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.

MAX-MIN HLEM, Magnetometer and VLF EM Surveys Over the Motherload Grid Silver Strike Property James Township, Ontario

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF APPENDICES

LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

1. SURVEY DETAILS

1.1 PROJECT NAME

This project is known as the **MOTHERLOAD GRID**

1.2 CLIENT

AMADOR GOLD CORP.

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

1.3 LOCATION

The Motherload Grid is located in Township approximately 2.2 km north-west of Elk Lake, Ontario. The survey area covers all of claim numbered 4211842 and 4201484 located in the northwestern quadrant of James Township, within the Larder Lake Mining Division.

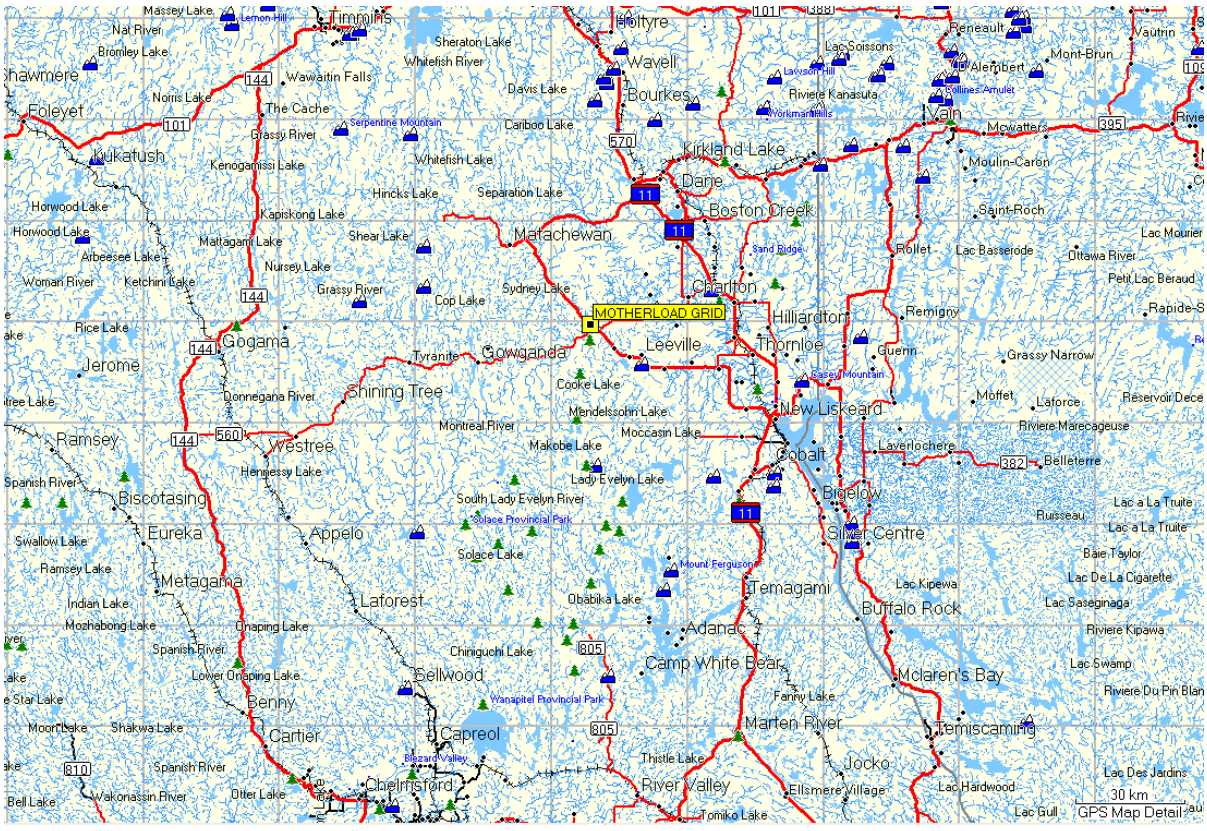


Figure 1: Location of Motherload Grid

1.4 ACCESS

Access to the property was attained with a 4x4 truck via highway 560, 6.5km west of Gowganda, Ontario. The property is located approximately 9km south of the highway along the road to the Manridge Mine.

1.5 SURVEY GRID

The grid was established prior to survey execution and consisted of 12.4 line kilometers of cut grid lines. The grid lines were spaced at 100 meter intervals with the stations picketed at 25m intervals with a baseline running at 0°N for a distance of 0.7km.

