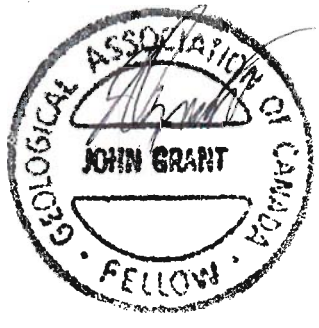
GEOPHYSICAL REPORT
ON THE IP SURVEY
FOR
AMADOR GOLD CORP.
ON THE
KEITH NORTH GRID
KEITH TOWNSHIPS
PORCUPINE MINING DIVISION
NORTHEASTERN, ONTARIO



Prepared by: J. C. Grant,
July, 2008

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INTRODUCTION:

The services of Exsics Exploration Limited were retained by Mr. C. Hartley, on behalf of the Company, Amador Gold Corp., to complete a follow up Induced Polarization, (IP), survey over the Keith North grid that was initially covered by a total field magnetic and VLF-EM survey that was completed in April of 2008 by Exsics Exploration Limited. The grid was cut during the latter part of February, 2008 by an independent line cutting contractor.

The grid area is in close proximity to the Joburke Mine Property that produced 16,467 ounces of gold from 182,292 tons of ore with a recoverable grade of 0.09 opt between 1973 and 1975.

PROPERTY LOCATION AND ACCESS:

The Keith North Property is situated approximately 66 kilometers west southwest of the City of Timmins. The entire claim block is situated in the north central section of Keith Township of the Porcupine Mining Division, Northeastern, Ontario. Refer to figures 1 and 2 of this report. More specifically the grid lies to the north of Palomar Lake , west of the Groundhog River with the southwest corner of the grid touching the CNR rail line.

Access to the grid during the survey period is by way of Highway 101 west from Timmins to the Town of Foleyet which lies about 11 kilometers to the west of the grid area. The junction of Highway 616 and 101 lies just to the east of Foleyet and it provided access to the majority of the grid lines. The eastern section of the grid lies just to the west of the old gravel road that led to the Joburke Mine site. Traveling time from Timmins to the grid is about 1.2 hours.

CLAIM BLOCK:

The claim numbers that were covered by the geophysical survey are listed below.

3010211 and 3019025

Refer to Figure 3 copied from MNDM Plan Map of Keith Township for the positioning of the grid and the claim numbers within the Township..

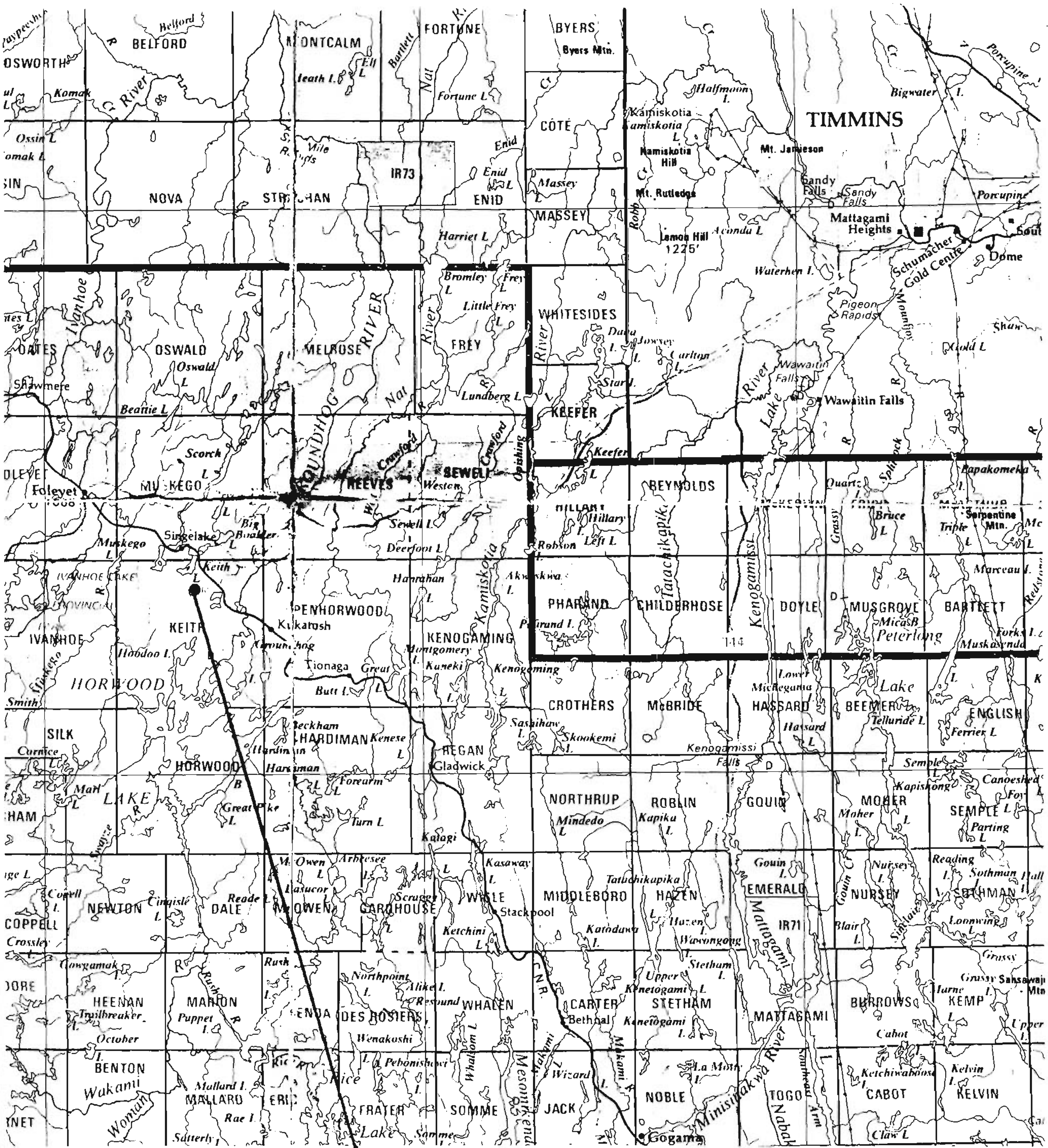
EXSICS EXPLORATION LTD.
P.O. Box 1880, P4N-7X1
Suite 13, Hollinger Bldg, Timmins Ont.
Telephone: 705-267-4151, 267-2424

