

**Special points of interest:**

- The Kena Gold Property has sparked Gold Fever in investors and it's catching the imagination of the general public.
- Of the 83 holes drilled to date at Kena, nearly half have held visible gold.
- Sultan is a key member of the highly respected Lang Mining Group.

## Sultan Minerals Inc., a well-managed resource company for 2003 and beyond. (SUL: TSX.V)

As I write this report, echoes of Colin Powell's presentation to the United Nations are still with us all. In the troubling days prior to WWII, Winston Churchill warned Parliament of the Gathering Storm which would soon threaten Europe. Add to the gathering clouds of war on the international stage the unrest close to home as the U.S. office of Homeland Security raises the status of terrorist threat. We are advised to live our lives as normally as possible but to maintain a sense of readiness. In brief, we must live for the day but hedge our bets for the possible storm to come. Here in this new bull market for gold, the ten percent solution that Mario Gabelli, of New York's Gabelli Gold Fund, advocates has seldom made more sense. Gabelli advises investors to maintain ten percent of the value of their portfolio in well-managed and operated gold companies, perhaps a wise stance to take. As of February 7, 2003, COMEX gold has thrashed its way back up in early trading, shaking off bearish data showing surprising U.S. job growth in January which lifted the dollar and alleviated worries about the economic outlook. COMEX April gold opened \$1.50 higher after profit-taking knocked it down \$6.50 on Thursday. It immediately dipped below break-even after the data and at 1002 EST was back up \$4 at \$374.70 an ounce, in a \$374.80-\$367.60 range.

It is our feeling that we are now in the midst of what may well be a once in a lifetime opportunity. Two years ago we highlighted the opinions of numerous respected gold gurus who felt that a recovery within the gold sector was taking form. We ourselves wrote

of 2001 being a foundation year, a year which would be followed by growth and a general strengthening. The positive buzz at the 2002 PDAC, in Toronto, was easy to sense. And, we anticipate that the mood and atmosphere at this year's PDAC will be the most positive that we've seen in many years.

In this climate, it is essential that we carefully research well-managed and well-funded gold juniors at all stages of development. The most recent to join our coverage family, **Sultan Minerals Inc. (SUL:TSX.V)**, is a Vancouver based mineral exploration company currently focussed on the exploration and assessment of the Kena Gold Property and the Jersey-Emerald Tungsten-Gold-Lead-Zinc Property. Both properties are located in Southeastern British Columbia. Incorporated in 1989, Sultan's business strategy is to maximize shareholder value through the acquisition of quality base and precious metal properties, which have immediate production potential. The Company believes success is achievable through strong management direction, a sound financial formula, and favorable exploration opportunities that exist in Canada. I must add here that Sultan Minerals Inc. is a member of the Lang Mining Group, a management group that maintains a solid reputation within the resource and financial communities and was responsible for discovery and development of the Hemlo Mine in Ontario, the Sleeping Giant Gold Mine near Amos Quebec, the Ferderber Gold Mine near Val D'Or Quebec, and the Beacon Two Mine, also near Val D'Or.

Please take a moment to review this report.

### Basic Share Data

**Address:**

Suite 1400 - 570 Granville Street  
Vancouver, British Columbia  
Canada V6C 3P1  
Telephone: 604.687.4622  
Fax: 604.687.4212

**Trading Symbol:**

"SUL" on The Toronto Venture  
Exchange

E-mail: investor@langmining.com

**Website:**

www.sultanminerals.com

**Share Structure:**

Shares Outstanding:  
32,678,206  
Fully Diluted:  
40,896,610

#### Inside this issue:

Kena Gold-Copper Property	2
Kena—Continued	3
Jersey Emerald Property	4
Jersey—Continued	5
Management	6
Closing Comments	6
Publisher Contact Data	6

## Let's take a moment to review the current projects which are the focus of Sultan's activity afield. (The following Pages 2-5 are pulled from Company data without revision.)

