

SIENNA GOLD INC.

**ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2006**

January 16, 2007

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GENERAL MATTERS

References in this annual information form ("AIF") to research reports or to articles in publications should not be construed as depicting the complete findings of the entire referenced report or article. The information in each report or article is not incorporated by reference into this AIF.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements contained in this AIF, and in certain documents incorporated by reference into this AIF, constitute forward-looking statements. These statements relate to future events or the Company's future performance. All statements other than statements of historical fact may be forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as "seek", "anticipate", "plan", "continue", "estimate", "expect", "may", "will", "project", "predict", "potential", "targeting", "intend", "could", "might", "should", "believe" and similar expressions. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results or events to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements. The Company believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable but no assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct and such forward-looking statements included in, or incorporated by reference into, this AIF should not be unduly relied upon. These statements speak only as of the date of this AIF or as of the date specified in the documents incorporated by reference into this AIF, as the case may be.

In particular, this AIF and the documents incorporated by reference herein contain forward-looking statements pertaining to the following:

- (a) anticipated capital expenditure trends in the exploration and development of mines and related infrastructure;
- (b) expectations regarding capital expenditures, interest expense and other payments;
- (c) beliefs and assumptions relating to the Company's liquidity position; and
- (d) expectations regarding the Company's ability to maintain its competitive position.

Examples of risk factors that could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements are set out at pages 4 to 7 of the AIF. **A prospective investor should carefully consider such risk factors and should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, as the plans, intentions or expectations upon which they are based might not occur. Readers are also cautioned that such risk factors are not exhaustive.**

The forward-looking statements contained in this AIF and the documents incorporated by reference herein are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement. The Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required under applicable securities laws.

All references to dollars or \$ herein are to Canadian currency, unless otherwise identified.

ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

In this Annual Information Form, the abbreviations set forth below have the following meanings:

"**ABCA**" means the *Business Corporations Act* (Alberta), together with any amendments thereto and all regulations promulgated there under;

"**Common Shares**" means the common shares in the share capital of the Company;

"**Company**" or "**Sienna**" means Sienna Gold Inc. and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis, unless the context otherwise requires; and

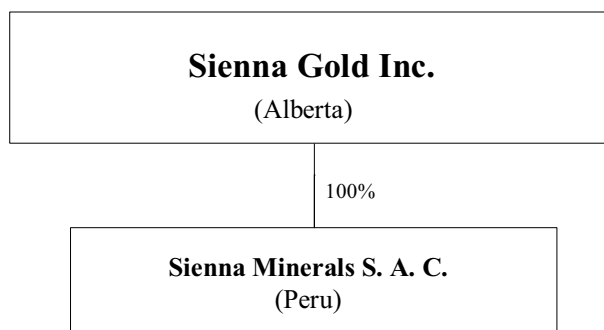
"**TSXV**" means the TSX-Venture Exchange.

SIENNA GOLD INC.

Incorporation and Organization

The Company was incorporated pursuant to the provisions of the ABCA on July 28, 1987 as Vortex Energy & Minerals Ltd. On May 2, 2001, the Company changed its name to Vortex Integrated Industrial Company and consolidated all of its existing capital on a one for five basis. The Company name was changed on April 15, 2005 to Sienna Gold Inc. The registered office of the Company is located at 3700, 400 3rd Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta, T2P 4H3, and the head office of the Company is located at Suite 820, 840 7th Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta, T2P 3G2. The Company has one wholly-owned subsidiary, Sienna Minerals S.A.C., incorporated and registered under the laws of Peru, in the City of Lima, on December 1, 2004. This subsidiary is identified by Peruvian tax registration number (RUC) 20510106394. Sienna Minerals S.A.C. office is located at Jose Llano Zapata 332, Lima, Peru.

Sienna's corporate structure is as set forth below:



General Development of the Business

Three Year History

The Company failed to file financial statements for the period ending March 31, 2003 and became the subject of cease trade orders from the Alberta and British Columbia Securities Commissions and its shares were subsequently delisted from the TSX Venture Exchange in June 2003. The cease trade orders were revoked on June 24, and June 27, 2005 respectively, and the Company's shares resumed trading in July 2005.

In the last three years, the Company has focused its activities on identifying advanced mineral properties, primarily in Peru. The Company's business objective is to become a minerals producing company, primarily gold, by completing exploration work on the mining concessions it acquires, completing feasibility studies and, if feasibility studies are positive, putting mines into production.

On June 27, 2005 the Company completed a prospectus financing for gross proceeds of \$ 3,600,000 through the issuance of 12,000,000 units at a price of \$ 0.30 per unit, each unit comprised one Common Share and one-half a Common Share purchase warrant, each full Common Share purchase warrant is exercisable at a price of \$0.40 per share until June 27, 2007. Net proceeds of the offering were \$ 3,231,739. Concurrent with the above event, the Company settled current debt (\$ 194,600) and notes payable (\$ 367,500) for the issuance of Common Shares (1,946,000 and 3,675,000, respectively).

On January 31, 2006 the Company closed a private placement for net proceeds of \$995,662, issuing 928,000 Common Shares at \$1.00 per share and 69,474 Common Shares at US\$0.95 per share.

In November 2006 the Company closed a public offering issuing 5,604,400 units at a price of \$0.70 per unit, for net proceeds of \$3,648,464. Each unit comprises one Common Share of the capital of the Company and one-half a Common Share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to subscribe for one Common Share at a price of \$ 0.90 per share until November 1, 2007. This is subject to the right of the Company

to accelerate the expiry date if the 20 day weighted average closing price of the Common Shares on the TSX-V has been equal to or greater than \$ 1.25. Prior to the year end the Company incurred \$ 98,145 of legal, audit and other costs related to the financing which costs have been classified as deferred financing costs.

Significant Acquisitions

Igor Concession

On June 30, 2005, the Company, through its subsidiary Sienna Minerals S.A.C., entered into an arms length agreement with Matrix Gold Mining Investments S.A. ("**Matrix**"), a private Peruvian Company, to acquire a 60% interest in the Igor Mine project (the "**Igor concession**") located in the District of Huaranchal, Province of Otuzco, in the Department of La Libertad, Peru comprising 1,000 hectares, for US\$ 1,193,565 (Cdn\$ 1,474,147) (US\$ 1,100,000 plus a payment of US\$ 50,000 to extend the closing date from May 31, 2005 to June 30, 2005 and US\$ 43,565 reimbursing Matrix for exploration expenses on the concession for the period March 2005 to June 30, 2005), and an option to acquire 100,000 common shares at \$ 0.30 per share until June 30, 2010, subject to a net smelter return royalty (the "**Igor NSR**"). In addition the Company issued 2,100,000 Common Shares at \$ 0.10 per share as compensation to certain individuals for consulting fees in finding and assessing the property. 60% of those Common Shares remain in escrow and will be released from escrow in tranches until July 2008. The Company had an option to acquire the remaining 40% of the Igor concession for the payment of US\$ 7,000,000 on or before June 30, 2007 and an additional US\$ 2,000,000 to purchase the Igor NSR.

On March 3, 2006 the Company acquired the remaining 40% interest in the Igor concession and the Igor NSR in an arms length transaction with Matrix. As payment, the Company paid US\$ 300,000 (Cdn\$ 346,486) in cash and issued 2,550,000 Common Shares from treasury at a deemed issue price of \$ 0.85. After the completion of this transaction the Company owns 100% of the Igor concession.

With the acquisition of the Igor concession, the Company assumed an environmental liability estimated at US\$ 28,000. It is anticipated that this liability will be satisfied during 2007.

In addition to the above noted acquisition cost, the Company has to September 30, 2006 spent approximately \$ 1,188,957 in exploration expenses on the Igor concession.

Pachin Alto Concessions

On June 30, 2005 the Company, through its subsidiary Sienna Minerals S.A.C., entered into an arms-length thirteen month option agreement to acquire a five year option on eight (8) concessions in Peru with Elmer Moises Rosales Castillo ("**EMRC**") and a group controlled by EMRC. On signing, the Company exercised the Cerro Blanco option for US\$ 100,000 (Cdn \$ 124,083). The consideration for the thirteen month option on all eight properties was US\$ 194,000 (Cdn \$ 186,125) and 2,000,000 common shares of the Company valued at \$ 0.10 per share being the deemed price of the shares at the date of closing.

On June 30, 2006 the Company terminated its agreement with EMRC and the companies controlled by EMRC and simultaneously entered into new agreements regarding the Pachin Alto project. The Cerro Blanco option was dropped. To June 30, 2006, the Company had incurred a total of \$ 873,530 in acquisition and deferred exploration expenses on the eight EMRC concessions. On June 30, 2006, the Company wrote off \$ 577,452 being an allocation of these costs related to the concessions dropped.

By agreements dated June 30, 2006, EMRC assigned its rights and obligations under the underlying agreements in favor of Sociedad Minera de Responsabilidad Limitada NorteAmerica XXI ("**SMRL NorteAmerica**"), a Peruvian private company controlled by EMRC. On the same date, the Company entered into an agreement with SMRL NorteAmerica pursuant to which SMRL NorteAmerica assigned its rights and obligations under the Underlying Agreements in favor of the Corporation.

