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AMADOR GOLD CORP.

Magnetometer and VLF EM Surveys Over the

BYERS PROPERTY
Byers Township, Ontario

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1. SURVEY DETAILS

1.1 PROJECT NAME

This project is known as the **Byers Property**.

1.2 CLIENT

AMADOR GOLD CORP.

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

1.3 LOCATION

The BYERS PROPERTY is located in Byers Township within the Larder Lake Mining Division. The property covers a portion of Byers Lake within the central region of the Township, 45km northwest of Timmins, Ontario.

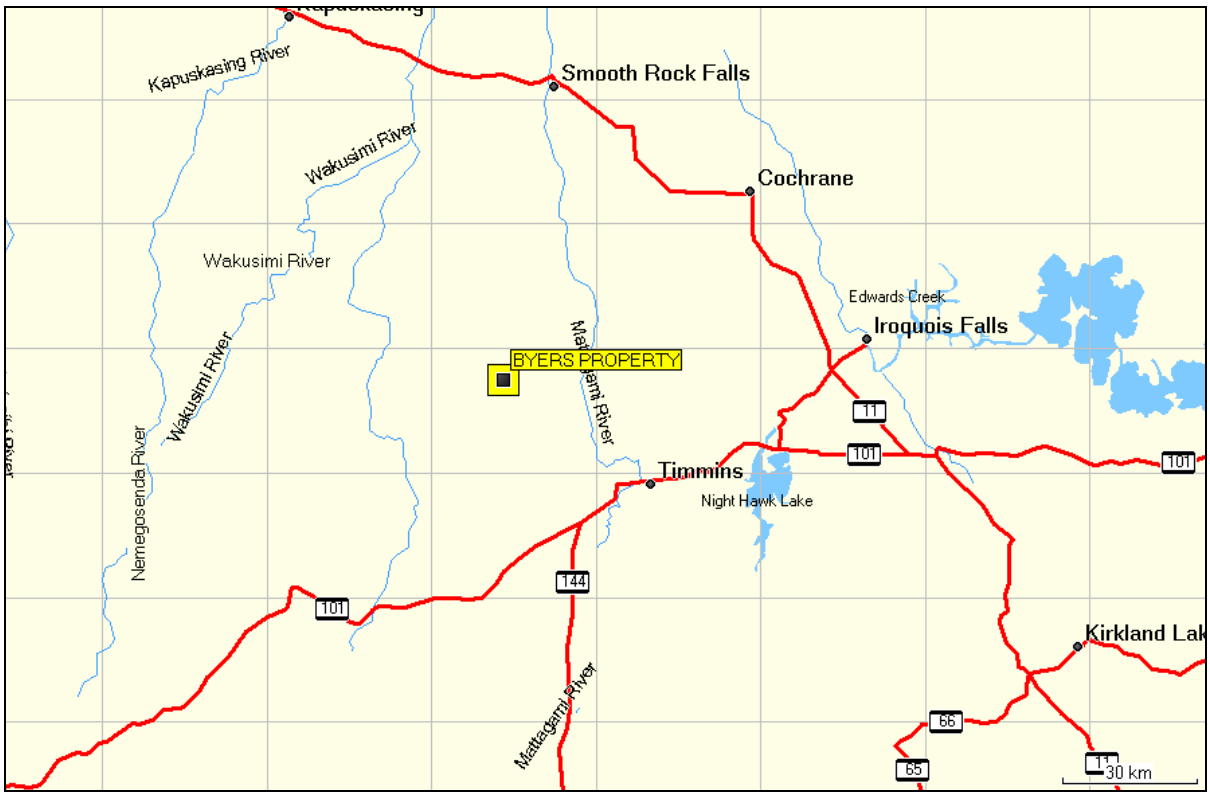


Figure 1: Location of Byers property

1.4 ACCESS

Access is gained to the property from Hwy 101 west of Timmins and northbound along Regional Road 576 to Kamiskotia Lake. From here a forestry access road proceeds an additional 10km north to a second major forestry access road heading west. 8km along this west road the truck was parked and a snow machine was used for the final 7km to Byers Lake.

