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Latitude 65° to 70° N, Longitude 117° to 132° W

**Technical Report for the MacKenzie Diamond Project,
Northwest Territories, Canada**

**Completed For:
Sanatana Diamonds Inc.**

**Completed by:
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1 Summary

The property consists of 462 prospecting permits and 52 unpatented claims that total 8,021,741 hectares (Ha) north of Great Bear Lake and east of the Mackenzie River between Latitude 65° to 70° N and Longitude 117° to 132° W. The property, known as the Jaeger Diamond Property was controlled by the Jaeger Joint Venture, an unincorporated joint venture among Jamie Mackie, Peter Miles and Matthew Mason of Vancouver, Canada. On July 31, 2004, a Sale and Purchase Agreement was signed between the Jaeger Joint Venture and Sanatana Diamonds Inc. Pursuant to the terms of this agreement, as amended from time to time, Sanatana Diamonds Inc (Sanatana) holds a 100% interest in the diamond and other mineral rights, excluding uranium rights, of the Jaeger Diamond Property, which is known as the MacKenzie Diamond Project, subject to a 10% production carried interest retained by Jaeger Joint Venture and 2% gross overriding royalty on diamonds and a 2% net smelter royalty on other minerals, excluding uranium, retained by Matthew Mason. On July 19, 2005, Kennecott Canada Exploration Inc (Kennecott) entered a First option agreement with Sanatana Diamonds Inc, granting Kennecott the right to acquire a 15% undivided interest for certain payments. Sanatana remains project operator. A second option can be exercised upon Sanatana defining a "Defined Kimberlite or Deposit", whereby Kennecott may gain 49% interest in a 10 by 10 km "development area" for certain payments, share purchases and conditions, and Sanatana and Kennecott will share expenditures and interests at 51% and 49% respectively. A third option can be exercised within 30 days of execution of second option, whereby Kennecott may increase its undivided interest to 60%, will provide sole funding for the project, and will be project manager, and Sanatana will continue to explore other areas of the property.

The MacKenzie Diamond Project was recognized as a prospective area for diamond exploration as a result of a massive compilation effort, termed "Intervention" by Geoinformatics Plc, Australia. During this study, a geophysical model, using FracSys™ technology, showed Archaean basement (craton) and mega-structures below platform sediments in the MacKenzie Basin. Recently, kimberlite indicator minerals have been discovered in overburden in the area. Kimberlites are sourced from the lithospheric roots of Archaean cratons. This circumstantial evidence supports the existence of the MacKenzie Craton beneath MacKenzie platform sediments. The Siberian and Kaapvaal Cratons are other examples of Archaean cratons that are overlain by thick platform sediments. Large kimberlites from both Siberian and Kaapvaal terrains are being mined for diamonds today. The newly recognized MacKenzie Craton might host several kimberlite clusters, and some kimberlites might contain diamonds. The aim was to discover many kimberlite clusters to increase the chance of finding diamond ore.

The project began with First Nation consultation in early July, 2004 and visits to Colville Lake, Deline, Paulatuk and Inuvik. Logistical planning was next, booking rooms at First nation communities and setting fuel caches in key locations. A team launched property-wide till sampling on August 18th, 2004 collecting 1310 samples by helicopter in the next 33 days. Fixed wing support for caching fuel and returning till samples to shipping points was integral to success of the program.

Consultants chose till sampling over esker or stream sampling to because tills provide local information, whereas reworked glacial sediments, although more concentrated in kimberlite indicator minerals (KIMs) when present, might be represent distant targets. Diamond explorers follow up on distant anomalies with infill till sampling; each event usually adding another year to the process. Location of a local till anomaly in year one will shorten the time to discovery.

New kimberlite indicator dispersion trains have emerged from 2004 till sampling results, and if these trains are locally derived, their presence supports existence of the MacKenzie Craton and that new kimberlitic bedrock sources on the property. High-interest mineral chemistry from KIMs analyzed suggests kimberlites, if discovered have high potential for diamond mineralization. Diamonds have been reported from adjacent properties.

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The author recommends staged follow-up exploration on anomalous areas, including infill till sampling, airborne geophysical surveys, prospecting, mapping and diamond drilling. The 2005 exploration budget is estimated at \$7,649,187.

2 Introduction and Terms of Reference

2.1 Introduction

This report is a Technical Report written for Sanatana Diamonds Inc on the MacKenzie Diamond Project. The MacKenzie Diamond Project is a expansive property (8,021,741 Ha) located east of the MacKenzie River and North of Great Bear Lake in Northwest Territories, Canada between Latitude 65° to 70° N and Longitude 117° to 132° W. Sanatana Diamonds Inc holds a 100% interest in the diamond and other mineral rights, excluding uranium rights, to certain Prospecting Permits registered 100% in the name of Matthew J. Mason, in Northwest Territories, Canada, subject to a 10% performance carried interest in favour of Jaeger Joint Venture and a 2% gross overriding royalty on diamonds and a 2% net smelter royalty on other minerals, excluding uranium, in favour of Matthew Mason. On July 19, 2005, Kennecott Canada Exploration Inc (Kennecott) entered a first option agreement with Sanatana Diamonds Inc, granting Kennecott the right to acquire a 15% undivided interest for certain payments, and greater interests by exercising second or third options, to gain a maximum of 60% interest in 10 by 10 km² "development areas" around "defined kimberlites or deposits" after additional payments, share purchases and conditions are met. The project is 800 km northwest of Yellowknife, the capital of Northwest Territories and extends over Gwich'in, Sahtu and Inuvialuit Settlement Areas. Sanatana Diamonds Inc is exploring for diamond-bearing kimberlite fields that may exist in young platform sediments that overly a deep, buried Archaean Craton. The report summarizes history, geological setting, exploration strategy, work conducted, results to date, and recommends work for future. The author discusses positive regional till sampling results from 2004, which supports further exploration in areas with high potential for kimberlite discovery. Staged exploration program including airborne geophysical surveys, follow-up till sampling, prospecting, mapping and diamond drilling is recommended.

2.2 Terms of Reference

In 2004 Sanatana Diamonds Inc retained Geoinformatics Exploration Inc to manage the MacKenzie Diamond Project. Geoinformatics contracts Lithosphere Services Inc., KIVI Geoscience, Minconsult Ltd., and Nugget Expediting Ltd to carry out exploration. Diamond exploration expertise is provided by Buddy J. Doyle, Lithosphere Services Inc., Principle Consultant (in 2004) and Kevin R. Kivi, P.Geol., Project Geologist. Kevin R. Kivi, P.Geol., author of this report is an independent geological consultant, and is a qualified person as defined by NI 43-101.

2.3 Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is to accompany the registration of Sanatana Diamonds Inc as a Reporting Issuer in a Canadian securities jurisdiction. The report is written to comply with standards set out in National Instrument 43-101, of the Canadian Securities Administrators, at the request of the issuer. This report is intended to serve as public record of diamond potential of the MacKenzie Diamond Project, as assessed by an independent qualified person.

2.4 Sources of Information

Reference material used to write this report includes exploration and geological reports and maps in the public domain, private corporate files, and relevant websites. These references are cited in text with author and date, and complete references are listed in Section 21 of this report.

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2.5 Field Involvement of Qualified Person

Kevin R. Kivi, P.Geol. supervised field exploration on the property between August 24 and September 20, 2004, helped design and implement quality assurance and quality control (QA & QC) protocols, implemented chain of custody protocols, and has worked closely with laboratories to ensure timely, high quality data. Kevin Kivi continues to work with Sanatana Diamonds Inc during follow-up exploration. A Certificate of Author is included in section 22 of this report.

2.6 Definitions and Abbreviations

The following terms are defined for clarification:

"Craton" A large raft of stable Archaean crust which overlies a deep lithospheric keel.

"Defined Kimberlite or Deposit" means a kimberlite in the project area where drilling has been sufficient to define the boundaries of a kimberlite at 100m and 200m depth, and core has produced enough diamonds to produce a stable size-frequency graph, or a mineral deposit in the project area where drilling has defined an inferred mineral resource.

"Development Area" is a land area of ten by ten kilometers that includes a Defined Kimberlite , as laid out by Kennecott upon exercising second option.

"Diamond and Other Mineral Rights" means the legal and beneficial right, title and interest in and to any and all diamonds or other minerals, excluding uranium located on, in or under the Permits and shall include the right to explore for and exploit any and all such diamonds or other minerals, excluding uranium. (Jaeger-Sanatana Sale and Purchase Agreement, July 31,2004, as amended).

"Glacial Erratic" means an exotic cobble or boulder deposited far from source by glaciation

"Kimberlite Indicator Minerals" mineral xenocrysts carried from the earth's lithosphere to surface by kimberlites. The minerals include typically peridotitic and eclogitic pyrope garnet, chrome diopside, omphacite, orthopyroxene, chrome spinel, picroilmenite and olivine.

"Karst Topography" is an area underlain by limestone or dolomite with deep cut valleys, sinkholes and caves that result from chemical weathering.

"Lithospheric Keel" is the lower part of a craton which overlies the earth's mantle

"Observers" People trained to recognize kimberlite indicator minerals using a microscope.

Table 1: Abbreviations.

KIM, KIMs	Kimberlite indicator mineral, kimberlite indicator minerals
°, °C	Degrees, degrees Celsius
Ha	Hectares; 1 Ha = 2.471054 acres.
km	Kilometer, 1 km = 0.621371 statute miles
Km ²	Square kilometer, 1 km ² = 0.38610 square miles.
DIAND	Department of Indian and Northern Development
EMP	Electron Microprobe
Ga	Billions of years before present
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System (receiver)

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ICP	Induced Coupled Plasma analytical method for trace element geochemistry
INAC	Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
N, W, E, S	North, West, East, South
NT	Northwest Territories
NTS	National Topographic System
NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101
RotoMag	An instrument that removes paramagnetic minerals that do not roll in a rotating magnetic field
P.Geo.	Professional Geoscientist
QA and QC	Quality Assurance and Quality Control
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator grid, used to locate position on earth
ISO	International Standards Organization

3 Disclaimer

The MacKenzie Diamond Project was previously known as the Jaeger Diamond Property by the vendor. Signed copies of the "Jaeger Diamond Property Sale and Purchase Agreement" (July 31, 2004) between Jaeger Joint Venture and Sanatana Diamonds Inc, the "MacKenzie Project Agreement" (July 19, 2005) between Sanatana Diamonds and Kennecott Canada Exploration Inc, and subsequent agreements and underlying conditions have been reviewed by the author, which is considered reasonable evidence of ownership to diamond rights in the Jaeger Diamond Property by Sanatana Diamonds Inc. The author is not an expert in law, and has not sought independent review these documents by legal council.

Prospecting Permit location, ownership and status information is available from Indian and Northern Affairs Canada's, (DIAND) Spatially Integrated Dataset (SID) SID-Viewer website. Property's acreage is estimated from acreages provided in Schedule V, of the Canada Mining Regulations. Metric equivalents are not provided in the act, so imperial units are used to describe permit areas. The SID-viewer website contains a disclaimer on accuracy of data. The author has relied on SID-Viewer to determine ownership, status and acreage of prospecting permits that comprise the MacKenzie Diamond Project.

Concentration of kimberlite indicator minerals (KIMs) requires consistent sample treatment, quality assurance and quality control by specialized diamond laboratories but variations in processing methods between laboratories may result in minor inconsistencies. Kimberlite indicator minerals are picked from heavy mineral concentrates by observers, who are people trained to recognize these sand-sized minerals with use of a microscope. An observer's work is monitored for QA and QC, but sometimes people miss grains. Final confirmation of KIMs requires electron microprobe analysis of each grain before it can be counted with the highest degree of confidence. Some KIM data provided in this report is based on preliminary mineral counts that are not yet probe confirmed. Reduction of indicator counts when their geochemistry does not support microscopic observations can significantly change the look of an anomaly. The author visited the laboratories contracted, inspecting each lab for cleanliness and good organization, and asked specific questions about internal QA and QC checks to ensure data quality. In all cases, labs used generally run tight ships, despite some variation between them. Field duplicates samples were collected to further monitor lab recovery. Not all laboratories are International Standards Organization (ISO) Accredited. The author cautions readers that human error and factors may cause variation in data, despite careful attention to these issues by laboratories.

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The MacKenzie Diamond Project is considered an early-stage, grass roots diamond exploration property that shows promise based on available data. Bedrock kimberlites have not yet been discovered, and the existence of the "MacKenzie Craton" is inferred. Interpretation provided in this report and appendices are opinions and personal judgment of the author based on considerable diamond exploration experience. This interpretation may be limited by the data available at the time of writing this report. Considerable work and expenditure may still be required to discover kimberlite, and there is no guarantee that if found, kimberlites are diamond-bearing.

References cited are high quality influential papers key to interpretation of diamond exploration data. These reports may have been prepared by persons holding undergraduate or post-secondary university geology or related degrees, who may not qualify for QP designation under NI 43-101, but are considered leading authorities in their respective fields.

4 Property Description and Location

4.1 Area and Location

The MacKenzie Diamond Project is a expansive property (8,021,741 Ha) located east of the MacKenzie River and North of Great Bear Lake in Northwest Territories, Canada between Latitude 65° to 70° N and Longitude 117° to 132° W. The property includes land parcels covering twenty-four (24) 1:250,000 N.T.S. mapsheets including NTS 086E, 086K, 086L, 086M, 086N, 096E, 096F, 096G, 096I, 096J, 096K, 096L, 096M, 096N, 096O, 097A, 097B, 097C, 097D, 097F, 106I, 106J, 106O, and 107A (Figure 1). The property is located 800 km NW of the city of Yellowknife, Capital of Northwest Territories.

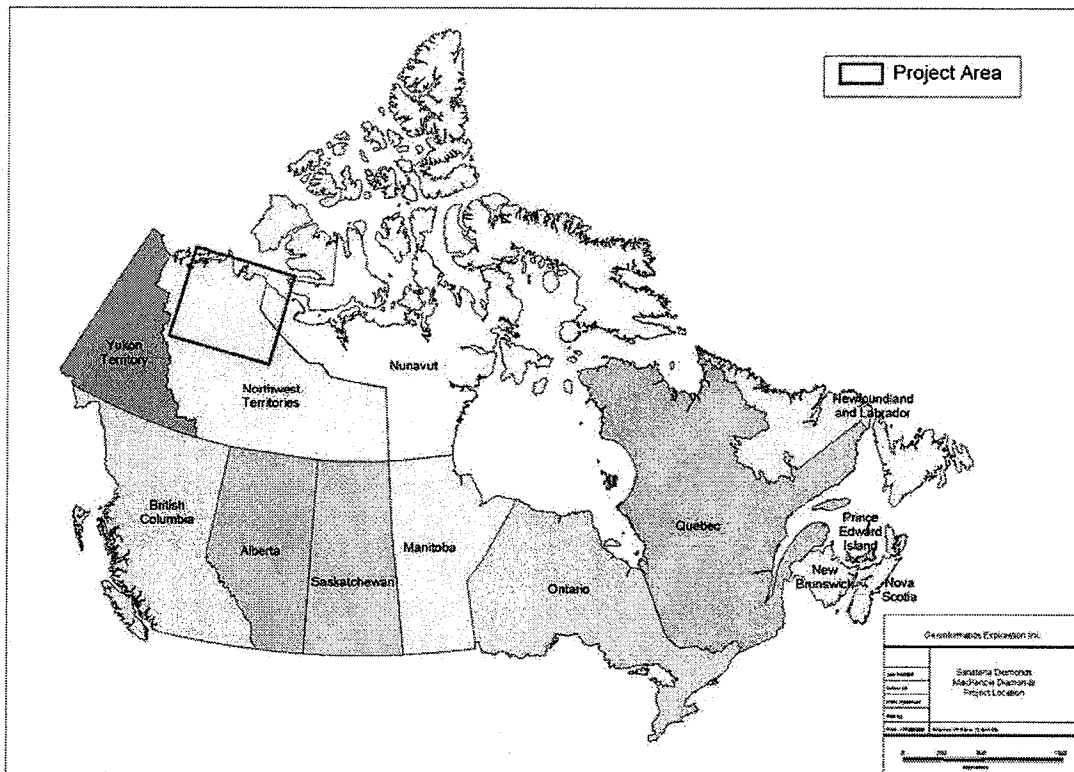


Figure 1: General Location Map. MacKenzie Diamonds Project area (red) on map of Canada.