As compensation for the assignment the Company made an initial payment of US\$ 150,000 (Cdn\$ 169,425) in favor of SMRL NorteAmerica and is obligated to make the monthly payments listed below for a five

year period with respect to the Pachin Alto concessions. The Company has the option to abandon the concessions which would eliminate the requirement for further payments.

	Monthly Cash Payments (US\$), beginning August 15, 2007			
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Pachin Alto	50,833.33	45,750.00	66,083.33	91,500.00

In the event the Company initiates commercial production within the Pachin Alto Properties, the Company will also be obligated to pay SMRL NorteAmerica a 1.5% net smelter return royalty.

The Company is also responsible for making license fee and penalty payments (*Derecho de Vigencia*) applicable to the Pachin Alto concessions. These license fees and penalties approximate US\$ 18,000 (Cdn\$ 20,160) and US\$ 87,000 (Cdn\$ 97,440) for 2006, of which \$88,835 has been accrued to September 30, 2006. The penalty portion is reduced by US\$ 1.00, for every US\$ 10.00 expended in exploration expenses incurred on the property in the preceding year.

In addition to the monthly payments to SMRL NorteAmerica detailed above and the 1.5% net smelter return royalty, the Company must also assume the obligations to the titleholders, including monthly payments and an additional net smelter return royalty ranging from 1.0% to 2.0%. The total net smelter return royalty payable to SMRL NorteAmerica and the titleholders ranges from 2.7% to 3.5% and is detailed below.

Concession Name	Monthly Payment (US \$)	NSR (In favor of the Titleholder)	NSR (In favor of the SMRL NorteAmerica)	Total NSR
Jose Luis	333.33	1.0%	1.5%	2.5%
Jose Luis 2	333.33	1.0%	1.5%	2.5%
Jose Luis 3	333.33	2.0%	1.5%	3.5%
Acumulacion Juana	400.00	1.2%	1.5%	2.7%
Julia MP	400.00	1.2%	1.5%	2.7%
La Natalia	400.00	1.2%	1.5%	2.7%
Uрпи	400.00	1.2%	1.5%	2.7%
La Noemia	400.00	1.2%	1.5%	2.7%
Edelmira	<u>400.00</u>	1.2%	1.5%	2.7%
Total	<u>\$3,399.99</u>			

Buena Fortuna Concession

On April 24, 2006 the Company through its subsidiary Sienna Minerals S.A.C. filed a total of three mining claims (the "Buena Fortuna concession") which covered an area of 2,500 hectares, located in the Department of Ancash, near the area of the Pachin Alto concession. By resolutions dated July 6, 2006 concession title over these claims was granted in favor of Sienna Minerals S.A.C.

Title to Mineral Property Interests

Although the Company has taken steps to verify the title to mineral properties in which it has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property title may be subject to unregistered prior agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

Corporate Overview

Prior to July 1, 2004, the Company's prime focus was exploration for oil and gas reserves in Canada and the United States. On July 1, 2004, the new management changed the Company's focus to exploration for precious and base metals in Peru.

The Company has expended the majority of its time and effort on the Igor concession, with the remainder of the time spent on evaluation of the EMRC concessions.

On June 30, 2006 the Company acquired an option on the Pachin Alto concessions, one of the EMRC concessions and released the other 7 EMRC concessions.

Early in 2006 the Company staked the Buena Fortuna concession which the Company's geologist identified as prospective exploration property. The Company is presently carrying out some preliminary mapping and sampling on this property.

The Company is an exploration stage company and to date has not established any reserves.

RISK FACTORS

The following is a summary of certain risk factors relating to the business of Company. The risks and uncertainties below are not the only ones facing the Company. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to the Company, which the Company currently considers immaterial, may also impair the business and operations of the Company. If any of the following risks actually occur, the Company's business may be harmed and the financial condition and results of operation may suffer significantly. The business of the Company should be considered speculative due to the nature of the Company's involvement in the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties and its current early stage of development. The exploration of minerals involves many risks, which even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. The summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to, and must be read in conjunction with, the detailed information appearing elsewhere in this AIF. Investment in the Company involves a high degree of risk and should only be considered by those persons who can afford a total loss of their investment. Shareholders and any person considering an investment in the Company should carefully consider the information contained in this AIF and, in particular, the following risk factors:

Competition

The Company competes with other mineral exploration and mining companies for the acquisition of mineral claims, permits, concessions and other mineral interests as well as for the recruitment and retention of qualified employees. There is significant competition for the limited number of mineral resource acquisition opportunities and, as a result, the Company may be unable to acquire attractive mining properties on terms it considers acceptable. The ability of the Company to acquire mineral resource properties in the future will depend not only on its ability to develop the Company's current properties, but also on its ability to select and acquire suitable producing properties or prospects for exploration and/or development. Consequently, the Company's revenues, operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

Mineral Prices

The ability of the Company to obtain equity financing, secure joint venture financing or debt financing for the further exploration or development of any of its projects, and the profitability of any mineral mining operations in which the Company has an interest, will be significantly affected by changes in the market price of the related minerals. Mineral prices fluctuate on a daily basis and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control. The level of interest rates, the rate of inflation, central bank sales, world supply and demand for gold and stability of exchange rates, among other factors, can cause significant fluctuations in mineral prices. Such external factors are in turn influenced by changes in international investment patterns and monetary systems and political developments. The price of minerals has historically fluctuated widely.

Exploration Risks

Exploration for minerals is speculative in nature, involves many risks and is frequently unsuccessful. All of the properties in which the Company has an interest or right are in the exploration stage only and are without established mineral resources or reserves. There can be no assurance that current, proposed or future exploration and development programs on properties in which the Company has an interest will result in the discovery of minerals mineralization or a profitable commercial mining operation. The commercial viability of a mineral deposit is dependent on a number of factors including the price of the related minerals, exchange rates, the particular attributes of the deposit, such as its size, grade and proximity to infrastructure, as well as other factors including financing costs, taxation, royalties, land tenure, land use, water use, power use, importing and exporting gold and environmental protection.

Calculation of Resources, Conversion to Reserves and Metal Recovery

The Company currently has no mineral reserves. There is a degree of uncertainty attributable to the calculation of mineral resources and the degree to which mineral resources may ultimately prove to be convertible to mineral reserves, if at all. Until mineral resources are converted to mineral reserves and actually mined and processed, the quantity of mineral reserves and grades must be considered as estimates only. In addition, the quantity of mineral reserves and resources usually varies depending on metal prices. In addition, there can be no assurance that mineral recoveries in small-scale laboratory tests will be duplicated in large tests under on-site conditions or during production.

Lack of Cash Flow and Requirements for New Capital

The Company's current operations do not generate any positive cash flow and it is not anticipated that any positive cash flow will be generated for some time. The Company has limited financial resources and licenses which the Company holds and agreements to which the Company is a party impose financial obligations to the Company. There can be no assurance that additional funding will be available to allow the Company to fulfill such obligations. Failure to fulfill such obligations could result in the loss of some or all of the Company's property. Further exploration and development of the various mineral properties in which the Company holds interests depends upon the Company's ability to obtain financing through the joint venturing of projects, debt financing, equity financing or other means. The location of the mineral properties in which the Company holds interests are in developing countries and may make it more difficult, or impossible, for the Company to obtain debt financing from senior lenders. Financing through the sale of equity securities or securities converted into equity securities could result in substantial dilution. Failure to obtain additional financing on a timely basis could cause the Company to forfeit all or parts of its interests in some or all of its properties or joint ventures and reduce or terminate its operations.

Title Matters

The Company has investigated its rights to explore its various resource properties in Peru and, to the best of its knowledge, those rights are in good standing. No assurance can be given that a government will not significantly alter the conditions or revoke the applicable exploration or mining authorizations or that such exploration or mining authorizations will not be challenged or impugned by third parties. In addition, there can be no assurance that the properties in which the Company has an interest are not subject to prior unregistered agreements, transfers or claims and title may be affected by undetected defects. Concessions in which the Company has an interest may be cancelled if applicable fees or penalties are not paid.

Surface Rights

The Company will be required to enter into agreements with local land owners in order to put a property into production. The Company has had initial contact with 94 surface rights owners at its Igor concession, but no agreements have been finalized. There can be no assurances that such agreements will be obtainable on acceptable terms, in a timely manner or at all.

Government regulations may adversely affect the Company's operations

The Company's mining operations and exploration and development activities are subject to laws and regulations governing health and worker safety, employment standards, waste disposal, protection of the

environment, mine development, prospecting, mineral production, exports, taxes, labour standards, occupational health standards, toxic wastes, and other matters. It is possible that future changes in applicable laws, regulations, agreements or changes in their enforcement or regulatory interpretation could result in changes in legal requirements or in the terms of permits and agreements applicable to the Company or its properties, which could have a material adverse impact on the Company's current exploration program and any future development projects.

Where required, obtaining necessary permits and licenses can be a complex, time consuming process and the Company cannot assure that required permits will be obtainable on acceptable terms, in a timely manner or at all. The costs and delays associated with obtaining necessary permits and complying with these permits and applicable laws and regulations could stop or materially delay or restrict the Company from proceeding with the development of an exploration project or the operation or further development of a mine. Any failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations or permits, even if inadvertent, could result in interruption or closure of exploration, development or mining operations or material fines, penalties or other liabilities.

