LARDER GEOPHYSICS LTD.
PO Box 219
14579 Government Road
Larder Lake, Ontario
P0K 1L0, Canada
Phone (705) 643-1122
Fax (705) 643-2191

AMADOR GOLD CORP.

Magnetometer and VLF EM Surveys Over the

TODD PROJECT
Todd Township, Ontario

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1. SURVEY DETAILS

1.1 PROJECT NAME

This project is known as the **TODD PROJECT**.

1.2 CLIENT

AMADOR GOLD CORP.

711-675 West Hastings Street.
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6B 1N2

1.3 LOCATION

The property consists of two mining claims, numbered 3017000 and 3017001, covering a total of five units. The property is located in the central region of Todd Township, within the Red Lake Mining Division.

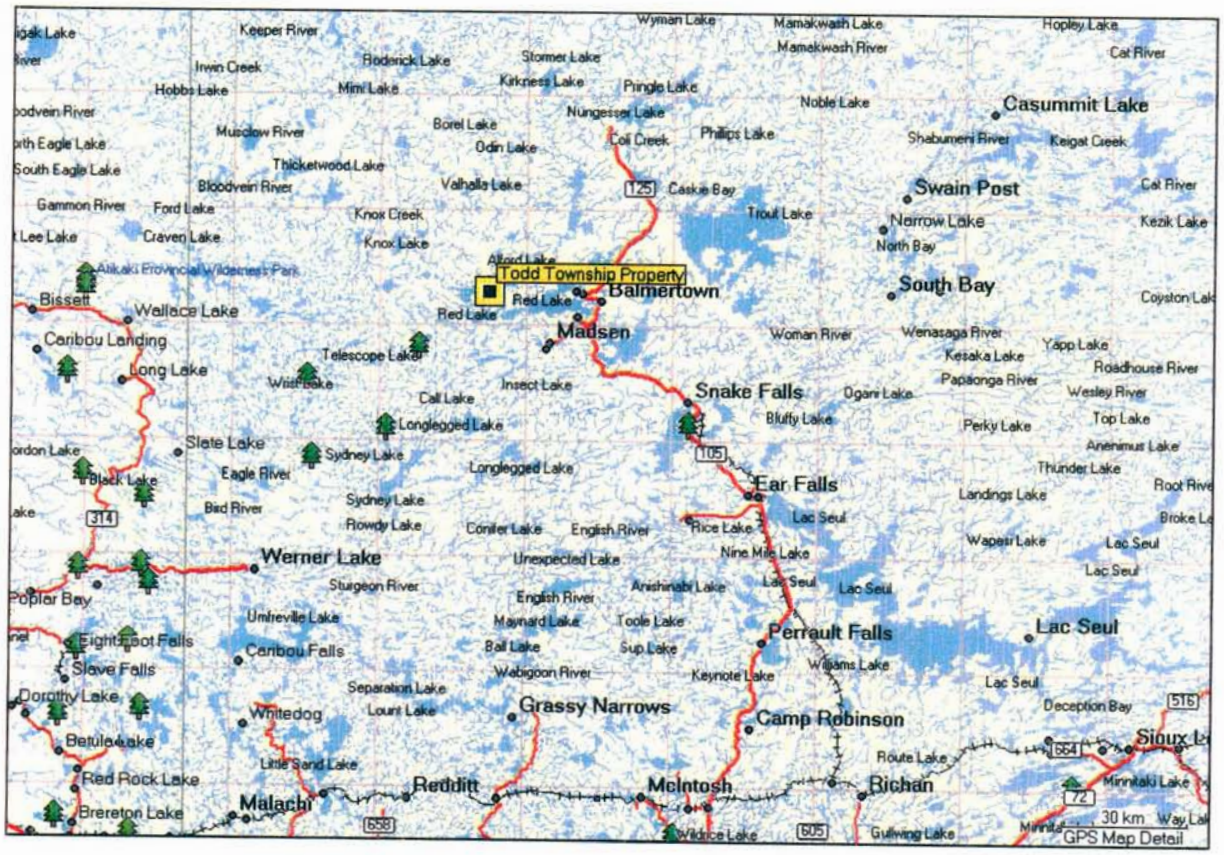


Figure 1: Location of Todd Project

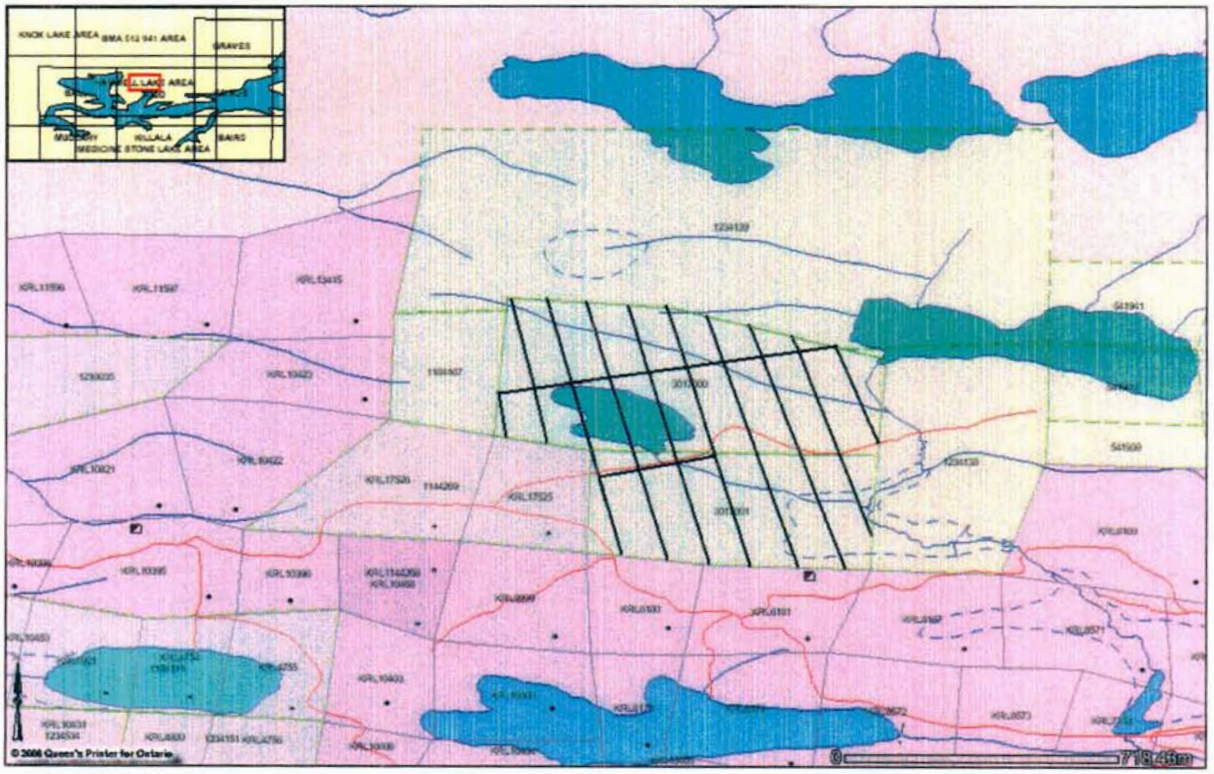


Figure 2: Todd Township Claim Map with Todd Grid

1.4 Access

The property is accessed via the Nungesser Road. At kilometer 17, turn east onto the Pine Ridge Access Road. At kilometer 21 the road takes a northerly turn and an older road continues east. The property is located roughly at kilometer 27 along this smaller easterly road.

1.5 Survey Grid