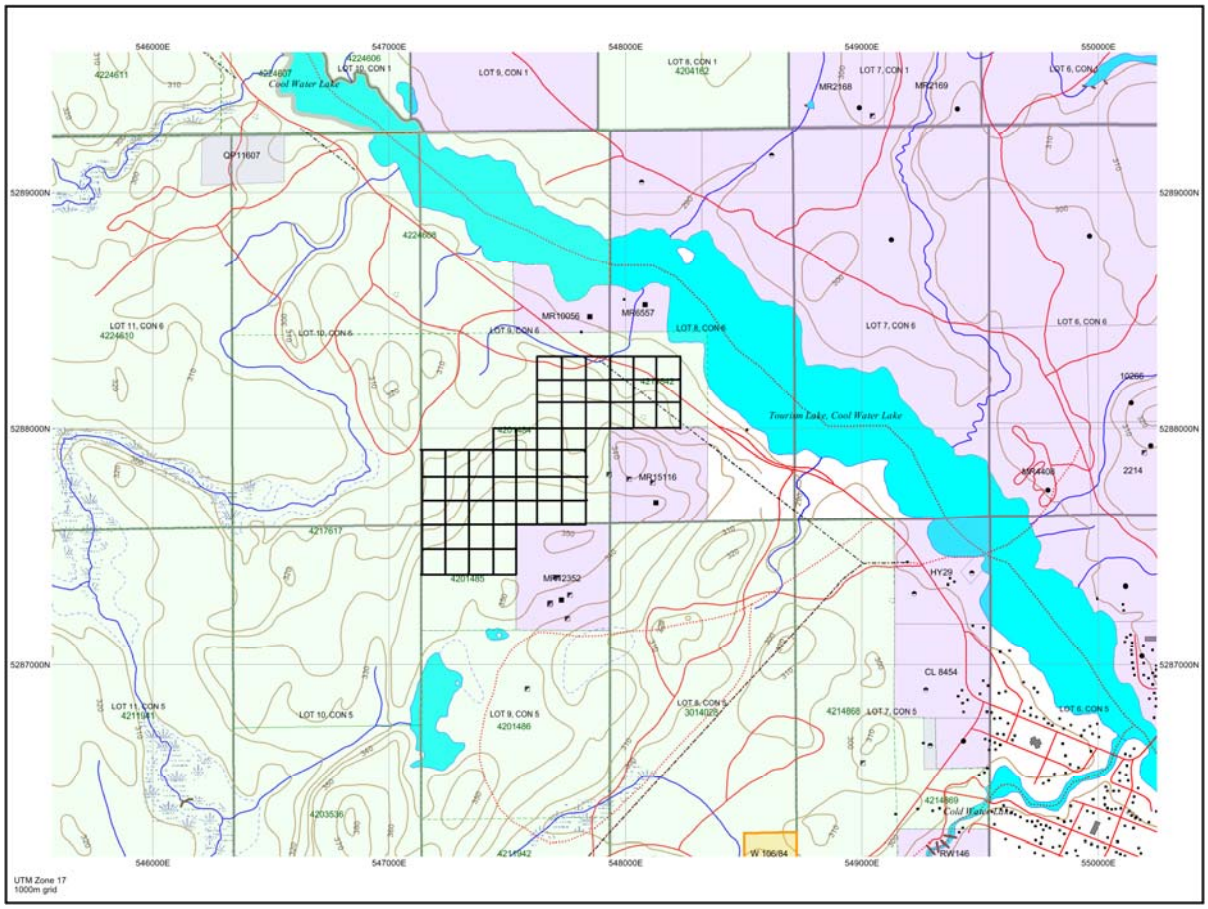


Figure 2: Claim Map with Projected Grid

2. SURVEY WORK UNDERTAKEN

2.1 SURVEY LOG

Date	Description	Line	Min Ex-tent	Max Extent	Total Survey (m)
22-August-2007	Locate grid and begin survey. GPS survey is performed in conjunction with mag/VLF survey.	400N	200W	400E	600
		200W	300S	400N	700
		0N	0E	700W	700
		300E	100N	400N	300
		300N	200W	400E	600
31-August-2007	Continue survey..	0E	0N	400N	400
		100E	100N	400N	300
		200E	100N	400N	300
		100W	300S	400N	700
4-September-2007	Continue survey.	200N	200W	400E	600
		100N	400W	400E	800
		100S	0N	700W	700
		500S	300W	700W	400
		400S	300W	700W	400
		300S	0E	700W	700
		200S	0E	700W	700
5-September-2007	Continue survey..	300W	100N	500S	600
		400W	100N	500S	600
		500W	0N	500S	500
		600W	0N	500S	500
		400E	100N	400N	500
5 October 2007	Start HLEM survey. Numerous bear sightings slow progress and result in crew leaving early.	0E	300S	400N	700
		500S	700W	300W	400
		400N	200W	400E	600
9 October 2007	Continue survey.	400E	100N	400N	300
		200W	0	400N	400
		500W	500S	0	500
		700W	500S	0	500
		300N	200W	400E	600
		0N	700W	0	700
10 October 2007	Continue survey.	100W	300S	400N	700
		100S	700W	0	700
		200S	700W	0	700
		300S	700W	0	700
		400S	700W	300W	400
11 October 2007	Complete HLEM survey.	300E	100N	400N	300
		200E	100N	400N	300
		100E	100N	400N	300
		200W	300S	0	300
		300W	500S	100N	600
		400W	500S	100N	600
		600W	500S	0	500
		200N	200W	400E	600
		100N	400W	400E	800
29-November-2007	Re-occupy grid and read missed line	700W	0N	500S	500

Table 1: Survey log

2.2 PERSONNEL

Dan Smout of Virginiatown, Ontario, operated the HLEM MaxMin receiver and Marty Tryon of Larder Lake, Ontario, Ontario operated the HLEM MaxMin transmitter.

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

2.3 SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

The HLEM survey was conducted with an APEX PARAMETRICS MAXMIN II. Frequencies 222Hz, 444Hz, 888Hz, 1777Hz and 3555Hz were used with a 100m coil separation. A Suunto PM-5 clinometer was used to measure slopes between picketed stations. These slopes were averaged over 100m to determine the correct tilt readings.

The magnetic and VLF EM surveys were conducted with a GSM-19 v7 Overhauser magnetometer with a Scintrex OMNI magnetometer as base station for diurnal correction.

A total of 12.2 line kilometers of HLEM and magnetometer/VLF EM surveys were read between August 22 and November 29, 2007. This consisted of approximately 488 HLEM samples at 25 meter samples and 976 magnetometer/VLF EM samples at 12.5 meter samples.

A total of 12.1 line kilometers of magnetometer/VLF EM survey was conducted between August 22 and November 29, 2007. This consisted of 357 magnetometer samples taken at 25m intervals.

2.4 ACCURACY AND REPEATABILITY

Generally baseline repeatability was within 5nT in low gradient areas. This error was due to the small errors (<5m) generated by the GPS location. After diurnal correction the overlap points generally repeated within 5nT in low gradient areas.

3. OVERVIEW OF SURVEY RESULTS

3.1 SUMMARY INTERPRETATION

Generally the magnetic trends appear to be in an east-northeast direction and alternate from magnetic highs to lows. This trend appears to intensify from north to south across the property.

An intense magnetic variation occurs in the southeast portion of the grid area. This variation appears to coincide with some historic workings on the adjacent claim units and may be related to this geophysical signature. This high is surrounded by a magnetic low, which may represent different phases within the diabase. Flanking this high to the northwest is intense magnetic low with an associated HLEM conductor. This may represent a mineralized horizon or the presence of a structural feature.

A weak VLF EM conductor also occurs in the 200S 600W region. This can be traced intermittently across the property. This appears to mark the southern edge of a weak magnetic high region that also crosses the property and may indicate a weak structural boundary.

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
December 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.