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4.2 Claims and Title

The project area consists of 462 Prospecting Permits and 52 unpatented claims issued in the Northwest Territories under the Canada Mining Regulations. The property has not been legally surveyed. The prospecting permits and claims total 8,021,741 Ha and are composed of seven contiguous blocks and will remain in good standing to 2007 south of 68° N latitude, and to 2009 for land north of 68° N latitude if sufficient exploration expenditures or bonding levels are met in coming years. Two work reports were filed and accepted in 2005, and work reports will be filed for current program in 2006. Work conducted in the field in 2005 is designed to maintain the current land position. Please refer to Appendix I for a detailed list of Prospecting Permits.

Sanatana Diamonds Inc holds a 100% interest in the diamond and other mineral, excluding uranium rights with respect to the prospecting permits registered in the name of Matthew Mason (collectively, the "Permits") and mining claims registered to Tim Young situated in the Northwest Territories, Canada. "Diamond and other mineral rights" are defined as the legal and beneficial right, title and interest in and to any and all diamonds located on, in or under the Permits and including the right to explore for and exploit any and all such diamonds and other minerals, excluding uranium, and any successor mineral title ownership to such Permits such as mineral claims and mining leases. The Sanatana diamond rights are subject to the following the following royalties:

- Gross Overriding Royalty of 2% on diamonds and net smelter return of 2% on other minerals, excluding uranium, in favour of Matt Mason
- Net Smelter Return of 1% in favour of Geoinformatics

An inspection by Sanatana Diamonds Inc lawyers at the Mining Recorder's Office, Yellowknife, Northwest Territories ("Mining Recorder's Offices") has shown that as of April 4, 2005, that with respect to the Permits: Matthew Mason is the recorded owner of 100% of the Permits; the Permits are in good standing under the Canada Mining Regulations pursuant to the Territorial Lands Act. There are no interests, claims or liens recorded in the Mining Recorder's Offices granting to any other person, firm or corporation or any right to acquire the Permits recorded in the Mining Recorder's Offices. Matthew Mason has executed an amended and restated declaration of trust dated June 15, 2005, pursuant to which he acknowledges that, to the extent of the diamond rights and other mineral rights, excluding any rights in respect of uranium, he holds the Permits as bare trustee and nominee for and on behalf of Sanatana.

On July 19, 2005, Kennecott Canada Exploration Inc (Kennecott) entered a First option agreement with Sanatana Diamonds Inc, granting Kennecott the right to acquire a 15% undivided interest for certain payments, share purchases and conditions. Sanatana remains project operator. A second option can be exercised upon Sanatana defining a "Defined Kimberlite or Deposit", whereby Kennecott may gain 49% interest in a 10 by 10 km "development area" for certain payments, share purchases and conditions, and Sanatana and Kennecott will share expenditures and interests at 51% and 49% respectively. A third option can be exercised within 30 days of execution of second option by Kennecott, who may increase its undivided interest to 60% and provide sole funding and manage work in the development area. Sanatana will remain manager in other parts of the property.

Mineral rights in Northwest Territories are acquired under the Canadian Mining Regulations and are administered by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC). The mineral interests are available in three ways: mineral claims, prospecting permits and mineral leases. Sanatana Diamonds Inc holds mineral tenure in the form of Prospecting Permits on the Mackenzie Diamond Project.

The prospecting permits are pre-designated blocks laid out by the Mining Recorder which are ¼ of a claim sheet. The permit areas vary in size. South of 68° N latitude the permits are roughly 37,000 acres (60 sq. miles) and north of 68° N latitude are approximately 70,000 acres (110 sq. miles). Applications for the permits can be made between Dec. 1 and Dec. 31 in any year. A deposit of \$.10/acre is required on application which is equal to the expenditure requirements for the first work period. The applicant is

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notified in January and all permits become effective on February 1st. Permits below 68° N latitude may be held for up to three years while permits north of 68° N latitude can be held for five years. Three annual work terms with expenditure levels or bonding fees of \$0.10, \$0.20 and \$0.40/acre in years 1, 2 and 3 respectively are required to keep permits in good standing. North of 68° N latitude, three work periods (2+2+1) total five years with the same expenditure levels or bonding fees as above for each work term. Expenditure requirements must be maintained for each work period or the permits are forfeited. Anytime after the first work period and prior to their lapsing, portions of the permit areas may be staked as mineral claims. A claim must be transferred into a mineral lease after ten years. A mineral lease is also required for development activity. For clarity, please refer to the Canada Mining Regulations.

The main block, of 346 permits, extends 350 km north-south from the north shore of Great Bear Lake to the Arctic Coast and east-west from the Mackenzie River Valley to Tuktoyaktuk National Park. A second parcel, of 47 permits, occupies the Dease Arm area of Great Bear Lake. A third parcel, of 22 permits is located near the village of Deline. Four small blocks, of 1 to 7 permits, are located along the Mackenzie River between Norman Wells and Tsiigehtchic, and two small blocks lie along the Arctic Coast north of Paulatuk. Fifty-two unpatented mineral claims are held near Ramparts Plateau, north of Fort Good Hope. Within this area as well the local First Nation groups have selected small parcels of land for which they have the mineral rights and surface rights. In the Mason permits area the Native subsurface rights are mainly confined several small blocks between Colville Lake and Great Bear Lake.

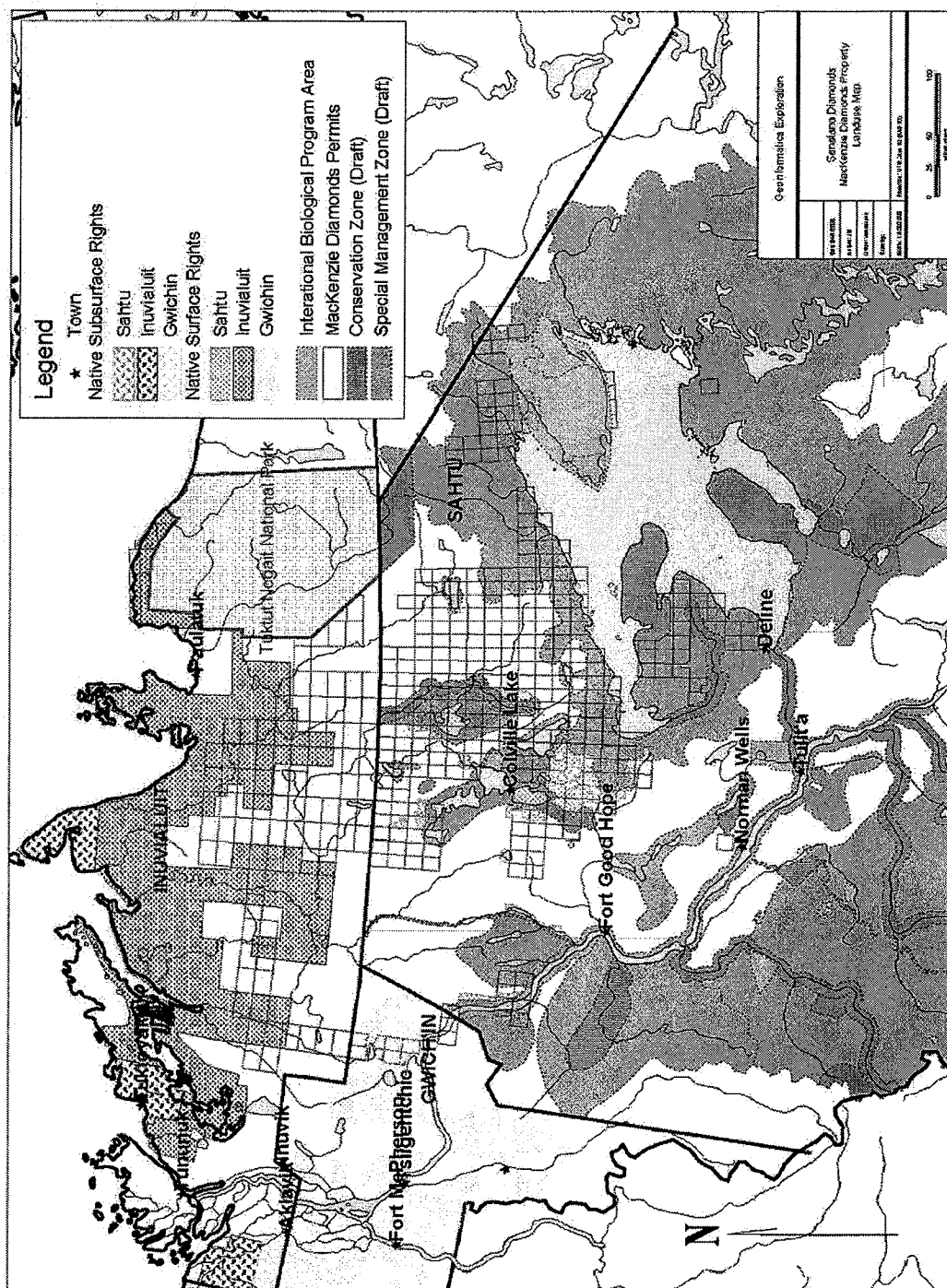


Figure 2: Land Use Map

The Mason prospecting permits are located in three Native Settlement Areas. All permits north of 68° N latitude are within the Inuvialuit Settlement Area. On approximately half of the permits the Inuvialuit hold surface rights and an access permit is required to undertake any activity, even including the minimal reconnaissance sampling carried out in 2004.

The bulk of the prospecting permits south of 68° N latitude are in the Sahtu Settlement Area. The Sahtu Dene and Metis Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement established the Sahtu Settlement Area in 1993. This settlement area covers all of Great Bear Lake extending westerly to the Mackenzie River Valley and incorporates the communities of Colville Lake, Deline, Fort Good Hope, Norman Wells and Tulita. The settlement area is divided into three land districts: K'ahsho Got'ine, Deline and Tulita. Mason permits lie within the first two districts. The western portion of the permits lies primarily in the K'ahsho Got'ine District and the eastern portion in the Deline District. Over considerable areas of the prospecting permits the native land districts have surface rights.

Eleven prospecting permits along the Mackenzie River lie within the Gwich'in Settlement Area. Over most of these permits the Gwich'in retain the surface rights and eight of the permits adjoin Special Management and Conservancy Zones along the Mackenzie River. The Special Management Areas include intensive traditional use locations. The Conservation Areas are sites with a combination of high traditional, cultural, historical and/or biological significance. All surface and subsurface development activities are presently restricted or unacceptable within these areas. However with oil and gas exploration activity in the area and the possibility of a gas pipeline along the Mackenzie River Valley future mineral development in these designated zones may be possible.

Mineral exploration in the Sahtu Settlement Region and the Gwich'in Settlement Region is conducted in accordance with the Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act. Exploration in the Inuvialuit Region is conducted in accordance with the Territorial Land Use Regulations.

4.3 Mineralization

Kimberlites or other diamond hosting rocks are not known on the property at this time, and therefore there are no prior diamond mineral reserves, resources or mine workings to include in this report. Figure 2, Mineralization Map, shows mineral occurrences and past producers in the project area. For detail, please refer to the NORMIN website.

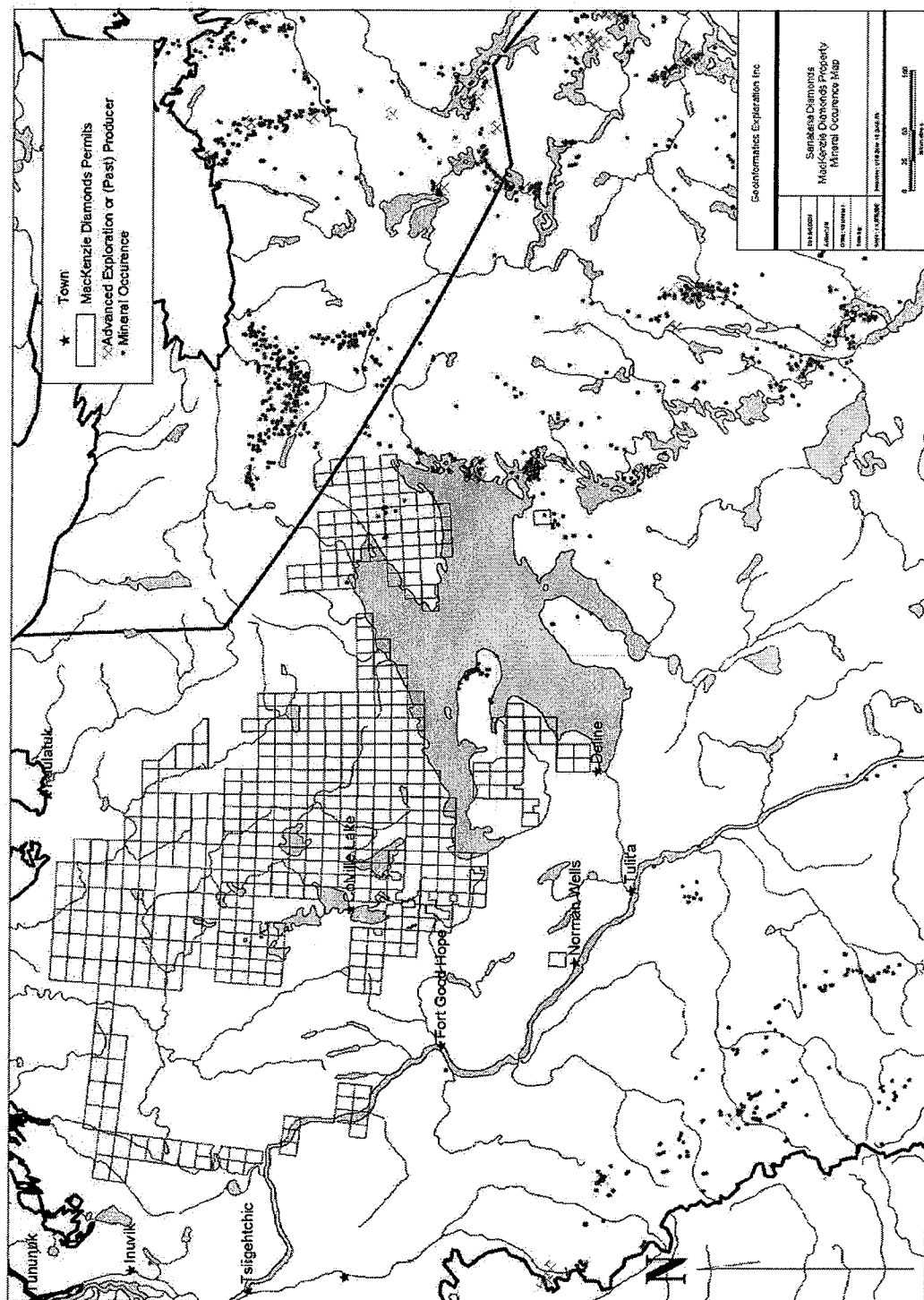


Figure 3: Mineral Occurrence Map.

4.4 Environmental Liability

There are no known environmental liabilities on the MacKenzie Diamond Project.

4.5 Permits

Work conducted on the prospecting permits in 2004 was below threshold requirements for land use permitting in most areas, and the same is true for contemplated work in 2005. One land use license was required in 2004, which was an Inuvialuit Land Administration Right to Access Land; Right #ILA04PC050.

First Nation consultation is required in the area, and some communities require signed agreements, such as Memorandum of Understanding or Impact-Benefit Agreements. Permission was granted to conduct exploration over the entire project in 2005. Consultation is ongoing for continued work.

In the event of a plan to build a camp or cause significant land disturbance additional permits will be required. In the Sahtu Settlement Area a Land Use Permit must be granted prior to building a camp, diamond drilling or caching in excess of 18 fuel drums, for example.

