INDEPENDENT REVIEW

OF THE

RED MOUNTAIN GOLD PROPERTY

MAYO MINING DISTRICT

YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA

FOR

AM GOLD INC.

Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

June 15, 2010

BRIAN COLE P.GEO.

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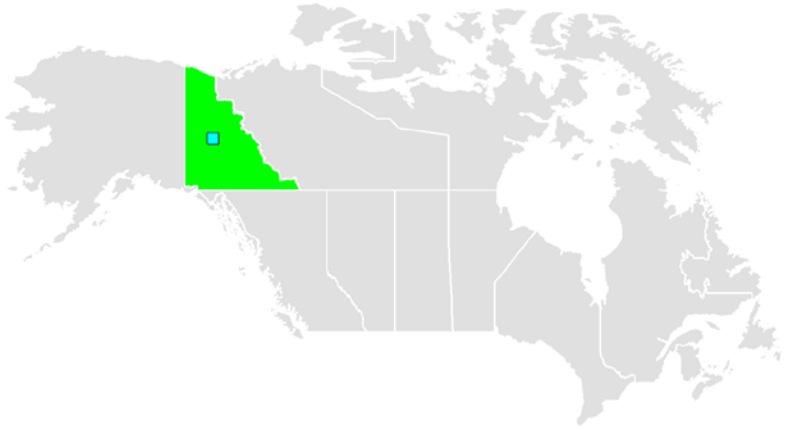
1 OVERVIEW



AM Gold Inc., (the "Company"), is an exploration and mineral development company listed on the Canadian TSX Ventures stock exchange (AMG:TSX.V). The Company is currently developing exploration projects with associated mineral resources in southern Peru and in the Yukon Territory, Canada. This document is restricted to the description of the Red Mountain Gold Property (the "Property") located within the Tintina Gold Belt of the Mayo Mining District of the central Yukon Territory in northern Canada.

Intense exploration in the Yukon has been spurred by activity of Underworld Resources, recently acquired by Kinross, south of Dawson City and the Eagle Gold Project, owned by Victoria Gold, 29km east of Red Mountain and the Atac discovery northeast of Keno Hill. Activity has also been intensified by the recent delineation of 12 million ounces of gold by International Tower Resources Ltd., some 50 miles north of Fairbanks Alaska, and the continued cash cost of under US$450/oz. Both are within this major structural belt.

The Company has been active on the Property since 2002 and have completed four RC and/or diamond drill campaigns since that time. The bulk of the drilling was by diamond drilling with a total of 27 holes and 4,528 metres ("m") core having been drilled. A gold resource was beginning to be fleshed out with the last drill program in 2005.

An estimate of the Red Mountain Resource was completed in May 2010. An Inferred Resource has been estimated totalling near 24 million tonnes grading 0.7 grams gold per tonne ("g/t Au"). This translates to approximately 542,000 troy ounces contained gold. Method utilized was the sectional

polygon type. The resource estimate was performed commensurate with CIM definitions (2005). Cut- off employed was 0.2g/t Au and the specific gravity utilized 2.55g/cm^3.

The gold resource zone has a strike length of 250m, strikes 120°, and dips steeply southwest. True width averages 125m (range 100m – 175m). Gold mineralization is associated with steeply dipping sheeted sulphide-bearing quartz veins accompanied by up to 5% fine- to medium-grained pyrite-arsenopyrite-pyrrhotite ± chalcopyrite distributed in close association with the wall rock. The mineralized areas are primarily hosted in quartz monzonite porphyry, but mineralization of lower, but still significant, tenor bleeds out into the contact hornfelsed metasediments.

Nine inclined drill holes with a cumulative total of 1,917m were utilized in the resource estimation. They have an average depth of 200m, with the deepest being 331m. They are spread across eight-section lines spaced at 25m intervals. Core size ranges from HQ to NQ.

Resource was projected 25m and 50m from the terminal section lines respectively. In situations where drill holes collared and/or ended in mineralization above cut-off, the area of influence of a resource polygon was not extrapolated beyond 25m.

These types of deposits tend to have more vertical continuity than lateral. Hence, on the basis of the deepest hole, resource polygons were extrapolated to an elevation depth of 1,200m above sea level, or alternatively 275m on average below surface across the section suite.

Several holes collared and/or terminated in significant mineralization. The resource has not been effectively closed off in all five directions. In addition, the potential for unrealized gold resource exists southeast of the current resource area in the form of non-fire assayed core from the 2003 drill program. This core was analyzed by geochemical technique and contains significant gold mineralization, but it was probably thought at the time to be of sub-economic consideration due to the significantly lower price of gold in the 2003 – 2005 timeframe.

Further work is warranted and recommended. A budget to support a 6,000m diamond drill program to further develop the resource, re-assay core, as well as test other zones of interest on the Property is outlined to cost $2 million.

Note: All currency values in this report are quoted in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated.
All maps are displayed in projection UTM Zone V 8, NAD83 datum.

2 INTRODUCTION

The Company commissioned the author to review the related data and past work undertaken on the Property and express opinion as to its veracity and quality as well as to prepare a resource estimation for a gold mineralized zone discovered and hosted within a porphyry intrusion. The author visited the Property for three days in early June 2010.

The Company was actively performing exploration on the Property from 2002 till 2006. There was then a hiatus till late 2009, with that subsequent work being restricted to a data review and re-interpretation.

The author has therefore depended heavily on past work reports related to the Property, specifically the reports submitted by Aurum Geological Consultants Inc., the previous long term exploration manager. Several of these reports were written to NI 43-101 standards and filed with the TSX Ventures stock exchange. In addition, information was gleaned from other third party data inclusive of information from an assortment of public and private sources.

All sources of information utilized are referenced and listed in Section 18.

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS AND DISCLAIMER

Paolo Costantini and Dr. Amer Smailbegovic are experts in the area of geophysics. The works and opinion of both have been incorporated into this report. Although the author is not a specialist in this field, there is sufficient familiarity to judge the work sound.

The ownership and legal status of the Property as described in this report are correct to the author's knowledge as of the effective date of this report. However, the author is not an expert in the field of vetting mineral property ownership opinion and disclaims any responsibility made with regards to the particulars of property ownership and standing stated herein.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Property is controlled 80% by the Company while the remaining 20% interest is held by 629281 B.C. Ltd. The latter company also retains a 2% NSR royalty interest. The numbered company entered into an option agreement with ASC Industries Ltd. in 2002. ASC Industries Ltd. was subsequently renamed to Acero-Martin Exploration Inc., with that name being changed to AM Gold Inc. recently. The terms of the option agreement have been totally exercised leaving the Company fully vested with an 80% interest in the Property, subject to the royalty.

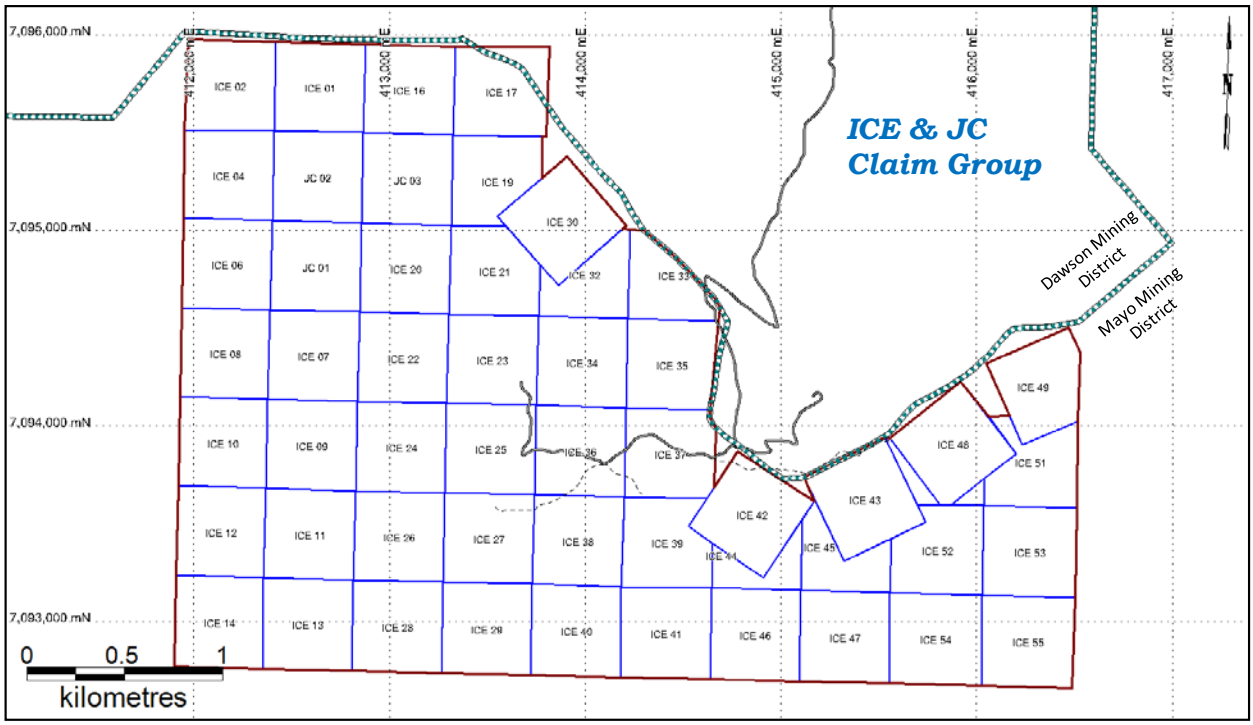
Table 1:
ICE and JC Claims Schedule

Claim Name	*Claim No.*	*Grant Number*	*Recording Date*	*Expiry Date*
ICE	1 - 2	YC02260 - 261	24/12/1999	24/12/2015
ICE	4	YC02262	24/12/1999	24/12/2015
ICE	6 - 14	YC02263 - 271	24/12/1999	24/12/2015
ICE	16 -17	YC02272 -273	24/12/1999	24/12/2015
ICE	19 - 30	YC02274 -285	24/12/1999	24/12/2015
ICE	32 - 49	YC02286 - 303	24/12/1999	24/12/2015
ICE	51	YC02772	09/07/2001	09/07/2015
ICE	52 - 55	YC02306 - 309	24/12/1999	24/12/2015
JC	1 - 3	YC02667 - 669	13/09/2000	13/09/2012

Note: Information sourced from the online Yukon Mineral Rights Inquiry Reports

The Company is continuing in a joint venture relationship with the lesser partner and is the operator of the venture.

The Property is located within the Mayo Mining District of the Yukon Territory, approximately 135km east of Dawson City and 57km northwest of Mayo. The northern boundary of the claim group follows the boundary between the Mayo and Dawson Mining Districts. The location and configuration of the Property are shown in Figure 1, while claim identification and status are listed in Table 1. All Claims are located within map block NTS 115/P/15. The Property consists of 52



Property Location Figure 1

contiguous claims and is approximately 1,085ha in area. Claims were staked in 1991 and recorded under the assigned names of "ICE" (49) and "JC" (3) pursuant to the nomenclature and methodology outlined in the Yukon Quartz Mining Act.

The Yukon Quartz Mining Act is similar to those throughout the rest of Canada. Mineral exploration claims are staked by erecting two posts in the prescribed fashion and subsequently recording the claims. Claims are not to exceed 21ha in area (1,500 feet by 1,500 feet). The tenure of a mining claim is one year, renewable indefinitely. The claim holder must perform a minimal of $100 work on each claim per year and file the work in the year performed. Excess work credits can be used to extend expiry dates up to maximum of four years. Excess credits can also be applied to adjoining claims by filing grouping certificates. Finally, filing a Statement of Work and Costs and submission of an assessment work report to the Mayo Mining Recorder are required no later than six months after the anniversary date of a claim.

The work permitting process in the Yukon is similar to the rest of Canada. Ergo, although the claim holder has the right to explore for minerals, he/she must make all the necessary applications to Energy, Mines, and Resources and other environmentally applicable agencies prior to the commencement of work.

Claims constituting the Property have not been surveyed. Neither is the Property encumbered by any kind of environmental liability to the author's knowledge.

The Crown holds control of the surface rights on the Property. In addition, the Property is located within the Traditional Territory of the Nacho Nyak Dun First Nation who is self-governing and who has settled their land claim.

The Property is sufficiently large enough to support mining operations.

5 ACCESS, INFRASTRUCTURE, PHYSIOGRAPHY, AND CLIMATE

The Property is remote. Full time access is by helicopter, based either in Mayo 57km to the southeast, or alternatively from Dawson City. There is seasonal land access via the Clear Creek Road, which branches off the Klondike Highway (HWY 2). The former road provides four-wheel drive road access to the Property through the adjoining Regent Ventures Ltd. claims over Hobo Creek. The Clear Creek Road is not maintained and is usable only during the summer months. Access is further hindered due to restricted crossings of Hobo Creek during fish spawning season in early spring.

The Village of Mayo (pop. 250) is the closest centre for obtaining groceries, fuel, accommodation, and some limited rental and contracted exploration services. A summer helicopter base is maintained at Mayo airport and on a year-round basis at Dawson City. A private airstrip is located approximately 10km west of the camp site of the Property with an airstrip located at Mayo as well. Mayo also hosts the Mayo District's Mining Recorders office and the Mining Land Use Inspections and Land Use and Resource Management Officer. There is a 5KW electrical power station immediately north of Mayo and a transmission line links Mayo and Dawson City.

The area experiences an interior continental climate with precipitation of approximately 31cm annually. Warm summers and cold winters typify the area, with seasonal extremes ranging between 35°C and -60°C in the summer and winter respectively. Permafrost is common, especially on the steeper north and east facing slopes and lower forested areas.

