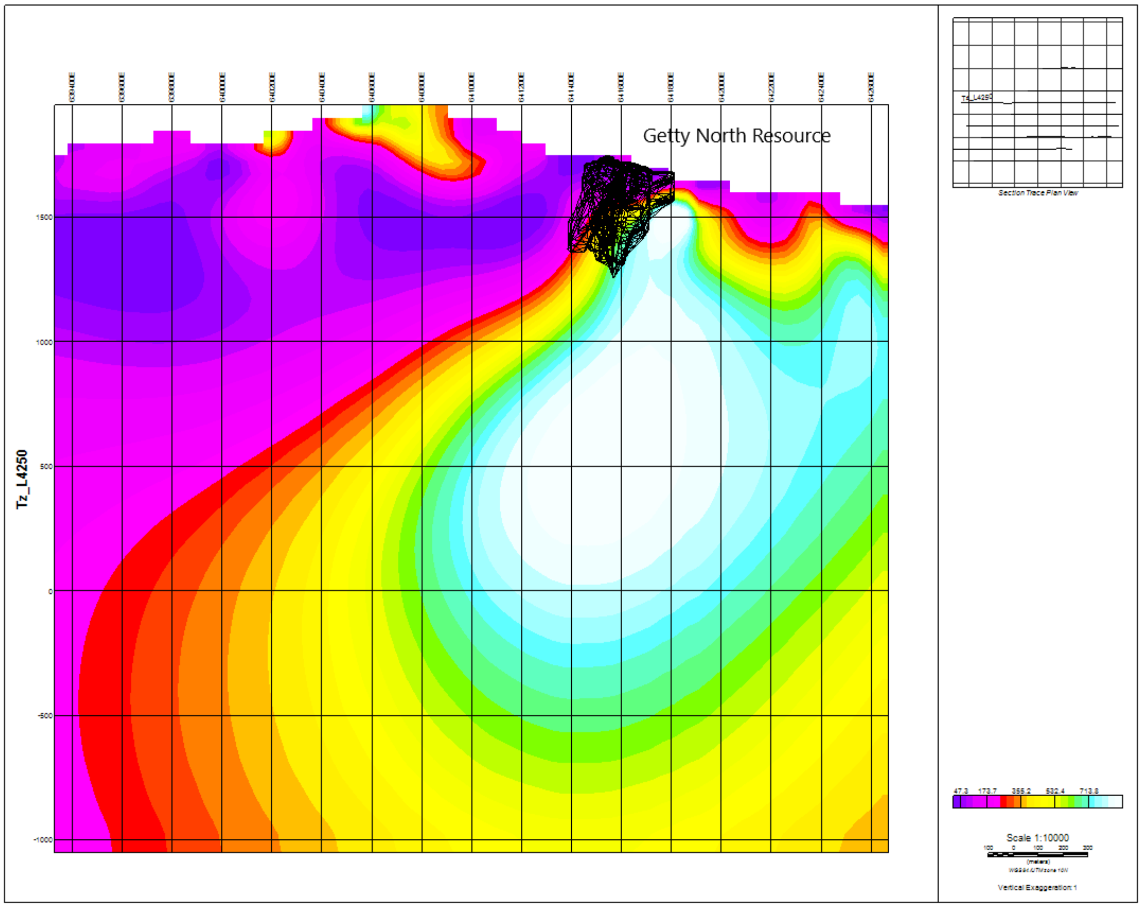
**DISCUSSION OF RESULTS cont'd.**




*Comparison Plot Between 3D MT and 3D DC Inversions.*

The Getty North deposit as observed within the MT inversion, overlies a large high resistivity feature. The western edge of this features exhibits a western dip, which is like that of the orientation of the Getty North resource as illustrated below on Line 4250N.

**<u>DISCUSSION OF RESULTS cont'd.</u>**




*2D Sections of Combined Tipper & Z Inversions*
*Line 4500N with Resource Model*

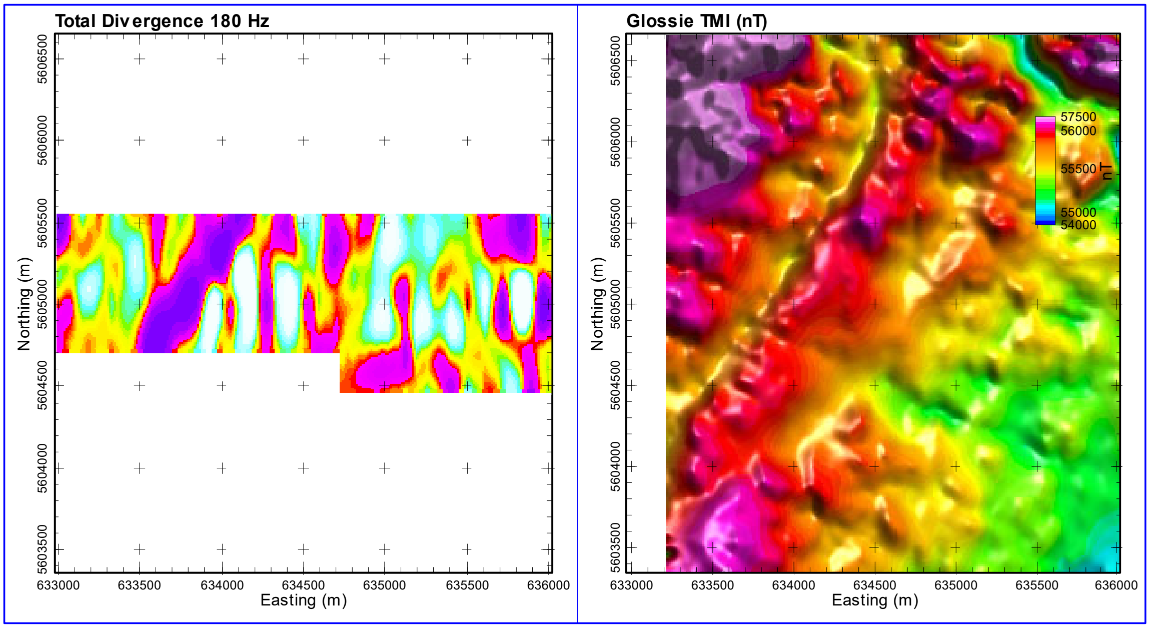
*<u>Glossie.</u>*

In addition to the Getty North and West ELF survey, additional surveying was carried out of over the Glossie Zone and the Getty South Area.

The ELF successfully defined a northeasterly conductivity cooridor as observed in the total divergence.

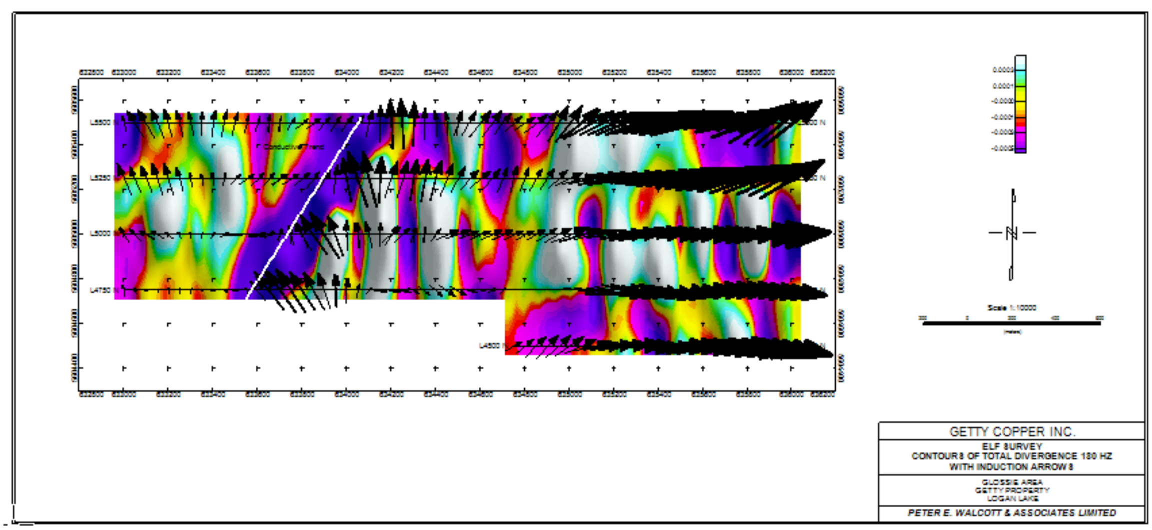
This conductivity feature tracks a marked magnetic lineament, and likely associated with a large fault structure.

## DISCUSSION OF RESULTS cont'd.




*Glossie Total Divergence 180 Hz & TMI (nT)*

A zone of elevated resistivity also appears immediately to the east of this structure, and is associated with elevated copper geochemistry.




*Glossie Total Divergence 180 Hz*

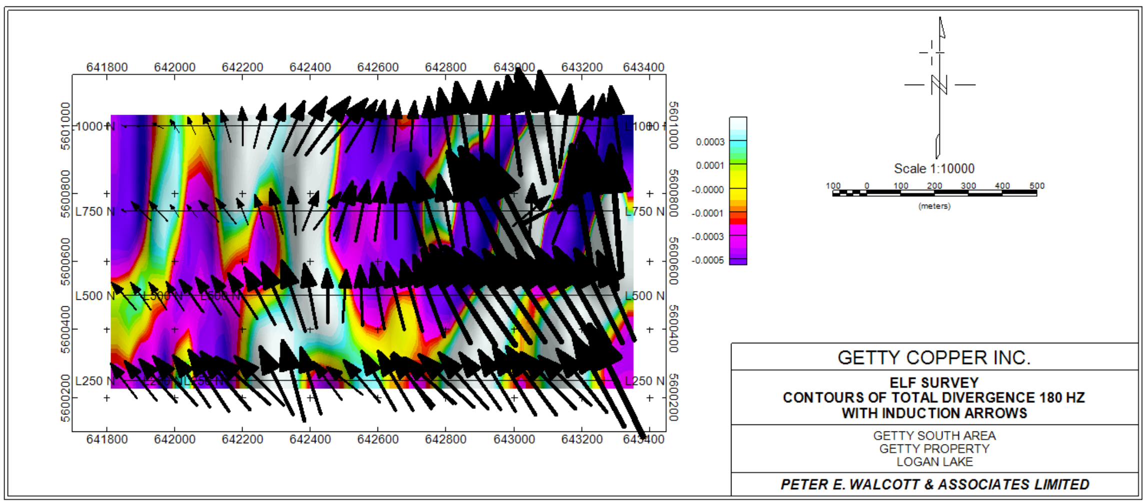
**DISCUSSION OF RESULTS cont'd.**

A preliminary 3D inversion was also carried out using this data set, however is not presented in the contents of this report.

*Getty South.*

Four East-West lines of ELF surveying were also carried out on the Getty South Area. The results of a potential series of northerly and north northeasterly trending structures.

These features are coincident with features observed in other geophysical datasets over the area, however comments are reserved at this time until a complete review has been carried out in conjuction with the other datasets.




*Getty South Total Divergence 180 Hz*

## SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS.

Between late March and early June 2019, Peter E. Walcott & Associates Limited undertook 3D inversions and ELF surveying over parts of the Getty Property.

The geophysical program identified several features of potential interest for follow up, with the most interesting on the west side of the Getty North resource.

This data should be reviewed in conjunction with other historic datasets. A focus should be on the deeper drill holes in the Getty North deposit, focusing on alteration. Relogging should be considered should the information in the historic logs not prove detailed enough.

**Respectfully submitted,**

**PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED**

**Alexander Walcott, B.Sc.**
**Geophysicist**

**Coquitlam, B.C.**

**July 2019**

# APPENDIX I

## COST OF PROJECT.

Peter E. Walcott & Associates Limited undertook two realms of 3D Magnetotelluric inversions using Consulting Geo of Berlin, Germany for a total cost of $13,073.50.

The ELF survey was conducted on a daily rate of $2525.00 per day. A mobilization cost of $3,600.00, ATV rentals for $2450.00, accommodation and fuel charges of $ 5,157.31, and reporting for $1,100.00 thus bringing the total cost of the project to $58,205.82

**PERSONNEL EMPLOYED OF PROJECT**

| Name | Occupation | Address | Dates |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. Walcott | Geophysicist | Unit 111-17 Fawcett Rd.<br>Coquitlam, B.C.<br>V3K 6V2 | |
| M. Welz | " | " | April 14-25th, 2019 |
| M. Magee | Geophysical Operator | " | “ |
| O. Kucera | " | " | “ |

**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.**
**July 2019**

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## CLAIM LIST

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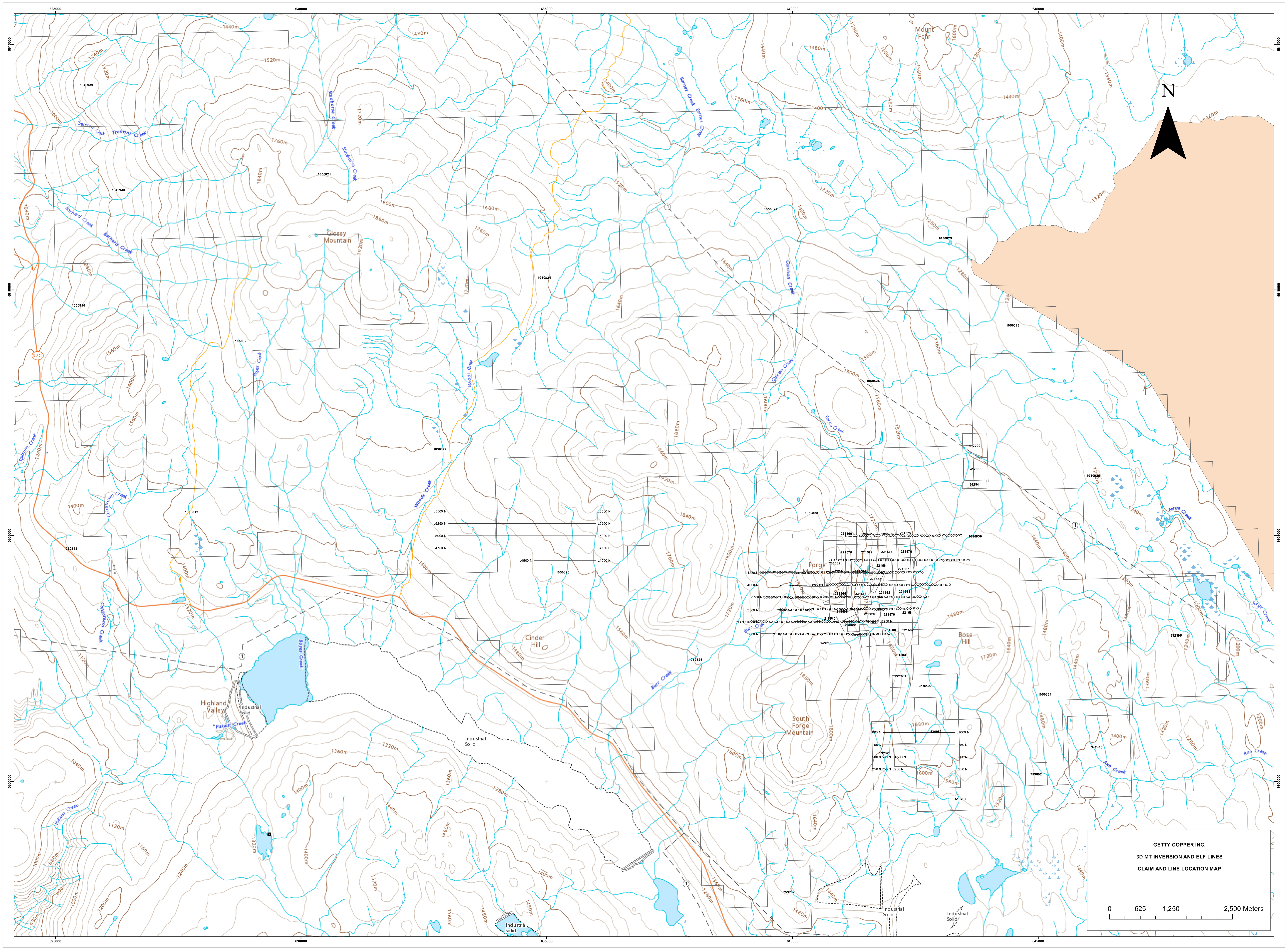
GETTY COPPER INC.
3D MT INVERSION AND ELF LINES
CLAIM AND LINE LOCATION MAP
0
625
1,250
2,500 Meters
N
Mount Fehr
Glossy Mountain
Forge
Cinder Hill
Bose Hill
South Forge Mountain
Highland Valley
Industrial Solid
Burr Creek
Forge Creek
Axe Creek
Barnes Creek
Bornite Creek
Tremont Creek
Barnard Creek
Woods Creek
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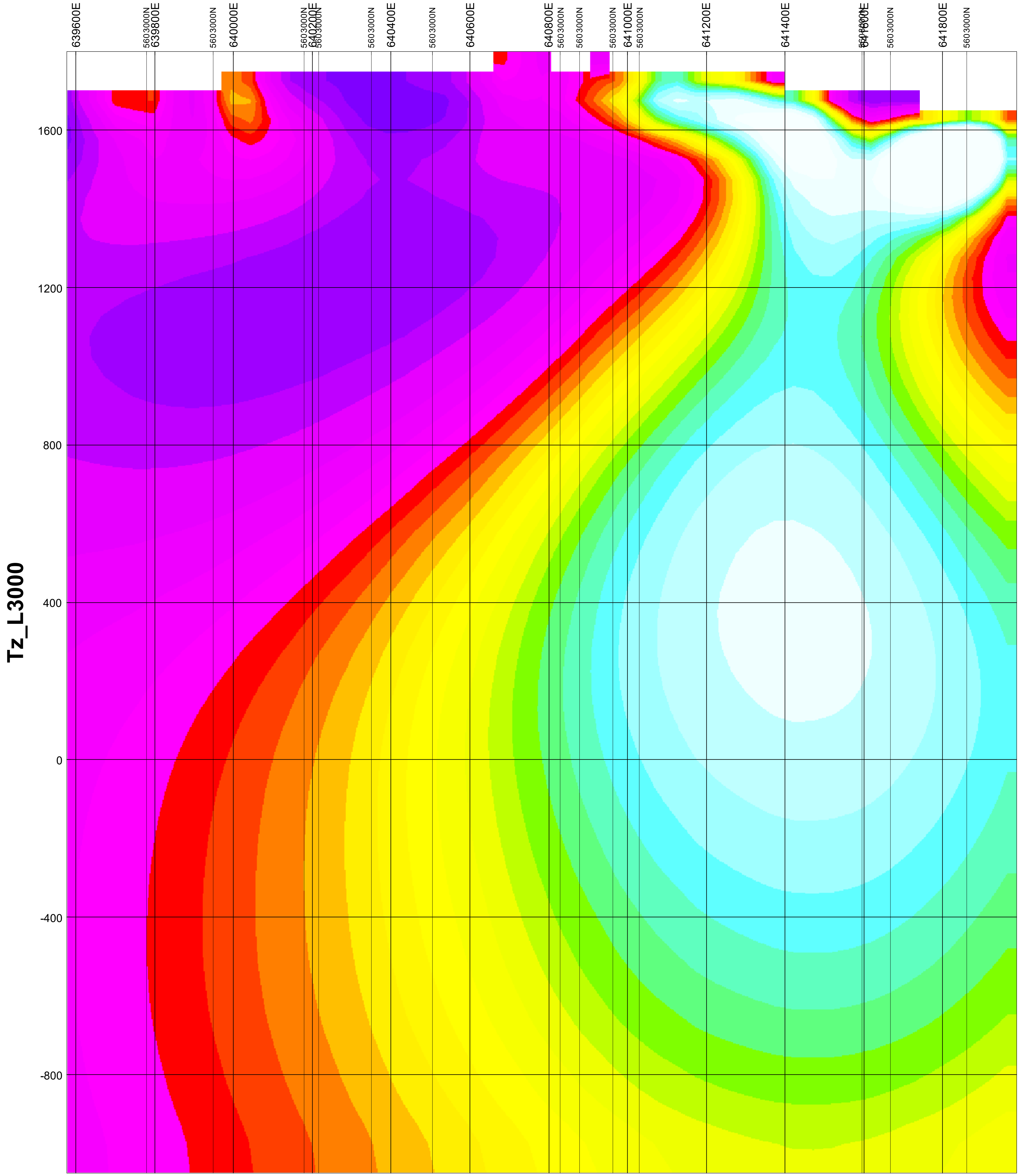
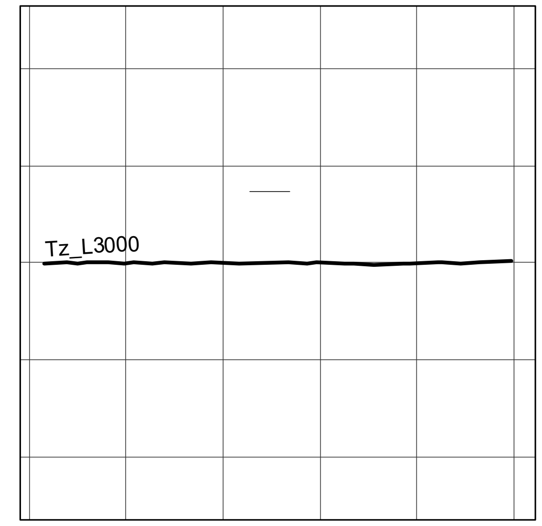
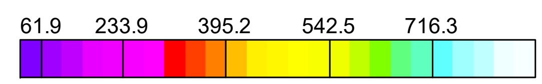