The grid consisted of 9.4375 kilometers of recently established grid lines. The lines have a 100 meter line spacing with stations picketed at 25m intervals. The baseline ran at 78°N.

2. SURVEY WORK UNDERTAKEN

2.1 SURVEY LOG

Date	Description	Line	Min Extent	Max Extent	Total Survey (m)
June 20, 2006	Establish base station and begin survey. VLF station down for maintenance for majority of day. Late start.	500W	150S	0	150
		400W	200S	375N	575
		300W	400S	350N	750
		200W	25S	275N	300
		100W	25S	150N	175
		0	250S	0	250
June 21, 2006	Continue with survey. Thunderstorms throughout day.	200W	400S	275S	125
		100W	400S	325S	75
		0	400S	250S	150
June 22, 2006	Continue survey. Catch up to line cutters.	BL0	500W	300E	800
		TL400S	300W	0	300
		300W	750S	400S	350
		200W	787.5S	400S	387.5
		100W	800S	400S	400
		100W	150N	250N	100
		0	800S	400S	400
		200E	0	162.5N	162.5
		300E	0	150N	150
June 23, 2006	Catch up to line cutters and pace line 400E. Complete survey, recover base station and demob to Dryden.	0	0	275N	275
		100E	800S	150N	950
		200E	775S	0	775
		300E	775S	0	775
		400E	387.5S	0	387.5
		BL0	300E	400E	100

Table 1: Survey log

2.2 PERSONNEL

Karl Zancanella and Jason Ploeger both of Larder Lake, ON, conducted all the data collection.