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The project area is large and therefore covers a diverse spread of landforms, climate and vegetation cover. The NE Bear Lake permit area and the North Eastern part of the Colville Lake area are above tree line, and are therefore tundra, lakes, rivers and swamp. South of the tree-line, land is vegetated with spruce and poplar forest, muskeg, lakes, rivers and swamp. The major land forms are the Mackenzie Mountains in the West, the Mackenzie Valley, and Great Bear Lake to the south. The expansive property is diverse in Arctic topography, from swamps to mountains. Major lakes include Colville Lake, Aubrey Lake, Lac Belot, Lac Maunoir, Lac De Bois, and Horton Lake. The Anderson and Horton Rivers cut deep canyons locally. Rivers drain to the south into Great Bear Lake, the Mackenzie River in the west, and the Arctic Ocean in the north.

Geomorphology is dominated by post-glacial land forms cut by river valleys. Outcrop ranges from 0% to 80%. Outcrop surfaces are ice scoured, scraped and molded, and limestone-covered areas exhibit Karst topography. Terminal moraines run NNE-SSW across the Colville area, dividing the area in half. Lakes cover up 5-25% of the property, and swampy ground another 10-20%.

Local fauna consists of but is not limited to, ptarmigan, caribou, wolves, foxes, Arctic hares, wolverines, muskox, moose, grizzly bears, and ground squirrels, all observed during sampling. There is abundant bird life. Most bodies of water contain fish except those that freeze to bottom in winter. During the summer flying and biting insects including mosquito, black fly, deer fly, and horse fly, while predatory insects like dragon fly try to keep their numbers in check.

The largest community near the southern part of the MacKenzie Project is Norman Wells, which developed shortly after the first oil claims were staked in 1914. A small oil refinery was built to service communities to the north, and a small pipeline runs south. Today daily 737 commercial flights frequent the airport, which is due for upgrade. Mackenzie River Barges service the community in summer, and winter roads cross the landscape in winter. Norman Wells is a hub for neighboring First Nation communities Fort Good Hope, Colville Lake and Deline. Norman Wells has a runway and daily passenger jet service, and the smaller communities have significant airstrips that can accommodate wheeled aircraft similar to DeHavilland Dash 8.

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The southeast part of the property hosts world famous Plummer's Fishing Lodge, where hundreds of tourists come for guided sport fishing each year on Great Bear Lake. This lodge has a 5000 foot gravel runway capable of landing a 737 passenger jet. Plummer's Lodge provided food and lodging to crews in 2004, and helped ship out samples to southern laboratories.

In the north, the largest community near the MacKenzie Project is Inuvik, is located on the MacKenzie delta which was formerly a no-man's land between Dene and Inuit First Nations. In 1954 the Canadian government decided to build a new town from scratch where no community existed before. Permafrost and thick blue ice lenses created endless construction problems, with many areas, including the 6000 foot runway having up to 6 feet of fill to protect permafrost from sun. In 1979 the Dempster highway was established to link Inuvik to Whitehorse. The highway closes briefly during freeze-up and break-up. Paulatuk is a First Nation community on the coast north of the project area. Inuvik was used as a hub to transport northern samples south by transport truck.

Most of MacKenzie Diamond Property must be reached by fixed-wing or rotary aircraft chartered from flight bases in Norman Wells and Inuvik. There are a few First Nation communities and tourist outfitters in the area that also provide limited infrastructure. In the southern part of the property frequent seismic lines cut through spruce forests and form an extensive winter road network. Oil and gas exploration currently moves large cat-train camps and oil rigs in and out each year. Cat trains or winter roads are also used for bulk transport to Great Bear Lake. Snowmobile trails used for trapping and canoe routes are also a form overland infrastructure in season.

The climate is Canadian Arctic, with ice and snow cover from October to June, and a brief, intense summer in July and August, and brief change of season with spring occurring in June and fall occurring in September. Temperatures are extreme, and range from -45°C in winter to +30°C in summer. In 2004 the snow started falling on the 20th of September in Colville Lake, and remained until spring.

The climate demands work is scheduled around seasons, but each season has its advantages. The long winter provides a winter road network for bulk transport on land anywhere. Short, cool summers with long days provide optimum conditions for till sampling, mapping and prospecting. Winter drilling on lakes can occur from March through May. Drawbacks are that the area is very isolated, so costs are high. Remote flying is dictated by sunrise and sunset, and daylight varies from 24 hour daylight in summer to virtual darkness in winter. Helicopter and fixed wing use is therefore best utilized between March and October.

If a mine were to be developed, gravel and water deposits are plentiful, but diesel electric would likely be necessary for power. The local workforce is sophisticated, with large numbers of people working in Arctic diamond mines and the MacKenzie oil fields. Professional help, when not available in the north, may be sought from southern populations eager to explore the Arctic. Many professionals who start working in the Arctic never leave, because the land has many attractions. The Arctic is becoming increasingly professional with world-class operations run by mining and oil industries. Competition is intense for qualified workers between these major industries. Most supplies and parts are available within days due to highly efficient expeditors and air cargo service companies. Satellite communications is ubiquitous for telephone and fax, and increasingly high-speed internet.

6 History

Oil and gas exploration has a long history in the area, dating back to the early 1900s when seepages of oil were noted along the riverbank of the MacKenzie River. In 1919, Imperial Oil drilled the discovery well at Norman Wells, which is now the fourth-largest producing oil field in Canada. Currently the area is actively being explored for more natural gas and oil reserves, and infrastructure including a major oil

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pipeline is being considered. (Norman Wells website, 2005) Recently massive natural gas exploration campaigns have occurred each winter near Colville Lake.

Regional diamond exploration occurred in the area in the late 1970s by Diapros and Monopros, both companies controlled by DeBeers in the Colville Lake area. South of Great Bear Lake to as far south as Wrigley NT, and eastward to Lac La Martre, Monopros, Selco, BP Resources and DiaMet explored for diamonds in the 1980s, with the most advanced project of the time at Blackwater Lake. Stream and esker sampling traced kimberlite indicator mineral eastward to Lac La Martre. And in 1991, Dr. Charles Fipke took a leap of faith sampling an array of sampling lines from Yellowknife, which resulted in the discovery of kimberlite at Point Lake, NT.

There are no records of diamond exploration on the Mackenzie Property held by Sanatana Diamonds Inc. There is no record of mine production on the property.

7 Geological Setting

The existence of an underlying Archaean craton has been theorized by diamond explorers in the Mackenzie Platform for years. The discovery of kimberlite indicator minerals (pyrope, chromite and ilmenite) with fragile surface textures such as leucosine alteration on ilmenite, and kelyphite coronas on pyrope garnet, suggests undiscovered kimberlites occur in the area. Kimberlites are sourced from lithospheric roots of Archaean cratons. This circumstantial evidence supports the existence of the Mackenzie Craton beneath the Mackenzie Platform.

Archaean gneisses and granitic glacial erratics are common in the eastern part of the Mackenzie Platform. Although no local Archaean outcrop exposures are known, half-meter sized gneiss boulders observed near in the western part of the property, suggest glaciers may have sampled a local, buried source. Government glaciologists have predicted that these Archaean erratics were carried by the Laurentide ice sheet from exposed Archaean rocks some 350 km. east. Contrary to this interpretation, granitic erratics were not observed in the eastern part of the property. Field observations of till and beaches suggest granitic boulders, cobbles and pebbles may have a more local provenance.

7.1 Regional and Local Geology

To the east is the Proterozoic Bear structural sub-province, which sits between the (proposed) Mackenzie Craton and Slave Craton. The Bear Sub-province is dominated by the Wopmay Orogen, which records mid-Proterozoic rifting and subduction. The Wopmay is divided into tectonic belts including the sedimentary Hepburn Asiatic and Tree River belts. The Great Bear Zone is Andean-type magmatic arc volcanism. Post collision sedimentation is represented by the mid-Proterozoic to early Cambrian Coppermine and Rae Groups of the Coppermine Homocline.

In the eastern part of the property, near Dease Arm of Great Bear Lake are gently-dipping clean-white sandstones and orthoquartzite, which are the basal unit of the Hornby Bay Group. Minor extension is represented by a large layered ultramafic body known as the Muskox Intrusion, and north-south Franklin diabase sills and dikes form prominent ridges north of the Dease Arm of Great Bear Lake.

Paleozoic and Mesozoic Mackenzie Platform sediments occur along the Western Inland Seaway (Mackenzie River) east of the Mackenzie Mountains, and has been of great interest to oil and gas exploration companies. Large formations of Paleozoic shales, organic-rich shales, reef and platform carbonates are present. Rocks exposed on the property include Canol Formation organic shale, which overlies Kee Scarp Formation Devonian Limestone Reef deposits, from which much of the Mackenzie oil is derived. The Kee Scarp Limestones overlie the 350Ma Hare Indian Formation (shales) known from deep oil drilling.

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Outcrop exposures visited by the author include, limestone, dolomite, shale, sandstone, quartzite, and diabase. The local geology is also reflected in pebble and cobble beaches in areas overlain by deeper till.

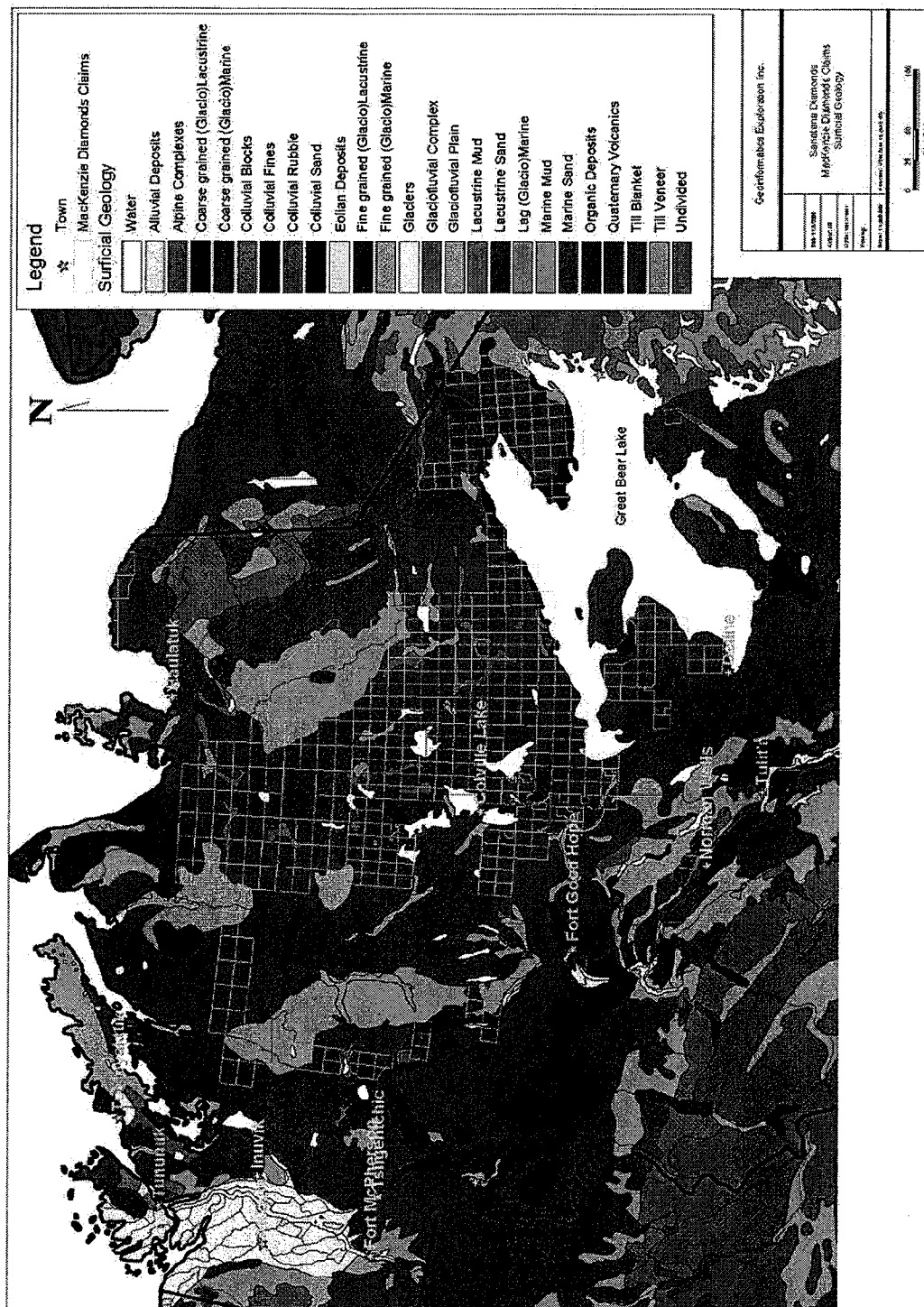
7.2 Surficial Geology

Quaternary geology includes extensive thick glacial deposits that suggest a complex and variable glacial history. Formations observed are lacustrine sediments, several thin to thick boulder till sheets (exposed in sink-holes and deep-cut river valleys) and huge moraines (at Lac Maunoir). Drumlins are present in the north, and aligned lakes suggest rapid ice flow in the SW and SE parts of the property. Glaciofluvial deposits include large delta and floodway deposits, as well as prominent esker ridges, and kettle lakes. Glaciofluvial deposits are more dominant in the northern and north-eastern parts of the property.

Government Quaternary mapping shows that most of the project area is covered in a till veneer and a till blanket, with areas influenced by glacial fluvial processes. The project area is dominated by till veneer (< 3m mimics bedrock topography) and till blankets (> 3m and < 10m masks, but is still influenced by bedrock topography) which is shown in green Figure 3. These are thought to be lodgement tills and are considered excellent for sampling.

An internal report authored by glacial expert, Mr. Phillip Larson, suggests glacial deposits overlying the MacKenzie Project may be deposits of marginal parts of the Laurentide ice sheet. He expects these deposits to be thick, with evidence of multiple glaciation events. Anomalies in this terrain may be secondary or tertiary, and difficult to follow-up, since local bedrock geology may not be reflected on surface. Glacial lakes, if present, would mask bedrock expressions in till. Mr. Larson reviewed published data, but has not visited the property.

Pebble counts will be conducted on coarse fractions of till samples to map glacial sampling of bedrock. In areas where bedrock sampling by till occurs, pebble lithologies should mirror that of bedrock. Where re-sampling of old till occurs, there will be a disconnect between bedrock geology and pebble lithology in till.



8 Deposit Types

The first requirement for primary diamond deposits is the presence of diamondiferous terrain at depth. Although no Archaean is exposed in the project area, this does not preclude its presence at depth. Some of the most famous diamondiferous kimberlite fields in the world occur in young platform sediments overlying buried Archaean Craton. The Kimberley in South Africa, and the Siberian diamond mines in are sound examples.

Primary diamonds from rocks in the area are probably the best evidence that suggest diamond-bearing lithosphere could occur deep beneath the Mackenzie project. The Darnley Bay kimberlites are diamond-bearing and are believed to be in the NE part of the buried Mackenzie Craton. To the west, Diamondex has reported alluvial diamonds from stream samples.

Exploration for a primary diamond deposit on the Mackenzie Project is focused on discovery of kimberlite, which is a deep-sourced volcanic rock that, given the correct physical properties can sample diamond-bearing terrain in the earth's lithosphere and carry this material to surface. Kimberlites range in size and shape depending on their energy state, contained volatiles, volcanic processes and nature of host bedrock. In platform sediments, such as those in the Mackenzie project area, larger, more flared kimberlite bodies are expected. Indicator minerals such as peridotitic and eclogitic pyrope garnets, chrome diopside, orthopyroxene, chrome spinel, picrolimenite are minerals that kimberlites collect from the earth's lithosphere and transport to surface. These are exotic minerals, with unique chemical compositions are easily recognized due to their unique appearance by trained KIM observers. KIM chemistry can be used to predict sampling of diamondiferous lithosphere by kimberlites, and is therefore is used to rank KIM trains in till and kimberlites themselves for diamond potential.

If a primary diamond deposit is discovered, such as a kimberlite pipe, for example, rock must be digested so that diamonds are recovered to establish a microdiamond curve. This curve provides an indication of diamond grade. Mini-bulk sampling must then be conducted for a better estimate of grade, and to collect a large enough sample of commercial stones to get an indication of diamond value. To determine diamond value a parcel of between 5000-10,000 carats is required. The size of bulk sample required to recover this many diamonds depends on diamond grade.