*Section Trace Plan View*

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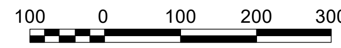


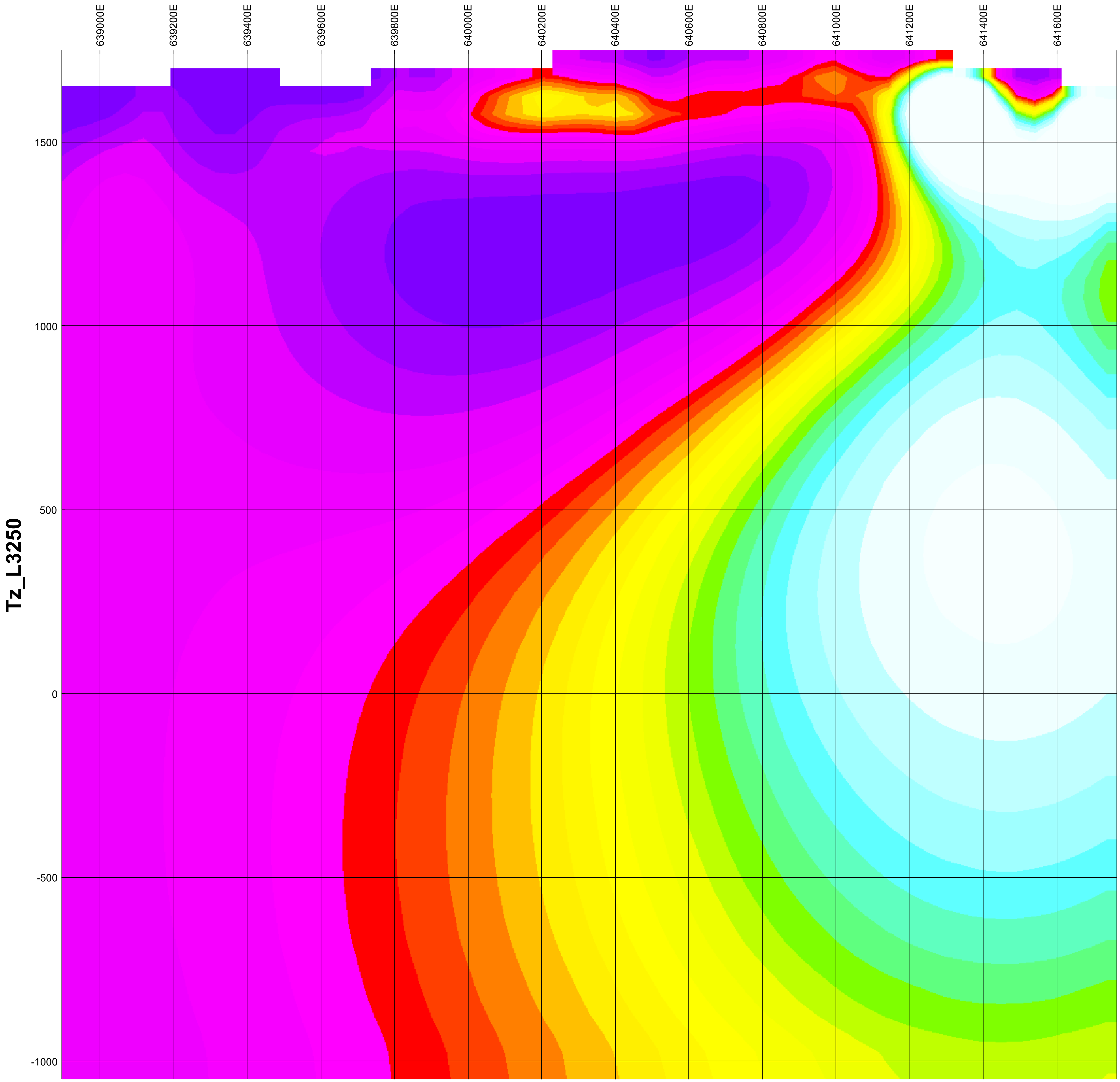

(meters)

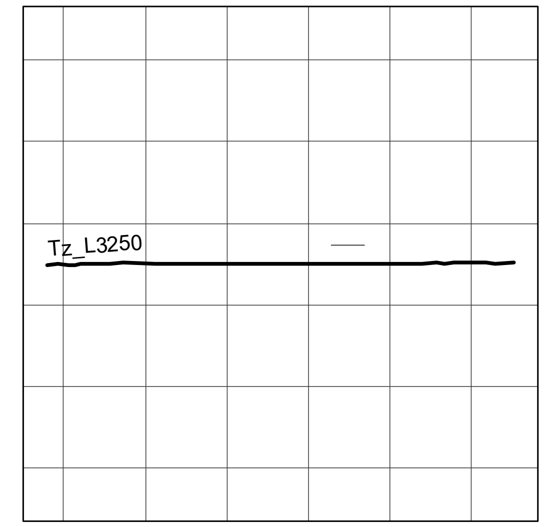
*WGS 84 / UTM zone 10N*

Vertical Exaggeration: 1

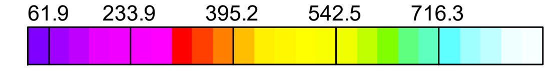
**GETTY NORTH**

3D MT Inversion
Tipper & Z
Modelled Resistivity (ohm-m)

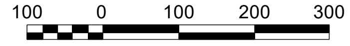



*Section Trace Plan View*




Scale 1:10000



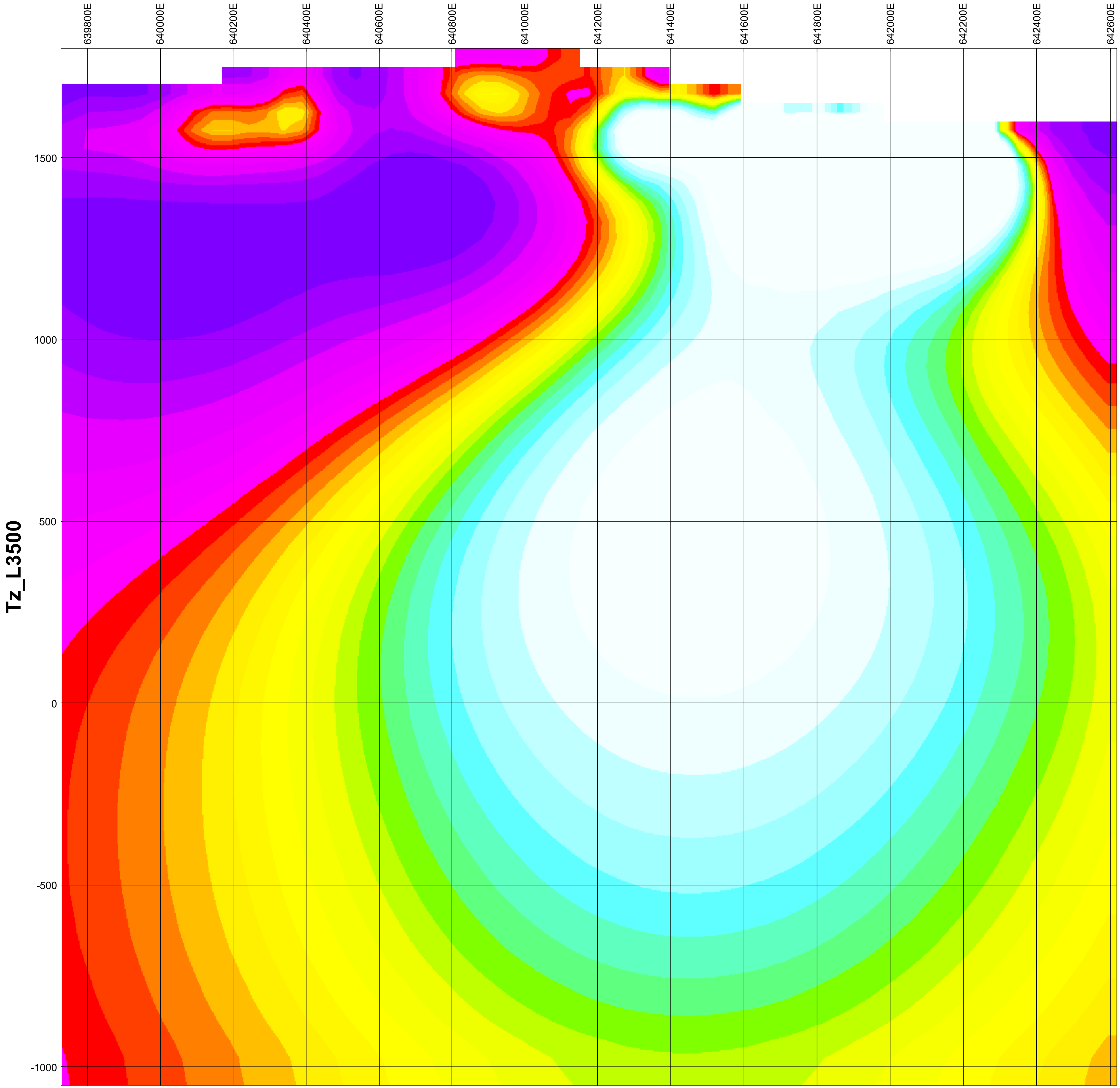

(meters)

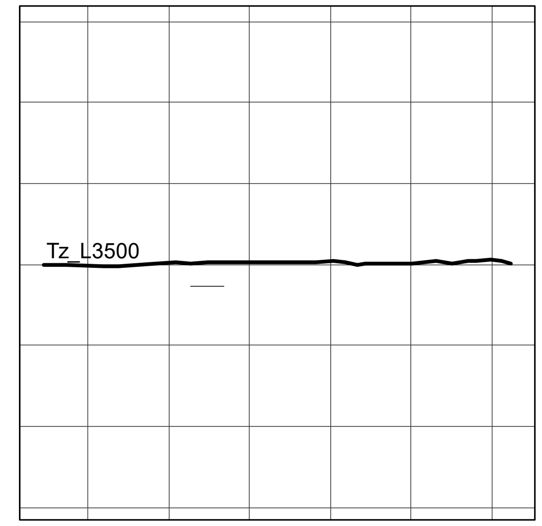
*WGS 84 / UTM zone 10N*

Vertical Exaggeration: 1

**GETTY NORTH**

3D MT Inversion
Tipper & Z
Modelled Resistivity (ohm-m)




*Section Trace Plan View*

61.9 233.9 395.2 542.5 716.3

Scale 1:10000

100 0 100 200 300

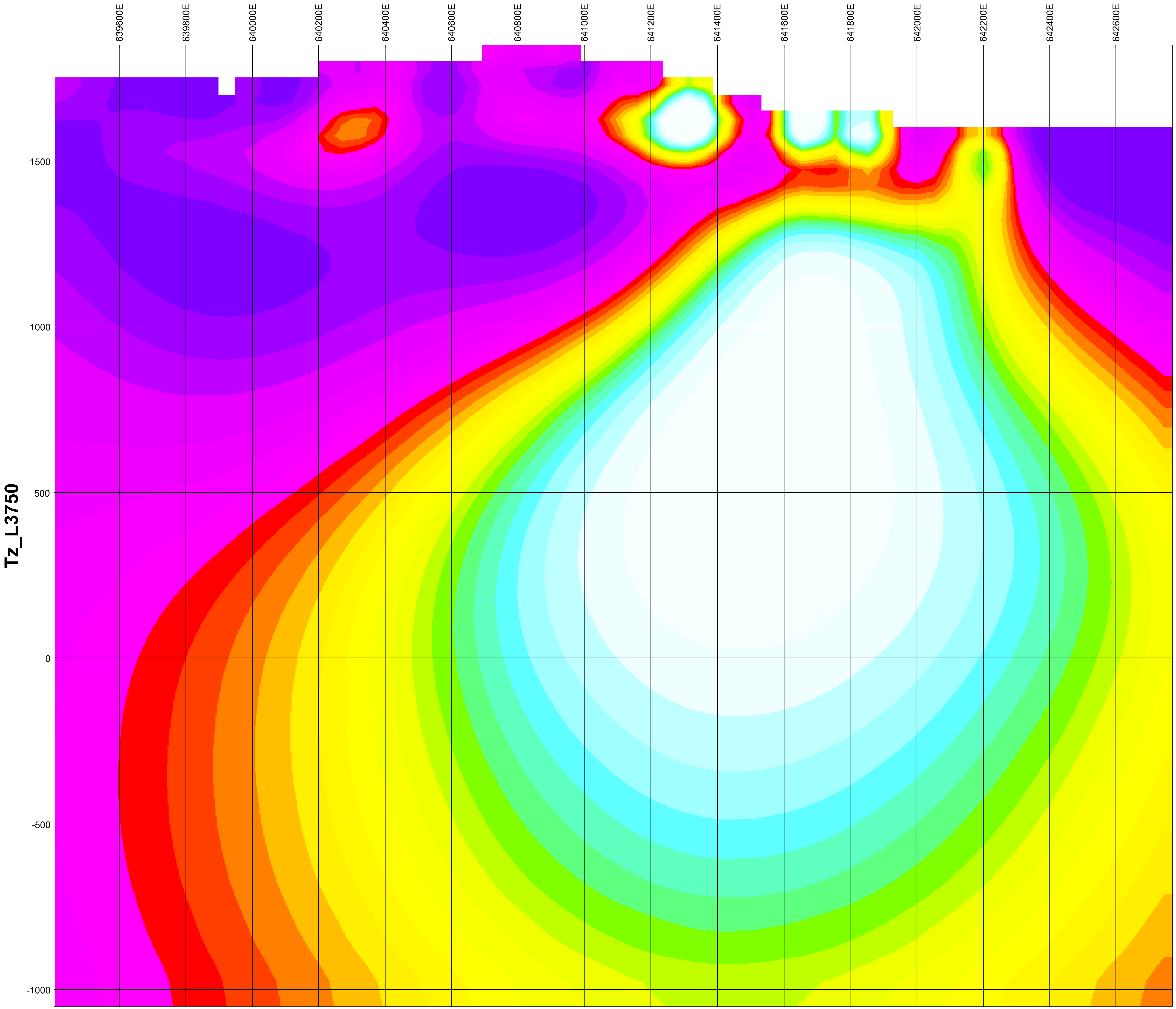
(meters)