### Kena Gold-Copper Property, Ymir, British Columbia

#### Introduction

Throughout 2001 and 2002, Sultan focused on exploration of the recently discovered Gold Mountain Zone on its Kena Property, located near the community of Ymir in southeastern British Columbia. In September 2002 Sultan entered into an agreement with Kinross Gold Corporation whereby Kinross can earn a sixty percent (60%) interest in the Kena property by incurring \$10.0 million in exploration expenditures over a five year period ending September 4, 2007 and making \$1.0 million in cash payments to Sultan over four years.

After Kinross has earned its 60% interest in the Property, Sultan may elect either to participate as to 40% in the joint venture with Kinross or to retain a 30% net carried interest in the Property.

Since signing the agreement Sultan Minerals Inc. and its partner Kinross Gold Corp. have completed an additional 5696 metres of NQ diamond drilling in 33 holes on five target areas on the Kena property. Nineteen of these holes were drilled on the Gold Mountain

Discovery Zone. The 2002 drilling also tested three new discoveries referred to as the South Gold, Great Western and Starlight Zones. Each of these zones was tested with four to six drill holes during the recently completed program. All holes intersected gold mineralization..

#### Gold Mountain Zone

The recent Gold Mountain Zone drilling was designed to investigate the favorable intrusive-volcanic contact at depth and along strike to the north and south from the Discovery area. The results show that the gold mineralization in the Gold Mountain Discovery Zone continues along strike for 1.8 kilometres and

remains open both to the north and south. The northern most section line, 20+00N, contains a 2.03 metre sample interval that assayed 34.44 g/t gold, and the southern most section line, 2+00N, contains a 2.00 metre sample interval that assayed 11.82 g/t gold. Both of these high-grade samples lie within broad halos of elevated gold mineralization

#### Location and Infrastructure

The Kena Property, and contiguous properties staked and optioned during the year cover approximately 7,700 hectares of land situated 45 kilometres north of the Teck Cominco Limited smelter at Trail, British Columbia. Infrastructure in the area is excellent, and a power line, rail bed and major highway pass through the center of the property. The property is further serviced by a new network of logging access roads.

#### General Geology

The Kena Property is underlain by volcanic rocks of the Elise Formation (Rosland Group), which are intruded by the younger Silver King intrusive. A large number of mineral occurrences, including the Kena and Shaft on the east and the Silver King Mine on the west, are spatially related to the Silver King intrusive unit.

The Elise Formation volcanics are commonly altered and sheared. Brecciation, silicification and potassic alteration are prominent in areas with the best gold-copper mineralization. Associated minerals are pyrite, chalcopyrite and finely disseminated magnetite. The Silver King intrusive is a plagioclase porphyritic unit, which has undergone various phases of alteration, from weak propylitic to intense silicic and potassic. Mineralization in the intrusive consists of disseminated and fracture filling pyrite, commonly 1 to 5%, and minor amounts of chalcopyrite, malachite, molybdenite, magnetite and specular hematite

#### History and Previous Work

Mineralization on the Kena Property was first reported in the Geological Survey of Canada Summary Report for 1888-1889 when G.M. Dawson noted that gold mineralization is located within a "quantity of pyritized material which appears to be prac-

tically unlimited..." in size. Very little else was known about the property until 1973 when it was staked for its gold-copper potential.

From 1974 to 1991, several companies conducted a number of exploration programs on the separately owned Kena (to the south) and Shaft (to the north) Properties (amalgamated by the Company under the name Kena Property in 1999). From 1981 to 1991, several exploration companies conducted diamond drilling programs on the previously fragmented property. Over this period, three target areas were defined: the Kena copper zone, Kena gold zone and the Shaft/Cat copper-gold zone.

Exploration and data compilation by Sultan have identified 11 gold-bearing zones on the Kena property. These are the Gold Mountain, Kena Gold, Shaft, Cat, South Gold, Three Friends, Euphrates, Gold Cup, Great Western, Tough Nut and Cariboo Zones. Descriptions of several of these mineralized zones are given below.