2.3 SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

The survey was conducted with a GSM-19 v5 Overhauser magnetometer/VLF EM in base station mode for diurnal correction. A magnetic datum of 59200nT was used for this survey and was chosen based on sample readings taken in the vicinity of the base station at Line 225W and station 400S.

A total of 9.4375 line kilometers of mag/VLF was read between June 20 and June 23rd, 2006. This consisted of approximately 720 simultaneous magnetometer/VLF(NAA and NLK) samples.

2.4 ACCURACY AND REPEATABILITY

High magnetic gradients were noted on this grid. Generally baseline repeatability was within 10nT in low gradient areas. The VLF repeat within 5% on baseline crossovers.

3. OVERVIEW OF SURVEY RESULTS

3.1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Numerous strong EM conductors were noted across the property.

The northern conductor crosses the grid at 120° with the axis running from L400W at 350N to L400E at 150S. This coincides with a linear magnetic feature.

The central conductor crosses the grid at 110° with the axis running from L500W just south of the southern line extent, under the lake to line 300E at 425S. From line 0 west, there is a correlation to an extremely strong negative magnetic anomaly. This magnetic anomaly was strong enough to cause a 15% gradient resulting in the magnetometer losing tune.

The southern conductor crosses the grid at 110° with the axis running from L300W at 575S to line 100E at 775S. This conductor also coincides with a strong magnetic feature.

APPENDIX A

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, C. Jason Ploeger, hereby declare that:

1. I am a geophysicist (non-professional) with residence in Larder Lake, Ontario and am presently employed as president of Larder Geophysics Ltd. of Larder Lake, Ontario.

2. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in geophysics from the University of Western Ontario, in London Ontario, in 1999.

3. I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation in Africa, Bulgaria, Canada, Mexico and Mongolia.

4. I am a member of the Ontario Prospectors Association.

5. I have an interest in the properties and/or securities of **AMADOR GOLD CORP.**

6. I was partially responsible the data collection and the final processing and validation of the survey results and the compilation of the presentation of this report. The statements made in this report represent my professional opinion based on my consideration of the information available to me at the time of writing this report.

Larder Lake, ON
July 2006

C. Jason Ploeger, B.Sc. (geophysics)
President of Larder Geophysics Ltd.

APPENDIX B

THEORETICAL BASIS AND SURVEY PROCEDURES

TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC SURVEY

Base station corrected Total Field Magnetic surveying is conducted using at least two synchronized magnetometers of identical type. One magnetometer unit is set in a fixed position in a region of stable geomagnetic gradient, and away from possible cultural effects (i.e. moving vehicles) to monitor and correct for daily diurnal drift. This magnetometer, given the term 'base station', stores the time, date and total field measurement at fixed time intervals over the survey day. The second, remote mobile unit stores the coordinates, time, date, and the total field measurements simultaneously. The procedure consists of taking total magnetic measurements of the Earth's field at stations, along individual profiles, including Tie and Base lines. A 2 meter staff is used to mount the sensor, in order to optimally minimize localized near-surface geologic noise. At the end of a survey day, the mobile and base-station units are linked, via RS-232 ports, for diurnal drift and other magnetic activity (ionospheric and sferic) corrections using internal software.

For the gradiometer application, two identical sensors are mounted vertically at the ends of a rigid fiberglass tube. The centers of the coils are spaced a fixed distance apart (0.5 to 1.0m). The two coils are then read simultaneously, which alleviates the need to correct the gradient readings for diurnal variations, to measure the gradient of the total magnetic field.

VLF Electromagnetic

The frequency domain VLF electromagnetic survey is designed to measure both the vertical and horizontal in-phase (IP) and Quadrature (OP) components of the anomalous field from electrically conductive zones. The sources for VLF EM surveys are several powerful radio transmitters located around the world which generate EM radiation in the low frequency band of 15-25kHZ. The signals created by these long-range communications and navigational systems may be used for surveying up to several thousand kilometres away from the transmitter. The quality of the incoming VLF signal can be monitored using the field strength. A field strength above 5pT will produce excellent quality results. Anything lower indicates a weak signal strength, and possibly lower data quality. A very low signal strength (<1pT) may indicate the radio station is down.