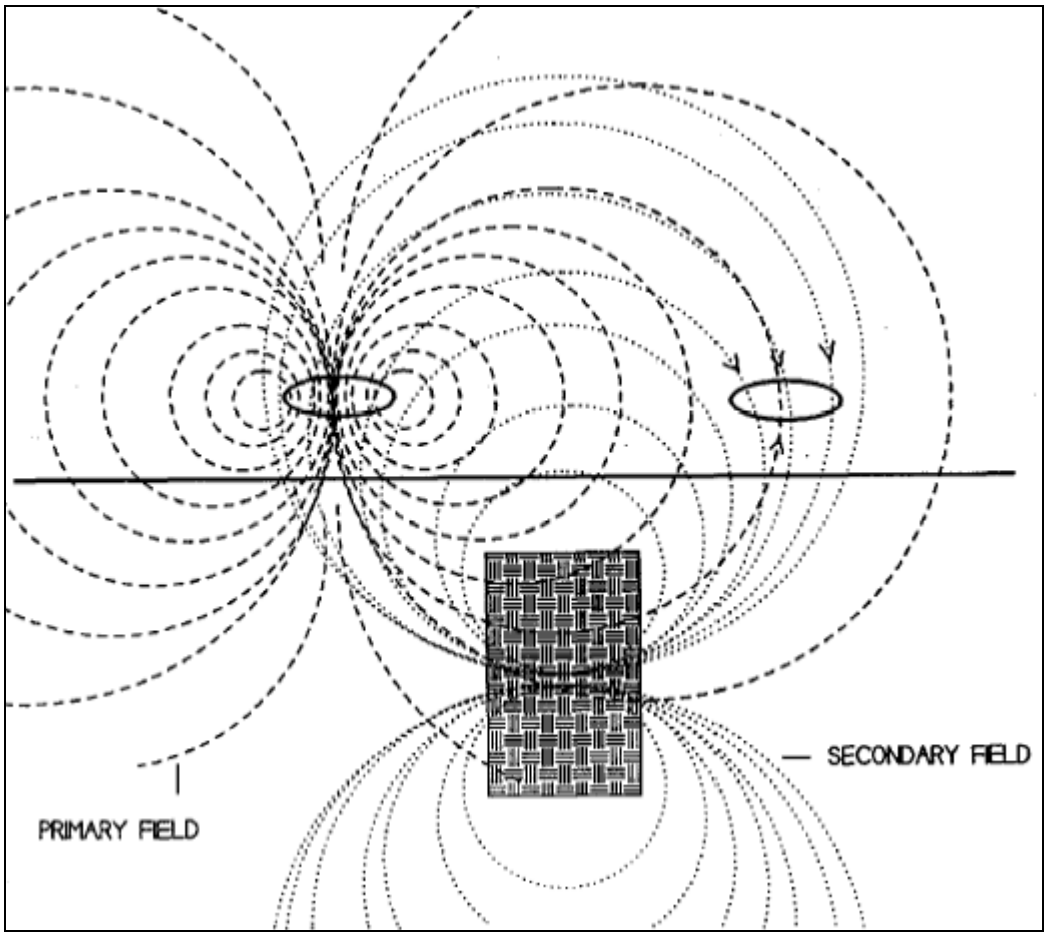
APPENDIX B

THEORETICAL BASIS AND SURVEY PROCEDURES

VLF Electromagnetic

The HLEM method involves the use of a pair of separated horizontal coils (Figure MMI). Most commonly, the surveys are conducted in the frequency domain. In this method, a sine wave of variable frequency is sent through one of the coils to create a time-varying vertical magnetic dipole source. The second coil is a receiver which detects both the primary signal from the transmitting coil and a secondary signal created by magnetic induction in a conductive target in the earth.

The HLEM method requires that a sample of the transmitted signal be sent along a wire to the receiver where it is used to synchronize the phase of the receiver with the transmitter. This permits the receiver to remove the effect of the transmitter signal (primary field) and to split the remaining secondary field into two components. One phase with the primary field (in-phase component). The second component is the portion of the secondary field which lags the primary field by one quarter cycle (90' - quadrature component). The ratio of the in-phase to quadrature components is used to determine the electrical conductance of a target.



MMI: HLEM source field

HLEM instruments remove the primary filed from the signal to leave only the secondary field. By convention, a secondary field in the same direction as the primary field is recorded as positive while a secondary field in the opposite direction to the primary field is recorded as negative. HLEM data is commonly plotted as profiles with

the reading plotted at the midpoint between the transmitter and receiver. The reason for this is that the response from a steeply dipping conductor, the most common target of this method, is strongest when the two coils straddle the conductor.

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 C

APEX PARAMETRICS MAXMIN II

Specifications

Advanced spheric and powerline interference rejection results in faster and more accurate surveys, particularly at the larger coil separations.

The Maxmin Computer or MMC is offered for digital data processing, display, storage and transfer. The MMC displays and stores the inphase and quadrature readings, their standard deviations, and the corresponding apparent ground conductivity values. Rough terrain surveys are also simplified with the MMC.

Data interpretation and presentation programs are available for layered earth parametric soundings and discrete conductor surveys.

Frequencies
222, 444, 886, 1777, 3555Hz

Coil Separations
50, 100, 200 meters (selected with grid switch in receiver)

Modes of Operation
MAX 1: Horizontal loop or slingram— Transmitter and receiver coil planes horizontal and coplanar.
MAX 2: Vertical coplanar loop mode— Transmitter and receiver coil planes vertical and coplanar.
MIN 1: Perpendicular mode 1—Transmitter coil plane horizontal and receiver coil plane vertical.
MIN 2: Perpendicular mode 2—Transmitter coil plane vertical and receiver coil plane horizontal.

Parameters Measured
In-phase and quadrature components of the secondary magnetic field. Measures percent of primary field.

Readouts
Analog direct edgewise meter readouts for in-phase, quadrature and tilt. Additional digital LCD readouts provided in the optional MMC computer. Interfacing and controls are provided for ready plug-in of the MMC.

Ranges of Readouts
Switch activated analog in-phase and quadrature scales: 0±4%, 0±20% and 0±100%, and digital 0±199.9%

autorange with optional MMC Analog tilt 0±75% and 0±99% grade with MMC.

Resolution
Analog in-phase and quadrature 0.1 to 1% of primary field, depending on scale used, digital 0.01% with autoranging MMC; tilt 1% grade.

Repeatability
0.01 to 1% of primary field typical, depending on frequency, coil separation and conditions.

Signal Filtering
Powerline comb filter, continuous spheric noise clipping, auto adjusting time constant, and more.

Warning Lights
Receiver signal and reference warning lights to indicate potential error conditions.

Survey Depth Penetration
From surface down to 1.5 times coil separations for large horizontal targets, and 0.75 times coil separation for large vertical targets are typical values.

Reference Cable:
Lightweight unshielded 4/2 conductor teflon cables for maximum operating temperature range and for minimum pulling friction.

Intercom
Voice communication link provided for operators via the reference cable.

Temperature Range:
-30 to +60 degrees Celsius, operating range.

Receiver Batteries
Four standard 9V - 0.6 Ah alkaline batteries. Life: 25 hours continuous duty, less in cold weather. Optional 1.2 Ah extended life lithium batteries available (recommended for very cold weather).

Transmitter Batteries
Standard rechargeable gel-type lead-acid 6V-26 Ah batteries (4 x 6V - 6.5 Ah) in nylon belt pack. Optional rechargeable long life 6V-28 Ah Nicd batteries (20 x 1.2V -7 Ah) with Nicd chargers (best choice for cold climates).

Transmitter BatteryChargers
Lead acid battery charger: 7.3V @ 2.8A Nicd battery charger with 2.8 A @ 8V nominal output. Operation from 110-120 and 220-240VAC, 50-60Hz, and 12-15VDC supply

Receiver Weight
8Kg carrying weight (including the two ferrite cored antenna coils), 9Kg with MMC computer.

Transmitter Weight
16Kg carrying weight

Shipping Weight
60Kg plus weight of reference cables at 2.8Kg per 100 meters, plus optional items if any Shipped in two aluminum-lined field I shipping cases.