9 Mineralization

Kimberlites or other primary diamond hosting rocks are not known on the property and therefore there are no diamond mineral reserves, resources or mine workings to include in this report.

10 Exploration

Diamond exploration in the Canadian Arctic is conducted in a staged process with sensible ties to the climate and hours of daylight, which vary to extremes in this part of the world. Compilation (see 10.2 Geoinformatics Intervention) and area selection was in place when Sanatana began the process, so a method to quickly focus in on areas with high potential in the large property was required.

Regional till sampling for kimberlite indicator minerals was chosen as the best method to quickly locate areas with high kimberlite discovery potential. Areas with positive kimberlite indicator mineral counts light up against a background of low or zero counts. Till is considered a more local sampling medium compared to stream or glaciofluvial deposits, which may have undergone a complicated transportation history.

Regional magnetic and electromagnetic geophysical surveys provide rapid acquisition of geophysical data, which can locate kimberlite clusters directly, and provide detail information to form a backdrop for

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subsequent exploration. Since these surveys monitor bedrock responses, magnetic kimberlite anomalies are expected to be significant in a background of non-magnetic platform sediments.

The combination of these two regional exploration techniques will allow the exploration process to focus in on areas with high potential for discovery.

10.1 Diamond Exploration Strategy

The objective of the sampling campaign was to blanket the property with regionally spaced till samples to locate kimberlite indicator trains which may lead to new kimberlite discoveries. The work plan was also designed to satisfy work commitments on the exploration permits as defined in the Canada Mining Act.

Any kimberlites discovered would be sampled for kimberlite indicator minerals and microdiamonds. KIM chemistry provides evidence of mantle sampling, and some mineral chemistry can be used to calculate a geotherm, which is used to interpret the depth of the graphite-diamond line. Microdiamonds provide information on the general nature of the diamonds and can suggest diamond grade. Detailed core logging and petrology provides information on kimberlite volcanism and whether the body is multiphase or not. Different eruptive phases in kimberlite may vary in diamond content. Age determinations are also important to the discovery of other kimberlites.

The exploration process will focus on positive areas, and abandon negative areas, which will result in a decrease of the company's land position over time.

10.2 Geoinformatics Intervention

Geoinformatics Exploration Limited (TSX-V:GXL) applied 3D terrane-scale structural and geological interpretation to predictive diamond exploration. The 'Geoinformatics Process' encompasses all aspects of the mineral exploration business and sees the evolution of data from raw field and historic information through to 3D modeling and targeting. (Geoinformatics website, 2005)

Base datasets captured for the Mackenzie project include: Surface and bedrock geology, seismic transects and interpretations, magnetic and gravity data, Landsat data, university theses, ice flow data, mineral occurrence and elevation data. Part of the data capture process is a detailed literature search. For the Mackenzie project, 52 articles were scanned or obtained from relevant papers in the literature.

Geoinformatics applies a series of filters to aid in interpretation of all potential field datasets. These are: Analytic signal, horizontal derivative, vertical derivatives, pseudo gravity, automatic gain control, tertiary residual, directional derivatives, along with Geoinformatics proprietary multi-scale edge detection (worms). These products were used to create structural interpretations at both the regional and project scale. Thirteen seismic transects, interpreted by the GSC, were also digitized and registered in 3D.

Seismic and potential field data were combined with published bedrock geology to create a 3D structural and geological model. The model identified major structural controls and identified areas where older rocks are closer to the surface.

10.3 Field Work

Sanatana Diamonds Inc. subcontracts project management to Geoinformatics Exploration Ltd. (Geoinformatics). First Nation consultation, and budget control was led by Gerry Bidwell (Geoinformatics). Minconsult Exploration Services Ltd provided logistical planning, field supervision, field staff, and hiring and training First Nation workers. Nugget Expediting Ltd provided logistical, expediting services and cost management from a trust account. Buddy J. Doyle (Lithosphere Services Ltd.) and Kevin Kivi, P.Geo. (KIVI Geoscience) provided geological consulting services.

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Prior to commencement of the program, Nugget Expediting sourced low-cost fuel, and implemented truck and barge transport to provide fuel to site. Fixed wing transport aircraft delivered fuel to remote locations. A program with tightly coordinated logistics and experienced crews completed the 2004 program prior to winter.

The campaign enlisted 3-4 helicopters with high-hour pilots, three experienced sampling teams, and a seasoned expeditor. In only 4 weeks, 1310 regional till samples were collected over the massive 8 million hectare property. Regional till sampling in 2004 was conducted at 10 km sample intervals to identify areas with anomalous populations of kimberlite indicator minerals. During the campaign tightly controlled fixed wing a freighter aircraft ensured that samples were efficiently and safely moved from the field to southern Canadian laboratories.

Diamond laboratories returned positive results from many of the 1310 till samples collected in 2004. Electron microprobe analysis of indicator minerals confirmed the presence of G9 and G10 pyrope garnets, picrochromite, picroilmenite and chrome diopside in anomalies.

10.4 Exploration Results

Once observing and selecting was complete, all suspected kimberlite indicator minerals were probe confirmed. Analyses were compiled in a database, which was filtered through a program called Min-id, which was developed and distributed by Saskatchewan Energy and Mines. The program, written in QBasic™, was recompiled to Visual Basic™ so it would run in Microsoft Access 2003™.

Standard kimberlite indicator mineral oxide plots were then reviewed with the output of Min-id to choose grain compositions of kimberlitic origin, and flag each grain to be counted during a cross-tabulation query of the kimberlite indicator database. This exercise is highly subjective, and based on the author's experience with kimberlite indicator mineral chemistry.

A new mineral count file then replaces all preliminary results from observing (picking and selecting). There is a notable reduction in overall mineral counts at this point because false anomalies disappear, but viewers can be assured that each count on the new map has a geochemical analysis to back it up as a true kimberlitic mineral. Probe confirmed mineral counts represent till data of the highest quality.

The output of this exercise was a file containing location data and probe confirmed kimberlitic mineral counts. For the purpose of this report, all positive indicators were combined then processed using GIS software to produce a thematic map showing the sum total of all probe confirmed kimberlite indicator minerals. Areas of anomalous kimberlitic indicator minerals are displayed as larger graduated symbols with the highest counts being the largest circles. Zero values are represented as a small dot.

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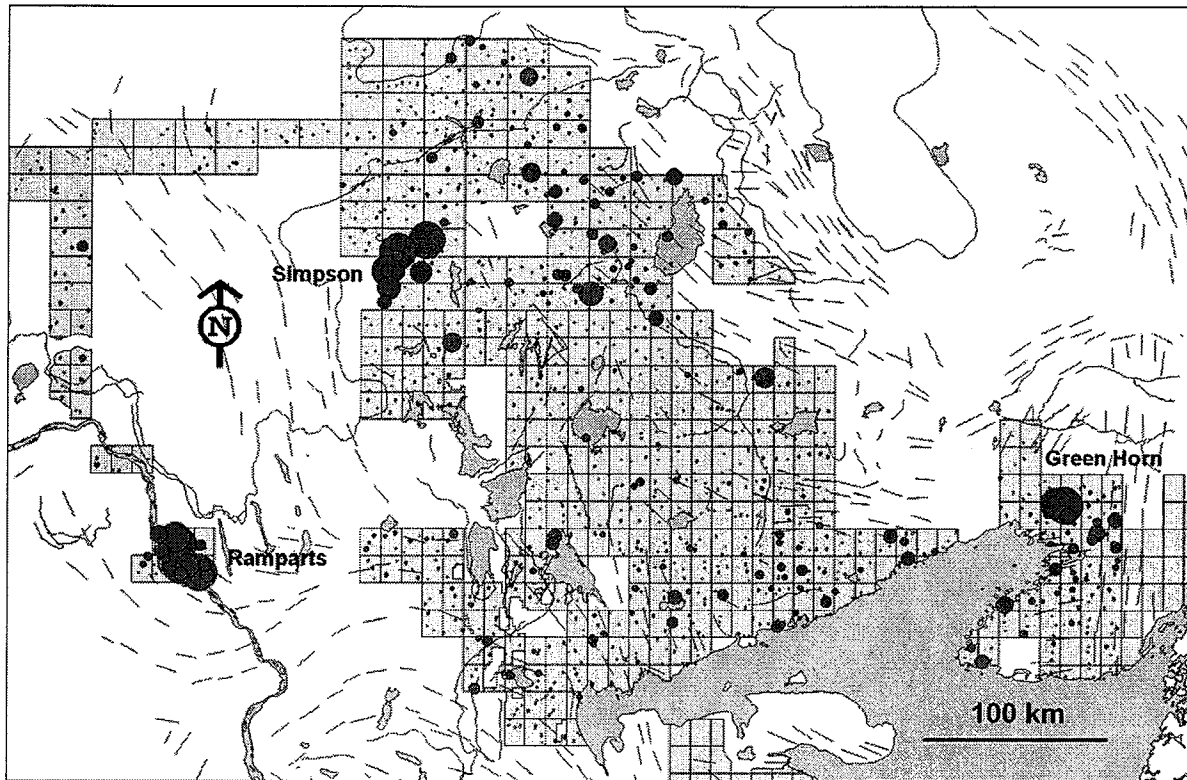


Figure 5: Graduated Counts of EMP confirmed kimberlite indicator minerals (Maximum 40 grains)

Clusters of positive results form anomalies or kimberlite indicator mineral trains. Prominent anomalies are:

1. MacKenzie Ramparts; anomalous concentrations of ilmenite, pyrope and olivine
2. Lake Simpson; a cluster of samples with high counts of ilmenite, olivine and some pyrope.
3. Green Horn; four samples with multigrain counts of pyrope, ilmenite and olivine

The large discrete anomalies may be locally derived. When anomalies like these terminate up-ice, it suggests that a bedrock source (kimberlite) could be nearby.

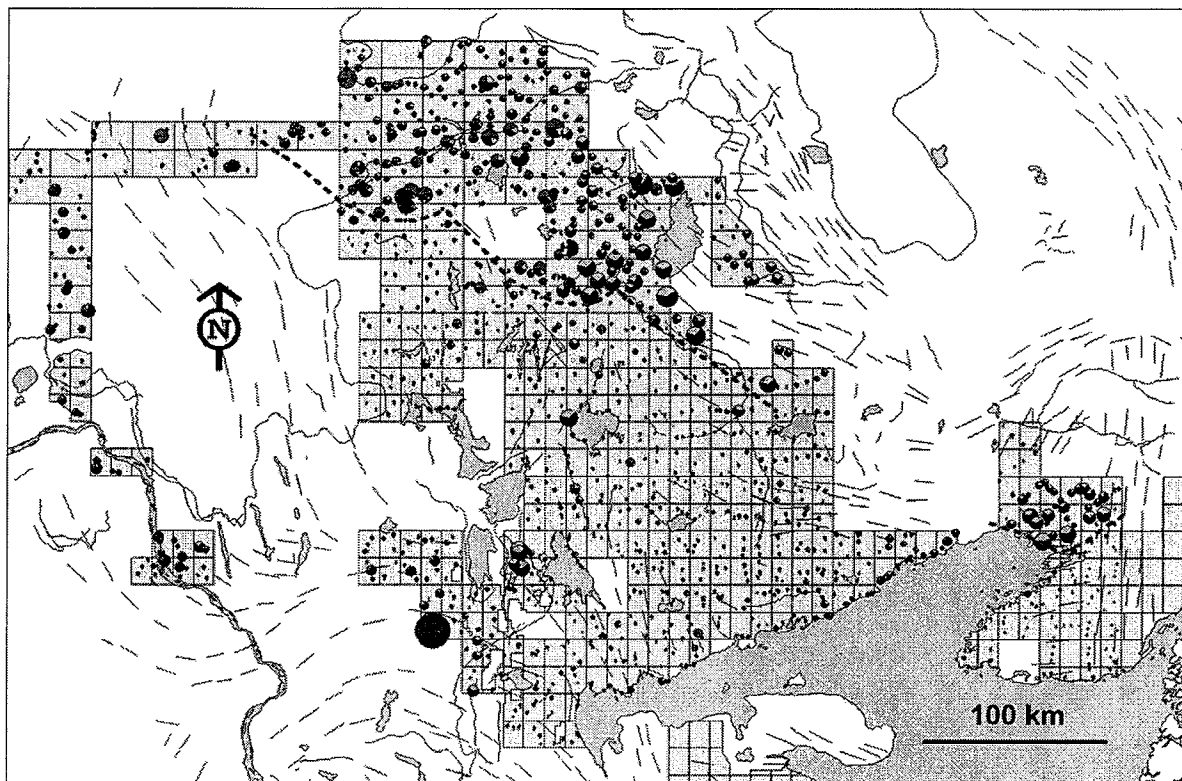
The 10 km sample density is considered sparse by diamond exploration standards, but may help locate new kimberlite clusters. Considering the property's size, it is conceivable that several kimberlite clusters could occur on this property. These positive results are considered highly favourable for first-pass sampling.

In areas with groupings of lower positive KIM counts are still favourable and warrant follow-up sampling. What may first appear as background counts, may evolve into several discrete mineral trains when sample density is increased.

ICP analyses from till sub-samples provide information in till provenience, as well as providing regional exploration for base and precious metals. For the purpose of this report ICP will be discussed with reference to till provenience, which is most applicable to diamond exploration.

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Figure 6: ICP analyses of till (combined percent Mg (blue), Fe (red) and Ca (green)).



An obvious contrast in till compositions is shown in Figure 6, a pie diagram with graduated symbols which represent cumulative amounts of percent iron (Fe–red), magnesium (Mg – blue) and calcium (Ca – green). The green dashed line shows that till NE of the green line till has a higher content of combined Fe+Mg+Ca, suggesting that glaciation may be sampling bedrock dolomite to the NE and silicates SW of this line. Ice flow direction is shown by faint lines (GSC Map 1880a). The increase in Fe content forms another break (yellow line) which can be used to determine mean transport length of glaciation from the change in geology from Ca-rich rocks in the SE to Fe-rich rocks in the NW. Lower cumulative Fe+Mg+Ca may reflect glaciers sampling high silicate and low carbonate bedrock south of the dashed green line.

The contrast between Fe+Mg+Ca-rich and Fe+Mg+Ca-poor areas may map out different till sheets when glacial history is complex. If this is the case, ICP trace element geochemistry may be applied to mapping quaternary geology.

Locally dolomite-limestone derived till contains anomalous levels of lead and zinc, which may suggest Mississippi Valley type mineralization in bedrock.

11 Drilling

Sanatana Diamonds Inc has not undertaken diamond drilling on the MacKenzie Project to date, but plans to drill when suitable targets are identified.

12 Sampling Methods and Approach

A helicopter supported till sampling program based on a nominal 10 by 10 km sample density over the entire 8 million hectare property. To begin a GIS was used to generate a 10km grid. Using satellite

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images, a digital elevation model and surficial geology, nominal sample sites were then modified. Those that fell in water or in non-till covered areas were moved to a better site. Modifications were also made to satisfy the assessment requirements of each permit.

In the field, the helicopter would fly to each GPS waypoint, and the pilot chose the safest place to land. Samplers would then select an appropriate sample site. Sampling in non-till environments could impact results. Glaciofluvial samples could increase mineral counts and glaciolacustrine samples could mask kimberlite indicator counts. For this reason, each sampler is trained to recognize till, and flag any non-till sampling events on sample sheets. Samplers were instructed to dig to a depth where good till was observed, and then start to collect the sample. Laboratory weights can also be used to scrutinize sample quality.

The 2-3 man team records the location with a GPS using the waypoint feature, and records sample number, UTM co-ordinates, datum and zone on a paper sample sheet. Other data collected includes volume, depth, sample medium, pebble lithology, dominant matrix (clay, silt, sand), samplers and date. An additional column collects other significant observations, such as ice direction or landforms observed, for example. Each sample is numbered with a unique number, generated from sample tag books provided by the analytical lab that would process an ICP sub-sample from each till sample.