The EM field is planar and horizontal at large distances from the EM source. The two components, electric (E) and magnetic (H), created by the source field are orthogonal to each other. E lies in a vertical plane while H lies at right angles to the direction of propagation in a horizontal plane. In order to ensure good coupling, the strike of possible conductors should lie in the direction of the transmitter to allow the H vector to pass through the anomaly, in turn, creating a secondary EM field.

The VLF EM receiver has two orthogonal aerials which are tuned to the frequency of the transmitting station. The direction of the source station is locate by rotating the sensor around a vertical axis until a null position is found. The VLF EM survey procedure consists of taking measurements at stations along each line on the grid. The receiver is rotated about a horizontal axis, right angles to the traverse and the tilt recorded at the null position.

APPENDIX C

GSM 19

Specifications

Overhauser Performance

Resolution: 0.01 nT
Relative Sensitivity: 0.02 nT
Absolute Accuracy: 0.2nT
Range: 20,000 to 120,000 nT
Gradient Tolerance: Over 10,000nT/m
Operating Temperature: -40°C to +60°C

Operation Modes

Manual: Coordinates, time, date and reading stored automatically at min. 3 second interval.
Base Station: Time, date and reading stored at 3 to 60 second intervals.
Walking Mag: Time, date and reading stored at coordinates of fiducial.
Remote Control: Optional remote control using RS-232 interface.
Input/Output: RS-232 or analog (optional) output using 6-pin weatherproof connector.

Operating Parameters

Power Consumption: Only 2Ws per reading. Operates continuously for 45 hours on standby.
Power Source: 12V 2.6Ah sealed lead acid battery standard, other batteries available
Operating Temperature: -50°C to +60°C

Storage Capacity

Manual Operation: 29,000 readings standard, with up to 116,000 optional. With 3 VLF stations: 12,000 standard and up to 48,000 optional.

Base Station: 105,000 readings standard, with up to 419,000 optional (88 hours or 14 days uninterrupted operation with 3 sec. intervals)

Gradiometer: 25,000 readings standard, with up to 100,000 optional. With 3 VLF stations: 12,000, with up to 45,000 optional.

Omnidirectional VLF

Performance Parameters: Resolution 0.5% and range to ±200% of total field. Frequency 15 to 30 kHz.

Measured Parameters: Vertical in-phase & out-of-phase, 2 horizontal components, total field coordinates, date, and time.

Features: Up to 3 stations measured automatically, in-field data review, displays station field strength continuously, and tilt correction for up to ±10° tilts.

Dimensions and Weights: 93 x 143 x 150mm and weighs only 1.0kg.

Dimensions and Weights

Dimensions:

Console: 223 x 69 x 240mm
Sensor: 170 x 71mm diameter cylinder
Weight:
Console: 2.1kg
Sensor and Staff Assembly: 2.0kg

Standard Components

GSM-19 magnetometer console, harness, battery charger, shipping case, sensor with cable, staff, instruction manual, data transfer cable and software.

Taking Advantage of a "Quirk" of Physics

Overhauser effect magnetometers are essentially proton precession devices except that they produce an order-of magnitude greater sensitivity. These "supercharged" quantum magnetometers also deliver high absolute accuracy, rapid cycling (up to 5 readings / second), and exceptionally low power consumption.

The Overhauser effect occurs when a special liquid (with unpaired electrons) is combined with hydrogen atoms and then exposed to secondary polarization from a radio frequency (RF) magnetic field. The unpaired electrons transfer their stronger polarization to hydrogen atoms, thereby generating a strong precession signal-- that is ideal for very high-sensitivity total field measurement. In comparison with proton precession methods, RF signal generation also keeps power consumption to an absolute minimum and reduces noise (i.e. generating RF frequencies are well out of the bandwidth of the precession signal).

In addition, polarization and signal measurement can occur simultaneously - which enables faster, sequential measurements. This, in turn, facilitates advanced statistical averaging over the sampling period and/or increased cycling rates (i.e. sampling speeds).

The unique Overhauser unit blends physics, data quality, operational efficiency, system design and options into an instrumentation package that ... exceeds proton precession and matches costlier optically pumped cesium capabilities.