#### Gold Mountain Zone

The Gold Mountain Zone is a porphyry style gold target located within a 17-kilometre long Jurassic age intrusive body referred to as the Silver King porphyry. Recent geochemical and geophysical surveys have traced the anomalous target area over the Gold Mountain Zone to current maximum dimensions of 3,300 by 1,400 metres. The zone hosts bimodal gold mineralization comprised of a low-grade, bulk tonnage gold target that contains narrower bands of high-grade gold mineralization. The mineralization is hosted within porphyritic intrusive rocks and mafic volcanic rocks of Jurassic age. The bulk tonnage target has classic porphyry deposit characteristics in its alteration assemblages and mineralization styles. The high-grade gold mineralization is often spatially, but not necessarily intimately, associated with pyrite bands or quartz veinlets. Often the high-grade areas contain narrow bands of heavily disseminated but minute free gold grains.

Sultan's activities are focused within mining friendly regions of Canada.

In 2001, 29 diamond drill holes were completed on the Gold Mountain Zone with extremely encouraging results. The initial drilling included a fence of drill holes along Line 1100N, through the "discovery" trench area for a distance of 400 metres. Additional holes were done through a portion of the geophysical anomaly with step outs up to 1400 metres along strike. All of the drill holes intersected elevated gold values.

During 2001, two metallurgical reports were received relating to gold recovery from the Gold Mountain Zone mineralization. The initial study conducted by a major mining company was done using a conventional approach with final bottle roll recoveries of 92% and 97% obtained in 24 hours after crushing the host rock to minus 200 mesh. This study was completed on two composite samples taken from diamond drill hole 01GM-02. A second study was done on a single sample taken from drill hole 01GM03. This sample was crushed to a minus ½ inch size, and gold recoveries were investigated by McClelland Laboratories Inc. of Sparks, Nevada. Results of the second study suggest that up to 70% of the contained gold may be recovered after crushing the host rock to only ½ inch size.

The Gold Mountain Zone drilling was designed to investigate the favorable intrusive-volcanic contact at depth and along strike to the north and south from the Discovery area. The results show that the gold mineralization in the Gold Mountain Discovery Zone continues along strike for over 1.8 kilometres and remains open both to the north and south. The northern most section line, 20+00N, contains a 2.03 metre sample interval that assayed 34.44 g/t gold, and the southern most section line, 2+00N, contains a 2.00 metre sample interval that assayed 11.82 g/t gold. Both of these high-grade samples lie within broad halos of elevated gold mineralization.

A strong association occurs between the high-grade gold intersections **and an induced polarization anomaly that** extends 2.5 kilometres south from the Gold Mountain Discovery Zone to the

Kena Gold Zone. High-grade intersections may occur along a series of sub-parallel structures that cross the regional geologic trend at an oblique angle.

The large size, uniqueness of deposit type, excellent metallurgy and extremely good infrastructure suggest that in this area the Gold Mountain Zone may have the potential to become a significant world class gold discovery.

#### **Kena Gold Zone**

The Kena Gold Zone lies 500 metres southeast of the Gold Mountain Zone. This zone has been explored previously with 42 diamond drill holes. Several historic diamond drill hole intercepts have returned significant widths of gold mineralization. In drill hole LK86-20, the entire 136.85 metre length of the hole averages 1.1 g/t gold, including a 31.43 metre wide zone which runs 2.3 g/t gold. The Kena Gold Zone occurs in silicified and pyritized crackle brecciated volcanics related to sub-concordant dioritic intrusions. Broad zones of disseminated pyrite and chalcopryrite occur with potassic alteration and silicification along the margins of the dioritic intrusions.

No work is currently being done on the Kena Gold Zone, but this zone may be an important asset to compliment mineralization recently discovered at the Gold Mountain Zone 1.5 kilometres away.

Additional drilling is necessary in order to fully define the extent of these recently discovered gold zones, which lie along the favourable 7 kilometre long zone of gold mineralization found on the Kena Property.

#### **South Gold Zone**

The South Gold Zone lies approximately 5 kilometres south of the Gold Mountain Zone Discovery area. The South Gold Zone is defined by a 1.0 kilometre long gold soil anomaly underlain by a sequence of variably altered and/or foliated, sulphide-rich volcanic tuffs and flows of the Elise Formation. In the fall of 2002, four diamond drill holes were put in at 100 metre spacings across the central portion of the South Gold Zone. These holes were collared at 90+00N to 93+00N and drilled toward grid east in order to investigate coincident gold geochemical and resistiv-

ity anomalies. Hole 02SG-01 was the northernmost drill hole, and 02SG-04 was the southernmost.