The exploration season normally extends from late May to late September, but cool rainy conditions and snowstorms are not uncommon in late August and September. The months of June through September are normally free of snow cover.

The Property is situated in the partially non-glaciated Stewart Plateau. Although Pleistocene glaciation scoured major drainages, most of the Property, at higher elevation in particular, escaped the effects of glaciations. Topography is moderate to rugged and is characterized by rounded hills, ridges, and a dendritic drainage system. Elevations on the property range from 1,100m to 1,680m above sea level ("asl"). Outcrop exposure is poor to fair (approximately 5%) with almost no exposure on lower ridge slopes and forested areas. Most of the property is covered by felsenmeer *(a rock block field created by freeze-thaw weathering)* and talus fines.

Ground vegetation cover below 1,200m elevation asl consists of

alpine fur, sparse spruce forest, alder, dwarf willow and birch. The area above tree line is mostly lichen-covered rock with sparse moss and alpine plant cover. A large part of the Property is above the tree line.

6 PROPERTY HISTORY

The following detailed recount of the historical record has been annexed from a reporting by Doherty (2006). Although the Company was involved with the Property as early as 2002, this account covers the period up till the end of the 2006 at which time significant exploration activities ceased till late 2009:

6.1 Pre-Company Involvement

The area has a long history of prospection with the earliest activities most likely being alluvial prospecting in the early 20th century. The area now covered by the Property was probably first staked as the Hobnail, etc., claims in October 1923 (Yukon Minfile, 1993). This staking was explored by Treadwell Yukon Company Limited in the late 1920's by hand-dug trenches and a short adit on the Treadwell vein on prominent gossans on the west shoulder of Red Mountain. Various individuals re-staked the ground in 1933 and 1947. Asarco re-staked the property as the Red claims in 1974 and carried out geological mapping. Amax Potash re-staked the property as the Hi claims in 1979 for its molybdenum potential and explored the property with geological mapping and a geochemical survey. The property was re-staked by Walhalla Exploration Ltd., in 1987 as the Hobo claims. The claims were mapped and surveyed in 1988 and optioned to Welcome North Mining Ltd. in December 1988 who subsequently completed grid soil sampling and limited rock sampling. Geochemical soil, silt and rock analyses undertaken by the various operators produced highly anomalous gold and arsenic values from the area.

In 1992, the claims were re-staked by Crysi Exploration and optioned to Kokanee Explorations Inc., and then ultimately to Consolidated Ramrod Gold Corp. Work programs were completed under the supervision of Aurum Geological Consultants Inc. from 1992 through 1994. This work consisted of rock sampling in late 1992, grid soil and rock sampling and geological mapping and prospecting in 1993 and 1994. These sampling programs defined a 700m by 100m anomalous zone with >500ppb gold in soil directly over and down slope of the eastern extension of a quartz monzonite stock. Continuous chip samples across fractured and quartz stockwork-bearing intrusive returned up to 347ppb gold over 34m. Grab samples of sulphide-rich quartz veins within fractured meta-sedimentary rock taken around the old Treadwell adit returned values of up to >10,000ppb gold. Eight samples returned an average of 4,073ppb gold. Further rock sampling, 100m to 400m upslope from the adit to the northwest and northeast, returned 1,073ppb gold over 3m in a continuous chip sample. There were also up to >10,000ppb gold in select grab samples of fractured quartzite.

The area was re-staked as the ICE and JC claims by Corwin Coe and Roy Mueller in 2001 to cover the known mineralization found within the granitic intrusive and adjacent meta-sedimentary rock. Additional infill soil and rock sampling was completed by Corwin Coe and a two-man crew in 2001.

Many of the 24 rock samples were from trenches and dumps within fractured meta-sedimentary rocks that had been sampled in previous years. Most samples confirmed similar gold grades as reported previously. Six of the 24 samples returned >1g/t Au. Within the intrusive stock, an almost continuous chip sample across monzonite outcroppings on the west ridge returned a weighted average of 0.70g/t Au over 18m, including a 2m interval of 2.23g/t Au.

Infill soil lines (291 samples) were also collected in 2001, using the existing grid. The infill soil data confirmed and better defined the soil anomalies and showed a distinct northwest trend to the soil anomalies.

6.2 Post-Company Involvement

The 2002 exploration program on the ICE & JC claims consisted of both reverse circulation and core drilling. Ten reverse circulation drill holes were completed with a cumulative total of 604m. Diamond drilling consisted of two drill holes totalling 369m. RC02-06 intersected 12.19m of 1.47g/t Au. Gold mineralization was hosted in faulted intrusive rock, and remained open at depth.

A total of 1,368m of HQ core was drilled in 10 drill holes on the ICE claims in the 2003 drill program. DD04-12 returned an intersection of 0.75g/t Au over 157m.

The 2004 exploration program consisted of seven drill holes totaling 1,277m. These concentrated on the Midway structure (DD04-13 to 16, DD04-18 & 19) and along a 300m section of the Jethro Structure. All holes were drilled northeast at 028^{o} to 050^{o} azimuth except for holes DD04-16 and 19, which were drilled with an azimuth of 228^{o}. Hole DD04-14 intercepted 94m of 1.17g/t Au. DDH04-19 returned a section of 46m grading 0.86g/t Au followed by 39m of 0.90g/t Au. Hole DD04-17, located approximately 600m east of the Jethro Structure, returned two-1m long samples that assayed 10.20 and 9.24 g/t Au.

Exploration during the 2005 exploration season consisted of a program of core drilling as well as the collection of a suite of samples for specific gravity testing and other samples collected for thin and polished section work.

Diamond drilling consisted of eight core holes for a total of 1,514m. All holes were drilled on the Midway Zone of the Jethro Structure, except for hole DD05-27 which was drilled to the east of the Jethro Structure to test quartz veining in meta-sediments above the intrusion. All drill holes in the Midway Zone intersected sheeted quartz veins with sulphide within the intrusion and hosted sections of significant gold mineralization.

Petrologic investigations confirmed the mineralized quartz monzonite intrusive hosts late stage sheeted quartz veins with arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, and pyrite with a variable sericite-chlorite-carbonate alteration on the vein selvedge. Free gold was observed in one polished section.

A suite of 12 samples was submitted to Eco Tech Laboratories for specific gravity determinations. Two samples of hornfelsed siltstone averaged 2.61g/cm^3 and ten samples of quartz-monzonite had an average specific gravity of 2.55 g/cm^3.

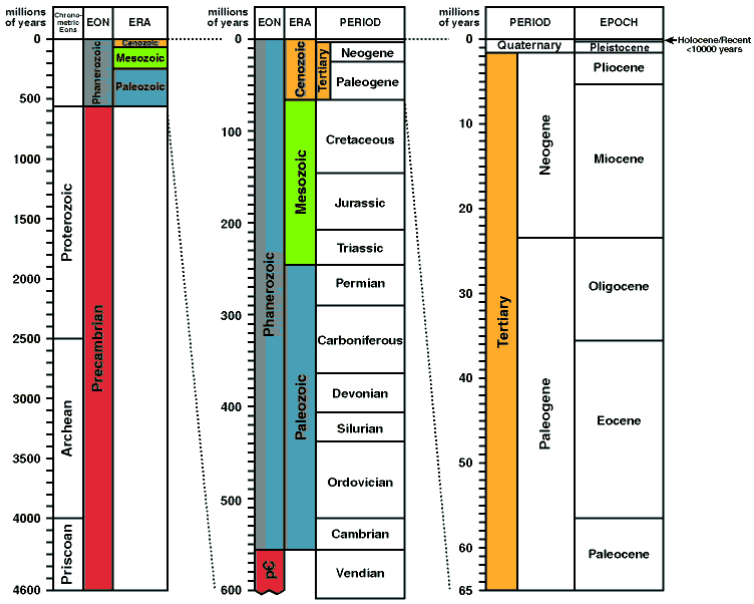
An airborne helicopter VTEM geophysical survey was flown by Geotech Ltd. jointly over the Property and Regent's Ventures Ltd property in 2006. The property of Regent Ventures Ltd. currently envelopes the Company's property to the north and east. The data from the survey was recently blended with other information and re-interpreted. These results are discussed under Section 10.2.

Improvements were made to the access road in 2009, which makes access time significantly shorter.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The following regional and property geology discussion is summarized after Dorherty (2006):

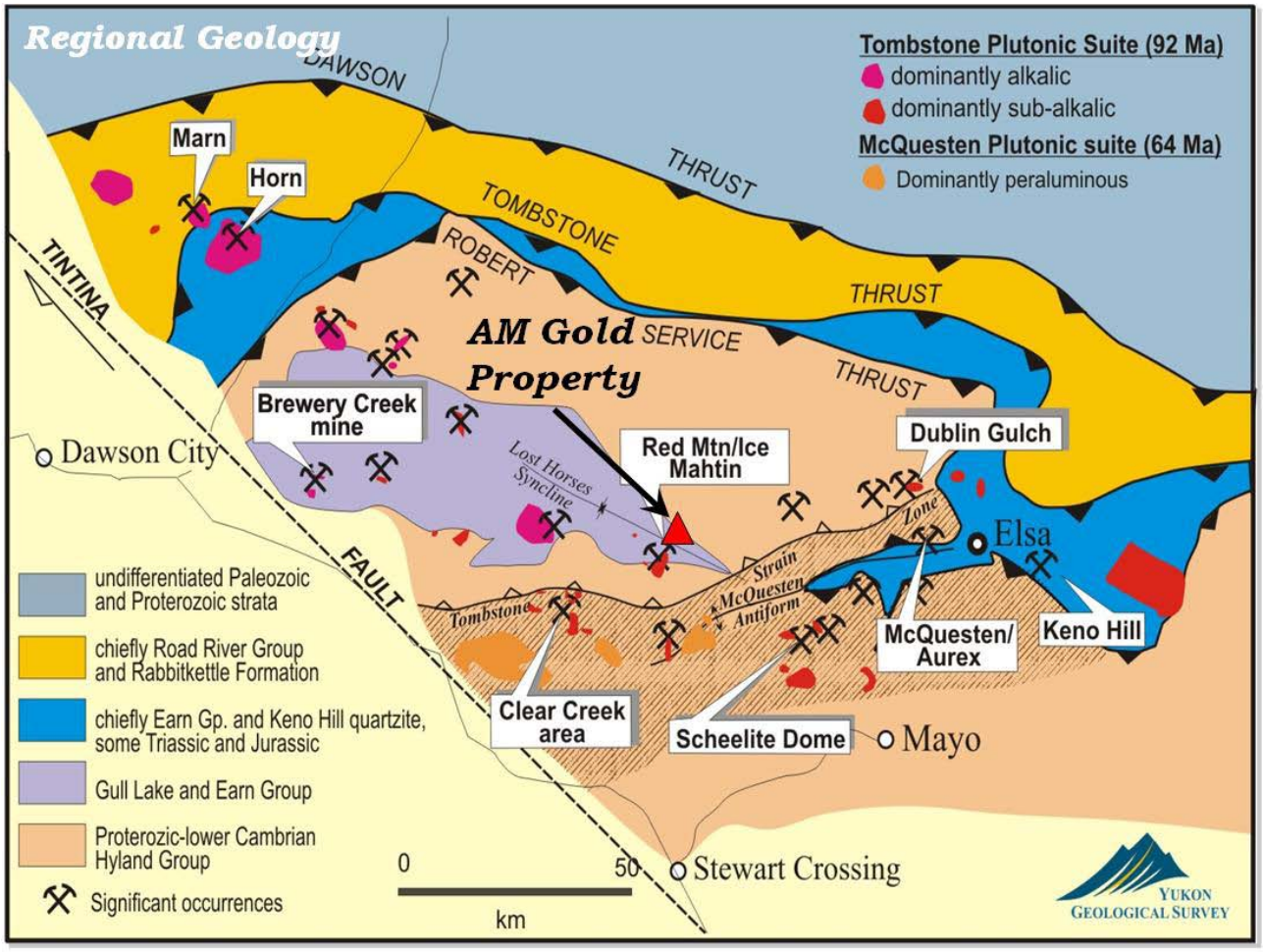
7.1 *Regional Geology*



The Property is situated within the Selwyn Basin and part of the Ominica Belt (Wheeler et al., 1991). Abbott (1986) describes the Selwyn Basin as part of the cordilleran miogeocline comprised of Precambrian to Jurassic sedimentary rocks deposited along the western margin of ancient North America. The eastern margin of the basin is marked by the Paleozoic shale - carbonate contact while the western margin is defined by the Teslin fault or suture. The sedimentary basin was active from the late Proterozoic to Middle Jurassic time. All of the large stratabound, sediment hosted lead - zinc deposits in the northern Canadian Cordillera are found within the Selwyn Basin. The Tintina Gold belt is a metallogenic province extending for 2,000km across the central Yukon and Alaska and hosts a number of intrusive related gold deposits, such as Fort Knox, Donlin Creek, Dublin Gulch, and Brewery Creek.

The Eastern or Selwyn Plutonic Suite of granitoid intrusives are distributed along a northwest trending arcuate belt within the Selwyn Basin (Figure 2). The granitoids are mainly granitic in composition and are associated with tin, tungsten, and molybdenum mineralization. The Dublin Gulch gold deposit is hosted by a quartz monzonite pluton of the Tombstone Plutonic Suite.

