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# ASSESSMENT WORK REPORT ON DETAILED MAGNETIC SURVEY & VLF-EM SURVEY OVER A PART OF BOUNDARY CELL MINING CLAIM 254103, IN NTS 52L06 OF THE REYNAR LAKE AREA, NORTHWEST ONTARIO, CANADA

**Field Work & Report By:**
**William C. Hood**
**Beausejour, Manitoba**

**Property Holder:**
**William C. Hood**
**P.O. Box 1722**
**Beausejour, Manitoba R0E0C0**

**Field Work Feb. 11, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26 and 27, 2019**
**Report Completed March 1, 2019**

***Summary of Reported Work:***

***Mining Area: G-2636, Reynar L. Area, Kenora District***
***Geographic Area: Almo (Tigar) Lake, NTS 52L06***
***Boundary Cell Mining Claim: 254103***
***Target Commodity: Ni-Cu-Co***
***Flagged Grid: 2.25 line km, 25m flag spacing***
***Ground Magnetic Survey: 2.25 line km,***
***50m line spacing, 12.5m station spacing***
***Ground VLF-EM Survey: 2.25 line km,***
***50m line spacing, 12.5m station spacing***

# TABLE OF CONTENTS



# LIST OF FIGURES

# SUMMARY

This report describes the results from a small program of magnetic and VLF electromagnetic surveys completed by the author during February, 2019, at the west end of a claim group covering prospective ground between the Norpax nickel deposit to the west and the Werner Lake cobalt deposit to the east. This work was focused on the area immediately adjacent to the Norpax lease claims, where a nickel-copper sulphide showing is indicated on previous geologic mapping of the Almo Lake area.

The author previously held claims in the area in the 1990s and completed detailed geologic mapping in 1992. Drilling by Canmine Resources Corporation intersected modest cobalt-copper mineralization at the east end of the claim group in 1996. The author completed a small program of magnetic and VLF electromagnetic geophysics at the east end of the claim group, over the cobalt-copper showing, in 2016. This work showed that a weak magnetic and VLF electromagnetic anomaly was associated with the cobalt-copper mineralized zone. Global Energy Metals Corp and their joint venture partner, Marquee Resources Ltd, completed significant drilling on the Werner cobalt deposit, immediately east of the claim group, in 2018. The work outlined in this report, at the west end of the claim group, was intended to test for the extension of the Norpax nickel deposit into the claims, as well as the extension of the cobalt-prospective horizon across this portion of the property.

This work located the probable extension of the Norpax Ni deposit into the Almo Lake property, as well as a coincident magnetic and conductive anomaly at the interpreted stratigraphic position where Co-Cu mineralization occurs elsewhere on the property. This survey also demonstrated that it was possible to install a flagged grid with acceptable accuracy by GPS.

Further work is recommended to both followup with geologic mapping and sampling on the delineated anomalies from this work, as well as extending the grid and geophysical work across the balance of the Almo Lake property.

William C. Hood
March 1, 2019

# INTRODUCTION

This report describes the results from a small program of magnetic and VLF electromagnetic surveys completed by the author during February, 2019, at the west end of a claim group covering prospective ground between the Norpax nickel deposit to the west and the Werner Lake cobalt deposit to the east. This work was focused on the area immediately adjacent to the Norpax lease claims, where a nickel-copper sulphide showing is indicated on previous geologic mapping of the Almo Lake area.

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# LOCATION, ACCESS & PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Almo Lake claim group is located in northwestern Ontario, 10 km from the Manitoba border. The claims are 80 km north-northwest of the city of Kenora (Fig. 1), at the northeast corner of Almo Lake (also known as Tigar Lake).

Access to the property is from Manitoba, on the Werner Lake road, which is an extension of Manitoba provincial road #315, which ends at the border. The Werner Lake road is unmaintained and generally only accessible by ATV in summer and snowmobile in winter. It is periodically repaired for vehicle usage when drilling or other work requires improved access. The snowmobile distance from the end of PR #315 to the work area at the west end of the Almo Lake claim