Drill results suggest that gold mineralization increases and becomes more widespread and remains open toward grid south. The southernmost hole, 02SG-04, intersected a 5.0 metre wide shear zone that carried 8.1 g/t gold including 2.0 metres of 12.63 g/t. The high-grade structure lies within a 115 metre wide zone of low grade gold mineralization that averages 0.67 g/t gold. Although located in a different host rock the gold grades and alteration style seen in this hole are very similar to those found in the Gold Mountain Zone discovery area, five kilometres to the north.

#### **Great Western Zone**

The Great Western Zone is defined by a strong gold geochemical anomaly that lies predominantly within the Silver King intrusive unit along its western margin with the Elise Volcanics. The Great Western Area is covered by the western extension of the Gold Mountain Grid and is centred about 1.2 kilometres west of the Gold Mountain Zone discovery area.

In 2002, six drill holes were put in over the Great Western Zone. Holes 02GW-01 to 05 were entirely within the Silver King intrusive unit, and hole 02GW-06 was drilled in the Elise Volcanics. Holes 02GW-01 to 04 were designed to drill under historic surface workings. Hole 02GW-05 was drilled in an area where abundant parallel quartz veinlets were mapped in outcrop. Hole 02GW-06 was drilled to test a strong coincident gold soil anomaly and high geophysical chargeability anomaly.

The drill results intersected narrow but high grade gold bearing veins and veinlets, assaying up to 12.69 g/t gold across 0.5 metres, within a wide gold enriched area. The mineralization is clearly structurally controlled and is associated with quartz-sulphide veins and mafic dykes within a wide alteration zone marked by a strong gold geochemical anomaly.

The first four drill holes gave zones of elevated gold mineralization similar to that in the Gold Mountain Zone. The best intersections were 4.22 g/t gold over 1.0 metre in hole 02GW-02 and 12.69 g/t gold over

0.50 metres in hole 02GW-04. Narrow quartz-sulphide veinlets observed in these holes are believed to be responsible for elevated gold values across wider intervals of 10 to 40 metres that averaged 0.4 to 0.8 g/t gold. Hole 02GW-05 intersected altered intrusive rock that was potassium flooded and appeared visually similar to the Gold Mountain Zone rock. Within this hole, a 10 metre interval exhibited numerous 1-2 centimetre wide parallel quartz and quartz-sulphide veins. This interval averaged 0.75 g/t gold.

Hole 02GW-06 is very different from the holes described above, as it is located south of the main Great Western Zone, on the western side of the volcanic-intrusive contact. The entire hole is in strongly foliated volcanic rock that varies in composition from chlorite to sericite schist. The best assay obtained from this hole is 2.14 g/t gold from a 1.3 metre wide silicified zone.

#### **Starlight Trend**

The Starlight Trend is marked by a string of historic high-grade gold workings located along the western extension of the Gold Mountain Grid, approximately 2 kilometres west of the Gold Mountain Zone discovery area. The Starlight Trend parallels the foliation of the host volcanic rocks, which have undergone intensive shearing. This mineralized trend has a strike length of three kilometres from north of the Starlight workings south to the Cariboo workings. In 2002, six holes were put in to test historic workings along the Starlight Trend.

Holes 02SL-01 to 03 were located near the Starlight workings. Hole 02SL-01 intersected the main Starlight vein from 14.81 to 15.09 metres and assayed 30.37 g/t gold and 140.8 g/t silver. A second parallel vein (or splay off from the main vein) assayed 4.80 g/t gold and 3.9 g/t silver over 0.48 metres. In hole 02SL-02, the main Starlight vein assayed 0.74 g/t gold and 9.1 g/t silver over 0.55 metres. Due to the pinch and swell nature of the Starlight vein, it was not intersected in hole 02SL-03.