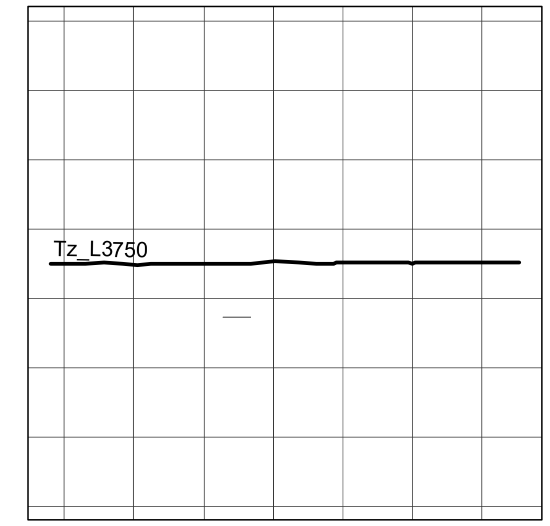
*WGS 84 / UTM zone 10N*

Vertical Exaggeration: 1

**GETTY NORTH**

3D MT Inversion
Tipper & Z
Modelled Resistivity (ohm-m)




*Section Trace Plan View*

61.9 233.9 395.2 542.5 716.3

Scale 1:10000

100 0 100 200 300

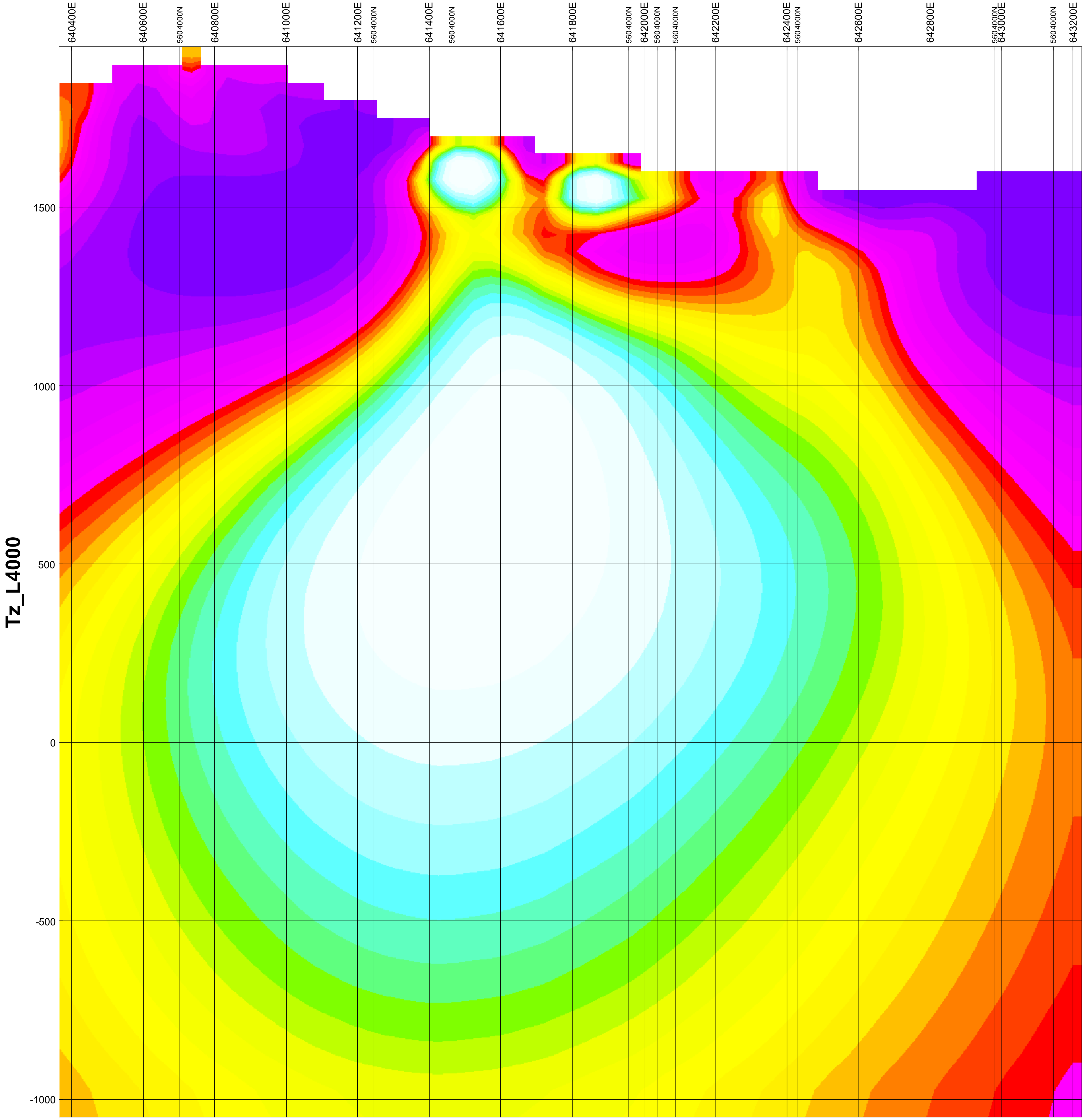
(meters)

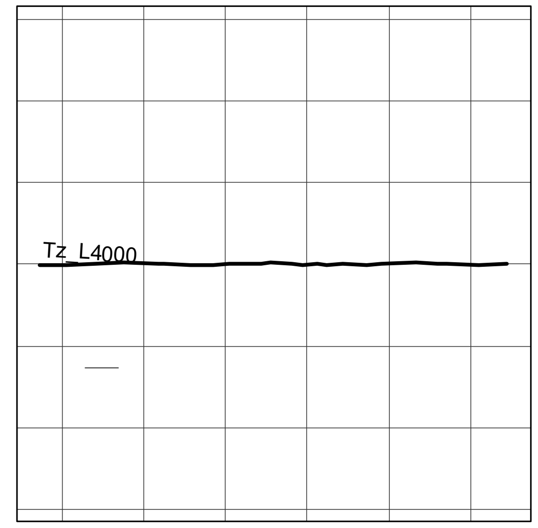
*WGS 84 / UTM zone 10N*

Vertical Exaggeration: 1

**GETTY NORTH**

3D MT Inversion
Tipper & Z
Modelled Resistivity (ohm-m)




*Section Trace Plan View*


Scale 1:10000

100 0 100 200 300

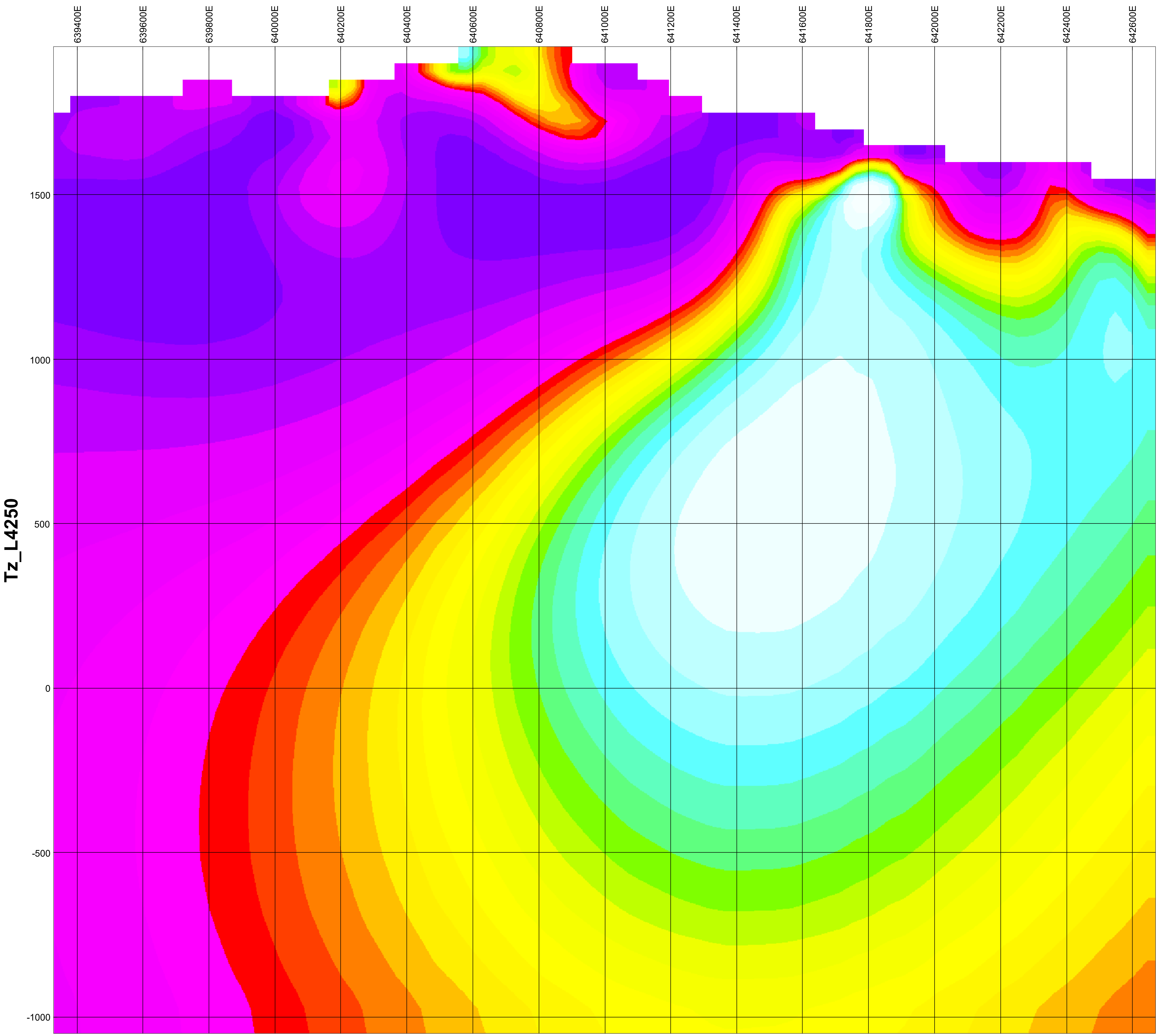
(meters)

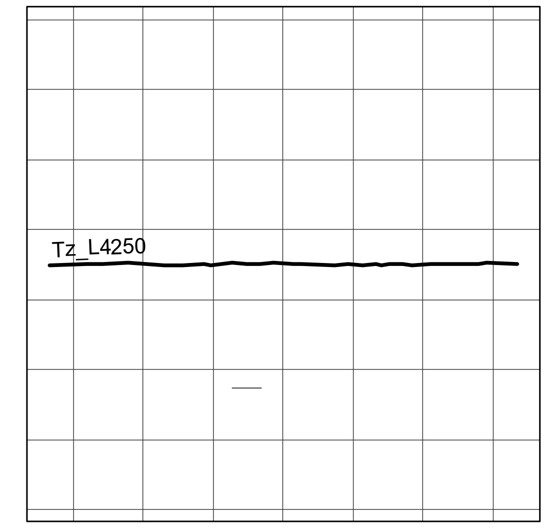
*WGS 84 / UTM zone 10N*

Vertical Exaggeration: 1

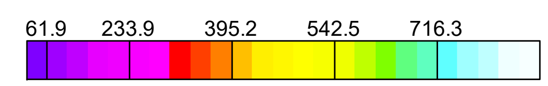
**GETTY NORTH**

3D MT Inversion
Tipper & Z
Modelled Resistivity (ohm-m)




Section Trace Plan View




Scale 1:10000

100 0 100 200 300

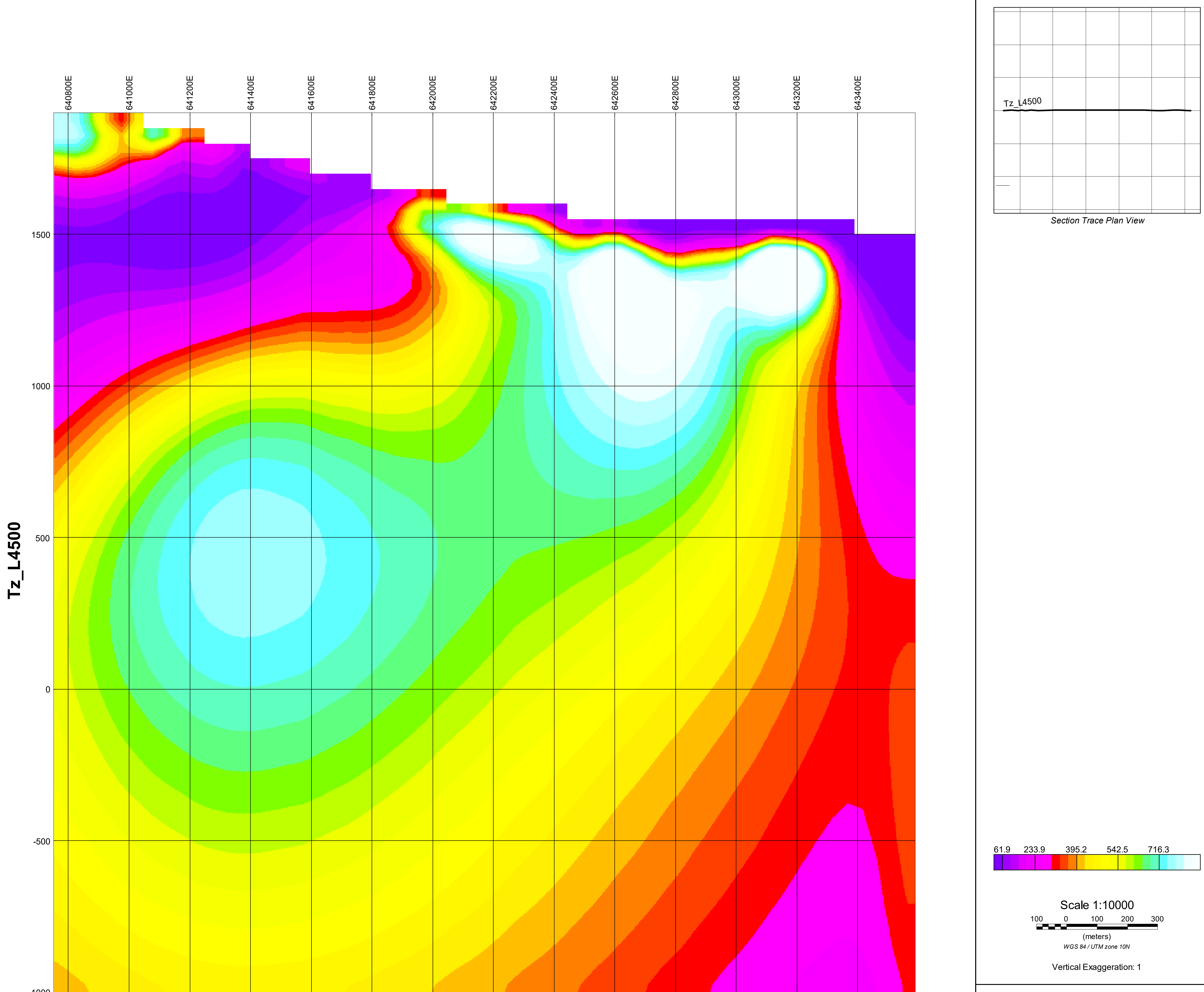
(meters)