Age dating by J. Mortensen at the University of British Columbia on the Red Mountain stock, within the Property, yielded an age of 92.3 ±0.8Ma. The dike swarms on the Regent Saddle were



Geology after Murphy (1997)

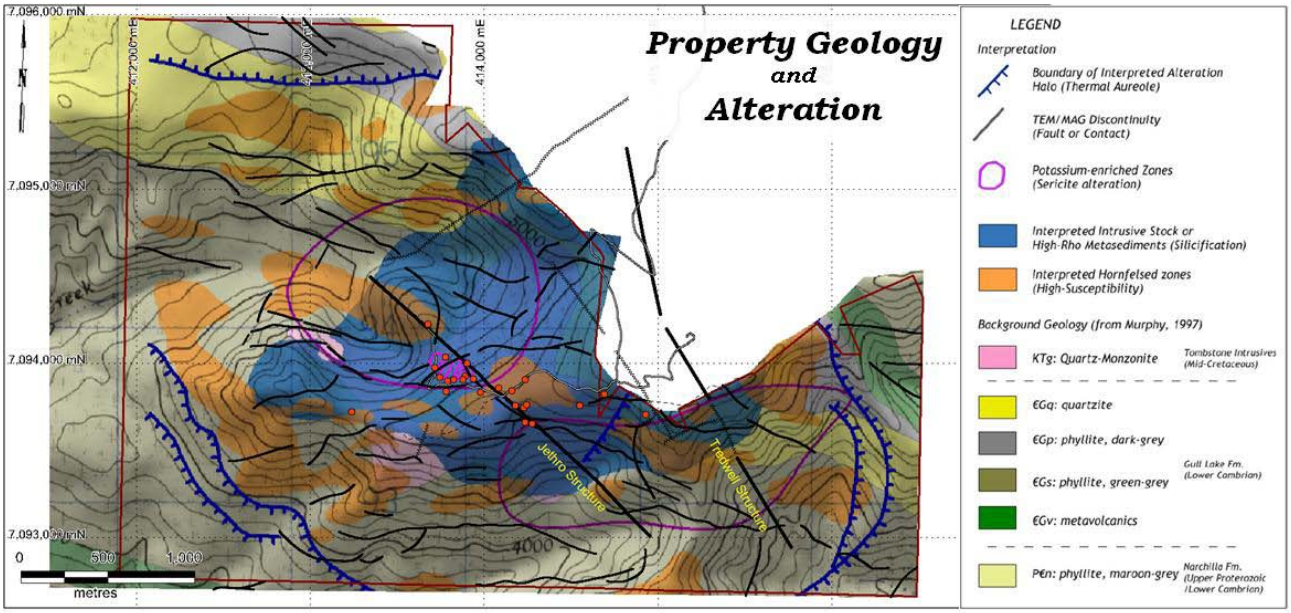
Figure 2

dated at ca 92MA while the Sprague Creek stock (Mahtin) yielded an age of 91.0 ±0.2Ma, which is within the age range of the Tombstone Plutonic Suite (Murphy and Heon, 1994).

7.2 Property Geology

The geology of the Property has been mapped at various scales by a number of operators since the 1980's. Part of the JB claims were mapped at a scale of 1:10 000 by Amax of Canada Ltd. (Kidlark, 1980). Lueck et al. (1994) mapped the Saddle Zone at 1:5 000 scale. Additional mapping was completed in 1993-4 on the ICE claims primarily (Doherty and van Randen, 1994). The entire area was later covered by 1:50 000 scale regional mapping (Murphy and Heon, 1994) and Murphy (1997). Parts of the Regent Saddle area were re-mapped at 1:2 000 scale (Fonseca, 2002).

The property geology consists of strongly foliated, poly-deformed clastic and volcaniclastic rocks of Upper Proterozoic to Cambrian age. Property geology is illustrated in Figure 3.



Modified after Costantini (2010), Geology from Murphy (1997)

Figure 3

The lowest stratigraphic unit exposed on the property is the Narchilla Formation, consisting of maroon and green variegated shales with lesser sandy limestone. Rocks of this formation are exposed on creek beds and valley bottoms. The white to tan, fine to coarse grained quartz-wacke (white grit unit) is exposed on road cuts at intermediate elevations, while grey to tan, non-calcareous shale form recessive rubble on hill tops and saddles, as well as in road cuts at upper elevations.

The Narchilla Formation is overlain by the Cambrian Gull Lake Formation, which is comprised of four lithologic units:

1. volcanic and clastic rocks comprised of dark green massive to fragmental mafic metavolcanic rock,
2. light to dark grey, locally pebbly quartzite,
3. greenish-grey phyllite with millimetre scale lamminae,
4. and tan to brown weathering, thinly bedded calcareous siltstone, sandstone, shale, and limestone.

The Gull Lake mafic volcanics are resistive and often form ridge tops.

The above described sequence is intruded by a number of Tombstone suite quartz-monzonite intrusions. The largest intrusion on the Property cuts the Gull Lake Formation siltstones and quartzites.

8 DEPOSIT MODELS

Goldfarb et al. (2000) describes the Tintina Gold Belt as spreading for over 2,000km across central Alaska and the Yukon Territory and hosting 91 ± 1MA felsic intrusions that are often associated low grade bulk tonnage and high-grade gold deposits, both within the intrusions and the surrounding

country rock. These authors also point out gold deposits of this belt exhibit the following similar characteristics:

- spatial and temporal association with mid-Cretaceous magmatism,
- Bi-W-Te signatures in granitoid stock-hosted mineralization,
- As-Sb signatures in sedimentary-rock and dike-hosted mineralization.

The Property is typical of a Tintina Gold Belt-type intrusive hosted gold exploration target. Gold mineralization associated with felsic stocks have also been found nearby at Clear Creek, Dublin Gulch, Scheelite Dome, and at the McQuesten and Aurex properties just west of United Keno Hill Mines. The entire area has seen considerable exploration activity for intrusive related gold mineralization since 1990.

Mineralization in these areas consists of:

- intrusive hosted gold,
- tin-tungsten and gold skarns
- silver-lead-zinc veins
- silver-lead-antimony veins.

Tintina Gold Province contains over half of the current gold resources of Alaska and Yukon (Flannigan et al, 2000). Significant gold resources were outlined at Fort Knox (5.4 Moz), Donlin Creek (23 Moz), Pogo (5.8 Moz), True North (0.79 Moz), Brewery Creek (0.85 Moz), Dublin Gulch (4.1 Moz) (Hart and others, 2002).

9 MINERALIZATION

Known mineralization is spatially and temporally related to quartz-monzonite intrusive stocks of the Tomestone Porphyry Suite.

Arsenopyrite-pyrite-pyrrhotite-quartz-calcite veins and fractures are found within the stock and adjacent to it in a lesser sense in locally developed hornfelsed zones. Pyrite is disseminated locally within the stock and is ubiquitous in the surrounding hornfels. Early biotite-serecite-pyrrhotite veins and breccias are common and finally, brecciated and tourmalinized zones are hosted locally with the quartz monzonite intrusive.

In a more specific structural sense, mineralization is associated with widespread, steeply dipping sheeted sulphide-bearing quartz-calcite veins localized along steeply dipping northwest trending structures. In association with the veins is up to 5% fine- to medium-grained pyrite-arsenopyrite-pyrrhotite ± chalcopyrite distributed in close association the wall rock. The best mineralization is contained within a thick portion of the intrusion along the Jethro Structure. The majority of assay results >1g/t Au are from within this intrusion. Less significant gold intersections have been returned from hornfelsed sediments. Where the sediments do carry significant gold tenor however, it is commonly adjacent to the intrusion and/or where the sediments are cut by a fault with quartz veining localized along the structure.

Little visible alteration of rocks hosting vein and sulphide mineralization was noted during the site visit, however Harris (2005) reports in a petrographic examination of thin sections that potassic feldspar and albite alteration (or redistribution) and quartz veinlet development occurs in concordant zones and along multidirectional micro-fractures. Coarser sulphide minerals are also associated with these metasomatic features.

10 EXPLORATION

10.1 Activities Overview

As previously stated, the Company has been involved with the Property since 2002. An exploration campaign was mounted each year for the field seasons 2002 through 2005. A helicopter-borne geophysical survey covered the Property in 2006. Activities were then in hiatus till late 2009. At that time the data of the geophysical survey was compiled with other information and re-interpreted in context of the added information. The results of that study are discussed below. The exploration activities and result highlights for the period 2002 – 2005 have already been sketched out in Section 6.2.

10.2 Airborne Helicopter Geophysical Survey with Compilation

10.2.1 Parameters

A helicopter-borne VTEM geophysical survey was flown by Geotech Ltd. jointly over the Property and Regent's Ventures Ltd. property in 2006. The property of Regent Ventures Ltd. enveloped the Company's property to the north, east, and south at that time.

The total survey consists of approximately 435 line kilometres, flown in a north-south direction, and spaced at 100m line intervals. The area of the Property occupies is about 20% - 25% of the total survey area.

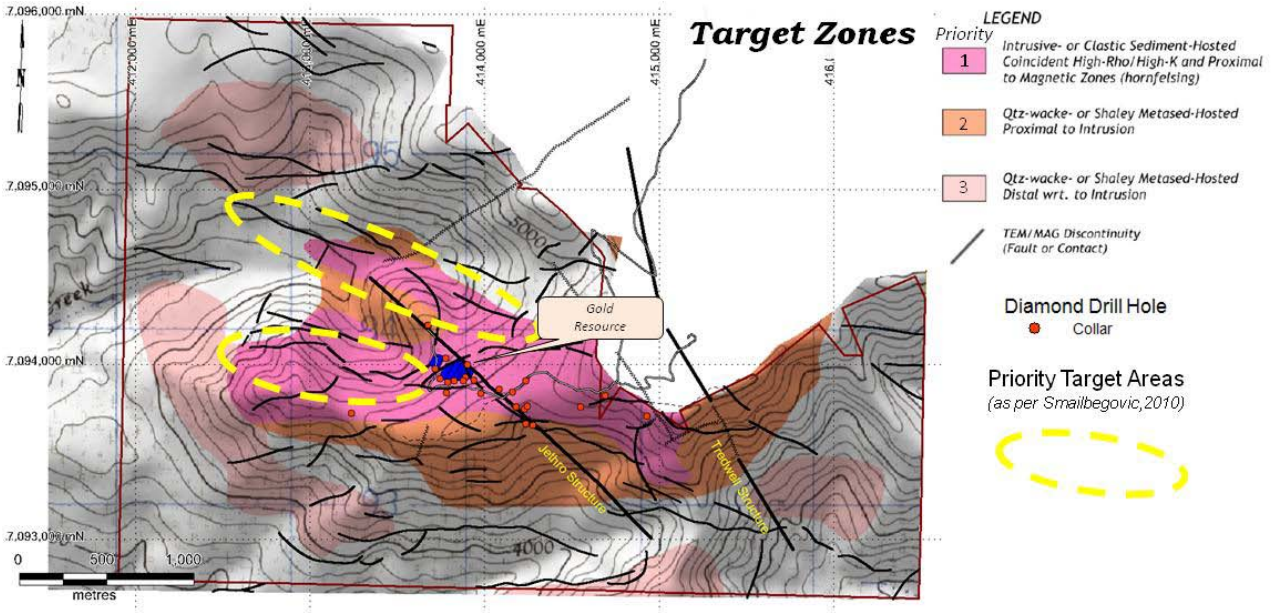
The following account highlights upon the results of this compilation and re-interpretation, which has been taken from Costantini (2010):

> The data from the survey was blended with other information and re-interpreted. This data included:
>
> - magnetic and electromagnetic data from the 2006 survey,
> - field data provided by the clients,
> - public domain information from government data sets: airborne geophysics (magnetic and gamma-ray spectrometry), DEM, LandSat, geological mapping, and stream sediment geochemistry.

10.2.2 Interpretation

10.2.2.1 Regional Scale

Costantini (2010) demonstrates the geophysical data (radiometry and magnetic) and the remote sensing images confirm the Property area is within a first order target area typical for



Modified after Costantini (2010)

Figure 4

gold-related Tomestone Porphyry Suite deposit style in a regional context. The anomalous behaviour of either gamma-ray response and the reflectance in iron oxide bands around the Red Mountain district have been interpreted by Costantini (2010) as the superficial expression of intrusive stocks at depth and their associated alteration halos. This is further supported by the results of cluster analysis of geochemical stream sediment data. More specifically, Principal Components analysis will group together elements having common tendency. Costantini (2010) shows that the Red Mountain area, the deposits of Clear Creek, and Scheelite (Gold) Dome are all characterized by high values of the 1st Principle Component comprised of gold, arsenic, cobalt, copper, iron, manganese, lead, and antimony.

10.2.2.2 Property Scale

Costantini (2010) interpreted structure from magnetic and EM data. He also employed the following criteria to interpret geology and to map out alteration at the prospect scale:

- High magnetic susceptibility = hornfelsed zones (pyrrhotite-rich)
- Low magnetic susceptibility = unaltered metasediments and intrusive stock(s)
- Very Low Resistivity = graphitic or highly carbonaceous metasediments
- Low Resistivity = shaley metasediments
- High Resistivity = intrusive, quartz-wacke of the Narchilla Fm, Chilled carapace (hornfelsing)
- High Polarisability = Quatz-wacke or intrusive stock with disseminated sulphides, graphitic units ± disseminated sulphides

Figure 4 illustrates the results of Mr. Costantini's efforts employing the above listed criteria. He has interpreted the limits of the quartz monzonite stock as well as the structural element

lineations. The author forwards these structures have undoubtedly played a role in the focusing of gold mineralization. The currently outlined gold resource lies in an area of structural complexity, namely at the intersection of northwest to west-northwest and east-northeast to northeast trending structural discontinuities.

10.2.3 Targeting

Figure 4 depicts ranked target areas as determined by Costantini (2010). Dr. Amer Smailbegovic, another geophysicist, was recently retained by the Company for a second opinion. Smalbegovic's priority areas are also shown on Figure 4 (personal communication). The two interpretations largely agree. The author concurs with these assessments.