Also of interest in the three Starlight holes is a 50 metre wide stockwork zone

intersected immediately below the main vein. The stockwork consists of 1 to 10 centimetre wide quartz-carbonate-pyrite-chalcopyrite-magnetite veinlets. In hole 02SL-02, visible gold was identified in a vein trending parallel to foliation (which assayed 3.00 g/t gold and 6.6 g/t silver over 2.0 metres) and in hole 02SL-03 coarse visible gold was found in a 2.5 centimetre foliated vein trending at a low angle to core axis (which assayed 10.96 g/t gold and 1.4 g/t silver over 2.0 metres). The widest interval of elevated gold values in the stockwork zone was in hole 02SL-02 where a 16 metre width from 81 to 97 metres in the hole averaged 0.82 g/t gold. This interval also averaged 7.9 g/t silver and 0.18% copper.

Holes 02SL-04 and 05 were drilled to the south and north, respectively, of the historic Daylight-Berlin workings. Several small quartz veins were intersected in hole 02SL-04, but the main vein system was not intersected in either drill hole. These two holes exhibited strong alteration and sulphide mineralization in intensely foliated volcanic rocks. Broad zones exhibiting banded magnetite or pyrite +/- chalcopyrite within bleached and strongly sericitized volcanics resemble volcanogenic massive sulphide alterations. The best interval within this banded mineralization was from hole 02SL-04, which assayed 4.05 g/t gold, 2.2 g/t silver and 0.12% copper over 2.0 metres.

The final drill hole, 02SL-06, was drilled under the historic Victoria adit. The main vein was intersected from 39.0 to 40.0 metres and assayed 2.57 g/t gold and 1.9 g/t silver. intersected from 39.0 to 40.0 metres and assayed 2.57 g/t gold and 1.9 g/t silver.

The drill results confirm that the Starlight Trend is comprised of a gold and silver bearing vein system, associated with a lower grade stockwork controlled by a strong three-kilometre long shear structure. The coarse grained, free gold mineralization gives a nugget effect leading to erratic assays, and the pinch and swell nature of the veins may give results that are not truly representative of this zone. The highest assay of 30.37 g/t gold and 140.8 g/t silver across 0.28 metres in hole 02SL-01 compares favorably with the grades historically reported from the former workings.

#### **Southern Geochemical Anomalies**

During the 2001 field program, the Company covered the southern extensions of the Silver

King Porphyry intrusive with soil geochemical surveys for its mapped extent of nearly 17 kilometres. Six new gold geochemical anomalies were found south of the original Kena Property during the soil-sampling program. A number of historic workings that were sampled on this grid area returned encouraging assays values as high as 20.7 g/t gold, 84 g/t silver and 3.99% copper.

#### **2003 Work Program**

Currently detailed plots and computer modeling of all the Gold Mountain Zone drill data is underway. This work will assist in determining the size and orientation of the high-grade zones and will direct the next phase of diamond drilling. For example, drill hole 01GM-03 contains a 1.23 metre bonanza interval which assayed 240.07 g/t gold and hole 01GM-08 had 2.0 metres of 172.10 g/t gold. These high grade gold intercepts are located within broad (>100 metres) halos of 1 g/t gold mineralization.

The Company's consultant, P&L Geological Services, has recommended that additional diamond drilling be conducted on the Gold Mountain Zone, the South Gold Zone and the Great Western Zone, and excavator trenching be done along the Starlight Trend. This work program will determine the size and grade potential of these four mineralized zones which lie along the favorable 7 kilometre long trend of gold mineralization found on the Kena Property.

#### **Jersey-Emerald Property, British Columbia**

In October of 1993, the Company entered into an option agreement with Lloyd Addie and Robert Bourdon, whereby the Issuer acquired an option to purchase a 100% interest in the Jersey Claim Group near Salmo, British Columbia, for consideration of 200,000 shares of the Issuer and cash payments totaling \$43,389. The claims overlie the former Jersey and Emerald lead, zinc and tungsten mines operated by Placer Dome from 1947 to 1972.

The Company's interest in the Jersey Emerald property is subject to a 3% NSR, which can be reduced to 1.5% by making additional cash and share payments totaling \$500,000 and 50,000 shares on completion of a positive feasibility study. In

October 2000 an amendment to the agreement extended the start of the royalty payments to 2004. In consideration, 200,000 common shares were issued to the royalty holders.