*Almo Lake Co Project*

**LOCATION MAP**

Fig. 1 Apr/16 BH

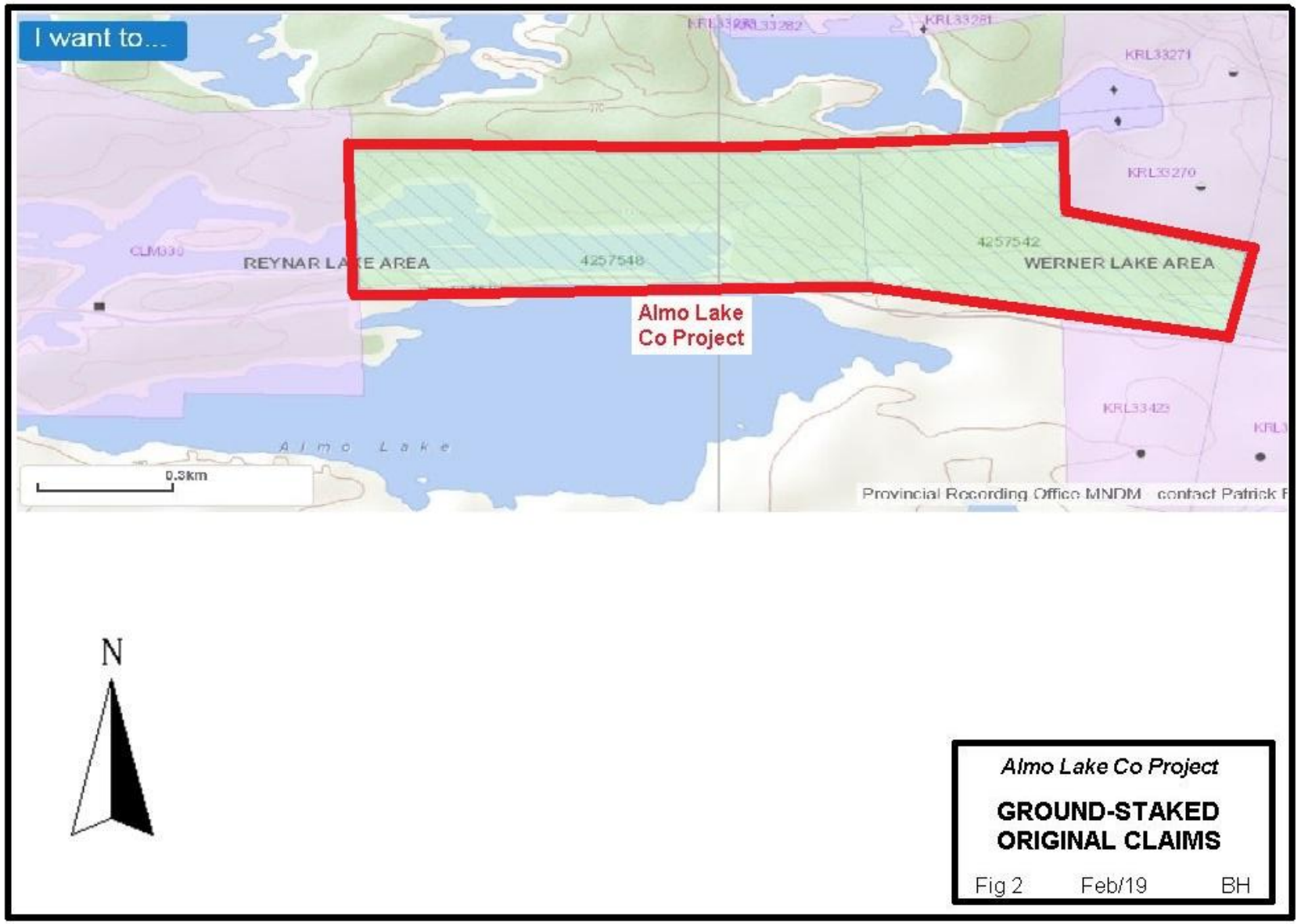
group was 11.3 km. The Werner Lake road inside Ontario is a restricted access road, requiring a travel permit from the Ministry of Natural Resources in Kenora.