CLIENT:	AMADOR GOLD CORP.
PROPERTY:	KEITH NORTH PROPERTY
TITLE:	KEITH TOWNSHIP

LOCATION MAP

Fig. 1

Date: APR./08	Scale: 1"=125miles	NTS:
Drawn: J.C.Grant	Interp: J.C.Grant	Job No.: E-597



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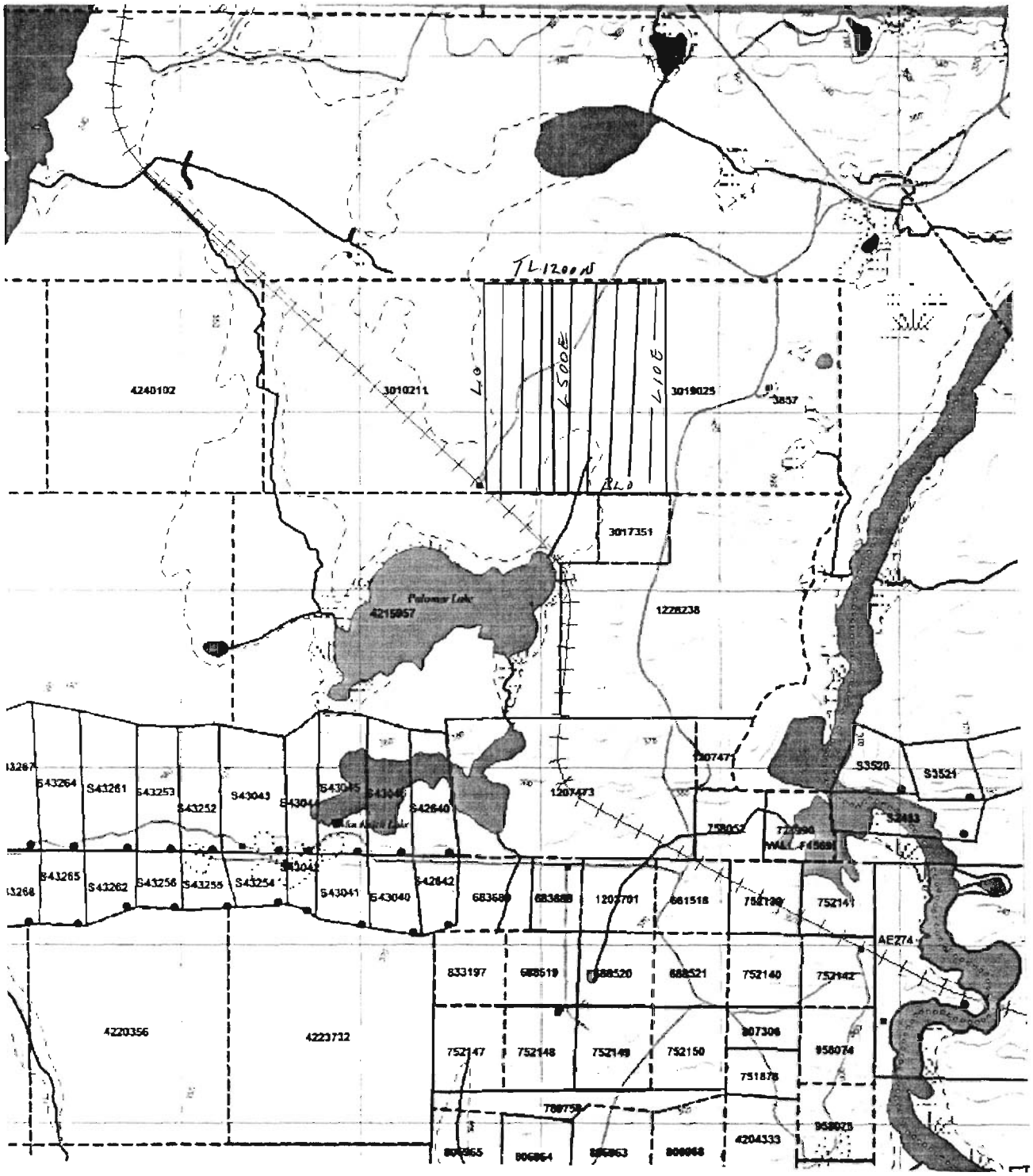
CLIENT:	AMADOR GOLD CORP.
PROPERTY:	KEITH NORTH GRID
TITLE:	KEITH TOWNSHIP

PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

Fig. 2

Date: APRIL/08	Scale: 1:100,000	NTS:
Drawn: J.C.Grant	Interp: J.C.Grant	Job No.: E-603



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EXSICS EXPLORATION LTD.
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Suite 13, Hollinger Bldg, Timmins Ont.
Telephone: 705-267-4151, 267-2424

CLIENT:	AMADOR GOLD CORP.
PROPERTY:	KEITH NORTH GRID
TITLE:	KEITH TOWNSHIP

CLAIM MAP-GRID MAP

Fig. 3

Date: APRIL/08	Scale: 1:40,000	NTS:
Drawn: J.C.Grant	Interp: J.C.Grant	Job No.: E-597

PERSONNEL:

The field crew directly responsible for the collection of all the raw data were as follows.

M. Wing	Timmins, Ontario
R. Wing	Timmins, Ontario
C. Corriveau	Timmins, Ontario
M. Murphy	Timmins, Ontario
C. Grant	Timmins, Ontario

The work was completed under the direct supervision of J. C. Grant of Exsics.

GROUND PROGRAM:

The initial ground program was completed in two phases. The first phase was to establish a detailed metric grid across the two claims. This was done by first establishing a baseline and line 0 at the junction of the rail line and the southern claim boundary of claim 3010211. This baseline was cut east from this point along the claim line to 1000ME.Cross lines were then turned off of this base line at 100 meter intervals and all of the grid lines were to be cut to tie line 1200MN. Another tie line was established at 600MN to help control the cross lines. All of the cross lines and tie lines were then chained with 25 meter pickets that were metal tagged. In all, a total of 16.2 kilometers of grid lines were initially cut across the Property between February 24th and March 26th, 2008.

The second phase of the ground program was to complete a detailed total field magnetic survey that was done in conjunction with a VLF-EM survey. The survey was completed between April 26th and the 29th using the Scintrex ENVI mag system. Specifications for this unit can be found as Appendix A of this report. The following parameters were kept constant throughout the survey.

Line spacing	100 meters
Station spacing	25 meters
Reading intervals	12.5 meters
Diurnal monitoring	base station recorder
Record interval	30 seconds
Reference field	56500 nT
Datum subtracted	56000 nT
VLF-EM transmitter	Cutler, Maine, 24.0kHZ
Parameters measured	Inphase and quadrature component, field strength and Tilt angle of the primary field
Parameters plotted	Inphase component

Once the surveys were completed the collected magnetic data was merged with the base station data, corrected and then plotted onto a base map at a scale of 1:2500. A datum of 56000nT has been removed from the readings for ease in plotting only. The plotted results were then contoured at 50 gamma intervals wherever possible. A copy of this colored contoured map is included in the back pocket of this report.