Dependence on Key Personnel

The Company is dependent on a relatively small number of key personnel, the loss of any one of whom could have an adverse effect on the Company. In addition, while certain of the Company's officers and directors have experience in the exploration and operation of gold producing properties, the Company will remain highly dependent upon contractors and third parties in the performance of its exploration and development activities. As such there can be no guarantee that such contractors and third parties will be available to carry out such activities on behalf of the Company or be available upon commercially acceptable terms.

Fiscal

Currency fluctuations may affect the cash flow that the Company may realize from its operations, since gold is sold in a world market in U.S. dollars. The Company's costs are incurred in Canadian dollars, U.S. dollars as well as the currency of Peru and may be incurred in other currencies. The effects on operating cost and cash flows based on the foreign exchange rate and the escalation of the Peruvian Nuevo Sol are significant. The Company does not currently have any intention to enter into hedging contracts in connection with foreign currencies. The appreciation of the Peruvian Nuevo Sol against the U.S. dollar would increase the costs of exploration and development of the Company's Peruvian properties and gold production at the Company's mining operations, which could materially and adversely affect the Company's profitability, results of operation and financial condition.

Environmental Risks

Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner that will require increasingly strict standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. There can be no assurance that future changes to environmental regulation, if any, will not adversely affect the Company's operations. Environmental hazards may exist on the properties in which the Company holds interests that have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators. Furthermore, compliance with environmental reclamation, closure and other requirements may involve significant costs and other liabilities.

Properties in Peru

The Company's property interests and exploration activities are located in Peru and are subject to that jurisdiction's laws and regulations. The Company believes the present attitude of Peru to foreign investment and mining to be favourable, but investors should assess the political and economic risks associated with investing in a foreign country. Any variation from the current regulatory, economic, political and social climate including those relating to taxation, royalties, imports, exports, duties and currency, delays in obtaining or the inability to obtain necessary governmental permits, currency fluctuations, restrictions on the ability of local operating companies to sell gold offshore for U.S. dollars, and on the ability of such companies to hold U.S. dollars or other foreign currencies in offshore bank accounts, import and export regulations, including restrictions on the export of gold, and limitations on the repatriation of earnings could have an adverse effect on the affairs of the Company.

As a result of the Company's assets being located in Peru, there may be difficulties in enforcing against the Company judgments obtained in Canadian courts predicated upon the civil liability provisions of applicable

Canadian securities legislation for a misrepresentation contained in this disclosure or otherwise. In particular, it may be practically impossible to enforce foreign court judgments against the Company in Peru.

Operating Hazards and Risks

In the course of exploration, development and production of mineral properties, certain risks, and in particular, unexpected or unusual geological operating conditions including rock bursts, cave-ins, fires, flooding and earthquakes may occur. It is not always possible to fully insure against such risks and the Company may decide not to insure against such risks as a result of high premiums or other reasons. Should such liabilities arise, they could reduce or eliminate any future profitability and result in increasing costs and a decline in the value of the securities of the Company.

Foreign Countries and Regulatory Requirements

Mineral exploration and mining activities may be affected in varying degrees by political instability, civil disturbance and government regulations relating to the mining industry and foreign investors therein. There is no assurance that the political and investment climate of foreign countries will be favourable. Any changes in regulations or shifts in political conditions are beyond the control of the Company and may adversely affect its business. Operations may be affected in varying degrees by government regulations with respect to restrictions on production, price controls, export controls, income taxes, expropriation, environmental legislation or mine safety. The developing country status of Peru or political climate of other neighbouring countries may make it more difficult for the Company to obtain further financing for exploration and any required project financing from senior lending institutions because such lending institutions may not be willing to finance projects in these countries due to the possible investment risk.

Repatriation of Earnings

There is no assurance that any country other than Canada in which the Company operates or may operate in the future will not impose restrictions on the repatriation of earnings to foreign entities.

MINERAL PROJECTS - GENERAL

The Company is currently engaged in exploration activities on three properties all located in Peru. The Igor and Pachin Alto concessions are the Company's main focus. The Buena Fortuna concession is a recently acquired early exploration property, on which the Company will expend minimal time and funds over the next year.

Maintaining Mineral Properties in Peru

A mining concession in Peru is a right granted by the Government of Peru to explore and exploit mineral substances located within the area of the mining concession. The regulations pertaining to the granting and holding of concessions have the following characteristics:

1. Any person or company, foreign or domestic, can apply for and be granted a mineral concession if the concession area is free and available.

There are some restrictions applicable to foreign companies or individuals with respect to mining concessions located within 50 kilometres of the Peruvian borders. In that case, the granting of concession titles or the acquisition of concessions by foreign parties must be previously authorized through the issuance of a supreme decree, once the corresponding administrative proceeding is completed and the activities to be carried therein are declared of public necessity. This restriction is applicable to the direct or indirect possession or title over concessions.

In addition, in order for foreign juridical persons (not individuals) to record their title over mining concessions in Peru, they must incorporate a Peruvian branch or subsidiary, as it is a requirement for the recording of title over mining concessions in favour of juridical persons, that the latter are recorded with the Peruvian Public Registry.

2. The area of a mining concession consists of a solid square, rectangle or polygon of indefinite depth, which vertices are established by Universal Transversal Mercator ("UTM") coordinates. The basic unit for newly claimed mining concessions is 100 hectares with 1,000 hectares being the maximum area that may be granted for each individual concession.
3. For maintaining the validity of concession, an annual license fee payment, as described below, shall be made, along with the payment of any applicable penalty (*Derecho de Vigencia*) for not reaching the Minimum Production levels as described below.
4. There are no work commitments attached to a concession by the Government of Peru but holders of metallic mining concessions are obliged to achieve minimum production as defined below, equivalent to US\$ 100.00 per hectare per year, within the six years following the year in which the respective mining concession title is granted or penalty payments will be applicable.

Under Peruvian law, the titleholders of mining concessions shall pay an annual license fee (*Derecho de Vigencia*) which becomes enforceable by January 1 of each year and can be paid until June 30. This payment must be made in the amount of US\$ 0.50 in the case of "Artisan Miners" (titleholders whose combined extension of mining concessions and pediments do not exceed 1,000 hectares or whose total capacity of production does not exceed 25 metric tons per day), in the amount of US\$ 1.00 per hectare in the case of "Small Scale Miners" (titleholders whose combined extension of mining concessions and pediments do not exceed 2,000 hectares or whose total capacity of production does not exceed 350 metric tons per day) and in the amount of US\$ 3.00 per hectare in the case of all other metallic titleholders.

Moreover, metallic mining concession titleholders must reach a minimum level of annual production ("**Minimum Production**") of at least US\$ 100.00 per hectare granted in gross sales within six years counted as of January 1st of the year following the year in which title to the concession was granted.

In the event of non compliance with Minimum Production, as of the first semester of the seventh year after the concession title has been granted, a penalty shall be paid by the titleholder in the amount of US\$ 6.00 per year per hectare until minimum production is reached. Should such failure to comply continue beyond the end of the eleventh year, the penalty shall be increased to US\$ 20.00 per hectare per year as from the twelfth year. Notwithstanding this, the titleholder can be exonerated from penalty payments in case the titleholder evidences having incurred in direct investments on the mining concession an amount equivalent to ten times the penalty applicable.

According to the General Mining Act of Peru, the payment of the license fee or, in the event of non compliance with Minimum Production or investment, payment of the corresponding penalty, can only be missed for one year.

Failure to comply with license fee and/or penalty payments for two consecutive years causes the extinction of the mining concession.

In the case of the Igor concession, the license fee applicable has been paid regarding all years elapsed as from its filing up to and including 2006 and has credited investment during 2005 in an amount that exceeds ten times the penalty applicable and therefore Sienna shall be exonerated from paying the 2006 penalty. In the case of the mining concessions that comprise the Pachin Alto concessions, Sienna has paid the license fees and the penalties applicable to all years elapsed as from its filing except for year 2006. Therefore, payment of the 2006 license fees and penalties with respect to year 2006, which are due prior to June 30, 2007, which have been accrued and are still pending.

Title for the Buena Fortuna concessions was granted in the 2006, therefore these mining concessions are up to date on the payment of the corresponding license fees and will not be subject to Minimum Production and consequently penalty payments until the year 2013.

MINERAL PROJECTS - IGOR

The Company engaged Henkle & Associates of Carson City, Nevada, independent geologists, to provide an independent 43-101 Technical Report on the Igor concession. A copy of this report dated August, 2006 (referred to herein as the "Igor Report") may be viewed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Further information on the Igor concession is available in the Igor Report.

Location, Description and Acquisition of Property

The Igor concession is located in the country of Peru on the west coast of South America. Peru is divided into 24 Departments which are each further subdivided into several provinces. The Igor concession is located in the province of Otuzco in the Department of La Libertad, Peru.

The Igor concession is approximately 158 kilometers from the city of Trujillo which is approximately 700 kilometers north of Lima on the Pan American highway. Approach to the property is on paved highway to Otuzco and thence by gravel road to the concession.

Based on the UTM system using the SAM56 base, the property lies within 783,000 and 784,000 East and 9,153,000 and 9,154,000 North.

The property is accessible from Lima by flying or taking the Pan American Highway north to the city of Trujillo and then proceeding east by paved highway to the community of Otuzco. From Otuzco a gravel road leads directly to the concession. This route and approximate distances and driving times are shown on the table below.