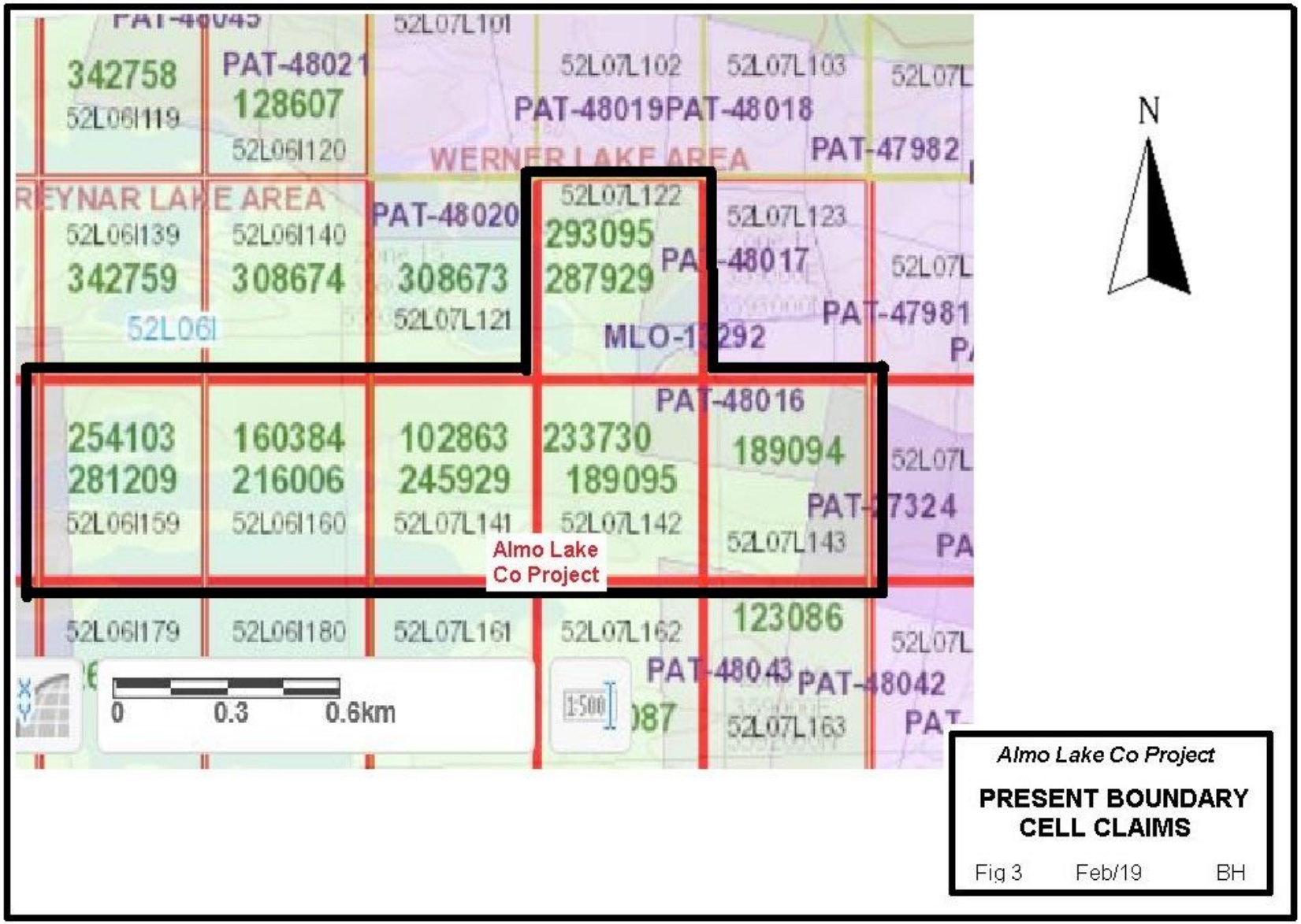
The property is situated in typical Precambrian terrain with local relief generally less than 30 m. Outcrop is very abundant in this area, forming rolling hills interspersed with swamp and glacial drift. A low-lying topographic lineament, marking the location of a major fault structure, extends east-west through the south-central portion of the claims. Outcrops in the area have a strong east-west orientation, corresponding the overall gneissic layering and fault structures. Much of the area was burned in a large forest fire in the 1990s. Thick re-growth of jack pine, poplar and spruce, combined with extensive windfalls of both old dead trees and re-growth, make traversing locally difficult in this area. The present work area at the west end of the property was burned in a forest fire during the summer of 2018, but most burned trees are still standing.

## CLAIM STATUS

The Almo Lake property was originally acquired as two ground-staked mining claims, K4257542 in 2014, and K4257548 in 2017, as shown on Figure 2. The #1 (northeast) claim post corner and #2 (southeast) post of K4257542 are tied into survey cairns and pegs marking the boundary of adjoining patented/lease claims to the east. The original ground-staked claims totalled about 68 hectares in area, straddling the boundary between the Werner Lake map sheet, G-2654, and Reynar Lake, G-2636. The claims were staked to cover prospective ground between the Werner cobalt deposit to the east and Norpax nickel deposit to the west.

Under the transition to map staking in 2018, the original ground-staked mining claims were converted to one “cell” claim, 189094, and five “boundary cell” mining claims, 189095, 102863, 293095, 216006 and 254103, as shown on Figure 3. The area where this work was completed is shown on Figure 4 on claim 254103 at the west end of the claim group.