APPENDIX D

LIST OF MAPS (IN MAP POCKET)

Posted contoured TFM plan map (1:2000)

1) #06-003-AMADOR-TODD-MAG-CONT

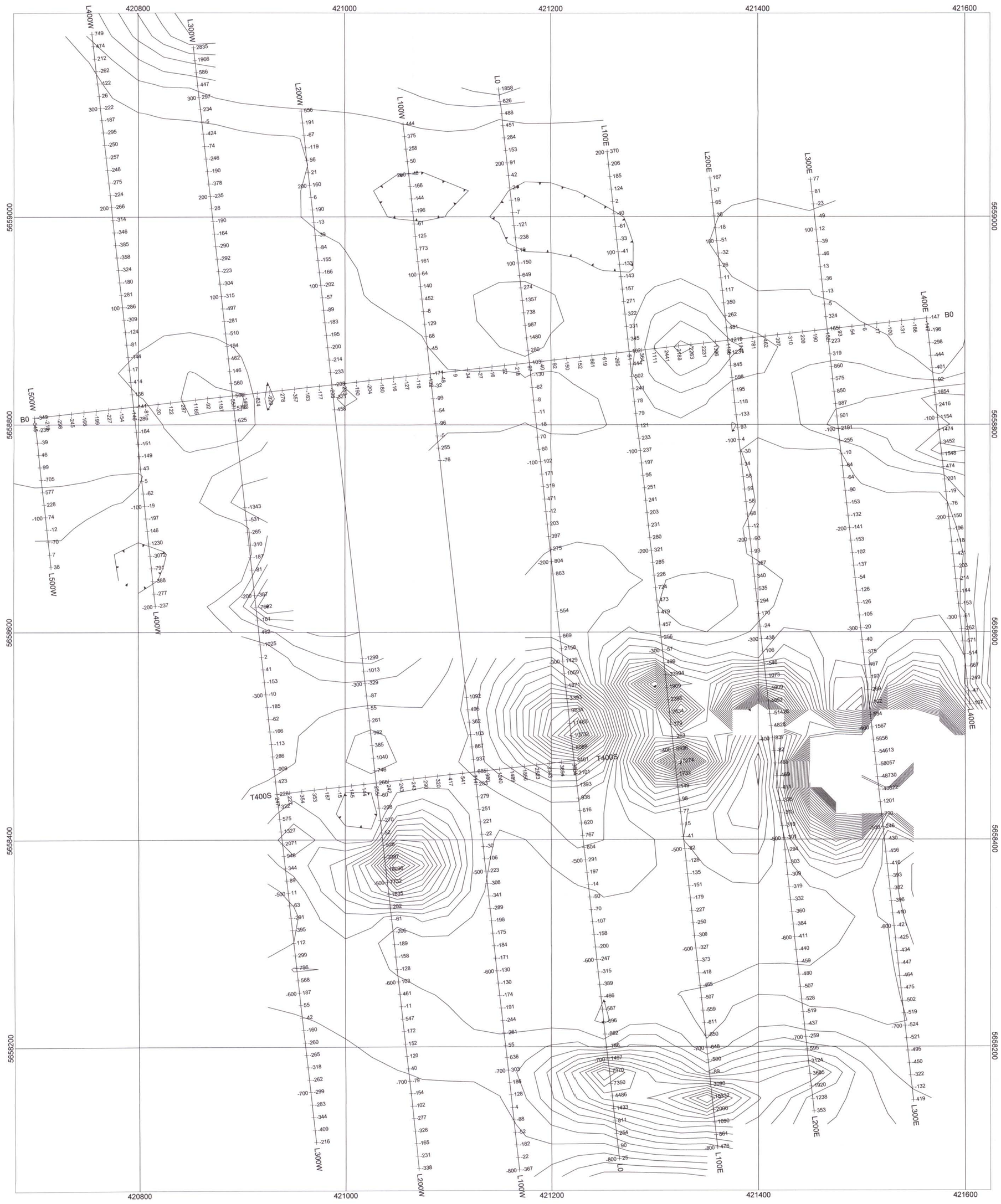
Posted profiles TFM plan map (1:2000)

2) #06-003-AMADOR-TODD-MAG-PROF

Posted profiled/fraser filtered contoured VLF EM plan maps (1:2000)

3) #06-003-AMADOR-TODD -VLF-NAA
4) #06-003-AMADOR-TODD -VLF-NLK

TOTAL MAPS=4



Scale 1:2000

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

metres

AMADOR GOLD CORP.