APPENDIX D

LIST OF MAPS (IN MAP POCKET)

Posted contoured TFM plan map (1:2500)

1) #07-049-AMADOR-MOTHERLOAD-MAG-CONT

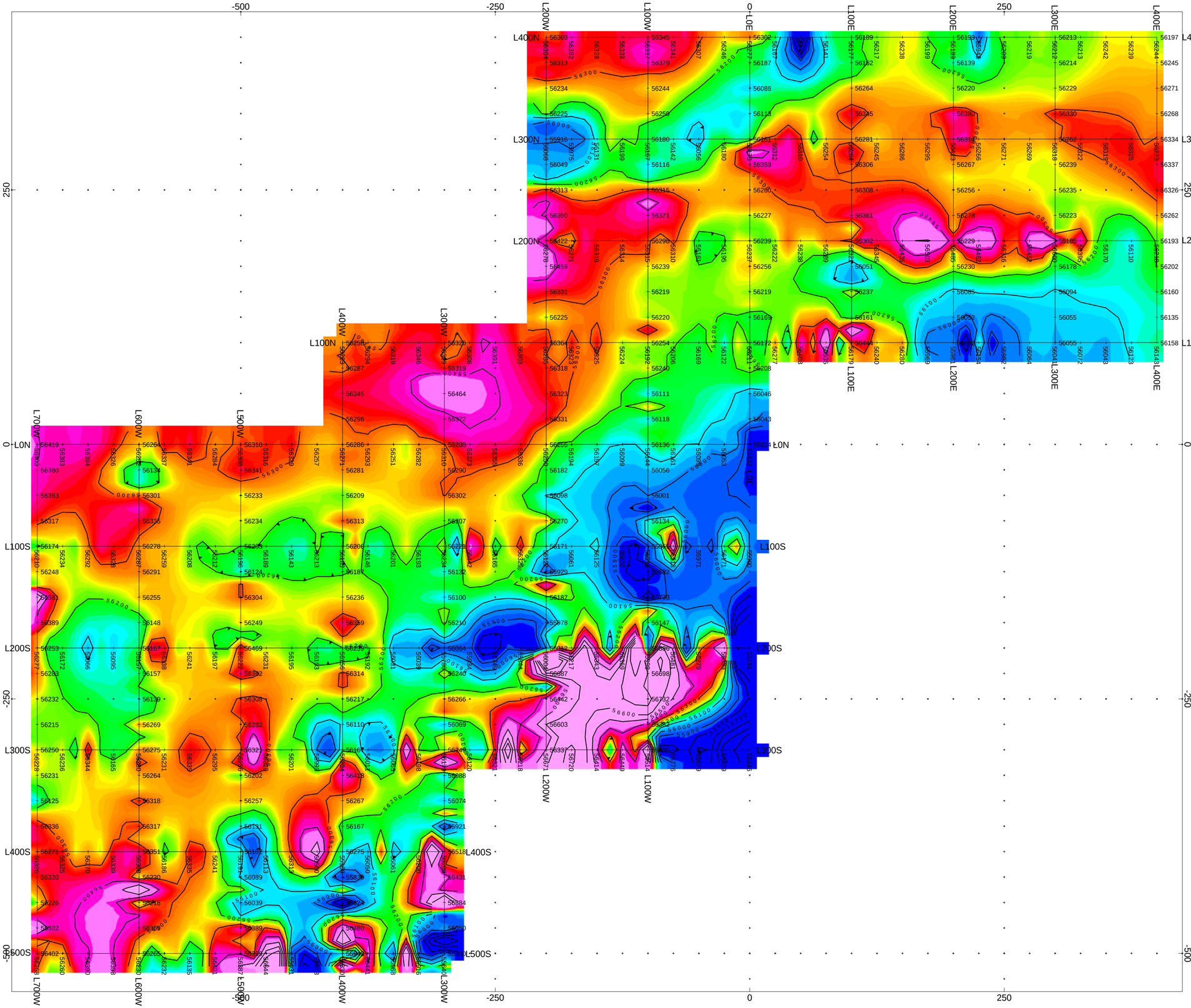
Posted profiled/fraser filtered contoured VLF plan maps (1:2500)

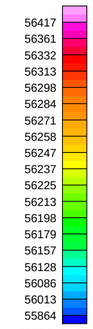
2) #07-049-AMADOR-MOTHERLOAD-VLF

Posted profiled Max-Min Plan Maps (1:2500)

3) #07-049-AMADOR-MOTHERLOAD-MAXMIN-222
4) #07-049-AMADOR-MOTHERLOAD-MAXMIN-444
5) #07-049-AMADOR-MOTHERLOAD-MAXMIN-888
6) #07-049-AMADOR-MOTHERLOAD-MAXMIN-1777
7) #07-049-AMADOR-MOTHERLOAD-MAXMIN-3555

TOTAL MAPS=7





TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC
nanoTesla (nT)

Scale 1:2500

50 0 50 100 150
(meters)

AMADOR GOLD CORP.

MOTHERLOAD GRID
SILVER STRIKE PROPERTY
James Township, Ontario

TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC CONTOURED PLAN MAP
Base Station Corrected