WGS 84 / UTM zone 10N

Vertical Exaggeration: 1

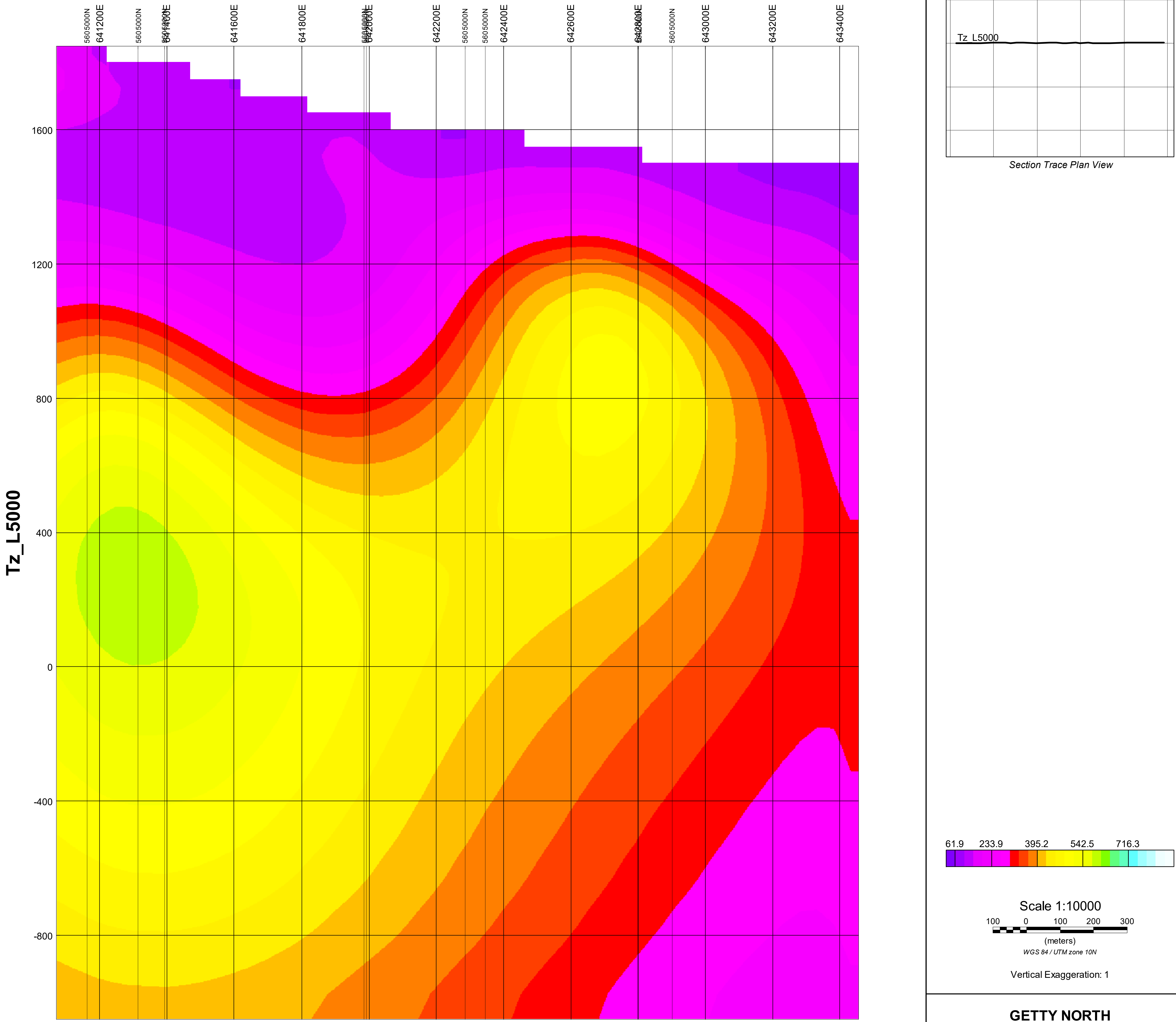
**GETTY NORTH**

3D MT Inversion
Tipper & Z
Modelled Resistivity (ohm-m)




**GETTY NORTH**

3D MT Inversion
Tipper & Z
Modelled Resistivity (ohm-m)




Scale 1:10000

100 0 100 200 300

(meters)

*WGS 84 / UTM zone 10N*

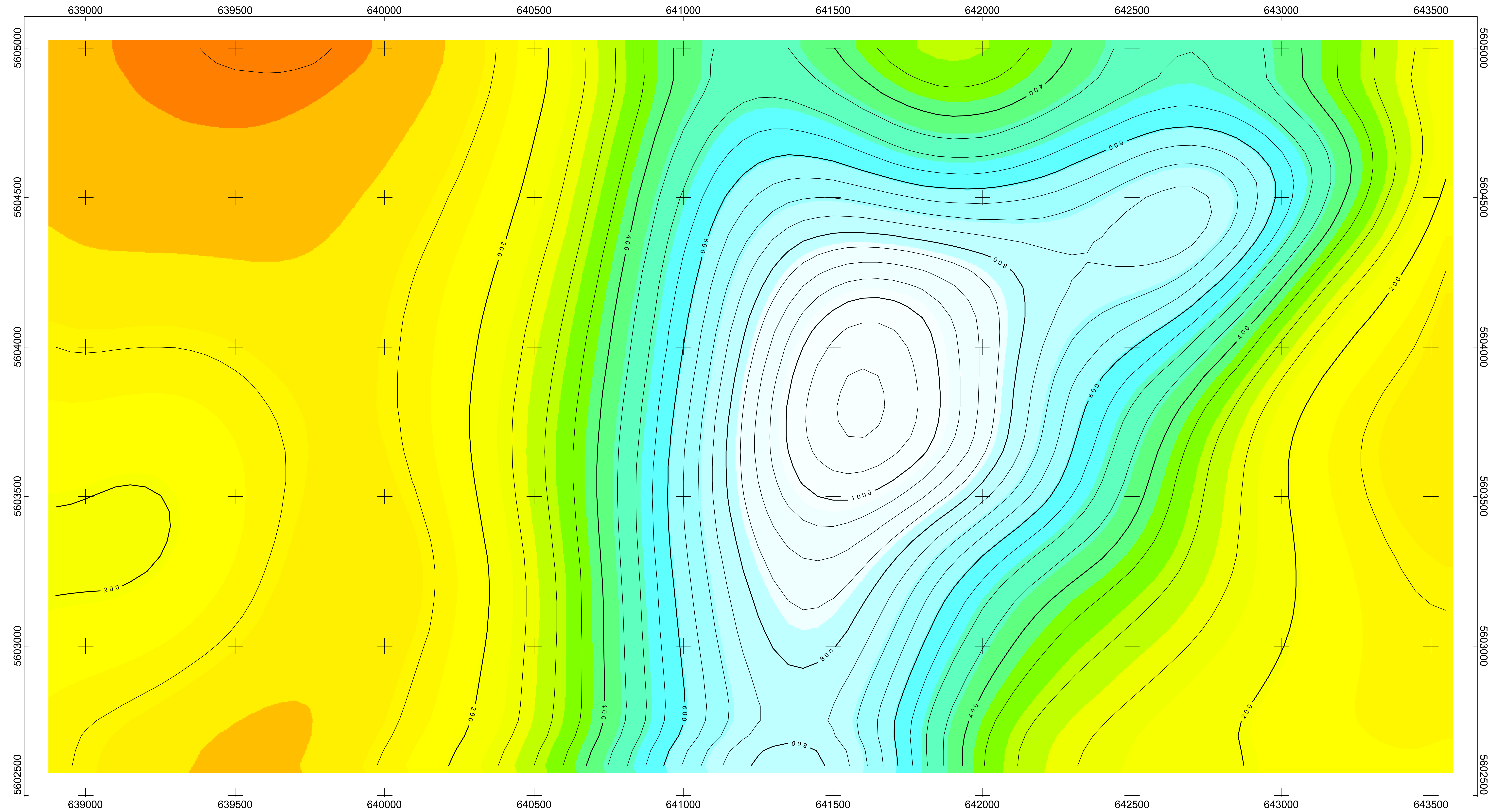
Vertical Exaggeration: 1

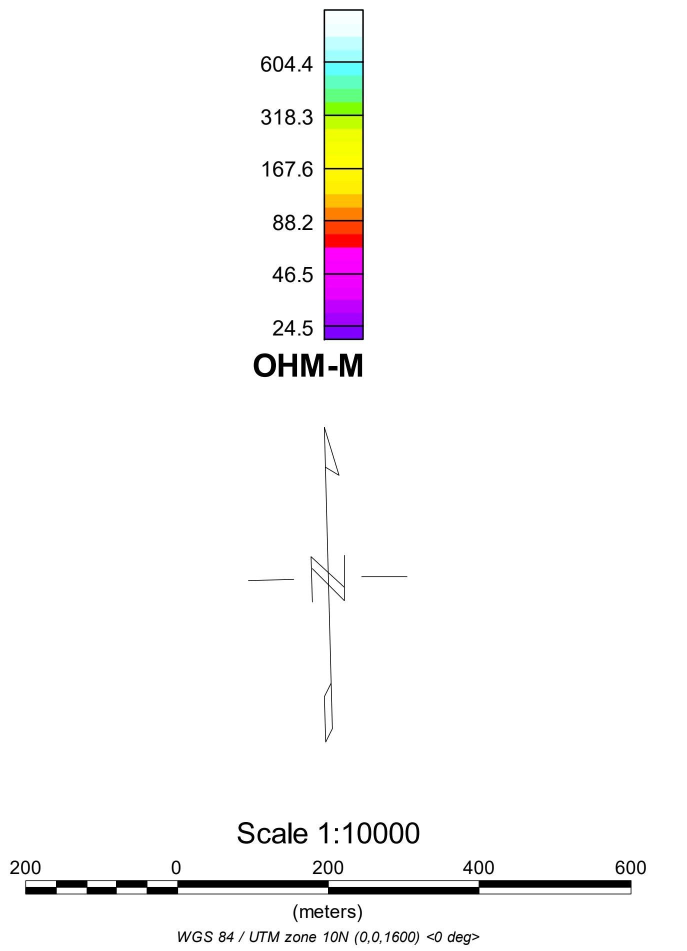
**GETTY NORTH**

3D MT Inversion

Tipper & Z

Modelled Resistivity (ohm-m)



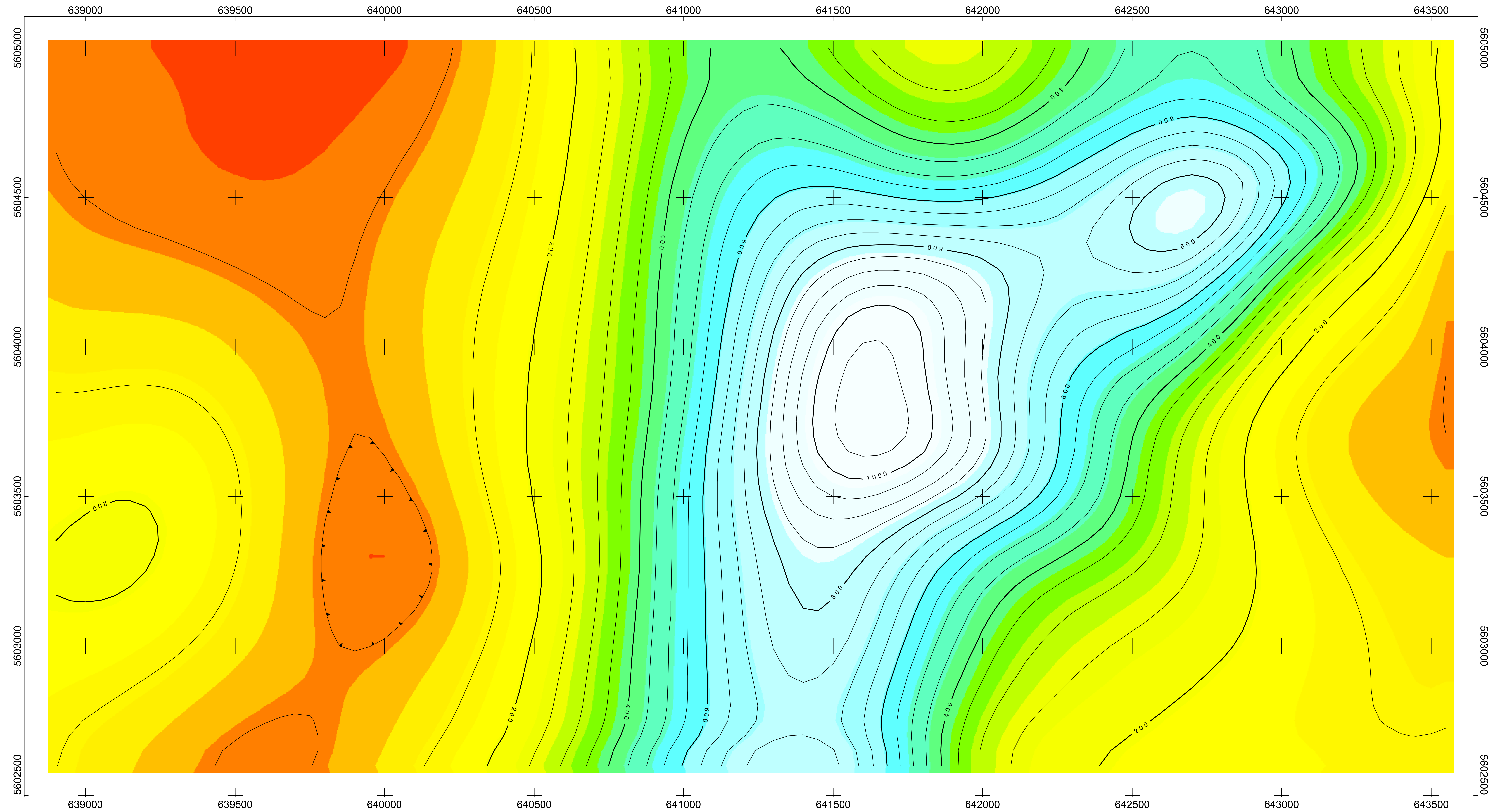



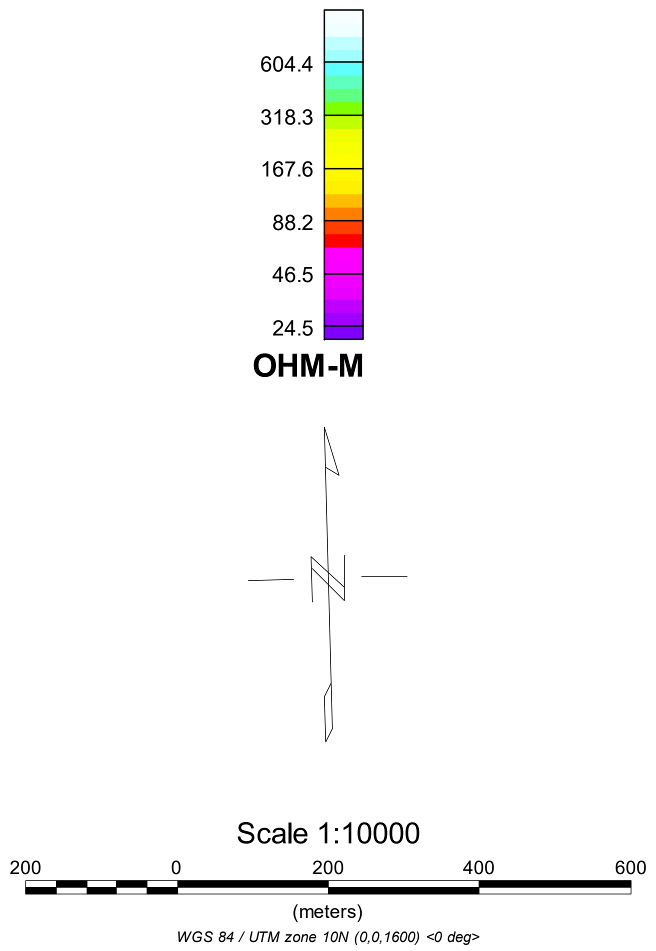

GETTY COPPER INC.

