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TECHNICAL REPORT

On the

Railway Gold Property
Metcalf Lake Area
Thunder Bay Mining District
Northwestern Ontario, Canada

Prepared for:

Prospect Ore Corp.
Lake Helen Reserve, ON
P0T 2J0
Box 675

Prepared by:

Alex Pleson, P.Geo

March 2nd 2022

Revised (July 20th 2022)

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1.0 Introduction

The Property consists of 46 mining claims totalling approximately 1420 hectares land in the Metcalf Lake Area, Thunder Bay Mining District of Northwestern Ontario, Canada. It lies 235 kilometres northeast of the city of Thunder Bay, 72 kilometres north-northeast of the town of Beardmore and 60 kilometres north of the small community of Jellicoe. The property consists of a joint venture between Alex Pleson and Prospector Ore Corp.

Geologically, the Property is situated in the Wabigoon Subprovince of the Superior Geological Province which consists of Archean metavolcanic and metasedimentary rock sequences intruded by larger granitoid plutons, mainly granodiorite to granite in composition. Locally, the property is in the Onaman-Tashota belt of the eastern Wabigoon Subprovince. It is dominantly composed of Neoarchean basaltic and dacitic flows, autobreccia and pyroclastic rocks where rhyolite is relatively uncommon. The belt also includes Mesoarchean volcanic rocks locally bordering the western border of the belt where it wraps around the Robinson pluton. Most sedimentary units form the youngest supracrustal assemblages and reflect orogenic exhumation and erosion of the underlying volcanic and plutonic rocks. The Property lies in close vicinity of several felsic intrusive stocks. The metavolcanics and metasediments have undergone greenschist metamorphism.

Gold mineralization in the Property area is hosted in complexly folded quartz veins with an overall north-northeast to south-southwest trend. There are three gold prospects/showings on the Property that had some degree of historical development: the Adair, Knapp and Yzerdraat prospects.

Historical exploration and mining work in the Property area began in 1922 with the opening of Canadian National Railways in the Tashota area. Early exploration and development of gold prospects in the Tashota area started with prospecting work. Gold was discovered at the Adair Prospect by George H. Adair just west of Tashota Creek in 1924-25. An 8-metre shaft was sunk, which was deepened to 20 metres in 1929-30. Between 1934 and 1937, Tashota Creek Gold Mines Ltd. built an access road, erected buildings, and carried out stripping and sampling. After several decades, in 2005, East West Resources carried out magnetic and IP surveys over the area of the Adair shaft, and located several well-defined chargeability anomalies.

The Knapp and Yzerdraat prospects areas were mapped by Amax in 1979 and sampled by F. Goodman and J-M Leclerc in 1991. It was covered by various geophysical surveys by W. Yzerdraat and Totem Sciences in 1996 and 1997. Analyses (presumed to be of grab samples) up to 3.77 g/t gold and 1760 ppm Mo were reported by Amax and assays up to 1.47 g/t gold were reported by Goodman and Leclerc.

In 2011-12, Tashota Resources Inc. completed an exploration work program on the Property which included surface grab sampling, ground geophysical surveying, stripping, and trenching. The focus of this work was the area around Adair Prospect. The wall rocks at the Adair shaft are massive intermediate volcanics without any significant sulphide mineralization. Two grab samples of the white quartz, taken in situ from the north and south sides of the shaft, returned assays of 1.912 and 0.205 g/t of gold. The other samples taken came from the dump beside the shaft, which evidently encountered different styles of vein, and different wallrock lithologies, at depth. A grab sample of grey quartz with minor pyrite assayed 81.483 g/t Au. Two samples of sugary, glassy, ribboned with minor pyrite assayed 61.012 and 8.435 g/t Au. A grey altered rock with quartz stringers and heavy pyrite assayed 20.011 g/t Au, and a black chloritic schist with globs of pyrite assayed 0.127 g/t Au.

Pleson Geoscience (Alex Pleson), the Property Vendor, carried out exploration work on the Property from November 2018 to October 2020 which included prospecting, geological mapping, channel and grab rock sampling, ground geophysical surveys and assaying. Total cost of exploration work is $90,192.34

Prospecting, mapping, and sampling work was focused on the historic discoveries around the Adair Shaft, the Knapp Prospect, and Lincoln Grid area. A total of six channel samples, ranging for 0.3m to 0.7m long, were taken from the Adair Prospect Area. The results of channel samples from Adair Prospect indicate gold values of 0.015 g/t to 12.5 g/t. The results of a grab sample (294301) taken from a waste rock pile near Adair shaft returned values of 648 gram per ton (g/t) gold (22.86 ounces per ton).

A total of 39-line kilometers of VLF and ground magnetic survey was completed at Adair, Lincoln, and Knapp grids of historical work areas and prospects on the Property. These surveys were completed at 50 m line spacing and 25 m station spacing during the months of April to October 2020. The results of VLF geophysical survey at Adair Grid shows a moderate to strong east-west trending conductor crossing through the Adair shaft area. This conductor is offset in the middle possibly by a potential fault zone. There is another moderately conducting zone present in the southeast part of the grid. At the Lincoln Grid, there are isolated moderately conductive zones in the eastern half of the grid. Interpretation of the Knapp Grid VLF data has shown a broad moderately conducting zone in the southeastern part of the grid. All these conductors need a follow up prospecting, mapping, and trenching work. The Adair Grid should be extended further to the east.

Mineralization style for Property suggests a lode type Mesothermal Archean Lode Gold deposit model. One prominent characteristic of all significant gold deposits in the Superior Province is their occurrence within or immediately adjacent to greenstone belts. The faults, and associated splays, which control gold mineralization, are typically part of a larger deformational zone that can reach kilometers in thickness and several hundred kilometers in strike. There are three types of gold mineralization identified in the area: (a) in quartz veins hosted in volcanic rocks and felsic dikes within shear zones, (b) in narrow semi-massive sulphide bands filling fissures, and (c) in altered rocks within shear zones with or without quartz veins.

The data presented in this report is based on published assessment reports available Ontario ENDM, the Geological Survey of Canada, and the Ontario Geological Survey. All the consulted data sources are deemed reliable. The data collected during present study is considered enough to provide an opinion about the merit of the Property as a viable exploration target.

Based on its favourable geological setting indicating shear hosted gold mineralization in channel and grab rock samples, geophysical survey data and findings of present study, it is concluded that the Property is a property of merit, with good potential for discovery of economic concentration of gold and other metals mineralization through further exploration. Good road access, availability of exploration and mining services in the vicinity makes it a worthy mineral exploration target. The historical exploration data collected on the Property provides the basis for a follow-up work program.

Recommendations

In the author's opinion, the character of the Property is sufficient to merit the following phased work program, where the second phase is contingent upon the results of the first phase.

Phase 1 – Geophysical Surveys, Prospecting, Trenching and Sampling

The following target areas are recommended for further geophysical surveying, prospecting, mapping, trenching, and sampling work:

1. The Adair shaft appears to be the most favourable target for shear hosted quartz vein gold mineralization on the Property. Even more significant is the 0.5m long channel sample that yielded 12.5 g/t Au from a folded mafic metavolcanics unit which hosts the high-grade quartz vein. This style of gold mineralization is interesting compared to the gold in the quartz vein itself, as the deformed metavolcanic unit is large and is traced across the Property. This unit should be examined in more details and represents a great target for further exploration and should be trenched along strike. A complete intersection should be channel sampled across the zone to understand the economic implications of the gold mineralization hosted within the mafic metavolcanics rock unit.
2. The waste rock pile at the Adair Prospect also represents a potential for further exploration depending on its volume and the volume of unmined quartz available. Further work should focus on delineating the size of the quartz veins and metavolcanic unit. A detailed geological map should also be produced when the area is trenched.
3. The Knapp prospect was previously explored by Tashota Resources in 2011-12. The 2018-20 work did confirm that historic work took place in this area. However, the Mineral Deposit Inventory (MDI) coordinates listed by the ENDM for the Knapp Prospect is not to be consisted accurate as ground truthing this coordinate did not yield a tangible discovery. Detailed data compilation and georeferencing of the field maps is recommended before further work is completed. This will help to narrow the search radius. Aerial or satellite imagery could also be applied to find historic workings.

4. The conductors identified in the ground magnetic and VLF geophysical survey need ground follow up prospecting, mapping, trenching and sampling work. The Adair Grid should be extended further to the east.

Total estimated budget for Phase 1 program is $159,400 and it will take about four months' time to complete this work.

Phase 2 – Diamond Core Drilling

If results from the first phase are positive, then a detailed drilling program would be warranted to check the most promising targets identified in Phase 1. The scope of work for drilling and location of drill holes would be determined based on the findings of Phase 1 investigations.

2.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

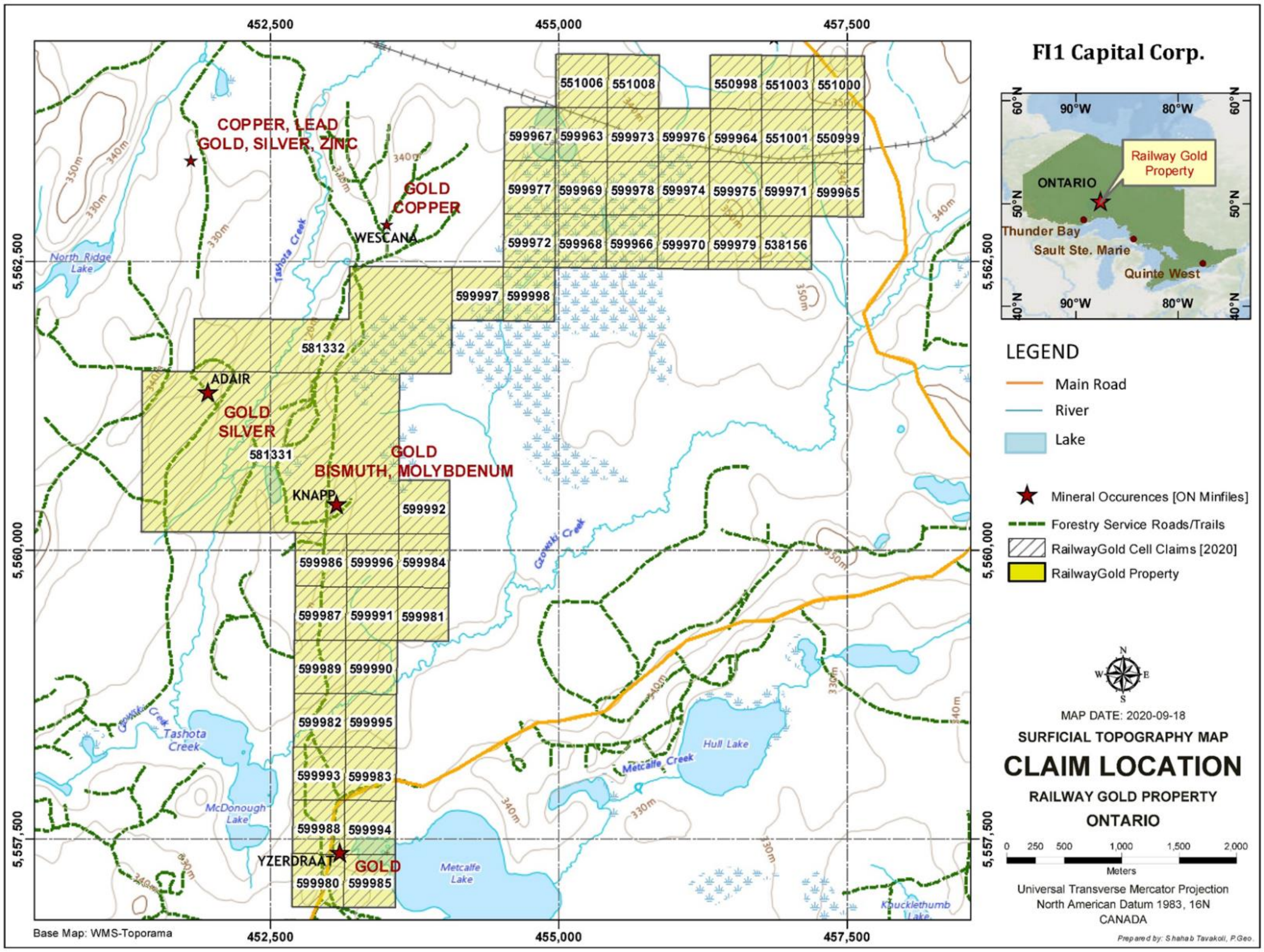
The Property consists of 46 mining claims totalling approximately 1,420 hectares land in the Metcalf Lake Area, Thunder Bay Mining District of Northwestern Ontario, Canada (Figure 1 and 2). The property is located between UTM 452000E and 457700E and between 5557,000 and 55663000N (NAD 1983 UTM Zone 16N), in the Metcalfe Lake map-area (NTS 42L04NE), District of Thunder Bay, Ontario. It lies 235 kilometres northeast of the city of Thunder Bay, 72 kilometres north-northeast of the town of Beardmore and 60 kilometres north of the small community of Jellicoe. Figure 1 shows the general location of the property, Figure 2 shows access routes and the claims while Table 1 outlines the claim ownership.

