

SKY.TSXv

Stikine Gold Corporation

November 2003

TWENTY BILLION DOLLAR LEGEND:

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TWENTY BILLION DOLLAR TARGET



18,545,264,216 lbs Pb
17,514,325,312 lbs Zn
297,850,947 oz Ag
21,390,226 lbs Sn
11,258,323 lbs Cu

The prolific Sullivan Mine located at Kimberley, British Columbia, was in production for almost 100 years. The world renowned deposit produced an estimated \$20 Billion of base and precious metals and is legendary in terms of its size and ore grade.

The Sullivan deposit lies in one of the world's best mineralized corridors and it has long been speculated that a sister deposit exists close by.

Cominco has quietly explored the area immediately north of the Sullivan Mine for the past 30 years, recently culminating in the identification of a large-

scale target only 4km away.

Dubbed the 'Sullivan Deeps' target because of its relative depth to the Sullivan Mine, it remains untested as a result of the mine's recent closure.

Cominco publicly released a summary of its exploration data for the first time late in 2001, and it has taken until now for us to successfully complete negotiations and community consultations for a new phase of exploration.

Stikine Gold Corporation (SKY.TSXv) has an option agreement to earn a 50% interest in the Sullivan Deeps Project Claims.

Sullivan Deeps

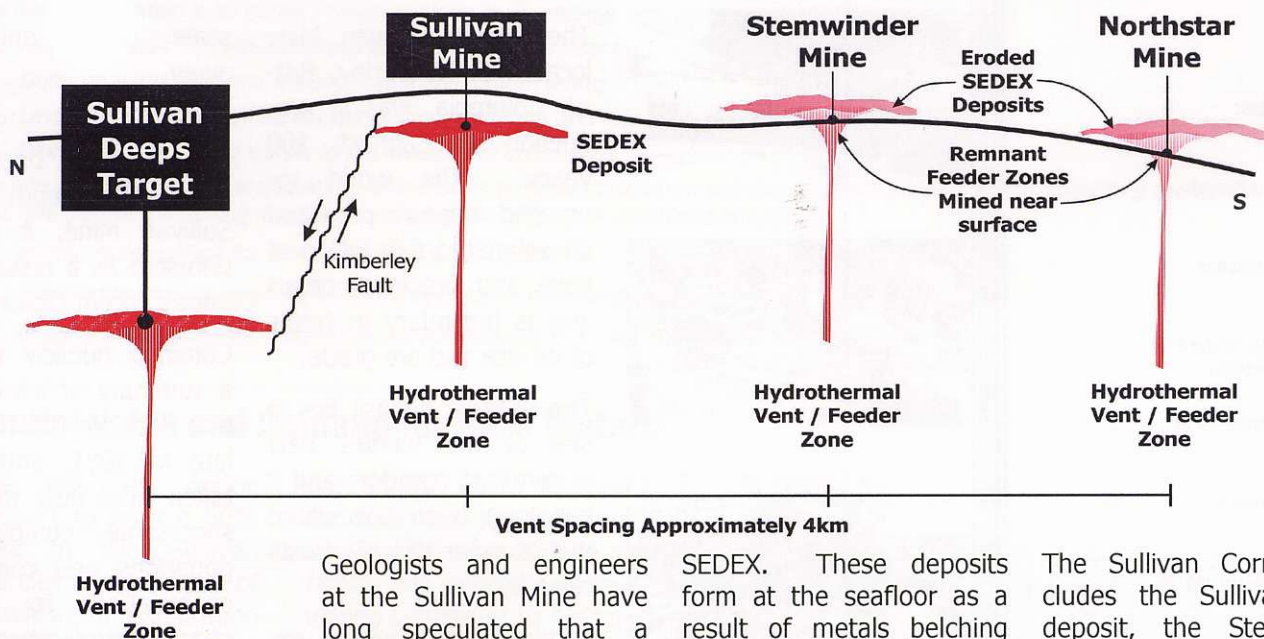
Gigantic Production Record



The Sullivan Mine is located at Kimberley in the East Kootenay region of British Columbia. Like the town's development itself, much of southeast BC has benefited from infrastructure such as mills and smelters, hydropower, power distribution, roads and rail services that were originally established to service the legendary mine. Many other communities have been influenced by the mine's long-term success, not the least of which

is the nearby town of Trail - the location of Teck Cominco's smelting and refining services, currently receiving concentrates from around the world. The old adage "a good place to look for a mine is next to an existing one..." is very appropriate in this geological setting, but also the benefits of finding a deposit near existing power, communities and trained workforce, and smelter are economically significant.