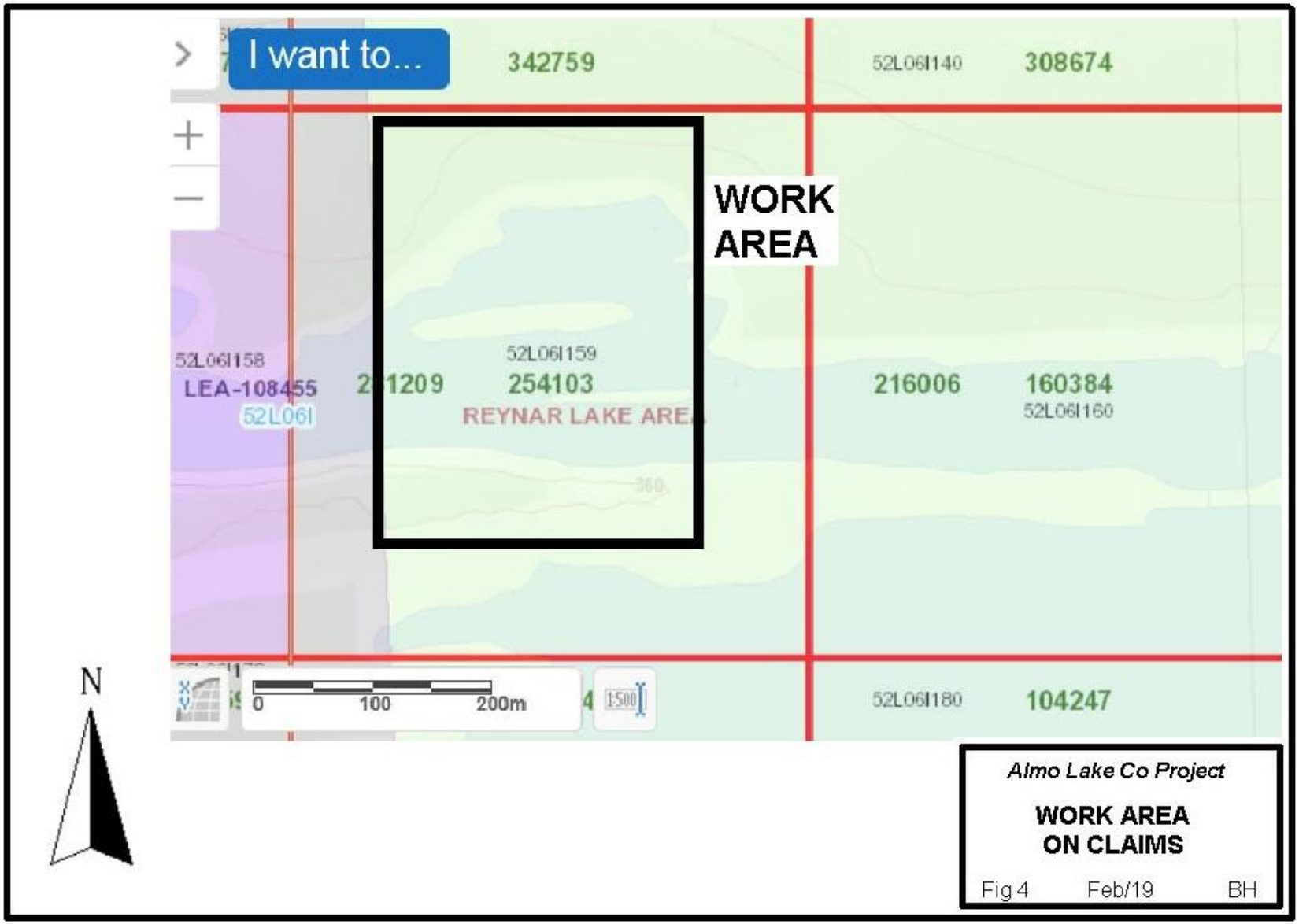

I want to...
KRL33282
KRL33281
KRL33271
KRL33270
CLM330
REYNAR LAKE AREA
4257548
4257542
WERNER LAKE AREA
Almo Lake
Co Project
KRL33423
Almo Lake
0.3km
Provincial Recording Office MNDM contact Patrick
N
Almo Lake Co Project
GROUND-STAKED
ORIGINAL CLAIMS
Fig 2 Feb/19 BH




*Almo Lake Co Project*

**PRESENT BOUNDARY CELL CLAIMS**

Fig 3 Feb/19 BH


I want to...
342759
52L06I140
308674
WORK
AREA
52L06I158
LEA-108455
52L06I
52L06I159
254103
REYNAR LAKE AREA
216006
160384
52L06I160
0
100
200m
1:500
52L06I180
104247
N
Almo Lake Co Project
WORK AREA
ON CLAIMS
Fig 4
Feb/19
BH