**MAGNETOTELLURIC SURVEY**
**CONTOURS OF 3D MODELLED RESISTIVITY**
**800 ASL**

GETTY NORTH PROJECT
LOGAN LAKE AREA,
JUNE 2019

***PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED***



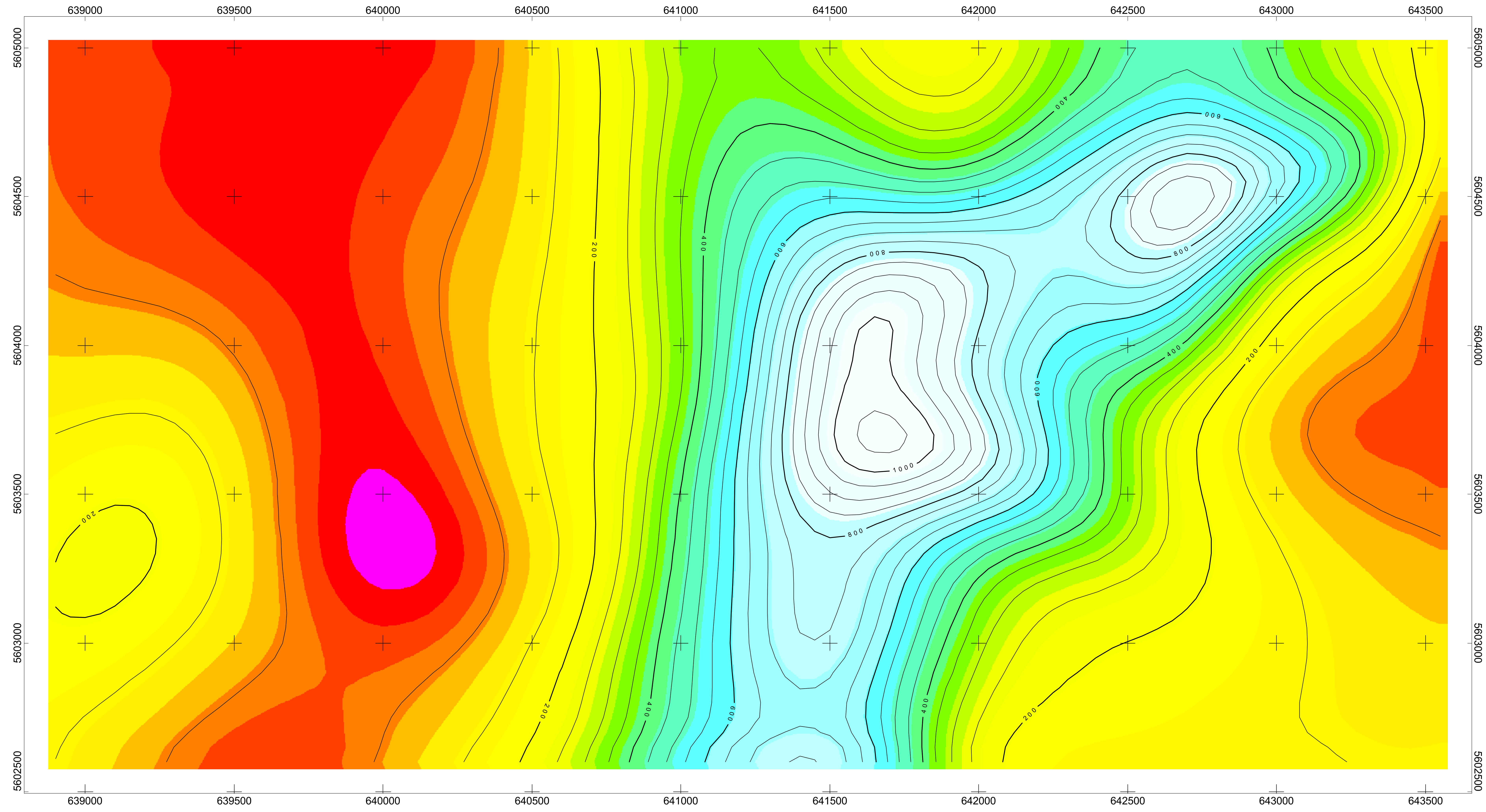



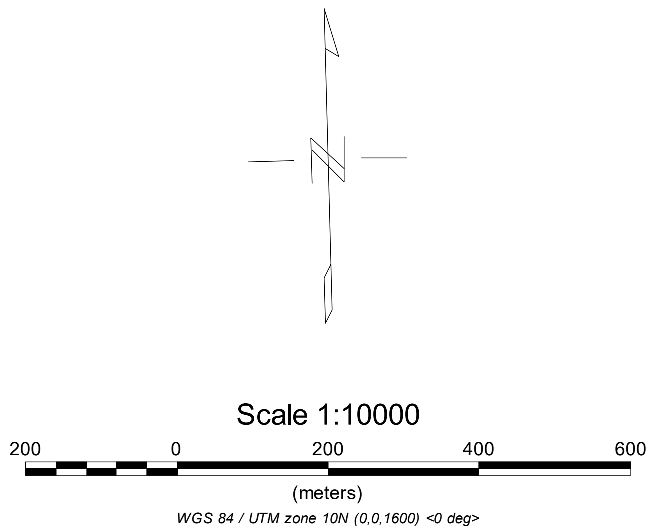

GETTY COPPER INC.

**MAGNETOTELLURIC SURVEY**
**CONTOURS OF 3D MODELLED RESISTIVITY**
**900 ASL**

GETTY NORTH PROJECT
LOGAN LAKE AREA,
JUNE 2019

***PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED***



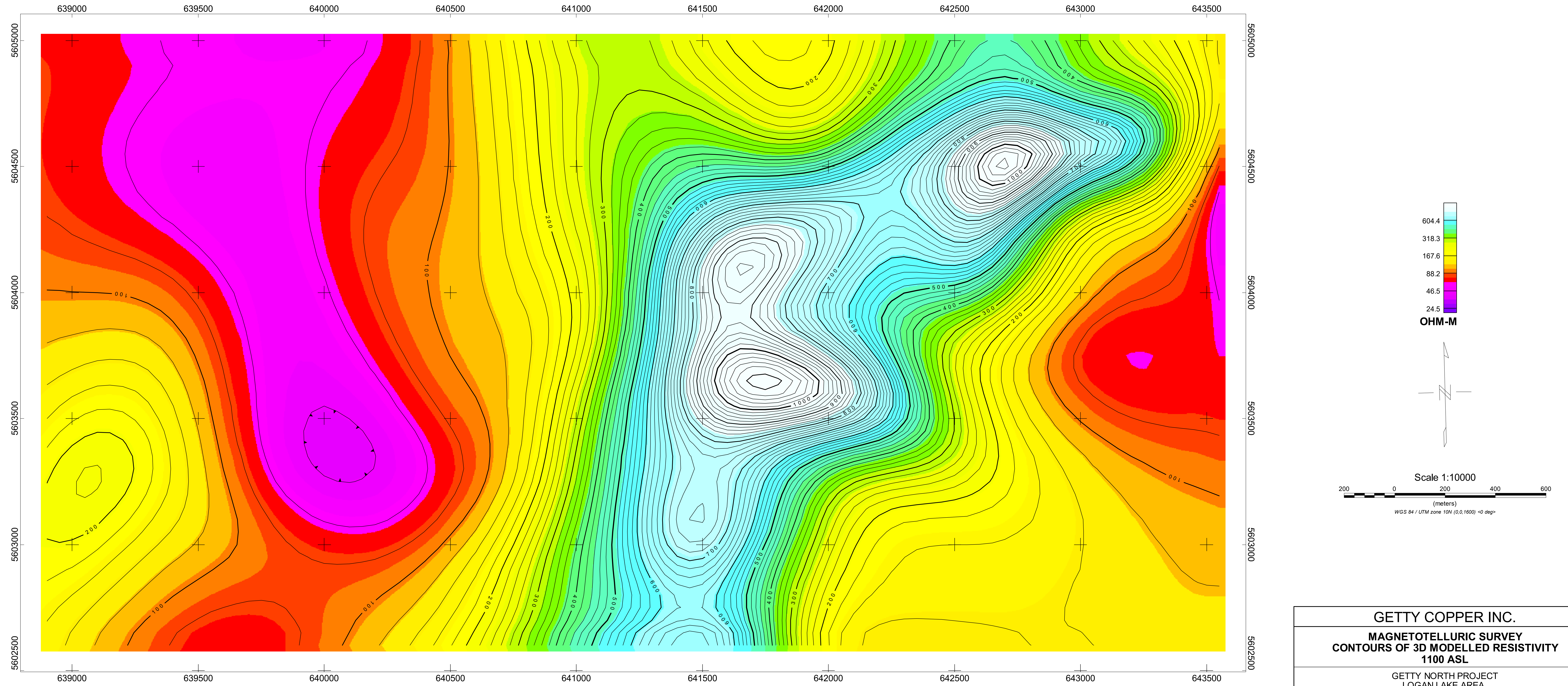




# GETTY COPPER INC.

**MAGNETOTELLURIC SURVEY**
**CONTOURS OF 3D MODELLED RESISTIVITY**
**1000 ASL**

GETTY NORTH PROJECT
LOGAN LAKE AREA,
JUNE 2019

***PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED***

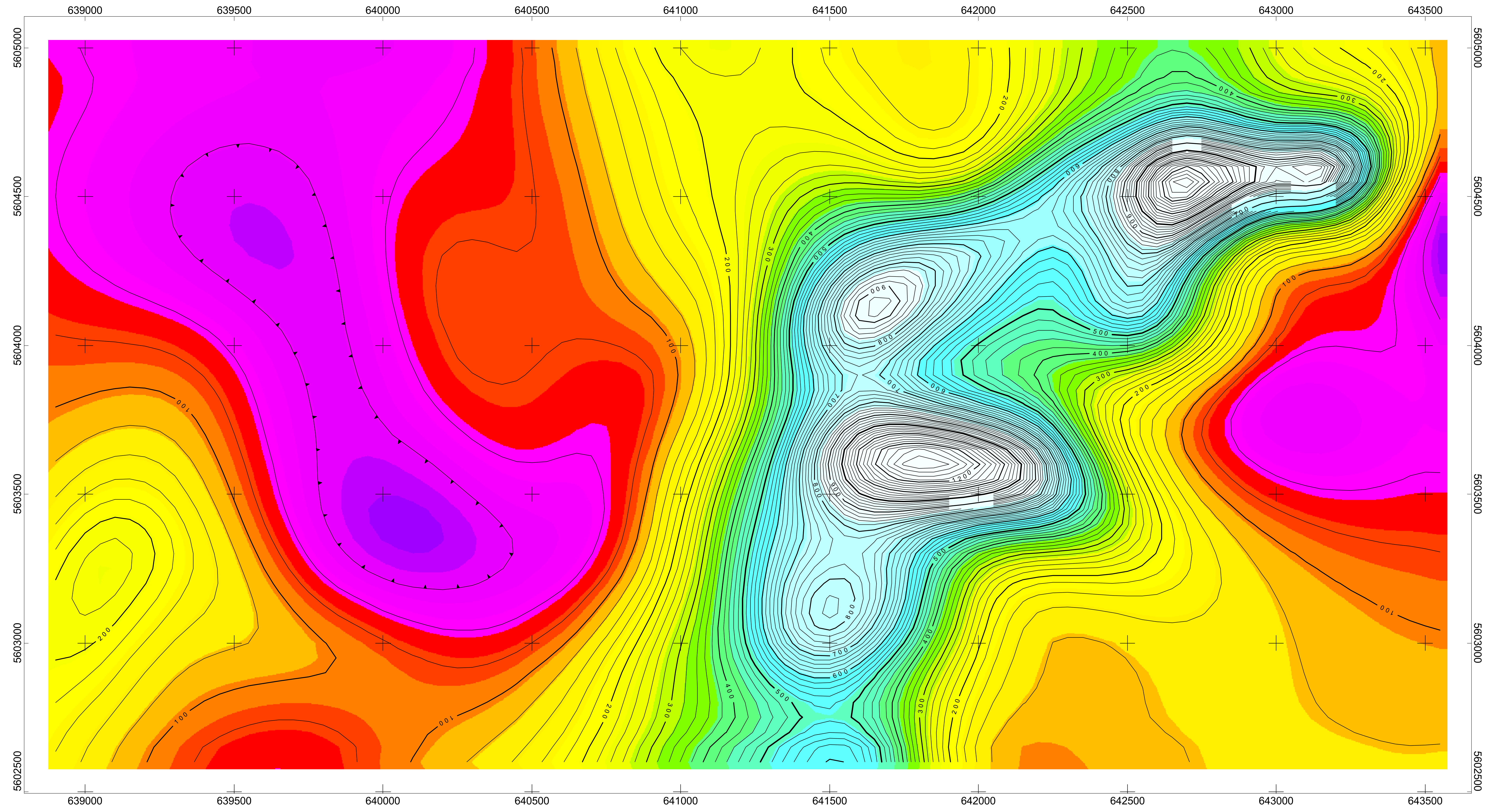


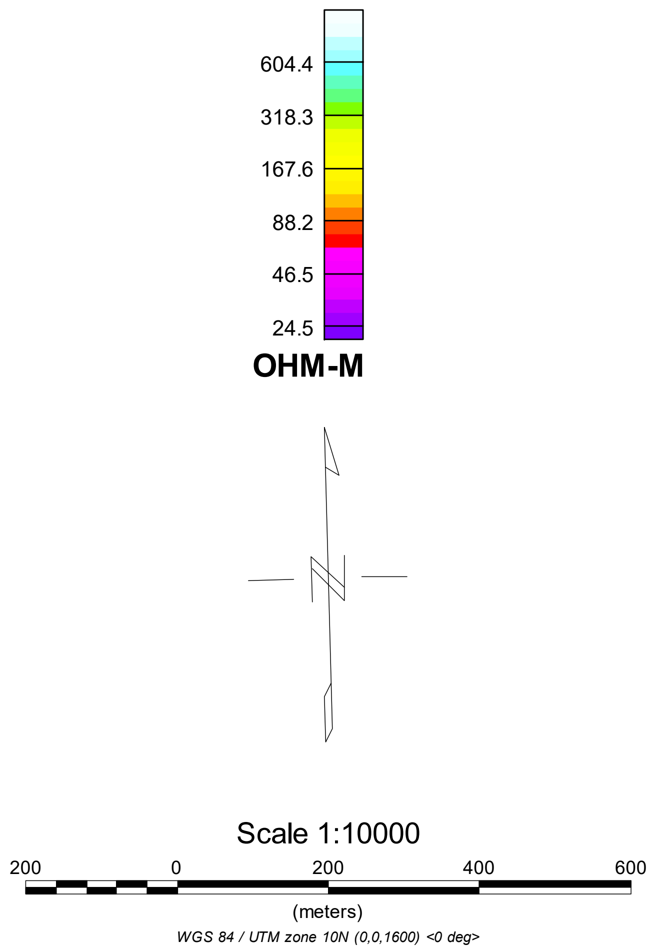

GETTY COPPER INC.

**MAGNETOTELLURIC SURVEY**
**CONTOURS OF 3D MODELLED RESISTIVITY**
**1100 ASL**

GETTY NORTH PROJECT
LOGAN LAKE AREA,
JUNE 2019

***PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED***



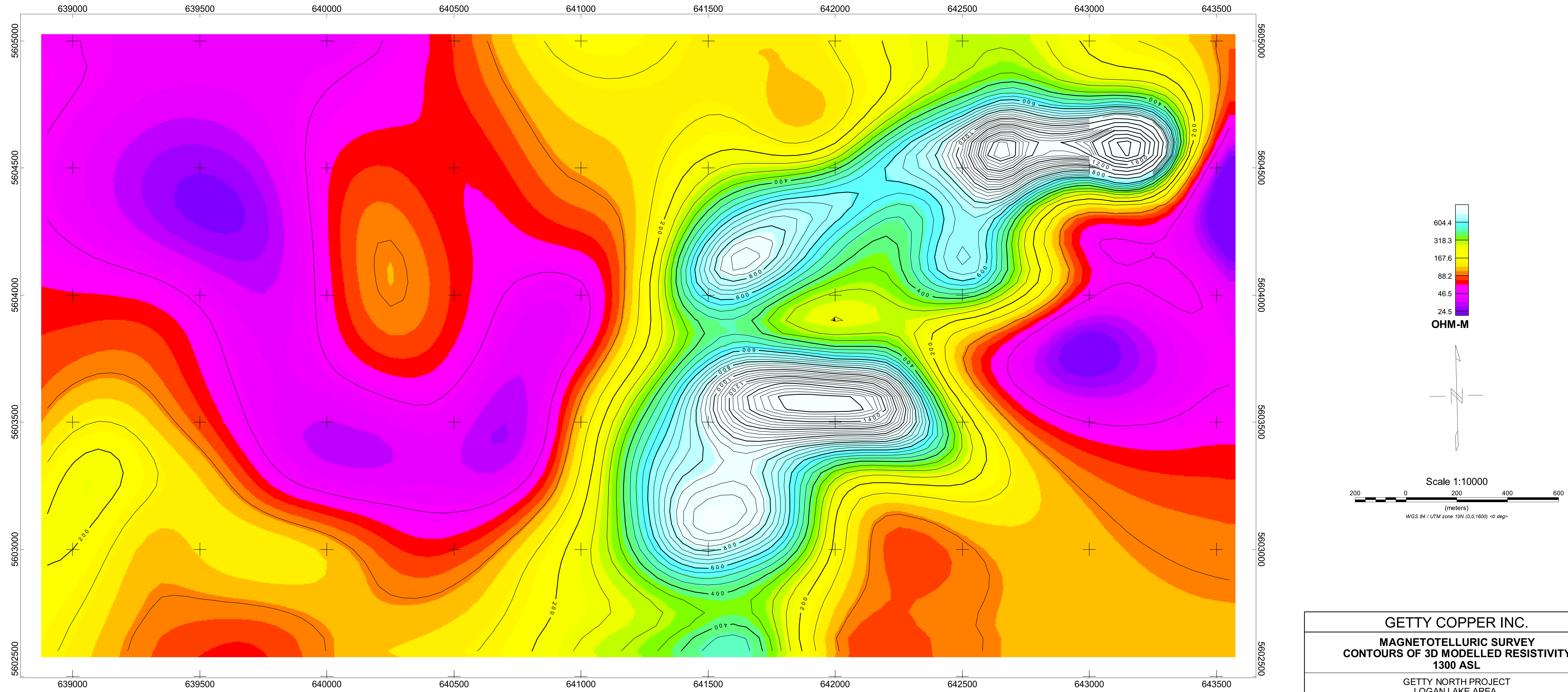




GETTY COPPER INC.