Distances

Leg	Distance (km)	Time (hours)
Lima – Trujillo	650	7.0
Trujillo - Otuzco	75	1.0
Otuzco – Huaranchal	90	3.0
Huaranchal - Igor	10	0.5
Total	825	11.5

The climate of the region is typical of the Peruvian alpine valleys in which the seasons are divided into wet and dry seasons. Temperatures can dip below 0° Celsius and rise to 25° Celsius. The sun can be very strong with high ultraviolet readings being common during the mid-day period. The mine development area is at a moderate elevation of between 2,900 meters and 3,700 meters above sea level. The wet season (January - April) can produce significant accumulations of rainfall and is accompanied by thick fog in the prospect areas.

The terrain on which the concession is located is characterized by mountain valleys which support subsistence agriculture.

There is no source of high voltage electrical power near the project site and all power is currently generated on site. There are active coal mines in the immediate vicinity and 220 volt power is available in Huaranchal (10 km distance). It may be possible to upgrade the existing power lines for a higher voltage service. Water resources are readily available.

Skilled labour is available in the nearby communities and Peru is rich in mining technical talent.

History

The Igor concession which totals 1,000 hectares was under option by Matrix who has explored the property and extracted an estimated 15,000 tonnes of gold bearing ore.

The existence of gold bearing "mantos" or beds which follow the structural attitude of the anticline is well known and these beds have been exploited by small scale artisan mining operations for literally centuries – from the time of Spanish colonialists. The evidence of this work is readily apparent and many of the workings are visible and

can be entered. Ore was processed on the site and the remains of a small Merrill Crowe gold plant remains at the campsite.

In 2002, Matrix commenced general exploration on the concessions in order to obtain an overall view of the local geology. The work resulted in the discovery of a significant dyke and breccia zone system. Two mine shafts into a finer grained high grade laminated breccia zone were developed at an elevation of 3,120 and 3,150 meters. The total strike length of the higher grade mineralized laminated zone developed on both levels is a distance of 250 meters. Mining within the high grade zone extended upwards for a distance of 15 to 20 meters resulting in the extraction of approximately 15,000 tonnes of gold bearing ore.

Since July 2005, the Company has explored the entire Igor concession. Mapping, sampling and drilling in the past year has identified 5 areas of exploration interest;

- El Domo Manto Zone (gold/silver)
- Intrusive Porphyry Zone (copper/zinc)
- Portochuelo / Callanquitas Transition Zone (gold/silver)
- Tesoros Fault and Breccia Zone (gold/silver)
- Tesoro Manto Zone (gold/silver)

The Tesoros Fault and Breccia Zone and the Tesoros Manto Zone have been extensively sampled and drilled and the results do not support continued work in these areas.

Geology

The predominant outcropping formation in the Igor concession is the thick Cretaceous aged Chimu formation sandstone. The Chimu sandstone is overlain by a variable thickness of Santa formation siltstones which include several beds of organic shales and mudstones near the base of the formation. The Chimu sandstones are underlain by the Chicama formation, a very thick sequence of shales and siltstones.

During mineralization, the organic shales of the Santa formation acted both as a "seal" preventing the escape of the hydrothermal fluids and a "host" for saddle reef/manto type mineralization, which is found along the crest of the larger anticlines at the property. The distinguishing characteristic of the area is the pronounced folding resulting in the "Bola de Igor" – a highly folded anticline forming a distinct dome. The strike of the anticline is N 46° W with limbs dipping from 30 to as much as 70 degrees. The entire structure plunges towards the southeast.

Subsequent to folding, the Chicama – Chimu – Santa sequence has been faulted and there are a number of occurrences of dacitic dykes which intrude sub-vertically and traverse the dome.

The important Tesoro fault strikes North – South, has caused lateral displacement of up to 45 meters and is implicated in the mineralization found in the area. A breccia zone of up to 50 meters wide, which hosts high sulfidation type epithermal mineralization, was formed concurrent with movement on the Tesoro fault.

There are other longitudinal faults which accompany and are parallel to the Tesoro fault. Transverse tension faults have likewise been subsequently in-filled and form mineralized veins. These faults appear to proceed from a large, mineralized dacite porphyry intrusive which underlies the dome and is known locally as the Huevo de Condor.

The outcrop geology of the region indicates that the sediments of the Santa, Chimu and Chicama formations were faulted and folded during a period of intense tectonic activity and mountain building. Igneous intrusion occurred subsequently with the formation of the Huevo de Condor stock (which outcrops along the SW flank of the dome). The fractures created by the tectonic activity resulted in the development of dacite porphyry dykes which parallel and intrude the primary regional faults. Subsequent hydrothermal fluids brought minerals into the breccia and dyke zone as well as to the adjacent saddle reefs/mantos which were mineralized in the vicinity of the intersections of fracture zones and organic rich shales in the lower Santa formation. The intensity of the tectonic activity is exemplified by the large breccia zone and the displacement of the Tesoros fault.

There are three primary epithermal deposit types contained within the Igor concession. There is an area comprising up to 5 thin veins containing silver and lead with low values of gold. These veins have never been exploited and are not considered economic.

The Igor concession is most well known for a series of 3 parallel "beds" or saddle reef /mantos at Cerro Igor, near the Tesoros fault zone. These saddle reef / mantos overlie each other close to surface and follow the bedding along the nose of the Cerro Igor anticline. The upper manto averages 0.8 meters in thickness and the gold is associated with pyritic mineralization. The middle manto is 2.5 meters in thickness and the mineralization occurs in discontinuous lenses. The bottom manto has only been accessed in two locations and not much is known about it apart from these two small workings.

It has been demonstrated that the transition zone between the Chimu and Santa formations is often a host for mineralization at the Igor concession; especially along the axis of the major folds. When there is faulting present to act as a conduit for mineralizing fluids to rise into the transition zone, the fluids become trapped by shale layers and spread out conformably with the folding. This describes the Domo manto zone.

Most of the gold mineralization is associated with pyrite and is sub-microscopic in size. There are also leached zones with significant limonites such as goethite and hematite. In the leached zones gold values often increase. In various locations in both the mantos and the breccia zone minerals such as chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite have been found. The silver is associated with galena.

It is conjectured that the mineralization is of high sulfidation epithermal hypogene origin succeeded by oxidation and leaching. An enriched zone of higher gold and silver values is present just beneath the outcrop of the breccia zone. It is conjectured that this was the boiling level (commonly an enriched zone in these types of deposits) of the hydrothermal fluids responsible for the mineralization. The workings on both the 3,120 and 3,150 meter levels appear to be in the boiling or enriched zone. The vertical extent of the boiling or enriched zone does not extend below the 3,100 meter elevation.

Exploration in the past year has identified other mineralized zones on the property which are comprised of either saddle reef / mantos or breccias. Sampling of these areas confirms that they contain both gold and silver mineralization similar to the Tesoros breccia and saddle reef / manto zone.

When the transition zone is cut by a significant fault a breccia zone is also created which is subsequently mineralized. This describes the Callanquitas/Portochuelo zone. Lying beneath this is evidence of a large porphyry style intrusive body which has produced the dacite intrusive structures throughout the concession. The existence of this porphyry style mineralized body is strongly suggested by recent geophysical studies which have mapped a large chargeability anomaly in the SW part of the concession.

Recent drilling also indicates the existence of significant disseminated sulphide mineralization on the concession contained within the deictic porphyry intrusive. Sampling and drilling core analysis indicates that the porphyry intrusive is mineralized with significant grades of lead and zinc with lesser amounts of copper.

The property was visited in November of 2006 by Dr. Warren Pratt, a respected porphyry specialist, who concluded that the very pronounced sericite alteration in the presence of quartz and pyrite mineralization places the Igor concession in proximity to a potentially large porphyry system. The presence of phyllic alteration in some of the drill holes suggests that the porphyry core may not be too distant. Dr. Pratt made several exploration program recommendations that the Company has committed to undertaking prior to embarking on a drill program for the porphyry mineralization. These include a magnetometry study and specialized fracture and alteration mapping.

As a result of Dr. Pratt's recommendations, the Company has modified its short term exploration program. The initial drilling at Igor will focus on the Domo gold/silver target while the porphyry evaluation continues. The Company will also commence the detailed environmental work required for drill approval of the porphyry zone – anticipated to commence in 2007.

The drill permit for the Domo zone was received by the Peruvian government on December 29, 2006 and a drilling company will mobilize a rig onto the site to start this program.

Work Completed To-Date

The initial option on the Igor concession was acquired on the basis of sample results taken from the mine workings in the Tesoros fault zone which indicated gold values of over 6 grams per tonne (“gpt”) over 16 meters. During a due diligence visit to the property a mineralized zone was observed that appeared to extend laterally up to 70 meters, along strike for at least 300 meters and at depth to at least 400 meters with potential for further extensions. The first phase of exploration was directed to confirming these early indications. Also, recognizing that the 1,000 hectare concession could host other mineral occurrences a detailed geological mapping and sampling program ran simultaneously in other areas of the concession.

Mapping and sampling procedures began in the Tesoros fault zone. An aerial photo survey provided a photogrammetric topographic map that aided the geological mapping. As well, all identified “mine” workings were surveyed, mapped and sampled including the extensive underground workings of the Tesoros zone. Sampling in the Tesoro zone comprised continuous channel samples on both sides of the tunnels as well as ring channel samples taken every 5 meters along the tunnels. Approximately 1,122, two meter channel samples were taken and analyzed using inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy (“ICP–AES”) multi-element techniques. The table below summarizes the assay results from these tunnels.