The VLF-EM data was plotted directly onto a base map at the same scale and the results were then profiled at 1cm=+/- 10%. Any and all conductor axis were then put on the map and will be correlated to the magnetic survey results. A copy of this profiled VLF map is also included in the back pocket of this report.

MAGNETIC and VLF-EM SURVEY RESULTS:

The magnetic survey was successful in locating and defining the geological characteristics of the grid area. The most predominant magnetic structure on the grid is the well defined magnetic high that generally covers the southeast section of the grid between lines 300ME and 900ME from the baseline to at least 400MN. This probably relates to an underlying ultramafic intrusive that comes into the grid area from the southeast. This mag high is host to a good VLF-EM zone that strikes east to west from line 900ME to 500ME and continues off of the grid to the east. Another strong EM zone can be traced from 900ME to 600ME that also continues off of the grid to the east and correlates to the northern edge of the magnetic high. This would suggest that the zone may be a contact zone between the intrusive and the host rock.

There appears to be a suspected fault zone that cuts off the western section of the intrusive. This fault zone strikes northeast to southwest and is represented by a magnetic low unit. The suspected fault zone is host to three VLF zones contained within the fault itself as well as a fourth zone that seems to parallel the northern edge of the structure and can be followed from line 600ME to 900ME and off of the grid to the east.

The magnetic high between lines 200ME and 0+00 between 300MN and 800MN may be the western extension of the intrusive. This unit is host to a good VLF zone that strikes between lines 300ME and 100ME.

The northern section of the grid area is magnetically quiet suggesting underlying sediments. Two moderate VLF zones strike across the northern section of the grid area. The southern trend may represent the contact between the sediments and metavolcanics where as the northern trend may be hosted within the sediments and represent a possible graphitic horizon.

The magnetic and VLF-EM survey were completed while there was still snow coverage on the cut grid however, once the snow melted the cuttings were to tall and would not allow for the IP survey to be completed.

The grid was then re brushed to clear the lines for the IP survey. This cutting and follow up surveys were completed between the 25th of May and the 26th of June. A total of 14.4 kilometers of grid lines were re-cut which included tie line 1200MN and the base line as well as all cross lines from line 0 to and including line 900ME. The IP survey was completed on the cross lines only and totaled 12.0 kilometers.

The following parameters were kept constant throughout the survey period.

Method:	Time domain
IP Array:	Pole- Dipole
Electrode spacing,(a):	25 meters
Number of electrodes,(n):	6 stainless steel rods
Delay time:	240Ms
Selection /Mode:	20 windows, arithmetic
Line spacing	100 meters
Station spacing	25 meters
Parameters measured:	Chargeability and Apparent Resistively

Once the survey was completed the collected data was then plotted directly onto individual line sections at a scale of 1:2500, showing the contoured colored results of the chargeability and resistivity values and a calculated Metal factor. A copy of these colored sections are included in the back pocket of this report.

IP SURVEY RESULTS:

The IP survey was successful in locating and outlining four well defined zones across the grid area. These zones are represented by good IP anomalies with flanking resistivity highs and generally lie with or along the magnetic units.

The first zone, labeled A can be traced from line 0+00 at 800MN to line 900ME at 750MN. This structure continues off of the grid in both directions and represents a good strong IP anomaly with flanking resistivity highs along the north and south boundaries. The western extension of the zone correlates to a good magnetic high unit that is coming into the grid from the west and stretches as far as line 400ME. There is also a weak magnetic association with the zone between lines 600ME and 700ME. The entire zone correlates to a good VLF zone.

The second zone, labeled B can be followed from line 200ME at 550MN to 700ME at 550MN where it has been interrupted by a suspected northeast striking unit which is represented by a series of magnetic highs with a magnetic high unit. The eastern extension of this zone may lie between lines 800ME at 400MN to line 900ME at 500MN and it may continue off of the grid to the northeast. This portion of the zone correlates to a magnetic low unit. Again this zone is flanked to the north and south by resistivity highs. The entire zone also correlates to a good VLF zone.

The third zone, labeled C, can be followed from line 400ME at 325MN to line 0 at 375MN and it continues off of the grid to the west. This zone has a moderate to good magnetic correlation with it's western section and the magnetics continue off of the grid to the west as well. The eastern extension of the zone appears to be cut off by the northeast striking cross structure that has interrupted zone B. This zone also correlate to a good VLF anomaly.