Hydrothermal Vents, Feeder Zones & Mineralized Corridors



Seafloor Black Smoker off the Oregon Coast—similar to a Sullivan hydrothermal vent

Geologists and engineers at the Sullivan Mine have long speculated that a 'faulted-off' portion of the orebody may be located north of the mine. This theory came about when mining progressed to the north of the deposit and it was observed that the Kimberley Fault literally cuts the north end of the Sullivan deposit.

The current geological model focuses on the style of mineralization; known as 'sedimentary exhalative' or

SEDEX. These deposits form at the seafloor as a result of metals belching from 'black smokers' or hydrothermal vents. These vents are like hot springs, but contain massive quantities of sulphide minerals containing lead, zinc, silver and tin at the Sullivan.

Hydrothermal vents are also called feeder zones by geologists and generally occur along a structural break in the earth's crust, essentially lining up as a 'corridor' of feeder zones.

The Sullivan Corridor includes the Sullivan Mine deposit, the Stemwinder Mine feeder zone and the Northstar Mine feeder zone. In plan view these feeder zones align perfectly and the geological interpretation above shows how the Stemwinder and Northstar SEDEX deposits have been eroded away over time to the current-day topography. Sullivan Deeps is in this corridor and is Stikine's primary target to drill and discover!

Geology + Geophysics = Large Scale Target

The hydrothermal vents that produced the metals in the Sullivan orebody did so for a long time, but eventually the vents stopped ejecting sulphide minerals. The resulting large-scale, flat-lying deposits were covered by layered sedimentary rocks over geologic time.

Cominco geologists discovered that those overlying or 'hangingwall' sedimentary rocks have a unique series of barcode-like light/dark markers that could be used to accurately provide an estimate of the distance above the Sullivan 'Time' horizon. Further, the Sullivan Markers, shown at top right, can be used to measure the depth of that horizon over a very large area, in the picture rocks from up to 170km away are matched in the sedimentary sequence.

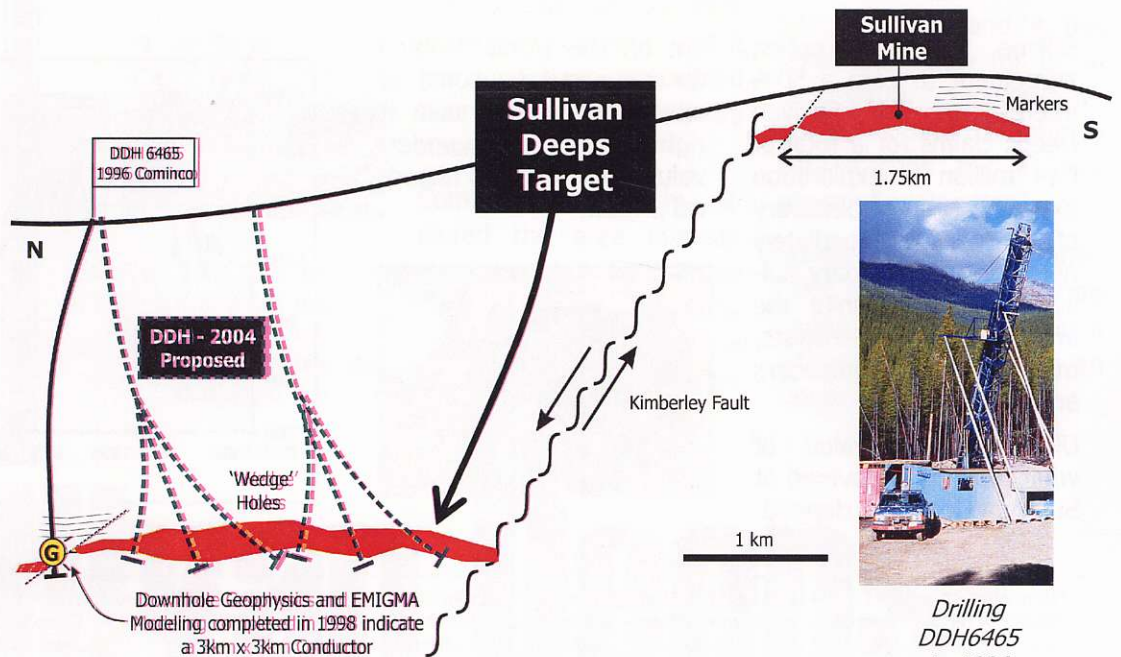
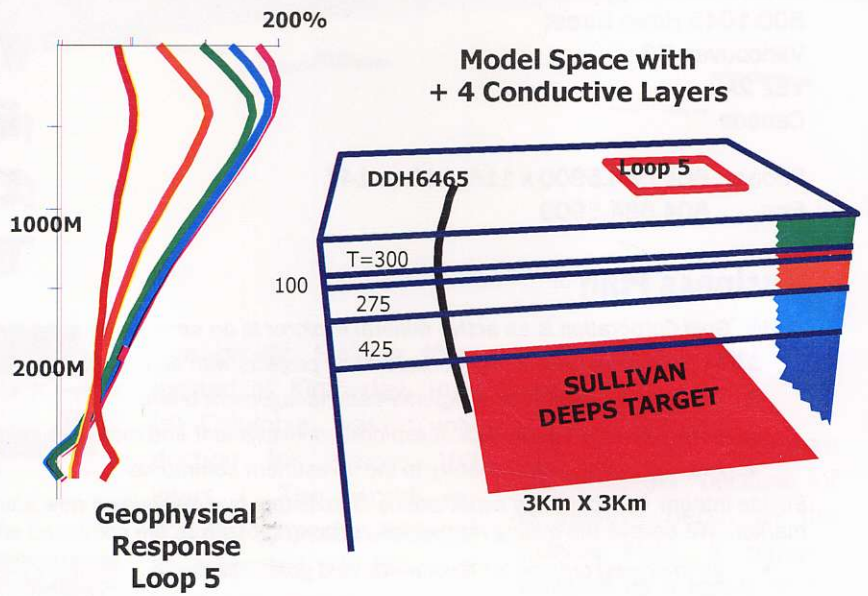
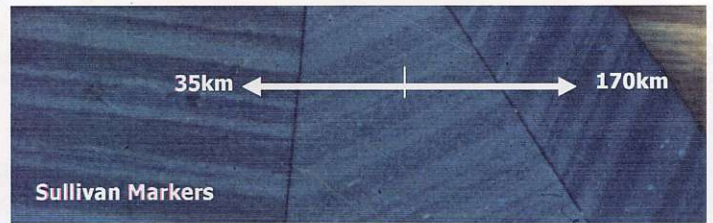
Cominco drilled a series of exploration holes targeting the Sullivan Deeps, the most recent completed in 1996. The core was logged and the hangingwall markers compared to provide confirmation of the Sullivan Horizon, found to be at a depth of approximately 2,450m (8,050 feet). While that hole failed to intersect an orebody, it was later shown to have come very close.