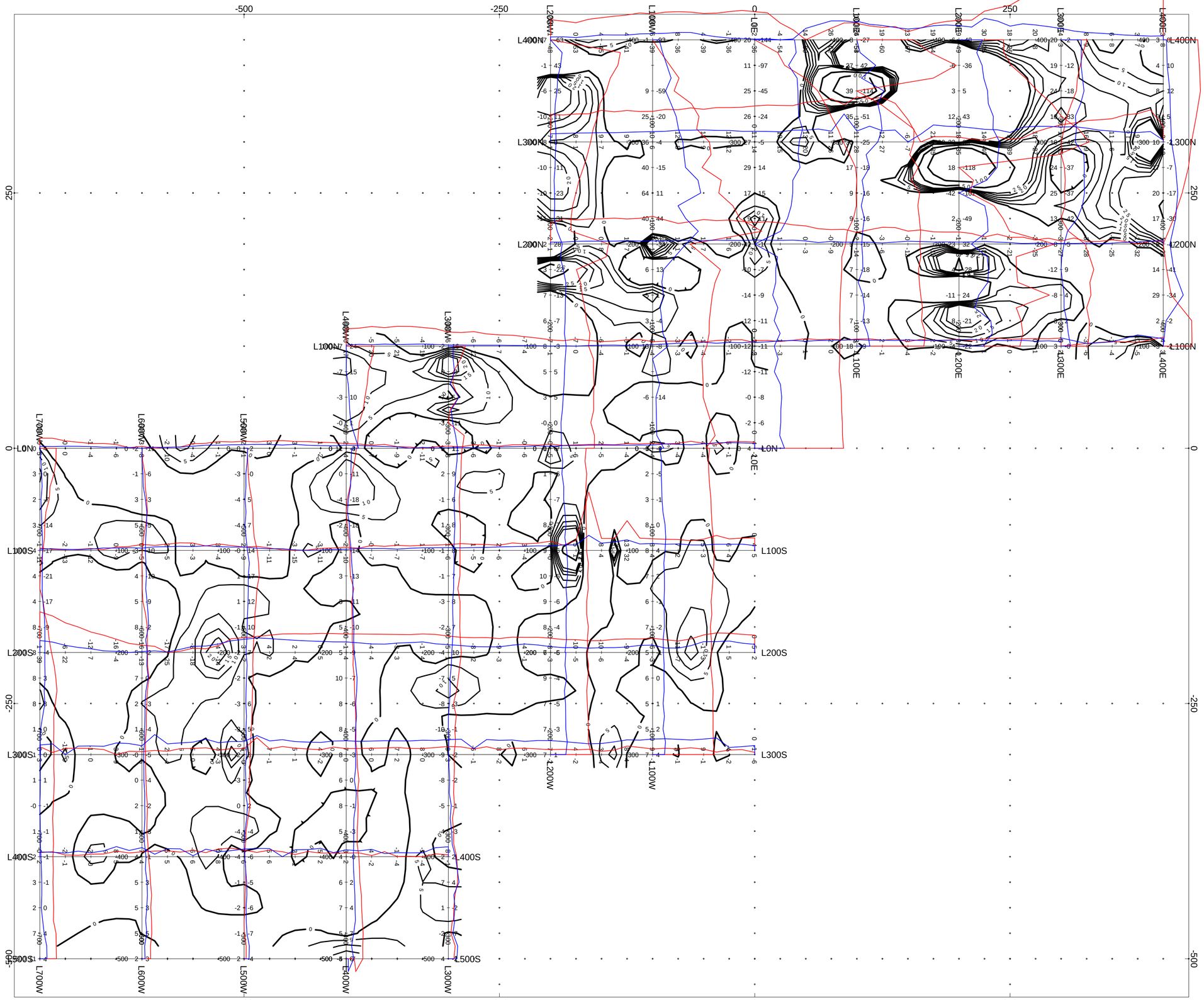
Posting Level: 0nT
Field Inclination/Declination: 74degN/12degW
Station Seperation: 25 meters
Total Field Magnetic Contours: 100nT

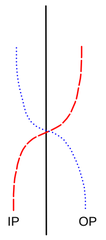
GSM-19 OVERHAUSER MAGNETOMETER/VLF v7

Magnotometer Operated by: Marty Tryon
Processed by: C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By: Belinda Bailey
August 31 to September 5, 2007

LARDER GEOPHYSICS LTD.

Drawing #07-049-AMADOR-GOLD-MOTHERLOAD-SS-MAG-CONT





Fraser Filter
Crossover Direction
negative-positve

Scale 1:2500

50 0 50 100 150
(meters)

AMADOR GOLD CORP.

MOTHERLOAD GRID
SILVER STRIKE PROPERTY
James Township, Ontario

VLF IN PHASE/OUT PHASE PROFILE
VLF FRASER FILTERED CONTOURED PLAN MAP
24kHz and 24.8kHz NAA - Seattle USA

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

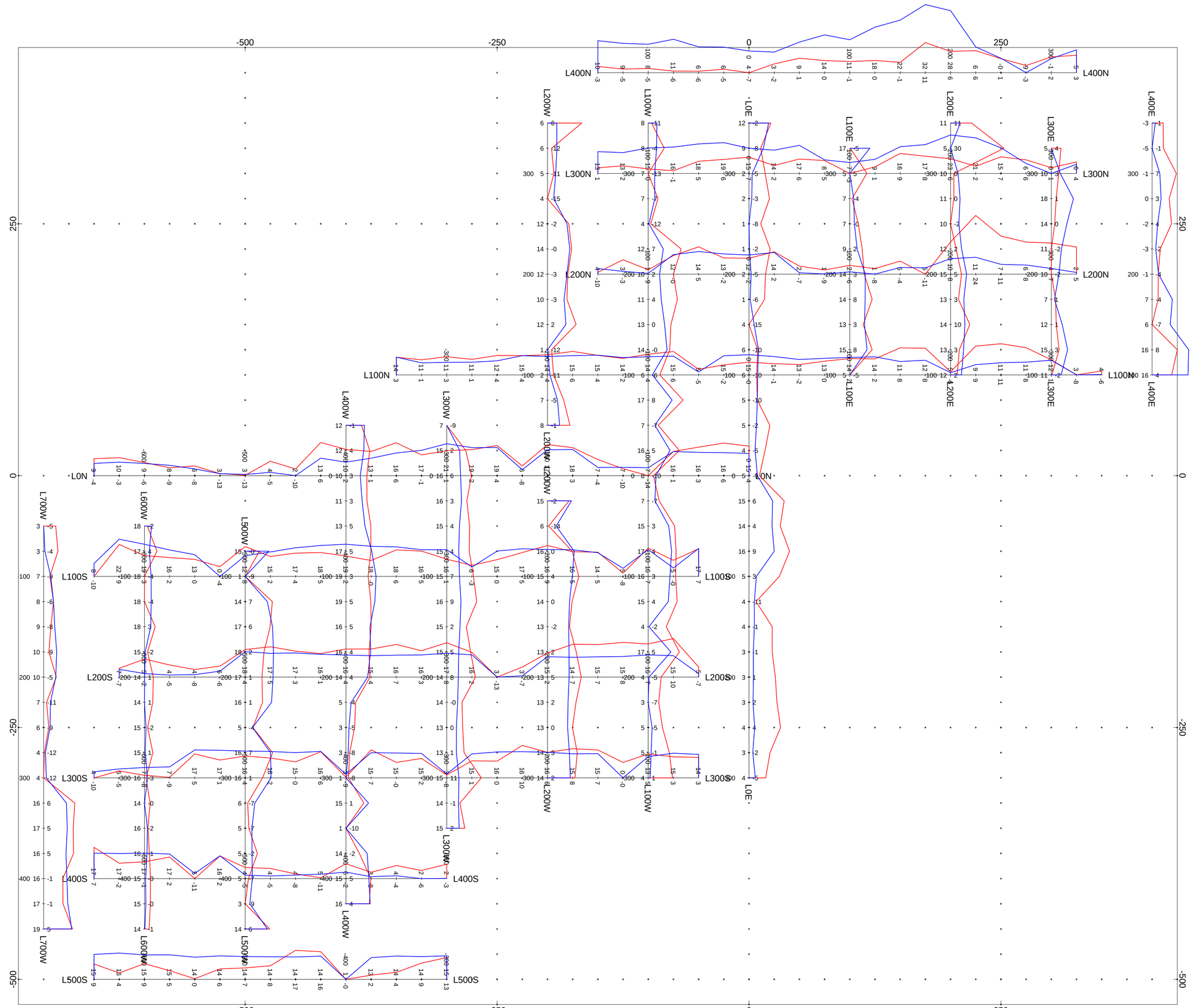
Station Seperation: 12.5 meters
Posting Level: 3

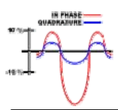
GSM-19 OVERHAUSER MAGNETOMETER/VLF v7

Magnotometer Operated by: Marty Tryon
Processed by: C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By: Belinda Bailey
August 31 to September 5, 2007

LARDER GEOPHYSICS LTD.