Tunnel Assay Results Summary

	# of Samples	Gold (gpt)			Silver (gpt)		
		High	Low	Avg.	High	Low	Avg.
Tunnels	1,122	71.8	-	3.6	6,362.0	-	127.2

Mapping the remainder of the concession identified other potential mineral concentrations. As a result of the mapping, 5 areas of interest were identified;

- El Domo Manto Zone (gold/silver)
- Intrusive Porphyry Zone (copper/zinc)
- Portochuelo / Callanquitas Transition Zone (gold/silver)
- Tesoros Fault and Breccia Zone (gold/silver)
- Tesoro Manto Zone (gold/silver)

Detailed mapping and sampling continues in the underground workings in the El Domo Manto Zone and on Carmen Alto[Portochuelo] / Callanquitas Transition Zone.

William R. Henkle, the Company consulting geologist, has visited the site and reviewed the sampling quality and control procedures. Mr. Henkle has reported that the sampling preparation and chain of custody controls are adequate to ensure that cores and samples were not tampered with. For further information see the Igor Report.

Interpretation

a. El Domo Manto Zone

The exploration program demonstrated that gold and silver mineralization are often present in mineable grades when a feeder system (vein, pebble dyke, etc.) intersects the axial area of a significant anticlinal fold. This type of event resulted in mineralization in the Tesoros saddle reef / mantos. These tectonic conditions also resulted in mineralization at the top of the dome on the Igor concession which is clearly evident in the extensive artisanal workings. Early sampling by the Company resulted in the collection of 59 samples in the Dome area with average grades of 12.1 gpt gold and 103.8 gpt silver. It appears that three saddle reef / mantos are contained within a 30 to 50 meter thick package of sedimentary rocks – limited sampling of which suggests gold assays in the 0.5 to 0.8 gpt range. Preliminary mapping shows that the manto zone extends over an area of 700 meters by 100 meters. A wide trail has been constructed so that a small drill rig can be carried to the top of the dome to obtain more detailed geological information in the upcoming drill program.

Subsequent sampling programs acquired 660 channel samples from artisanal workings in the zone. The weighted average assay results for all the samples were 8.1 gpt of gold and 189 gpt of silver. All of the samples were mapped as being from the manto (ore) zone or the interbed (“waste”) zone. The 292 samples of interbed material averaged 6.7 gpt of gold and 192 gpt of silver while the 368 samples of manto material averaged 9.3 gpt of gold and 186 gpt of silver.

b. Intrusive Porphyry Zone

Detailed mapping and sampling throughout the Igor concession showed the existence of a widespread porphyry intrusive body at the Igor concession. The intrusive material is ubiquitous with fracturing and faulting and every sample analyzed contained anomalous mineralization primarily of lead and zinc with lesser amounts of copper. Based on the geological mapping of the property a mineralized intrusive porphyry model was proposed together with an exploration program to confirm the model. This model is consistent with porphyry models of other deposits in northern Peru such as Cerro Corona.

During May and June 2006, the Company undertook a geophysical program consisting of eight induced polarization (“IP”) lines averaging 2.5 kilometers in length. The results conclusively identify a chargeability anomaly (probably resulting from disseminated sulphides) which extends for the full length of the uplifted dome. Due to the difficult terrain, some of the lines were not completed and so the anomaly is open in many directions. The IP anomaly may, in fact, form a “donut” around the dome indicating that the center of the anomaly is below the dome. A second phase exploration program, based on the final geophysical report, will test this hypothesis.

The Company was able to confirm that the porphyry zone contributed to the IP anomaly by reorienting the final two holes of the Tesoros drill campaign to test a lower IP response at the edge of the anomaly. The holes both returned disseminated sulphide mineralization throughout the core with significant values of zinc and lead. There were a few meters of significant gold and silver mineralization that is interpreted as a vein system coming through the porphyry material.

Both holes strongly suggest the existence of the mineralized porphyry intrusive and feeder veins that bring mineralization to the system. Based on the drilling and geophysics, the Igor concession model was modified to suggest that the drilling intersected the upper pyrite shell of a large, underlying porphyry intrusive.

The Igor concession was also recently visited by Dr. Warren Pratt, a respected porphyry specialist, of Specialized Geological Mapping. Dr. Pratt concluded;

“I interpret the mantos in the anticline hinge and the Tesoros Zone as mineralised structures on the periphery of, or above, a porphyry copper-gold deposit. The high zinc, lead, silver, arsenic and antimony values are consistent with such a setting.”

Dr. Pratt also suggested a number of additional low cost, exploration procedures to identify with greater precision the location, angle and depth of drill holes to test the center of the porphyry zone. These procedures will be undertaken, prior to drilling the porphyry zone, to ensure that exploration moneys are optimally used.

c. Portochuelo / Callanquitas Transition Zone

In the Portochuelo/Callanquitas area of the concession a large porphyry intrusion has been mapped on outcrop coincident with one of the significant IP anomalies. However, there is also evidence of the Chimu – Santa transition zone associated with anticlinal folding as described above. Artisanal workings occur at the junction of a breccia within the transition zone which is associated with a large fault system. Samples collected over the mineralized breccia zone (3 to 5 meters wide) had average gold and silver values of 2.8 gpt and 41.6 gpt respectively.

The Company will complete the sampling and mapping of this structure and will drill the area as part of the porphyry intrusive zone drilling program.

d. Tesoros Fault and Breccia Zone

The Tesoros fault zone contains an epithermal, high sulfidation mineralized deposit hosted in a breccia zone. The zone contains occurrences of high grade mineralization. The drill program has shown that the breccia zone was cut off by the transverse fault and the boiling zone of the hydrothermal fluids did not extend below the 3,100 meter elevation. As a result, this area of the concession did not meet the Company's tonnage thresholds and a resource estimate has not been made.

The initial primary zone of interest to the Company was the Tesoros breccia zone and the Igor concession was optioned with a view to drilling this area to test the potential for bulk mining. When the mapping and sampling of the tunnels and available outcrops in the area was completed a drill program was undertaken.

It was known that the breccia reached widths of 50 meters in the area previously mined and it was conjectured that the widths increased to 70 meters in the lower part of the breccia zone based on the sampling and mapping completed in the lower elevation workings. Although mineralization in this breccia extended to a northwest trending fault that bisected the Igor concession anticline, there was no evidence that it continued to the north of this fault. Based on these facts a drill program was designed with the following priorities;

- Confirm the high grades of gold and silver found in the tunnels
- Determine the width of the mineralized breccia zone at all elevations

Drilling Results Summary

A total of 17 holes were drilled recovering 1,780 meters of core. One of the holes (#10) was abandoned when the rods became stuck while passing through an old working. Core recovery for the program was approximately 80% and variability was based on the proximity of the core to the fault zone. The drilling contractor was replaced midway through the program and the pace of the program improved dramatically from that point.

The drill core varied in size from BQ (36 mm) to HQ (63.5 mm) depending upon the specific drilling conditions. Two holes were drilled through a prehistoric landslide and HQ core was required in order to obtain suitable core recoveries. As a general rule holes less than 50 meters were drilled using a BQ bit and holes deeper than this started with NQ (47.6 mm) bits and reduced to BQ at depths below 120 meters.

The Tesoros breccia zone is located in very steeply inclined terrain (approximately 45 degrees) and drill setups were at times difficult and precarious. The safety of personnel and equipment was of utmost importance to the Company and this prolonged the duration of the program.

The table below summarizes the drilling results.

	# of Samples	Gold (gpt)			Silver(gpt)			Best Interval		
		High	Low	Avg.	High	Low	Avg.	Length (m)	Au (gpt)	Ag (gpt)
1a	52	0.1	0.0	0.0	64.7	0.2	2.9	6.0	0.3	27.8
1c	41	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.2	1.0	2.0	0.0	2.8
2a	54	4.2	0.0	0.2	71.2	0.0	4.6	16.0	1.5	30.2
2b	44	1.5	0.0	0.1	50.3	0.0	3.3	14.0	0.7	45.4
4a	69	0.9	0.0	0.1	75.6	0.0	3.0	6.0	0.4	27.9
7a	59	8.0	0.0	0.2	114.0	0.2	4.5	2.0	8.0	114.0
7b	55	0.64	0.0	0.1	28.5	0.2	4.5	4.0	0.5	16.8
8a	66	0.8	0.0	0.1	7.6	0.0	1.2	10.0	0.3	1.3
9a	100	2.0	0.0	0.1	102.0	0.0	43.8	11.0	0.8	53.4
9b	81	3.5	0.0	0.3	370.6	0.0	65.8	21.0	0.9	80.5
9c	98	1.6	0.0	0.2	82.7	0.0	6.9	30.6	0.7	18.9
9d	87	10.8	0.0	1.9	3,750.0	1.2	73.6	75.3	3.1	121.2
10	Hole not completed									

11a	23	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	0.2	2.2	8.0	0.0	8.9
11b	7	0.2	0.0	0.1	4.0	0.5	1.1	6.0	0.1	1.6
12a	27	2.4	0.0	0.2	30.6	0.0	3.2	6.0	1.0	12.7
12b	23	0.7	0.0	0.3	10.0	0.0	2.8	10.0	0.4	7.4

The drilling of the Tesoros breccia did not confirm the anticipated results. The breccia zone does not continue beyond the fault which bisects the anticlinal axis of the dome nor does it extend below the 3,100 meter elevation. Given the limited size of this epithermal mineralization the Company will not continue exploring in this area.

