PROSPECTING REPORT ON THE

Anderson Lake Property

UTM Zone 16 - NAD 83 Projection
370160mE, 5392928mN

NTS 52A/10

PREPARED BY:

Harvey M. Buck, B.Sc.
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Northern Mineral Exploration Services.

For
Amador Gold Corporation.

September 7, 2007

SUMMARY

This report presents and discusses the results of a prospecting program conducted by Harvey M. Buck, subcontracting to Northern Ontario Mineral Exploration (NOMEX) for Amador Gold Corp., on the Anderson Lake property between May 20th and May31th, 2007. The Anderson Lake Property is located about 34 kilometres East-Northeast of the east of Thunder Bay, Ontario, and about 3 km north of Loon Lake.

The purpose of the program was to fill in sampling of pegmatite zones not done in the previous prospecting program, determine potential sites for stripping, in preparation for channel sampling, which if favourable, would lead to a possible bulk sampling project. A secondary objective was to evaluate the potential for Tantalum mineralization. The amethyst occurrences associated with previous trenching and the mineral specimen potential of the granitic pegmatite in general was also evaluated.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Three areas with better assays were selected for potential stripping, two of which are high priority (Area A & B, see map 1) and one of which is low priority (Area C, see map 1).

Area A requires ~700 m^2 stripping around trench 34. Trench 34 had the single best assay (110394 ppm) and appears to have the most molybdenite in the quartz core of any area at Anderson Lake. Stripping will allow for the location of further quartz core and its evaluation for molybdenite content post stripping. Care should be taken to preserve much of the loose rock around the trench as it is in part ore grade material

Area B to the east and south of trench 26 requires about 500 m^2 to be stripped. This will allow for the core and blocky albite + quartz ± mica zones containing molybdenite to be evaluated around the trench and to increase the stripped area around trench's 25, 27-30 so they can be better evaluated (these being already stripped). This area has fairly high molybdenite content in most of these trenches and is a potential target for a bulk sample.

Area C is a lower priority stripping target of 800 m^2 designed to evaluate the presence of quartz core between trench's 13 and 14, where good molybdenite numbers were obtained (between 10176 to 24309 ppm) in the quartz core zone. The extent of quartz core bearing molybdenite appears somewhat limited in exposed trenches and surrounding outcrop and a test sample of the quartz core taken approximately half way between the two trenches returned poor results (~790 ppm), which is why this area is a lower priority.

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Figure 2 Anderson Lake Property Claim Map

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Table 1 Anderson Lake Property Claims List

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Map 1 Prospecting Map (1:5 000)

INTRODUCTION

This report presents and summarizes the results of a prospecting program conducted by Harvey M. Buck, subcontracting to Northern Ontario Mineral Exploration (NOMEX) for Amador Gold Corp. on the Anderson Lake property of the Thunder Bay Mining District.

Prospecting and evaluation of the Mo potential of the granitic pegmatite body was conducted during the period of May 20^{nd} to 31^{th}, 2007. Nine samples were collected where previous prospecting by the Bjorkman (2005), failed to include specific molybdenite bearing pegmatite zones or apparently barren pegmatite areas. Almost all sample locations from the 2005 prospecting program were located and re-classified to the pegmatite zone(s) from which these samples were taken (see appendix 2).

The pegmatite (see table 2) was divided visually into the contained zones, with estimated percentages given to each zone at every old trench observed. As there is generally no molybdenite within intermediate blocky albite + quartz zones, which make up the majority of the volume of the granitic pegmatites at Anderson Lake, little attempt was made to differentiate these zones, if in fact more than one existed. Emphasis was placed on the quartz core zone, where the majority of the molybdenite was located and on the late forming medium to fine grained blocky albite + quartz ± mica zone (which could also occur as a fine-grained saccharoidal albite + quartz ± mica ± garnet zone) that occasionally contained trace molybdenite. The K-feldspar core margin zone and the intermediate blocky albite + quartz zone locally hosted trace Molybdenite as well..

Andrew Tims P.Geo of Thunder Bay, Ontario managed the program, with day to day operations in the field conducted by Harvey M. Buck, B.Sc., F.C.Gm.A., of Richmond Ontario, assisted by Fred Blair of Winnipeg, Manitoba.

LOCATION, ACCESS AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Anderson Lake Property is in the Thunder Bay mining district on NTS sheet 52A/10 (Loon) (Fig. 1). The Anderson Lake property is located in McTavish Township, Concession VIII, Lots 4 and 5, approximately 43.6 km east of Thunder Bay. Access to the property is

North from Highway 11/17, along East Loon Lake Road. At 2.0 km along East Loon Lake road, turn right on to the old mine road. The old mine road accesses the trenched portion of the property about 3.3 km north of the intersection with East Loon Lake. This road can be traversed by 4X4 vehicles with high clearance, or by ATV or walking from the hydro lines located about 340 m N of the start of the road. The road provides easy access to all the old trenching and stripped areas, as they are no more than 50 m from the road, with most on or just beside the old road.

The Anderson Lake Molybdenite bearing granitic pegmatite(s) is in a rugged, hilly valley, with the trenched property located within several hundred of Anderson Lake. The start of the old mine road is at about 318 m altitude, increasing to about 398 m at Anderson Lake, with the trenches on the granitic pegmatite varying between 405 and 422 m (approximately). The area is covered with balsam, birch, black spruce and in the wetter places, alder.