Todd Property
Todd Township, Ontario

TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC CONTOURED PLAN MAP
Base Station Corrected (Line 225W, 400S)

Posting Level: 59000nT
Field Inclination/Declination: 76degN/0degW
Station Seperation: 12.5 meters
Total Field Contours: 500nT

GSM-19 OVERHAUSER MAGNETOMETER/VLF
Operated by: C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc. (Geophysics)
Karl zancanella, June 2006
Processed by: C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc. (Geophysics)

Drawing #06-003-AMADOR-TODD-MAG-CONT

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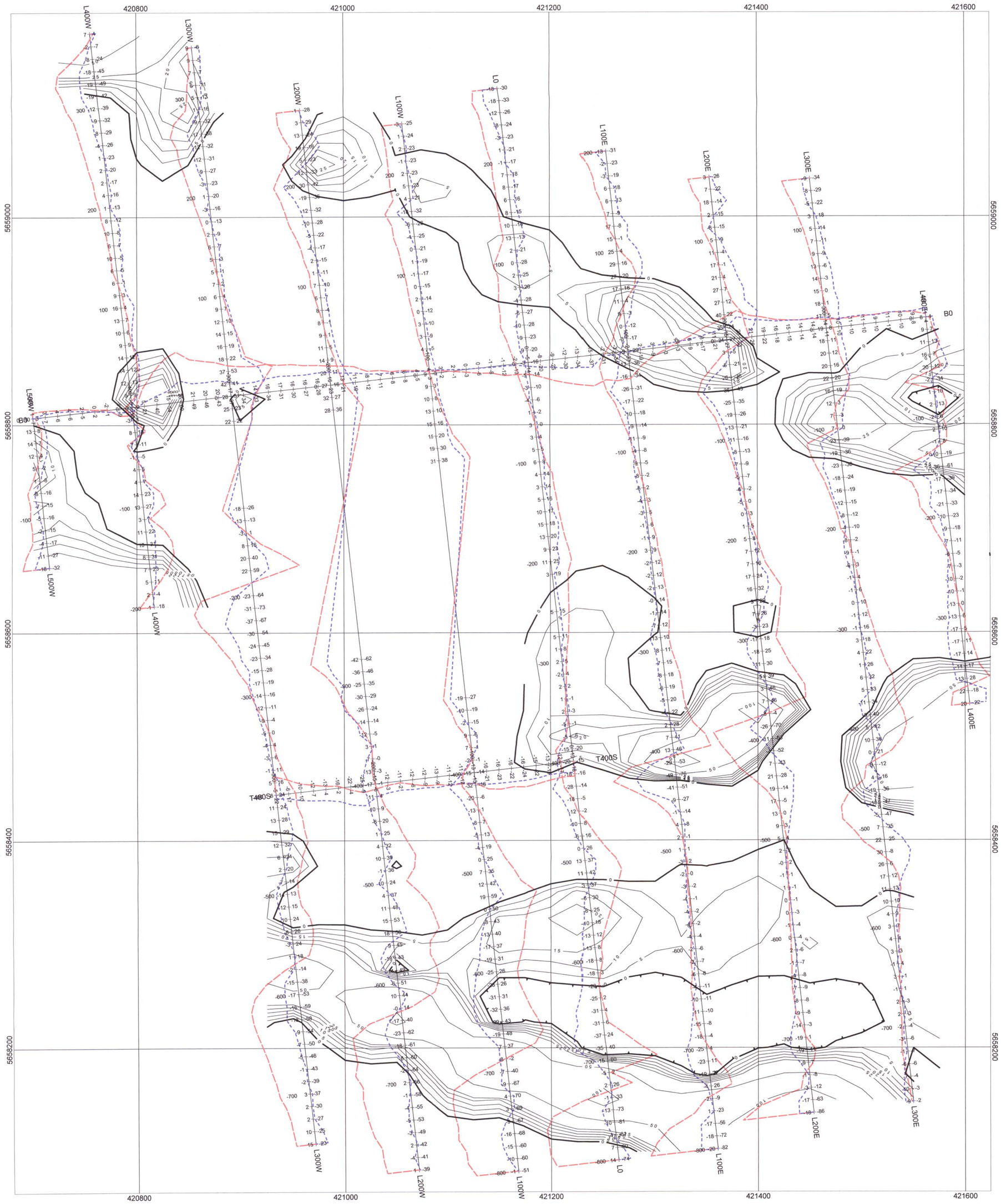

IP OP

Fraser Filter
Crossover Direction
negative-positve

Scale 1:2000

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150
metres

AMADOR GOLD CORP.