Township / Area	Tenure ID	Title Holder	Anniversary Date
METCALFE LAKE AREA	581331	Prospect Ore Corp.	2022-03-09
METCALFE LAKE AREA	581332	Prospect Ore Corp.	2022-03-09
METCALFE LAKE AREA	599998	Alex Pleson	2022-07-21
METCALFE LAKE AREA	599997	Alex Pleson	2022-07-21
METCALFE LAKE AREA	599996	Alex Pleson	2022-07-21
METCALFE LAKE AREA	599995	Alex Pleson	2022-07-21
METCALFE LAKE AREA	599994	Alex Pleson	2022-07-21
METCALFE LAKE AREA	599993	Alex Pleson	2022-07-21
METCALFE LAKE AREA	599992	Alex Pleson	2022-07-21
METCALFE LAKE AREA	599991	Alex Pleson	2022-07-21
METCALFE LAKE AREA	599990	Alex Pleson	2022-07-21
METCALFE LAKE AREA	599989	Alex Pleson	2022-07-21
METCALFE LAKE AREA	599988	Alex Pleson	2022-07-21
METCALFE LAKE AREA	599987	Alex Pleson	2022-07-21
METCALFE LAKE AREA	599986	Alex Pleson	2022-07-21
METCALFE LAKE AREA	599985	Alex Pleson	2022-07-21
METCALFE LAKE AREA	599984	Alex Pleson	2022-07-21
METCALFE LAKE AREA	599983	Alex Pleson	2022-07-21
METCALFE LAKE AREA	599982	Alex Pleson	2022-07-21
METCALFE LAKE AREA	599981	Alex Pleson	2022-07-21
METCALFE LAKE AREA	599980	Alex Pleson	2022-07-21
METCALFE LAKE AREA	599977	Alex Pleson	2022-07-21
METCALFE LAKE AREA	599972	Alex Pleson	2022-07-21
METCALFE LAKE AREA	599967	Alex Pleson	2022-07-21
METCALFE LAKE AREA, OBOSHKEGAN	599969	Alex Pleson	2022-07-21
METCALFE LAKE AREA, OBOSHKEGAN	599968	Alex Pleson	2022-07-21
METCALFE LAKE AREA, OBOSHKEGAN	599963	Alex Pleson	2022-07-21
METCALFE LAKE AREA, OBOSHKEGAN	551006	Alex Pleson	2022-06-04
OBOSHKEGAN	599979	Alex Pleson	2022-07-21
OBOSHKEGAN	599978	Alex Pleson	2022-07-21
OBOSHKEGAN	599976	Alex Pleson	2022-07-21
OBOSHKEGAN	599975	Alex Pleson	2022-07-21
OBOSHKEGAN	599974	Alex Pleson	2022-07-21
OBOSHKEGAN	599973	Alex Pleson	2022-07-21
OBOSHKEGAN	599971	Alex Pleson	2022-07-21
OBOSHKEGAN	599970	Alex Pleson	2022-07-21
OBOSHKEGAN	599966	Alex Pleson	2022-07-21
OBOSHKEGAN	599965	Alex Pleson	2022-07-21
OBOSHKEGAN	599964	Alex Pleson	2022-07-21
OBOSHKEGAN	551008	Alex Pleson	2022-06-04
OBOSHKEGAN	551003	Alex Pleson	2022-06-04
OBOSHKEGAN	551001	Alex Pleson	2022-06-04
OBOSHKEGAN	551000	Alex Pleson	2022-06-04
OBOSHKEGAN	550999	Alex Pleson	2022-06-04
OBOSHKEGAN	550998	Alex Pleson	2022-06-04
OBOSHKEGAN	538156	Alex Pleson	2022-01-03

Table 1: Claim Ownership – Claims Worked Highlighted in Yellow

Figure 1: Project Location Map

Figure 2: Claim and Project Map



3.0 ACCESS, CLIMATE, PHYSIOGRAPHY, LOCAL RESOURCES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

3.1 Access

The property is situated in the Metcalfe Lake area, 235 kilometres northeast of Thunder Bay, and 62 kilometres north of Jellicoe, a small town on Highway 11, the Trans-Canada highway northern route. The northern claims straddle the Canadian National (CN) Rail transcontinental railway. The town of Tashota, along with its railway station and sidings no longer exist. Access to the Property from the Trans-Canada Highway (Highway 11) is at a point 9 kilometres east of the village of Jellicoe via the Kinghorn Road, a main forestry haul road. At kilometre 79.5 on the Kinghorn Road, an older, less maintained gravel road leads north to the CNR tracks and crosses the Property from south to north. The western part of the Property is separated from the "Tashota Road" by Tashota Creek, but is accessible via an old logging road that runs west from kilometre 74.2 on the Kinghorn Road and loops around to come within 400 metres of the Adair shaft.

3.2 Climate

The climate on the Property mirrors that of Greenstone and experiences a humid continental climate with cold winters and warm summers. The highest temperature ever recorded in the area was 40°C (104.0°F) on 11 and 12 July 1936 at Longlac. The coldest temperature ever recorded was −50.2 C (−58.4 F) on 31 January 1996 (at Geraldton Airport). The warm season lasts for 3.8 months, from May 21 to September 14, with an average daily high temperature above 61°F (16°C). The hottest day of the year is generally July 24, with an average high of 74°F (23°C) and low of 54°F (12°C). The cold season lasts for 3.0 months, from December 1 to March 1, with an average daily high temperature below 23°F(-5°C). The coldest day of the year is January 28, with an average low of -9°F (-23°C) and high of 12°F (-11°C).

The rainy period of the year lasts for 7.7 months, from March 29 to November 20, with a sliding 31-day rainfall of at least 0.5 inches (1.27 cm). The most rain falls during the 31 days centered around July 3, with an average total accumulation of 3.1 inches (7.87 cm). Snowfall shown in Figure 4 is in liquid-equivalent terms. The actual depth of new snowfall is typically between 5 and 10 times the liquid-equivalent amount, assuming the ground is frozen. Colder, drier snow tends to be on the higher end of that range and warmer, wetter snow on the lower end. Greenstone experiences some seasonal variation in monthly liquid-equivalent snowfall. The snowy period of the year lasts for 7.9 months, from September 27 to May 22, with a sliding 31-day liquid-equivalent snowfall of at least 0.1 inches (0.25 cm). The most snow falls during the 31 days centered around November 23, with an average total liquid-equivalent accumulation of 0.9 inches. Surface exploration, including prospecting, geological mapping, stripping, washing and channel sampling can usually be carried out from mid-May to early November. The winter season, suitable for diamond drilling and ground geophysical surveys, lasts from late December to early April.

(Climate Data Source: https://weatherspark.com/y/14340/Average-Weather-in-Greenstone-Canada-Year-Round#Sections-Humidity).

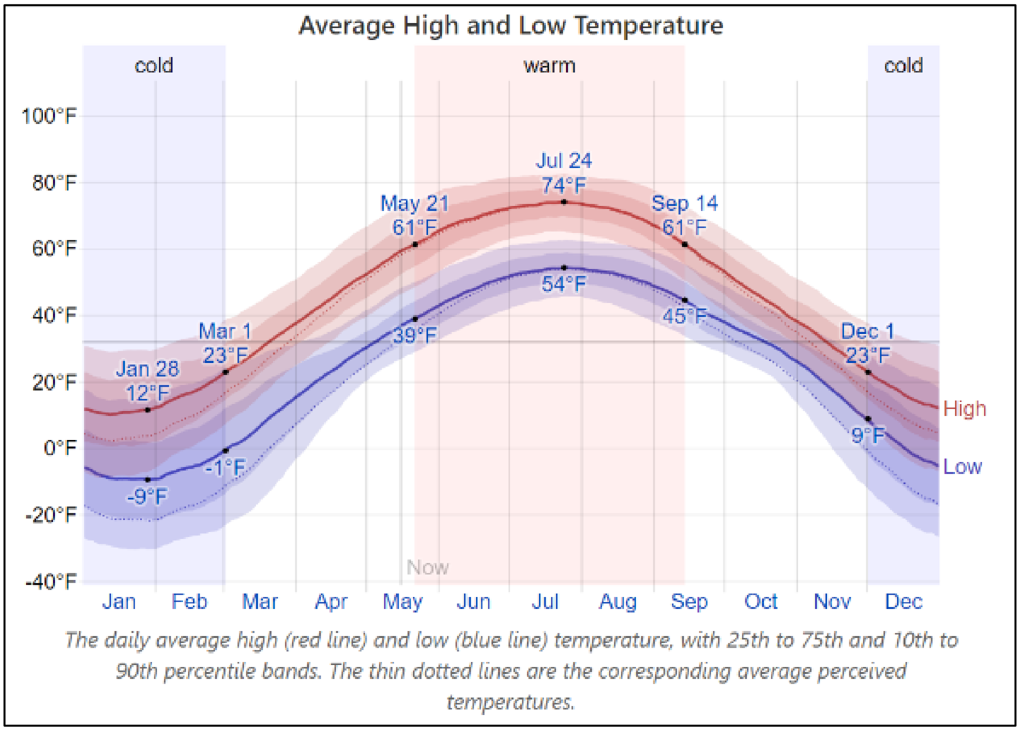


Figure 3: Greenstone Average Annual Temperatures (Source: Weatherspark.com)

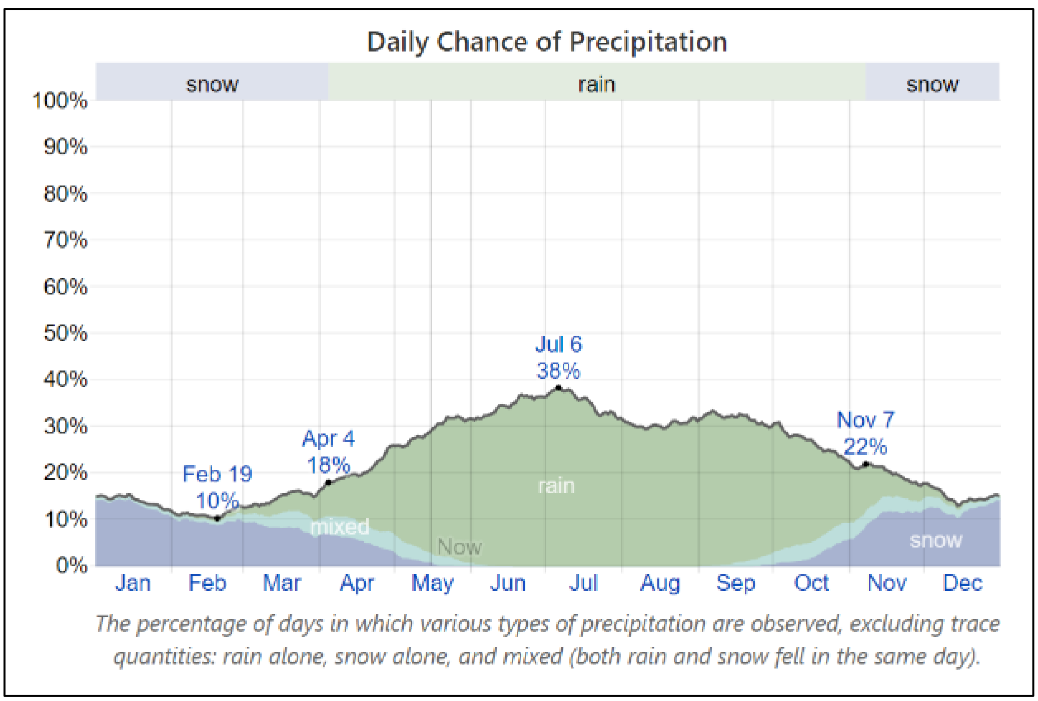


Figure 4: Greenstone Average Annual Precipitation (Source: Weatherspark.com)

3.3 Physiography

Physiography of the Property (Figure 2) is typical of the Canadian Shield, with large competent outcrops surrounded by lakes and swamps. The Property comprises broadly rolling surfaces of Canadian Shield bedrock that occupies most of northwestern Ontario and which is either exposed at surface or shallowly covered with Quaternary glacial deposits. Late Wisconsinan glacial deposits cover the Property area and is defined by glacial activity. The elevation changes are gradual with glacial lakes, muskeg and marshes surrounded by hills, moraines, and ridges of glaciofluvial material and till. Glacial material is typically unsorted sand, silt, and gravel. The height of the land in the Railway property varies between 330 m to 350 m above sea level (Figure 2). Central part of the Property is marked by muskeg, low lying marshland.

Mature coniferous forests cover most of the property, with sporadic young regeneration of deciduous trees due to past logging operations. The Property area is covered by boreal forest with the dominant species being Jack pine and Black Spruce. Willow shrubs and grasses dominate the low marshy areas. The land surface within the area varies somewhat from the region in that there is considerable relief between the lakes in most areas and the ground surface.