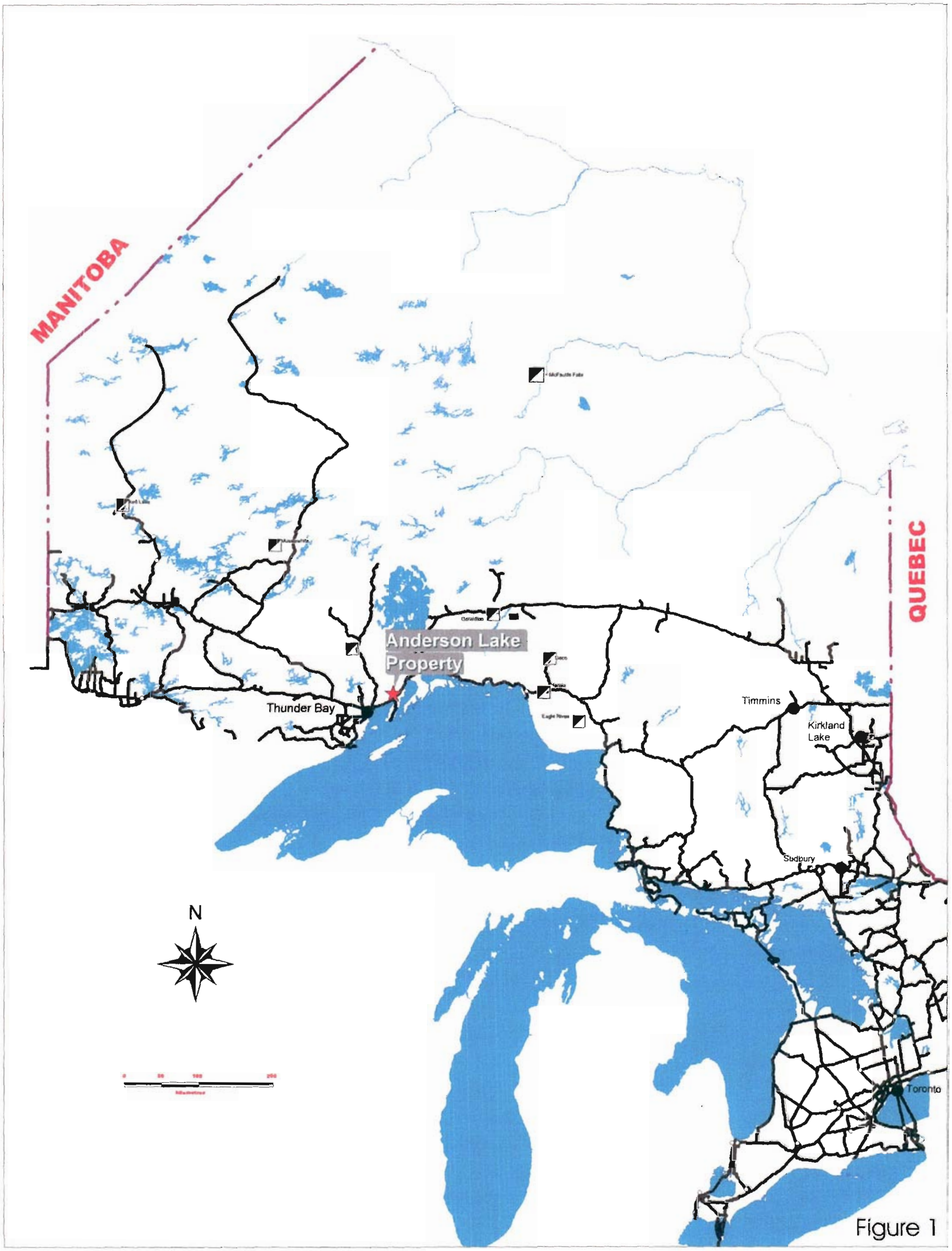
CLAIMS AND OWNERSHIP

The Anderson Lake Property consists of 6 contiguous staked claims, comprising approximately 1 216 hectares (Figure 2). A list of the claims is found in Table 1 below.

Table 1

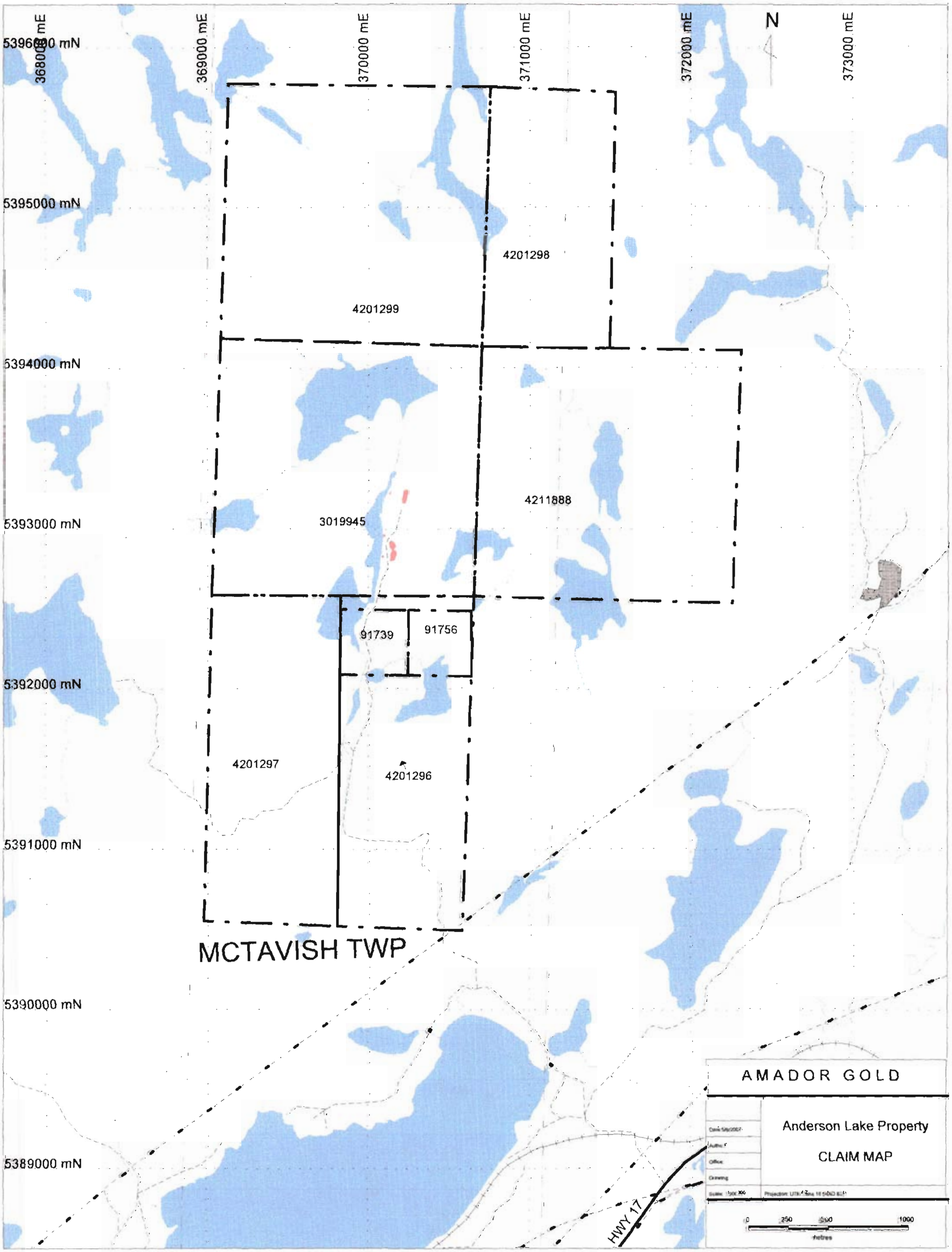
Anderson Lake Property Claims List

Township/Area	Claim Number	Recording Date	Claim Due Date	Units	Work Required
MCTAVISH	3019945	2004-September-9	2007-September-9	16	$6,400
MCTAVISH	4201296	2006-June-29	2008-June-29	10	$4,000
MCTAVISH	4201297	2006-June-29	2008-June-29	10	$4,000
MCTAVISH	4201298	2006-June-29	2008-June-29	8	$3,200
MCTAVISH	4201299	2006-June-29	2008-June-29	16	$6,400
MCTAVISH	4211888	2006-November-7	2008-November-7	16	$6,400



MANITOBA
QUEBEC
Anderson Lake
Property
Thunder Bay
Timmins
Kirkland
Lake
Sudbury
Toronto
N

Figure 1



368000 mE
369000 mE
370000 mE
371000 mE
372000 mE
373000 mE
N
5396000 mN
5395000 mN
5394000 mN
5393000 mN
5392000 mN
5391000 mN
5390000 mN
5389000 mN
4201299
4201298
3019945
4211888
91739
91756
4201297
4201296
MCTAVISH TWP
HWY 17
AMADOR GOLD
Anderson Lake Property
CLAIM MAP
0
250
1000
metres

PREVIOUS WORK

The Anderson Lake Molybdenum occurrence (originally called the J. A. Johnson claims) has been investigated on and off since 1918.