11 DIAMOND DRILLING

As previously outlined in Section 6, there have been several drill campaigns performed over several years to discover gold mineralization and then ultimately to begin to block out a gold resource. Since the highlights of those drill programs have already been largely disclosed, the discussion that follows will deal primarily with the gold resource area, the primary thrust of this report.

Over the years, a total of 4,528m of drilling has been performed on the Property, with 1,917m being drilled in an effort to define a gold resource. Gold mineralization, at times sporadic, has been traced for over 670m along strike of the Jethro Structure, a northwest trending fault zone that cuts centrally through the Property (Figure 4).

All drill holes commenced with HQ size core, which was reduced to NQ whenever necessary.

Highlights of the better drill intersections encountered to date are listed in Table 2:

Table 2:

Significant Drill Hole Intersections

2003 - 2005

Hole Number	*From* *m*	*To* *m*	*Interval* *m*	*Gold* *g/t*
DD03-12	4.71	162.15	157.44	0.75
DD04-13	4.68	312.42	307.74	0.36
DD04-14	3.82	217.38	213.56	0.81
DD04-16	2.00	112.80	110.80	0.49
DD04-18	16.01	220.68	204.67	0.85
DD05-20	110.97	308.85	197.88	0.84
DD05-21	42.83	106.40	63.76	1.13
DD05-22	4.27	156.36	152.89	0.62

The gold resource zone that has been modelled in Section 15, has a strike length of 250m, strikes 120°, and dips steeply southwest (80°). True width averages 125m (range 100m – 175m). Gold mineralization is associated with steeply dipping sheeted sulphide-bearing quartz veins

accompanied by up to 5% fine- to medium-grained pyrite-arsenopyrite-pyrrhotite ± chalcopyrite distributed in close association with the wall rock. The mineralized areas are primarily hosted in quartz monzonite porphyry, but mineralization of lower, but still significant, tenor bleeds out into the contact hornfelsed metasediments.

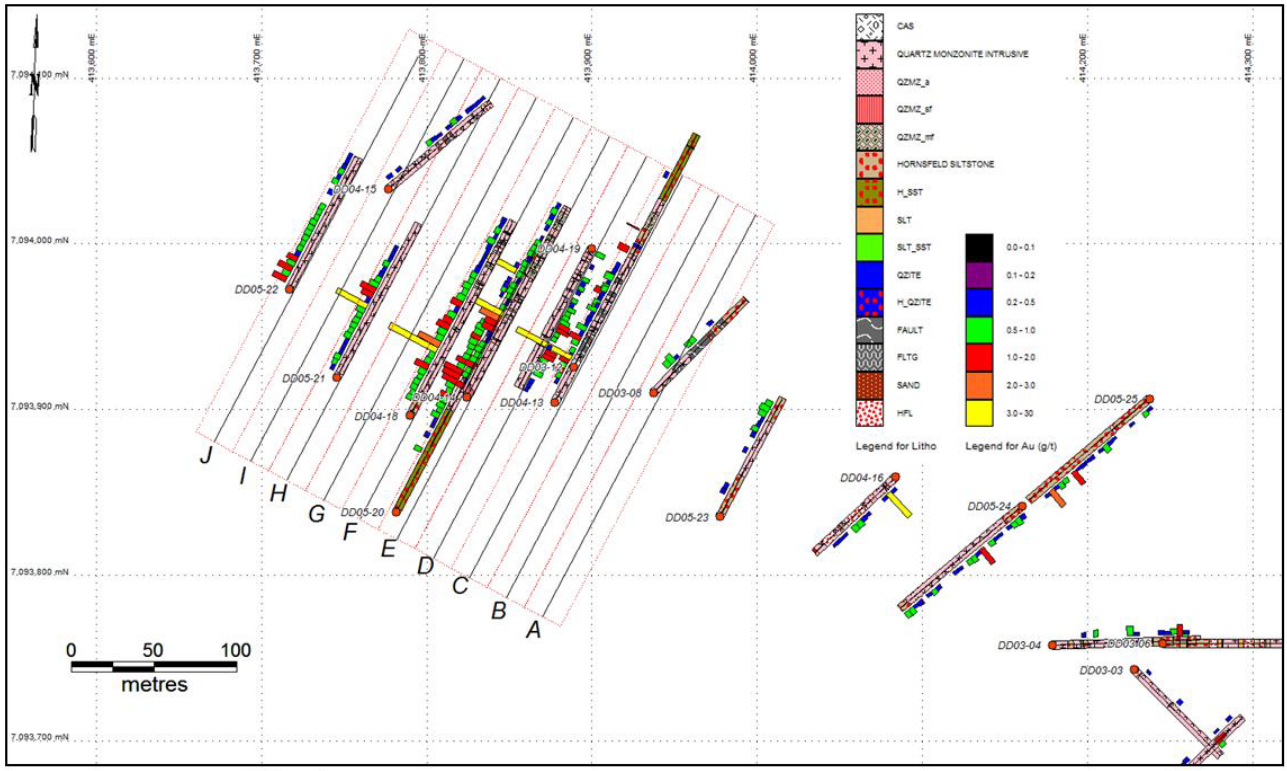
The gold resource zone has a strike length of 250m, strikes 120°, and dips steeply southwest. True width averages 125m (range 100m – 175m).

Most holes drilled to test the resource are orientated at an azimuth of 028°, with one hole scissoring back at a reverse azimuth (Figure 5). The resource was drilled at more or less 25m step-outs. Typically there is only one hole per section. The notable exception was Section E. Hole DD05-20 is crucial in providing the ability to interpret the dip of the mineralization as well as to impress the fact that significant gold mineralization extends to depth.

Several holes collared and/or terminated in significant mineralization.

Drill cross-sections defined by the section key in Figure 5 can be found in Appendix 1.

Finally, many holes from the 2003 drill program lie immediately southeast of the resource area. The core from these holes was analyzed by the ICP multi-element method, however only about 28% of the core from that 971m program was fire assayed for gold. The ICP geochemical analytical reports contain many significant gold values that are of economic interest at the current price of gold, which would have been considered anomalous, but sub-economic in the 2003 – 2005 timeframe.



Resource Drill Plan Figure 5

12 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

Doherty (2004, 2005, & 2006) has documented the description of sampling protocol for the diamond drill programs 2003 through 2005:

12.1 Sampling Methodology

HQ and NQ size drill core was for the most part blanket sampled on average at 1m intervals in the 2003 and 2004 programs and 1.5m intervals in the 2005 program. Sampling interval was controlled by mineralization boundaries where deemed necessary. Samples were not allowed to cross lithologic contacts as well.

Drill core recovery, in the years recorded, show a consistently high rate of recovery, except understandably in faulted zones.

Drill core was split, rather than sawn, on-site. Samples were shipped by bus to Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver for the 2003 drill program and to Eco Tech Laboratories in Kamloops, British Columbia for the latter two drill programs. Both are accredited laboratories with ISO 9001 registration.

The remaining half of the core is stored on site.

12.2 Control Samples

Blank samples were inserted randomly into the sample stream, from what the author can see, over gaps ranging between 15 to 60 sample spreads. All blanks came back very low, so there is no evidence of laboratory cross contamination between sample preps.

Otherwise sample control was depended upon from the laboratory where 40 sample-batches were run that contained:

- 35 company submitted samples
- three rerun samples
- one re-split
- one CanMet Certified Reference Standard or one Laboratory derived in-house standard

An analysis of sample repeatability and sample tenor distribution are presented in Section 14.

13 SAMPLING PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, AND SECURITY

Likewise, the author has consulted the reporting of Doherty (2004, 2005, & 2006) for this section. The Eco Tech Laboratory in Kamloops was also consulted to determine the historic sample prep utilized.

A duty of care was taken by the project site supervisor to ensure the samples were under company control until the samples were shipped by commercial bus courier to the laboratory. In addition, rice shipment sacks were sealed with tamper resistant ties prior to leaving the camp.

All samples were crushed to 70% passing -10 mesh using a jaw crusher and riffle split to obtain a 250 gram sub-sample. The sub-sample was then pulverized to 95% passing -140 mesh using a ring and puck pulverizer.

Samples were assayed for gold by fire assay using a 30gm (one assay ton) aliquot and finished by Atomic Absorption (AA).

In addition, all samples were submitted for ICP multi-element analysis. A 0.5 gram aliquot underwent a three-acid digestion prior to analysis. The results of the ICP analysis are not discussed in this report.

14 DATA VERIFICATION

14.1 Site Visit

The author visited the site in early June 2010 once the seasonal change allowed it possible. Drill core stored there was examined and eleven representative samples were taken for comparative assays.

Macro examination of the drill core shows correlation between mineralization and assay tenor in the form of increased content in terms of quartz veinlet and/or sulphide, primarily arsenopyrite. Hosting mineralogy of the core exhibits minimal alteration to the eye.

A total of 11 samples were taken for due diligence purposes. The results of the sample assay comparison are discussed below in Section 14.4.

14.2 Sample Repeatability

Figure 6 shows an XY scatter graph of Original vs. Reruns from data that originated from the Company. Correlation is very high with a regression factor of R^2=0.9953.

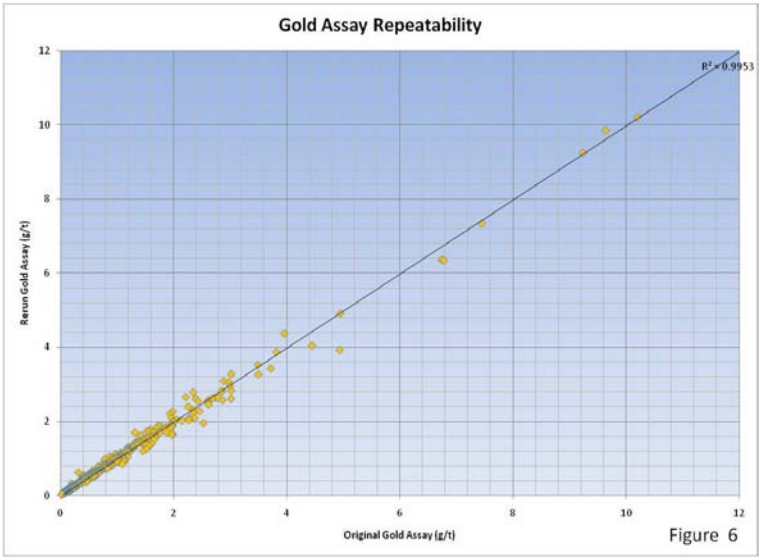
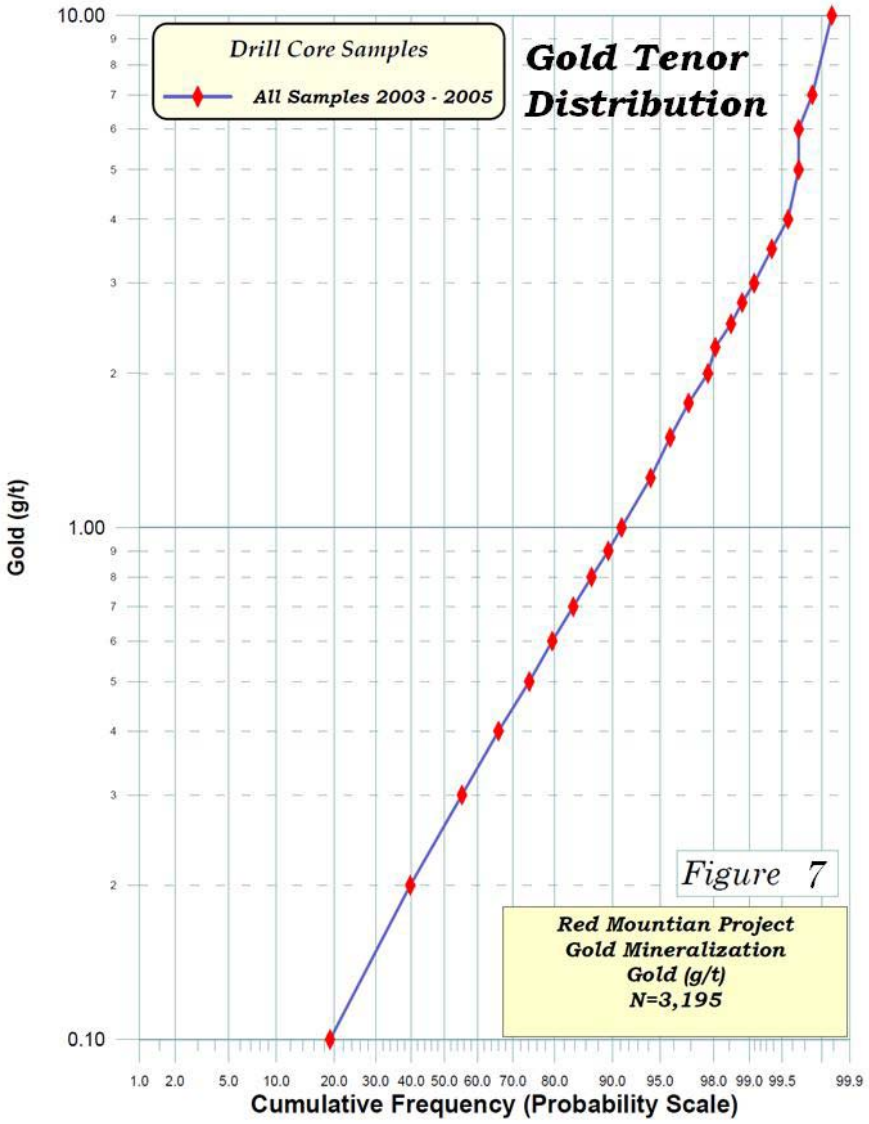


Figure 6

14.3 Sample Tenor Distribution

In the absence of more rigorous analytical checking, sample tenor distribution analysis can reveal potential sample preparation and analytical deficiencies. A cumulative frequency distribution curve of the drill core assays was plotted on a log probability graph. The character of the curve will break out differing sample populations as well as potentially point to suspect sample preparation and analytical problems.