Todd Property
Todd Township, Ontario

VLF IN PHASE/OUT PHASE PROFILE
VLF FRASER FILTERED CONTOURED PLAN MAP
24.0kHz NAA - CUTLER, USA

In Phase: Posted Right/Bottom (Red Dashed)
Out Phase: Posted Left/Top (Blue Dotted)

Vertical Profile Scales: 2.5 %/mm
Contour Interval: 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 100

Station Seperation: 12.5 meters
Posting Level: 0

GSM-19 OVERHAUSER MAGNETOMETER/VLF v5
Operated by: C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc. (Geophysics)
and Karl Zancanella, June 2006
Processed by: C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc. (Geophysics)
Drawing #06-003-AMADOR-TODD-VLF-NAA

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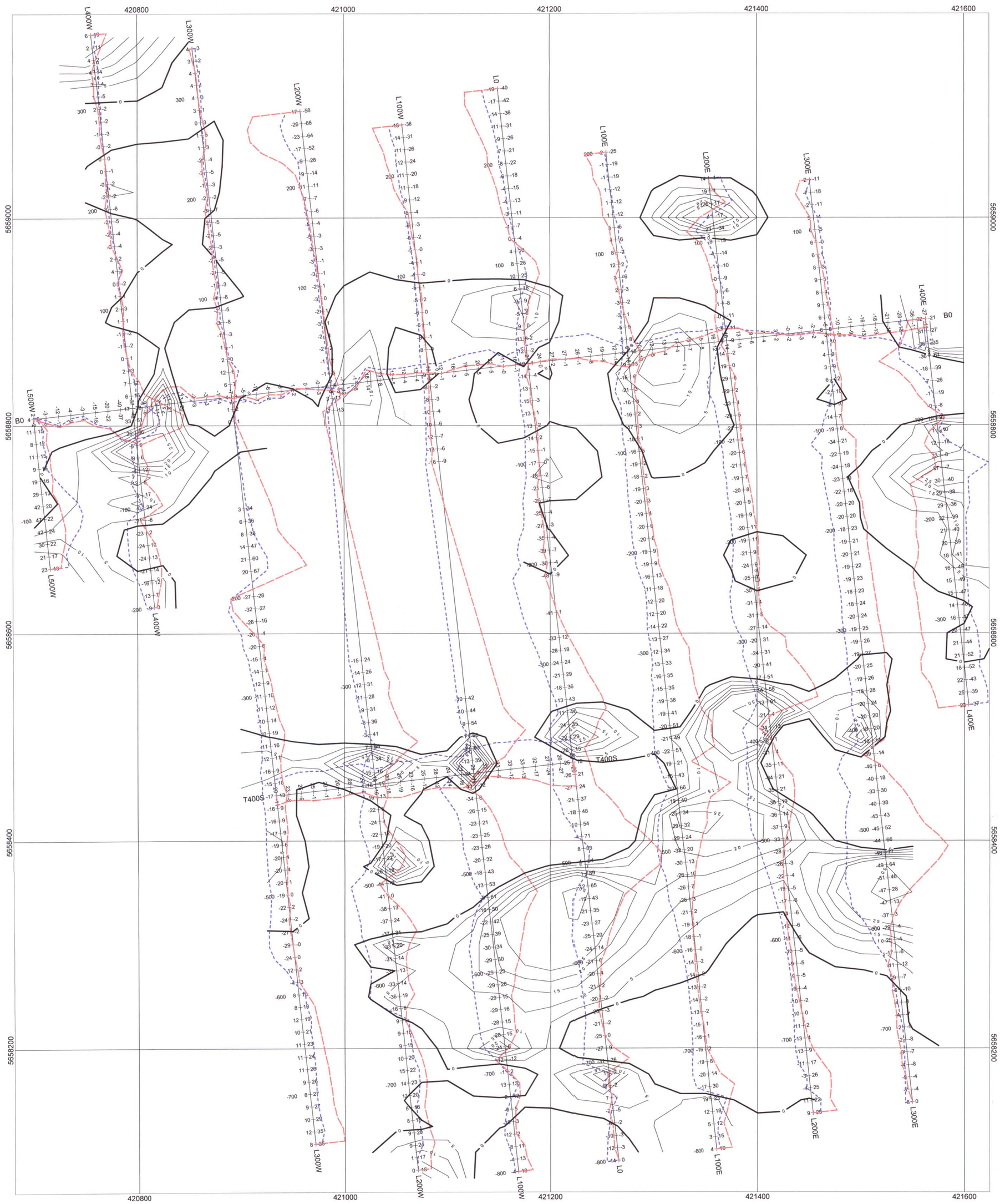

IP OP

Fraser Filter
Crossover Direction
negative-positve

Scale 1:2000

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

metres

AMADOR GOLD CORP.