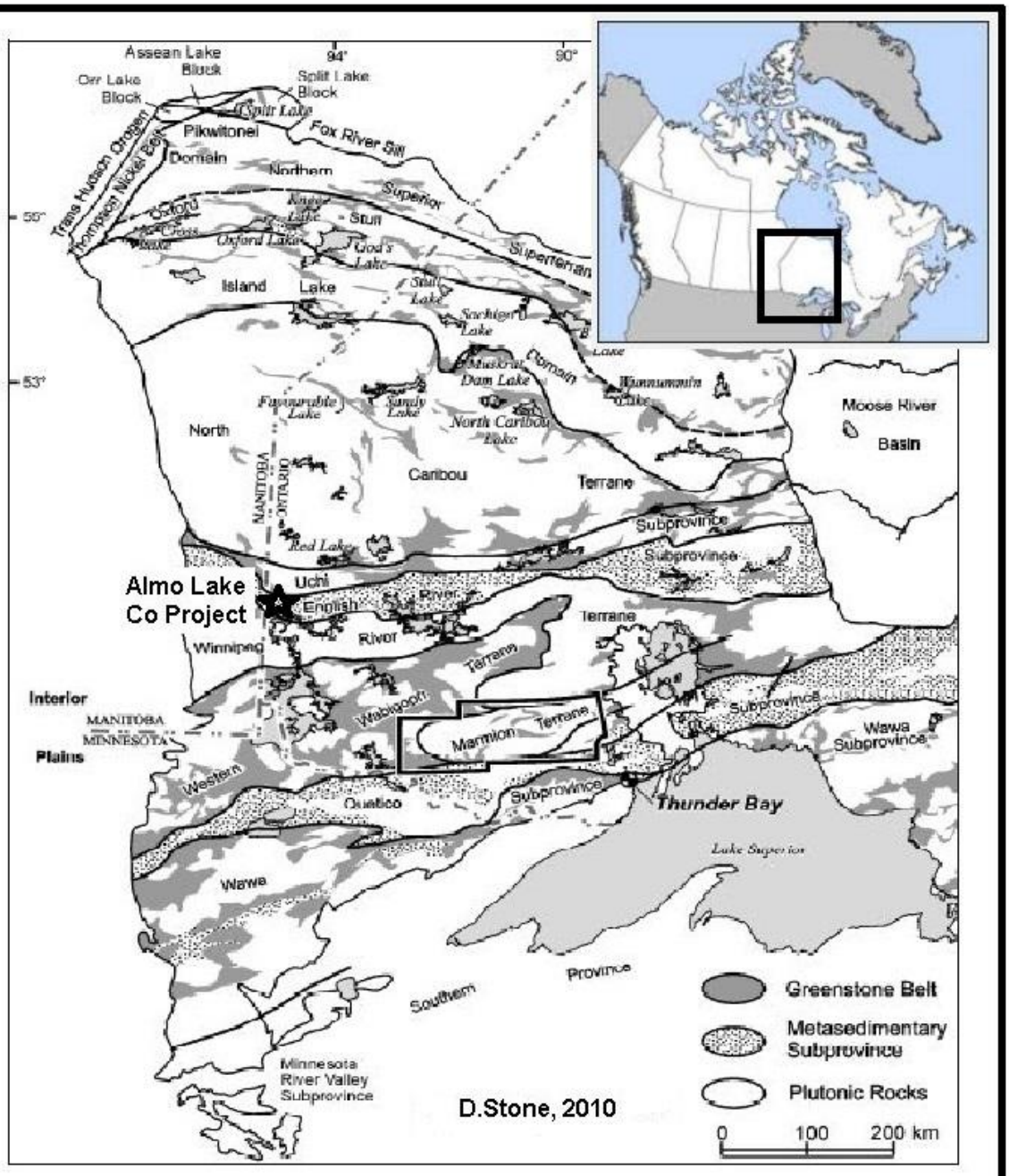
# GEOLOGY & MINERALIZATION

The Almo Lake claim group lies along the Werner Lake fault structure which extends easterly from the pinch-out of the Bird River greenstone belt near the Manitoba-Ontario border. These rocks are Archean in age and lie within the English River Subprovince, a sedimentary gneiss terrain, of the Superior Province of the Precambrian Shield (Fig. 5).

The Werner Lake fault structure extends east-west along the south-central portion of the property. This fault is a major structure which is marked by a strong topographic lineament and has been a locus for ultramafic intrusions in several locations along its length. It is believed that these ultramafic rocks represent the remnants of a feeder system to overlying intrusions related to the Bird River Sill to the west. Copper, nickel, cobalt and platinum mineralization are closely associated with peridotite sills and plugs along the Werner Lake fault structure.

Most of the Almo Lake claims are underlain by sedimentary gneisses and migmatite which consist mainly of layered biotite-amphibole schist interspersed with bands of white granite and granodiorite. These lithologies have been frequently intruded by pink granite which is locally megacrystic or pegmatitic. South of the Werner Lake fault in this area, the rocks consist mainly of tonalite, granodiorite and granite of the Marijane Batholith (Fig. 6).