Previous work is as follows:

1918	About 1000 feet of stripping, test pitting and trenching, including 230 feet on the eastern dike. Shipped 502 pounds of 2.14% ore, with an 85.5% concentrate resulting and 92% recovery.
1928	Prospect pit observed by J.E.Hawley, Ontario Department of Mines.
1935	Minor amount of trenching by prospectors.
1937-38	Molydor Mines as subsidiary of the Cook Lake Gold Mines, Ltd. removed 150 tons of rock from an open cut up to 10 feet deep. 4 trenches averaging 5 feet deep were opened up. A total of 25 tons (40% of mined rock) were shipped, with 0.49% average grade, 85.7% MoS_2 concentrate, and 90% recovery.
1958-59	Lindsay Exploration removed shallow overburden at various intervals over a 2200 feet interval by bulldozer. Completed 50 rock trenches and pits over 2600 feet. These range in size from a few square feet to 120 feet long and five feet deep. A 2000 pound bulk sample was hand cobbled from the material blasted from 20 trenches. An 18 diamond drill hole program totaling 2114 feet over a strike length of 2300 feet were completed in the spring of 1959.
1959-60	N. V. Billiton Maatschappij drilled an unknown amount of diamond drill holes and "dry" drilling (probably the larger diameter holes) to test mineralization. Results not available
1966-68	Briar Court mines conducted geological mapping, stripping, trenching and diamond drilling
2005	El Nino Ventures completed a mapping program on the western pegmatite(s) and trenches, along with sampling of high grade areas resulting in 50 grab samples being assayed.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Anderson Lake Mo Property is located in the Superior Province, specifically within the Quetico Subprovince. The Quetico Subprovince is a northeast-southwest belt of supracrustal rocks comprised predominately of metasediments, and migmatitic and anatectic derivatives. Rare occurrences of molybdenite other than at Anderson Lake have been reported in biotite leucogranites in the Dickison Lake area in the Quetico subprovince.

The Anderson Lake Mo occurrence lies on the western margin of the Hilma Lake granite. This granite body generally consists of pink to white two-mica leucogranite. Areas of granitic pegmatite and pegmatitic granite are known within the Hilma Lake granite and the Anderson Lake granitic pegmatite(s) are probably examples of these.

Local mapping has classed the granitoid rocks to the east and west as biotite quartz monzonite, granodiorite, as biotite-muscovite quartz monzanite, muscovite quartz monzonite and as granitic pegmatite. A large, roughly triangular shaped wedge of migmatitic biotite schist occurs along the east side of Anderson Lake and was formed from metamorphosed sediments. Granitic pegmatite dikes, including some Mo occurrences, are located along the western margin of the metasedimentary wedge, and are probably intruding along a zone of weakness, thereby being emplaced in a near north south orientation, between migmatitic metasediments and granitoid intrusion to the west.

WORK PROGRAM SUMMARY

Harvey M. Buck (prospectors Lic. # 1002662), with assistance from Fred Blair, conducted the prospecting/property evaluation between May 20th and May 31st, 2007. One-half day of work was spent researching the property in the Thunder Bay MNDM office and another half day was spent reading reports and preparing equipment before field work commenced. After the field work, one day was spent compiling data and mapping out areas to be trenched.

May 20th – Located and identified all trenches studied but the 6 northernmost ones

May 21st – Located the remaining trenches in a driving rain, then left property for safety reasons

May 23rd – Return to Thunder Bay for supplies and assistant

May 24th – Procured final supplies, drove to property to familiarize F. Blair with field safety procedures and property

May 25th – Prospected, sampled and evaluated trenches 1 to 10 (following the Bjorkman trench scheme from 2005)

May 26th – Prospected, sampled and evaluated trenches 11 to 19D

May 27th – Rain day, groceries and laundry

May 28th – Prospected, sampled and evaluated trenches 20 to 29

May 29th – Prospected, sampled and evaluated trenches 30 to 41

May 30th – Sample fill in, bleaching outcrops in preparation for future stripping and evaluation

May 31st – Packed and returned to Thunder Bay, put in samples for assay

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The best places to observe the western granitic pegmatite or pegmatites (as there may be several parallel dikes being examined), occur in old trenched areas from previous work in 1918, 1935, 1937-38, 1958-59 and 1966-68. Old stripping is generally overgrown, except around trenches, or high points in the topography with containing granitic pegmatites. The best place at Anderson Lake to observe the granitic pegmatite(s) is in the area around trench #25 to #31. Sampling (discussed below), usually concentrated on obvious areas of Mo mineralization, and thus would return better than average assays. This is necessary in granitic pegmatites as samples taken adjacent to one another in different zones may have orders of magnitude more or less contained elements than there neighbour due to the extreme chemical fractionation possible in granitic pegmatite systems. The trick to combating this difficulty is to determine the zones of interest and locate them within the granitic pegmatite and to concentrate effort for whatever purposes (bulk sampling, specimen collection, etc.) on the zones of interest. Refer to Cerny (1991a & b) for a better understanding of technical aspects of all aspects related to granitic pegmatites.

The property was carefully examined. The pegmatite was re-described as to the specific zones observed, with the samples taken by Bjorkman (2005) relocated where possible and duplicated where necessary (see Appendix 3). Extra samples were obtained where the previous grab sampling did not sample all zones with molybdenite or where no sampling had taken place. The pegmatite (see Appendix 2) was divided visually into the contained zones, with estimated percentages given to each zone at every trench. As there is generally no molybdenite within intermediate block albite + quartz zones which make up the majority of the volume of the granitic pegmatites, little attempt was made to differentiate these zones if more than one existed. Emphasis was placed on the quartz core zone, where the majority of the molybdenite was located and on the late forming medium to fine grained blocky albite +

quartz ± mica grading to saccharoidal albite + quartz ± mica ± garnet zone which sometimes contained molybdenite. Molybdenite was also found occasionally in contact with the K-feldspar core margin zone and with the intermediate blocky albite + quartz zone, but probably formed in the quartz core.