An unexpected result of the Tesoros exploration was the identification of significant occurrence of mineralized porphyry intrusions. Essentially every drill hole intersected this intrusive material and in every case, anomalous values of lead, zinc and copper were noted.

Approvals

Matrix qualified as a small miner according to Peruvian fiscal and mining law and has received government approval of their PAMA application for approval to commence commercial-scale mining. The PAMA is a Peruvian regulatory document which is required to obtain a permit to operate a mine. Also, if a higher production rate is justified by further exploration the PAMA can be altered by a simple amendment. Under the existing government permit (PAMA) for the Igor concession, the operator is required to incur expenditures estimated at \$ 40,500 to return the site to its original condition.

On December 29, 2006, the Company received a Category B (up to 20 platforms) approval to drill exploration holes. Additionally, the Company is completing the work required to obtain a Category C drill permit (> 20 holes).

Surface Rights

The issue of land tenure is of increasing significance in Peru particularly as the national cadastral system for agricultural land ownership is not always accurate. Peruvian law does not vest surface rights with mineral rights and any proposed development requires the developer to purchase the surface rights or make an appropriate agreement with the surface rights owners to have access to the property. In the 1990's the government of Peru made dramatic improvements to the mining laws and the current rules and regulations are both clear and fair regarding the ownership of mineral rights.

The Company has been working with government agencies to map and register the surface rights of 94 local families within the concession area. Based on this mapping, surface access rights to the concession have been negotiated but no formal agreements have been signed as yet with the surface rights owners. The small (<25 family) community of Igor contains most of the surface rights holders. Most of the concession is comprised of un-arable mountain slopes however there are several small holdings in the arable lands in the valley.

It will be important for the Company to enter into purchase or lease agreements with the registered owners of all affected properties.

Environmental and Community Affairs

The Company has built on the good community relations established by the previous operator. An intensive "good neighbour" program was developed between the Company and the community which resulted in wide support for the project at both the exploration and development stages. The Company has spent time and money supporting educational and other initiatives and currently enjoys an excellent relationship with the communities around Igor. A program of "sounding the community" to obtain advance warning of any community issues that may impact the project has been established.

2007 Exploration and Development Program

The Company is undertaking a sampling and drilling program with the following objectives;

- Determine the location, size and grade of the porphyry system
- Determine the size and grade of the Domo manto system
- Obtain a more complete understanding of the geology of the Portochuelo / Callanquitas transition zone.

Geophysical Program

The Company is currently reprocessing the geophysical data to understand the impacts of a different interpretation algorithm. With this information, a second phase of geophysical studies will be undertaken to extend the existing lines in order to close the anomalies as well as provide “fill in” lines in areas of highest interest.

The Company will complete approximately 20 kilometers of gravel based magnetometry in the first quarter of 2007 and a more extensive aerial program in the second quarter when weather permits.

Drill Program

The drill permit was received on December 29, 2006 and a rig is being mobilized to the site to test the Domo gold/silver structures. These holes will be 30 to 50 meters deep. A deep hole will also be drilled to test for the presence of the porphyry beneath the Dome.

When the porphyry sampling and mapping is completed, the Company will have the permit for an extensive program to drill this structure.

The anticipated program cost is as follows:

Estimated Program Costs - Igor

Description	Cost (US\$)
Ongoing camp cost (\$30,000 per month)	360,000
Road construction	10,000
Second Phase Geophysics (10 kilometers)	15,000
Drill 1,500 meters into porphyry	165,000
Drill 500 meters into Domo mantos	52,500
Drill pad preparation	50,000
5,000 meters of reverse circulation drilling into porphyry	325,000
Total Phase 2 program cost	977,500
Phase 3 - Infill Drilling	1,562,500
Total program costs	\$2,540,000

MINERAL PROJECTS – PACHIN ALTO

An early stage exploration property, the Pachin Alto concessions comprise nine mining concessions located in the province of Otuzco in the Department of La Libertad, approximately 105 kilometers by road from the coastal city of Trujillo.

The property, comprising 6,000 hectares of land in the Alto Chicama high sulfidation corridor, has been mapped, surface sampled and tested with induced polarization geophysics (“IP”). Geophysical studies, undertaken in May 2006, included 9.3 kilometers of IP at both 25 meter and 100 meter dipole centers.

The titleholders of the Pachin Alto concessions and EMRC entered into several mining lease and option agreements ("**Underlying Agreements**") pursuant to which the titleholders granted EMRC the right to carry out mining exploration and exploitation activities in the area of each of the nine mining concessions that comprise the Pachin Alto project.

By agreements dated June 30, 2006, EMRC assigned its rights and obligations under the Underlying Agreements in favor of Sociedad Minera de Responsabilidad Limitada NorteAmerica XXI ("**SMRL NorteAmerica**") a Peruvian private company controlled by EMRC. On the same date, the Company entered into an agreement with SMRL NorteAmerica pursuant to which SMRL NorteAmerica assigned its rights and obligations under the Underlying Agreements in favor of the Company.

As compensation for the assignment the Company made an initial payment on June 30, 2006 of US\$150,000 (\$ 169,425) in favour of SMRL NorteAmerica and is obligated to make the monthly payments listed below with respect to the Pachin Alto concession beginning August 15, 2007 for so long as it wishes to maintain the assignment.

	Monthly Cash Payments (US\$), beginning August 15, 2007			
	Years 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Pachin Alto	50,833.33	45,750.00	66,083.33	91,500.00

In the event the Company initiates commercial production within the Pachin Alto Concessions, the Company will also be obligated to pay SMRL NorteAmerica a 1.5% net smelter return royalty.

The Company is also responsible for licence fee and penalty payments (*Derecho de Vigencia*) applicable to the Pachin Alto concessions. These license fees and penalties approximate US\$ 18,000 (\$ 20,160) and US\$ 87,000 (\$ 97,440) for 2006. The penalty portion is reduced by US\$ 1.00 respectively for every US\$ 10.00 expended in exploration expenses incurred on the property in the preceding year or production from the property.

In addition to the monthly payments to SMRL NorteAmerica detailed above and the 1.5% net smelter return royalty payable to SMRL NorteAmerica, the Company must also assume the obligation to the titleholders, including monthly payments and an additional net smelter return royalty payable to the titleholders ranging from 1.0% to 2.0%. The total net smelter return royalty payable to SMRL NorteAmerica and the titleholders ranges from 2.7% to 3.5% and is detailed below.

Concession	Monthly	NSR		Total
		NSR (In favour of Titleholder)	(In favor of SMRL NorteAmerica)	
Name	Payment (US \$)			NSR
Jose Luis	333.33	1.0%	1.5%	2.5%
Jose Luis 2	333.33	1.0%	1.5%	2.5%
Jose Luis 3	333.33	2.0%	1.5%	3.5%
Acumulacion Juana	400.00	1.2%	1.5%	2.7%
Julia MP	400.00	1.2%	1.5%	2.7%
La Natalia	400.00	1.2%	1.5%	2.7%
Urpi	400.00	1.2%	1.5%	2.7%
La Noemia	400.00	1.2%	1.5%	2.7%
Edelmira	<u>400.00</u>	1.2%	1.5%	2.7%
Total	<u>3,399.99</u>			

2007 Exploration and Development Program

The Company expect received the permit to prepare up to 20 drill platforms and test the silicified sulphide mineralization that was identified by the geophysical program on December 29, 2006. A diamond drill rig will be mobilized to the site to test the high resistivity-high conductivity geophysical anomaly defined by the prior induced polarization study. The drill holes will be between 150 and 300 meters in depth and the first five holes will test the limits of the target. The Company also plans to extend the geophysical survey and complete a soil geochemistry grid in the area to identify the potential for additional drill targets.

The anticipated program cost is as follows:

Estimated Program Costs – Pachin Alto

Project	Cost (US\$)
Sampling and surveying	15,000
Geophysical program	20,000
Access Road	25,000
Drill sites	50,000
Drilling	<u>250,000</u>
Total	<u>360,000</u>

MINERAL PROJECTS – BUENA FORTUNA

The Buena Fortuna concession comprising 2,500 hectares was staked by the Company in April 2006. The prospective nature of the land was identified during a trip to evaluate one of the properties included in the EMRC concession and is located well outside the area of influence.

Two sampling and mapping campaigns have been undertaken on the Buena Fortuna concession to-date and only a very small portion of the concession has been explored. The Company has purchased satellite photos of the area and is currently awaiting delivery and interpretation of the photos.

A decision on additional work to be undertaken on this property will be made after the evaluation of the existing data has been received. The present estimate of expenditures to be incurred on this property during 2007 is US\$ 100,000.

Qualified Person

The above disclosure on the Company's mineral properties has been prepared with the supervision of Murray Lytle, the Company's Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101. Mr. Lytle consulted to the Company from 2003 to July 1, 2005 when he was appointed Vice-President and General Manager – Operations.

DIVIDENDS

The holders of common shares are entitled to dividends if, as and when declared by the Company and, upon liquidation or dissolution, to share equally, on a pro rata basis, in the remaining assets of Sienna.