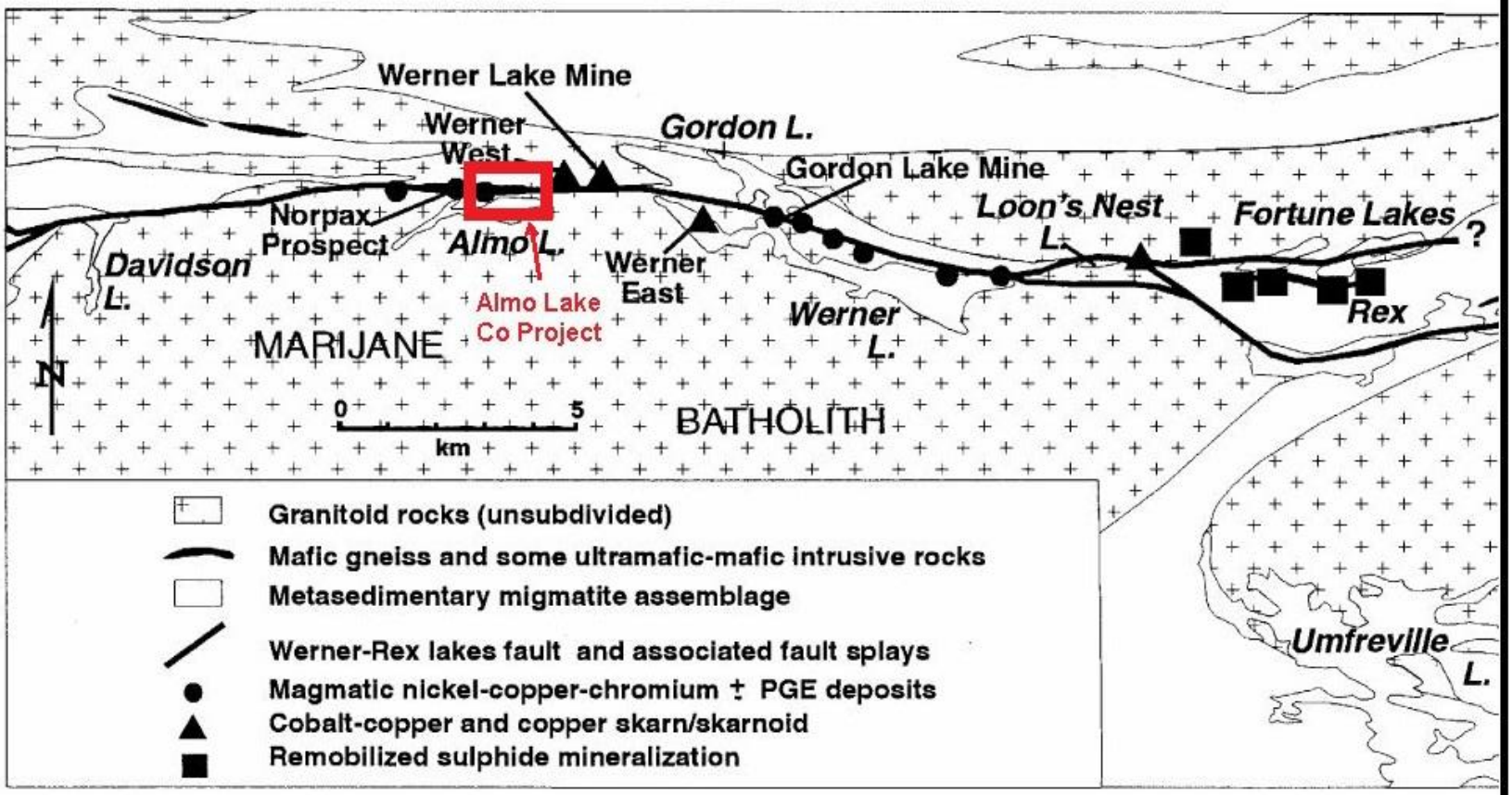
Two types of mineralization related to ultramafic rocks occur in the Werner Lake area and are known to be present on the Almo Lake property. Nickel-copper mineralization, associated with peridotite, occurs along the Werner Lake fault structure and extends into the Almo Lake property from the Norpax deposit, located to the immediate west. Cobalt-copper mineralization occurs along a garnetiferous mafic gneiss horizon about 150m north of the Werner Lake fault. Recent work has suggested that this mineralization may be a skarnoid remobilization. Drilling at the east end of the Almo Lake property has intersected up to 0.29 % Co and 0.81% Cu over 2.0 m, probably an extension of the Werner West cobalt deposit located just to the east. Both the Werner Lake fault structure with local nickel mineralization and the mafic gneiss horizon hosting cobalt-copper mineralization are believed to extend across the 2 km strike length of the Almo Lake property (Fig. 7).