Drawing #06-049-AMADOR_GOLD-MOTHERLOAD-SS-VLF





Scale 1:2500

50 0 50 100 150

(meters)

AMADOR GOLD CORP.

MOTHERLOAD GRID
SILVER STRIKE PROPERTY
James Township, Ontario

MAX-MIN PROFILED PLAN MAP
3555 Hz - 100m Cable Seperation

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

Vertical In Phase Profile Scales: 1.5%/mm
Vertical Quadrature Profile Scales: 1.5%/mm

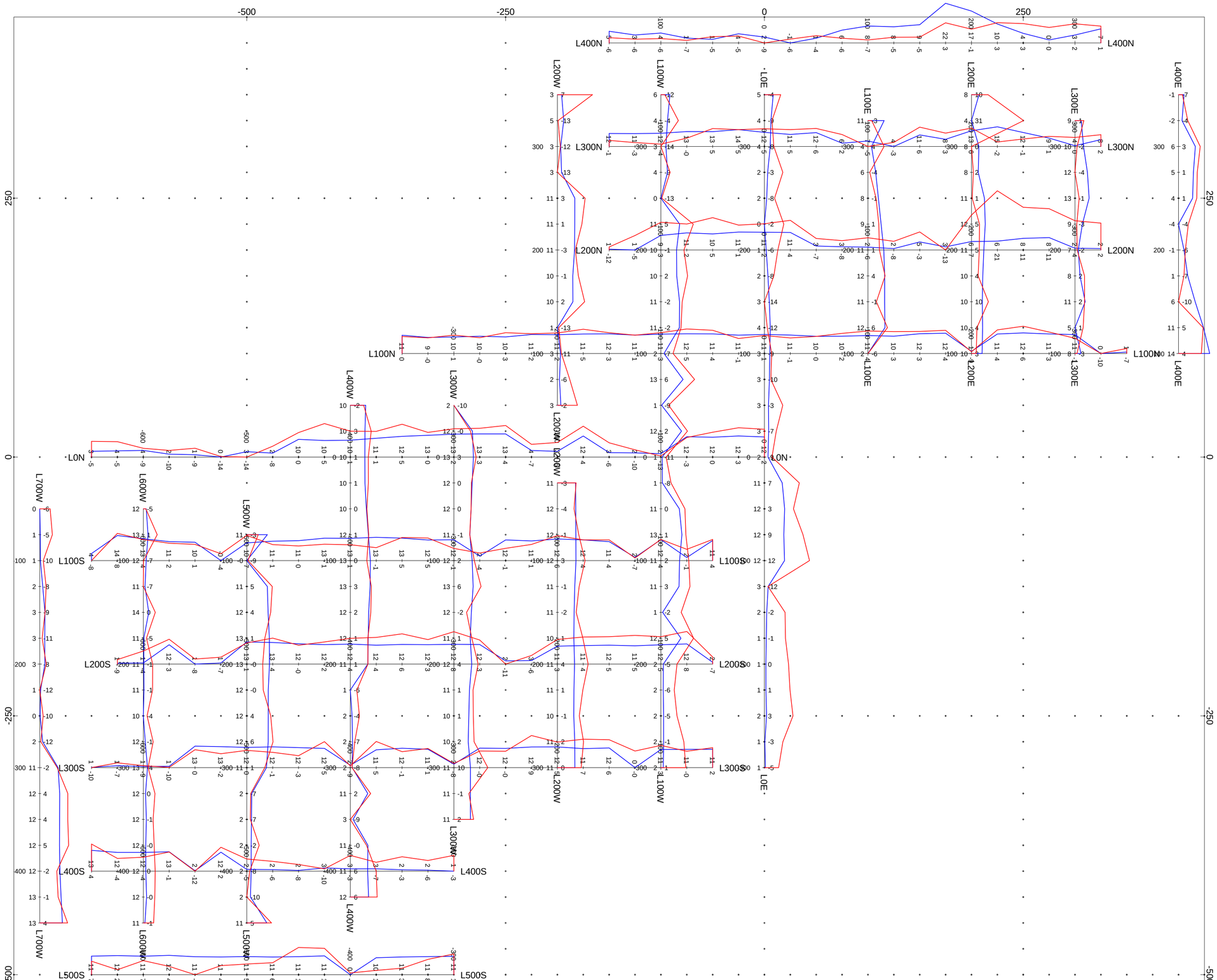
Station Seperation: 25 meters
Posting Level: 0

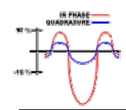
APEX PARAMETRICS MAXMIN II

Reciever Operated By: Dan Smout
Transmitter Operated By: Jason Smout
Processed by: C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By: Belinda Bailey
August 30, September 10, 2007

LARDER GEOPHYSICS LTD.

Drawing #07-049-AMADOR-GOLD-MOTHERLOAD-SS-MAXMIN-3555





AMADOR GOLD CORP.

MOTHERLOAD GRID
SILVER STRIKE PROPERTY
James Township, Ontario

MAX-MIN PROFILED PLAN MAP
1777 Hz - 100m Cable Seperation

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

Vertical In Phase Profile Scales: 1.5%/mm
Vertical Quadrature Profile Scales: 1.5%/mm