The fourth and last IP anomaly, labeled D, can be followed from line 900ME at 200MN to line 400ME at 100MN where it too has been interrupted by the northeast striking cross structure. This portion of the zone has a good magnetic high association albeit somewhat spotty. The zone continues off of the grid to the east along with the magnetic high unit.

The zone may continue as far as line 0 at 150MN but it appears to have been offset and cross cut by a second northeast striking unit that may follow the eastern edge of the magnetic unit covering lines 0 to 300ME. This zone also continues off of the grid to the west.

The zone has a direct resistivity high correlation with it's eastern extension but lies along the southern edge of a resistivity high along it's western extension. The zone also correlates to a good VLF zone.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

The ground program was successful in outlining and defining the geological structures of the grid area. The most predominant feature on the grid relate to the suspected ultramafic intrusive that generally strikes southeast to northwest across the southern section of the grid area. This intrusive in turn appears to have been cross cut by a possible fault zone that strikes northeast to southwest across the grid splitting the intrusive.

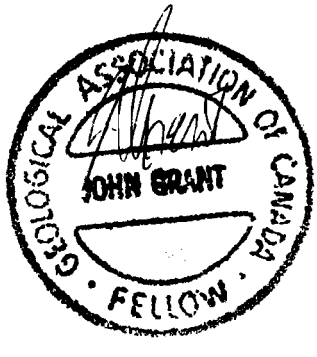
The VLF zones generally correlate to the intrusive or it's edges as well as to the suspected fault zone. The northern EM zones could relate to geological contacts and or graphitic horizons within the sediments.

The IP surveys were successful in outlining four good IP anomalies that generally correlate to the magnetic units and the VLF-EM zones. The most predominant anomaly is A that appears to be structural related and has a magnetic correlation and a good VLF-EM zone. Drilling should be considered across the western section of the zone between lines 0 and 300ME.

Zone D should also be drilled as it correlate to the suspected intrusive and potential base metal enrichment.

Should any of the drilling return encouraging results then the targets will have to be re-evaluated and a decision to drill would then be considered.

Respectfully submitted



J. C. Grant
July, 2008

CERTIFICATION

I, John Charles Grant, of 108 Kay Crescent, in the City of Timmins, Province of Ontario, hereby certify that:

1). I am a graduate of Cambrian College of Applied Arts and Technology, 1975, Sudbury Ontario Campus, with a 3 year Honors Diploma in Geological and Geophysical Technology.

2). I have worked subsequently as an Exploration Geophysicist for Teck Exploration Limited, (5 years, 1975 to 1980), and currently as Exploration Manager and Chief Geophysicist for Exsics Exploration Limited, since May, 1980.

3). I am a member in good standing of the Certified Engineering Technologist Association, (CET), since 1984.

4). I am in good standing as a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada, (FGAC), since 1986.

5). I have been actively engaged in my profession since the 15th day of May, 1975, in all aspects of ground exploration programs including the planning and execution of field programs, project supervision, data compilation, interpretations and reports.

6). I have no specific or special interest nor do I expect to receive any such interest in the herein described property. I have been retained by the property holders and or their Agents as a Geological and Geophysical Consultant and Contract Manager.

John Charles Grant, CET., FGAC.