*Almo Lake Co Project*

**REGIONAL GEOLOGY**

Fig 5 Feb/19 BH

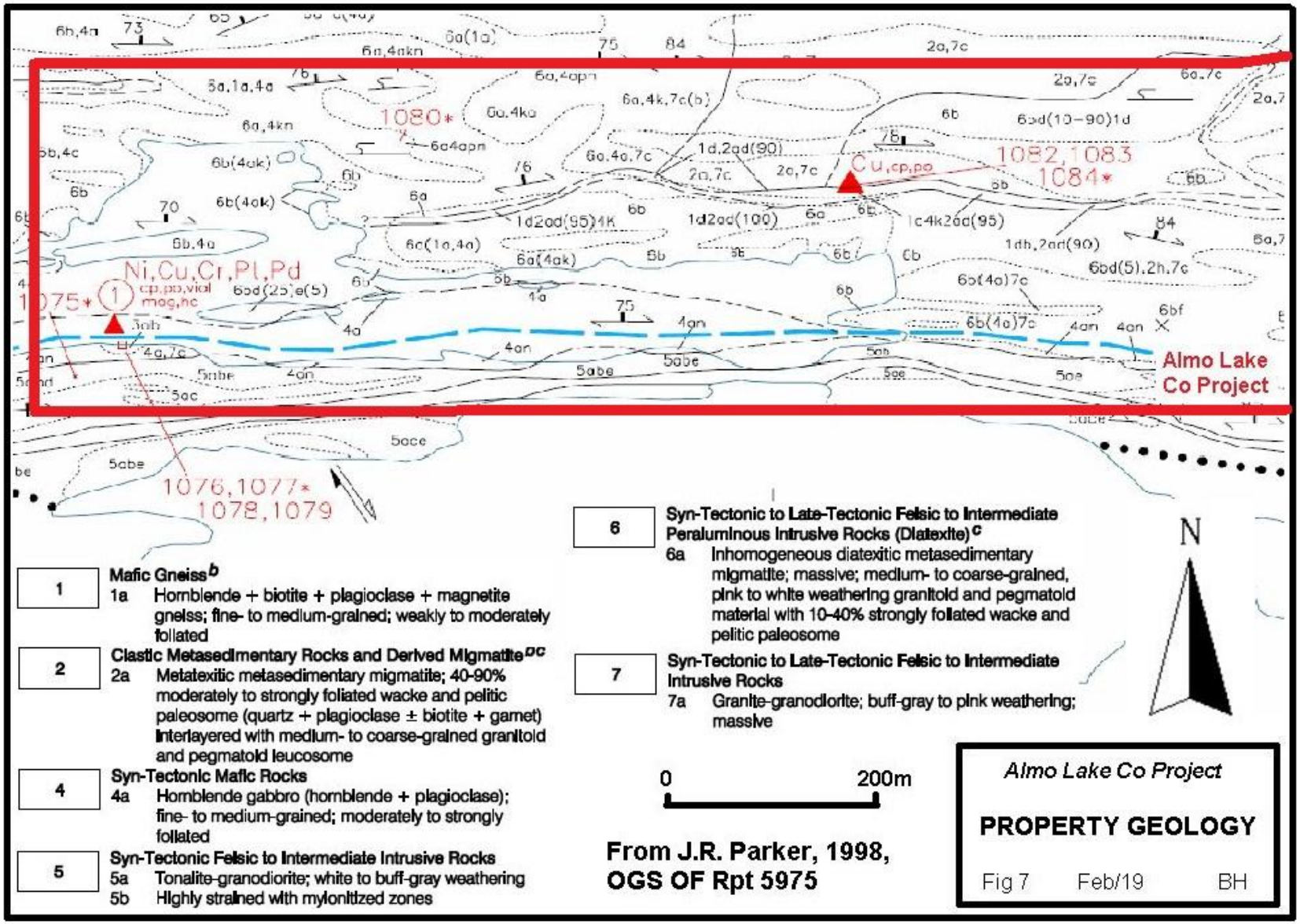



From J.R. Parker, 1998,
OGS OF Rpt 5975

*Almo Lake Co Project*

**WERNER LAKE BELT**

Fig 6 Feb/19 BH


Almo Lake
Co Project
Ni,Cu,Cr,Pl,Pd
cp,po,vial
mag,hc
1075*
1080*
1076,1077*
1078,1079
1082,1083
1084*
Cu,cp,po
1 Mafic Gneiss[b]
1a Hornblende + biotite + plagioclase + magnetite gneiss; fine- to medium-grained; weakly to moderately foliated
2 Clastic Metasedimentary Rocks and Derived Migmatite[bc]
2a Metatexitic metasedimentary migmatite; 40-90% moderately to strongly foliated wacke and pelitic paleosome (quartz + plagioclase ± biotite + garnet) interlayered with medium- to coarse-grained granitoid and pegmatoid leucosome
4 Syn-Tectonic Mafic Rocks
4a Hornblende gabbro (hornblende + plagioclase); fine- to medium-grained; moderately to strongly foliated
5 Syn-Tectonic Felsic to Intermediate Intrusive Rocks
5a Tonalite-granodiorite; white to buff-gray weathering
5b Highly strained with mylonitized zones
6 Syn-Tectonic to Late-Tectonic Felsic to Intermediate Peraluminous Intrusive Rocks (Diatexite)[c]
6a Inhomogeneous diatexitic metasedimentary migmatite; massive; medium- to coarse-grained, pink to white weathering granitoid and pegmatoid material with 10-40% strongly foliated wacke and pelitic paleosome
7 Syn-Tectonic to Late-Tectonic Felsic to Intermediate Intrusive Rocks
7a Granite-granodiorite; buff-gray to pink weathering; massive
N
0
200m
From J.R. Parker, 1998,
OGS OF Rpt 5975
Almo Lake Co Project
PROPERTY GEOLOGY
Fig 7 Feb/19 BH

# WORK PROGRAM; FEBRUARY, 2019

A small work program was completed at the west end of the property by the author over a portion of boundary cell mining claim 254103 during February, 2019. Since the property is within reasonable commuting distance from the author's residence, work was conducted on days when weather and travel conditions were favourable. Field work was conducted on February 11, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26 and 27, 2019. Access was by vehicle to the end of PR #315 at the Manitoba-Ontario border, and then snowmobile to Almo Lake.