**MAGNETOTELLURIC SURVEY**
**CONTOURS OF 3D MODELLED RESISTIVITY**
**1200 ASL**

GETTY NORTH PROJECT
LOGAN LAKE AREA,
JUNE 2019

***PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED***

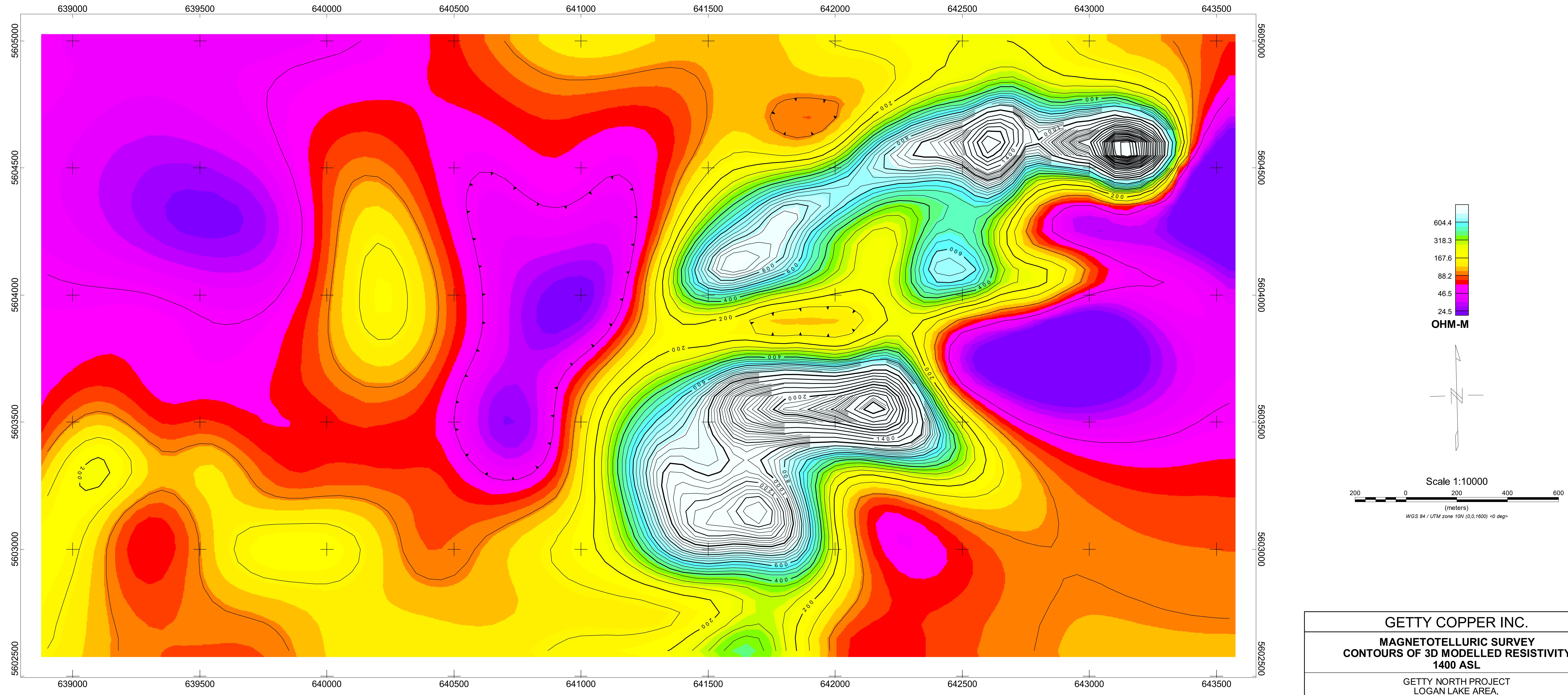



GETTY COPPER INC.

**MAGNETOTELLURIC SURVEY**
**CONTOURS OF 3D MODELLED RESISTIVITY**
**1300 ASL**

GETTY NORTH PROJECT
LOGAN LAKE AREA,
JUNE 2019

***PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED***

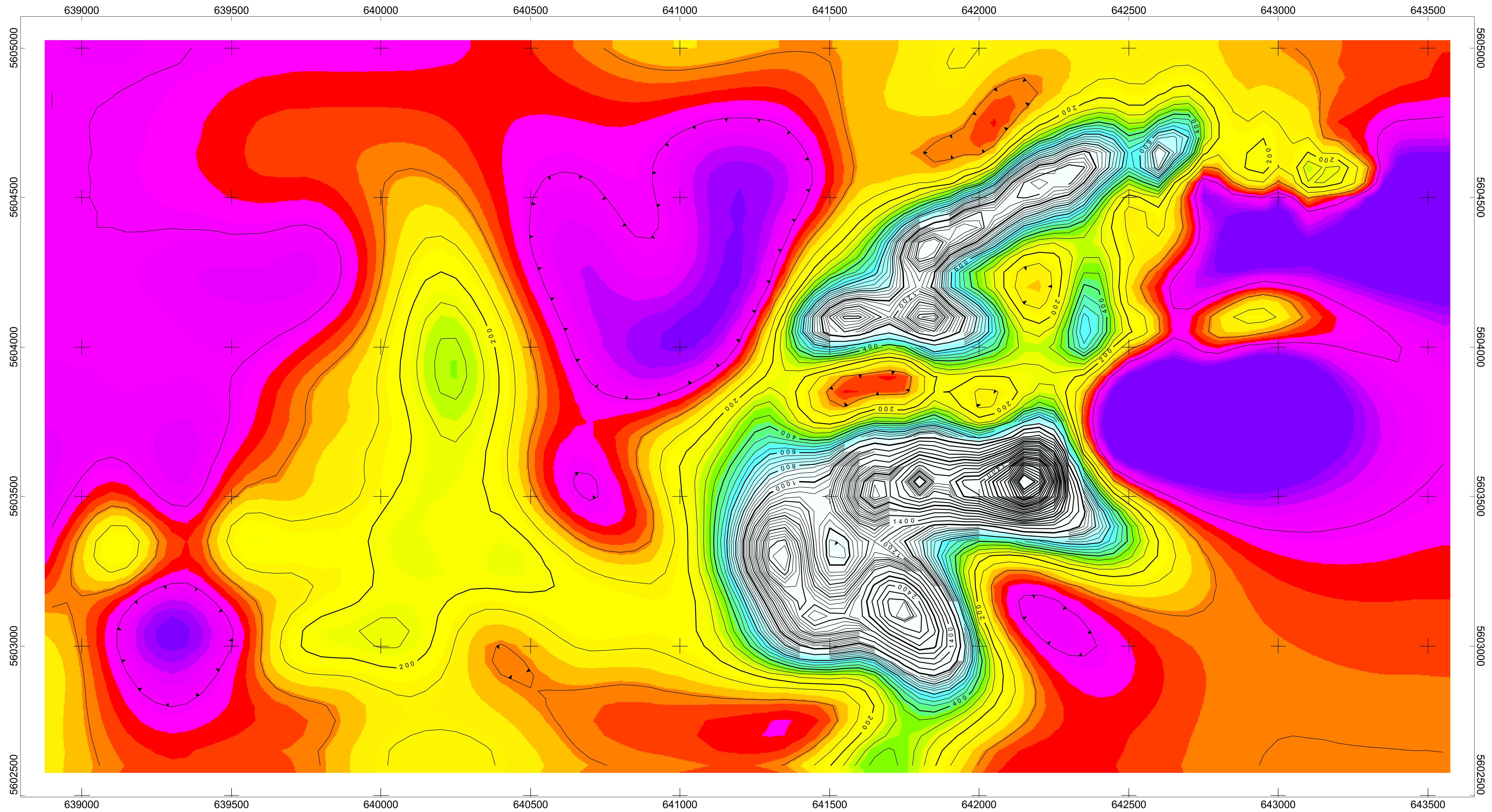


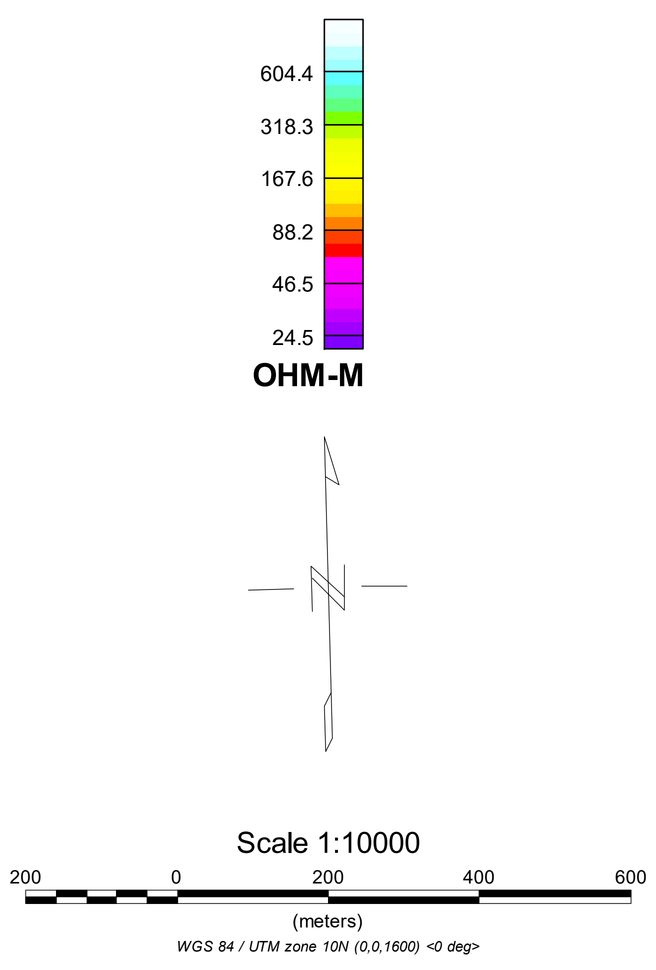

GETTY COPPER INC.

**MAGNETOTELLURIC SURVEY**
**CONTOURS OF 3D MODELLED RESISTIVITY**
**1400 ASL**

GETTY NORTH PROJECT
LOGAN LAKE AREA,
JUNE 2019

***PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED***



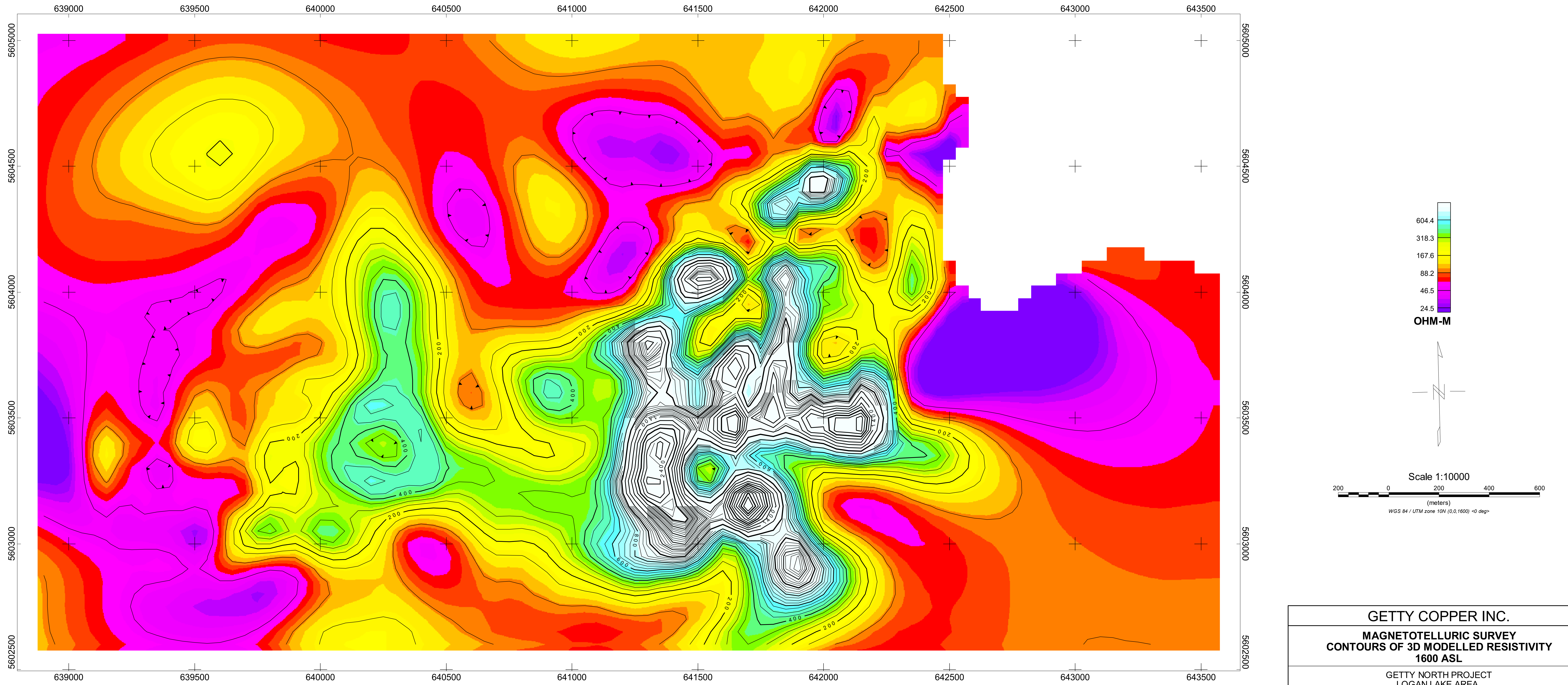




GETTY COPPER INC.

**MAGNETOTELLURIC SURVEY**
**CONTOURS OF 3D MODELLED RESISTIVITY**
**1500 ASL**

GETTY NORTH PROJECT
LOGAN LAKE AREA,
JUNE 2019

***PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED***

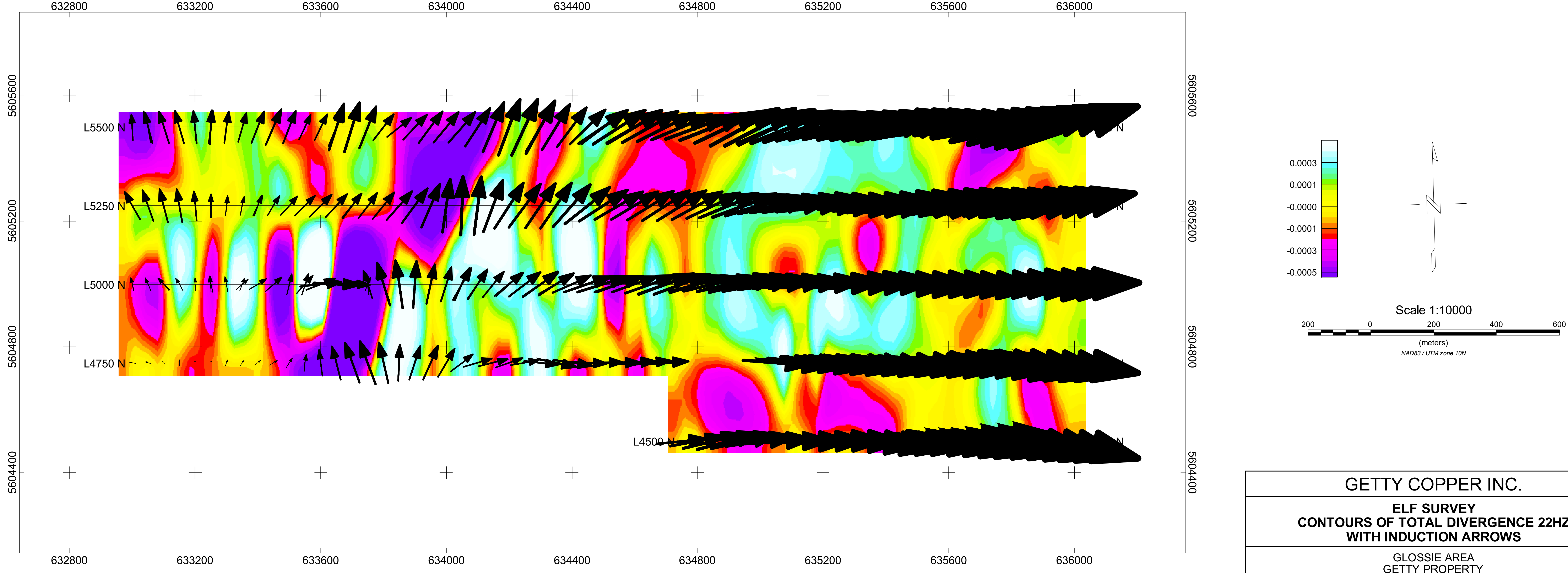



GETTY COPPER INC.