The Anderson Lake Mo occurrence granitic pegmatites that were examined by H.M. Buck, appear to have no potential as a primary tantalum resource. A small centimetre-scale ferrocolumbite crystal was discovered and described in Bjorkman (2005) on the north side of trench #30. This was the only large columbite-tantalite group mineral observed in the pegmatites during this program. A few fragments of the crystal (sample 05-KB-01) were microprobed in England by Andy Tindle for Fred Breaks of the Ontario Geological Survey, with the resulting stoichiometry for grain 16 being $(Fe_{0.7}Mn_{0.3})(Nb_{1.9}Ta_{0.1})O_{5.9}$ and grain 17 being $(Fe_{0.7}Mn_{0.3})(Nb_{1.9}Ta_{0.1})O_{5.9}$. The latter was also enriched in Ti. The author also observed two tiny acicular crystals up to ½ by 2 mm in size that were probably columbite-tantalite crystals. They were in a small outcrop at trench #20 and were found in a fine grained blocky albite + quartz +garnet + mica zone. These will be shipped to Fred Breaks for analysis. Where tantalum is mined (ie. Tanco in Manitoba), it is easy to see columbite-tantalite, microlites or other Ta bearing minerals by visual inspection. The near complete lack and the poor results from the present analysis (all ≤ 1 ppm, see Appendix 3), indicate no primary Ta potential exists in the examined pegmatites.

Industrial mineral potential of quartz for ornamental stone and as minerals specimens was also quickly examined. Appendix 2 lists the trenches where potential ornamental stone was observed. Poor qualityamethyst material was observed at trenches #5, #15, #17 and #18. Trench #15 had the best material with a one metre spacing on the quartz veins containing amethyst, some of which reached 2 cm in width. Vug space appeared limited and plates of amethyst were almost all damaged.

Molybdenite crystals of collector quality were extremely rare. A centimeter and a half sized crystal in quartz core zone was recovered from the ore dump on trench #2, and a half centimetre sized crystal was found at Trench # 36.

Recommendations

Three areas were selected for potential stripping, two of which are high priority (Area A & B, see map 1) and one of which is low priority (Area C, see map 1).

Area A requires ~700 m^2 stripping around trench 34. Trench 34 had the single best assay (110394 ppm) and appears to have the most molybdenite in the quartz core of any area at Anderson Lake. Stripping will allow for the location of further quartz core and its evaluation for molybdenite content post stripping. Care should be taken to preserve much of the loose rock as it is in part ore.

Area B to the east and south of trench 26 requires about 500 m^2 to be stripped. This will allow for the core and blocky albite + quartz ± mica zones containing molybdenite to be evaluated around the trench and to increase the stripped area around trench's 25, 27-30 so they can be better evaluated (these being already stripped) when channel samples are taken later. This area has fairly high molybdenite content in most of these trenches and is a potential target for a bulk sample.

Area C is a lower priority stripping target of 800 m^2 designed to evaluate the presence of quartz core between trench's 13 and 14, where good molybdenite numbers were obtained (between 10176 to 24309 ppm), but the extent of quartz core bearing molybdenite appears somewhat limited and a test sample between the two trenches returned poor results (~790 ppm).

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STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Andrew A. B. Tims, of 317 Sillesdale Cr., Thunder Bay Ontario hereby certify that:

1.) I am the author of this report.

2.) I graduated from Carleton University, in Ottawa, with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology (1989).

3.) I possess a valid prospector's license and have been practising my profession as a geologist involved in mineral exploration for the past 16 years.

4.) I am a practising member of the Association of Professional Geoscientist of Ontario as well as a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

5.) I do not hold or expect to receive any interest in the property described in this report.

6.) I consent to the use of this report by Amador Gold Corporation.

Thunder Bay, Ontario
September 6, 2007

Andrew Tims
Geologist
Northern Mineral Exploration Services

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Harvey M. Buck, of 5883 McCordick Road, RR#3, Richmond, Ontario K0A 2Z0 (ph.613 838-9326) hereby certify that:

1.) I am a coauthor of this report.

2.) I graduated from Carleton University, in Ottawa, with a Honours Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology (1989).

3.) I am a Fellow of the Canadian Gemmological Association (F.C.Gm.A., 1989).

4.) I attended the University of Manitoba and completed graduate level courses in mineralogy and geochemistry (1994-1999) that were related to the study of granitic pegmatites, and a unfinished thesis on the mineralogy and geochemistry of the Shatford Lake Pegmatite Group was mostly finished.

5.) I have worked as a geologist or been a student studying geology for 14 of the past 18 years since I graduated from Carleton.

6.) I have worked as a cataloguer of mineral specimens for the Canadian Museum of Nature for 2 and ½ years, and occasionally as an assistant mineral dealer for well known Canadian and American mineral dealers.

7.) I possess a valid prospectors license (1002662) and have spent five summers working for exploration firms such as BHP, Tri-Gold Resources, Grandcru Resources, Eastmain Resources etc.