Samplers dig a 0.5m deep hole using a shovel from active frost boils or suitable till and get beneath the organic layer. Because the mineral and water content is variable, a standard volume sample of 12 litres is preferred to weight. A 12 litre sample has a dry weight between 15 to 20 kg. The till is shoveled into a bucket to the 12 litre mark and then poured into a pre-numbered polypropylene liner sample bag that contains a sample tag. The polypropylene bag is then sealed with a cable strap. This bag is then repackaged in a durable woven polypropylene white rice bag, and sealed again with another nylon cable strap. Double bagging has proven to be a secure method to move till from the field to laboratories intact.

At the diamond laboratory, a geochemical sub-sample was collected from each till sample for ICP trace element analysis with gold. A lab technician simply scoops soil from the till sample prior to any processing, places this in a kraft paper bag, and numbers the bag with the till sample number. ICP samples are set aside until a significant number accumulates, which are then forwarded to an analytical laboratory. Samples were submitted to ALS Chemex, Vancouver and analyzed for super-trace gold, and 27 element four acid digestion ICP-MS analysis.

13 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

Duplicate samples are collected with a frequency of one duplicate in every forty samples. This is accomplished by collecting a second sample from the same pit. Duplicate samples provide information on sample repeatability, which improves in-the-field quality control.

When samples arrive at the airstrip, they are repackaged in plastic pails or pallet boxes for secure bulk transport to laboratories in the south. Workers completed chain of custody forms, organizing groups of samples on sealed and numbered pallets for secure shipment to the lab. All buckets were sealed with secure lids, and pallet boxes were screwed shut. There is no easy access to sample bags without first opening a pail or pallet box. The expeditor then faxes the chain of custody form to the lab, where they close off the transportation process, with inventory against the chain of custody form, noting any irregularities. The chain of custody process improves quality assurance.

There was no processing or sample preparation by an employee, officer, director or associate of the issuer. All processing has been completed by independent diamond laboratories under direction and supervision of the author, who is also independent of the issuer.

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Due to the large number of samples and the pressure of assessment deadlines for the permits, different laboratories were employed to process the samples. Two separate processing laboratories were used, the Kennecott Canada Exploration Inc (KCEI) diamond laboratory in Thunder Bay, Ontario and the Vancouver Indicator Processing Inc (VIPI) laboratory in Burnaby, British Columbia. Observation of the grains were completed at KCEI, KIMDynamics in Vancouver and Diatech of Perth, Australia.

Till samples processed at KCEI are de-slimed to remove silt- and clay-size material and wet sieved to remove the >0.979 mm material. The <0.979 mm material is oven-dried and screened to remove all remaining <0.25 mm material. The 0.25-0.5 mm material is passed through a Reading Pilot Roll magnetic separator to separate the paramagnetic and diamagnetic minerals (including kimberlite indicator minerals). Heavy minerals (>2.89 SG) are separated from the magnetic concentrate using sodium polytungstate liquid separation. The magnetic heavy mineral concentrate is sent to the microscopy laboratory for observation and sorting.

VIPI produces a magnetic heavy mineral concentrate using a process similar in all respects to that of KCEI. Samples are first de-slimed and disaggregated and wet screened using one or more of 4.75 mm, 2 mm, and 1.13 mm screens. The 0.25 to 0.5 mm fraction is separated by further wet screening and oven dried. The 0.25-0.5 mm material is passed through a magnetic separator to separate paramagnetic and ferromagnetic minerals (including kimberlite indicator minerals). Heavy liquid processing is carried out at the Global Discovery Laboratories of TeckCominco Ltd, using a heavy liquid separation using tetrabromoethane (2.96 SG). The tetrabromoethane was cut with acetone to achieve the same specific gravity as sodium polytungstate used at KCEI.

KCEI, KIMDynamics and Diatech mineral technicians observe the heavy mineral concentrates using binocular microscopes. KCEI spikes a sample in each batch with laser-etched kimberlite indicator grains to monitor recovery of the process. KIMDynamics observes 10% of concentrates a second time as a quality control measure. Diatech pre-treats sample concentrates with RotoMag to reduce concentrate size, which improves recovery. Suspected kimberlite indicator mineral grains are separated and recorded by trained mineral technicians at each laboratory.

Suspected indicator minerals are then checked by a mineralogist who confirms the mineral technician's identification, and describes and numbers each grain. This technique is sometimes referred to as selecting. KCEI, KIMDynamics and Diatech each check the work of technicians by mineralogist or geologist.

Suspected kimberlite indicator minerals are submitted to R.L. Barnett Geological Consulting Inc., London, Ontario for electron microprobe (EMP) analysis and confirmation of kimberlitic origin or to the EMP at University of Western Australia, Perth, Australia (via Diatech). EMP analyses prove that a suspected kimberlite indicator mineral is real, which is quality control on selecting by mineralogists. The electron microprobe is fitted with a wavelength dispersive spectrometer, which counts x-rays given off when a grain is bombarded by an intense electron beam. Totals should near 100%, which is a form of quality control.

ICP sub-samples, collected at diamond laboratories are held under secure conditions at the laboratory until a sizable batch is available for delivery to ALS Chemex Labs. ALS Chemex conducts a multi-element ICP package plus trace gold that utilizes a "near total" digestion so that data reported for nearly all 27 elements is considered quantitative. "This process ensures the best possible dissolution, but also results in the loss of volatile mercury. In addition, this particular acid mixture results in the loss of silicon, an element not normally considered to be volatile. To assist in the final dissolution of the sample residue, hydrochloric acid is added and then sample analysis is carried out in a dilute hydrochloric acid matrix." (ALS Chemex website)

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14 Data Verification

The need to get the sample processed in time required for assessment, created the necessity to use two separate processing laboratories, and three separate observation facilities. Although conceptually these laboratories are designed to deliver similar results in practice there are possibilities to get large variance. A brief review of the results from the different laboratories is therefore worthwhile.

Any geochemical survey should be designed to show that it is repeatable and minimize error. Lack of precision in diamond indicator mineral chemistry stems from the following sources:

1. Natural variation in the sample medium.
2. Sampling method and quality
3. Lab processing
4. Observation.

Duplicate samples were taken in the field to determine the precision and repeatability of the results. In total 32 repeat samples were taken and the results are shown in Table 2.

Table 2 Duplicate Samples taken in the field.

Sample	REF	Lat	Long	PYR	ECL	CPX	ILM	CHR	OPX	OLI	Total	LAB
156454	AA	66.59471	-122.9789	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	KCEI
156455	AA	66.59471	-122.9789	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	KCEI
156589	J	67.2324	-119.9889	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	KIMDynamics
156590	J	67.2324	-119.9889	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	KIMDynamics
156524	K	67.44528	-124.6972	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	5	DIATECH
156525	K	67.44528	-124.6972	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	KCEI
156601	L	66.99025	-120.5235	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	KCEI
156602	L	66.99025	-120.5235	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	DIATECH
156709	N	66.70916	-119.6357	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	KIMDynamics
156710	N	66.70916	-119.6357	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	KIMDynamics
156040	O	67.06985	-125.2972	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	KCEI
156041	O	67.06984	-125.2972	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	KCEI
156286	P	67.96498	-124.1892	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	KCEI
156287	P	67.965	-124.1892	0	0	0	2	11	0	0	13	KIMDynamics
156319	Q	67.35841	-124.9454	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	KIMDynamics
156320	Q	67.35845	-124.9455	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	KCEI
156322	R	66.59648	-122.2135	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	KCEI
156323	R	66.59648	-122.2135	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	DIATECH
156326	S	66.61199	-122.4699	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	DIATECH
156327	S	66.61199	-122.4699	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	KCEI
156330	T	66.55208	-122.689	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	DIATECH
156451	T	66.55208	-122.689	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	4	KCEI
156446	U	67.82839	-126.0821	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	KCEI
156447	U	67.82838	-126.0821	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	DIATECH
156510	V	67.59065	-127.3247	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	KIMDynamics
156511	V	67.59065	-127.3246	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	KIMDynamics
156541	W	67.07639	-122.0368	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	DIATECH
156542	W	67.07639	-122.0368	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	DIATECH
156553	Y	67.06839	-119.6195	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	4	KIMDynamics
156554	Y	67.06839	-119.6195	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	KIMDynamics
156728	Z	66.90937	-119.09	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	12	KIMDynamics
156729	Z	66.90937	-119.09	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	KIMDynamics

The results show that indicator mineral sampling results are quite noisy. Repeatability between samples taken from the same location is poor, regardless of laboratory. This tends to suggest that lack of repeatability is due more to sample site variations than which laboratory is used.

There is still some noticeable variation between laboratories, again Kennecott appears report fewer oxides than others, but more chrome diopside. Kennecott reports 3 pyropes and the other laboratory zero. Some of this variation will be due to the different heavy liquids used to separate the indicator minerals. VIPI and Kennecott laboratories have internal quality control methods. Both quote 80-90% recoveries in observation and similar recoveries in processing. This amount of variation from the laboratory is not enough to account for the lack of repeatability in the duplicate sample results.

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These results have great implication when interpreting results. It suggests that low count (estimate <5 total indicators) are unreliable, a zero result in one location may return a positive result if a second or third sample is taken from the same locality. This might suggest that there is a need to increase sample size to attain repeatability at these low counts. Making a decision to increase sample size in the future would have to be traded off with the larger costs involved with taking a heavier sample during a helicopter supported campaign. More control on the sample site medium might also help but this would have to be proven by orientation sampling.

The only implication of the repeat sample program is that there is no certainty that a sample with a negative result actual depicts an area where there are no indicator minerals. Despite the apparent low precision the results cluster into geographical areas, with low count results around highly anomalous >5 indicator mineral results. So the results appear useful. The recommendation is to continue the duplicate sampling program in the future and to repeat some of the more highly anomalous samples to determine at what indicator count sample results become repeatable.

Table 3 shows the total and maximum indicator mineral counts achieved by each laboratory. For this exercise results from the entire Sanatana Diamonds Inc land package where applied to obtain a statistically meaningful number of results. KIMDynamics did not observe for orthopyroxene, other than this all the laboratory report positive counts in all indicator species and the counts are in the same order of magnitude. The geographic distribution of samples processed is mixed, with KIMDynamics processing samples from the most geographically defined areas. It is encouraging to see when labs processed samples from adjacent anomalous areas they report similar results.

Table 3 Comparison of Observing Laboratories

LAB = >	Kennecott		KIMDynamics		Diatech	
Indicator Type	Total	Max	Total	Max	Total	Max
Pyrope	83	11	82	9	12	2
Eclogitic Garnet	2	1	2	1	0	0
Chrome Diopside	225	17	133	9	8	1
Omphacite	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ilmenite	131	5	71	8	21	10
Chromite	44	6	628	29	427	91
Orthopyroxene	19	3	0	0	0	0
Olivine	97	5	70	57	0	0
Total indicators	601	17	986	84	447	91
No. of Samples	427		282		148	
Pyrope & CD factor	72		76		14	
Total factor	141		350		302	
Oxide Factor	41		248		303	

To further compare the laboratories results factors where calculated for the silicates (pyrope and Chrome Diopside), Oxides (Chrome plus ilmenite) and total indicator counts. This counts where divided by the number of samples processed by each laboratory and multiplied by 100 to produce the factor. A high factor indicates high average recovery of this type of indicator mineral. Although this method of comparison could be greatly skewed by an anomalous result, it can still serve as a rough guide. It appears that Kennecott laboratory recovers fewer oxides than the other laboratories but it appears to fair better in silicates. It must be remembered that these results are observation results only, and these are very dependent on human judgment. Oxides are particularly hard to recognize by the human eye. Observers are encouraged to err on the side of caution and pick a grain even if they our not sure of its diamond provenance. The process of obtaining the oxide chemistry using a scanning electron

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microscope or electron microprobe verifies if the chemistry is of interest and the number of interesting grains always decreases from the values presented here. It should be noted that Kennecott has had a train mineralogist select which grains they suspect are of interest, (process called selecting designed to reduce probing costs).

In conclusion it appears that even though different laboratories were used they all appear to recover indicator minerals from the same anomalous areas, hard counts may differ, but the samples are still anomalous. The Kennecott laboratory does not report as many oxide minerals as the other laboratory but oxides are harder to recognize. Kennecott might just be more selective than the other laboratories. Pyrope and Chrome Diopside are the easiest grains to recognize during the observation process, Diatech returned fewer of these than the other laboratories; this is despite obtaining similar maximum counts of these minerals.

Other QC methods for various labs include:

1. KCEI spikes a sample in each batch using laser-etched kimberlite indicator grains to monitor recovery of the process, and runs blanks between each batch to monitor carry-over from one sample to the next. KCEI reports all out of specification results to clients. KCEI is ISO 14025 certified.
2. KIMDynamics observes 10% of concentrates a second time as a quality control measure.
3. Diatech pre-treats sample concentrates with RotoMag to reduce concentrate size, which improves recovery. Diatech also observed samples that were spiked with laser-etched grains at KCEI, and therefore the lab's recovery has been monitored.
4. RL Barnett frequently analyses known mineral standards to monitor EMP performance.
5. University of Western Australia, EMP QC : Stoichiometric oxides and silicates as well as pure metal standards are used to standardize the instrument, which is a JEOL 6400 SEM fitted with link EDS detection and digital pulse processor. Several silicate and oxide standards are used to routinely check data quality. This exercise is performed prior to each analytical session or every 1.5 hours."
6. ALS Chemex is a ISO 9001-2000 certified laboratory, whose QA and QC methods are readily available on their website at www.alschemex.com.

It should be restated that all processing labs are independent of the issuer. In the author's opinion, all laboratories performed in an exemplary manner. K.R. Kivi helped design and build the KCEI lab and its internal QA and QC systems, and managed the KCEI laboratory for 5 years.

15 Adjacent Properties

The author relied on public disclosure of relevant information my landholders of adjacent properties, mostly from corporate websites. There is no known relationship between the author of information on adjacent properties and the issuer. **The author has been unable to verify the information from adjacent properties, and this information is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the MacKenzie Project held by Sanatana Diamonds Inc.**

North of the MacKenzie property, exploring for base metals on the largest and strongest gravity anomaly in North America, Darnley Bay Resources Ltd. discovered numerous isolated magnetic anomalies from an airborne survey of their property. This led to a JV with DeBeers, who conducted an extensive exploration on the 8M acre property. DeBeers found KIMs, diamonds in till, and eventually discovered 10 kimberlites on the Perry Peninsula. Six of nine kimberlites drilled have trace diamonds. De Beers mini bulk sampled (2.5 tonnes) from magnetic target MT 101 and recovered 157 microdiamonds. One Darnley Bay kimberlite has been dated at 270 million years (Permian). The project has since been dropped by DeBeers, and is now held by Darnley Bay and Diadem Resources Ltd. Diadem is currently flying 60,000

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line-km of airborne geophysics and till sampling near geophysical anomalies (Darnley Bay Resources and Diadem websites, 2005).

West of the MacKenzie project is the Lena West Project, held by Diamondex Resources Ltd. The Lena West prospecting permits cover 6.15 million acres. In 2002, Dr. Nick Pohkilenko lead three sampling crews, who floated down streams and rivers on the property, panning and collecting 1054 samples. Pyropes up to 3 mm and five diamonds (long dimensions between 0.5 to 1.5 mm) were recovered. KIMs exhibited fragile textures which suggested local provenance. In 2003 FUGRO completed 63,800 line kilometres of 300 m. spaced aeromagnetic surveys. Several prominent 500-1000 m. targets emerged from the data. Some 30 ground geophysical surveys are completed as well as follow-up till sampling (1900 samples), auger drilling and diamond drilling (1500m). No kimberlites discoveries have been reported at the time of this report. (Diamondex Website, 2005)

Southwest of the MacKenzie project is a large property first held by DeBeers Canada Exploration, but now under option by Pure Gold Resources Ltd. De Beers conducted regional till sampling in the area first in 1970, and later in 2003. DeBeers found widespread kimberlite indicator minerals in the area of two distinct populations. One population had peridotitic and eclogitic garnets with kelyphite. The second population was peridotitic with a low Cr₂O₃/CaO ratio and no kelyphite. The chemistry of these indicators differed from the Slave. Pure gold collected till and rock samples in 2004, which are being processed by DeBeers and HRD in Colorado. Pure Gold is currently flying 29,000 line kilometres of airborne geophysics and plans ground geophysics and diamond drilling. (Kemp et al, 2004)

The Mountain Diatreme alkali intrusive is a 600m diameter pipe, located 190 km southwest of Norman Wells. The kimberlite has a central core of autolithic breccia composed of chlorite, phlogopite and carbonate with lesser serpentine, tremolite and opaque minerals. Kimberlite indicator minerals include microilmenite, pyrope and chrome diopside and Superior Oil Inc (in 1983) reported two very small microdiamonds from a 35 kg sample. In 1996 Archer, Cathro and Associates collected and processed 10 tonnes of material which contained no diamonds. (Casselman et al, 2002)

16 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Not applicable to this report.