**MAGNETOTELLURIC SURVEY**
**CONTOURS OF 3D MODELLED RESISTIVITY**
**1600 ASL**

GETTY NORTH PROJECT
LOGAN LAKE AREA,
JUNE 2019

***PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED***

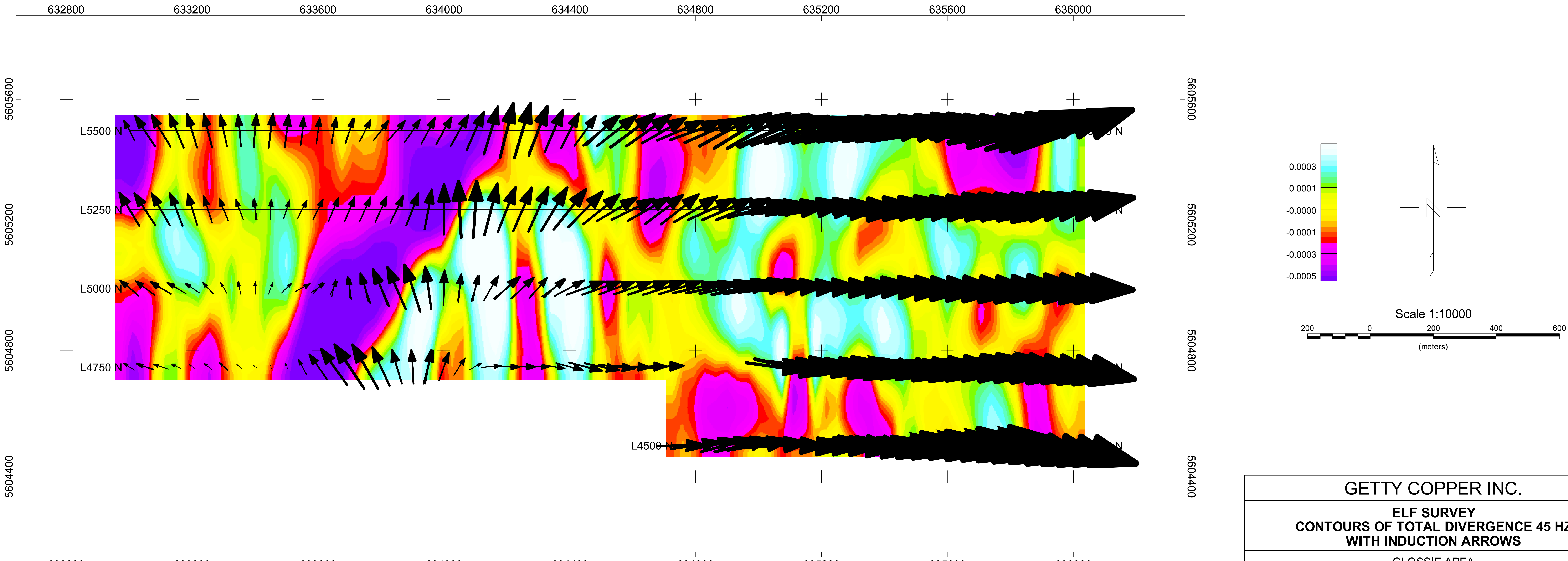



GETTY COPPER INC.

**ELF SURVEY**
**CONTOURS OF TOTAL DIVERGENCE 22HZ**
**WITH INDUCTION ARROWS**

GLOSSIE AREA
GETTY PROPERTY
LOGAN LAKE

***PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED***

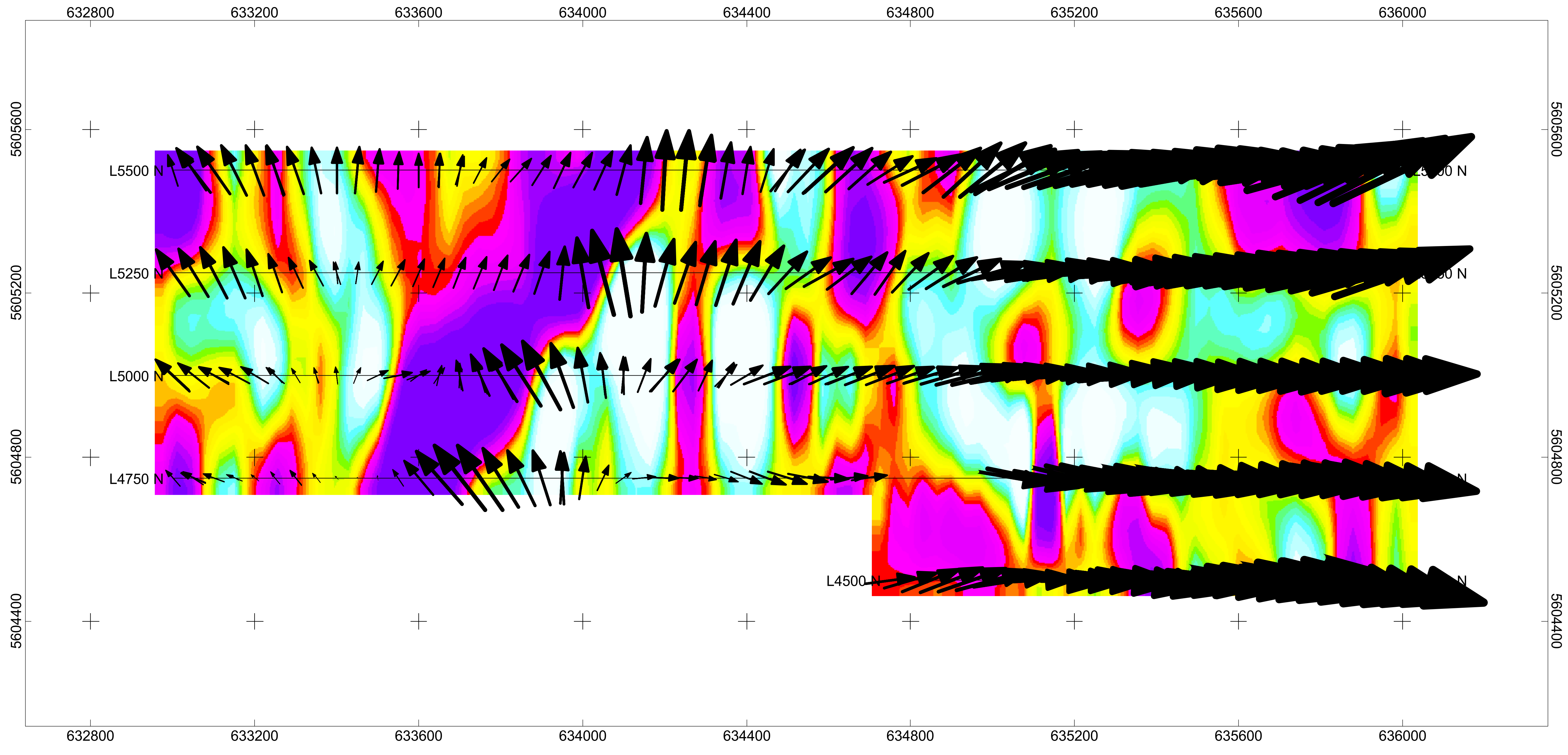


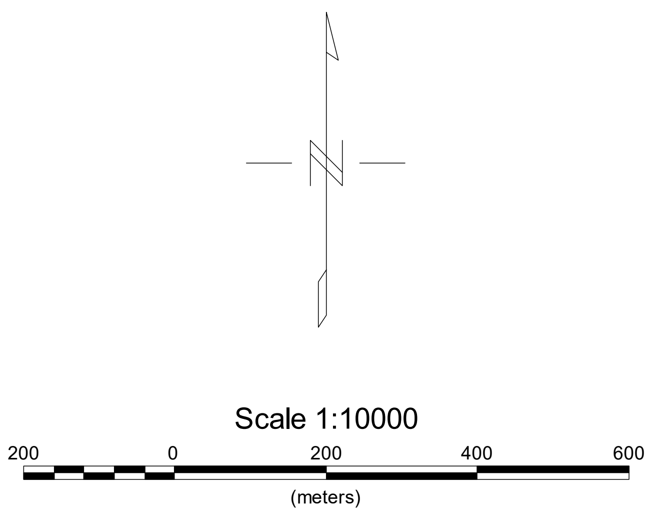

GETTY COPPER INC.

**ELF SURVEY**
**CONTOURS OF TOTAL DIVERGENCE 45 HZ**
**WITH INDUCTION ARROWS**

GLOSSIE AREA
GETTY PROPERTY
LOGAN LAKE

***PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED***



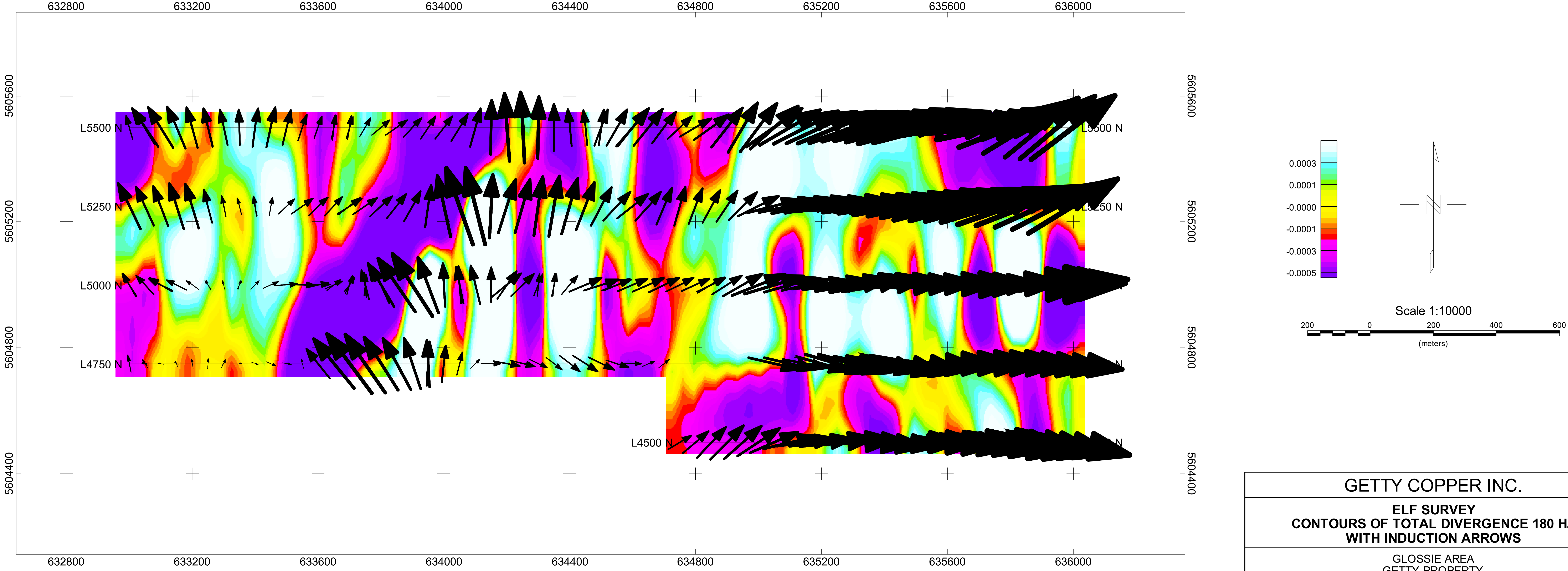




GETTY COPPER INC.

**ELF SURVEY**
**CONTOURS OF TOTAL DIVERGENCE 90 HZ**
**WITH INDUCTION ARROWS**

GLOSSIE AREA
GETTY PROPERTY
LOGAN LAKE

***PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED***

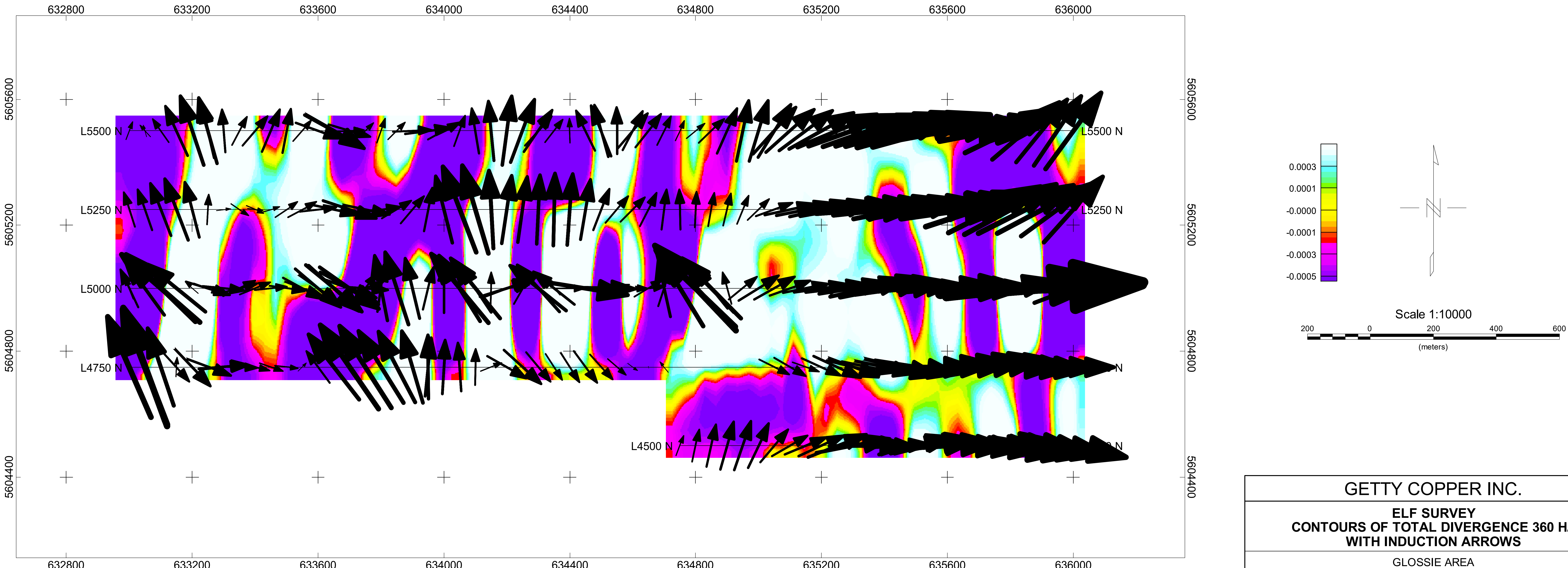



# GETTY COPPER INC.

**ELF SURVEY**
**CONTOURS OF TOTAL DIVERGENCE 180 HZ**
**WITH INDUCTION ARROWS**

GLOSSIE AREA
GETTY PROPERTY
LOGAN LAKE

***PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED***

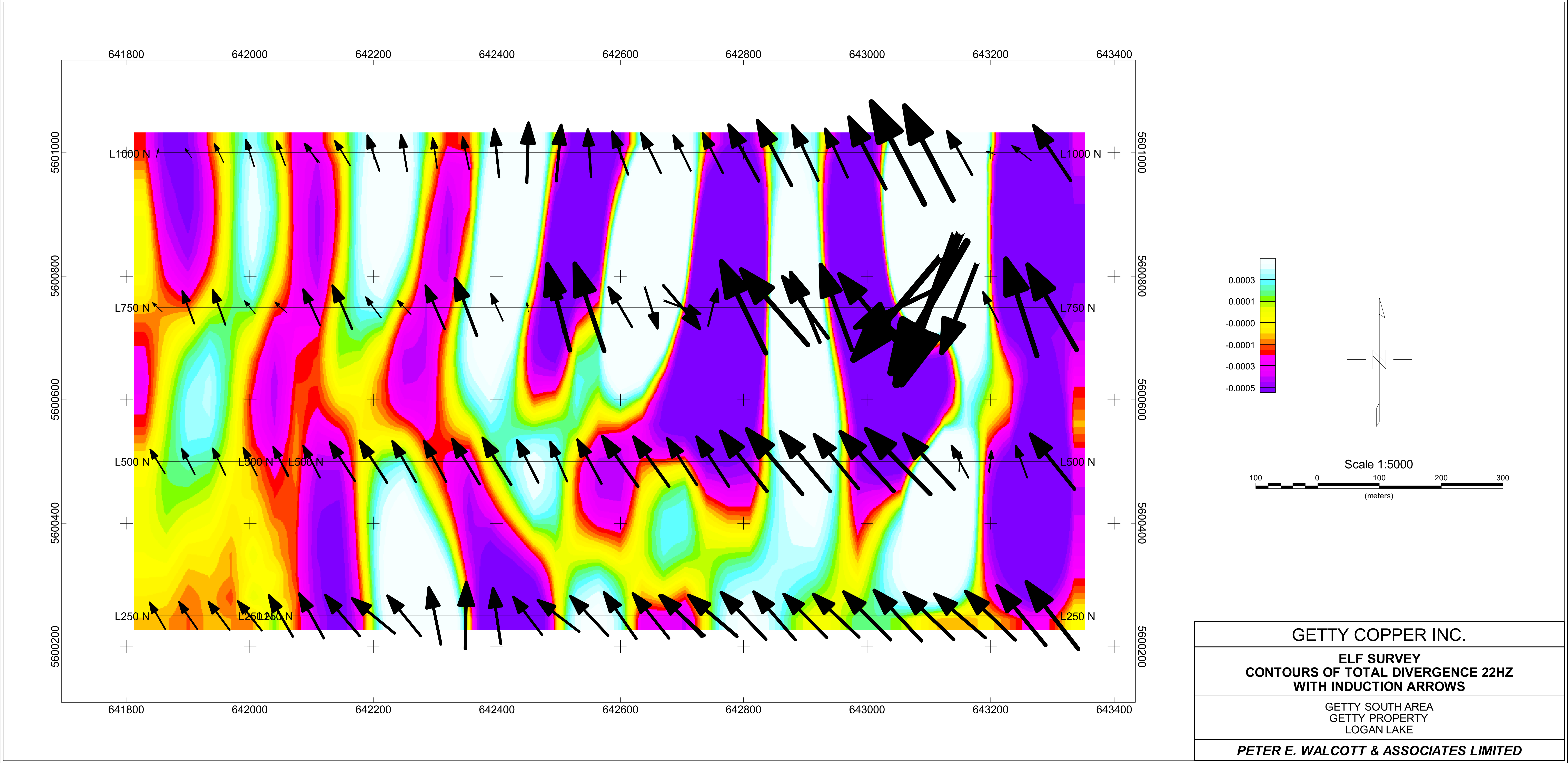



GETTY COPPER INC.