A distribution cure is plotted in Figure 7. The curve is smooth, suggesting on the whole, the analytical database is sound. A second gold population does not start to creep in till about the 4g/t Au range as indicated by the change of slope of the curve.

14.4 Check Samples

As previously mentioned in Section 14.1, eleven samples were taken for the purposes of comparing the Company's assay sample results to independent scrutiny.

Samples selected spanned the tenor range, but most tended to have a reported higher assay than the norm. The entire one half core sample was extracted from core boxes stored on site at the exact same sample intervals as reported in the historic logs.

The same laboratory was utilized, Eco Tech Laboratories, but the sample prep was altered to a more rigorous quality. The sample prep and assaying procedure ordered follows:

Table 3:

Check Assays

Red Mountain Project

No.	Hole Number	From m	To m	Interval m	Original g/t	Check g/t	Check Rerun	Check Average
1	DD05-20	134.91	136.28	1.37	1.94	1.31	1.35	1.33
2	DD05-20	163.82	164.90	1.08	2.84	2.45	2.58	2.52
3		164.90	165.50	0.60	0.65	0.71		0.71
4		165.50	167.02	1.52	1.52	1.57	1.48	1.53
5	DD05-20	217.14	217.84	0.70	2.69	3.19	3.24	3.22
6	DD05-21	15.30	16.64	1.34	1.17	0.59		0.59
7	DD05-22	15.30	16.80	1.50	0.31	0.29		0.29
8		16.80	17.82	1.02	3.02	1.26		1.26
9		17.82	19.32	1.50	1.98	1.48	1.49	1.49
10		19.32	20.82	1.50	1.61	1.92	1.80	1.86
11		20.82	22.32	1.50	0.66	0.68		0.68

- entire sample crushed by jaw crusher to 75% passing -10 mesh
- a 250gm riffle split was fractioned off
- the sub-sample was pulverized to 85% passing -200 mesh by puck and ring pulverizer
- fire assay method performed was 50gm (1.5 assay ton) with an AA finish.

Table 3 lists the original assay results as well as the sample results obtained by the author for the same sample interval from the other half of the core. The laboratory performed over 50% repeat assays from the same sample pulp on the author's samples and these are listed as well. Figure 8 graphically displays the comparison in a scatter graph.

Like with the Company's rerun pulps, the repeatability within the bounds of the same sample pulp is high in the samples taken by the author.

Only 11 samples are being compared, which does not provide a solid statistical comparison, but the sample population is sufficient to point towards to some problems in hitherto undetected sample preparation technique. Samples below 1g/t Au appear to compare fairly well, but Table 3 and Figure 8 show samples with gold tenor above that grade begin

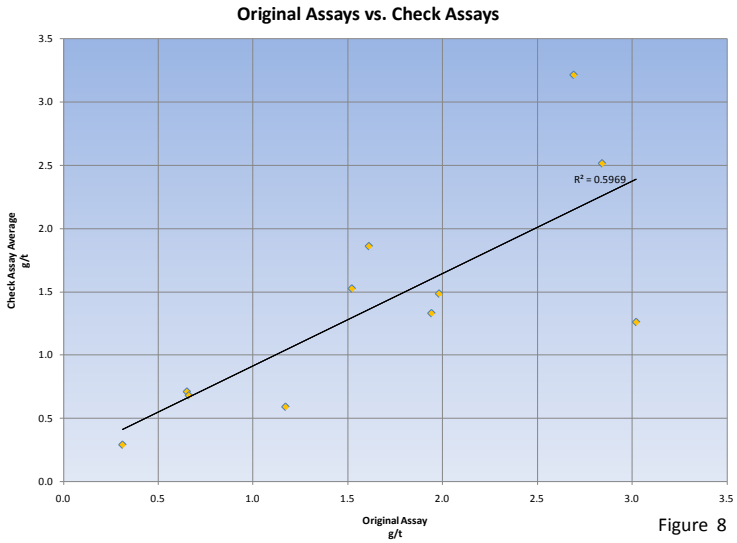


Figure 8

to show disparate comparisons, and the problem gets worse as tenor increases. Higher gold fraction content is not being properly addressed.

Samples grading ≥1g/t Au comprise just over 10% of the top total sample population and even more so once cut-off is applied, so the problem cannot be marginalized.

The cumulative frequency probability distribution curve method does not show a problem in this area, so the author has to surmise there is an analytical precision vs. grouping issue happening. To clarify, it is meant that the analytical database probably gives an overall more or less accurate representation of the resource's average tenor, but this is achieved by an equal amount of error in grouped samples, rather than by a high degree of precision of the best possible representation of any individual sample's assay result.

Having said this, the Company should not be lax with the status quo of "even number of errors" and take steps to close the gap between precision and analytical grouping through a more rigorous sample prep procedure. Granted, this will require some experimentation to achieve a comfortably adequate assay result and optimal sample prep and assay cost.

14.5 Resource

The location of drill hole collars for the resource were vetted by handheld GPS during the site visit.

Sample numbers on copies of Certificate of Analysis were compared with sample numbers in the logs during the digital database construction phase.

Sample locations were spot checked in stored core during the site visit.

15 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

The historical digital drill database had to be substantially built from piecemeal digital sources. Hole collar information was gleaned from both drill logs and summary tables, which sometimes were in conflict. These were later validated in the field via GPS.

15.1 Topographic Base

The Digital Elevation Model ("DEM") utilized for topographic control was the Canadian Digital Elevation Database, which for this area is accurate to approximately 10m cell size.

15.2 Inferred Mineral Resource

The author completed an Inferred Resource Estimate of the Red Mountain Resource in May 2010. Method employed was the sectional polygon type. The resource estimate was performed commensurate with CIM definitions (2005).

15.2.1 Specific Gravity Parameters

As previous disclosed, the Company has performed a rudimentary level of specific gravity ("SG") testing. Two samples of hornfelsed siltstone averaged 2.61g/cm^3 and ten samples of quartz-

monzonite had an average specific gravity of 2.55g/cm^3. A value of 2.55g/cm^3 was used to model the resource.

15.2.2 Methodology and Rationale

The compiled database was loaded into the MapInfo/Discover mineral exploration software package. The data was validated by the author.

Gold assays were weighted average with assays of original, re-runs, and re-splits as appropriate, but were not capped as so few assays spiked above the mean.

Drill core data was composited at 5m intervals down-the-hole to approximate minimum open pit bench height.

Cross-sections were generated at 25m intervals, which is more or less consistent with the drill hole density. Resources were estimated using the polygon section method. Cut-off for restraining resource polygons was arbitrarily set at 0.2g/t Au. No serious consideration was given to the economic ramification of this cut-off level, but it is within the scope of reality for this type of deposit and the current price of gold and is sufficient for an inferred resource.

15.2.3 Tonnage

Polygons outlining areas of significant gold mineralization pursuant to the above assigned cut-off were drafted on to the section. The area for each polygon was determined and multiplied by a width factor of 25m in most cases, to generate volume, then further multiplied by a common SG factor of 2.55g/cm^3 to yield a tonnage for the polygon. Widths at the end sections included in the resource estimation, Section C and Section J, were projected 25m and 50m from the section lines respectively. In situations where drill holes collared and/or ended in mineralization above cut-off, the area of influence was not extrapolated beyond 25m.

These types of deposits tend to have more vertical continuity than laterally. Hence, on the basis of Hole DD05-20, resource polygons were extrapolated to an elevation depth of 1,200m asl, or alternatively 275m on average below surface across the section suite.

15.2.4 Tenor

A gold tenor resource grid, with cell size 5m by 5m, was created within each polygon employing all gold composites. Individual grid cell assignments were interpolated and weighted by an inverse distance squared gridding algorithm. The 2-dimension resource grid is limited to the plane of the section in area of influence.

The tenor value assigned any particular grid cell is impacted by the parameters allocated the two dimensional search ellipsoid used in its determination. In this case, the parameters were set for an elliptical search ellipsoid with the long axis set for 400m and the short axis set for 50m. The long axis of the ellipsoid was orientated parallel with the interpreted dip of the mineralization. Basically, the search ellipsoid was liberally designed so that the defined resource polygon(s) would be filled by non-null cells. A minimum of two composites were required before a grade

would be assigned to any particular cell. An overall tenor for a resource polygon is derived from the arithmetic mean of all grid cells within the bounds of a polygon.

The tenor for Section I was modelled by weighted average by respective polygon area between the resource blocks on Sections H and J since Hole DD04-015 cut such a low percentage of the inferred polygon in Section I.

Resource grids for each section accompany the sections, which are displayed in Appendix 1. Note that the resource grids are coloured by the histogram equalization method rather than by linear stretch. This means that subtle variation in tenor pattern will be emphasized rather than an accurate portrayal of an equal interval of tenor across a range. Note also that the tenor patterns will be biased by the defined search ellipsoid parameters.

15.2.5 *Sectional Resource Estimation*

As previously mentioned, drill sections are displayed in Appendix 1. A surface plan of drill hole traces, which displays a key for cross-section location and orientation, precedes the cross-sections. This can also be seen in Figure 5. The cross-sections face northwest (298°). Mineralization polygons are displayed on the sections.

The resource estimation model is outlined in Table 4. An Inferred Resource was estimated totalling 23.6 million tonnes grading 0.7g/t Au. This translates to approximately 542,000 contained troy ounces contained gold.

Table 4:

RESOURCE MODEL

Red Mountain, Yukon

Section	*Block*	*Area m²*	*Width m*	*Volume m³*	*SG*	*Tonnes*	*Tenor*	*Gold gm*	*Gold oz*
C	C01	37,033	37.5	1,388,738	2.55	3,541,281	0.60	2,128,310	
D	D01	35,852	25	896,300	2.55	2,285,565	0.60	1,359,911	
E	E01	48,111	25	1,202,775	2.55	3,067,076	0.79	2,422,990	
F	F01	46,562	37.5	1,746,075	2.55	4,452,491	0.85	3,793,523	
H	H01	29,440	37.5	1,104,000	2.55	2,815,200	0.71	2,007,238	
I	I01	28,946	25	723,650	2.55	1,845,308	0.70	1,291,715	
J	J01	35,073	62.5	2,192,063	2.55	5,589,759	0.69	3,851,344	
			250			**23,596,680**		**16,855,031**	**541,886**
							Average Tenor (g/t)	**0.71**	

Note: Modelled at 0.20g/t Gold Cut-Off

16 CONCLUSIONS

This independent review has achieved its objectives and established that:

- An inferred gold resource of approximately 24 million tonnes grading 0.7g/t Au exists on the property.
- The gold resource outlined is comparable in geological setting with those found elsewhere in the district, namely Tomestone Porphyry Suite deposits hosting gold

mineralization. These deposits are members of the Tintina Gold Belt, which is proving to be a significant gold producer.

- The resource has been by no means closed off.
- Industry Acceptable Practices were generally observed for the period the Property has been under the control of the Company and
- the amount, quality, and type of work performed is sufficiently sound to form a database upon which a representative Inferred Resource estimation, pursuant to CIM (2005) definitions, could be based.
- A sample prep problem has been identified, but it is not considered to be in anyway debilitating for the future success of the project.
- The potential for unrealized gold resource exists in the form of non-fire assayed core from the 2003 drill program.
- Additional targets of interest are indicated on the property.

17 RECOMMENDATIONS

Additional work is warranted and recommended:

- Continue to step-out from the resource area to close-off the significant mineralization by diamond drilling as well as undertake additional in-fill drilling to better flesh out the limits and form of the mineralized area.
- The core from the 2003 drill program should be assayed by the fire assay method for gold where indicated by significant ICP geochemical gold values.
- Initiate a more robust sampling quality control program to address indicated problems as well as continue a more rigorous SG sample collection program.
- Initiate a metallurgical testing program.
- Initiate an environmental monitoring program for benchmarking purposes.

A budget to support the recommended work is outlined in Table 5. The work described above is budgeted to cost CDN$2 million.

The author judges the above listed recommendations are commensurate with the stage of the project and the Property exhibits sufficient potential to justify the work. The author also deems the budgetary estimates for the project are in line for the proposed stage of project development as well as the project's geographic location.

Respectively submitted,

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Brian Cole *P.Geo.* (HBSc Geology)
Consulting Geologist
(Signed and Sealed)

June 15, 2010

Table 5:
Proposed Budget
Red Mountain Gold Project, Yukon Territory

	Activity	*Subtotal*
Salaries and Wages		
Technical	$50,000	
Temp/Seasonal/Contract	$312,000	$362,000
Geological and Technical		
Geological	$188,000	
Environmental	$25,000	
Metallurgical	$25,000	
		$238,000
Surface Work		
Surface Drilling (6,000m)	$887,000	
Analysis - Geochemical	$132,000	
Field Expenses	$129,000	
Survey	$13,000	
		$1,161,000
Environmental		
Permitting/Reclamation	$10,000	
		$10,000
Property Costs		
Government Land Holding Costs		
Administrative and General		
Travel Expenses	$24,000	
Rent	$33,000	
Project Tracking/Accounting	$30,000	
Management	$180,000	
		$267,000
	Project Total CDN$	$2,038,000

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19 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS AND DECLARATION

I, Brian Leslie Cole, P.Geo., do hereby certify that:

I currently have a business address at 3979 Victoria Ave, Vineland, Ontario, L0R 2C0, Canada.