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
JOHN GRANT
FELLOW

APPENDIX A

IP RECEIVER

GRx 8-32

User's Guide

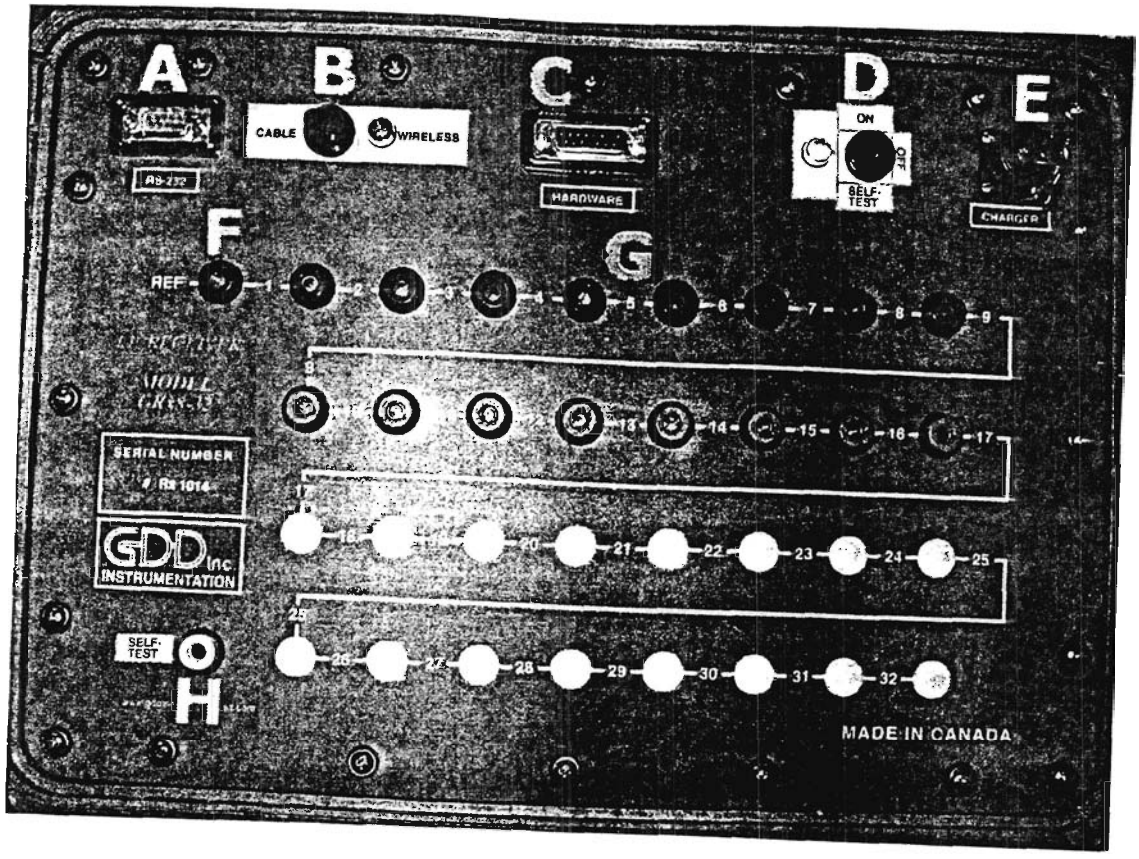
INSTRUMENTATION

Canadian Manufacturer of
Geophysical Instruments Since 1976

INSTRUMENTATION GDD INC.
3700, boul. de la Chaudière, Québec (Québec) Canada G1X 4B7
Tel. : +1 (418) 877-4249 Fax : +1 (418) 877-4054
WWW.GDDINSTRUMENTATION.COM

3 GRx8-32 components

The GRx8-32 components are described in this section.



A - RS-232 connector - 9 pin serial communication port

This connector is used to connect the RS-232 cable between the Allegro Cx and the GRx8-32.

B - CABLE/WIRELESS switch

This switch is used to select CABLE (RS-232) or WIRELESS (Bluetooth) communication with the PDA. The red light indicates WIRELESS position.

C - HARDWARE connector - 15 pin programmation port

This connector is used to update the CPU and PLD software.

D - ON/OFF/SELF-TEST switch

This switch is used to turn the GRx8-32 ON or to perform a self-test. The red light indicates ON or SELF-TEST position.

E - CHARGER connector

This connector is used to charge the 12V receiver's battery.

F - REF terminal

This terminal is the infinite electrode in pole configuration. In dipole configuration, this terminal is the first electrode in differential with the second electrode.

G - NUMBERED terminals

These terminals are referenced to the Ref terminal, infinity in pole configuration. In dipole configuration, the numbered terminals are differential terminals.

H - SELF-TEST terminal

This terminal is used to perform a self test.

Tx II Transmitter

3600 W

User's Guide

INSTRUMENTATION INC.

3700, boul. de la Chaudière, suite 200, Québec (Qc) Canada G1X 4B7

Tel.: (418) 877-4249 Fax: (418) 877-4054

E-Mail: gdd@gddinstrumentation.com

6. SPECIFICATIONS

Size : 51 x 41.5 x 21.5 cm- built in transportation box from Pelican

Weight : approximately 32 kg

Operating temperature : -40 °C to 65 °C

Cycle : time domain : 2 s ON, 2 s OFF
Optional: 1, 2, 4 or 8 s
0.5, 1, 2 or 4 s
DC

Output current : 0.030 A to 10 A (normal operation)
0.000 A to 10 A (cancel open loop)

Output voltage : 150 V to 2400 V

Display : LCD, reads to 0,001 A

Power source : 240 V / 60 Hz (220 V / 50 Hz)