Todd Property
Todd Township, Ontario

VLF IN PHASE/OUT PHASE PROFILE
VLF FRASER FILTERED CONTOURED PLAN MAP
24.8kHz NLK - SEATTLE, USA

In Phase: Posted Right/Bottom (Red Dashed)
Out Phase: Posted Left/Top (Blue Dotted)

Vertical Profile Scales: 2.5 %/mm
Contour Interval: 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 100

Station Seperation: 12.5 meters
Posting Level: 0

GSM-19 OVERHAUSER MAGNETOMETER/VLF v5
Operated by: C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc. (Geophysics)
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Processed by: C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc. (Geophysics)
Drawing #06-003-AMADOR-TODD-VLF-NLK

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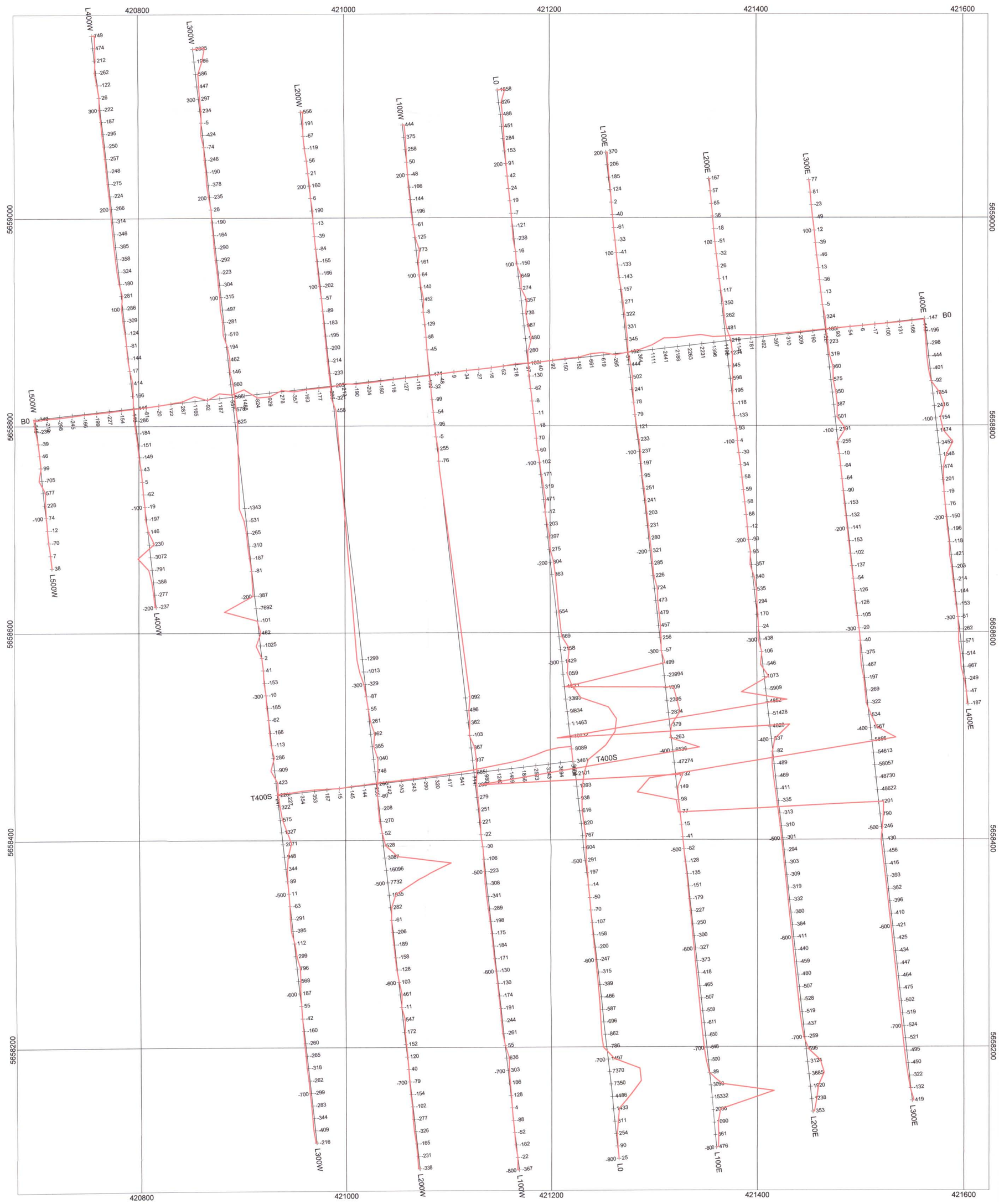

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25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

metres

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