The optioned property is comprised of 28 crown granted mineral claims, 4 two-post claims and 80 mineral units encompassing approximately 1,700 hectares in the Nelson Mining Division. The property has since been expanded by staking, optioning and purchasing additional claims and now includes 47 crown granted mineral claims, 60 two-post claims and 278 mineral units in 15 four-post claims.

#### Location and Access

The Jersey Emerald property is located in southeastern British Columbia at latitude 49°06'N and longitude 117°13'W (NTS 82F/3), 10 kilometres southeast of the community of Salmo. The claims cover an area of approximately 4,000 hectares between the Salmo River on the west and the top of Nevada Mountain on the east, and are bounded by Hidden Creek on the north and the South Salmo River on the south. Year round gravel roads and power lines cross the property and water is plentiful. Underground workings of the historic Jersey and Dodger deposits are in excellent condition allowing for future underground access with little rehabilitation.

#### Regional Geology

The Jersey Emerald property lies near the south end of the Kootenay Arc and is underlain by rocks of the Cambrian Laib Formation and the Ordovician Active Formation. The Laib Formation is comprised of mixed carbonates and pelites that have been subdivided into the Truman Member brown argillites, the Emerald Member black argillites and the Reeves Member limestones.

The eastern part of the property has historically been mapped as a much younger (Ordovician) Active argillite, however recent work by the Company indicates that the contact may in fact be conformable and that the Active Formation appears to be geochemically identical to the Laib Formation Emerald Member black argillites. Three Cre-

taceous granitic stocks intrude the Jersey mine rocks.

#### History and Previous Work

The earliest record of exploration in the area dates back to 1895 when gossanous areas on the south side of Iron Mountain attracted the attention of prospectors. The area was initially explored for gold and the 1896 Minister of Mines Report states that assays as high as 100 g/t (3.5 oz/t) gold were obtained. Continued prospecting discovered lead mineralization on the Emerald claims and shipments were made beginning in 1910. In 1938, tungsten and molybdenite mineralization was discovered in skarn bands at the site of the long abandoned gold workings. In 1942 and 1943 the government put the Emerald Tungsten Mine into production to serve the war effort. The mine then remained inactive until 1947 when Canadian Exploration Ltd. (now Placer Dome) purchased the property. Tungsten production recommenced in 1947 and lead-zinc production in 1949. Tungsten production of 1.6 million tons grading 0.76% tungsten was produced from the Emerald, Feeny, Invincible and Dodger deposits. Lead-zinc production of 8.4 million tons grading 1.95% lead and 3.83% zinc was produced from the Jersey and Emerald deposits.

The Jersey Emerald property has remained inactive from 1973 when the mine closed until 1993 when the Company optioned the property.

#### Economic Geology

Work done since 1994 by the Company has defined four distinct deposit types on the Jersey Emerald property. These are carbonate-hosted lead-zinc (Irish style massive sulphide), sedex type zinc-silver-copper, and gold-bismuth skarn and tungsten skarn mineralization.

#### Emerald/Dodger Tungsten (Tungsten skarn)

Tungsten occurs in two distinct types of deposits on this property, referred to as the 'Emerald-type' and the 'Dodger-type'. Emerald-type occurs at the contact of the Reeves Limestone with granitic intrusives. Dodger-type occurs as disseminations within metamorphosed limey shales. A direct granite contact is not a prerequisite for mineralization to occur and ore zone tend to be banded parallel to the sedimentary beds. Emerald-type tungsten is generally higher grade than Dodger-type.

The Emerald/Dodger Tungsten mine was the largest tungsten producer in British Columbia and second largest in Canada. It closed in 1973 due to poor tungsten prices and the expectation of the implementation of a "super royalty". With the recent substantial increase in tungsten price the company will be re-evaluating the existing reserves and implementing a program designed to define additional areas on the Property that have high tungsten potential.