I am a graduate of Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario, with an Honours Bachelor of Science degree – Geology, completed 1978.

I have worked as a geologist for a total of 31 years since my graduation, both domestically and internationally. Experience has been primarily focused in gold exploration and to a lesser degree in base metal, diamond, uranium exploration, and geothermal.

I am a Practising Member in good standing with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario, (APGO member #0165), the Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Newfoundland and Labrador (#04830), as well as the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Nova Scotia (APGNS #0155).

I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101), and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements of a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

I am responsible for all sections of the technical report titled **"Independent Review of the Red Mountain Gold Property, Mayo Mining District, Yukon Territory, Canada"** and dated effective **June 15, 2010** (the "Technical Report") relating to the **Red Mountain Project** in Canada. I visited the aforementioned property on June 1, 2, and 4, 2010 for three days.

I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

I am not aware of any technical material fact or technical material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

I am independent of the issuer as described in section 1.4 of NI 43-101.

I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

I consent to the filing of the Technical Report by **AM Gold Inc.** with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electron publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 15th day of June, 2010

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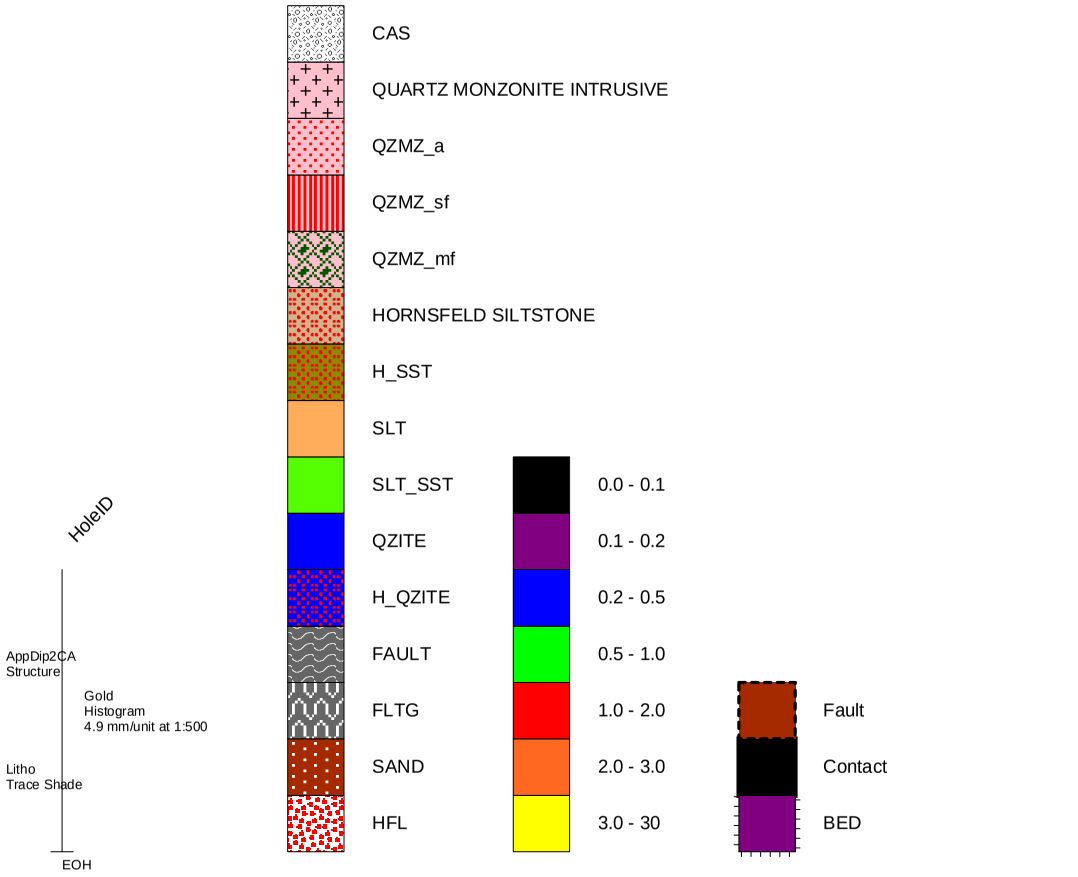
(Signed) Brian Cole *P.Geo.*

APPENDIX 1

DRILL CROSS-SECTIONS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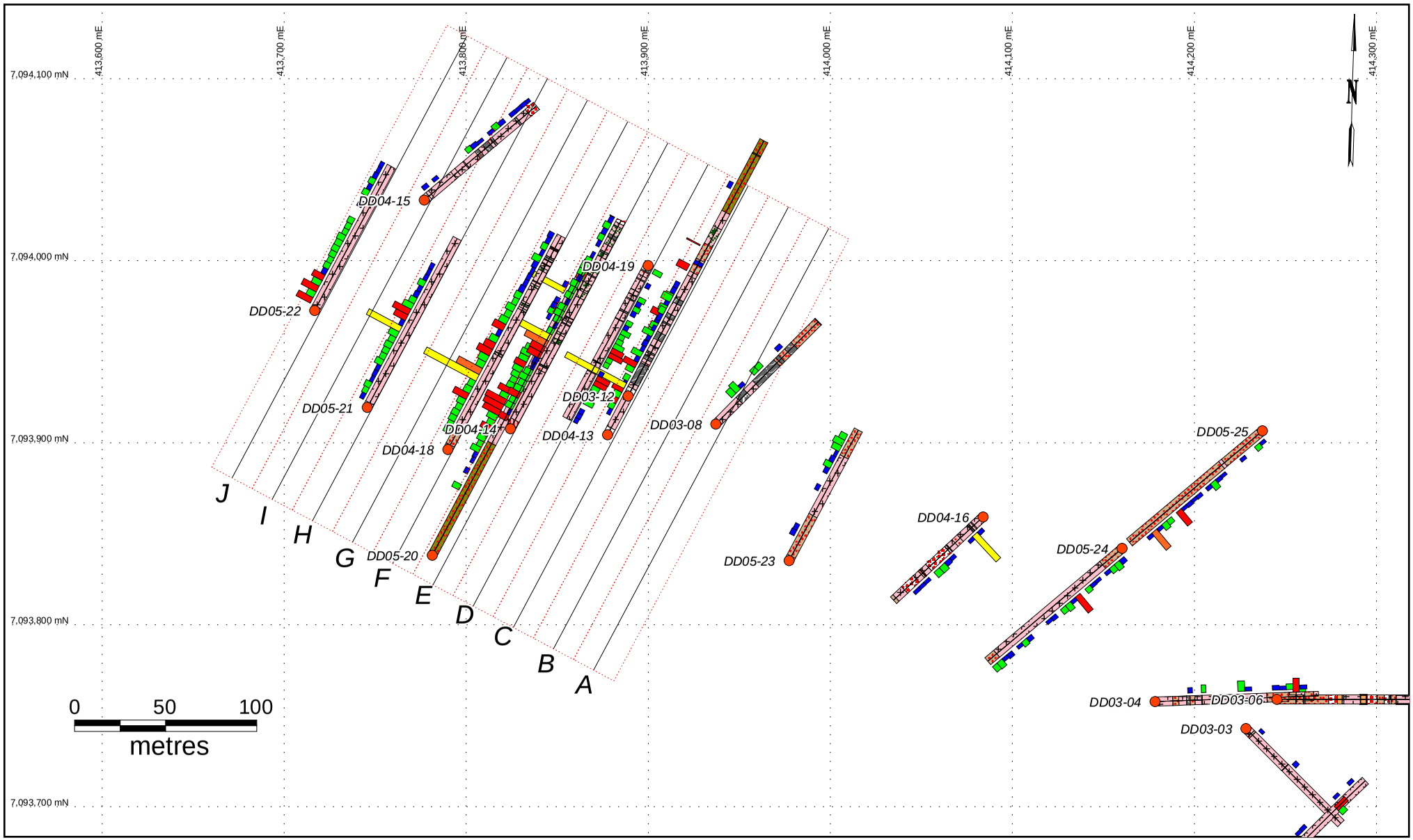
AppDip2CA
Structure
Gold
Histogram
4.9 mm/unit at 1:500
Litho
Trace Shade
EOH
CAS
QUARTZ MONZONITE INTRUSIVE
QZMZ_a
QZMZ_sf
QZMZ_mf
HORNSFELD SILTSTONE
H_SST
SLT
SLT_SST
QZITE
H_QZITE
FAULT
FLTG
SAND
HFL
0.0 - 0.1
0.1 - 0.2
0.2 - 0.5
0.5 - 1.0
1.0 - 2.0
2.0 - 3.0
3.0 - 30
Fault
Contact
BED
Legend for Litho
Legend for Au (g/t)
Legend for Structural Foliations