1.5 SURVEY GRID

The grid consisted of 20.675 kilometers of recently established grid lines. The grid lines are spaced 100 meter increments with stations picketed at 25m intervals. The baseline ran at 90°N for a total length of 1200m.

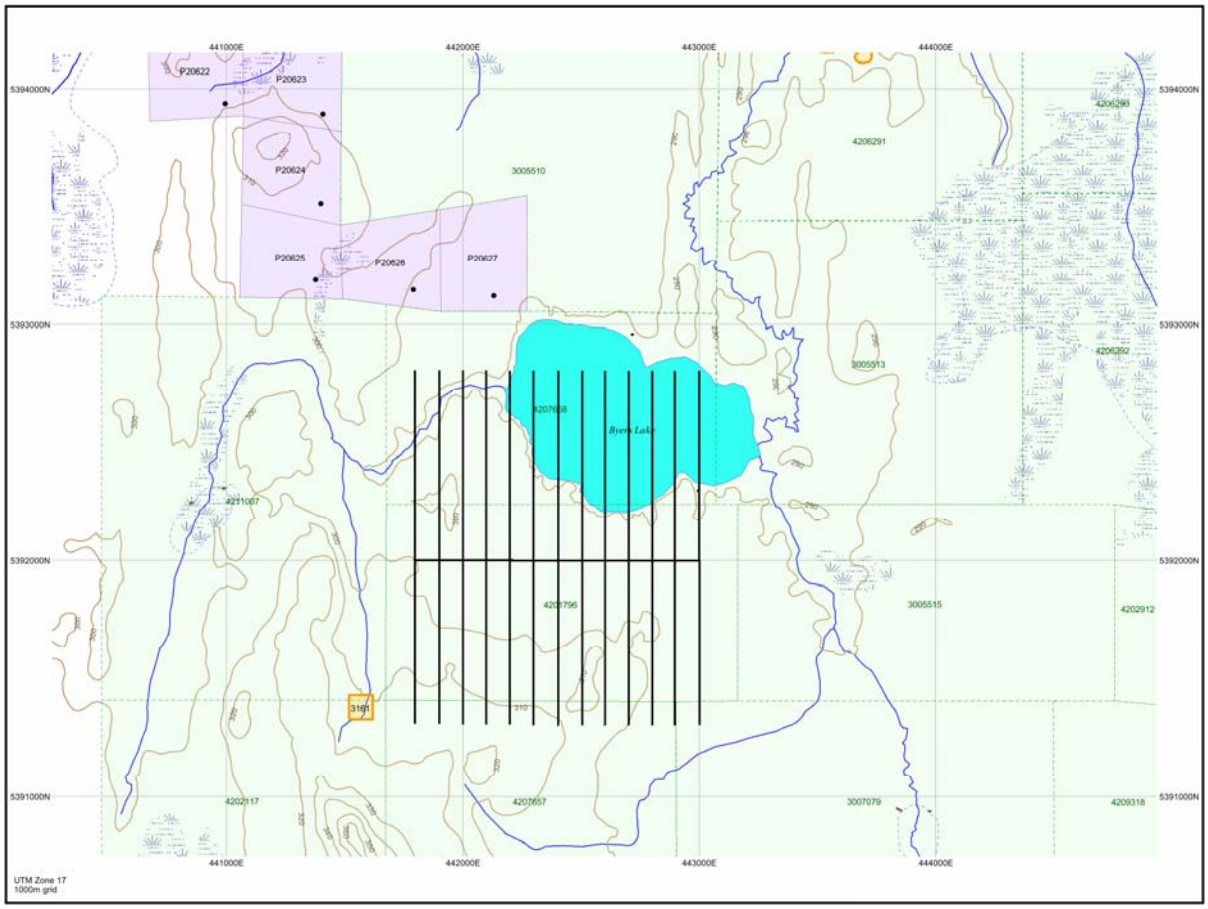


Figure 2: Claim Map with Grid Sketch

2. SURVEY WORK UNDERTAKEN

2.1 SURVEY LOG

Date	Description	Line	Min Extent	Max Extent	Total Survey (m)
21 Feb 2007	Locate grid and begin survey.	3000E	1300N	2800N	1500
		2900E	1300N	2800N	1500
		2800E	1325N	2800N	1475
		2700E	1300N	2800N	1500
		2600E	1300N	2800N	1500
		2500E	1300N	2000N	700
		2000N	2500E	3000E	500
23 Feb 2007	Continue survey.	2500E	2000N	2800N	800
		2400E	1300N	2800N	1500
		2300E	1300N	2800N	1500
		2200E	1300N	2800N	1500
		2100E	1300N	2800N	1500
		2000E	2000N	2800N	800
		2000N	2000E	2500E	500
26 Feb 2007	Complete survey. VLF NAA station down for the entire survey day.	2000E	1300N	2000N	700
		1900E	1300N	2800N	1500
		1800E	1300N	2800N	1500
		2000N	1800E	2000E	200

Table 1: Survey log

2.2 PERSONNEL

Karl Zancanella of Larder Lake, Ontario, conducted all the data collection.

2.3 SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

The survey was conducted with a GSM-19 v5 Overhauser magnetometer/VLF EM, with a second GSM-19 as a base station for diurnal correction. .

A total of 20.675 line kilometers of mag/VLF was read between February 21st and February 26th, 2007. This consisted of 1654 simultaneous magnetometer/VLF (NAA and NLK) samples.

2.4 ACCURACY AND REPEATABILITY

Generally baseline repeatability was within 5nT in low gradient areas with the worst repeats near the sill of near 10nT.

3. OVERVIEW OF SURVEY RESULTS

3.1 SUMMARY INTERPRETATION

Too intense magnetic features cross the southern portion at 45° to the grid. These features exhibit magnetic peaks of almost 7000nT above the average. These most likely represent a change in geology to an ultramafic or iron rich rock unit. This two features have a VLF along the northern edge of the them.

A north-south linear feature along line 2100E and 2200E can also be seen. This most likely indicates a dike crossing the property.

Numerous additional VLF EM anomalies occur throughout the grid area. These are interesting because they correlate well with the magnetic highs over the property.

I recommend doing a followup Max-Min survey over the grid to better define the conductors.

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 securities of **AMADOR GOLD CORP.**

6. I am responsible for 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
February 2007

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 (1:2500)

1) #07-012-AMADOR-BYERS -MAG-CONT

Posted profiled TFM plan map (1:2500)

2) #07-012-AMADOR-BYERS -MAG-PROF

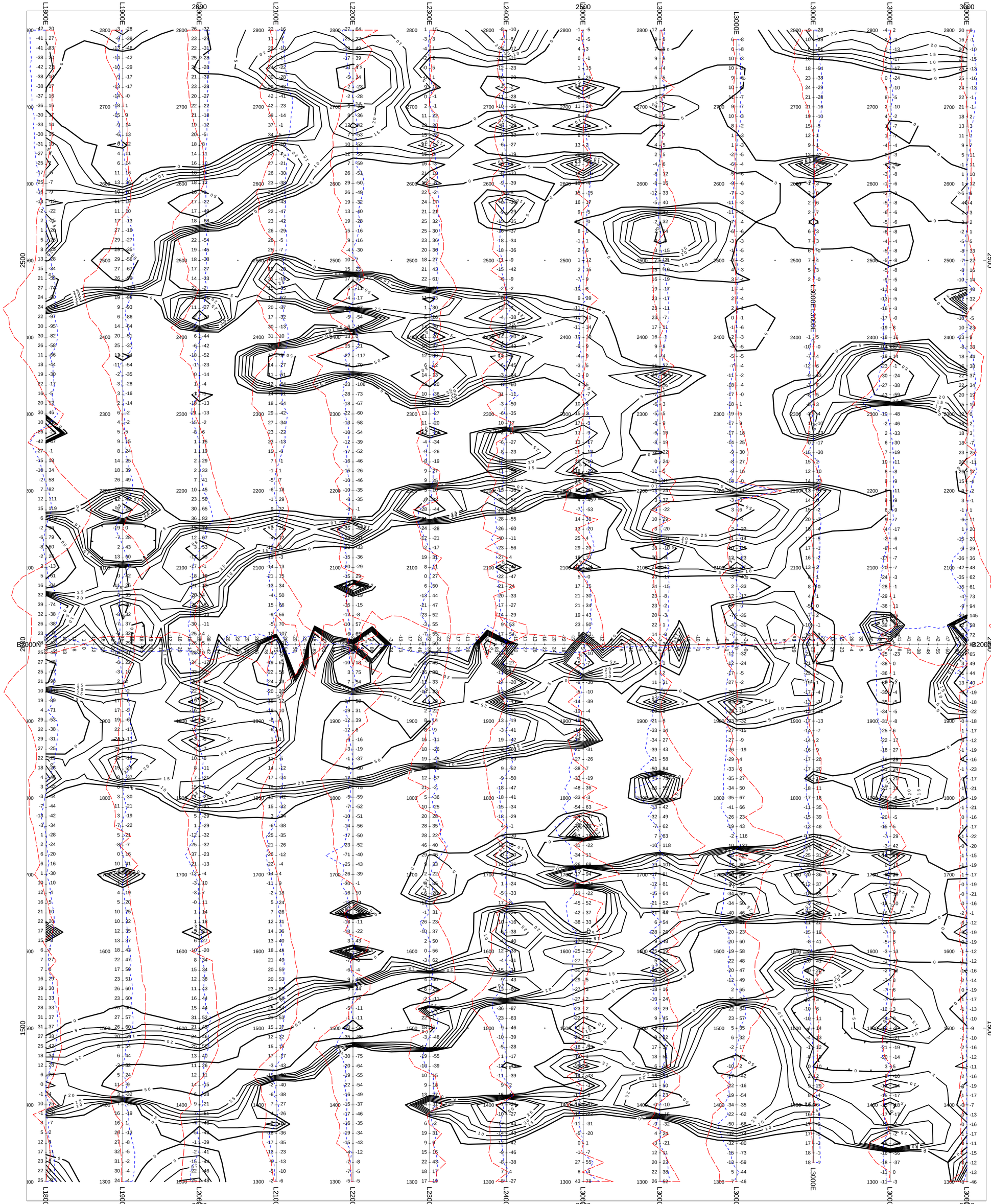
Posted profiled/fraser filtered contoured VLF plan maps (1:2500)

3) #07-012-AMADOR-BYERS -VLF-NAA
4) #07-012-AMADOR-BYERS -VLF-NLK

TFM colored Fraser Filtered NAA plan map (1:2500)

5) #07-012-AMADOR-BYERS-MAG-AXIS

TOTAL MAPS=5



Scale 1:2500

50 0 50 100 150

(meters)

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BYERS PROPERTY
Byers Township, Ontario

VLF IN PHASE/OUT PHASE PROFILE
VLF FRASER FILTERED CONTOURED PLAN MAP
24.8kHz NLK - SEATTLE USA
Projection: NAD 83, Zone 17

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

Vertical Profile Scales: 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

Magnotometer Operated by: Karl Zancanella

Processed by: C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By: C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Febuary 21 to February 26, 2007

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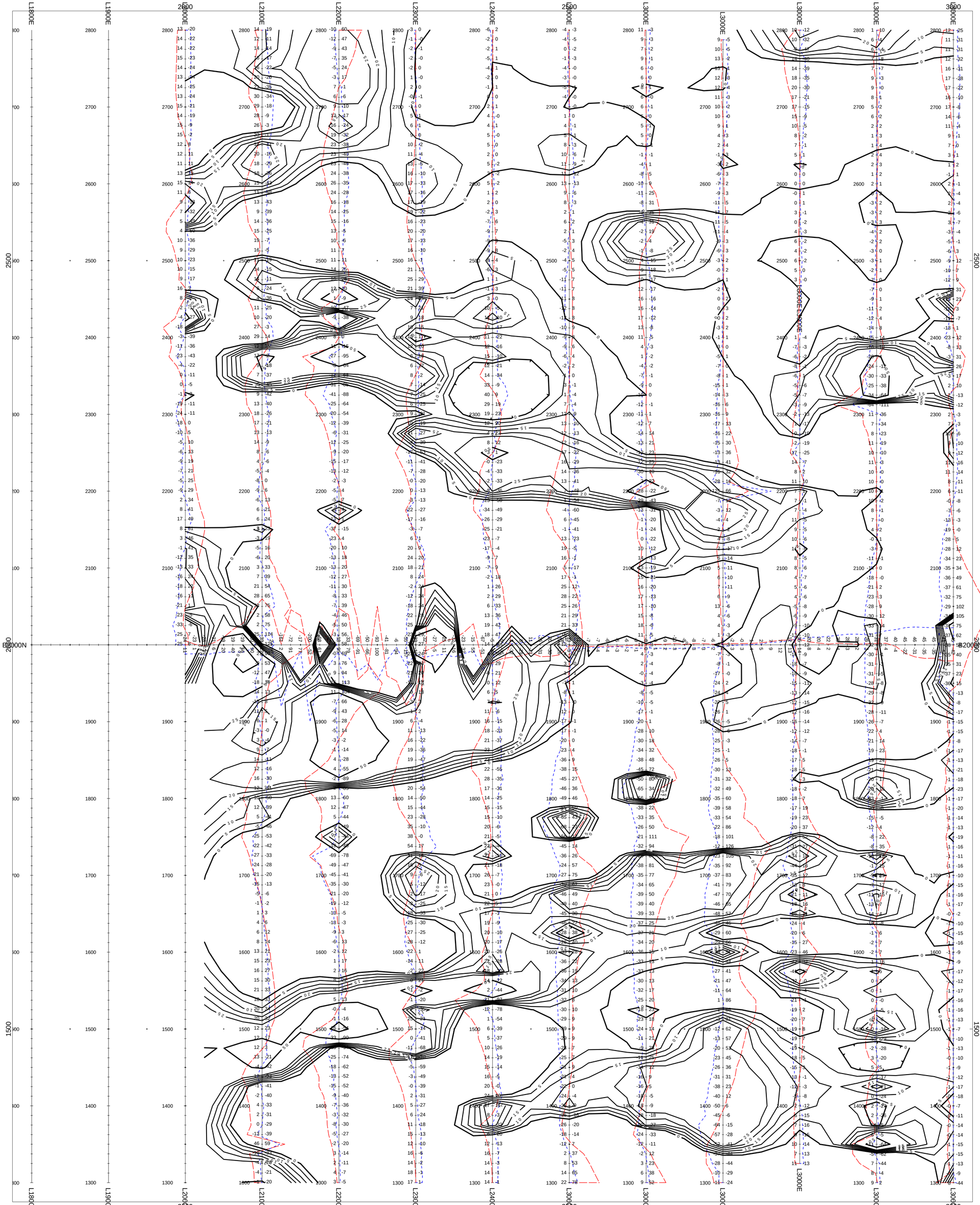
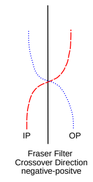
Drawing #07-012-AMADOR-BYERS-VLF-NLK





Fraser Filter
Crossover Direction
negative-positive

NOTE: VLF STATION NAA DOWN FOR PART OF SURVEY

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BYERS PROPERTY
Byers Township, Ontario

VLF IN PHASE/OUT PHASE PROFILE
VLF FRASER FILTERED CONTOURED PLAN MAP
24.0kHz NAA-CUTLER USA
Projection: NAD 83, Zone 17

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

Vertical Profile Scales: 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

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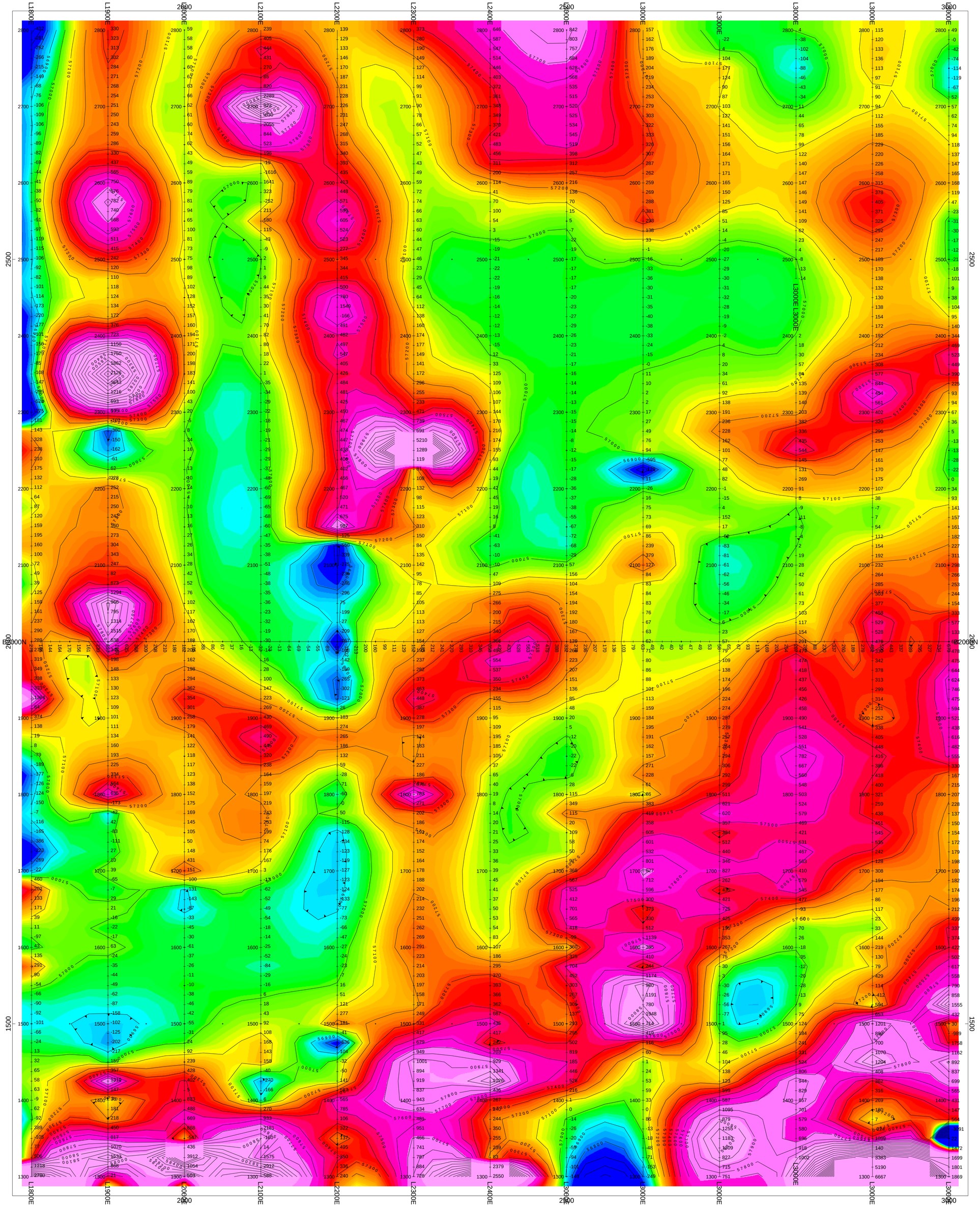
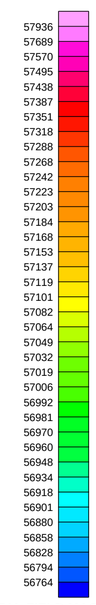
Drawing #07-012-AMADOR-BYERS-VLF-NAA





TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC
nanoTesla

AMADOR GOLD CORP.

BYERS PROPERTY
Byers Township, Ontario

TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC PLAN MAP
Base Station Corrected

Posting Level: 57000nT
Field Inclination/Declination: 74degN/12degW
Station Seperation: 12.5 meters
Total Field Magnetic Contours: 100nT

GSM-19 OVERHAUSER MAGNETOMETER/VLF v5

Magnotometer Operated by: Karl Zancanella

Processed by: C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
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Febuary 21 to February 26, 2007

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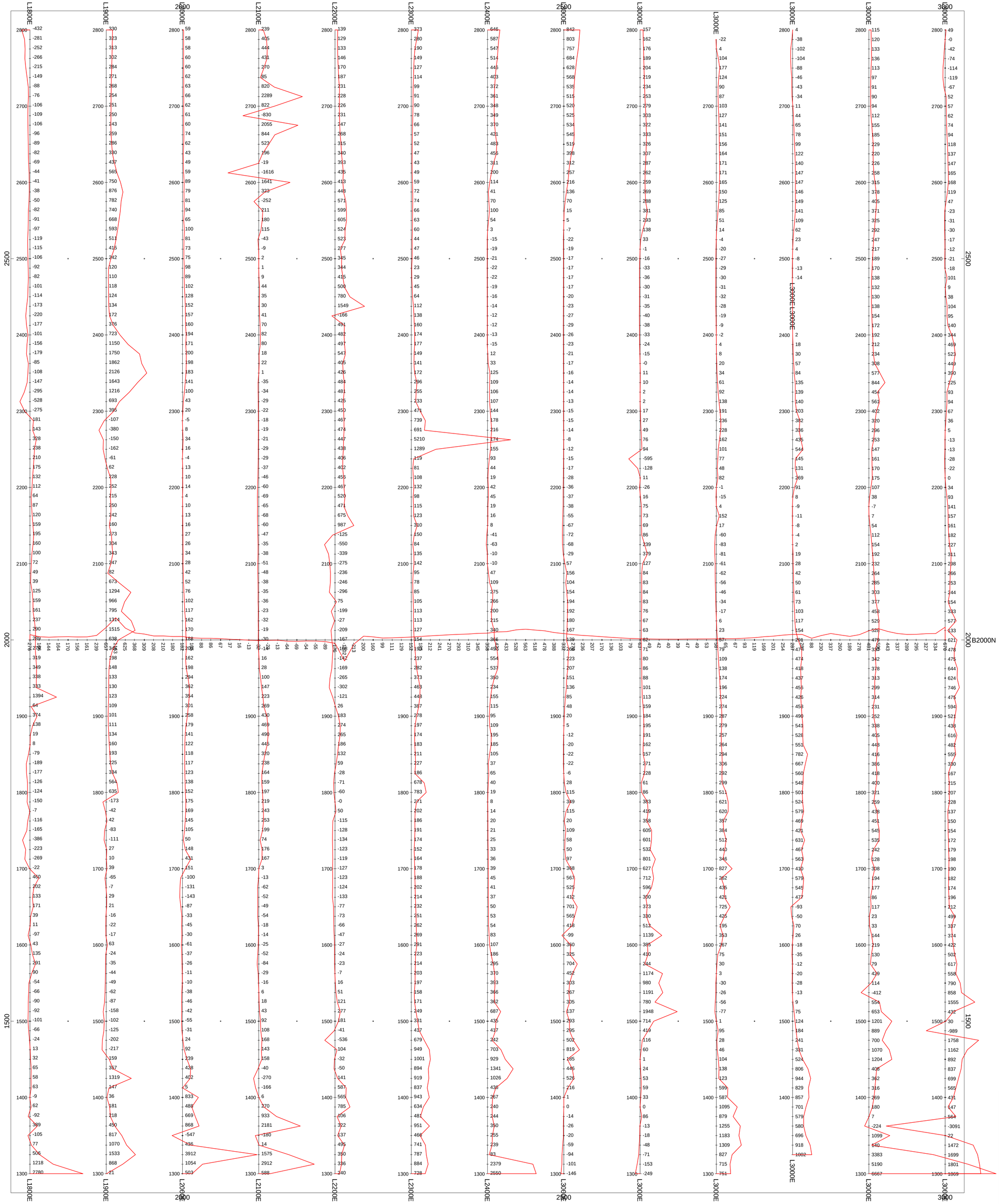
Drawing #07-012-AMADOR-BYERS-MAG-CONT



Scale 1:2500

50 0 50 100 150

(meters)

AMADOR GOLD CORP.

BYERS PROPERTY
Byers Township, Ontario

TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC PLAN MAP
Base Station Corrected

Posting Level: 57000nT
Field Inclination/Declination: 74degN/12degW
Station Seperation: 12.5 meters
Total Field Magnetic Profiles: 100nT/mm

GSM-19 OVERHAUSER MAGNETOMETER/VLF v5

Magnotometer Operated by: Karl Zancanella

Processed by: C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By: C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Febuary 21 to February 26, 2007

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Drawing #07-012-AMADOR-BYERS-MAG-CONT