#### Bismuth-Gold Zone (stratabound gold mineralization)

The Bismuth Gold Zone, a stratabound gold target, was drilled by the Company in 1994 to 1997. This zone lies along the east and west margins of the Jersey Mine, located stratigraphically between the Jersey lead-zinc workings and the Emerald and Dodger tungsten workings. On the east margin an average 10-metre wide mineralized band runs for a distance of 1,900 metres, and on the west a 1 metre wide band has been traced for 600 metres. These mineralized bands contain pyrrhotite and/or pyrite with variable amounts of arsenopyrite and bismuth in a quartz-rich gangue.

The Bismuth Gold Zone mineralization appears to have a combination of vein and skarn styles, and is somewhat similar to Pogo-type mineralization, but occurring much higher in the mineralizing system. Gold values up to 28 g/t over a 1-metre sample width occur in this zone, however the average grade over the entire zone is 2.5 g/t gold.

Also, the Cretaceous aged Emerald, Jersey and Dodger granitic stocks (probably related to a single intrusive body at depth) host sheeted quartz veins of the Fort Knox style. The best examples of the sheeted vein systems can be seen in the vicinity of the historic Invincible and Dodger Tungsten mines. To date, these vein systems have not been evaluated for their gold potential.

#### Wilson Creek Anomaly (Sedex zinc-silver-copper-barium)

In 1996 and 1998, soil geochemical surveys south of the main Jersey-Emerald mine area defined the Wilson Creek Zone. This zone is outlined by a 2,700 x 1,000 metre zinc-silver-copper-barium soil anomaly

that contains zinc values up to 6,500 ppm. In 1999, the Company completed detailed geological mapping and geophysical surveys over the Wilson Creek Zone and found that the soil anomaly lies entirely within black argillaceous shales leading the Company's geologists to believe it may have potential for important stratabound (Sedex-style) zinc mineralization. A magnetic survey run over the central portion of the soil anomaly defined zones of high magnetic response coincident with the higher portions of the geochemical anomaly. Detailed geological mapping confirmed the presence of bedded pyrrhotite-pyrite mineralization in the area of high magnetics. Three test lines of gravity survey were run across the soil anomaly. The lines gave elevated gravity responses coincident with high zinc-barium geochemistry and high magnetic readings. On line 5,100N, a 175-metre wide 0.8 mgal response corresponds to zinc soil values of up to 5,559 ppm. On line 5,500N, a 400-metre wide 0.6 mgal response corresponds to zinc soil values up to 5,957 ppm.

A trenching and diamond drilling program is recommended to test the coincidental geochemical and geophysical responses for their sedex deposit potential.

#### **Lower Jersey Horizon (Carbonate-hosted lead-zinc)**

The historic Jersey lead-zinc deposit occurs in dolomite horizons within the Reeves limestone unit. In 1995, diamond drilling encountered a second lead-zinc bearing dolomite horizon located 55 metres below the Jersey mine horizon. Research of Placer Dome's drill logs and sections uncovered several drill intersections which penetrated this Lower Jersey dolomite horizon, and contained significant lead-zinc values. This horizon appears to underlie the entire Jersey Mine area, and to date has not been systematically tested by diamond drilling.

#### **Future Work**

Follow up work consisting of trenching, chip sampling and diamond drilling is recommended for the zinc-silver-copper sedex target termed the Wilson Creek Zone. Also due to the recent substantial increase in tungsten prices, the property's tungsten reserves and areas with significant potential need to be explored. A mine modelling program, using historic mine data will best show the primary tar-

get areas for tungsten mineralization. The Company is presently seeking a joint venture partner to assist with further exploration and development of these exploration targets.

#### **Disclaimer**

The Resource Stock Watch is a paid publication which is intended for purposes of research only. This document is not to be seen as an offer to buy nor sell the featured security. A monthly fee is received from the featured firm to facilitate coverage and news commentary and analysis. No investment decision should ever be made without consulting a registered investment advisor.