3.4 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The nearest town to the property is Jellicoe situated 62 km west of the Property. Jellicoe is part of the Municipality of Greenstone which was created on January 1, 2001 by the amalgamation of the former municipalities of the Town of Geraldton, Town of Longlac, the Township of Nakina and the Township of Beardmore, and an extensive area of unincorporated territory including numerous settlement areas such as; Caramat, Jellicoe and MacDiarmid (Source: http://greenstone.ca/). Geraldton is the largest populated town in the region located 30 km west of Longlac and has an airport, hospital, retail, and banking facilities.

The Property has good road access, located near Highway 11. Canadian National Railway (CN Rail) has a northeastern corridor connecting Longlac with Toronto, Thunder Bay and Winnipeg. There are several lakes, rivers, and creeks in and around the Property area which can be a source of water for exploration work. The Property size is good enough for future exploration and mining operations.

The Greenstone Regional Airport, owned and operated by the Corporation of the Municipality of Greenstone, is located at Geraldton approximately 133 kilometers to the south of the Property. Airport activity consists of movements by aircraft charters, medevac flights, and Ministry of Natural Resources fire detection and fire response aircraft. The Greenstone Regional Airport also has sea plane facilities located at Hutchison Lake, accessible from Highway 584 (at the intersection of MacOdrum Drive). (http://www.greenstone.ca/content/airports)

The town of Thunder Bay, located about 235 kilometres from the Property, is the largest city in Northwestern Ontario, serving as a regional commercial centre. The town is a major source of workforce, contracting services, and transportation for the forestry, pulp and paper and mining industry. Thunder Bay is a transportation hub for Canada, as the TransCanada highways 11 and 17 link eastern and western Canada. It is close to the Canada-U.S. border and highway 61 links Thunder Bay with Minnesota, United States. Thunder Bay has an international airport with daily flights to Toronto, Ontario and Winnipeg, Manitoba, and the United States. There is a large port facility on the St. Lawrence Seaway System which is a principal north-south route from the Upper Midwest to the Gulf of Mexico.

The city of Thunder Bay has most of the required supplies for exploration work including grocery stores, hardware stores, exploration equipment supply stores, restaurants, hotels, and a hospital. Many junior exploration and mining companies are based in Thunder Bay, and thus the city is a source of skilled mining labour.

4.0 HISTORY

The Canadian Northern Railway (CNR) was completed through northwestern Ontario in 1915. It became incorporated into Canadian National Railways in 1922, and its route north of Lake Nipigon is now the CNR main transcontinental line. Once rail access opened the Tashota area, prospecting followed soon after. There are two gold prospects/ showings on the Property that had some degree of development: the Adair, Knapp / Yzerdraat prospects.

Adair Prospect: Gold was discovered by George H. Adair just west of Tashota Creek in 1924-25. An 8-metre shaft was sunk, which was deepened to 20 metres in 1929-30. Between 1934 and 1937, Tashota Creek Gold Mines Ltd. built an access road, erected buildings, and carried out stripping and sampling. There is no record of underground development other than sinking the shaft to 20 metres. In 1931, a shipment of 34 tons of mineralized material , presumably from the shaft, was milled and 15.12 ounces of gold (Au) were recovered (recovered grade of 0.44 ounces per ton or 15.25 g/t Au) (Ref: MDI42L04NE00024 in the Ontario Mineral Deposits Inventory). In 1961, V. Feeley put down four diamond drill holes on the Adair prospect. Assays were not reported on the drill logs but the results were not encouraging. In 1965 V. Feeley carried out a self-potential survey and located several anomalies, which were apparently never followed up.

In 2005, East West Resources carried out magnetic and IP surveys over the area of the Adair shaft, and located several well-defined chargeability anomalies. The following year, the same company drilled four holes in the immediate shaft area, one hole on an IP anomaly south of and on strike with the Adair shaft veins, and one hole on an IP anomaly to the west of the shaft. The drill holes intersected irregular sulphide mineralization and apparently nil to trace gold values.

Knapp / Yzerdraat Prospect: The Knapp prospect is reported to consist of a shallow shaft of prospect pit (Amukun, 1977). It is not known when this pit was dug, or by whom. The Knapp prospect area was mapped by Amax in 1979, and sampled by F. Goodman and J-M Leclerc in 1991. It was covered by various geophysical surveys by W. Yzerdraat and Totem Sciences in 1996 and 1997. Analyses (presumed to be of grab samples) up to 3.77 g/t Au and 1760 ppm Mo were reported by Amax and assays up to 1.47 g/t were reported by Goodman and Leclerc (Figure 2).

Wascanna Prospect: The main Wascanna shaft and the gold-bearing veins that underground development was done on, is not located on the Property (Figure 2). However, the south-southwest trending vein system extends onto the Property as shown in the regional magnetic maps of the area (Figure 7) and other geological literature, so it is necessary to mention it briefly.

Cautionary statement: Investors are cautioned that the mineralization located on the Wascanna Prospect may not be indicative of the potential mineralization on the Property. It has been provided only for illustration purposes.

In 1916, Robert Wells discovered gold at what is now the Wascanna main shaft. In 1917, a two-compartment shaft was sunk to 36 metres, with one level ay 28 metres. Between 1918 and 1935, the shaft was deepened to 54 metres and a total of 171 metres of lateral development was carried out on the 28-metre level. In 1936, Wascanna Mines Ltd. was incorporated, leased the property and did further underground work. The shaft was deepened to 98 metres, with levels at 60 and 90 metres, and a total of 433 metres of lateral development was carried out.

It was reported by Hopkins (1917) that a 317-kilogram sample from between 9.0 and 10.5 metre depths in the shaft, returned 0.96 ounces per ton (32.91 g/t) of gold. A 454-kg bulk sample from the 28-metre level, taken in 1936-37, was reported to have returned 1.12 ounces per ton (38.40 g/t) of gold (Amukun, 1977).

The mineralization at the Wascanna main shaft is hosted in complexly folded quartz veins with an overall north-northeast to south-southwest trend. This trend can be followed in a south-southwesterly direction for about 350 metres, and scattered outcrops expose discontinuous quartz veins over this length. At the Wascanna south shaft, the vein is well exposed and about 1 metre wide. The size of the pile of development rock beside the shaft indicates that it is probably between 3 and 6 metres deep.

References: MDI42L04NE00024 in the Ontario Mineral Deposits Inventory, Mason & White (1986), Amukun (1977), Hopkins (1917).

4.1 Tashota Resources Work 2011-12

Tashota Resources Inc. completed an exploration work program on the Property which included surface grab sampling, stripping and trenching, and ground geophysical survey. The focus of this work was the area around Adair Prospect. The Adair shaft, reported to be 20 metres deep, exposes a simple, white quartz vein about 1 metre wide, striking at 010° and dipping more or less vertically. The wall rocks at the shaft collar are massive intermediate volcanics without any significant sulphide mineralization. Two grab samples of the white quartz, taken in situ from the north and south sides of the shaft, returned assays of 1.912 and 0.205 grams per tonne (g/t) gold. The other samples taken came from the dump beside the shaft, which evidently encountered different styles of vein, and different wallrock lithologies, at depth. A grab sample of grey quartz with minor pyrite assayed 81.483 g/t Au. Two samples of sugary, glassy, ribboned (i.e. with seams of chloritic material separating multiple vein openings) with minor pyrite assayed 61.012 and

8.435 g/t Au. A grey altered rock with quartz stringers and heavy pyrite assayed 20.011 g/t Au, and finally a black chloritic schist with globs of pyrite assayed 0.127 g/t Au.

From January 19 to January 24th, 2012, a stripping program was carried out to test the VLF conductors and magnetic anomalies on the property. Five trenches were excavated, as shown on Figure 5. The results area shown in Table 2 and Figures 5 and 6.

Table 2: Tashota 2011-12 sampling details

Sample No.	Description	Au g/t	Au repeat
1187274	Trench 1 - dark silicified argillite (?) between magnetite bands, trace py & cpy	0.015	
1187275	Trench 1 - banded iron formation, magnetic, minor py	0.012	
1187276	Trench 1 - banded iron formation, magnetic, minor py	0.010	
1187277	Trench 2 - buff coloured carbonate altered, trace py	0.009	
1187278	Trench 2 - quartz vein, trace py	0.007	
1187279	Trench 2 - buff coloured carbonate altered, trace py, quartz-feldspar vein	0.007	0.011