Downhole and surface geophysics was employed to measure the electromagnetic signature of the rocks. The work conclusively showed a large-scale conductor at the target depth (shown at right).

A computer model was used to estimate the size of the target based on the geophysics response. This work was only completed the mine was committed to shutting down, such that no further exploration work was conducted.

The computer model indicated that a geophysical conductor approximately 3km x 3km must be present to account for the strength of the anomaly at the target depth.

In summary, the large geophysical response is at the same target horizon indicated by markers and contained within the Sullivan mineralized corridor, making this one of the most outstanding drill targets in the world today.



Work Plan and Schedule

Compelling evidence for another Sullivan-sized deposit exists at Sullivan Deeps—perhaps even larger in footprint than the Sullivan itself. Our plan is to drill test the target starting in early 2004 with potential first intercepts three to four months later.

The plan also includes the use of wedge holes to make several intercepts of the Sullivan Deeps target from primary holes. If successful, additional holes may be drilled to confirm the size of the target, as shown in the graphic on page 3.

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Business Plan

Stikine Gold Corporation is an active mineral explorer in an emerging mining market. Stikine plans to;

1. Acquire world-class mineral exploration projects with near-term drill targets;
2. Organize a qualified and experienced management team;
3. Leverage smart and efficient exploration investment and maximize value to shareholders; and,
4. Properly relate Stikine's story to the investment community.

Stikine intends to exceed the expectations of investors by presenting a new and focused company at the beginning of a cyclical mining market. We believe the mining market will respond robustly to the combined effects of:

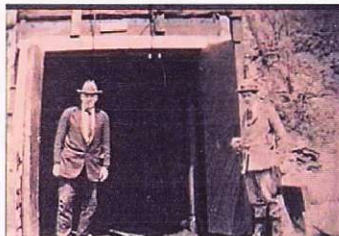
- an improved outlook for base metal and gold / prices;
- renewed investor support for well-managed junior companies; and,
- ongoing junior company and/or project acquisitions by senior companies.

Potential Value and Demand for Base Metals

Stikine has an option agreement to earn a 50% interest in the Sullivan Deeps claims for a total of C\$4 million in exploration expenditure. A discovery of a deposit immediately north of the legendary Sullivan Mine will ignite the imagination of geologists, miners and financiers around the world!

Ultimately the value of what may be discovered at Sullivan Deeps is depend-

ant on the world demand for base metals, some of which, like zinc (shown at right), are currently undervalued compared to historical prices.



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Sullivan Deeps

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TARGET:

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