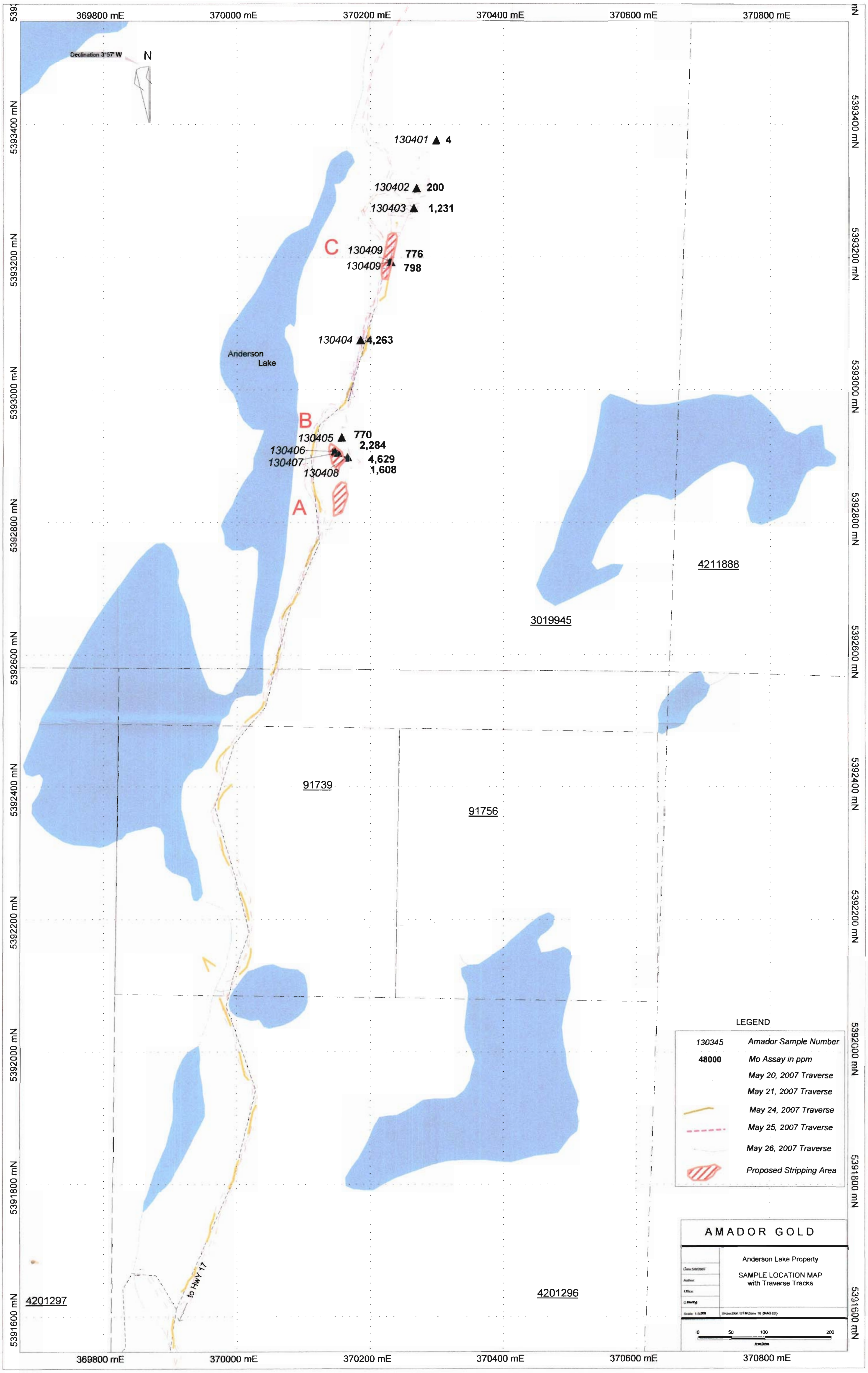
8.) I am independent of Amador Gold Corporation.

9.) I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this report, the omission to disclose which makes this report misleading.

Thunder Bay, Ontario
September 6, 2007

Harvey M. Buck
Prospector
Northern Mineral Exploration Services

APPENDIX 1 – Traverse and Sample Location Map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5392600 mN
5392400 mN
5392200 mN
5392000 mN
5391800 mN
5391600 mN
N
130401 ▲ 4
130402 ▲ 200
130403 ▲ 1,231
C
130409 776
130409 798
130404 ▲4,263
Anderson Lake
B
130405 ▲ 770
2,284
130406
130407
4,629
1,608
130408
A
4211888
3019945
91739
91756
to HWY 17
4201297
4201296
LEGEND
130345 Amador Sample Number
48000 Mo Assay in ppm
May 20, 2007 Traverse
May 21, 2007 Traverse
May 24, 2007 Traverse
May 25, 2007 Traverse
May 26, 2007 Traverse
Proposed Stripping Area
AMADOR GOLD
Anderson Lake Property
SAMPLE LOCATION MAP
with Traverse Tracks
0
50
100
200
metres

APPENDIX 2 – Pegmatite Zones

APPENDIX 2 Pegmatite Zones

	Estimated %	Qtz Core	K-Fspr Core Margin	Saccharoidal Albite* + Qtz	Blocky Albite + Qtz
Trench 1		X			± garnet ± mica
					± K-feldspar
	Pegmatite %	10-15%			85-90%
	Molybdenite %	<<1%			
Trench 2		± molybdenite			± mica (biotite?)
					± muscovite
	Pegmatite %	~10%			~90%
	Molybdenite %	<1%			
Trench 3		X			mica ± garnet
	Pegmatite %	~5%			95%
	Molybdenite %	<0.1%			
Trench 4		X			mica (biotite?)
	Pegmatite %	20%			80%
	Molybdenite %				
Trench 5		X			± mica ± garnet
	Pegmatite %	5-10%			90-95%
	Molybdenite %				
Trench 6		X		± muscovite ± molybdenite	± mica
	Pegmatite %	~10%		~2%	~88%
	Molybdenite %			~1%	
Trench 8		± molybdenite	± quartz	± garnet ± mica	mica
	Pegmatite %	~5%	<1%	~1%?	~94%
	Molybdenite %	<<1%			
Trench 9		X	X (abutts quartz core)		muscovite
	Pegmatite %	10%	<1%		89%
	Molybdenite %	<<1%	<<1%		
Trench 10		X		mica	mica
	Pegmatite %	~2-3%		1%?	96-97%
	Molybdenite %			<<1%	
Trench 11		X		mica	mica
					mica (outer is plumose)
	Pegmatite %	3-4%		1-2% ??	94-96%
	Molybdenite %	<<1%		<<1%	
Trench 12		X		mica	mica
					mica (outer is plumose)
	Pegmatite %	~10%		5-10%	75-80%
	Molybdenite %	<<1%			<<1%
Trench 13		± molybdenite		± mica	± mica
	Pegmatite %	~5%		grades to coarser zone	95%
	Molybdenite %	~1%			
Trench 14		± molybdenite	X		muscovite
	Pegmatite %	~5%	1-2%?		93-94%
	Molybdenite %	<1%			
Trench 15		X		mica ± garnet	mica
	Pegmatite %	1-2%		~1%	97-98%
	Molybdenite %	<<1%		<<1%	
Trench 16		X	X	X	mica
	Pegmatite %	2-3%	~2%	2-5%	90-94%
	Molybdenite %	<<1%			
Trench 17		X		mica	mica
	Pegmatite %	2-3%		grades to coarser zone	97-98%
	Molybdenite %				
Trench 18		X	X		mica