Figure 5: Location of trenches and VLF Conductors

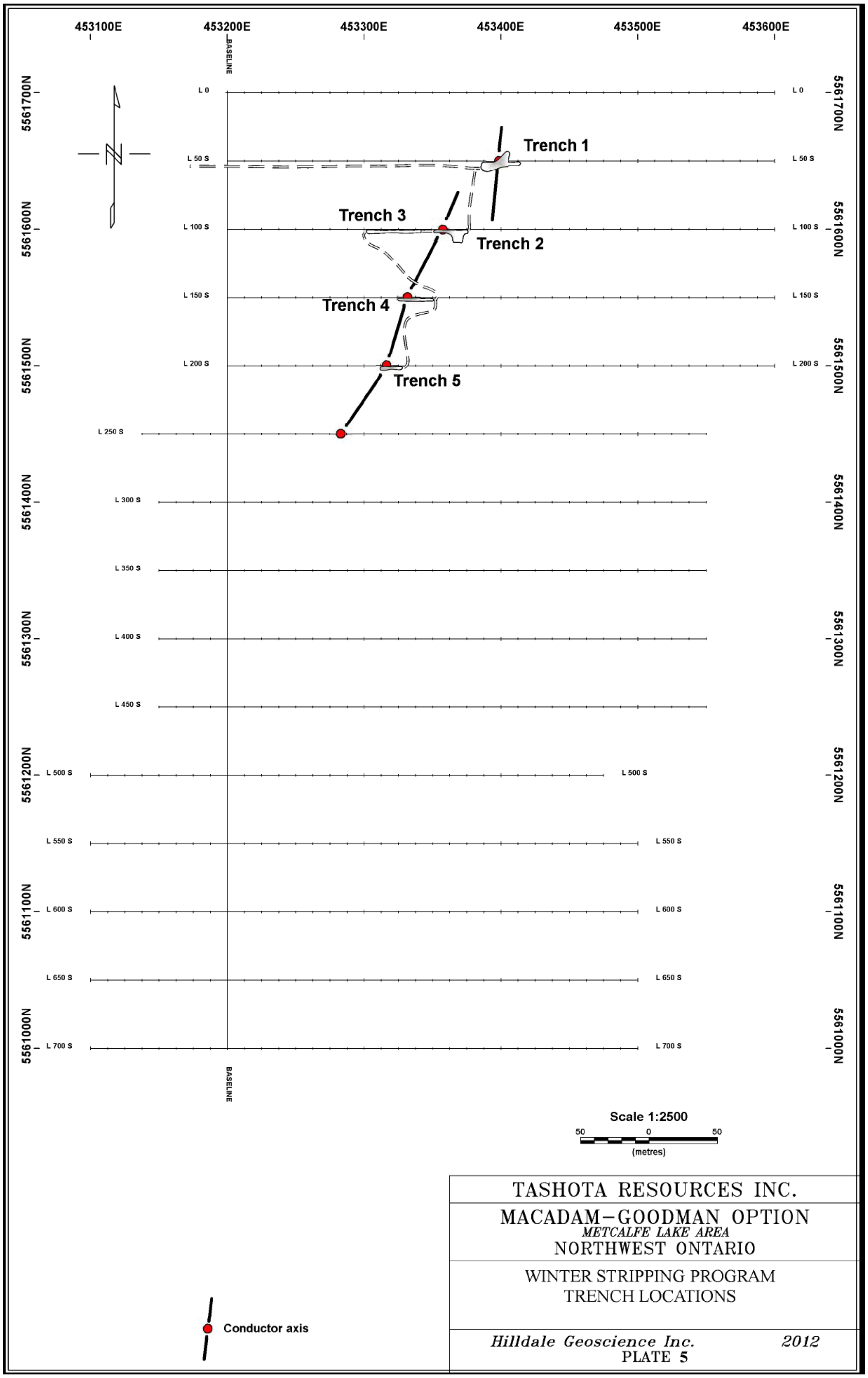
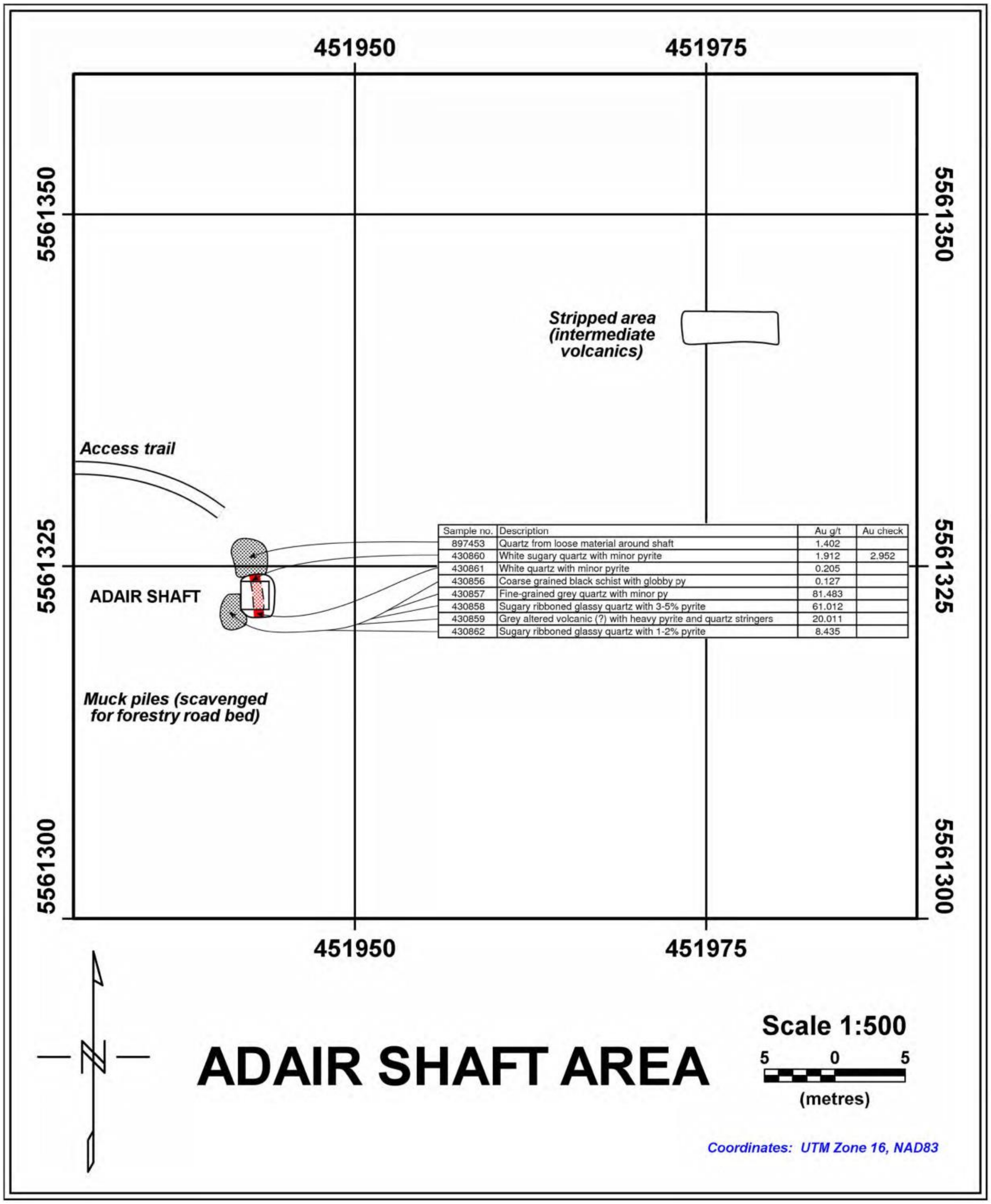
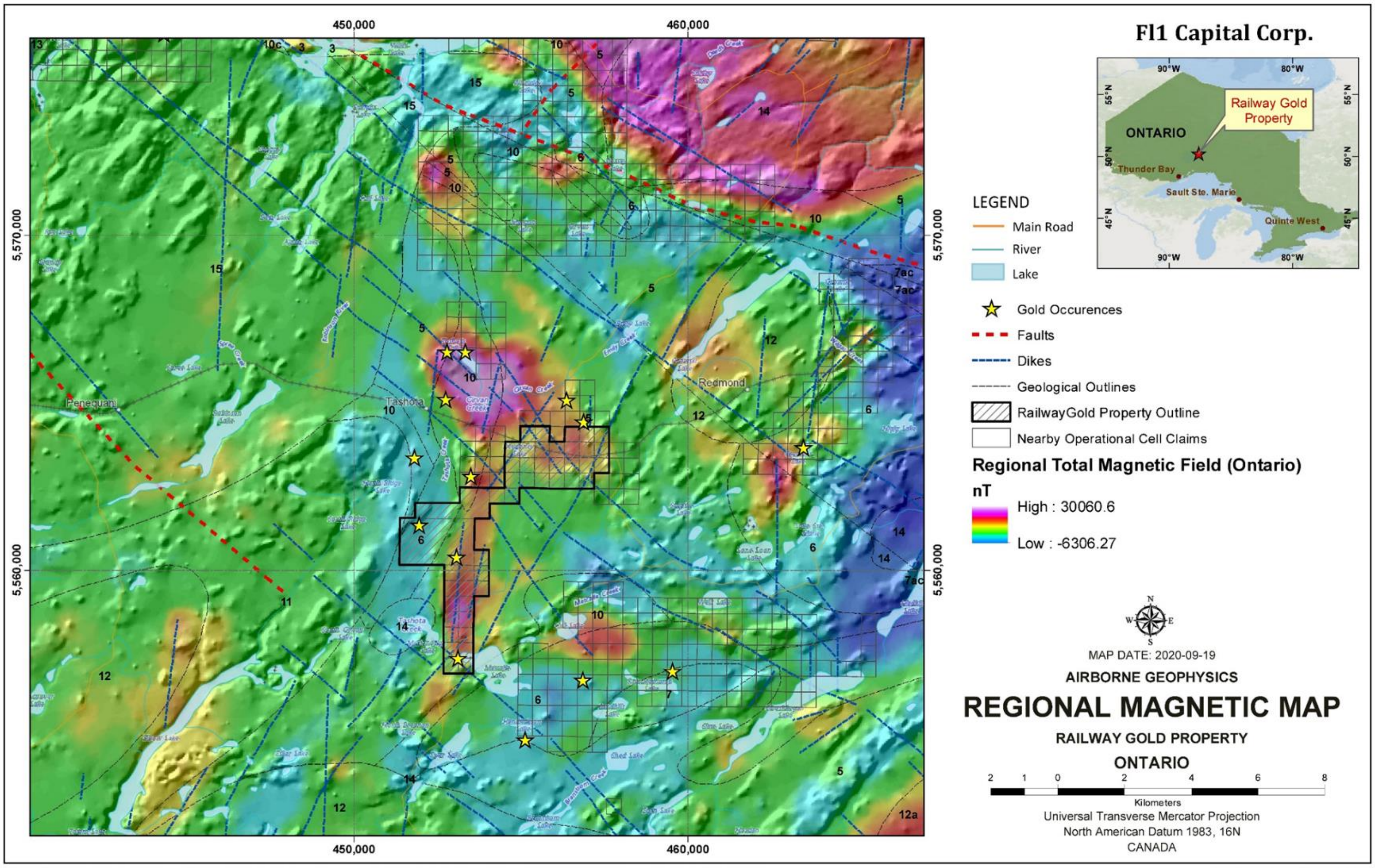


Figure 6: Sampling at Adair Shaft Area



Sample no.	Description	Au g/t	Au check
897453	Quartz from loose material around shaft	1.402	
430860	White sugary quartz with minor pyrite	1.912	2.952
430861	White quartz with minor pyrite	0.205	
430856	Coarse grained black schist with globby py	0.127	
430857	Fine-grained grey quartz with minor py	81.483	
430858	Sugary ribboned glassy quartz with 3-5% pyrite	61.012	
430859	Grey altered volcanic (?) with heavy pyrite and quartz stringers	20.011	
430862	Sugary ribboned glassy quartz with 1-2% pyrite	8.435	

Figure 7: Regional Mag Map



GEOPHYSICS: Ontario Geological Survey, 1999. Single Master Gravity and Aeromagnetic Data for Ontario - Geosoft® Format. Ontario Geological Survey, Geophysical Data Set 1036.

Prepared by: Shahab Tavakoli, P.Geo.

4.2 2018-20 Exploration Work by Pleson Geoscience

Pleson Geoscience, the Property Vendor carried out exploration work on the Property from November 2018 to October 2020 which included prospecting, geological mapping, channel and grab rock sampling, ground geophysical surveys and assaying. Total cost of exploration work on the Property during that period is $90,192.34 and is summarized in the following sections.

This work was completed during the period from November 7-16, 2018 and its purpose was mainly to carry out prospecting and geological mapping in the areas adjacent to the historical showings to find extension of the targeted mineralization trend. Once the location of historical showings and prospects was completed then a channel and grab rock sampling program were completed in the Adair, Knapp and Wascanna areas (Figure 8). A total of 10 channel samples, ranging for 0.3m to 0.7m long, were taken from the Adair and Wascanna areas. Two grab samples were taken, one from the Wascanna area and one from the Adair waste pile (Table 3). Trails were cut from logging roads into the shaft locations. Four channel samples (294308-11) and a grab sample (294311) from Wascanna area are not on the Property (Figure 9).

The results of channel samples from Adair Prospect indicate gold values of 0.015 g/t to 12.5 g/t. The results of a grab sample (294301) taken from a waste rock pile near Adair shaft returned values of 648 gram per ton (g/t) gold (22.86 ounces per ton). The Adair shaft appears to be the most favourable target for gold mineralization on the Property and confirms the presence of significant gold mineralization hosted within the vein that was historically explored. A 0.5m long channel sample that yielded 12.5 g/t Au from a folded mafic metavolcanics until which hosts the high-grade quartz vein. This style of gold mineralization is interesting compared to the gold in the quartz vein itself, as the deformed metavolcanics unit is very large and can be traced across the Property. This unit should be examined in more details and represents a good target for further exploration to be trenched along strike. A complete intersection should be channel sampled across the zone to understand the economic implications of the gold mineralization hosted within the mafic metavolcanics rock unit. The waste pile also represents a potential for further exploration depending on its volume and the volume of unmined quartz available. Further work should focus on delineating the size of the quartz vein and metavolcanic (mmvol) unit. A detailed geological map should also be produced when the area is trenched.

The Knapp prospect was previously explored by Tashota Resources in 2011-12 which identified nominal gold mineralization. The 2018 work allotted a few days of prospecting in this area. During the campaign, historic exploration pits and small amounts of quartz waste were found in the proposed location of the Knapp Shaft. However, it was determined that the material collected was not favourable to the observed mineralization elsewhere on the Property, so no samples were submitted for assay. The prospecting work around the Knapp Prospect did confirm that historic work took place in this area. However, the Mineral Deposit Inventory (MDI) coordinates listed by the ENDM for the Knapp Prospect is not to be consisted accurate as ground truthing this coordinate did not yield a tangible discovery. Detailed data compilation and georeferencing of the field maps is recommended before further work is completed. This will help to narrow the search radius. Aerial or satellite imagery could also be applied to find historic workings.

The samples 294308-12 taken from the Wascanna Prospect are not on the Property. One grab rock sample show 0.05 g/t gold values. Out of four channel samples from this area, the best result yielded 0.286 g/t Au over 0.5 meters in sample 294308. This reveals the presence of anomalous gold mineralization within the mafic metavolcanic rock unit but in comparison to the Adair Shaft, the Wascanna prospect looks less encouraging.

Table 3: Grab samples details

Sample ID	Type	Length (m)	Location	Easting	Northing	Au (g/t)	Rock Type	Description
294301	Grab	n/a	Adair	451959	5561332	648	Quartz vein	Waste Pile/QV rubble
294302	Channel Sample	0.5	Adair	451954	5561370	0.074	Quartz vein	Center of QV vein
294303	Channel Sample	0.5	Adair	451955	5561371	0.234	Quartz vein	QV
294304	Channel Sample	0.5	Adair	451955	5561370	0.015	Quartz vein	end of QV
294305	Channel Sample	0.5	Adair	451958	5561330	12.5	MMVol	Folded M.Vol
294306	Channel Sample	0.5	Adair	451958	5561330	0.907	MMVol	Folded M.Vol
294307	Channel Sample	0.7	Adair	451963	5561336	0.027	Quartz vein	vein north of Adair shaft
294308	Channel Sample	0.5	Wascanna	453925	5562959	0.286	MMVol	north wallrock of shaft
294309	Channel Sample	0.5	Wascanna	453923	5562962	0.095	MMVol	north wallrock of shaft
294310	Channel Sample	0.3	Wascanna	453922	5562956	0.006	Quartz vein	QV
294311	Channel Sample	0.5	Wascanna	453923	5562958	0.009	MMVol	south wallrock of shaft
294312	Grab	n/a	Wascanna	453923	5562958	0.05	Quartz vein	waste pile