The Company has not declared or paid any dividends on its common shares since incorporated. Any decision to pay dividends on the common shares will be made by the Board of Directors on the basis of the Company's earnings, financial requirements and other conditions that the Board of Directors may consider appropriate in the circumstances.

The Company is currently in the exploration phase and does not anticipate cash flows in the foreseeable future. There are no restrictions of the Company to declare dividends. The Company does not have a stated dividend policy at this time.

DESCRIPTION OF SHARE CAPITAL

Common Shares

The authorized share capital of the Company consists of an unlimited number of Common Shares of which 37,639,725 (September 30, 2006 – 31,991,060) Common Shares are issued and outstanding as at the date hereof, and an unlimited number of preferred shares, assumable in series, none of which are outstanding.

The holders of the Common Shares are entitled to receive notice of and to attend all meetings of the shareholders of the Company except meeting at which only a specified class of shares is entitled to attend. Subject to the rights of Preferred Shareholders, holders of Common Shares are entitled to (a) receive any dividends as and when declared by the board of directors, and (b) receive the remaining property of the Company (after payment of all outstanding debts) in the event of any liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Company. The holders of the common shares have no pre-emptive, redemption or conversion rights.

Preferred Shares

The preferred shares may be issued from time to time in one or more series, each series consisting of a number of preferred shares as determined by the Board of Directors of the Company, who may fix the designations, rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attaching to the shares of each series of preferred shares. As at the date hereof, there are no preferred shares issued and outstanding. The preferred shares of each series shall, with respect to dividends, liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Company whether voluntary or involuntary, or any other distribution of the assets of the Company among its shareholders for the purpose of winding up its affairs, shall be entitled to preference over the Common Shares and the shares of any other class ranking junior to the preferred shares. The preferred shares of any series may also be given such other preferences and priorities over the Common Shares and any other shares of the Company ranking junior to such series of preferred shares.

Warrants

Pursuant to a prospectus offering dated June 15, 2005 the Company issued 6,000,000 Common Share purchase warrants of which 5,587,750 (September 30, 2006 – 5,607,750) remain outstanding. The Common Share purchase warrants entitle the holder to purchase one Common Share of the Company for \$ 0.40 and expire on June 27, 2007.

Pursuant to a prospectus offering dated October 16, 2006 the Company issued 2,802,200 Common Share purchase warrants of which 2,802,200 remain outstanding. The Common Share purchase warrants entitle the holder to purchase one Common Share of the Company for \$ 0.90 per share and expire on November 1, 2007 subject to the Company's right to accelerate the expiry date in certain circumstances.

Agents Options

Pursuant to a prospectus offering dated June 15, 2005 the Company granted the agent options to acquire 1,200,000 units at a price of \$ 0.30 per unit, 200,000 (September 30, 2006 – 200,000) units remain outstanding and expire on June 27, 2007. Each unit consists of one Common Share and one-half of a Common Share purchase warrant. Each Common Share purchase warrant entitles the holder to purchase one Common Share at a price of \$0.40 per share.

Pursuant to a prospectus offering dated October 16, 2006 the Company granted agents options to acquire 392,308 units at a price of \$ 0.70 per unit. All of these units remain outstanding and expire on November 1, 2007. Each unit consists of one Common Share and one-half of a Common Share purchase warrant. Each Common Share purchase warrant entitles the holder to purchase one Common Share at a price of \$ 0.90 per share.

Stock Options

The Company, in accordance with a stock option plan approved by shareholders and accepted by the TSX Venture Exchange, is authorized to grant options to directors, officers and consultants to acquire up to 10% of the Company's issued and outstanding common stock at any given time. The exercise price of each option equals the market price of the Company's stock on the date of grant. The options granted to employees, directors, officers and consultants vest 50% at date of grant with the balance vesting on the first anniversary of the date of

grant. The options have a five year life. In the event of termination of employment the optionee has 90 days to exercise the options vested otherwise they expire.

	<u>2006</u>	Weighted Average	<u>2005</u>	Weighted Average
	Shares	Exercise Price	Shares	Exercise Price
Options outstanding, beginning of period	1,800,000	\$ 0.30	-	\$ -
Granted	260,000	1.15	1,800,000	0.30
Exercised	-	-	-	-
Expired	-	-	-	-
Options outstanding, end of period	<u>2,060,000</u>	<u>\$ 0.41</u>	<u>1,800,000</u>	<u>\$ 0.30</u>

At September 30, 2006, the Company had outstanding stock options to acquire 2,060,000 shares as follows:

Options Outstanding	Number of Options Exercisable	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
100,000	100,000	\$0.30	June 30,2010
1,700,000	1,700,000	\$0.30	July 11, 2010
<u>260,000</u>	<u>130,000</u>	\$1.15	December 21, 2010
<u>2,060,000</u>	<u>1,930,000</u>		

The fair value of the options granted during the period is estimated on the dates of grant using the Black-Sholes option model with the following weighted average assumptions:

Dividend yield	Nil
Expected volatility	40%
Risk free rate of return	2.81%
Expected life of options	5 years

Option valuation models require the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the expected price volatility. Change in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair-value estimate, and therefore, the existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable single measure of the fair value of the Company's stock options.

In accordance with the vesting periods for all options issued to directors, officers, employees and consultants, \$ 188,287 was recorded as an expense in the year ended September 30, 2006 with an offsetting credit to contributed surplus. An unamortized balance of \$21,423 (Sept 30, 2005 - \$ 79,709) remains, which will be expensed over the vesting period remaining.

MARKET FOR SECURITIES

The Common Shares of the Company are listed and posted for trading on the TSXV under the trading symbol "SGP". The following table sets out the high, low, and close prices for, and the volume of trading in, the common shares on the TSXV, as reported by the TSXV, on a monthly basis for the last 18 months on a consolidated basis.

Month end	Volume	High	Low	Close
December, 2006	493,291	0.60	0.52	0.60
November, 2006	1,034,860	0.67	0.51	0.56
October, 2006	587,161	0.79	0.58	0.62
September, 2006	1,063,745	0.87	0.56	0.67
August, 2006	875,037	0.96	0.65	0.70
July, 2006	560,865	0.78	0.61	0.73
June, 2006	507,850	0.90	0.61	0.78
May, 2006	1,799,912	1.00	0.41	0.85
April, 2006	508,300	0.89	0.63	0.69
March, 2006	604,156	0.89	0.72	0.72
February, 2006	1,146,730	1.55	0.80	0.85
January, 2006	870,529	1.36	1.09	1.35
December, 2005	577,298	1.25	1.00	1.18
November, 2005	1,658,434	1.25	0.55	1.08
October, 2005	331,200	0.68	0.55	0.65
September, 2005	347,740	0.69	0.58	0.60
August, 2005	1,113,063	0.75	0.55	0.66
July, 2005	1,570,725	0.80	0.50	0.70

ESCROWED SECURITIES

Pursuant to an escrow agreement dated July 6, 2005 among the Company, CIBC Mellon Trust as escrow agent and certain of the current shareholders, the following securities of the Company are currently held in escrow:

Designation of Class	Number of Securities Held in Escrow	Percentage of Class
Common Shares	4,620,974	12.31

Note:

The Common Shares held in escrow will be released from escrow as to 1,540,325 shares each January 15 and July 15 to and including July 15, 2008 when all the shares will have been released from escrow. This escrow release schedule is subject to acceleration in accordance with National Policy 46-201 - Escrow and the policies of the TSXV.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

The following table sets out the names and municipalities of residence of each of the current directors and executive officers of the Company, their current positions and offices with the Company, their principal occupations and positions held during the last five years. The directors' term in office all expire at the next annual general meeting.

Name and Municipality of Residence	Position with the Company	Principal Occupation and Positions Held During the Last Five Years	Director Since	Common Shares Beneficially Owned or Controlled /% of Outstanding Shares
John M. Rucci ⁽¹⁾ BComm. Calgary, Alberta	President, CEO and Director	2000 to present, President of the Company, 1996 to 2003, Board Chairman of United Tex-Sol Mines Inc., 2000 to 2002, President of 903988 Alberta Ltd. 1991 to present, President of Diamond Capital Corporation (private financial consulting company)	September 29, 2000	1,722,447 / 4.58%
D. Richard Skeith ⁽¹⁾ LLB Calgary, Alberta	Director	Partner, Macleod Dixon LLP, Calgary	April 5, 2002	nil / nil
Raymond P. Antony ⁽¹⁾ , CA Calgary, Alberta	Director	August 2006 to present, independent businessman, January 1, 2004 to August 11, 2006 President of Breakside Energy Ltd., 2001 to 2003, President of Resolution Resources Ltd.	July 11, 2005	200,000 / 0.53%
Rafael E. Romero Lima, Peru	Director	1991 to present, Exclusive Banking Manager, Banko de Credito del Peru, the primary subsidiary of Credicorp Ltd.	December 21, 2005	nil / nil
Andrew S. Burgess, CA Calgary, Alberta	Chief Financial Officer	1999 to 2003, President and CEO, Vanguard Aviation Corp.; 1996 to present, Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Huntington Exploration Inc., 2005 to present, President of Jacktek Systems Inc..	N/A	200,000 / 0.53%
Declan B. Livesey PEng.	Director	2002 to present, Independent Engineering	April 26, 2006	1,018,509 / 2.71%

Name and Municipality of Residence	Position with the Company	Principal Occupation and Positions Held During the Last Five Years	Director Since	Common Shares Beneficially Owned or Controlled /% of Outstanding Shares
Calgary, Alberta		Consultant. 2001 to 2002 VP Engineering at Koch Exploration Canada.		
Murray B. Lytle, PEng. Calgary, Alberta	Vice-President and General Manager - Operations	2002 to July 2005, Independent consultant until acceptance of a full time employment with Sienna Gold Inc. July 2005	N/A	701,754 / 1.86%

Notes:

- (1) Member of the audit committee.
- (2) The term of office for each Director is from the date of the meeting at which he was elected until the annual meeting next following or until his successor is elected or appointed.