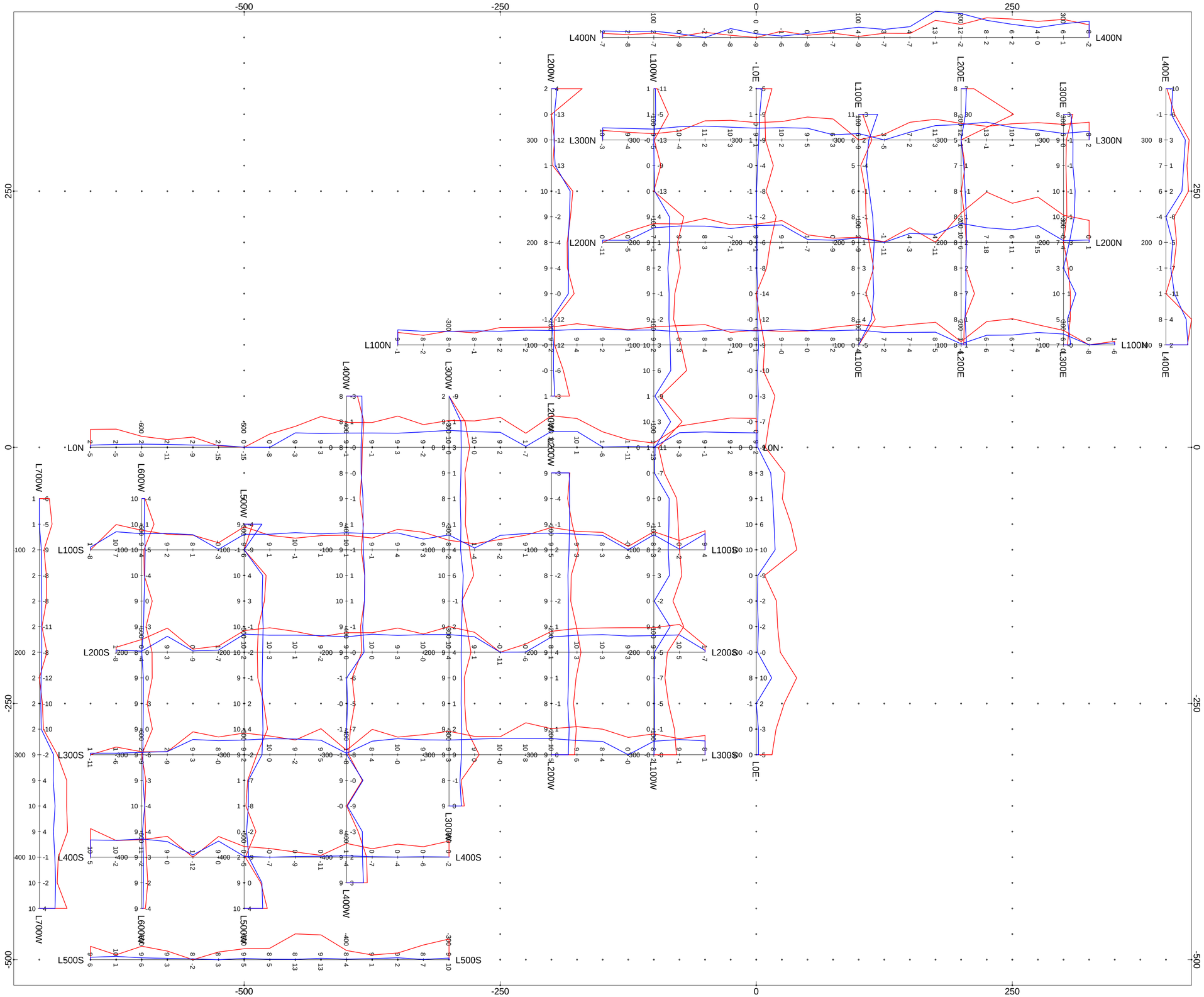
Station Seperation: 25 meters
Posting Level: 0

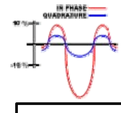
APEX PARAMETRICS MAXMIN II

Reciever Operated By: Dan Smout
Transmitter Operated By: Jason Smout
Processed by: C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By: Belinda Bailey
August 30, September 10, 2007

LARDER GEOPHYSICS LTD.

Drawing #07-049-AMADOR-GOLD-MOTHERLOAD-SS-MAXMIN-1777





Scale 1:2500

50 0 50 100 150

(meters)

AMADOR GOLD CORP.

MOTHERLOAD GRID
SILVER STRIKE PROPERTY
James Township, Ontario

MAX-MIN PROFILED PLAN MAP
888 Hz - 100m Cable Seperation

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

Vertical In Phase Profile Scales: 1.5%/mm
Vertical Quadrature Profile Scales: 1.5%/mm

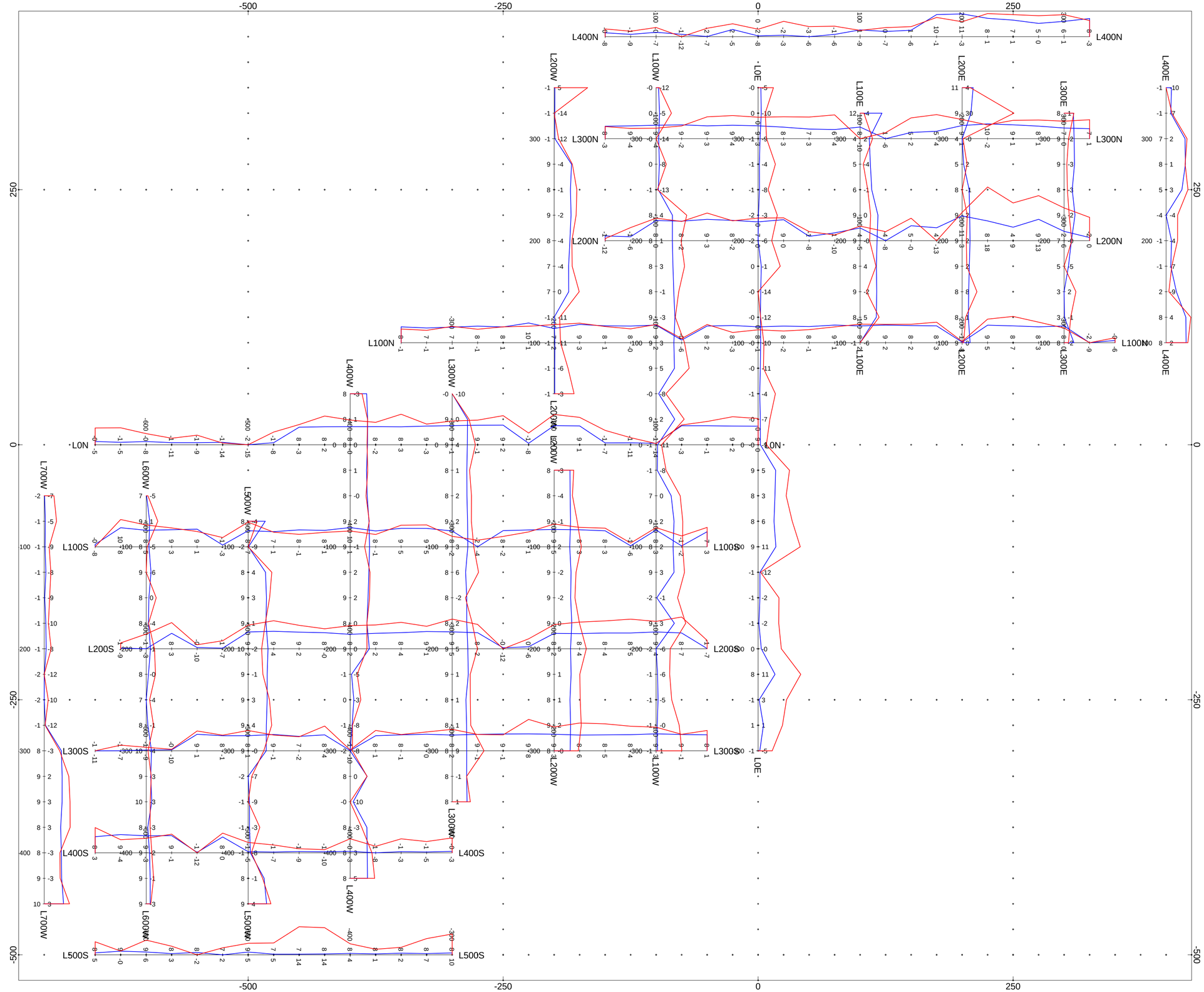
Station Seperation: 25 meters
Posting Level: 0