	Estimated %	Qtz Core	K-Fspr Core Margin	Saccharoidal Albite* + Qtz	Blocky Albite + Qtz
	Pegmatite %	~4%	~1%		95%
	Molybdenite %	<<1%			
Trench 19		X	X		X
	Pegmatite %	~4-5% to ~15%	0 to 2-3%		83-96%
	Molybdenite %	<<1%			
Trench 19D		X	X		± mica
	Pegmatite %	10-20%	2-3%		77-88%
	Molybdenite %	<<1%			
Trench 20		X		mica ± garnet ± CT?	mica (some plumose)
	Pegmatite %	~5%		<1%	~95%
	Molybdenite %	<<1%			
Trench 21		X	X		muscovite
					blady biotite
	Pegmatite %	~5%	~1%?		~96%
	Molybdenite %	<<1%			
Trench 22		X	X		± mica
	Pegmatite %	3-4%	~1%?		95-96%
	Molybdenite %	<<1%			
Trench 23		X	X	Garnet	mica
	Pegmatite %	2-3%	<1%	~1%	96-97%
	Molybdenite %	<<1%		<<1%	
Trench 25		X		X	mica
	Pegmatite %	2-4%		<20%	76-78%
	Molybdenite %	<<1%-~1%			
Trench 26		X			molybdenite (2-3% peg)
					X
	Pegmatite %	2-3%			97-98%
	Molybdenite %	<1%			<1% beside Quartz core
Trench 27		X		mica	mica
	Pegmatite %	2-3%		20-50% (some granite?)	47-78%
	Molybdenite %	<<1%		<<1%	
Trench 28		X	X	mica ± garnet	mica
	Pegmatite %	2-3%	<<1%	20-30%	67-78%
	Molybdenite %	<<1%		<<1%	
Trench 29		X			± molybdenite (~1% of peg)
					mica
	Pegmatite %	~5%			<95%
	Molybdenite %	0.5-1%			<<1%
Trench 30		X		mica	± mica ± trace CT?
	Pegmatite %	~5%		~5%	90%
	Molybdenite %	<1%			<<1% (near quartz core)
Trench 31		X	X	mica	± mica (some muscovite)
	Pegmatite %	~3%	~1%	~2%	~94%
	Molybdenite %				
Trench 32		X		mica	mica
	Pegmatite %	~2-3%		~2-5%	92-96%
	Molybdenite %	<<1%			
Trench 33		± mica	X	mica	± mica
	Pegmatite %	~5%	1-2%	2-3%	90-92%
	Molybdenite %	<<1%			
Trench 34		X	X	garnet + mica	mica
	Pegmatite %	2-3%	<1%	2-3%	93-95%
	Molybdenite %	~1%		<<1%	
Trench 35		X		mica	± mica

	Estimated %	Qtz Core	K-Fspr Core Margin	Saccharoidal Albite* + Qtz	Blocky Albite + Qtz
	Pegmatite % Molybdenite %	3-4% <1%		3%	93-94%
Trench 36	 Pegmatite % Molybdenite %	X 2-3% <<1%		mica ~5%	± mica 92-93%
Trench 37	 Pegmatite % Molybdenite %	X 5% <<1%	X 2-4%		± mica 91-93%
Trench 38	 Pegmatite % Molybdenite %	X ~6%	X ~10%	X 2-3%?	mica 81-82%
Trench 39	 Pegmatite % Molybdenite %	X ~10% <<1%	X ~2%		c mica 88%
Trench 40	 Pegmatite % Molybdenite %	mica ~10%	X ~1-2%	X ~10%? (granite??)	± mica 78-79%
Trench 41	 Pegmatite % Molybdenite %	X ~3%	X ~1%	X ~20% (granite??)	± mica ~76%

X indicates presence of mineral assemblage from the header

* Note that some occurrences are less suggary and are medium to fine grained but still formed close to the quartz cor

Appendix

Ornamental Material

Trench	Drusy quartz crystals		Amethyst crystals		Comments
	Poor	Okay	Poor	Okay	
#2	X				
#4			X		Veins to 2 cm wide
#5				X	Limited quantity, most smokey quartz, second best locality at Anderson Lake noted
#8	X				Very rare
#9			X		Very minor
#10	X				Very poor
#13	X		X		Very poor and rare
#14	X				Very poor and rare
#15		X		X	1 m vein spacing, best is smokey, to 2 cm wide veins, best locality at Anderson Lake noted
#16	X				Very poor
#17	X		X	X	Some of the better quartz
#18	X			X	Rare amethyst, most smokey quartz, hematite in amethyst tips, best after Trench 5 and 15
#19	X		X		Rare
#23	X				On fracture surfaces, rare
#25	X				Rare
#34	X				1 mm tips associated with quartz core
#41	X				Rare

APPENDIX 3 - 2005/2007 Assay Results and Descriptions

ACCURASSAY LABORATORIES
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Certificate of Analysis

Friday, September 7, 2007

Amador Gold Corp.
16493 26 Ave.
Surrey, BC, CAN
V3S9W9
Ph#: (604) 536-5357
Fax#: (604) 536-5358

Date Received: May 31, 2007
Date Completed: Jun 18, 2007

Job #: 200741646
Reference:
Sample #: 9 Rock

Acc #	Client ID	Au ppb	Au oz/t	Au g/t (ppm)
122203	130401	<5	<0.001	<0.005
122204	130402	<5	<0.001	<0.005
122205	130403	<5	<0.001	<0.005
122206	130404	5	<0.001	0.005
122207	130405	<5	<0.001	<0.005
122208	130406	7	<0.001	0.007
122209	130407	10	<0.001	0.010
122210	130408	11	<0.001	0.011
122211	130409	<5	<0.001	<0.005
122212 Dup	130409	17	<0.001	0.017

PROCEDURE CODES: AL4AU3

Certified By:

Derek Demianiuk H.Bsc., Laboratory Manager

The results included on this report relate only to the items tested
The Certificate of Analysis should not be reproduced except in full, without the written approval of the laboratory

AL903-0455-09/07/2007 10:42 AM

Sample #	Easting	Northing	Rock type	Location	% Moly	Mo ppm	S %	Fe %	Mn ppm	Nb ppm	Ta ppm	Ti ppm	W ppm	Rb ppm	Li ppm	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	B ppm	Ba ppm
130401	370299	5393376	Qz core + mica	trench 4 dump	0	4	<0.10	0.67	<100	<1	<1	<100	<10	33	1	<1	0.95	4	N/A	8
130402	370269	5393304	Mg-Fg Bl Ab + Qz + musc	trench 6 at the side	~1	200	<0.10	0.8	244	7	<1	<100	<10	124	21	<1	3.91	4	N/A	73
130403	370265	5393274	Qz core & Bl Ab + Qz + mica	trench 11 loose	1 to 2	1231	0.11	0.67	193	17	<1	<100	<10	116	8	<1	4.49	3	N/A	84
130404	370185	5393075	Qz core	trench 16 SE side dump	loc ~1	4263	0.3	0.46	<100	29	<1	<100	<10	192	<1	4	2.8	6	N/A	77
130405	370157	5392928	Mg-Fg Bl Ab + Qz + mica	trench 23 E side dump	loc ~1	770	<0.10	0.43	157	15	<1	<100	<10	76	5	2	3.15	3	N/A	26
130406	370147	5392907	Bl Ab + Qz + mica	trench 26 W side dump	1 to 2	2284	0.17	0.4	314	19	<1	<100	<10	186	10	<1	4.56	3	N/A	24
130407	370152	5392905	Qz core	trench 26 dump	1 to 2	4629	0.32	0.31	<100	11	1	<100	<10	247	4	<1	3.46	9	N/A	31
130408	370166	5392898	Qz core	trench 27 S side dump	2	1608	0.18	0.57	123	21	<1	<100	<10	66	9	<1	2.46	3	N/A	17
130409	370231	5393193	Qz core	between Tr 13 & Tr 14	1	798	<0.10	0.37	<100	5	<1	<100	<10	122	5	1	2.14	4	N/A	45
130409	370231	5393193	Qz core	between Tr 13 & Tr 14	1	776	<0.10	0.37	<100	4	<1	<100	<10	125	6	<1	2.25	3	N/A	45
F-53-05				Anderson pegmatite		>10000	0.97	0.36	16	25.2	8.26	70	1.3	223	5	8.24	2.51	5.4	N/A	40