17 Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserve Estimates

No resource or reserve numbers have been calculated for this property.

18 Other Relevant Data and Information

Kimberlite indicator mineral chemistry is available but has not been presented or discussed in detail in this report. Instead, this information has been simplified to a simple count of all EMP confirmed kimberlitic minerals that were presented on a map showing relative abundances of KIMs from one sample site to the next. The author's objective in this report is to show that kimberlitic minerals occur on the property, and suggest their relative abundance from one sample to the next forms mineral trains which may lead to discovery of bedrock kimberlite.

19 Interpretation and Conclusions

Kimberlite indicator minerals are exotic in composition and must be brought to surface by deep-seated volcanoes such as kimberlites. The formation of prominent distinct kimberlite indicator mineral trains on the MacKenzie Property suggests that glaciers eroded and sampled kimberlites exposed at surface, spreading their indicator minerals down-ice. This evidence suggests that there is Archaean Craton beneath the MacKenzie Diamond Project, and favourable mineral chemistry suggests high diamond

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potential. The author concludes that there is strong evidence to continue to vigorously explore for primary diamond deposits on the Mackenzie Diamond Project.

20 Recommendations

Sanatana Diamonds Inc. will focus exploration on three prominent KIM dispersion trains, and infill regional sampling over the entire property to enhance other anomalous samples. Detail glacial interpretation will be undertaken to better understand glaciology and plan more effective and efficient follow-up sampling campaigns. Sanatana Diamonds Inc plans to collect some 2100 additional till samples on the property in 2005.

Airborne magnetometer surveys commenced in May 2005 have continued through summer. The entire property will be flown at 400m line spacing, with a total survey plan of 202,700 line kilometers. Companies contracted to complete these surveys are Goldak Airborne Surveys, of Saskatoon, SK and Firefly Airborne Surveys, of Calgary, AB.

Sanatana Diamonds Inc hopes to identify clusters of kimberlite-like anomalies in geophysics and further define kimberlite indicator trains using geochemical exploration. Follow-up exploration would include but is not limited to detailed airborne geophysics, ground geophysics, infill till sampling, prospecting and diamond drilling.

Table 4: 2005 Exploration Budget

Budget Item	Estimated Cost
Salaries and benefits	\$ 210,000
Land Tenure, maps, publications and land management	\$ 1,804,800
Fixed-wing Airborne Geophysical Surveys	\$ 2,559,325
2005 Till sampling campaign and processing (all inclusive)	\$ 2,317,722
2005 Prospecting and follow-up exploration	\$ 544,340
Data compilation, processing, interpretation and reporting	\$ 165,000
Head office support and travel	\$ 48,000
TOTAL	<u>\$ 7,649,187</u>

Respectfully Submitted,



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Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada

September 29, 2005

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22 Website References

The following websites provided current information that was used in this report.

Table 6: Website References

ALS Chemex	http://www.alschemex.com
Diamondex Resources Ltd.	http://www.diamondex.net/s/NWT_Lena_West.asp
De Beers Canada Inc.	http://www.debeerscanada.com/index.html
Damley Bay Resources Ltd.	http://www.damleybay.com/
Diadem Resources Ltd.	http://www.diademresources.com/
Geoinformatics Exploration Inc.	http://www.geoinformex.com/
Norman Wells	http://www.normanwells.com/
NORMIN	http://www.nwtgeoscience.ca/
Pure Gold Minerals Inc.	http://www.puregold.ca/indexFlash.html
Sanatana Diamonds Inc.	http://www.sanatanadiamonds.com/

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23 Certificate of Author

Kevin Robert Kivi, P.Geol.

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I Kevin Robert Kivi, P.Geol., (P.Geol. in NWT) am a Professional Geoscientist, who is self employed as KIVI Geoscience, a sole proprietorship registered in Ontario with Master Business License 140798398.

I am:

- a practising member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO), Registration 0326, and currently elected councillor for NW Ontario;
- a member of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of the Northwest Territories (NAPEGG), Registration L821;
- a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of Manitoba (APEGM), Registration 25680.

I graduated from Lakehead University, Thunder Bay with a Bachelor of Science Geology (4 year programme) in 1983, and I have practiced in my profession continuously since 1983.

Since 1983 I have been involved in:

- gold exploration with Ovaltux Inc. along the Cadillac Break in Rouyn and Val D'Or, Quebec in winters of 1984, 1985 and 1986, and between 1986-1988 in NW Ontario.
- diamond exploration with BP Resources Inc – Selco Division in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and NWT in summers of 1984, 1985 and 1988;
- gold and base metals exploration in NW Ontario with Rio Algom Exploration between 1988 and 1992.
- diamond exploration with Kennecott Canada Exploration between 1992-1994 at Lac De Gras, NWT, Diamond Laboratory Manager between 1995-2000 in Thunder Bay, Ontario, diamond exploration 2000-2004 in Wawa in Archean lamprophyric volcanoclastic rocks and Group 2 kimberlites, March-June 2004, Exploration Manager at Diavik Diamond Mines Ltd, Lac De Gras, NT.

I have read and understand National Instrument 43-101. As a result of my experience and qualifications, I am a Qualified Person as defined in NI 43-101. I am independent of Sanatana Diamonds Inc. in accordance of Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

I began consulting in July 2004. I work as an independent geological consultant, and my clients include Arctic Star Diamonds Corp., Sanatana Diamonds Inc, Diavik Diamond Mines Inc., New Nadina Explorations Ltd., Algoma Steel Inc., and St. Andrews Goldfields Inc.

I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report which is not reflected in this report, the omission to disclose which would make this report misleading.

...continued

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I supervised exploration of the MacKenzie Project between August 24- September 25, 2004, and personally visited much of the property. Since the field program was completed I have monitored laboratory results, compiled and interpreted data and summarized these results in reports for Geoinformatics and Sanatana Diamonds Inc. I continue to work as an independent geological consultant for Geoinformatics and Sanatana Diamonds Inc.

I hereby consent to the use of this Report and my name in the preparation of a prospectus for submission to any Provincial or Federal Regulatory authority.

Dated at Thunder Bay, Ontario, CANADA this 29th day of September, 2005.



Kevin R. Kivi, P.Geol.

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24 Appendix A:

**MacKenzie Diamond Project
Land Tenure**

MacKenzie Diamond Permits (South of 68 degrees)							
Permit	Year	NTS	Quadrant	Years	Acres	District	Comments
2981	2004	086L06	NE	3	38,527	Sahtu	
2982	2004	086L06	NW	3	38,527	Sahtu	
2983	2004	086L06	SE	3	38,527	Sahtu	
2984	2004	086L06	SW	3	38,527	Sahtu	
2985	2004	086L07	NE	3	38,527	Sahtu	
2986	2004	086L07	NW	3	38,527	Sahtu	
2987	2004	086L07	SE	3	38,527	Sahtu	
2988	2004	086L07	SW	3	38,527	Sahtu	
2989	2004	086L10	NE	3	38,143	Sahtu	
2990	2004	086L10	NW	3	38,143	Sahtu	
2991	2004	086L10	SE	3	38,143	Sahtu	
2992	2004	086L10	SW	3	38,143	Sahtu	
2993	2004	086L11	NE	3	38,143	Sahtu	
2994	2004	086L11	NW	3	38,143	Sahtu	
2995	2004	086L11	SE	3	38,143	Sahtu	
2996	2004	086L11	SW	3	38,143	Sahtu	
2997	2004	086L12	NE	3	38,143	Sahtu	
2998	2004	086L12	NW	3	38,143	Sahtu	
2999	2004	086L12	SE	3	38,143	Sahtu	
3000	2004	086L12	SW	3	38,143	Sahtu	
3001	2004	086L14	NE	3	37,760	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 59,79,80
3002	2004	086L14	NW	3	37,760	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 59,79,80
3003	2004	086L14	SE	3	37,760	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 59
3004	2004	086L14	SW	3	37,760	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 59
3005	2004	086L15	NE	3	37,760	Sahtu	
3006	2004	086L15	NW	3	37,760	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 59
3007	2004	086L15	SE	3	37,760	Sahtu	
3008	2004	086L15	SW	3	37,760	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 59
3009	2004	086M02	NE	3	37,376	Sahtu	
3010	2004	086M02	NW	3	37,376	Sahtu	
3011	2004	086M02	SE	3	37,376	Sahtu	
3012	2004	086M02	SW	3	37,376	Sahtu	
3013	2004	086M03	NE	3	37,376	Sahtu	
3014	2004	086M03	NW	3	37,376	Sahtu	
3015	2004	086M03	SE	3	37,376	Sahtu	
3016	2004	086M03	SW	3	37,376	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 59
3017	2004	086M04	NE	3	37,376	Sahtu	
3018	2004	086M04	NW	3	37,376	Sahtu	
3019	2004	086M04	SE	3	37,376	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 59
3020	2004	086M04	SW	3	37,376	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 59
3021	2004	086M05	NE	3	36,988	Sahtu	
3022	2004	086M05	NW	3	36,988	Sahtu	
3023	2004	086M05	SE	3	36,988	Sahtu	
3024	2004	086M05	SW	3	36,988	Sahtu	
3025	2004	096I08	NE	3	38,527	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 60
3026	2004	096I08	NW	3	38,527	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 60
3027	2004	096I09	SE	3	38,143	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 60
3028	2004	096I12	NE	3	38,143	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 58

MacKenzie Diamond Permits (South of 68 degrees)							
Permit	Year	NTS	Quadrant	Years	Acres	District	Comments
3029	2004	096I12	NW	3	38,143	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 58
3030	2004	096I13	NE	3	37,760	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 58
3031	2004	096I13	NW	3	37,760	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 58
3032	2004	096I13	SE	3	37,760	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 58
3033	2004	096I13	SW	3	37,760	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 58
3034	2004	096I14	NE	3	37,760	Sahtu	
3035	2004	096I14	NW	3	37,760	Sahtu	
3036	2004	096I14	SE	3	37,760	Sahtu	
3037	2004	096I14	SW	3	37,760	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 58
3038	2004	096I15	NE	3	37,760	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 59
3039	2004	096I15	NW	3	37,760	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 59
3040	2004	096J05	NE	3	38,527	Sahtu	
3041	2004	096J05	NW	3	38,527	Sahtu	
3042	2004	096J09	NE	3	38,143	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 58
3043	2004	096J09	NW	3	38,143	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 58
3044	2004	096J09	SE	3	38,143	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 58
3045	2004	096J09	SW	3	38,143	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 58
3046	2004	096J10	NE	3	38,143	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 58
3047	2004	096J10	NW	3	38,143	Sahtu	
3048	2004	096J10	SE	3	38,143	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 58
3049	2004	096J10	SW	3	38,143	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 58 & 56
3050	2004	096J11	NE	3	38,143	Sahtu	
3051	2004	096J11	NW	3	38,143	Sahtu	
3052	2004	096J11	SE	3	38,143	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 56
3053	2004	096J11	SW	3	38,143	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 56
3054	2004	096J12	NE	3	38,143	Sahtu	
3055	2004	096J12	NW	3	38,143	Sahtu	
3056	2004	096J12	SE	3	38,143	Sahtu	
3057	2004	096J12	SW	3	38,143	Sahtu	
3058	2004	096J13	NE	3	37,760	Sahtu	
3059	2004	096J13	NW	3	37,760	Sahtu	
3060	2004	096J13	SE	3	37,760	Sahtu	
3061	2004	096J13	SW	3	37,760	Sahtu	
3062	2004	096J14	NE	3	37,760	Sahtu	
3063	2004	096J14	NW	3	37,760	Sahtu	
3064	2004	096J14	SE	3	37,760	Sahtu	
3065	2004	096J14	SW	3	37,760	Sahtu	
3066	2004	096J15	NE	3	37,760	Sahtu	
3067	2004	096J15	NW	3	37,760	Sahtu	
3068	2004	096J15	SE	3	37,760	Sahtu	
3069	2004	096J15	SW	3	37,760	Sahtu	
3070	2004	096J16	NE	3	37,760	Sahtu	
3071	2004	096J16	NW	3	37,760	Sahtu	
3072	2004	096J16	SE	3	37,760	Sahtu	
3073	2004	096J16	SW	3	37,760	Sahtu	
3074	2004	096K03	NE	3	38,908	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 48
3075	2004	096K03	NW	3	38,908	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 48
3076	2004	096K03	SE	3	38,908	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 48

MacKenzie Diamond Permits (South of 68 degrees)							
Permit	Year	NTS	Quadrant	Years	Acres	District	Comments
3077	2004	096K03	SW	3	28,250	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 48 & Type 2 Parcel M24
3078	2004	096K04	NE	3	38,908	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 44
3079	2004	096K04	NW	3	33,050	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 44 & Type 2 Parcel M21 & M22
3080	2004	096K04	SE	3	38,908	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 44 & 48
3081	2004	096K04	SW	3	38,908	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 44
3082	2004	096K05	NE	3	38,527	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 44
3083	2004	096K05	NW	3	23,780	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 44 & Type 2 Parcel M16 & M20
3084	2004	096K05	SE	3	38,527	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 44
3085	2004	096K05	SW	3	34,760	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 44 & Type 2 Parcel M22 & M22 ?
3086	2004	096K06	NE	3	38,527	Sahtu	
3087	2004	096K06	NW	3	38,527	Sahtu	
3088	2004	096K06	SE	3	38,527	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 47
3089	2004	096K06	SW	3	38,527	Sahtu	
3090	2004	096K07	NE	3	38,527	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 47
3091	2004	096K07	NW	3	38,527	Sahtu	
3092	2004	096K07	SE	3	38,527	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 47
3093	2004	096K07	SW	3	38,527	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 47
3094	2004	096K08	NE	3	38,527	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 47
3095	2004	096K08	NW	3	38,527	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 47
3096	2004	096K08	SE	3	38,527	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 47
3097	2004	096K08	SW	3	38,527	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 47
3098	2004	096K09	NE	3	38,143	Sahtu	
3099	2004	096K09	NW	3	38,143	Sahtu	
3100	2004	096K09	SE	3	38,143	Sahtu	
3101	2004	096K09	SW	3	38,143	Sahtu	
3102	2004	096K10	SE	3	38,143	Sahtu	
3103	2004	096K10	SW	3	38,143	Sahtu	
3104	2004	096K11	NE	3	38,143	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 44
3105	2004	096K11	NW	3	28,830	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 44 & Type 2 Parcel M18
3106	2004	096K11	SE	3	38,143	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 44
3107	2004	096K12	NE	3	32,340	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 44 & Type 2 Parcel M18
3108	2004	096K12	NW	3	25,950	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 44 & Type 2 Parcel M11 & M17
3109	2004	096K12	SW	3	10,250	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 44 & Type 2 Parcel M16 & M17
3110	2004	096K13	NE	3	37,760	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 44
3111	2004	096K13	NW	3	37,760	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 44
3112	2004	096K13	SE	3	32,520	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 44 & Type 2 Parcel M12
3113	2004	096K13	SW	3	34,650	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 44 & Type 2 Parcel M11
3114	2004	096K14	NE	3	37,760	Sahtu	
3115	2004	096K14	NW	3	37,760	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 44
3116	2004	096K14	SE	3	37,760	Sahtu	