Figure 8: Pleson Sampling Area Location Map

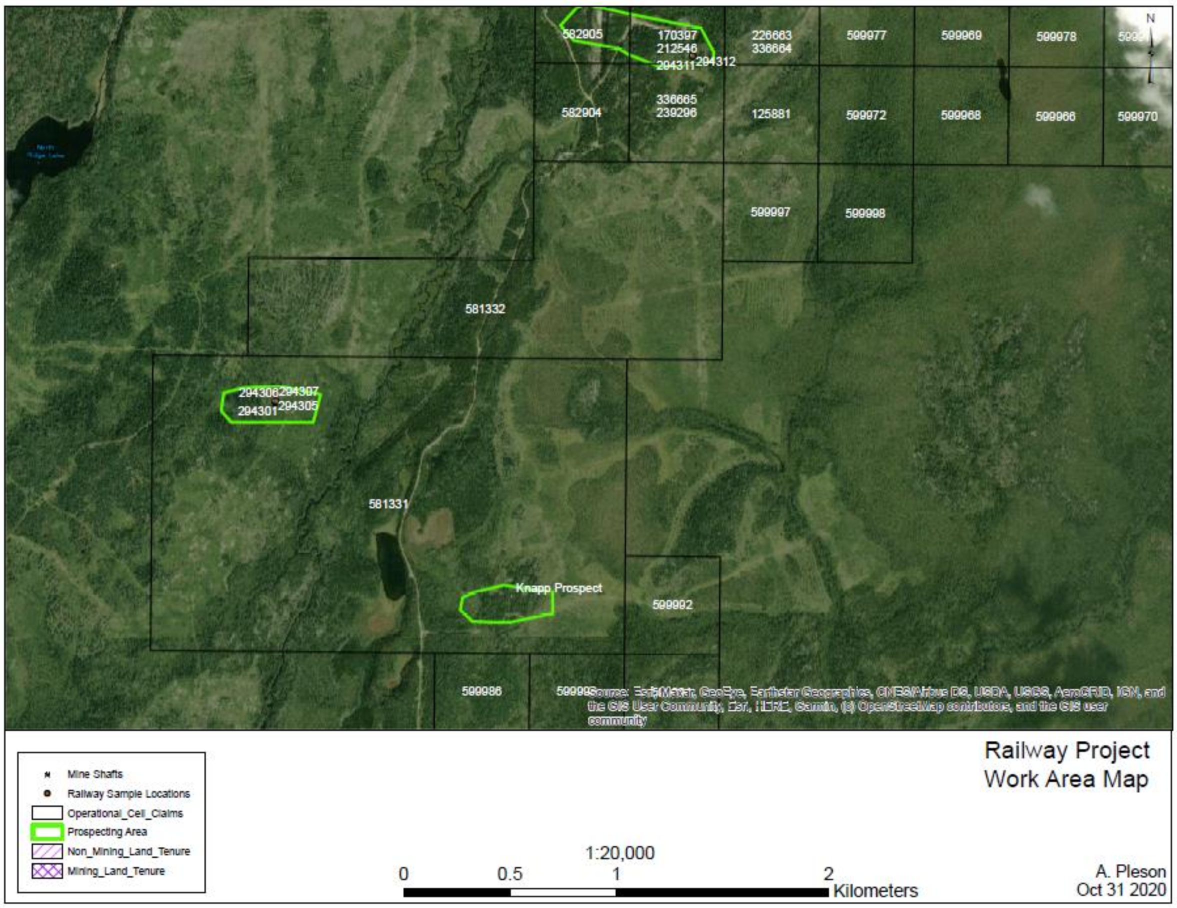
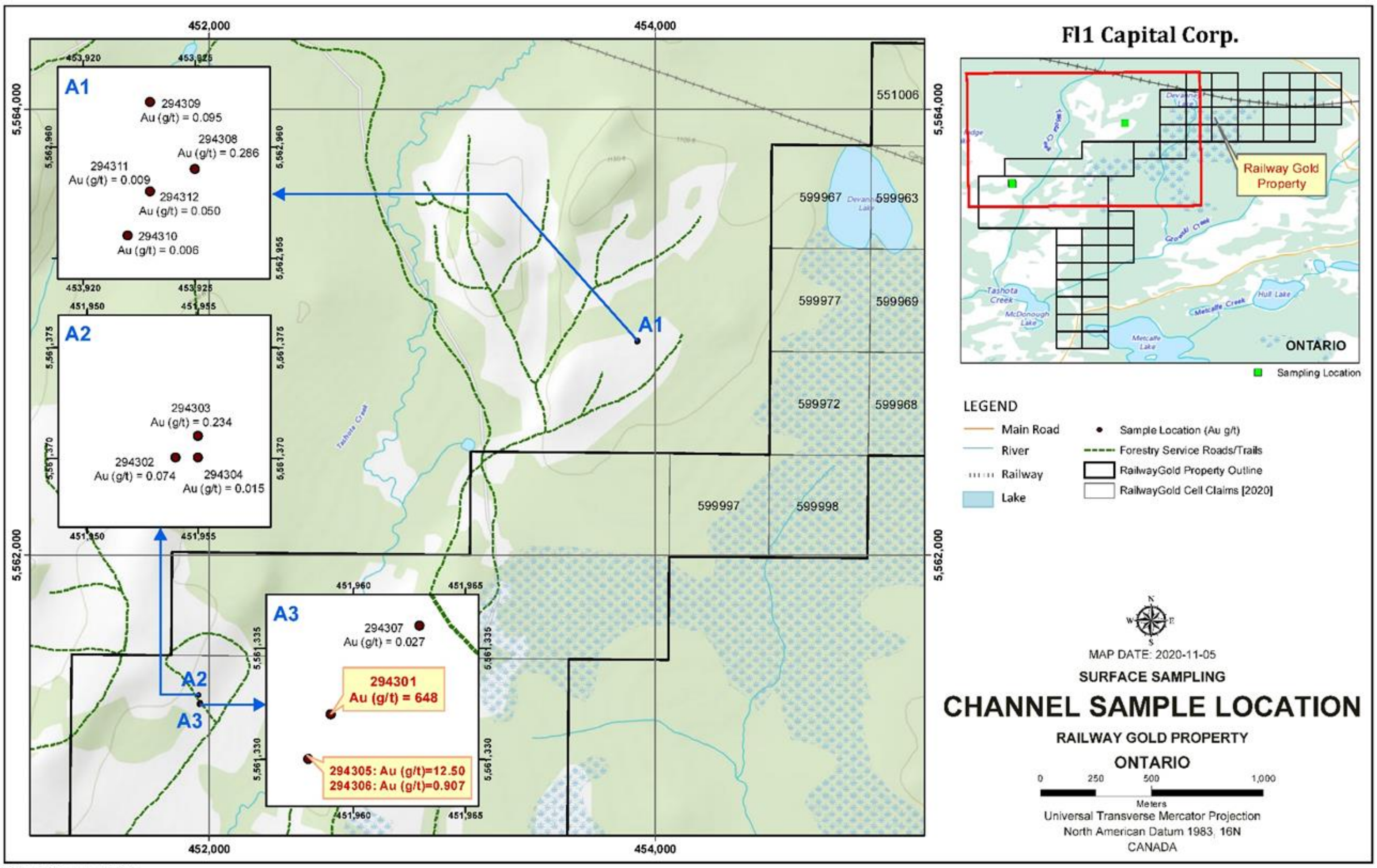


Figure 9: Pleson Channel Sampling Map



5.0 Current Exploration Work 2020

A total of 39-line kilometers of VLF and ground magnetic survey was completed at Adair, Lincoln, and Knapp grids of historical work areas and prospects on the Property. These surveys were completed at 100 m line spacing and 25 m station spacing during the months of April to October 2020 (Table 4 and Figure 10).

Table 4: Geophysical Survey Grid Details

Area / Grid	Dates of Survey	Total Line – Kilometers
Adair Grid	October 13-21, 2020	15 km in the extension of 2011-12 grid.
Lincoln Grid	October 23-30, 2020	16 km based on government magnetic anomaly.
Knapp Grid	April 27-30, 2020	8 kilometers along strike of the Knapp Trend.

The magnetic surveys utilized the Scintrex IGS-MP4 proton precession magnetometer having an accuracy of -> 1 nT. The magnetometer field observations were corrected for the day-to-day and diurnal variations of the magnetic field. The VLF-EM surveys were carried using a Geonic's model EM16 (serial# 3353). It measures the in-phase and quadrature components and the horizontal field strength of the VLF-EM field. The VLF transmitter located at Cutler, Maine (NAA) operating at a frequency of 24.0 kHz provided the primary electromagnetic field. VLF surveying involves measurement of the earth's response to EM waves generated by transmitters a great distance from the survey site. The source fields are effectively planar and of fixed orientation, so the response depends on the orientation of subsurface lithology, mineralization and structures with respect to the source fields. The interpretation results of the surveys are presented on Figures 11, 12, and 13.

<u>Geophysical Survey Results (Data, Instrumentation and Processing in Appendix I)</u>
The results of VLF geophysical survey at Adair Grid (Figure 11) shows a moderate to strong east-west trending conductor crossing through the Adair shaft area. This conductor is offset in the middle possibly by the presence of a fault zone. There is another moderately conducting zone present in the southeast part of the grid. These two conductors need a follow up prospecting and trenching program to see the nature and extent of these zones.

At the Lincoln Grid (Figure 12), there are isolated moderately conductive zones in the eastern half of the grid which will need a follow up prospecting and trenching work.

Interpretation of the Knapp Grid VLF data (Figure 13) has shown a broad moderately conducting zone in the southeastern part of the grid which will also need a follow up prospecting and trenching work.

Figure 10: Ground 2020 geophysical survey grid location

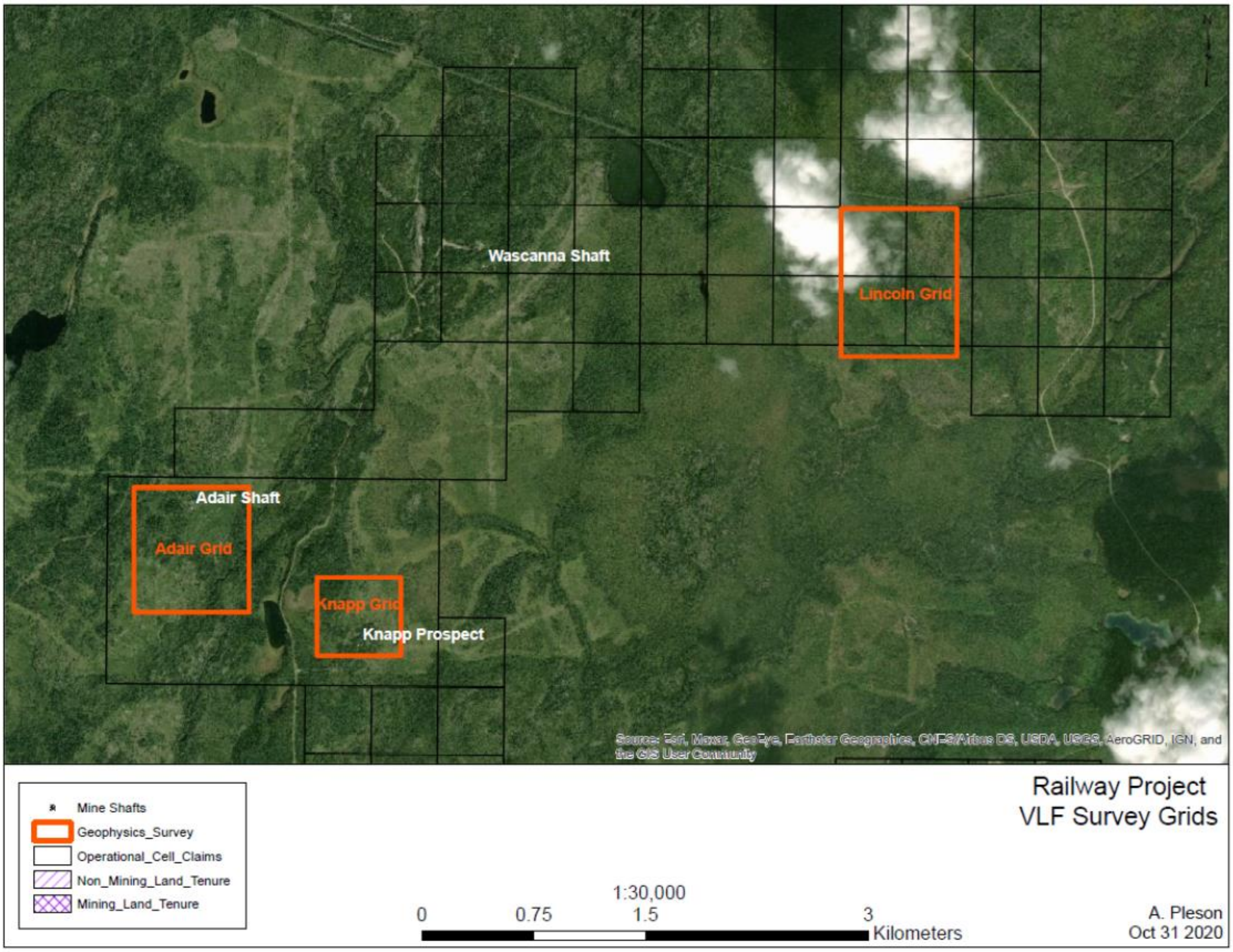


Figure 11: Adair Processed Fraser Filter Map (Claim # 581331)