4218 Arbor Way  
Charlotte, North Carolina 28211

Phone: 866-238-1185  
Fax: 704-364-1330  
Email: RStockW@aol.com

*Dedicated to Natural Resource  
Shares for two decades.*

**Frank Lang, B.A., M.A., P.Eng.**

Position: **Chairman**

Frank A. Lang, Chairman, holds a B.A. and M.A. from the University of British Columbia, is a Professional Engineer and has been involved in the operation and financing of junior resource companies for over 30 years. Frank has created literally billions of dollars in shareholder value in companies with which he has been associated. The Belmoral gold mine was discovered in 1975. Following that, Frank Lang and his former partner, Dick Hughes shared the Developer of the Year Award for the discovery of the Golden Giant Mine, the first mine in production in the Hemlo area in Ontario. Hemlo and the associated South Zone deposit were discovered in 1982 by two of the original Hughes-Lang group of companies, Golden Sceptre and Goliath Gold Mines. The Golden Giant deposit has produced gold since 1985, and has had gold reserves estimated at approximately 7 million ounces over that period. The Hemlo gold find was one of the most important Canadian discoveries since the 1930s.

**Arthur G. Troup, P. Eng.**

Position: **President and Director**

Mr. Troup a P. Eng., has served as Vice President, Exploration of Cream Minerals Ltd. Since 1997 and as a director of the Company since 1987. He also serves as Vice President, Exploration of Valerie Gold Resources Ltd. And Emgold Mining Corporation, and President and director of Sultan Minerals Inc. Additionally, Mr. Troup was President of Archean Engineering Ltd., a firm offering project management and mineral exploration services., from 1981 through 1988.

**Ben Ainsworth, M.A. (Oxon), F.G.S., P. Eng. BC**

Position: **Director**

Graduated with an Honours Degree in Geology in 1962, After coming to Canada in 1965, he worked with a major mining house (Placer Development Ltd) based in Vancouver for more than 20 years before starting his own international minerals consultancy. He serves on the board of several junior mining companies and works with a wide range of metals and mineral commodities.

**Sargent H. Berner, LL.B**

Position: **Director**

Sargent Berner, director, is a graduate of the University of British Columbia where he received his B.A. in 1963 and his LL.B. in 1966, and the London School of Economics, London, England where he received the degree of Master of Laws in 1967. He has practised corporate, securities and natural resources law as a partner in the Vancouver law firm of DuMoulin Black since 1976.

**Shannon Ross, C.A., CFO & Corporate Secretary**

Position: **Chief Financial Officer**

Shannon Ross, Chief Financial Officer, brings more than 25 years of accounting and financial management experience to Sultan Minerals. Shannon began her career in public practice, moved to mining industry as an internal auditor for the mining giant, Cominco Ltd., and has served as controller and chief financial officer for several mining companies before joining the Lang Mining Group. Shannon holds a Bachelor of Commerce degree and is a registered Chartered Accountant.

---

## **We anticipate that Sultan will deliver an aggressive news stream into an ever more interesting market. Now is the time to evaluate this well-managed junior.**

On January 23rd, Sultan announced that it had received final assay results for the expanded drill program on its Kena Gold Property in British Columbia. According to the release, during the recent program, funded by Sultan's partner Kinross Gold Corp., 5696 metres of NQ diamond drilling was completed in 33 holes on the Property. All holes intersected gold mineralization and three large, new, gold rich zones were discovered.

On January 21st, the Company announced that the Kena drill program had expanded Gold Mountain Zone to the North and South. During the recently completed program, nineteen of

the referenced 33 holes were drilled on the Gold Mountain Zone, four holes were drilled into the South Gold Zone, three into the Starlight Trend, six into the Great Western Zone and one in the Kena Gold Zone.

These are bullish days in which to present bullish drill results. We feel that the news disclosed to date in 2003 is but the beginning of a trend. We anticipate that the current drilling program will continue to spin off news to a stable bull market for gold and other precious metals. It is also proper here to note the fact that Sultan is a stable member of the Lang Mining Group. Lang is a much respected group within the mining and financial community. These are

solid professionals who understand that shareholder value is best delivered via a common sense based risk weighted exploration and development program.

In the coming weeks and months we will present Sultan Minerals in a variety of venues and receptions throughout North America. If you are a regular reader of our newsletter, you will receive alerts and invitations. These are indeed the days that try us. Yet, they are also days of opportunity. As a new generation of gold bugs learn about the value of hedging against market volatility, the time is now to carefully research Sultan Minerals. K. Boatright, Editor.