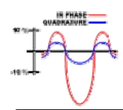
APEX PARAMETRICS MAXMIN II

Reciever Operated By: Dan Smout
Transmitter Operated By: Jason Smout
Processed by: C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By: Belinda Bailey
August 30, September 10, 2007

LARDER GEOPHYSICS LTD.

Drawing #07-049-AMADOR-GOLD-MOTHERLOAD-SS-MAXMIN-888





Scale 1:2500

50 0 50 100 150

(meters)

AMADOR GOLD CORP.

MOTHERLOAD GRID
SILVER STRIKE PROPERTY
James Township, Ontario

MAX-MIN PROFILED PLAN MAP
444 Hz - 100m Cable Seperation

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

Vertical In Phase Profile Scales: 1.5%/mm
Vertical Quadrature Profile Scales: 1.5%/mm

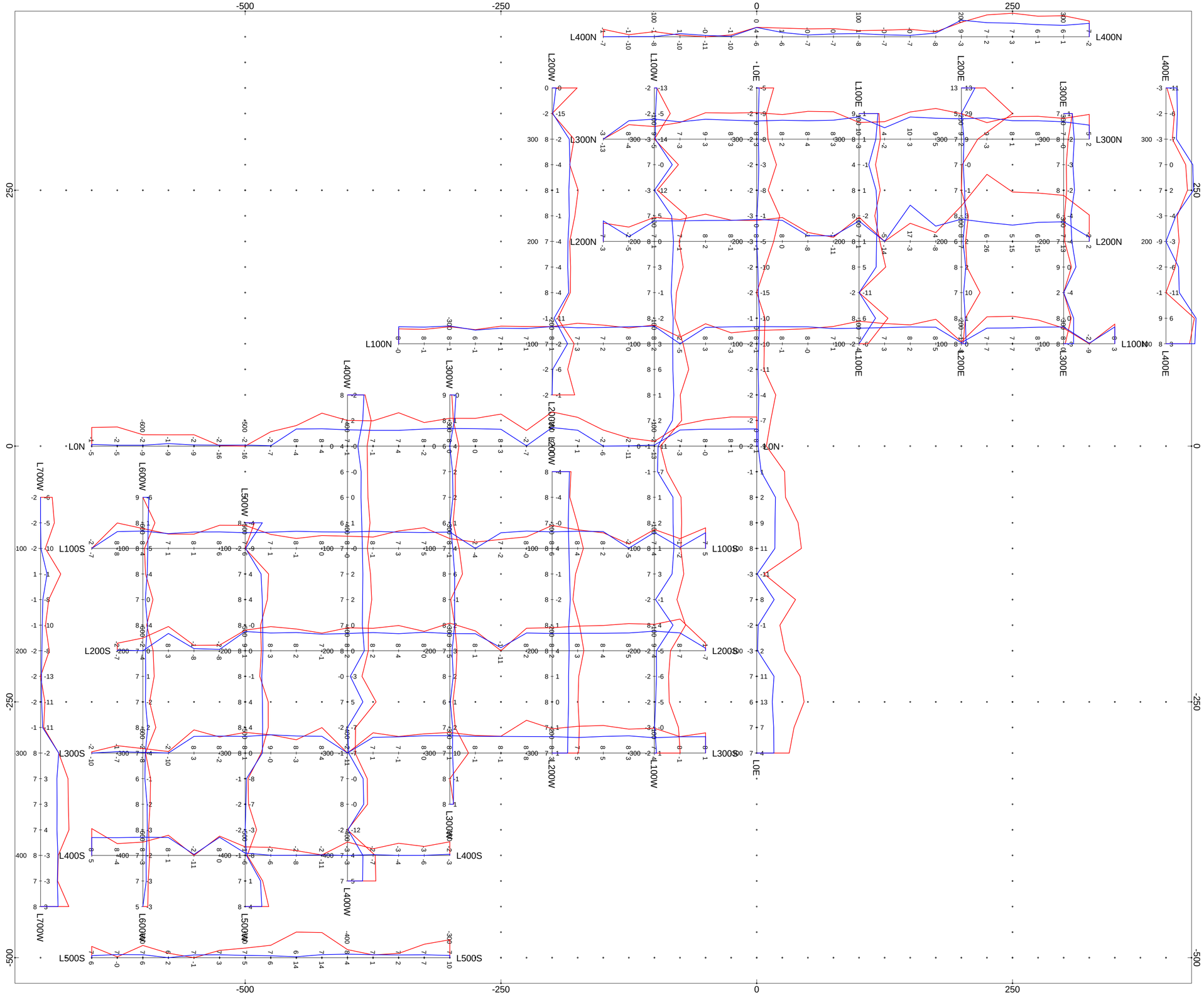
Station Seperation: 25 meters
Posting Level: 0

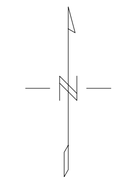
APEX PARAMETRICS MAXMIN II

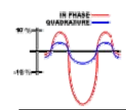
Reciever Operated By: Dan Smout
Transmitter Operated By: Jason Smout
Processed by: C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By: Belinda Bailey
August 30, September 10, 2007

LARDER GEOPHYSICS LTD.

Drawing #07-049-AMADOR-GOLD-MOTHERLOAD-SS-MAXMIN-444







Scale 1:2500

50 0 50 100 150

(meters)

AMADOR GOLD CORP.

MOTHERLOAD GRID
SILVER STRIKE PROPERTY
James Township, Ontario

MAX-MIN PROFILED PLAN MAP
222 Hz - 100m Cable Seperation

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

Vertical In Phase Profile Scales: 1.5%/mm
Vertical Quadrature Profile Scales: 1.5%/mm

Station Seperation: 25 meters
Posting Level: 0

APEX PARAMETRICS MAXMIN II

Reciever Operated By: Dan Smout
Transmitter Operated By: Jason Smout
Processed by: C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By: Belinda Bailey
August 30, September 10, 2007

LARDER GEOPHYSICS LTD.

Drawing #07-049-AMADOR-GOLD-MOTHERLOAD-SS-MAXMIN-222