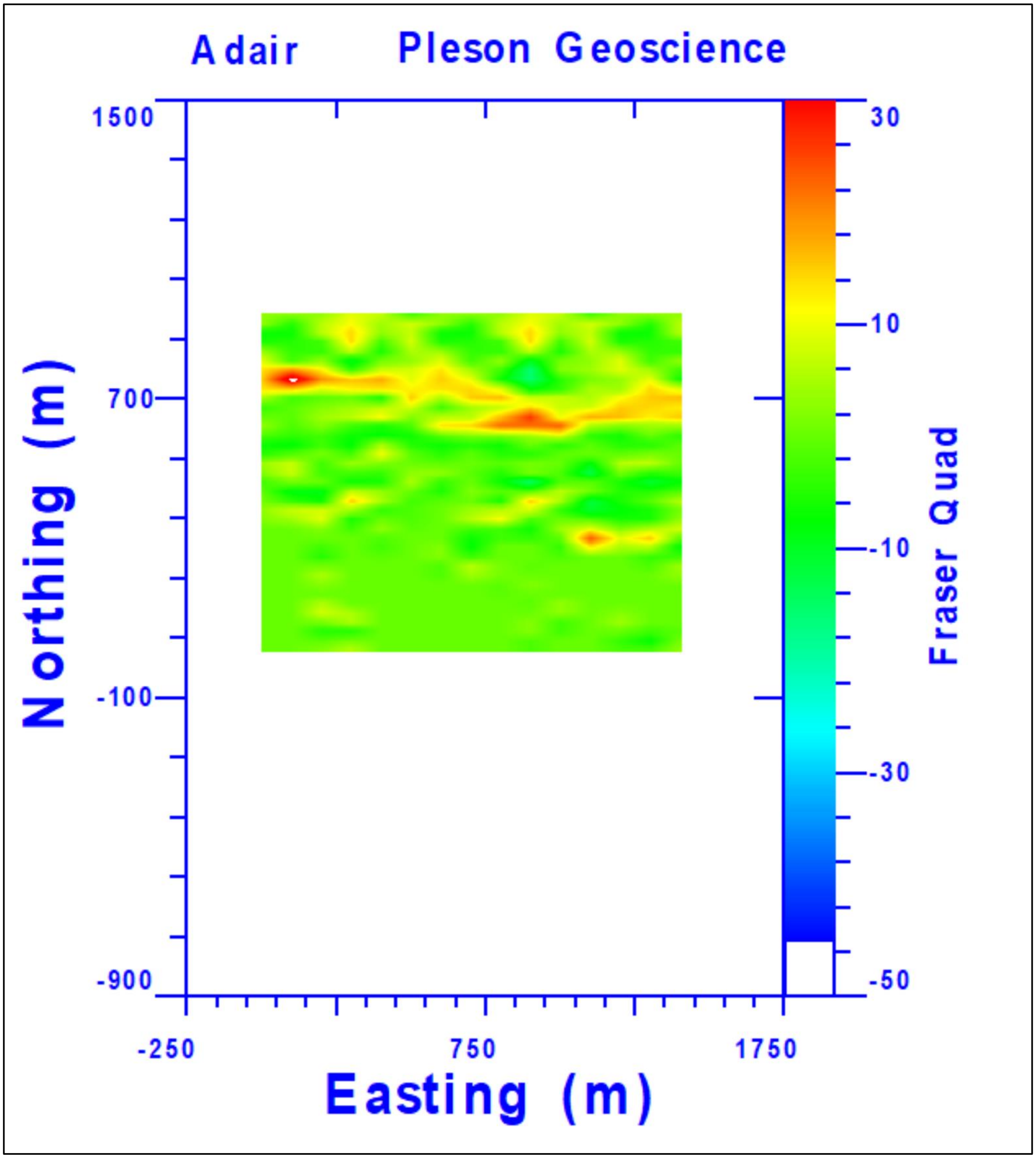


Figure 12: Geophysical survey map of Lincoln Grid (NOT INCLUDED IN ASSESSMENT CREDIT)

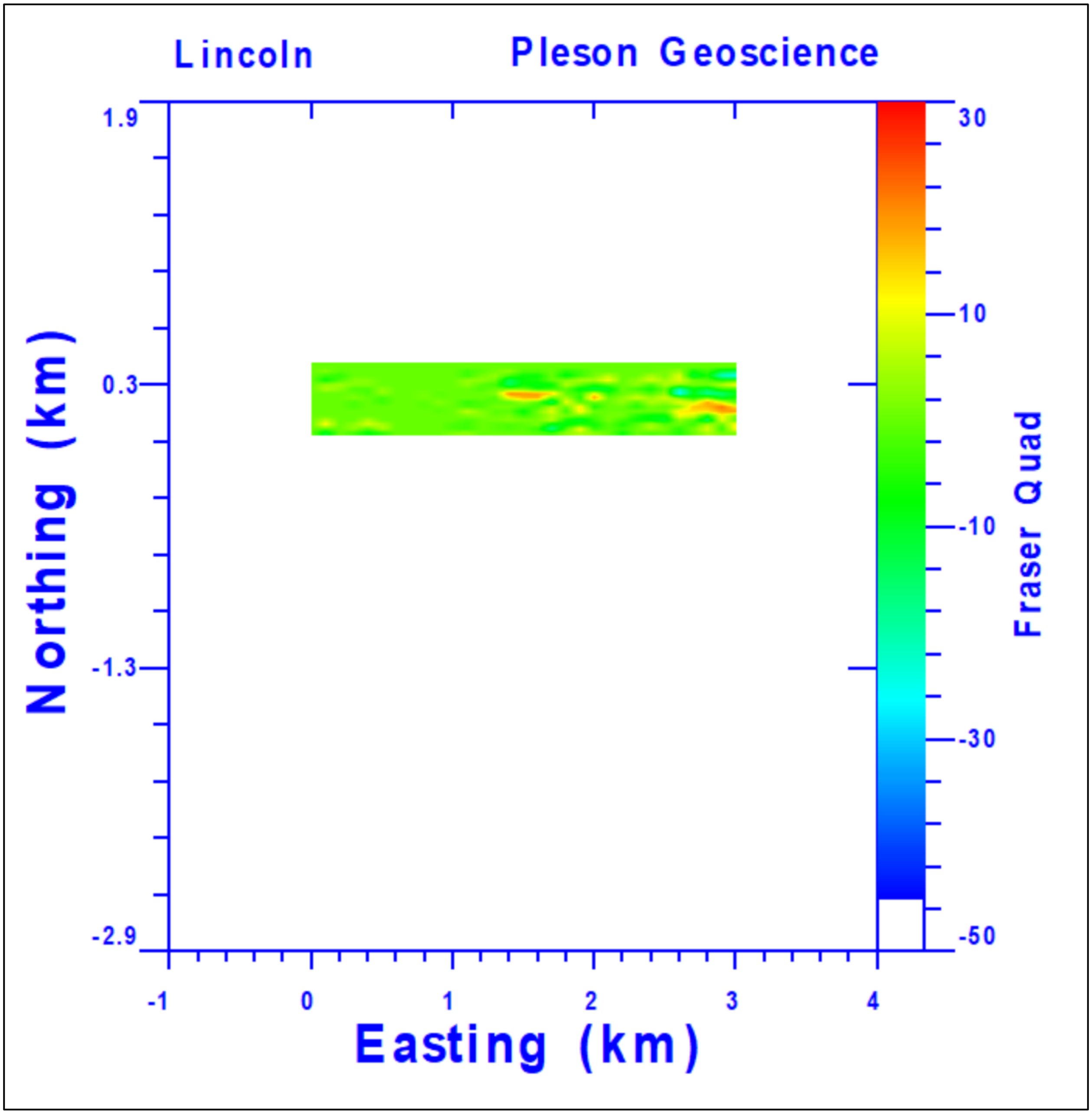
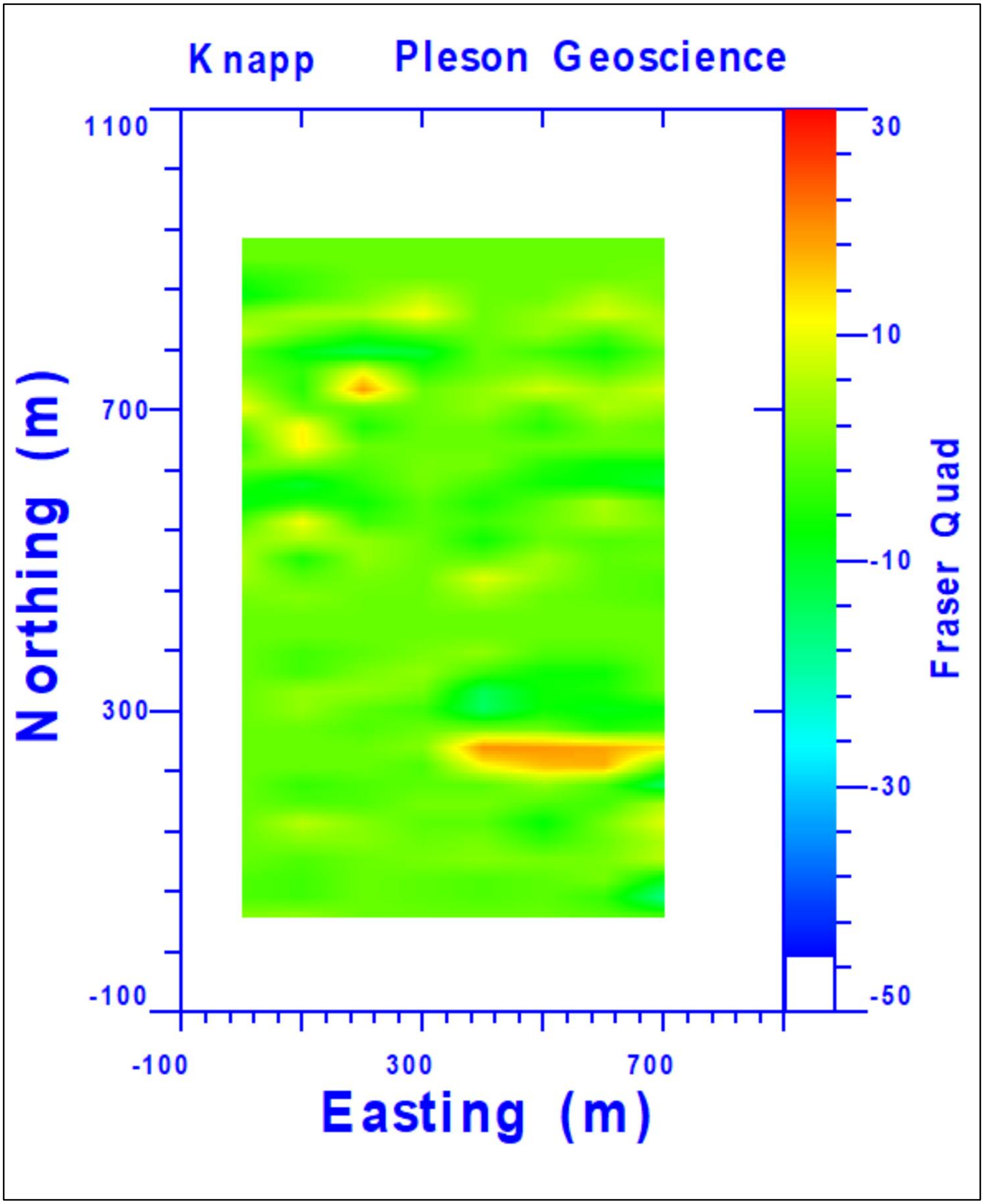


Figure 13: Geophysical survey map of Knapp Grid (Claim # 581331)



6.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

6.1 Regional Geology

The Property is in the eastern part of Wabigoon sub province of the Superior Province which is one of the largest Archean craton in the world. The Wabigoon Sub province is a structurally complex, 700 km long, 150 km wide volcano plutonic domain which is comprised of dominantly volcanic supracrustal sequences (the greenstone belts) intruded by syn-volcanic to post-tectonic granitoid plutons. The magmatic components of the greenstone belts include ultramafic to felsic varieties with tholeiitic, calc-alkalic and alkalic affinities. Ultramafic and mafic varieties are predominantly effusive whereas pyroclastic deposits are well represented among the more felsic varieties. The sedimentary component of the greenstone belts includes both clastic and chemical deposits. The proportions of different supracrustal rock types varies from belt to belt (Ontario Geological Survey, 1991). Plutonic rocks in the volcano plutonic domains include synvolcanic tonalitic, quartz dioritic and granodioritic plutons, the emplacement of which has deformed the greenstone belts into arcuate forms. Later plutons tend to be smaller and more compositionally diverse, ranging from dioritic to granitic and syenitic.

The Wabigoon subprovince has been further subdivided into 3 regions: the western Wabigoon, the central Wabigoon, and the eastern Wabigoon (Blackburn et al. 1991). These regions are based on contrasting lithologic proportions, with a dominantly plutonic central Wabigoon region bisecting the subprovince which is otherwise characterized by subequal abundances of metavolcanic and plutonic rocks. Beakhouse et al. 1995 have described the 3 Wabigoon regions as follows:

<u>The Western Wabigoon</u>

The western Wabigoon region is characterized by interconnected, arcuate, metavolcanic dominated 'greenstone belts' surrounding large elliptical batholiths. The metavolcanic component of greenstone belts includes minor ultramafics, through abundant mafic to felsic varieties. Except locally, metasedimentary rocks are volumetrically minor but diverse including turbiditic, volcaniclastic deposits, alluvial fan- fluvial deposits and chemical (magnetite ironstone and chert) deposits. Stratigraphic sequences generally comprise a basal, laterally extensive, mafic metavolcanic sequence overlain by laterally limited, diverse mafic to felsic sequence. Minor clastic metasedimentary deposits are associated with some of the intermediate to felsic volcanism. Very locally, coarse clastic-dominated metasedimentary sequences with subordinate chemically distinct metavolcanic rocks unconformably overlie the diverse volcanic sequences.