413,600 mE
413,700 mE
413,800 mE
413,900 mE
414,000 mE
414,100 mE
414,200 mE
414,300 mE
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7,094,000 mN
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DD04-15
DD05-22
DD05-21
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DD04-16
DD05-25
DD05-24
DD03-04
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F
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B
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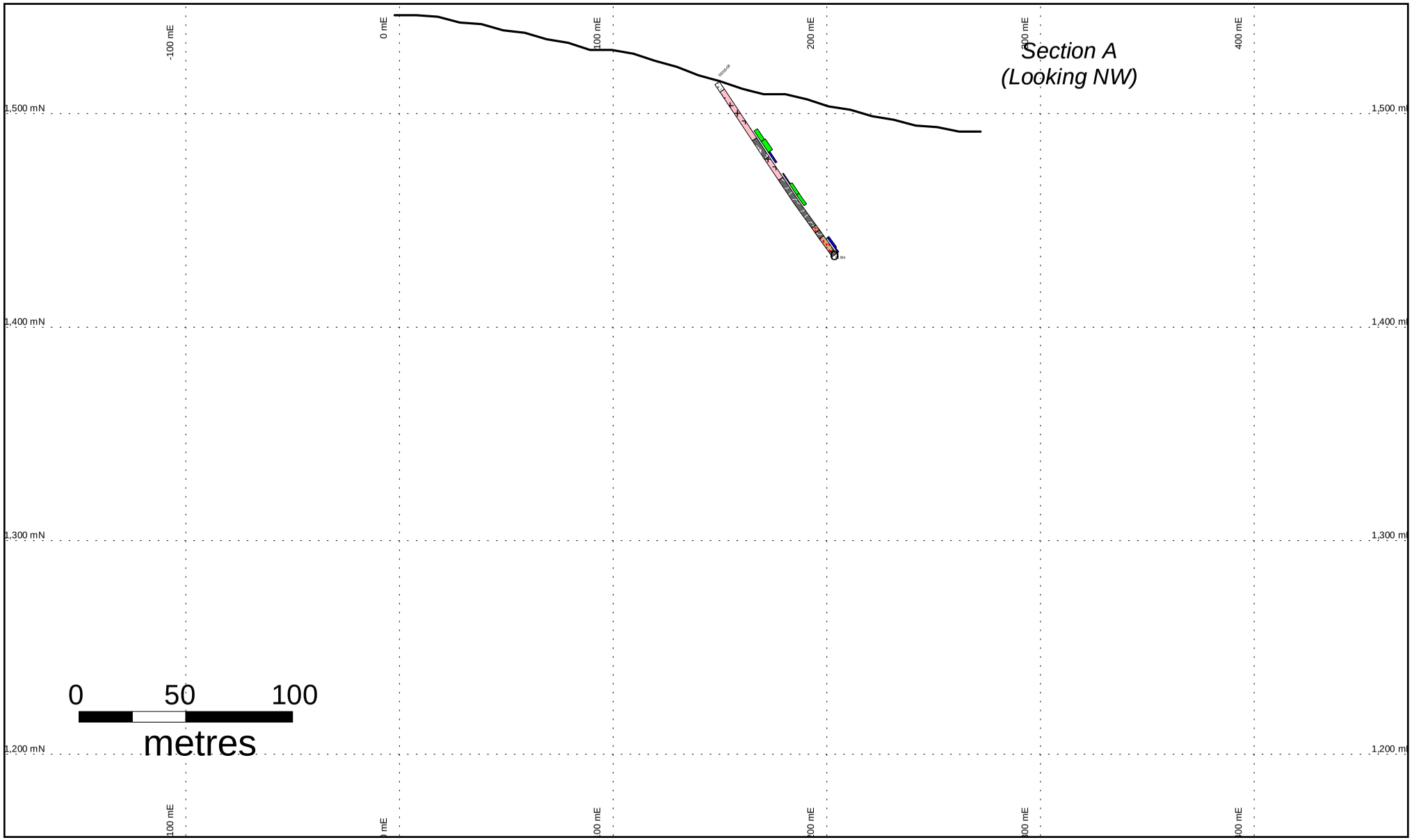
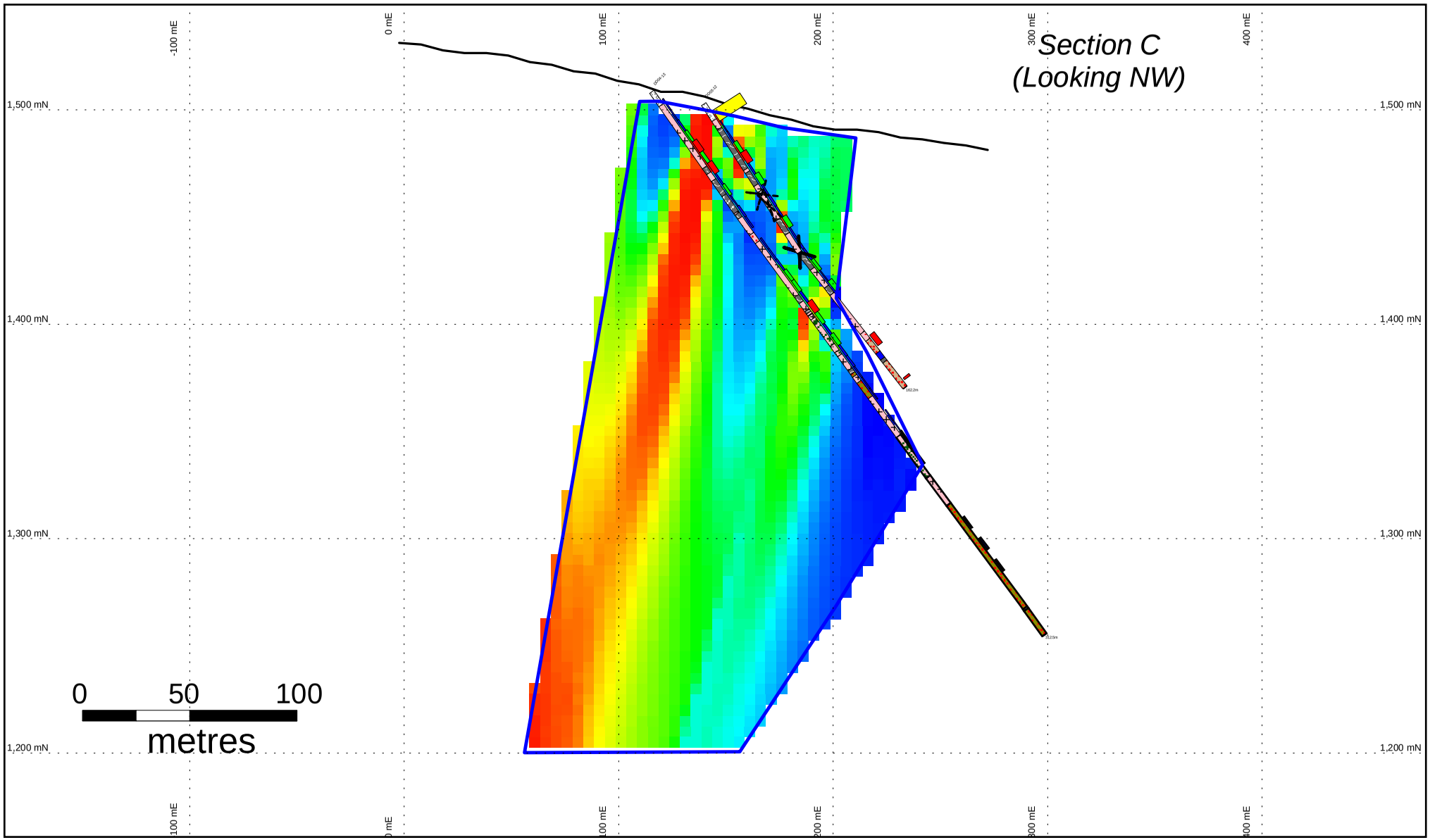
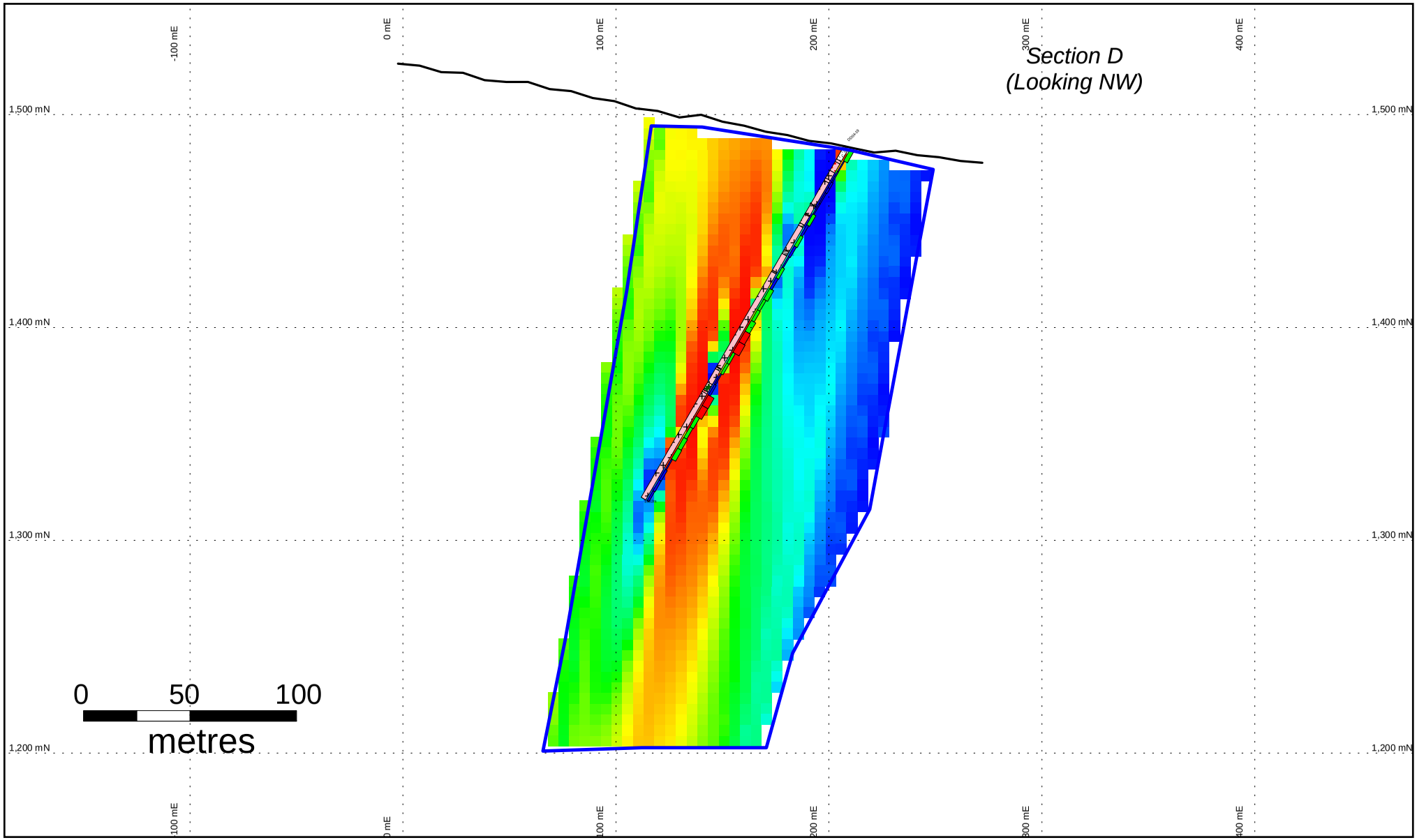
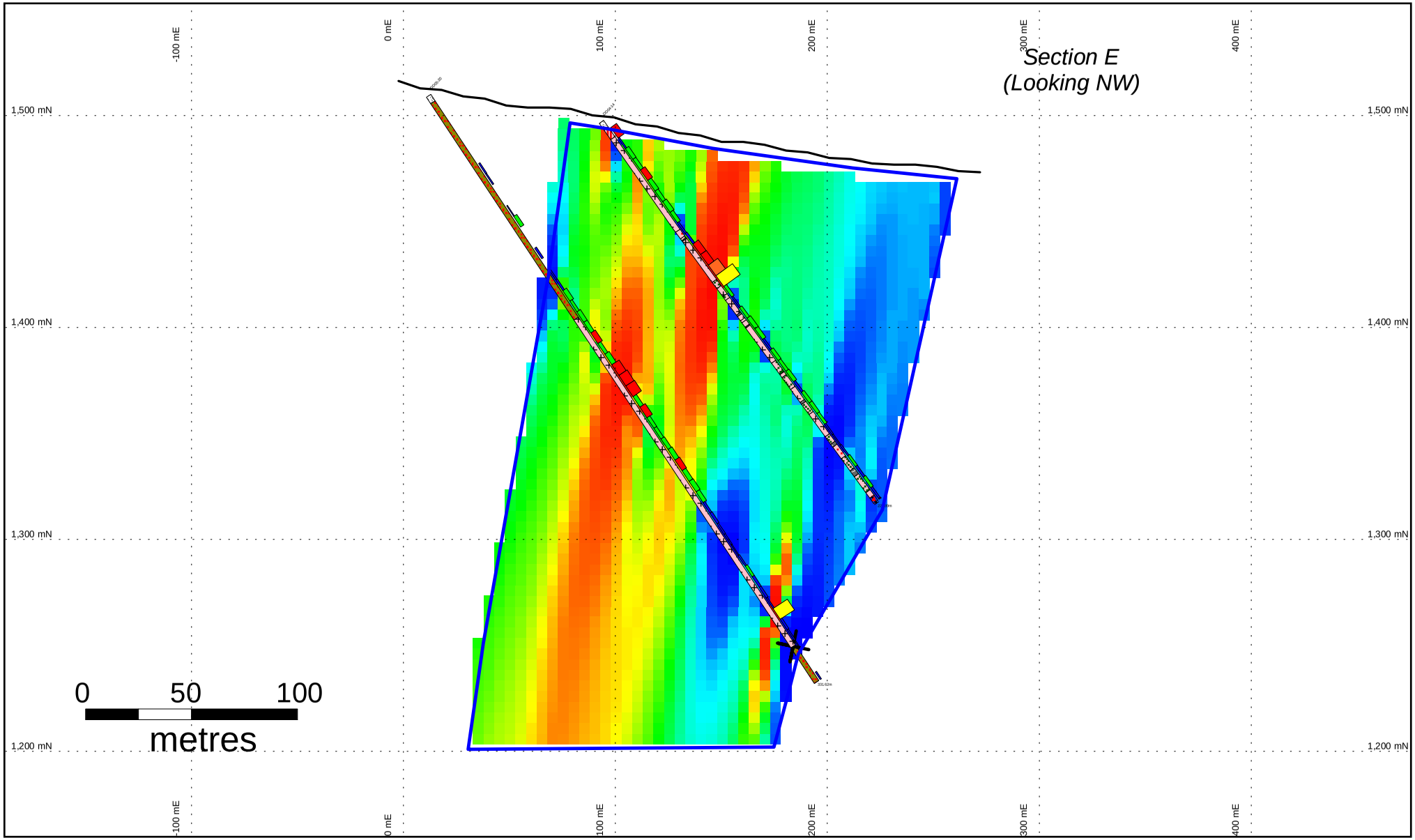
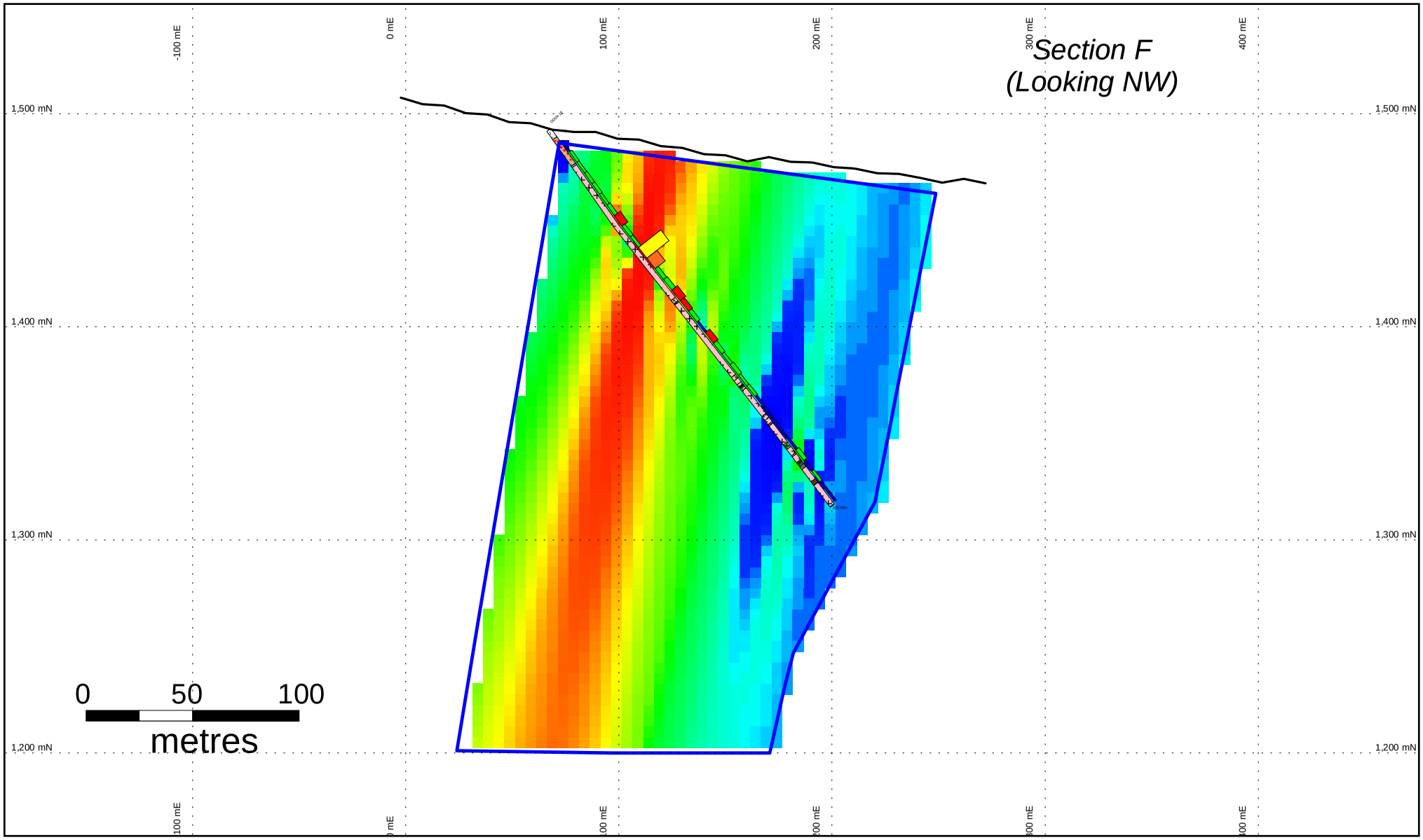
100
metres