MacKenzie Diamond Permits (South of 68 degrees)							
Permit	Year	NTS	Quadrant	Years	Acres	District	Comments
3117	2004	096K14	SW	3	36,760	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 44 & Type 2 Parcel M12
3118	2004	096K15	NE	3	37,760	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 39
3119	2004	096K15	NW	3	37,760	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 39
3120	2004	096K16	NE	3	37,760	Sahtu	
3121	2004	096K16	NW	3	37,760	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 39
3122	2004	096K16	SE	3	37,760	Sahtu	
3123	2004	096K16	SW	3	37,760	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 39
3124	2004	096L08	NE	3	23,860	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 44 & Type 2 Parcel M19
3125	2004	096L08	NW	3	38,527	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 44
3126	2004	096L08	SE	3	18,840	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 44 & Type 2 Parcel M19
3127	2004	096L08	SW	3	38,527	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 44
3128	2004	096L09	NE	3	35,060	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 44 & Type 2 Parcel M11
3129	2004	096L09	NW	3	38,143	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 44
3130	2004	096L09	SE	3	31,250	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 44 & Type 2 Parcel M16
3131	2004	096L09	SW	3	35,850	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 44 & Type 2 Parcel M13, 14, 15 & 16
3132	2004	096L10	NE	3	37,678	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 44
3133	2004	096L10	NW	3	38,143	Sahtu	
3134	2004	096L10	SE	3	38,143	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 44
3135	2004	096L10	SW	3	38,143	Sahtu	
3136	2004	096L13	NE	3	37,760	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 43
3137	2004	096L13	SE	3	37,760	Sahtu	
3138	2004	096L14	NE	3	37,760	Sahtu	
3139	2004	096L14	NW	3	37,760	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 43
3140	2004	096L14	SE	3	37,760	Sahtu	
3141	2004	096L14	SW	3	37,760	Sahtu	
3142	2004	096L15	NE	3	37,760	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 44
3143	2004	096L15	NW	3	37,760	Sahtu	
3144	2004	096L15	SE	3	28,850	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 44 & Type 2 Parcel M10
3145	2004	096L15	SW	3	37,760	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 35 & Type 2 Parcel M9
3146	2004	096M10	NE	3	26,250	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 35 & Type 2 Parcel M8
3147	2004	096M10	NW	3	35,680	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 35
3148	2004	096M10	SE	3	36,505	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 35
3149	2004	096M10	SW	3	36,505	Sahtu	
3150	2004	096M11	NE	3	36,505	Sahtu	
3151	2004	096M11	NW	3	36,505	Sahtu	
3152	2004	096M11	SE	3	36,505	Sahtu	
3153	2004	096M11	SW	3	36,505	Sahtu	
3154	2004	096M12	NE	3	36,505	Sahtu	
3155	2004	096M12	SE	3	36,505	Sahtu	
3156	2004	096M13	NE	3	36,217	Sahtu	
3157	2004	096M13	SE	3	36,217	Sahtu	

MacKenzie Diamond Permits (South of 68 degrees)							
Permit	Year	NTS	Quadrant	Years	Acres	District	Comments
3158	2004	096M14	NE	3	36,217	Sahtu	
3159	2004	096M14	NW	3	36,217	Sahtu	
3160	2004	096M14	SE	3	36,217	Sahtu	
3161	2004	096M14	SW	3	36,217	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 34
3162	2004	096M15	NE	3	36,217	Sahtu	
3163	2004	096M15	NW	3	36,217	Sahtu	
3164	2004	096M15	SE	3	36,217	Sahtu	
3165	2004	096M15	SW	3	34,480	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 34 & Type 2 Parcel M7
3166	2004	096M16	NE	3	36,217	Sahtu	
3167	2004	096M16	NW	3	36,217	Sahtu	
3168	2004	096M16	SE	3	36,217	Sahtu	
3169	2004	096M16	SW	3	36,217	Sahtu	
3170	2004	096N01	NE	3	37,376	Sahtu	
3171	2004	096N01	NW	3	37,376	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 39
3172	2004	096N01	SE	3	37,376	Sahtu	
3173	2004	096N01	SW	3	37,376	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 39
3174	2004	096N02	NE	3	37,376	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 39
3175	2004	096N02	NW	3	37,376	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 39
3176	2004	096N02	SE	3	37,376	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 39
3177	2004	096N02	SW	3	37,376	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 39
3178	2004	096N03	NE	3	37,376	Sahtu	
3179	2004	096N03	NW	3	37,376	Sahtu	
3180	2004	096N03	SE	3	37,376	Sahtu	
3181	2004	096N03	SW	3	37,376	Sahtu	
3182	2004	096N04	NE	3	37,376	Sahtu	
3183	2004	096N04	SW	3	37,376	Sahtu	
3184	2004	096N05	NE	3	36,988	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 41 & 42
3185	2004	096N05	NW	3	36,988	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 41
3186	2004	096N05	SW	3	36,988	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 41
3187	2004	096N06	NE	3	36,988	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 39
3188	2004	096N06	NW	3	36,988	Sahtu	
3189	2004	096N06	SE	3	36,988	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 39
3190	2004	096N06	SW	3	36,988	Sahtu	
3191	2004	096N07	NE	3	36,988	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 39
3192	2004	096N07	NW	3	36,988	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 39
3193	2004	096N07	SE	3	36,988	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 39
3194	2004	096N07	SW	3	36,988	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 39
3195	2004	096N08	NE	3	36,988	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 40
3196	2004	096N08	NW	3	36,988	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 39 & 40
3197	2004	096N08	SE	3	36,988	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 39 & 40
3198	2004	096N08	SW	3	36,988	Sahtu	
3199	2004	096N09	NE	3	36,505	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 39 & 40
3200	2004	096N09	NW	3	36,505	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 38 & 39
3201	2004	096N09	SE	3	36,505	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 40
3202	2004	096N09	SW	3	36,505	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 39 & 40
3203	2004	096N10	NE	3	36,505	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 38 & 39
3204	2004	096N10	NW	3	36,505	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 39

MacKenzie Diamond Permits (South of 68 degrees)							
Permit	Year	NTS	Quadrant	Years	Acres	District	Comments
3205	2004	096N10	SE	3	36,505	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 39
3206	2004	096N10	SW	3	36,505	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 39
3207	2004	096N11	NE	3	36,505	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 39
3208	2004	096N11	NW	3	36,505	Sahtu	
3209	2004	096N11	SE	3	36,505	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 39
3210	2004	096N11	SW	3	36,505	Sahtu	
3211	2004	096N12	NE	3	36,505	Sahtu	
3212	2004	096N12	NW	3	36,505	Sahtu	
3213	2004	096N12	SE	3	36,505	Sahtu	
3214	2004	096N12	SW	3	36,505	Sahtu	
3215	2004	096N13	NE	3	36,217	Sahtu	
3216	2004	096N13	NW	3	36,217	Sahtu	
3217	2004	096N13	SE	3	36,217	Sahtu	
3218	2004	096N13	SW	3	36,217	Sahtu	
3219	2004	096N14	NE	3	36,217	Sahtu	
3220	2004	096N14	NW	3	36,217	Sahtu	
3221	2004	096N14	SE	3	36,217	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 39
3222	2004	096N14	SW	3	36,217	Sahtu	
3223	2004	096N15	NE	3	36,217	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 37
3224	2004	096N15	NW	3	36,217	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 36 & 37
3225	2004	096N15	SE	3	36,217	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 38 & 39
3226	2004	096N15	SW	3	36,217	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 39
3227	2004	096N16	NE	3	36,217	Sahtu	
3228	2004	096N16	NW	3	36,217	Sahtu	
3229	2004	096N16	SE	3	36,217	Sahtu	
3230	2004	096N16	SW	3	36,217	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 38
3231	2004	096O01	NE	3	37,376	Sahtu	
3232	2004	096O01	NW	3	37,376	Sahtu	
3233	2004	096O01	SE	3	37,376	Sahtu	
3234	2004	096O01	SW	3	37,376	Sahtu	
3235	2004	096O02	NE	3	37,376	Sahtu	
3236	2004	096O02	NW	3	37,376	Sahtu	
3237	2004	096O02	SE	3	37,376	Sahtu	
3238	2004	096O02	SW	3	37,376	Sahtu	
3239	2004	096O03	NE	3	37,376	Sahtu	
3240	2004	096O03	NW	3	37,376	Sahtu	
3241	2004	096O03	SE	3	37,376	Sahtu	
3242	2004	096O03	SW	3	37,376	Sahtu	
3243	2004	096O04	NE	3	37,376	Sahtu	
3244	2004	096O04	NW	3	37,376	Sahtu	
3245	2004	096O04	SE	3	37,376	Sahtu	
3246	2004	096O04	SW	3	37,376	Sahtu	
3247	2004	096O05	NE	3	36,988	Sahtu	
3248	2004	096O05	NW	3	36,988	Sahtu	
3249	2004	096O05	SE	3	36,988	Sahtu	
3250	2004	096O05	SW	3	36,988	Sahtu	
3251	2004	096O06	NE	3	36,988	Sahtu	
3252	2004	096O06	NW	3	36,988	Sahtu	

MacKenzie Diamond Permits (South of 68 degrees)							
Permit	Year	NTS	Quadrant	Years	Acres	District	Comments
3253	2004	096O06	SE	3	36,988	Sahtu	
3254	2004	096O06	SW	3	36,988	Sahtu	
3255	2004	096O07	NE	3	36,988	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 54
3256	2004	096O07	NW	3	36,988	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 54
3257	2004	096O07	SE	3	36,988	Sahtu	
3258	2004	096O07	SW	3	36,988	Sahtu	
3259	2004	096O08	NE	3	36,988	Sahtu	
3260	2004	096O08	NW	3	36,988	Sahtu	
3261	2004	096O08	SE	3	36,988	Sahtu	
3262	2004	096O08	SW	3	36,988	Sahtu	
3263	2004	096O09	NE	3	36,505	Sahtu	
3264	2004	096O09	NW	3	36,505	Sahtu	
3265	2004	096O09	SE	3	36,505	Sahtu	
3266	2004	096O09	SW	3	36,505	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 54
3267	2004	096O10	NE	3	36,505	Sahtu	
3268	2004	096O10	NW	3	36,505	Sahtu	
3269	2004	096O10	SE	3	36,505	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 54
3270	2004	096O10	SW	3	36,505	Sahtu	In Type 1 Parcel 54
3271	2004	096O11	NE	3	36,505	Sahtu	
3272	2004	096O11	NW	3	36,505	Sahtu	
3273	2004	096O11	SE	3	36,505	Sahtu	
3274	2004	096O11	SW	3	36,505	Sahtu	
3275	2004	096O12	NE	3	36,505	Sahtu	
3276	2004	096O12	NW	3	36,505	Sahtu	
3277	2004	096O12	SE	3	36,505	Sahtu	
3278	2004	096O12	SW	3	36,505	Sahtu	
3279	2004	096O13	NE	3	36,217	Sahtu	
3280	2004	096O13	NW	3	36,217	Sahtu	
3281	2004	096O13	SE	3	36,217	Sahtu	
3282	2004	096O13	SW	3	36,217	Sahtu	
3283	2004	096O15	SE	3	36,217	Sahtu	
3365	2004	106I13	NE	3	37,760	Sahtu	
3366	2004	106I13	NW	3	37,760	Sahtu	Type 1 Parcel 5
3367	2004	106I13	SE	3	37,760	Sahtu	Type 1 Parcel 5
3368	2004	106I13	SW	3	37,760	Sahtu	Type 1 Parcel 5
3369	2004	106J16	NE	3	37,760	Sahtu	Type 1 Parcel 5
3371	2004	106J16	SE	3	37,760	Sahtu	Type 1 Parcel 5 & 10
3372	2004	106J16	SW	3	37,760	Sahtu	Type 1 Parcel 9
3383	2004	106O07	SE	3	36,988	Gwich'in	
3384	2004	106O07	SW	3	36,988	Gwich'in	
3385	2004	106O08	SW	3	36,988	Gwi/Sah	Type 1 Parcel 5
3386	2004	106O11	NE	3	36,505	Gwich'in	Type 1 Parcel 17
3387	2004	106O11	NW	3	35,130	Gwich'in	Type 1 Parcel 17 and withdrawn (Gwich'in Conservation Zone)
3388	2004	106O11	SE	3	35,830	Gwich'in	Type 1 Parcel 17
3389	2004	106O11	SW	3	14,980	Gwich'in	Type 1 Parcel 17 and withdrawn (Gwich'in Conservation Zone)
3390	2004	106O14	NE	3	33,850	Gwich'in	Type 1 Parcel 17 and withdrawn (Gwich'in Conservation Zone)

MacKenzie Diamond Permits (South of 68 degrees)							
Permit	Year	NTS	Quadrant	Years	Acres	District	Comments
3391	2004	106O14	NW	3	36,067	Gwich'in	Type 1 Parcel 17
3392	2004	106O14	SE	3	20,850	Gwich'in	Type 1 Parcel 17 and withdrawn (Gwich'in Conservation Zone)
3393	2004	106O14	SW	3	13,480	Gwich'in	Type 1 Parcel 17 and withdrawn (Gwich'in Conservation Zone)
5300	2005	"086E10	SW	3	39,670	Sahtu	
5301	2005	086K12	NE	3	38,143	Sahtu	
5302	2005	086K12	NW	3	38,143	Sahtu	
5303	2005	086K13	NE	3	37,760	Sahtu	
5304	2005	086K13	NW	3	37,760	Sahtu	
5305	2005	086K13	SW	3	37,760	Sahtu	
5306	2005	086L08	NW	3	38,527	Sahtu	
5307	2005	086L09	NE	3	38,143	Sahtu	
5308	2005	086L09	SW	3	38,143	Sahtu	
5309	2005	086L16	NE	3	37,760	Sahtu	
5310	2005	086L16	NW	3	37,760	Sahtu	
5311	2005	086L16	SE	3	37,760	Sahtu	
5312	2005	086L16	SW	3	37,760	Sahtu	
5313	2005	086N04	NW	3	37,376	Sahtu	
5314	2005	086N04	SE	3	37,376	Sahtu	
5315	2005	086N04	SW	3	37,376	Sahtu	
5316	2005	"096E07	NW	3	39,720	Sahtu	
5317	2005	096F09	NE	3	33,014	Sahtu	
5318	2005	096F09	NW	3	39,670	Sahtu	
5319	2005	096G06	NE	3	40,051	Sahtu	
5320	2005	096G06	NW	3	40,051	Sahtu	
5321	2005	096G06	SE	3	40,051	Sahtu	
5322	2005	096G06	SW	3	40,051	Sahtu	
5323	2005	096G10	NE	3	39,670	Sahtu	
5324	2005	096G10	NW	3	39,670	Sahtu	
5325	2005	096G10	SE	3	39,670	Sahtu	
5326	2005	096G10	SW	3	39,670	Sahtu	
5327	2005	096G13	NE	3	39,290	Sahtu	
5328	2005	096G13	NW	3	39,290	Sahtu	
5329	2005	096G13	SE	3	38,724	Sahtu	
5330	2005	096G13	SW	3	34,066	Sahtu	
5331	2005	096G14	NW	3	33,664	Sahtu	
5332	2005	096G14	SE	3	39,290	Sahtu	
5333	2005	096G14	SW	3	39,290	Sahtu	
5334	2005	096G15	NE	3	17,014	Sahtu	
5335	2005	096G15	NW	3	7,121	Sahtu	
5336	2005	096G15	SE	3	39,290	Sahtu	
5337	2005	096G16	SW	3	39,290	Sahtu	
5338	2005	096J03	SW	3	39,290	Sahtu	
5339	2005	096J04	SW	3	24,546	Sahtu	
5340	2005	096J04	SE	3	38,908	Sahtu	
5341	2005	096J04	SW	3	38,908	Sahtu	

MacKenzie Diamond Permits (South of 68 degrees)							
Permit	Year	NTS	Quadrant	Years	Acres	District	Comments

Year	2004	321	permits		11,778,257	18,404	square miles
Year	2005	42	permits		1,546,486	2,416	square miles
	Total	363	permits		13,324,743	20,820	square miles
						53,924	square kilometres
							(1 sq. mile = 2.59 sq. km.)