**ELF SURVEY**
**CONTOURS OF TOTAL DIVERGENCE 360 HZ**
**WITH INDUCTION ARROWS**

GLOSSIE AREA
GETTY PROPERTY
LOGAN LAKE

***PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED***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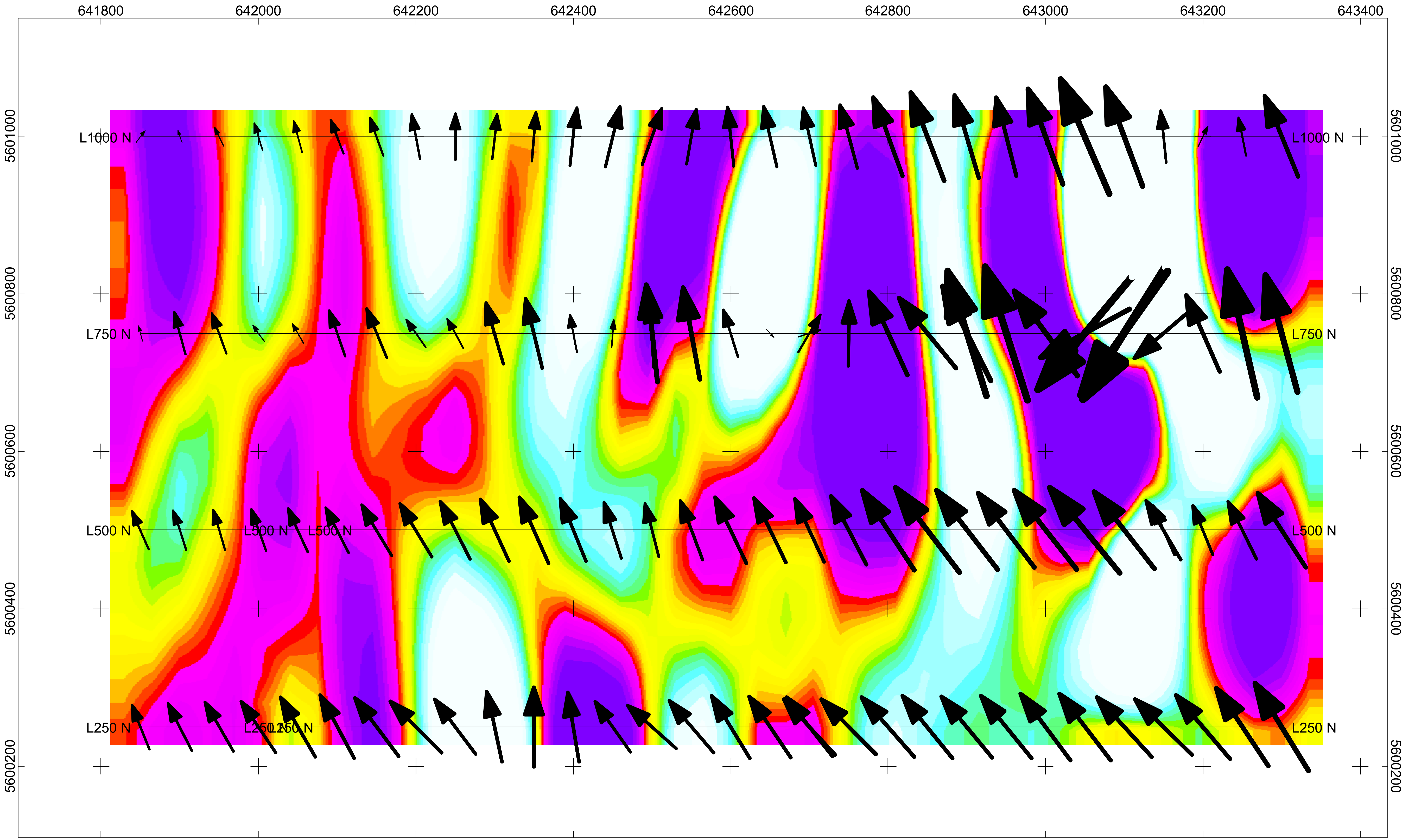
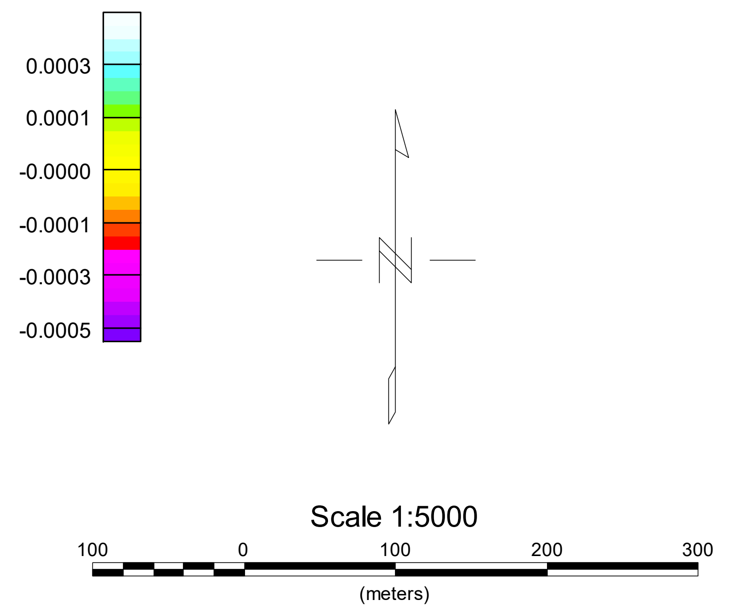
642000
642200
642400
642600
642800
643000
643200
643400
5601000
5600800
5600600
5600400
5600200
L1000 N
L750 N
L500 N
L250 N
0.0003
0.0001
-0.0000
-0.0001
-0.0003
-0.0005
Scale 1:5000
100
0
100
200
300
(meters)
GETTY COPPER INC.
ELF SURVEY
CONTOURS OF TOTAL DIVERGENCE 22HZ
WITH INDUCTION ARROWS
GETTY SOUTH AREA
GETTY PROPERTY
LOGAN LAKE
PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED



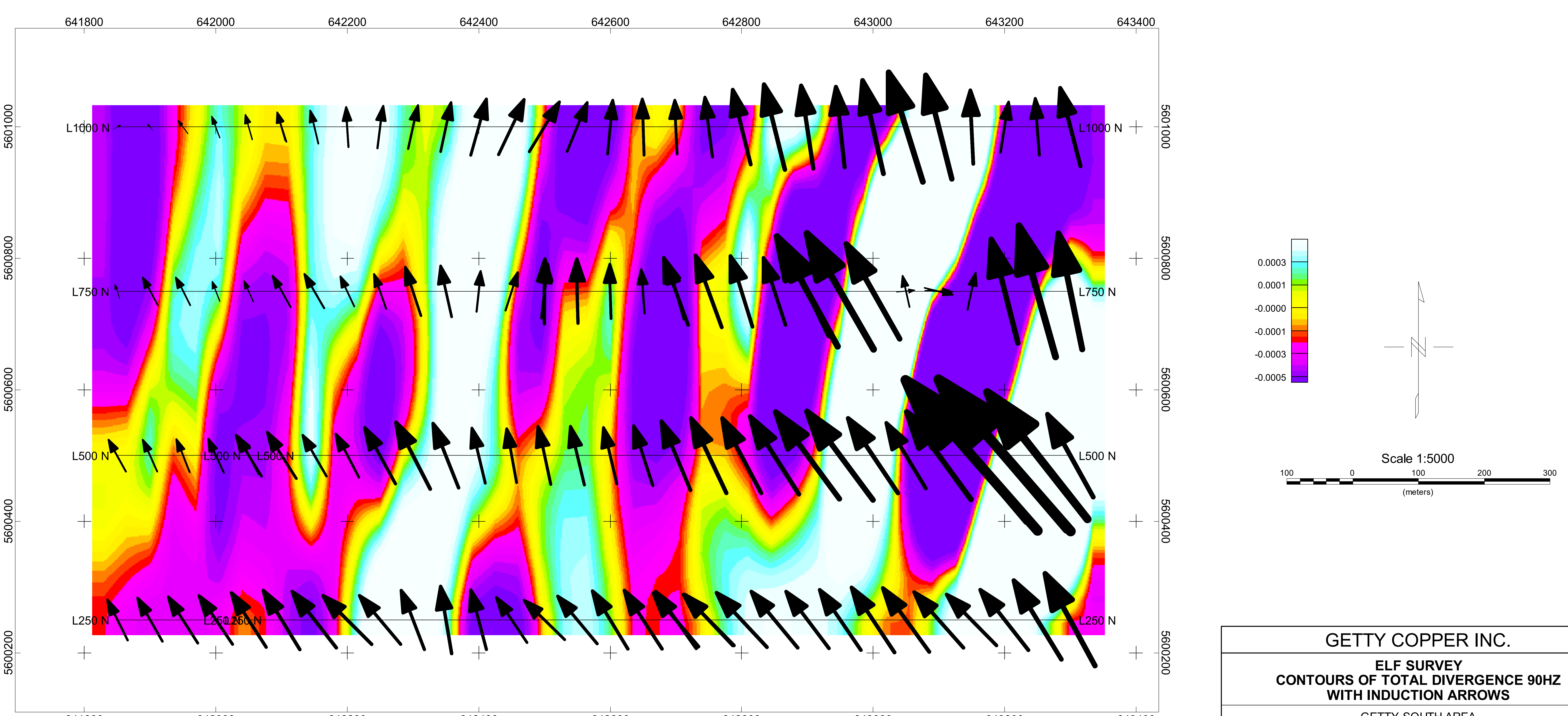




GETTY COPPER INC.

**ELF SURVEY**
**CONTOURS OF TOTAL DIVERGENCE 45HZ**
**WITH INDUCTION ARROWS**

GETTY SOUTH AREA
GETTY PROPERTY
LOGAN LAKE

***PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED***

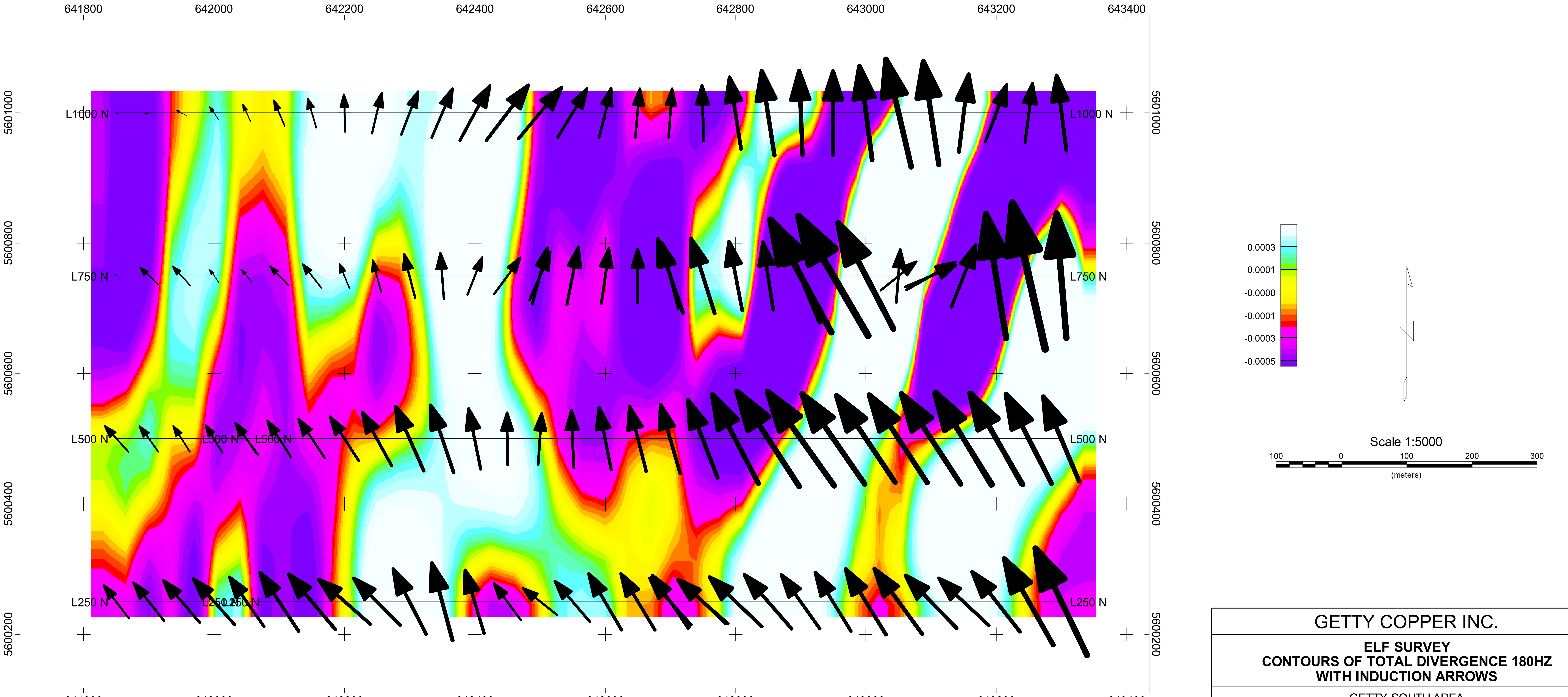



GETTY COPPER INC.

**ELF SURVEY**
**CONTOURS OF TOTAL DIVERGENCE 90HZ**
**WITH INDUCTION ARROWS**

GETTY SOUTH AREA
GETTY PROPERTY
LOGAN LAKE

***PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED***

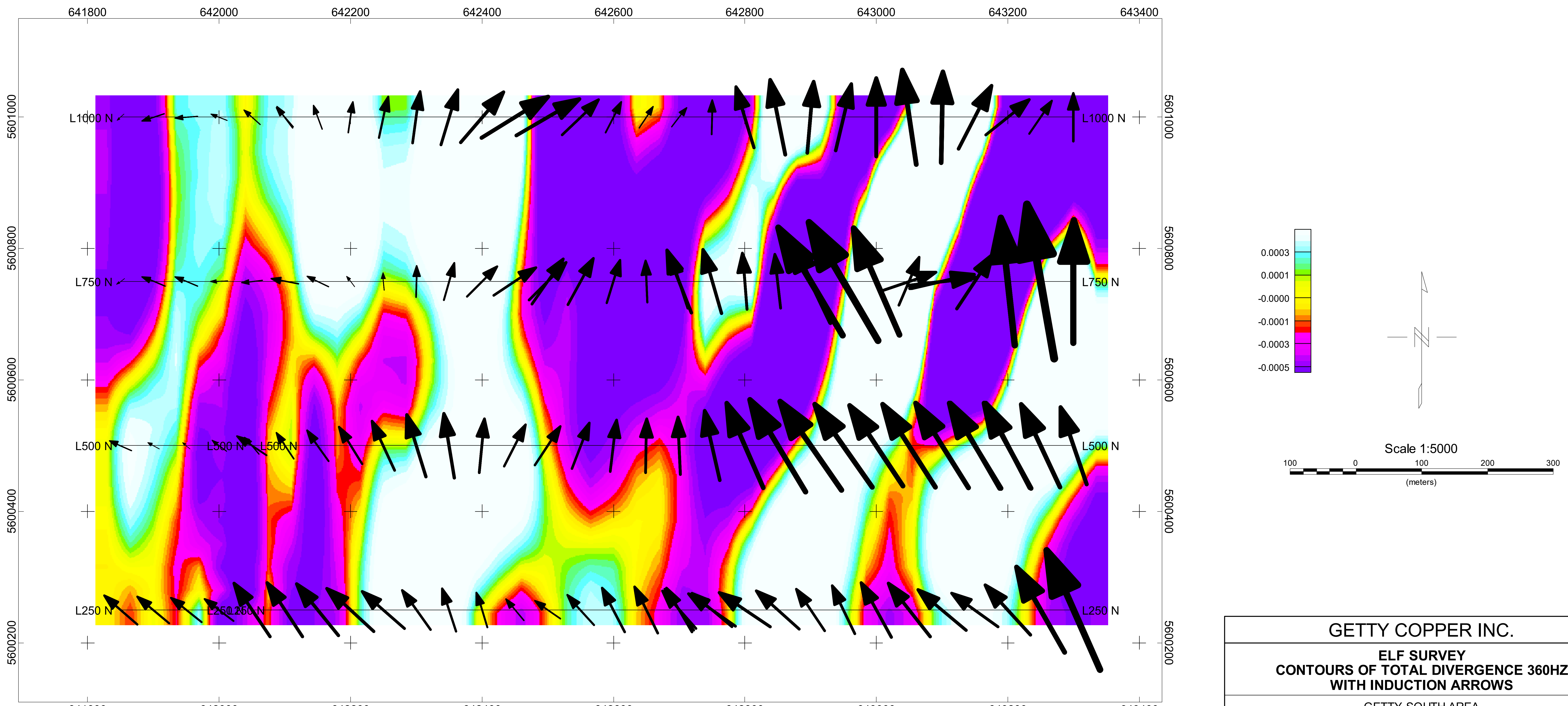



GETTY COPPER INC.

**ELF SURVEY**
**CONTOURS OF TOTAL DIVERGENCE 180HZ**
**WITH INDUCTION ARROWS**

GETTY SOUTH AREA
GETTY PROPERTY
LOGAN LAKE

***PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED***




GETTY COPPER INC.

**ELF SURVEY**
**CONTOURS OF TOTAL DIVERGENCE 360HZ**
**WITH INDUCTION ARROWS**

GETTY SOUTH AREA
GETTY PROPERTY
LOGAN LAKE

***PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED***