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AMADOR GOLD CORP.

Magnetometer Survey Over the

CAPITOL MINE GRID
Haultain Township, Ontario

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1. SURVEY DETAILS

1.1 PROJECT NAME

This project is known as the **Capitol Mine Grid.**

1.2 CLIENT

AMADOR GOLD CORP.

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

1.3 LOCATION

The Capitol Mine is located in Haultain Township approximately 3.5 km northeast of Gowganda, Ontario. The survey area covers all of claim numbered L4208019 located in the south boundary region of Haultain Township, within the Larder Lake Mining Division.

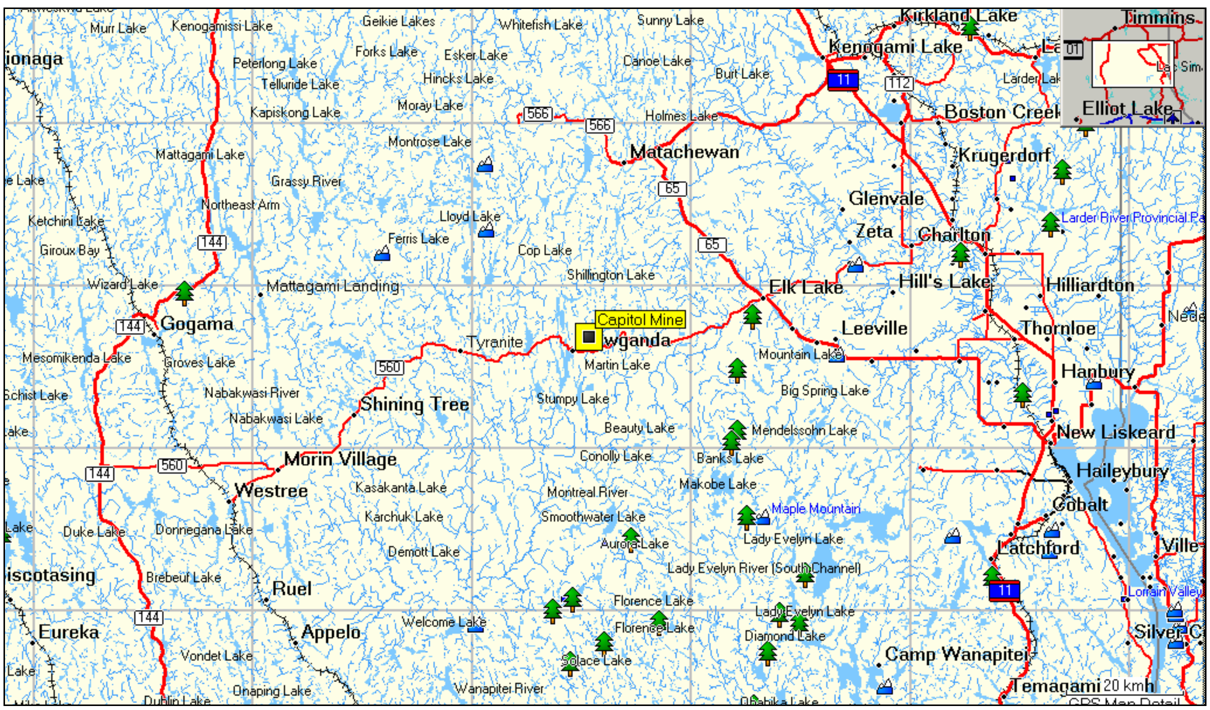


Figure 1: Location of Capitol Mine Grid

1.4 ACCESS

Access to the property was attained with a 4x4 truck via a year around gravel road. The property is located approximately 4km north on the Everett Lake Road, which is located approximately 3km east along highway 560 from Gowganda, Ontario.

1.5 SURVEY GRID

The grid consists of 3.3875 kilometers of recently re-established grid lines. The lines are spaced 100 meter increments with stations picketed at 25m intervals. The baseline ran at 0°N for a total length of 400m. Tie lines were also cut every 100m to form a square grid.

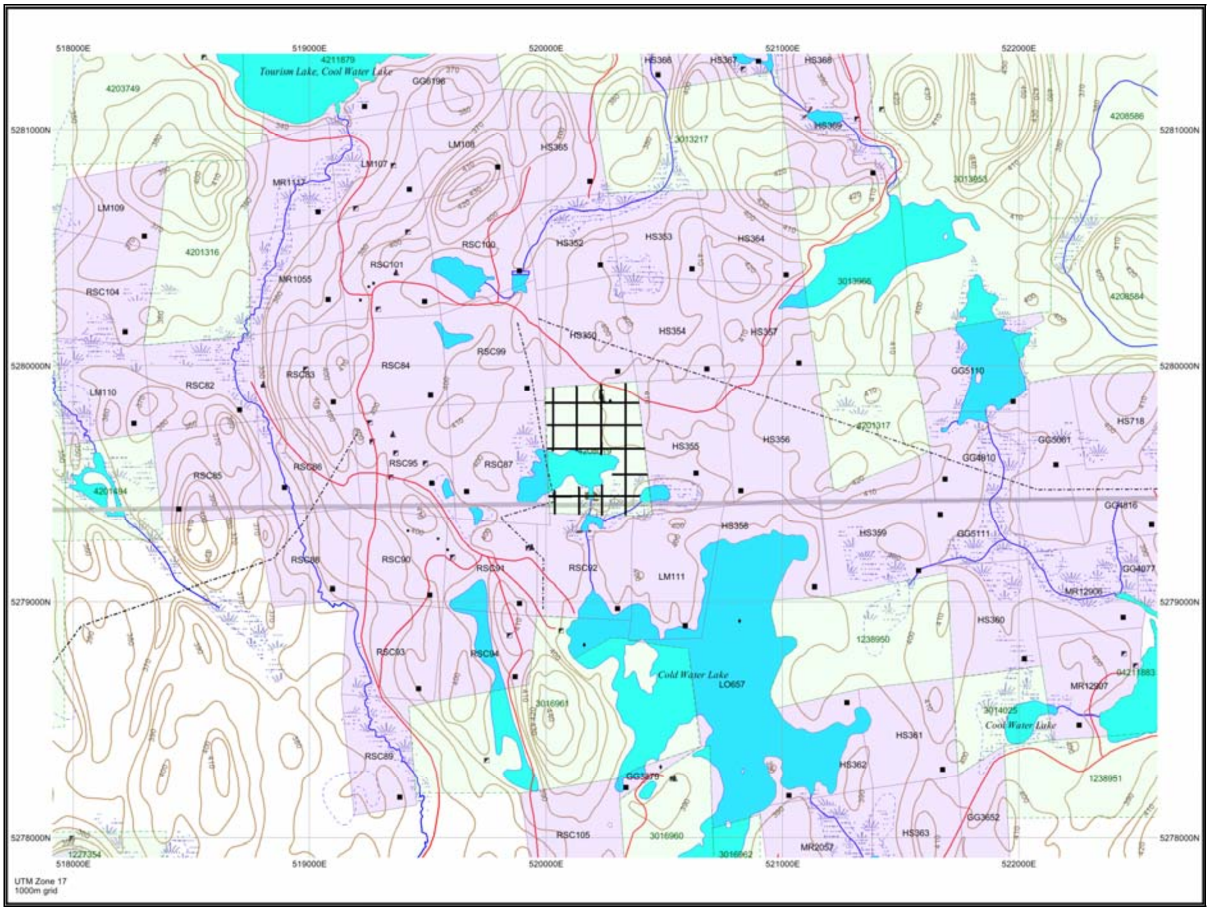


Figure 2: Claim Map with Capitol Mine Grid

2. SURVEY WORK UNDERTAKEN

2.1 Survey Log

Date	Description	Line	Min Extent	Max Extent	Total Survey (m)
23 May, 2007	Locate grid and begin survey.	0E	475S	100N	575
		100W	475S	375S	100
		100W	225S	75N	300
		200W	475S	350S	125
		200W	225S	50N	275
		300W	137.5S	25N	162.5
		300W	475S	375S	100
		BL-0N	350W	50E	400
		100S	350W	75E	425
		200S	350W	100E	450
		300S	25W	100E	125
		400S	300W	50E	350

Table 1: Survey log

2.2 Personnel

Karl Zancanella of Larder Lake, Ontario, conducted all the magnetic data collection Survey Specifications

The survey was conducted with a GSM-19 v7 Overhauser magnetometer in walkmag mode. Samples were collected every second with the position extrapolated using the time to go 25m. A Scintrex OMNI PLUS was employed as a base station mode for diurnal correction.

A total of 3.3875 line kilometers of magnetic survey was conducted May 23^{h}, 2007. This consisted of 3500 magnetometer samples taken.

3. OVERVIEW OF SURVEY RESULTS

3.1 SUMMARY INTERPRETATION

Intense magnetic variations can be seen over the grid area. Most noticeable is a northwest trending magnetic high. This can be followed from line 300S at 100E through to line 300W and 50S. This is broadest and strongest at line 0E and 200S, with readings over 70000nT.

A second linear trend also exists this goes southwest from line 300S at 100E through line 200W and 450S.

An additional magnetic high exists in the region of the lake, which could not be covered.

These three magnetic anomalies represent an extremely intense magnetic high. This magnitude is indicative of an iron formation or pyrrhotite. This area should be further explored to determine the source of the magnetic high.

In the north east corner of the survey area exists a magnetically elevated region. The contact of this region with the lower region (0E and 25S through 2W and 25N) most likely represents a geologic boundary. The Capitol Mine is also located along this contact.

This area should be further explored with EM and prospecting. Focus should be extended from the mine to the south to determine the possible source of the magnetic anomalies. Explaining these may aid in understanding the mineralization previously targeted at the mine.

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 do have an interest in the properties and securities of **AMADOR GOLD CORP**, but I have no interest in this property**.**

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
May 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 inphase (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.

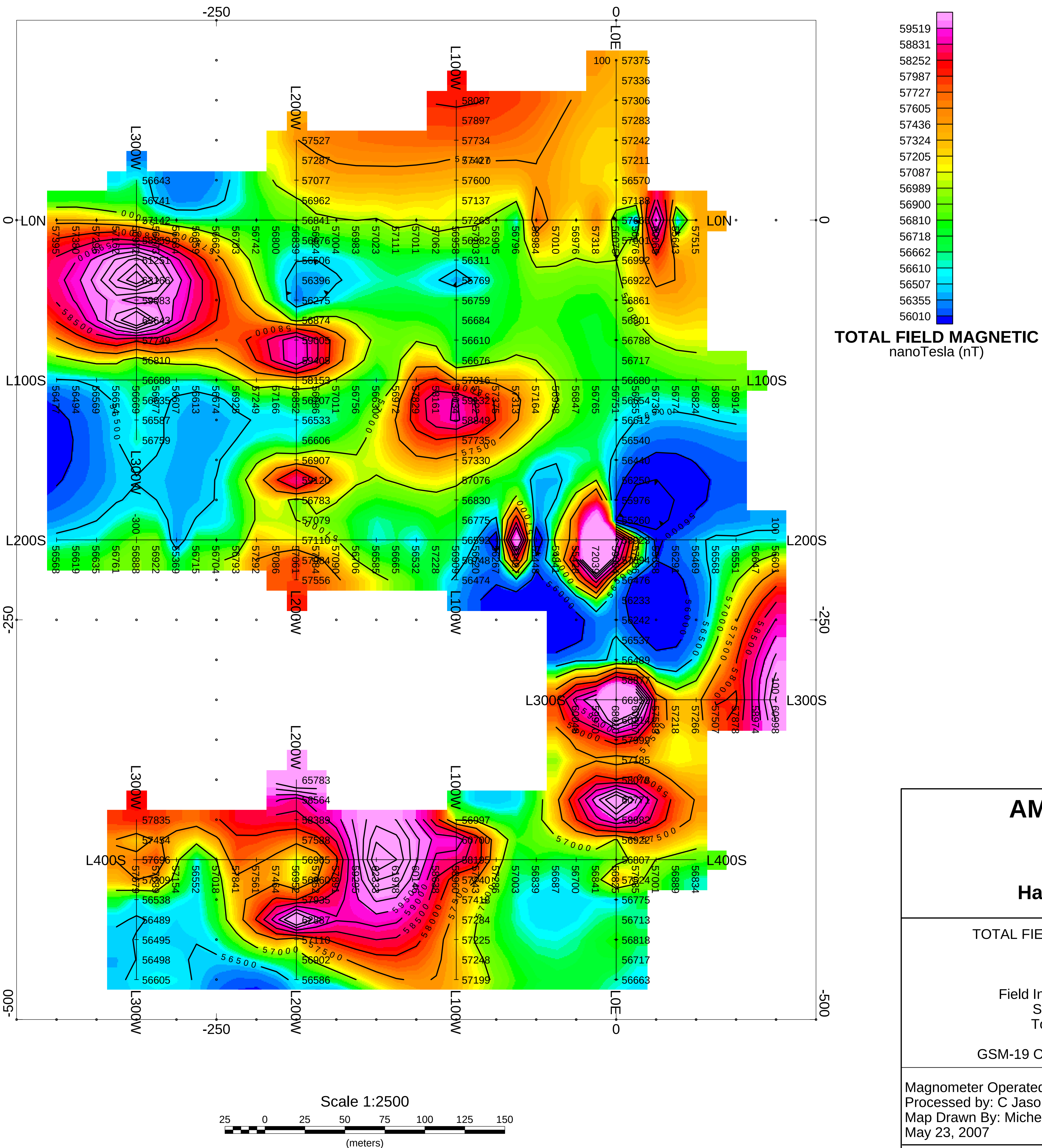
APPENDIX D

LIST OF MAPS (IN MAP POCKET)

Posted contoured TFM plan map (1:2500)

1) #07-026-AMADOR-CAPITOL-MAG-CONT

TOTAL MAPS=1



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Capitol Mine Grid
Haultain Township, Ontario

TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC CONTOURED PLAN MAP
Base Station Corrected

Posting Level: 0nT
Field Inclination/Declination: 74degN/12degW
Station Seperation: walkmag 1 sec
Total Field Magnetic Contours: 0nT

GSM-19 OVERHAUSER MAGNETOMETER/VLF v7

Magnometer Operated: Karl Zancanella
Processed by: C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By: Micheline Desgagné
May 23, 2007

LARDER GEOPHYSICS LTD.
(705) 643-1122

Drawing #07-026-AMADOR-CAPITOL-MAG-CONT