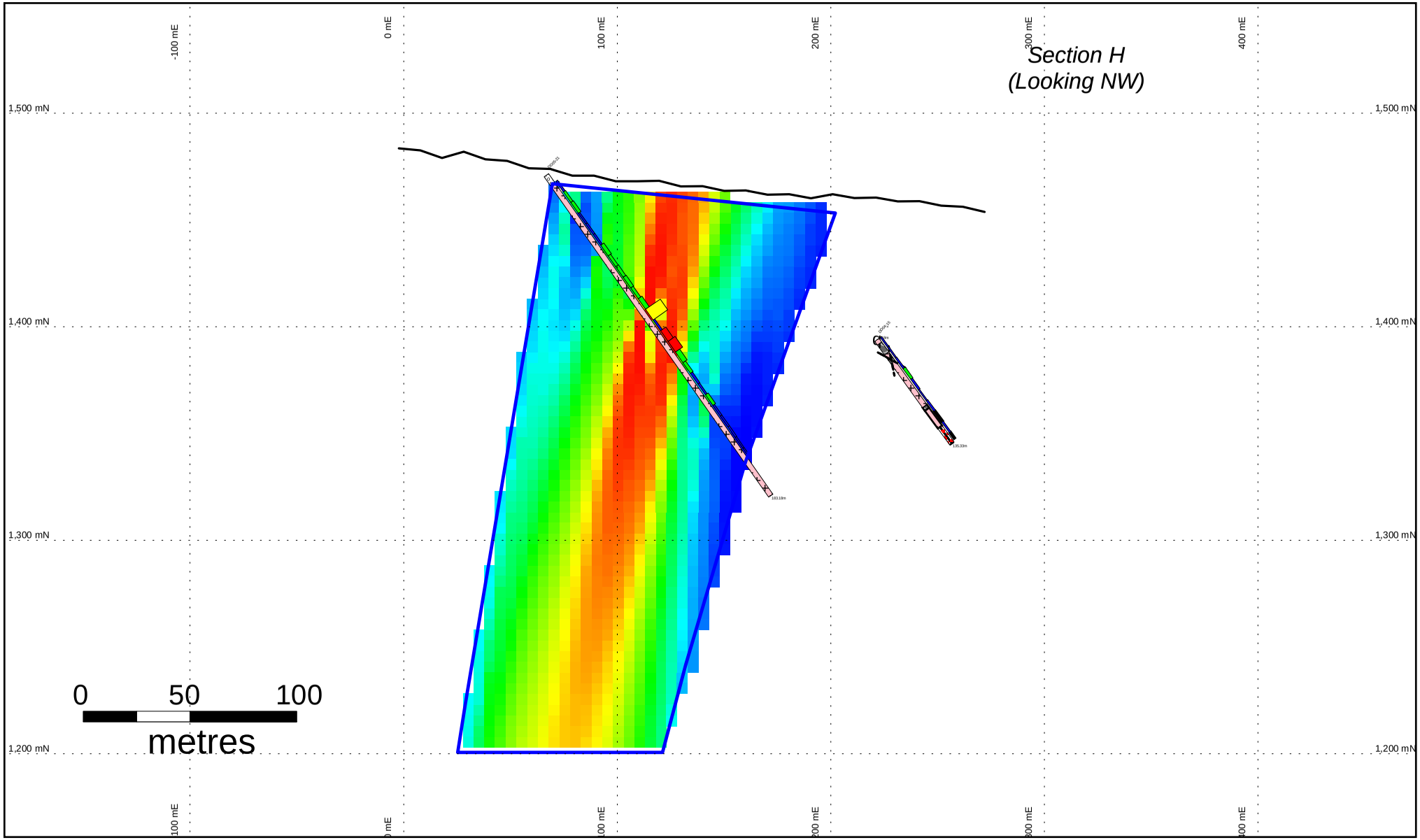

Section A
(Looking NW)
-100 mE
0 mE
100 mE
200 mE
300 mE
400 mE
1,500 mN
1,400 mN
1,300 mN
1,200 mN
0
50
100
metres

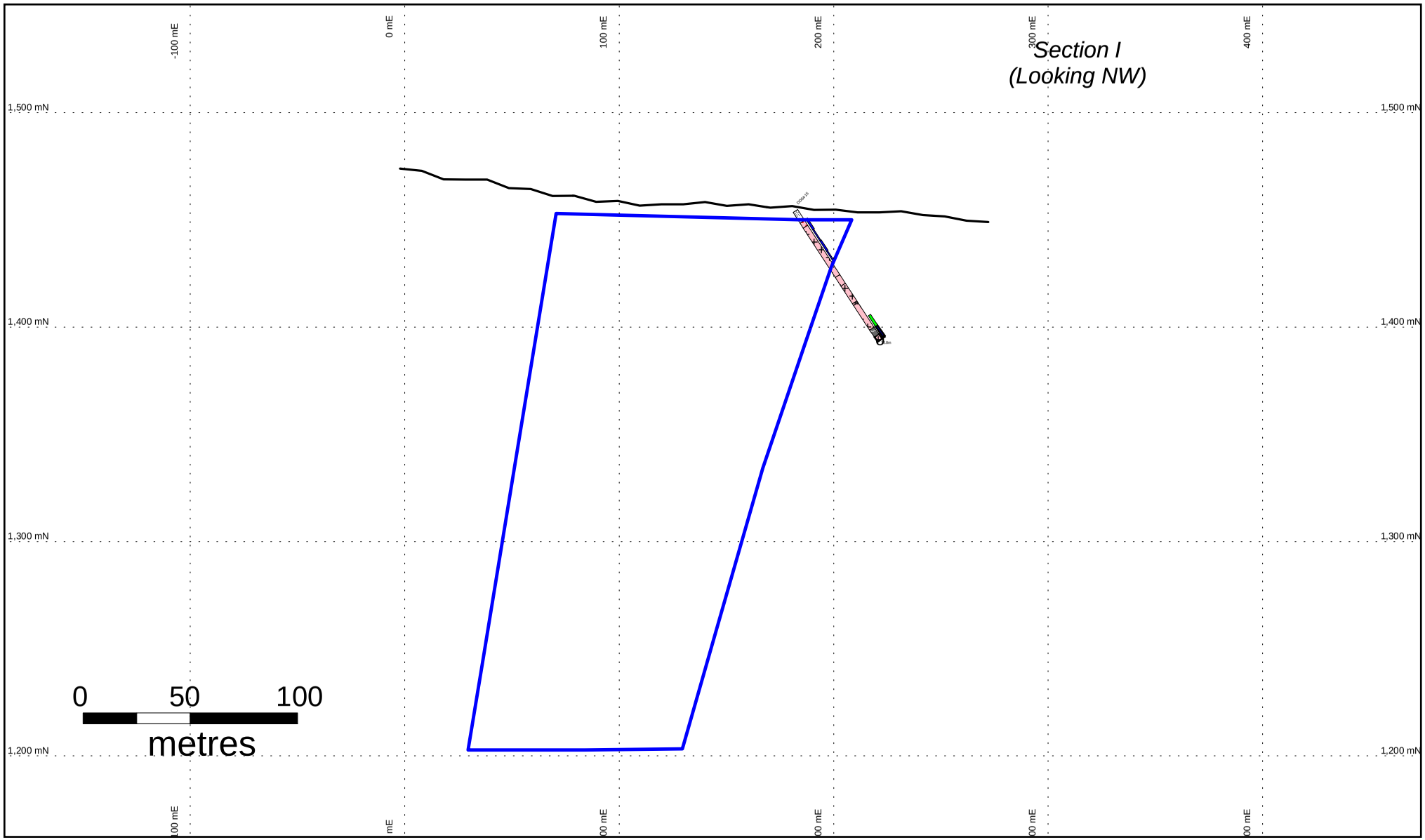

Section C
(Looking NW)
-100 mE
0 mE
100 mE
200 mE
300 mE
400 mE
1,500 mN
1,400 mN
1,300 mN
1,200 mN
0
50
100
metres

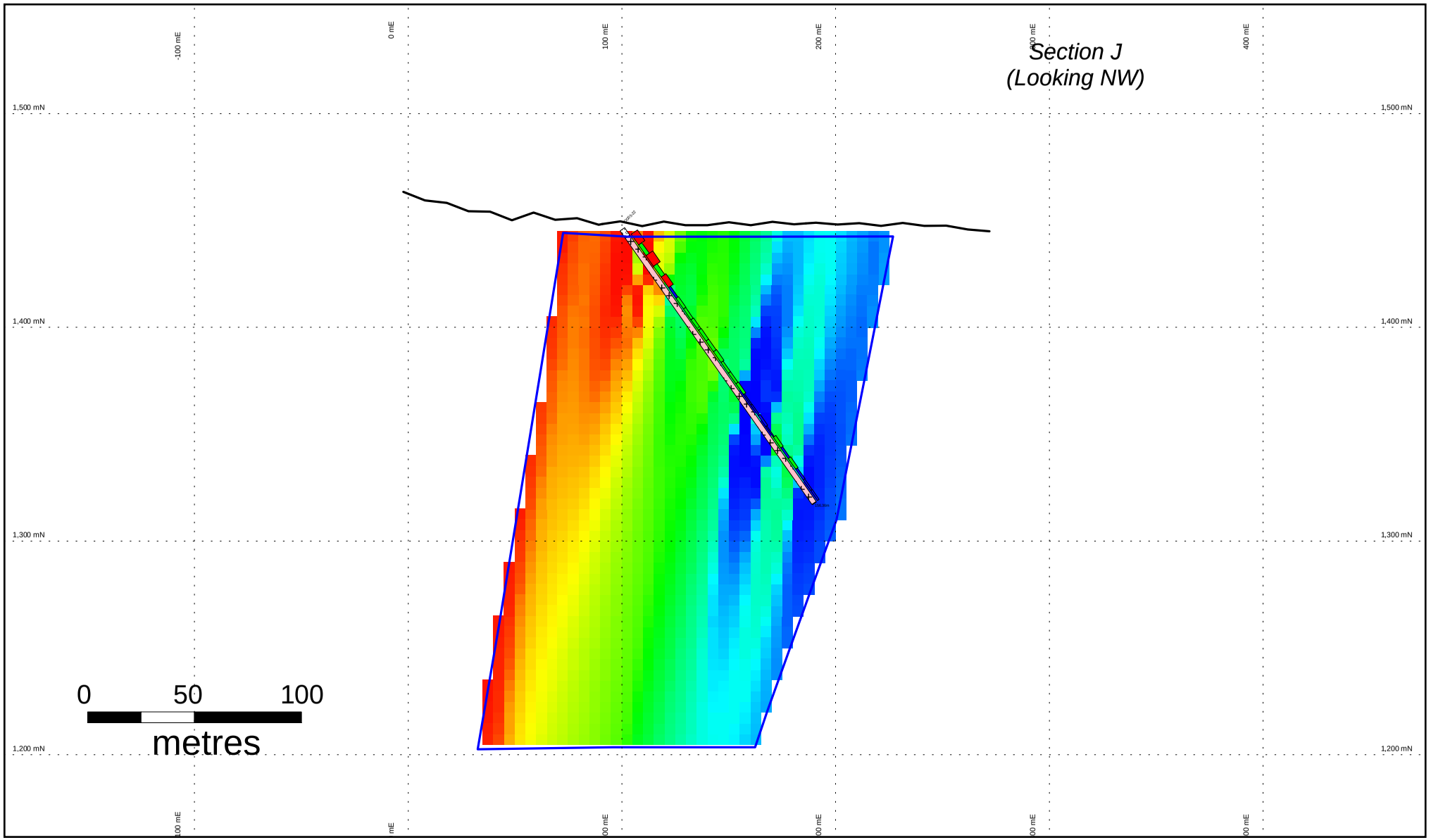

Section D
(Looking NW)
-100 mE
0 mE
100 mE
200 mE
300 mE
400 mE
1,500 mN
1,400 mN
1,300 mN
1,200 mN
0
50
100
metres


Section E
(Looking NW)
-100 mE
0 mE
100 mE
200 mE
300 mE
400 mE
1,500 mN
1,400 mN
1,300 mN
1,200 mN
0
50
100
metres


Section F
(Looking NW)
-100 mE
0 mE
100 mE
200 mE
300 mE
400 mE
1,500 mN
1,400 mN
1,300 mN
1,200 mN
0
50
100
metres


Section H
(Looking NW)
-100 mE
0 mE
100 mE
200 mE
300 mE
400 mE
1,500 mN
1,400 mN
1,300 mN
1,200 mN
0
50
100
metres


Section I
(Looking NW)
-100 mE
0 mE
100 mE
200 mE
300 mE
400 mE
1,500 mN
1,400 mN
1,300 mN
1,200 mN
0
50
100
metres


Section J
(Looking NW)
-100 mE
0 mE
100 mE
200 mE
300 mE
400 mE
1,500 mN
1,400 mN
1,300 mN
1,200 mN
0
50
100
metres