The Company's audit committee is composed of three directors: Mr. Ray Antony, Mr. D. Richard Skeith and Mr. John Rucci, one of whom may be considered to be independent, and one of which would be independent except that he is a partner in a law firm that provides legal services to the Company, and all of whom are financially literate as determined under Multilateral Instrument 52-110 *Audit Committees*. A description of their education and experience relevant to their performance as audit committee members is provided below:

John M. Rucci graduated from University of Calgary in 1977 with a Bachelor of Commerce degree. From 1996 to 1997 he was a director of Fort Point Resources Ltd., a public oil and gas company trading on the Vancouver Stock Exchange. From 1996 to 2001, he was the Chairman of the Board for United Tex-Sol Mines Inc., a publicly traded gold exploration company. From 2000 to present, he has been the president of the Company.

D. Richard Skeith has over 25 years experience as a solicitor advising a variety of private and public corporations. In addition, he has been or is currently a director or officer of a number of public and private companies in the oil and gas exploration and development and services sectors, in mining, biotechnology, real estate and telecommunications. Mr. Skeith is a director of the Company.

Raymond P. Antony graduated with a Bachelor of Commerce., from the University of Alberta in 1975 and has been a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Alberta since 1977. Currently an independent businessman and from January 2004 to August 2006 he was President of Breakside Energy Ltd, a private oil and gas exploration and production company. He is a director of seven other public companies and is chairman of the board on three of these, First Calgary Petroleum Ltd, Solana Resources Ltd. and Wellco Energy Services Trust. He has served as President of a number of oil and gas exploration and production companies, including Resolution Resources Ltd. (2001 to 2003) and Embo Petroleum Inc. (1996 to 1999). Mr. Antony is experienced in the identification, negotiations and structuring of business ventures and financial reporting.

As a company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange, the Company is exempt from the requirements of Parts 3 (*Composition of the Audit Committee*) and 5 (*Reporting Obligations*) of Multilateral Instrument 52-110 *Audit Committees*, and is relying on the exception contained in section 6.1 of that instrument.

The current directors and executive officers of the Company, as a group, currently beneficially own, directly or indirectly, or exercise control or direction over an aggregate of 3,842,710 common shares, representing 10.21% of the issued and outstanding common shares.

Corporate Cease Trade Orders or Bankruptcies

The Company was subject to a cease trade order issued by the Alberta Securities Commission dated July 4, 2003 and a similar order from the British Columbia Securities Commission dated July 15, 2003 for failure to file financial information on a timely basis. These cease trade orders were revoked on June 24 and June 27, 2005 respectively.

Except as set out below and in respect to the above mentioned cease trade orders in respect to the Company, no director, officer or promoter of the Company is, or within the ten years prior to the date of this Annual Information Form has been, a director, officer or promoter of any other issuer that, while that person was acting in that capacity, was the subject of a cease trade or similar order or an order that denied the issuer access to any statutory exemptions for a period of more than 30 consecutive days, or was declared bankrupt or made a voluntary assignment in bankruptcy, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy, or insolvency, or has been subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangements or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold the assets of that issuer.

Mr. John Rucci was a director of 903988 Alberta Ltd., a private company, which on August 7, 2002 was in financial difficulties and could no longer meet its financial obligations. Therefore it was resolved at a directors meeting on that date that the company make an assignment pursuant to the *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act*.

On June 1, 2004, Vanguard Aviation Corp., a company of which Mr. Andrew Burgess was a director, consented to the appointment of a receiver with respect to loans made to it by its secured creditor, the National Bank of Canada. Cease trade orders were subsequently issued by the British Columbia and Alberta Securities Commissions and the company's shares were delisted from the TSX Venture Exchange.

In 2002, Mr. Burgess joined the board of Carpatsky Petroleum Inc., which was suspended from trading at that time. In 2003, Carpatsky Petroleum Inc. became subject to cease trade orders in Alberta and British Columbia and was delisted from the TSXV in June 2003. Mr Burgess remained on the board until 2005 when the cease trade orders were revoked and the company was reactivated and listed on the AIM of the London Stock Exchange.

In 2002 Mr. Burgess joined the board of Life Medical Corporation which was suspended from trading and subject to cease trade orders at the time. Mr. Rucci was also a Director of Life Medical Corporation from February 2003 to March 2005 during the trading suspension and cease trade orders. Mr. Burgess became President in March 2005 and continues to be a director. Life Medical Corporation remains subject to cease trade orders and was delisted from the TSXV in June 2006.

Mr. D. Richard Skeith was the assistant-secretary of Windsor Energy Corporation when one of its subsidiaries sought creditor protection in 1998 under the US Bankruptcy Act. Subsequently it was delisted from AMEX and the TSE and is the subject of a cease trade order for failure to file financial statements.

Penalties or Sanctions

No director, officer or promoter of the Company has been subject to any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or securities regulatory authority relating to trading in securities, promotion or management of a publicly-traded issuer, or theft or fraud.

Conflicts Of Interest

D. Richard Skeith, a director of the Company is a partner of Macleod Dixon LLP., which law firm provides legal services to the Company.

Declan Livesey, a director of the Company, provides consulting services to the Company.

There are potential conflicts of interest to which some of the directors and officers of the Company may be subject in connection with their operations. Some of the directors and officers are engaged in and will continue to be engaged in searches for companies, businesses or assets which may be in competition with searches by the Company for such companies, businesses or assets. Conflicts, if any, will be subject to and governed by the procedures and remedies set forth in the ABCA.

PROMOTERS

Mr. John Rucci is the only promoter of the Company. Mr. John Rucci currently owns 1,722,447 Common Shares of the Company, which represents approximately (4.58%) of the issued and outstanding shares. His shares include shares issued on the conversion of debt owed by the Company and 740,700 of his shares are subject to escrow. (See "Escrowed Securities").

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS OR REGULATORY ACTIONS

Except as described below, the Company is not aware of any material claims or potential claims against it. The Company is not party to any litigation and is not aware of any threatened litigation. The Company has received a letter advising that a party claiming to have received an interest in the Igor concession from a previous owner is threatening litigation unless she is compensated. The Company's Peruvian counsel advises that her interest was not registered at the time Sienna obtained title and therefore, she is unable to attack Sienna's title.

INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

Management is not aware of any material interest in any material transaction, direct or indirect, of any director or executive officer of the Company, or of any persons, beneficially owning, directly or indirectly, more than 10% of the Company's voting shares or of any associate or affiliate thereof, other than the receipt of 700,000 and 800,000 shares respectively at a deemed price of \$ 0.10 which were issued to Murray Lytle and Declan Livesey in May, 2005 for consulting fees for their efforts in finding and assessing the Igor concession. Subsequent to that time they became an officer and director, respectively, of the Company.

REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT

The transfer agent and registrar of the Company is CIBC Mellon Trust, at its principal offices in Calgary, Alberta.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

The Company has not entered into any contracts material to investors, other than contracts in the ordinary course of business during the last fiscal year, except:

1. Agency Agreement dated October 16, 2006, between the Company and Wolverton Securities Ltd. in respect to prospectus offering;
2. Purchase Agreement dated April 1, 2005, between the Company and Matrix to acquire an interest in the Igor property as amended by extension agreement dated May 27, 2005 and further amended on March 3, 2006. See "Mineral Projects - Igor concession";
3. Option Agreements dated June 14, 2005, between the Company and EMRC Exploraciones and Option Agreement dated June 30, 2006 between the Company and SMRL NorteAmerica; See "Mineral Projects - Pachin Alto concessions";
4. Escrow Agreement dated July 6, 2005. See "Escrowed Securities".

INTEREST OF EXPERTS

To the knowledge of management of the Company, as of the date hereof none of the partners and associates of Henkle & Associates or Dr. Warren Pratt, beneficially own, directly and indirectly, any common shares.

The Company's auditor is Ernst & Young LLP, Chartered Accountants, Ernst & Young Tower, 1000, 440 - 2 Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta, T2P 5E9. The Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2006 have been filed under National Instrument 51-102. Ernst & Young LLP is independent in accordance with the Rules of Professional Conduct as outlined by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Alberta.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information, including information as to directors' and officers' remuneration and indebtedness, principal holders of the Company's securities and securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation

plans, if applicable, is contained in the Management Information Circular of the Company dated March 10, 2006 prepared in connection with the most recent annual and special meetings of shareholders of the Company. Additional financial information is provided in the Company's financial statements and management discussion and analysis for the period ended September 30, 2006, which is filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Copies of this AIF, the annual audited statement and management discussion and analysis for the period ending September 30, 2006, any interim financial statements of the Company subsequent to those statements, the Company's Management Information Circulars and other additional information relating to the Company are available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.