Sample #	Easting	Northing	Reinterpreted rock type from previous work	Location	% Moly	Mo ppm	Rock type (origional description)
48251	370257	5393013	white peg vein in sed*	east strip	loc 0.5	285	white peg vein in sed
48252	370280	5393044	Q- peg*	old pit	1 to 2	2831	Q- peg
48253	370330	5393417	Qz core & Mg Bl Ab + Qz	trench 1 dump	2 to 3	15037	white peg
48254	370330	5393417	Qz core	trench 1	minor	9088	Q vein
48255	370326	5393412	Qz core & Bl Ab + Qz + garnet	trench 2 on dump	2 to 3	4709	pink peg
48256	370314	5393404	pink biot peg*	trench 2 on good dump	0.5 to 1	1678	pink biot peg
48257	370323	5393412	Bl Ab + Qz + mica	insitu	1	4855	Q in light biot peg
48258	370317	5393409	Qz core with contact molybdenite	trench 2 on good dump	1 to 2	19697	Q and Q contact
48259	370319	5393403	Qz core & Bl Ab + Qz + mica	trench 3	1 to 2	1676	Qv in white peg
48260	370268	5393304	Qz core	trench 6 on good dump	0.5	4044	QV
48261	370266	5393301	Qz core & Bl Ab + Qz + mica	trench 6 on good dump	2	9425	red peg
48262	370272	5393354	Drusy Qz + galena in metasediment	trench 5	1 to 2	194	narrow druse q in peg
48263	370272	5393354	Drusy Qz in Mg-Fg Bl Ab + Qz + Gn	trench 5 dump	2 to 3	63	narrow druse q in peg
48264	370290	5393310	Qz core & Bl Ab + Qz + musc	trench 8 dump	minor	1147	reddish peg
48265	370281	5393298	Qz core (& K-spar core margin?)	trench 9	minor	139	Q peg
48266	370272	5393289	Mg-Fg Bl Ab + Qz + mica	trench 10 loose	minor	1649	orange pink peg
48267	370271	5393289	Mg-Fg Bl Ab + Qz + mica	trench 10 loose	1	815	orange pink peg
48268	370260	5393271	Fg Bl Ab + Qz + mica	trench 12 loose	minor	452	orange pink peg
48269	370227	5393221	Qz core	trench 13 loose	1	10176	Q
48270	370227	5393221	Q in pink peg*	trench 13	4 to 5	13281	Q in pink peg
48271	370226	5393188	Qz core & Bl Ab + Qz + mica	trench 14	4	24309	Qv in pink oran peg
48272	370224	5393185	Qz core & Bl Ab + Qz + mica	trench 14	4 to 5	20893	QV in pale pink peg
48273	370197	5393107	pink white peg*	trench 15	minor	729	pink white peg
48274	370185	5393040	Qz core & Bl Ab + Qz + mica	trench 17	2 to 3	18222	Q and orange peg
48275	370169	5393022	Qz core	trench 18 loose	2	10377	Q pieces
48276	370170	5393024	pink peg*	trench 18	0.5	6243	pink peg
48277	370167	5393021	orange pink peg*	trench 18	0.5	2761	orange pink peg
48278	370155	5392911	red orange peg*	trench 25	3	13236	red orange peg

Sample #	Easting	Northing	Rock type	Location	% Moly	Mo	S	Fe	Mn	Nb	Ta	Ti	W	Rb	Li	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba
48279	370155	5392911	Qz core & Bl Ab + Qz	trench 25 loose	4	36179	red orange peg													
48280	370160	5392906	(Qz core?? &) Bl Ab + Qz	trench 25 loose	3	5681	red orange peg													
48281	370177	5392898	pink orange peg*	trench 25 loose	2	14529	pink orange peg													
48282	370169	5392889	lite pink peg*	trench 25 good dump	2 to 3	4363	lite pink peg													
48283	370164	5392888	Qz core & Bl Ab + Qz	trench29	2	4118	red orange peg													
48284	370166	5392877	mm qv in peg*	trench 30 insitu	1	4186	mm qv in peg													
48285	370166	5392879	red peg*	trench 30 insitu	minor diss	526	red peg													
48286	370182	5392878	Qz core & Fg Bl Ab + Qz + garnet	trench 28 loose	1	3576	leoco peg													
48287	370159	5392926	Qz core & Bl Ab + Qz + mica	trench 23	minor	5622	Q in pink orange peg													
48288	370172	5392992	Qz core & Bl Ab + Qz ± mica	trench 19	1	5089	Q in red orange peg													
48289	370156	5392937	Q in peg*	trench 20-loose	1	6757	Q in peg													
48290	370165	5392951	Q in pink orange peg*	trench 21-loose	1	4358	Q in pink orange peg													
48291	370158	5392878	Qz core & Bl Ab + Qz	trench 31-loose	3 to 4	11204	Q in orange peg													
48292	370159	5392872	Qz core & Bl Ab + Qz	trench 32	2	21197	Q in pale orange peg													
48293	370160	5392853	Qz core & Bl Ab + Qz + mica	trench 32-loose	minor	3052	peg and mica													
48294	370155	5392856	Qz core	tr 34-loose from tr	2	4554	Q in large piece													
48295	370154	5392857	Qz core & Bl Ab + Qz + mica	tr 34 yellow stain-v nice	5to 8	110394	Q in orange peg													
48296	370158	5392842	Qz core & K-spar core margin	tr 34 on fracture	2	27541	red orange peg													
48297	370154	5392815	Qz core	tr 35	2 to 5	10008	Q and near fract													
48298	370158	5392811	Qz core & Bl Ab + Qz + mica	tr 35 from good dump	minor	20025	Q and peg													
48299	370142	5392814	Qz core & Bl Ab + Qz + mica	tr 36	minor	1884	peg on fract													
48300	370144	5392802	Qz core & Bl Ab + Qz ± mica	tr 37	1	4295	Q in orange peg													

Appendix B

* indicates 2005 samples that were not relocated in the current study

APPENDIX 4 - ICP Analysis Certificates

ACCURASSAY LABORATORIES
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Amador Gold Corp.
Date Created: 07-07-06 08:54 AM
Job Number: 200741646
Date Recieved: 5/31/2007
Number of Samples: 9
Type of Sample: Rock
Date Completed: 6/18/2007
Project ID:

* The results included on this report relate only to the items tested
* This Certificate of Analysis should not be reproduced except in full, without the written approval of the laboratory.
*The methods used for these analysis are not accredited under ISO/IEC 17025