MacKenzie Diamond Permits (North of 68 degrees)							
Permit	Year	NTS	Quadrant	Years	Acres	District	Comments
3284	2004	097A03	NW	5	60,450	Inuvialuit	reduced, Tukturn National Park
3285	2004	097A04	NE	5	71,661	Inuvialuit	
3286	2004	097A05	NE	5	46,720	Inuvialuit	reduced, Tukturn National Park
3287	2004	097A05	SE	5	70,886	Inuvialuit	reduced, Tukturn National Park
3288	2004	097A12	SE	5	21,850	Inuvialuit	reduced, Tukturn National Park
3289	2004	097A12	SW	5	70,105	Inuvialuit	
3290	2004	097B01	NE	5	71,661	Inuvialuit	
3291	2004	097B01	NW	5	71,661	Inuvialuit	
3292	2004	097B01	SE	5	71,661	Inuvialuit	
3293	2004	097B01	SW	5	71,661	Inuvialuit	
3294	2004	097B02	NE	5	71,661	Inuvialuit	
3295	2004	097B02	NW	5	71,661	Inuvialuit	
3296	2004	097B02	SE	5	71,661	Inuvialuit	
3297	2004	097B02	SW	5	71,661	Inuvialuit	
3298	2004	097B03	NE	5	71,661	Inuvialuit	
3299	2004	097B03	NW	5	71,661	Inuvialuit	
3300	2004	097B03	SE	5	71,661	Inuvialuit	
3301	2004	097B03	SW	5	71,661	Inuvialuit	
3302	2004	097B04	NE	5	71,661	Inuvialuit	
3303	2004	097B04	SE	5	71,661	Inuvialuit	
3304	2004	097B05	NE	5	70,886	Inuvialuit	
3305	2004	097B05	NW	5	70,886	Inuvialuit	in Type 1 parcel 7(1)(b)(i)
3306	2004	097B05	SE	5	70,886	Inuvialuit	
3307	2004	097B05	SW	5	70,886	Inuvialuit	in Type 1 parcel 7(1)(b)(i)
3308	2004	097B06	NW	5	70,886	Inuvialuit	
3309	2004	097B06	SW	5	70,886	Inuvialuit	
3310	2004	097B07	NE	5	70,886	Inuvialuit	in Type 1 parcel 7(1)(b)(i)
3311	2004	097B07	SE	5	70,886	Inuvialuit	in Type 1 parcel 7(1)(b)(i)
3312	2004	097B08	NE	5	70,886	Inuvialuit	
3313	2004	097B08	NW	5	70,886	Inuvialuit	
3314	2004	097B08	SE	5	70,886	Inuvialuit	
3315	2004	097B08	SW	5	70,886	Inuvialuit	
3316	2004	097B09	NW	5	70,105	Inuvialuit	in Type 1 parcel 7(1)(b)(i)
3317	2004	097B09	SE	5	70,105	Inuvialuit	
3318	2004	097B09	SW	5	70,105	Inuvialuit	in Type 1 parcel 7(1)(b)(i)
3319	2004	097B10	NE	5	70,105	Inuvialuit	in Type 1 parcel 7(1)(b)(i)
3320	2004	097B10	NW	5	70,105	Inuvialuit	in Type 1 parcel 7(1)(b)(i)
3321	2004	097B10	SE	5	70,105	Inuvialuit	in Type 1 parcel 7(1)(b)(i)
3322	2004	097B10	SW	5	70,105	Inuvialuit	in Type 1 parcel 7(1)(b)(i)
3323	2004	097B11	NE	5	70,105	Inuvialuit	in Type 1 parcel 7(1)(b)(i)
3324	2004	097B11	NW	5	70,105	Inuvialuit	in Type 1 parcel 7(1)(b)(i)
3325	2004	097B11	SE	5	70,105	Inuvialuit	
3326	2004	097B11	SW	5	70,105	Inuvialuit	
3327	2004	097B12	NE	5	70,105	Inuvialuit	
3328	2004	097B12	NW	5	70,105	Inuvialuit	in Type 1 parcel 7(1)(b)(i)
3329	2004	097B12	SE	5	70,105	Inuvialuit	
3330	2004	097B12	SW	5	70,105	Inuvialuit	in Type 1 parcel 7(1)(b)(i)
3331	2004	097B13	NE	5	69,325	Inuvialuit	

MacKenzie Diamond Permits (North of 68 degrees)							
Permit	Year	NTS	Quadrant	Years	Acres	District	Comments
3332	2004	097B13	NW	5	69,325	Inuvialuit	in Type 1 parcel 7(1)(b)(i)
3333	2004	097B13	SE	5	69,325	Inuvialuit	
3334	2004	097B13	SW	5	69,325	Inuvialuit	in Type 1 parcel 7(1)(b)(i)
3335	2004	097B14	NE	5	69,325	Inuvialuit	in Type 1 parcel 7(1)(b)(i)
3336	2004	097B14	NW	5	69,325	Inuvialuit	in Type 1 parcel 7(1)(b)(i)
3337	2004	097B14	SE	5	69,325	Inuvialuit	in Type 1 parcel 7(1)(b)(i)
3338	2004	097B14	SW	5	69,325	Inuvialuit	in Type 1 parcel 7(1)(b)(i)
3339	2004	097B15	NE	5	69,325	Inuvialuit	in Type 1 parcel 7(1)(b)(i)
3340	2004	097B15	NW	5	69,325	Inuvialuit	in Type 1 parcel 7(1)(b)(i)
3341	2004	097B15	SE	5	69,325	Inuvialuit	in Type 1 parcel 7(1)(b)(i)
3342	2004	097B15	SW	5	69,325	Inuvialuit	in Type 1 parcel 7(1)(b)(i)
3343	2004	097C02	NW	5	68,543	Inuvialuit	in Type 1 parcel 7(1)(b)(i)
3344	2004	097C02	SE	5	68,543	Inuvialuit	in Type 1 parcel 7(1)(b)(i)
3345	2004	097C02	SW	5	68,543	Inuvialuit	in Type 1 parcel 7(1)(b)(i)
3346	2004	097C03	NE	5	68,543	Inuvialuit	in Type 1 parcel 7(1)(b)(i)
3347	2004	097C03	NW	5	68,543	Inuvialuit	in Type 1 parcel 7(1)(b)(i)
3348	2004	097C03	SE	5	68,543	Inuvialuit	in Type 1 parcel 7(1)(b)(i)
3349	2004	097C03	SW	5	68,543	Inuvialuit	in Type 1 parcel 7(1)(b)(i)
3350	2004	097C04	NE	5	68,543	Inuvialuit	
3351	2004	097C04	NW	5	68,543	Inuvialuit	
3352	2004	097C04	SE	5	68,543	Inuvialuit	
3353	2004	097C04	SW	5	68,543	Inuvialuit	
3354	2004	097C16	NE	5	3,950	Inuvialuit	reduced ocean and in Type 1 Parcel 7(1)(b)(ii)
3355	2004	097C16	NW	5	45,380	Inuvialuit	reduced ocean and in Type 1 Parcel 7(1)(b)(ii)
3356	2004	097D10	NE	5	49,265	Inuvialuit	reduced ocean & Tukut Nogait National Park and in Type 1 Parcel 7(1)(b)(ii)
3357	2004	097D10	NW	5	44,780	Inuvialuit	reduced ocean & Tukut Nogait National Park and in Type 1 Parcel 7(1)(b)(ii)
3358	2004	097D13	SE	5	6,023	Inuvialuit	reduced ocean and in Type 1 Parcel 7(1)(b)(ii)
3359	2004	097D14	SE	5	30,730	Inuvialuit	reduced ocean and in Type 1 Parcel 7(1)(b)(ii)
3360	2004	097D14	SW	5	30,260	Inuvialuit	reduced ocean and in Type 1 Parcel 7(1)(b)(ii)
3361	2004	097D15	SE	5	3,056	Inuvialuit	reduced ocean and in Type 1 Parcel 7(1)(b)(ii)
3362	2004	097D15	SW	5	23,320	Inuvialuit	reduced ocean and in Type 1 Parcel 7(1)(b)(ii)
3363	2004	097F01	SE	5	13,081	Inuvialuit	reduced ocean and in Type 1 Parcel 7(1)(b)(ii)
3364	2004	097F01	SW	5	32,450	Inuvialuit	reduced ocean and in Type 1 Parcel 7(1)(b)(ii)
3394	2004	107A04	NE	5	71,661	Inuvialuit	reindeer grazing OIC 1870
3395	2004	107A04	SE	5	71,661	Inuvialuit	
3396	2004	107A05	NE	5	70,886	Inuvialuit	Type 1 Parcel 7(1)(b)(i) & reindeer grazing OIC 1870
3397	2004	107A05	SE	5	70,886	Inuvialuit	reindeer grazing OIC 1870

MacKenzie Diamond Permits	(North of 68 degrees)
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Permit	Year	NTS	Quadrant	Years	Acres	District	Comments
3398	2004	107A10	NE	5	70,105	Inuvialuit	Type 1 Parcel 7(1)(b)(l) & reindeer grazing OIC 1870
3399	2004	107A10	NW	5	70,105	Inuvialuit	Type 1 Parcel 7(1)(b)(l) & reindeer grazing OIC 1870
3400	2004	107A11	NE	5	70,105	Inuvialuit	reindeer grazing OIC 1870
3401	2004	107A11	NW	5	70,105	Inuvialuit	Type 1 Parcel 7(1)(b)(l) & reindeer grazing OIC 1870
3402	2004	107A12	NE	5	70,105	Inuvialuit	Type 1 Parcel 7(1)(b)(l) & reindeer grazing OIC 1870
3403	2004	107A12	NW	5	70,105	Inuvialuit	reindeer grazing OIC 1870
3404	2004	107A12	SE	5	70,105	Inuvialuit	Type 1 Parcel 7(1)(b)(l) & reindeer grazing OIC 1870
3405	2004	107A12	SW	5	70,105	Inuvialuit	reindeer grazing OIC 1870
3406	2004	107A14	SE	5	69,325	Inuvialuit	reindeer grazing OIC 1870
3407	2004	107A14	SW	5	69,325	Inuvialuit	Type 1 Parcel 7(1)(b)(l) & reindeer grazing OIC 1870
3408	2004	107A15	SE	5	69,325	Inuvialuit	Type 1 Parcel 7(1)(b)(l) & reindeer grazing OIC 1870
3409	2004	107A15	SW	5	69,325	Inuvialuit	Type 1 Parcel 7(1)(b)(l) & reindeer grazing OIC 1870
3410	2004	107A16	SE	5	69,325	Inuvialuit	reindeer grazing OIC 1870
3411	2004	107A16	SW	5	69,325	Inuvialuit	Type 1 Parcel 7(1)(b)(l) & reindeer grazing OIC 1870

Total	99 permits	6,377,185	9,964 square miles
			25,808 square km.
			(1 sq. mile = 2.59 sq. km.)

MacKenzie Diamonds Unpatented Claims

Claim Name	Claim Number	Registered Owner	NTS	Hectares	Recording Date	Date of Expiry
ILKA 1	F96601	Tim Young	106114	1000	24-Jun-05	24-Jun-07
ILKA 2	F96602	Tim Young	106114	1000	24-Jun-05	24-Jun-07
ILKA 3	F96603	Tim Young	106114	1000	24-Jun-05	24-Jun-07
ILKA 4	F96604	Tim Young	106114	1000	24-Jun-05	24-Jun-07
ILKA 5	F96605	Tim Young	106114	1000	24-Jun-05	24-Jun-07
ILKA 6	F96606	Tim Young	106114	900	24-Jun-05	24-Jun-07
ILKA 7	F96607	Tim Young	106114	900	24-Jun-05	24-Jun-07
ILKA 8	F96608	Tim Young	106114	1000	24-Jun-05	24-Jun-07
ILKA 9	F96609	Tim Young	106114	1000	24-Jun-05	24-Jun-07
ILKA 10	F96610	Tim Young	106114	1000	24-Jun-05	24-Jun-07
ILKA 11	F96611	Tim Young	106114	1000	24-Jun-05	24-Jun-07
ILKA 12	F96612	Tim Young	106114	1000	24-Jun-05	24-Jun-07
ILKA 13	F96613	Tim Young	106114	900	24-Jun-05	24-Jun-07
ILKA 14	F96614	Tim Young	106114	900	24-Jun-05	24-Jun-07
ILKA 15	F96615	Tim Young	106114	1000	24-Jun-05	24-Jun-07
ILKA 16	F96616	Tim Young	106114	1000	24-Jun-05	24-Jun-07
ILKA 17	F96617	Tim Young	106114	1000	24-Jun-05	24-Jun-07
ILKA 18	F96618	Tim Young	106114	1000	24-Jun-05	24-Jun-07
ILKA 19	F96619	Tim Young	106114	1000	24-Jun-05	24-Jun-07
ILKA 20	F96620	Tim Young	106114	80	24-Jun-05	24-Jun-07
ILKA 21	F96621	Tim Young	106114	300	24-Jun-05	24-Jun-07
ILKA 22	F96622	Tim Young	106114	1000	24-Jun-05	24-Jun-07
ILKA 23	F96623	Tim Young	106114	1000	24-Jun-05	24-Jun-07
ILKA 24	F96624	Tim Young	106114	1000	24-Jun-05	24-Jun-07
ILKA 25	F96625	Tim Young	106114	1000	24-Jun-05	24-Jun-07
ILKA 26	F96626	Tim Young	106114	1000	24-Jun-05	24-Jun-07
ILKA 27	F96627	Tim Young	106114	1000	24-Jun-05	24-Jun-07
ILKA 28	F96628	Tim Young	106114	1000	24-Jun-05	24-Jun-07
ILKA 29	F96629	Tim Young	106114	1000	24-Jun-05	24-Jun-07
ILKA 30	F96630	Tim Young	106114	1000	24-Jun-05	24-Jun-07
ILKA 31	F96631	Tim Young	106114	1000	24-Jun-05	24-Jun-07
ILKA 32	F96632	Tim Young	106114	1000	24-Jun-05	24-Jun-07
ILKA 33	F96633	Tim Young	106114	1000	24-Jun-05	24-Jun-07
ILKA 34	F96634	Tim Young	106114	1000	24-Jun-05	24-Jun-07
ILKA 35	F96635	Tim Young	106114	1000	24-Jun-05	24-Jun-07
ILKA 36	F96636	Tim Young	106114	1000	24-Jun-05	24-Jun-07
ILKA 37	F96637	Tim Young	106114	1000	24-Jun-05	24-Jun-07
ILKA 38	F96638	Tim Young	106114	1000	24-Jun-05	24-Jun-07
ILKA 39	F96639	Tim Young	106114	1000	24-Jun-05	24-Jun-07
ILKA 40	F96640	Tim Young	106114	1000	24-Jun-05	24-Jun-07
ILKA 41	F96641	Tim Young	106114	1000	24-Jun-05	24-Jun-07
ILKA 42	F96642	Tim Young	106114	1000	24-Jun-05	24-Jun-07
ILKA 43	F96643	Tim Young	106114	1000	24-Jun-05	24-Jun-07
ILKA 44	F96644	Tim Young	106114	1000	24-Jun-05	24-Jun-07
ILKA 45	F96645	Tim Young	106114	1000	24-Jun-05	24-Jun-07
ILKA 46	F96646	Tim Young	106114	1000	24-Jun-05	24-Jun-07
ILKA 47	F96647	Tim Young	106114	1000	24-Jun-05	24-Jun-07
ILKA 48	F96648	Tim Young	106114	700	24-Jun-05	24-Jun-07
ILKA 49	F96649	Tim Young	106114	700	24-Jun-05	24-Jun-07

MacKenzie Diamonds Unpatented Claims

Claim Name	Claim Number	Registered Owner	NTS	Hectares	Recording Date	Date of Expiry
ILKA 50	F96650	Tim Young	106114	700	24-Jun-05	24-Jun-07
ILKA 51	F96651	Tim Young	106114	700	24-Jun-05	24-Jun-07
ILKA 52	F96652	Tim Young	106114	700	24-Jun-05	24-Jun-07

Total Claims

52

Area

48,480 hectares