Granitoid rocks within the western Wabigoon region include large elliptical to multi-lobate batholiths that define the architecture of the greenstone belts as well as smaller stocks. Most of the large batholiths (Alneau, Atikwa, Sabaskong) range compositionally from ultramafic to granitic but are predominantly tonalitic to granodioritic. These are closely associated petrogenetically and temporally with the metavolcanic rocks of the greenstone belts and are interpreted to represent sub-volcanic chambers that have risen into their own volcanic ejecta.

The deformational style of much of the western Wabigoon region, and particularly that portion lying to the south of the Wabigoon fault, is dominated by structural domes cored by large batholith masses giving rise to apparent synclinal keels of greenstone belts surrounding the batholiths. In detail, it is not possible to correlate units on either side of the apparent 'synclinal axes' and these zones of opposing stratigraphic facing correspond, in part, to faults that have juxtaposed segments of volcanic rock of contrasting ages. Laterally continuous deformation zones exhibiting complex kinematics typically occur along the central axis of the greenstone belts where greenstone sequences face one another and may be related to this faulting. The northern portion (north of the Wabigoon fault) of the subprovince has a distinct structural style reflected in linear, fault bounded panels trending parallel to the subprovincial boundary that contrasts with that of the remainder of the western Wabigoon region. Here there is evidence for early recumbent folding and thrust faulting as well as a later phase of dextral, transcurrent shear.

Greenschist-grade regional metamorphic mineral assemblages characterize much of the greenstone belts. The principal exceptions to this generalization are narrow amphibolite-grade zones that occur at the contact with granitoid batholiths and at subprovince boundaries. U-Pb geochronological constraints indicate that the metavolcanic rocks were 2775 and 2771 Ma. Large Granitoid batholiths occurring to the south of Wabigoon fault were emplaced synchronously with adjacent metavolcanic rocks, whereas those to the north of fault tend to be younger than 27 Ma. Small post-tectonic plutons were emplaced over a 15 Ma commencing at ~ 2699 Ma.

<u>The Central Wabigoon</u>

The Central Wabigoon region is distinguished, in the first instance, on the basis of a much lower proportion of metavolcanic rocks with respect to plutonic rocks. Scattered age determinations are, with the exception of several areas occurring along the northern and southern margins of the region, within the range of those in other portions of the subprovince. These observations suggest that the contrasting lithologic proportions of the central Wabigoon province may be either random or systematic (e.g., deeper crustal level) variations within a fundamentally similar tectonic setting. Other observations suggest that the differences between the western and central regions of the Wabigoon subprovince may be more fundamental: Some tonalitic plutons near the northern and southern limits of the central Wabigoon region are significantly older (~3000 Ma) than those occurring elsewhere in Wabigoon province. Similarly, some greenstone belts are older (~2.9 – 3.0 Ga) than western Wabigoon belts. Several large granitoid plutons appear as prominent magnetic highs and have granodioritic to granitic composition unlike the tonalitic to granodioritic syn-volcanic batholiths. These observations suggest that the central Wabigoon province is, at least in part, comprised of an older volcanoplutonic terrane, the relationship of which to the younger volcanoplutonic terranes of the Wabigoon subprovince remains enigmatic.

The Eastern Wabigoon

The eastern Wabigoon region, lying to the east of Lake Nipigon, is similar in many respects to the western Wabigoon region. Most of this region is characterized by arcuate greenstone septa wrapping around ovoid to multi-lobate granitoid batholiths. The southern portion of the region, adjacent to the Quetico subprovince, has a higher proportion of metasedimentary rocks and a more linear geometry reflecting laterally continuous, fault-bounded panels of alternating metavolcanic and metasedimentary units. The Superb Lake Property is a part of the eastern Wabigoon subprovince.

6.2 Property Geology

The Property is located in the Onaman-Tashota belt of the eastern Wabigoon subprovince. This belt straddles the entire width of the subprovince. It is mainly composed of Neoarchean basaltic and dacitic flows, autobreccia and pyroclastic rocks. Rhyolite is relatively uncommon. The belt also includes Mesoarchean volcanic rocks locally bordering the western border of the belt where it wraps around the Robinson pluton. Most sedimentary units form the youngest supracrustal assemblages and reflect orogenic exhumation and erosion of the underlying volcanic and plutonic rocks. The property is underlain by Archean metavolcanic, intrusive, and metasedimentary rocks. The metavolcanics comprise minor ultramafic through abundant mafic to felsic rocks. The mafic metavolcanic rocks belong to the Willet assemblage of the Onaman-Tashota belt of Neo Archean age (Description notes, OGS Preliminary Map P.3449). The willet assemblage is composed of massive to pillowed tholeiitic basaltic flows which are typically fine-grained and non-vesicular. The assemblage contains some interbeds of dacitic tuffs and resedimented tuff. The mafic metavolcanics are the most dominant rock unit on the property. The intermediate to felsic metavolcanic rocks belong to the Tashota assemblage (Description notes, OGS Preliminary Map P.3449). The Tashota assemblage, southeast of Robinson pluton, is represented principally by fine-grained dacitic tuff interlayered with amphibolitic basalt flows and heavily injected by gabbroic sheets subparallel to the foliation. At the south end of the unit, the dacite grades into felsic and intermediate volcaniclastic sedimentary rocks containing detrital zircons ranging in age from 2968 to 2975 Ma (Davis et al. 2000).

Gabbroic rocks are fine to medium grained rocks intruding Tashota and Willet assemblage east of Robinson plateau. The Property lies in close vicinity of several felsic intrusive stocks like the Jackson Pluton, Robinson Pluton, Gzowski Pluton, and the Deeds Pluton. The metavolcanics and metasediments have undergone greenschist metamorphism (Amukun, 1984).

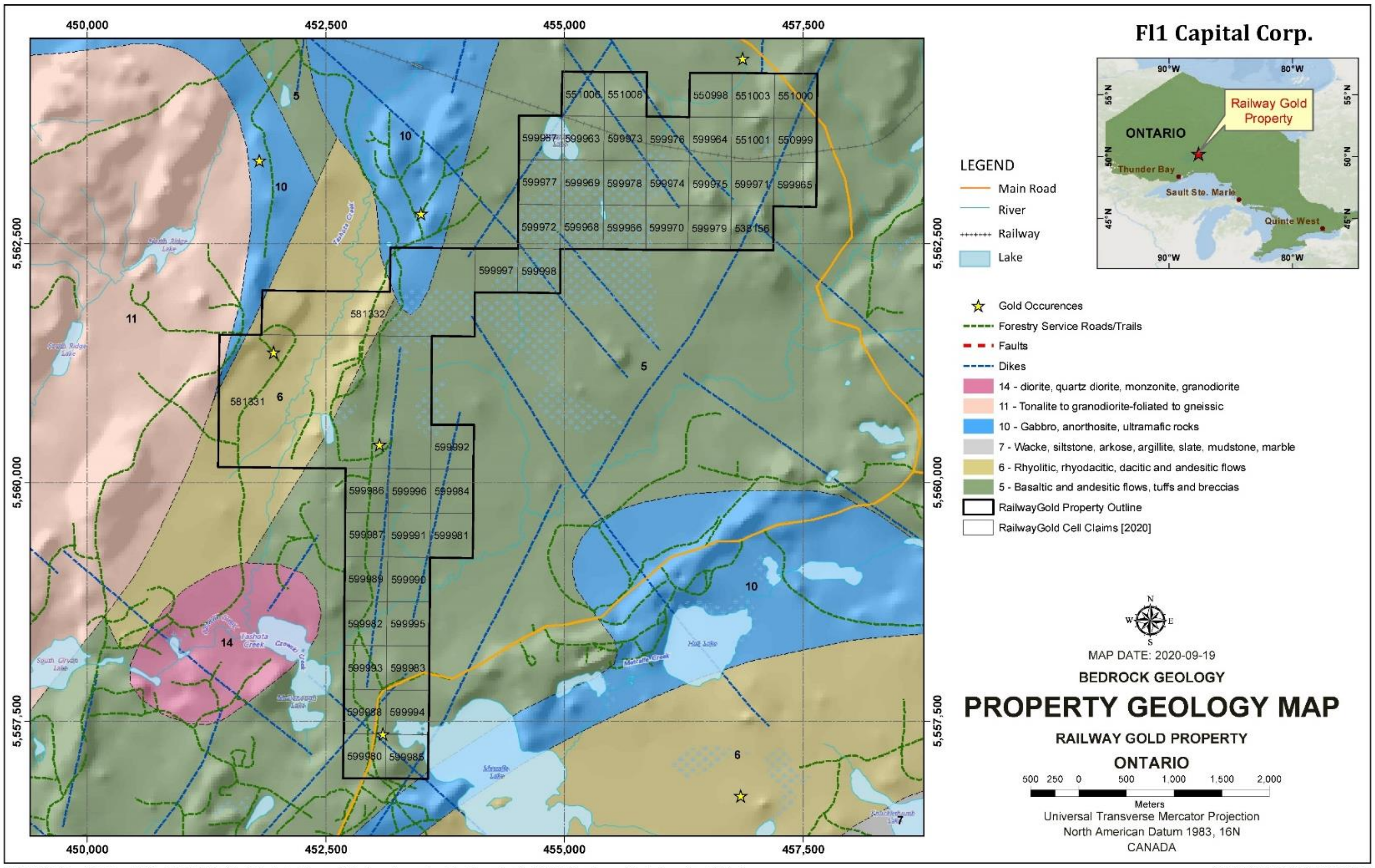
The property is traversed by several diabase dikes trending north, northeast and northwest. The northward trending dikes are medium grained, massive, quartz and olivine diabase dikes. The northeastward trending dikes are medium grained massive diabase dikes. The northwestward trending dikes are medium to coarse grained, massive, typically plagioclase porphyritic, quartz diabase dikes.

6.3 Mineralization

Amukun (1977) described the geology and mineralization at the Adair Prospect as follows: The mineralized quartz veins of the area are injected into highly sheared mafic to intermediate metavolcanics (and derived chlorite schist) which are extensively intruded by swarms of narrow quartz and /or feldspar porphyry dikes and derived quartz-sericite schist. At the western end of the showing is an intrusive contact between the metavolcanics and schist, and the Elbow Lake Stock.' Quartz biotite schist are interpreted to be a highly altered equivalent of the mafic metavolcanics. Disseminated pyrite is present in the shear zones within the quartz biotite schists. The rocks in the vicinity of the Adair shaft consist of pillow lava, chlorite schist, quartz sericite schist, porphyry dykes and gabbro, all with a foliation of north 25 degrees east, and a dip of 75 to 85 degrees east.

The metallic minerals associated with the gold in the veins and identified in the field are pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, galena, and sphalerite. When the shaft was sunk in 1925, it exposed a vein of quartz 0.6 m wide extending downward for 1.5 m, and carrying over an ounce in gold, and also a quartz vein about 0.9 m wide, widening out to 1.2 m at the 7.6 m level. Leigh (1973) described gold occurring in narrow quartz veins associated with rusty weathering shear zones in quartz biotite schists which in turn are intruded by numerous feldspar porphyry dykes.

Figure 14: Property Geology



GEOLOGY: Bedrock Geology of Ontario (MRD126), Ontario Geological Survey, 2011, A seamless vector dataset based on the 1:250,000 scale map of bedrock geology of Ontario.

Prepared by: Shahab Tavakoli, P.Geo.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS AND EXPENDITURES

The results of VLF geophysical survey at Adair Grid (Figure 11 above) shows a moderate to strong east-west trending conductor crossing through the Adair shaft area. This conductor is offset in the middle possibly by the presence of a fault zone. There is another moderately conducting zone present in the southeast part of the grid. The conductors correspond with a tightly folded quartz-carbonate vein stockwork in a primarily massive greywacke unit which grab samples returned up to 80 g/t Au (Bowdidge, 2012). The unit is at least 300m in strike length based on the conductor identified in the 2020 survey. This area has only seen small amounts of drilling and surface trenching and would be considered the highest priority for follow up work to trace the conductor along surface and sample accordingly. Due to the large nature of the conductor, it is not recommended to be used as a drill target until further surface work and mapping in performed.

Interpretation of the Knapp Grid VLF data (Figure 13) has shown a broad moderately conducting zone in the southeastern part of the grid which will also need a follow up prospecting and trenching work although the conductor does not correlate with the know structure or mineralized lithology. A detailed geology map and prospecting should be completed prior to any expensive mechanical work.