Accur. #	Client Tag	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	K	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Se	Si	Sn	Sr	Ti	Tl	V	W	Y	Zn
		ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
122203	130401	<1	0.95	4	N/A	8	2	1	0.09	<4	<1	600	29	0.67	0.44	1	0.04	<100	4	N/A	23	<100	23	<5	<5	N/A	<10	<3	<100	<1	2	<10	1	<1
122204	130402	<1	3.91	4	N/A	73	5	<1	0.24	<4	<1	192	15	0.80	1.31	21	0.10	244	200	N/A	18	145	32	<5	<5	N/A	<10	22	<100	<1	4	<10	13	17
122205	130403	<1	4.49	3	N/A	84	6	37	0.26	<4	<1	205	19	0.67	1.65	8	0.11	193	1231	N/A	18	113	39	<5	<5	N/A	<10	25	<100	<1	4	<10	9	6
122206	130404	4	2.80	6	N/A	77	3	1	0.07	<4	<1	406	15	0.46	2.57	<1	0.03	<100	4263	N/A	20	<100	24	<5	<5	N/A	<10	10	<100	<1	<2	<10	3	<1
122207	130405	2	3.15	3	N/A	26	5	25	0.19	<4	<1	251	18	0.43	0.74	5	0.04	157	770	N/A	19	100	40	<5	<5	N/A	<10	8	<100	<1	<2	<10	12	1
122208	130406	<1	4.56	3	N/A	24	6	<1	0.24	<4	<1	153	14	0.40	1.93	10	0.06	314	2284	N/A	17	157	28	<5	<5	N/A	<10	10	<100	<1	<2	<10	7	<1
122209	130407	<1	3.46	9	N/A	31	3	17	0.10	<4	<1	300	14	0.31	3.13	4	0.04	<100	4629	N/A	18	<100	26	<5	<5	N/A	<10	11	<100	<1	<2	<10	3	<1
122210	130408	<1	2.46	3	N/A	17	3	<1	0.14	<4	<1	300	16	0.57	0.92	9	0.07	123	1608	N/A	18	<100	34	<5	<5	N/A	<10	7	<100	<1	<2	<10	6	1
122211	130409	1	2.14	4	N/A	45	2	57	0.08	<4	<1	353	15	0.37	1.79	5	0.04	<100	798	N/A	19	<100	44	<5	<5	N/A	<10	9	<100	<1	<2	<10	3	<1
122212	130409	<1	2.25	3	N/A	45	2	59	0.09	<4	<1	357	15	0.37	1.86	6	0.04	<100	776	N/A	20	<100	45	<5	<5	N/A	<10	9	<100	<1	<2	<10	3	<1

		Ce	Ga	Ge	Hf	In	La	Nb	Rb	Sc	Ta	Te	Th	Zr	Hg	S	U
		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
122203	130401	<1	2	<1	6	2	2	<1	33	<1	<1	1	<1	43	<1	<0.10	<10
122204	130402	35	13	<1	8	1	18	7	124	2	<1	<1	13	76	<1	<0.10	<10
122205	130403	11	13	2	8	2	7	17	116	2	<1	<1	8	80	<1	0.11	<10
122206	130404	<1	6	9	7	4	<1	29	192	<1	<1	<1	<1	39	2	0.30	<10
122207	130405	6	9	1	7	2	3	15	76	1	<1	<1	6	46	<1	<0.10	10
122208	130406	6	13	4	7	2	3	19	186	2	<1	<1	2	53	1	0.17	<10
122209	130407	<1	7	11	7	3	1	11	247	<1	1	<1	<1	50	2	0.32	<10
122210	130408	3	7	4	8	3	3	21	66	1	<1	<1	4	57	<1	0.18	11
122211	130409	<1	6	2	7	3	<1	5	122	<1	<1	<1	<1	42	1	<0.10	<10
122212	130409	<1	5	<1	7	4	1	4	125	<1	<1	<1	<1	47	<1	<0.10	<10

Certified By:
Derek Demianiuk, H.Bsc.

APPENDIX 5 - Sample Prep and Analytical Procedures

Principle of the Method

The rock samples are first entered into Accurassay Laboratories Local Information System (LIMS). The samples are dried, if necessary and then jaw crushed to –8mesh, riffle split, a 250 to 400 gram cut is taken and pulverized to 90%-150 mesh, and then matted to ensure homogeneity. Silica sand is used to clean out the pulverizing dishes between each sample to prevent cross contamination. For soils the sample is dried and screened through –80 mesh. The –80 portion is fired in the assay lab. For humus, it is dried and the entire sample is blended until larger parts are broken down and then sent to fire assay. The homogeneous sample is then fired in the fire assay lab. The sample is mixed with a lead based flux and fused for an appropriate length of time. The fusing process results is a lead button, which is then placed in a cupelling furnace where all of the lead is absorbed by the cupel and a silver bead, which contains any gold, platinum and palladium, is left in the cupel. The cupel is removed from the furnace and allowed to cool. Once the cupel has cooled sufficiently, the silver bead is placed in an appropriately labeled small test tube and digested using a 1:3 ration of nitric acid to hydrochloric acid. The samples are bulked up with 1.0 mls of distilled deionized water and 1.0 mls of 1% digested lanthanum solution. The total volume is 3.0 mls. The samples cool and are vortexed. The contents are allowed to settle. Once the samples have settled they are analyzed for gold, platinum and palladium using atomic absorption spectroscopy. The atomic absorption spectroscopy unit is calibrated for each element using the appropriate ISO 9002 certified standards in an air-acetylene flame. The results for the atomic absorption are checked by the technician and then forwarded to data entry by means of electronic transfer and a certificate is produced. The Laboratory Manager checks the data and validates it if it is error free. The results are then forwarded to the client by fax, email, floppy or zip disk, or by hardcopy in the mail. NOTE: This method may be altered according to the client's demands. All changes in the method will be discussed with the client and approved by the laboratory manager.

Base metal samples are prepped in the same way as precious metals but are digested using a multi acid digest (HNO_3, HF, HCl). The samples are bulked up with 2.0 mls of hydrochloric acid and brought to a final volume of 10.0 mls with distilled deionized water. The samples are vortexed and allowed to settle. Once the samples have settled they are analyzed for copper, nickel and cobalt using atomic absorption spectroscopy.

Quality Control

Accurassay Laboratories employs an internal quality control system that tracks certified reference materials and in-house quality assurance standards. Accurassay Laboratories uses a combination of reference materials, including reference materials purchased from CANMET, standards created in-house by the laboratory, and certified calibration standards. Should any of the standards not fall within an acceptable range, reassays will be performed with a new certified reference material. The number of reassays depends on how far the certified reference material falls outside it's acceptable range.

Additionally, Accurassay Laboratories verifies the accuracy of any measuring or dispensing device (i.e scales, dispensers, pipettes, etc.) on a daily basis and are corrected as required.