Description of Surveys		
Area / Grid	Dates of Survey	Total Line – Kilometers
Adair Grid	October 13-21, 2020	15 km in the extension of 2011-12 grid. BJ MacAdam of Beardmore, ON and Alex Pleson of Nipigon, ON
Knapp Grid	April 27-30, 2020	8 kilometers along strike of the Knapp Trend. BJ MacAdam of Beardmore, ON and Alex Pleson of
Expenditures		
Item	Type	Cost
Adair Grid	Survey ($1000/line km)	$15,000.00
Knapp Grid	Survey ($1000/line km)	$8,000.00
Report, Data Entry and Interpretation	Report	$3,000.00
Food and Accomodations		$1,643.23
Travel and ATVs (Adair)/Skidoos (Knapp)	13 days @ 200 per day	$2,600.00

Table 5: Expenditures and Description of Surveys

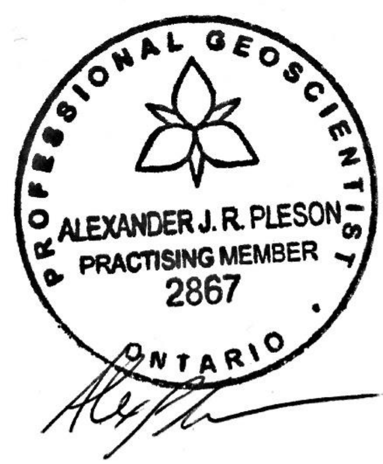
8.0 Certificate of Author

I, Alexander Pleson, P.Geo., as an author of this report regarding the exploration project in the Thunder Bay Mining District, Northwestern Ontario, Canada; do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist at Pleson Geoscience of Nipigon, ON, CA P0T 2J0
2. I have B.Sc. degree in Geology from Lakehead University.
3. I am registered as a Professional Geologist in Ontario (License #: 2867).
4. I have been practicing as a professional since 2017 and have 13 years of experience in mineral exploration.
5. The exploration work was carried out under my supervision and I was on site through the duration of the project.
6. I retain 100% ownership in the project both as a claim holder and own controlling interest in Prospect Ore Corp.

Dated: March 2nd 2022

Signed and Sealed:



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APPENDIX I

The primary objectives of the survey were to map and characterize geological features that predominantly control the mineralized zones. The VLF survey data was compiled to measure the primary and secondary EM fields which subsequently could be interpreted to show apparent conductivity variations in bedrock geology to delineate well-mineralized structural features. The VLF transmitter located at Cutler, Maine (NAA) operating at a frequency of 24.0 kHz provided the primary electromagnetic field. This report describes the survey results and discusses data interpretation.

The EM field radiated from a VLF transmitter station over a uniform or horizontally layered earth model consists of a Vertical Electrical field component (Ey) and a Horizontal Magnetic field component (Hx), each perpendicular to the direction of the propagation. Herein, that part of the vertical field which is in-phase with the horizontal magnetic field is called the In-phase (Real Component); that part which is out of phase with the horizontal magnetic field is called the out-of-phase (quadrature Component). They are normally expressed as Tilt (Dip) Angle and Ellipticity respectively and measured as percentage (%). Processing of the VLF data included:

- Polarity reversal of alternating quadrature-phase measurements based on traverse direction.
- Correction/Removal of erroneous data points.
- Grid leveling for filtering line-by-line variations.

The in-phase component of the VLF responses was processed and interpreted with a Fraser Gradients and Karous-Hjelt (K-H) filtering approaches. The results reveal the locations of high VLF responses, which may indicate that VLF anomalies are due to conductive zones located along the profiles.

The qualitative analysis of the data along VLF traverses was carried out using Fraser Gradient method and Karous-Hjelt current density procedure developed by Karous and Hjelt (1983). The plot of filtered in-phase VLF data in terms of distance shows positive Fraser and Karous-Hjelt anomalies along the profiles, which is an indication of the probable conductive zones along each of the profiles. Geosoft Oasis montaj and a freely available KHFFILT tool (Pirttijärvi, 2004) were used to perform Karous-Hjelt and Fraser filtering on VLF data. In the following sections, these methods are briefly discussed, and the in-phase component of VLF data (for all the profiles) is interpreted and presented in gridded format.

Fraser Gradient Filter

Fraser Filtering, which was suggested by Fraser (1969), is a simple filtering technique that transforms crossovers into peaks, removes regional gradients and intensifies anomalies from near surface. In this report the Fraser filter has been applied to the in-phase (real) component of the VLF data. The Fraser filter shifts the data by 90 degrees and transforms the anomaly such that those parts with the maximum slope appear with the maximum positive/negative amplitude.

Karous & Hjelt Filter

The analysis of VLF responses in terms of buried conductors can be assisted by applying the Karous-Hjelt (K-H) linear filter to the observed in-phase component of the VLF data. Karous-Hjelt filter technique is based on discrete linear filtering of VLF data which is an extension of the Fraser filter. This approach converts in-phase response to an apparent current density pseudo-section that involves the VLF responses for various depths and indicates the change in current density with depth. The areas with high current density correspond to good conductors. K-H filtered VLF data help to locate vertical discontinuities such as hidden geological boundaries, faults, and fractured zones. This technique also provides a useful complementary tool for the semi-quantitative analysis and target visualization up to a few meters in depth (Ramesh Babu, 2007).

The current density positive values seem always to occur within or around the conductors. The negative values on both sides of the conductor could be caused either by the length of the filter or by a reduction in current density due to current gathering. The apparent current density pseudo-section provides an illustrative indication of the depths of various current concentrations and hence the spatial distribution of subsurface geological features. As a result of this feature, current density pseudo-sections can provide analytical information for the geological targets (Ogilvy & Lee, 1991).

EM16/16R Specifications

MEASURED QUANTITIES	EM16: In-phase and Quadrature components of the secondary VLF field, as percentages of the primary field EM16R: Apparent resistivity in ohm-metres, and phase angle between Ex and Hy
PRIMARY FIELD SOURCE	VLF broadcast stations
SENSOR	EM16: Ferrite-core coil EM16R: Stainless-steel electrodes, separated by 10 m; sensor impedance is 100 MΩ in parallel with 0.5 pf
OPERATING FREQUENCY	15 to 28 kHz, depending on VLF broadcasting station
MEASUREMENT RANGES	EM16: In-phase: ±150 %: Quadrature: ±40 % EM16R: 300, 3000, 30000 Ω-m, Phase: 0-90°
POWER SOURCE	EM16 or EM16/16R: 9 V battery
OPERATING TEMPERATURE	-30° C to +50° C
DIMENSIONS	EM16 or EM16/16R: 53 x 30 x 22 cm
WEIGHT	EM16: Instrument: 1.8 kg; Shipping: 6.2 kg EM16R: Instrument: 1.5 kg; Shipping: 6 kg

Knapp								
Inphase Raw Data								
Station	0E	100E	200E	300E	400E	500E	600E	700E
0	28	45	-10	-15	-9	-8	-3	-5
25	0	0	1	4	-15	-12	-8	-4
50	3	3	5	8	-19	-11	-6	-4
75	0	5	0	5	-23	-15	-11	0
100	0	0	1	4	-13	-15	-9	-15
125	1	4	-10	-12	-5	-3	3	10
150	5	8	-10	-15	-9	-8	-3	-5
175	0	5	-11	-20	-15	-12	-8	-4
200	1	4	-25	-20	-19	-11	-6	-4
225	14	22	-10	-19	-23	-15	-11	0
250	6	8	-18	4	-13	-15	-9	-15
275	0	1	4	-12	-5	-3	3	10
300	3	5	8	-15	-9	-8	-3	-5
325	5	0	5	-20	-15	-12	-8	-4
350	0	1	4	-20	-19	-11	-6	-4
Quadrature Raw Data								
Station	0E	100E	200E	300E	400E	500E	600E	700E
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4
50	-2	-3	0	0	0	0	-2	-7
75	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
100	0	0	0	1	2	1	-1	4
125	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
150	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
175	0	-4	-2	1	1	5	0	0
200	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	-8
225	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	3
250	0	0	0	2	2	1	-1	4
275	0	0	0	0	-13	-10	-13	-8
300	0	0	0	0	-5	-4	-3	0
325	0	0	2	2	-6	-5	-5	0
350	0	-3	-1	1	3	-2	-2	0

Adair Survey															
	Inphase Raw Data														
Station Distance	0E	100E	200E	300E	400E	500E	600E	700E	800E	900E	1000E	1100E	1200E	1300E	1400E
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	0	5	6
50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
275	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
325	0	0	0	16	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
350	0	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
375	27	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
400	28	0	3	0	0	1	5	0	1	14	6	0	3	5	0
425	45	0	3	5	0	4	8	5	4	22	8	1	5	0	1
450	-10	1	5	0	1	-10	-10	-11	-25	-10	-18	4	8	5	4
475	-15	4	8	5	4	-12	-15	-20	-20	-19	4	-12	-15	-20	-20
500	-9	-15	-19	-23	-13	-5	-9	-15	-19	-23	-13	-5	-9	-15	-19
525	-8	-12	-11	-15	-15	-3	-8	-12	-11	-15	-15	-3	-8	-12	-11
550	-3	-8	-6	-11	-9	3	-3	-8	-6	-11	-9	3	-3	-8	-6
575	-5	-4	-4	0	-15	10	-5	-4	-4	0	-15	10	-5	-4	-4
600	3	-2	2	1	-14	6	3	-2	2	1	-14	6	3	-2	2
625	3	0	3	-2	0	17	3	0	3	-2	0	17	3	0	3
650	4	5	0	0	4	4	4	5	0	0	4	4	4	5	0
675	4	13	5	2	-6	0	4	13	5	2	-6	0	4	13	5
700	5	4	4	5	9	-3	5	4	4	5	9	-3	5	4	4
725	10	7	1	6	6	10	10	7	1	6	6	10	10	7	1
750	4	5	6	15	19	19	4	5	6	15	19	19	4	5	6
775	5	12	10	20	24	3	5	12	10	20	24	3	5	12	10
800	0	3	19	15	11	-24	0	3	19	15	11	-24	0	3	19
825	0	3	5	11	-8	-15	0	3	5	11	-8	-15	0	3	5
850	1	5	10	3	-17	-10	1	5	10	3	-17	-10	1	5	10
875	4	8	5	1	1	-10	4	8	5	1	1	-10	4	8	5
900	7	11	16	6	-3	0	7	11	16	6	-3	0	7	11	16
925	12	25	10	12	2	5	12	25	10	12	2	5	12	25	10
950	4	13	5	2	-6	0	4	13	5	2	-6	0	4	13	5
975	5	4	4	5	9	-3	5	4	4	5	9	-3	5	4	4
Quadrature Raw Data															
Station Distance	0E	100E	200E	300E	400E	500E	600E	700E	800E	900E	1000E	1100E	1200E	1300E	1400E
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-5	2
50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	-1
75	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
100	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
125	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0
250	0	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
275	0	0	-3	0	0	0	2	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3
300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	2	-1
325	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	1
350	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	-13	-5	-6	3
375	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	3	4	1	-10	-4	-5	-2
400	0	0	-2	3	-1	1	0	0	0	3	-1	-13	-3	-5	-2
425	-2	-4	-7	3	4	1	0	0	-8	3	4	-8	0	0	0
450	-1	-3	-3	-4	0	2	0	1	5	-4	0	-4	1	-4	-5
475	-2	3	1	-5	-2	3	1	-1	-7	-5	-2	-5	2	0	-3
500	0	-1	-2	-2	3	0	5	0	5	6	0	-8	4	1	0
525	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	0
550	-4	-5	2	-4	4	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
575	0	-3	-1	-2	-2	0	3	0	3	5	0	0	3	0	0
600	1	0	2	1	-3	1	5	1	5	0	1	0	3	5	0
625	2	0	2	1	0	4	8	4	8	5	4	1	5	0	1
650	1	1	2	5	3	4	1	-5	-2	-4	-12	4	8	5	4
675	-1	1	0	0	0	3	-1	-4	-7	-13	-6	-8	-2	-4	-7
700	4	1	0	0	-8	3	4	-3	-3	-12	-12	-4	-1	-3	-3
725	0	2	0	1	5	-4	0	-10	-12	-19	-13	-8	-8	-10	-12
750	-2	3	1	-1	-7	-5	-2	-12	-14	-13	-12	-9	-6	-12	-14
775	-7	-15	-10	-10	-9	-8	-7	-15	-10	-10	-9	-8	-7	-15	-10
800	-10	-17	-9	-6	-11	-10	-10	-17	-9	-6	-11	-10	-10	-17	-9
825	-12	-14	-12	-1	-12	-11	-12	-14	-12	-1	-12	-11	-12	-14	-12
850	-14	-15	-10	-5	-9	-10	-14	-15	-10	-5	-9	-10	-14	-15	-10
875	-12	-12	-7	-8	-8	-16	-12	-12	-7	-8	-8	-16	-12	-12	-7
900	-8	-12	-12	-12	-10	-13	-8	-12	-12	-12	-10	-13	-8	-12	-12
925	-11	-8	-11	-15	-10	-20	-11	-8	-11	-15	-10	-20	-11	-8	-11
950	-12	-11	-14	-16	-12	-17	-12	-11	-14	-16	-12	-17	-12	-11	-14
975	-10	-12	-12	-20	-15	-12	-10	-12	-12	-20	-15	-12	-10	-12	-12