A flagged grid was installed across the west end of the claim group by GPS, using a Garmin 64S instrument. Specifications for this instrument indicate 3m accuracy, but where both lines and stations could be observed on the ice of Almo Lake, appeared to be better than 2m accuracy. North-south lines were run at 50m spacing, from the ground-staked south boundary of the property to the ground-staked north boundary. Lines were oriented at UTM NAD83 Zone 15 north-south, which is 358°-178° azimuth. Lines were labeled with the last 4 digits of the UTM easting. Lines were installed at 7250E, 7300E, 7350E, 7400E, 7450E and 7500E, representing UTM eastings 357250E through 357500E. Stations north-south along the lines were marked at 25m spacing with pink flagging, all with written coordinates on the flagging. Station coordinates were the last 4 digits of the UTM northing, from 2550N through 2925N, representing UTM northings from 5592550N to 5592925N. Stations at even 100m northing coordinates were also marked with blue flagging. Station positions at 12.5m points between the 25m flags were estimated. A total of 2.25 km of flagged grid was installed in this manner.

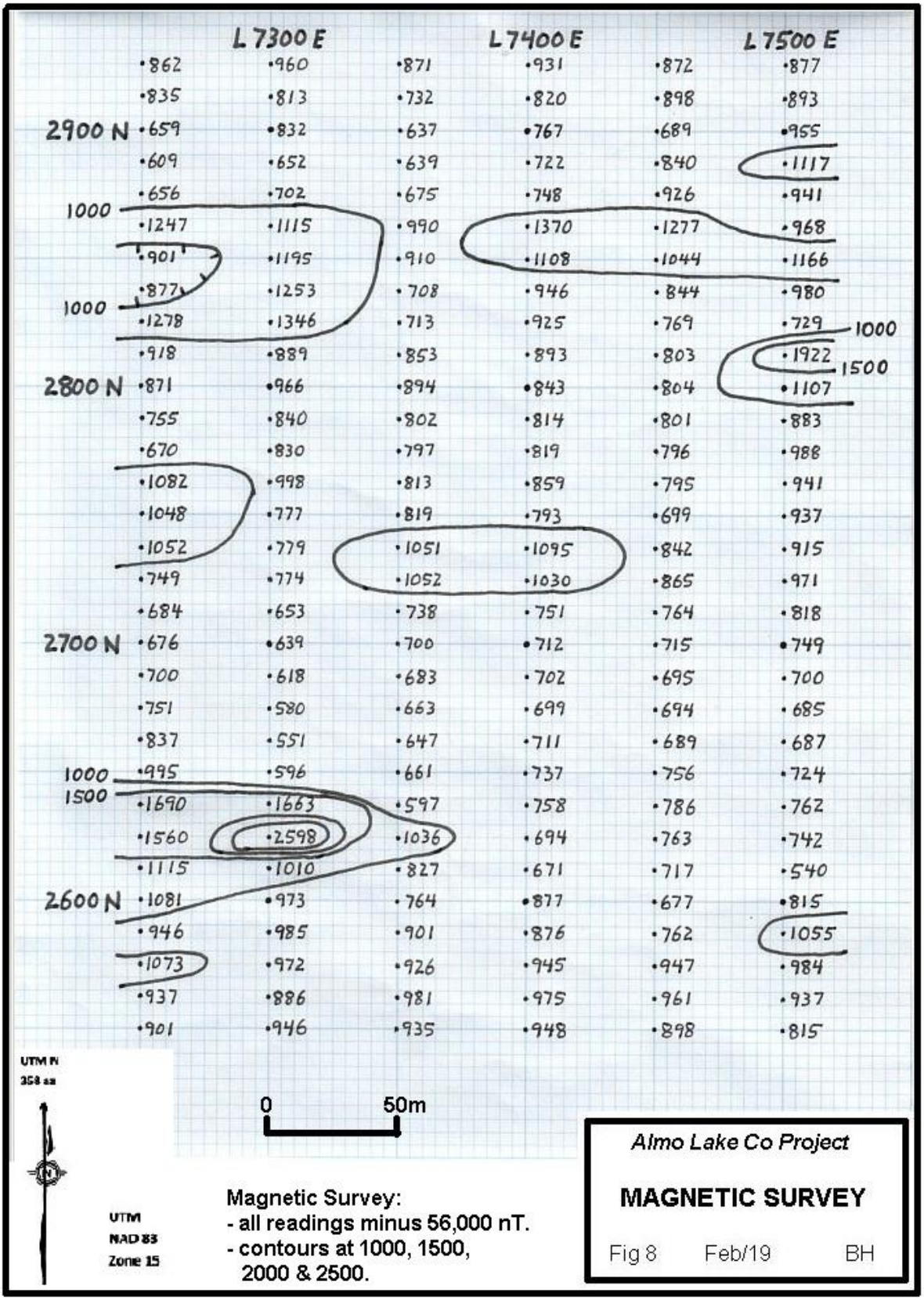
Detailed magnetic and VLF electromagnetic surveys were completed by the author using instruments owned by the author. The objectives were to determine whether the Norpax nickel deposit extended along the Werner Lake fault into the claim group from the west, and also to determine whether the mafic gneiss unit hosting copper-cobalt mineralization to the east, extended through this portion of the claim group. Previous work at the east end of the property had indicated that the cobalt-copper mineralization was characterized by a weak magnetic and VLF electromagnetic anomaly. The surveys were conducted within a portion of boundary cell mining claim 254103, held by the author.

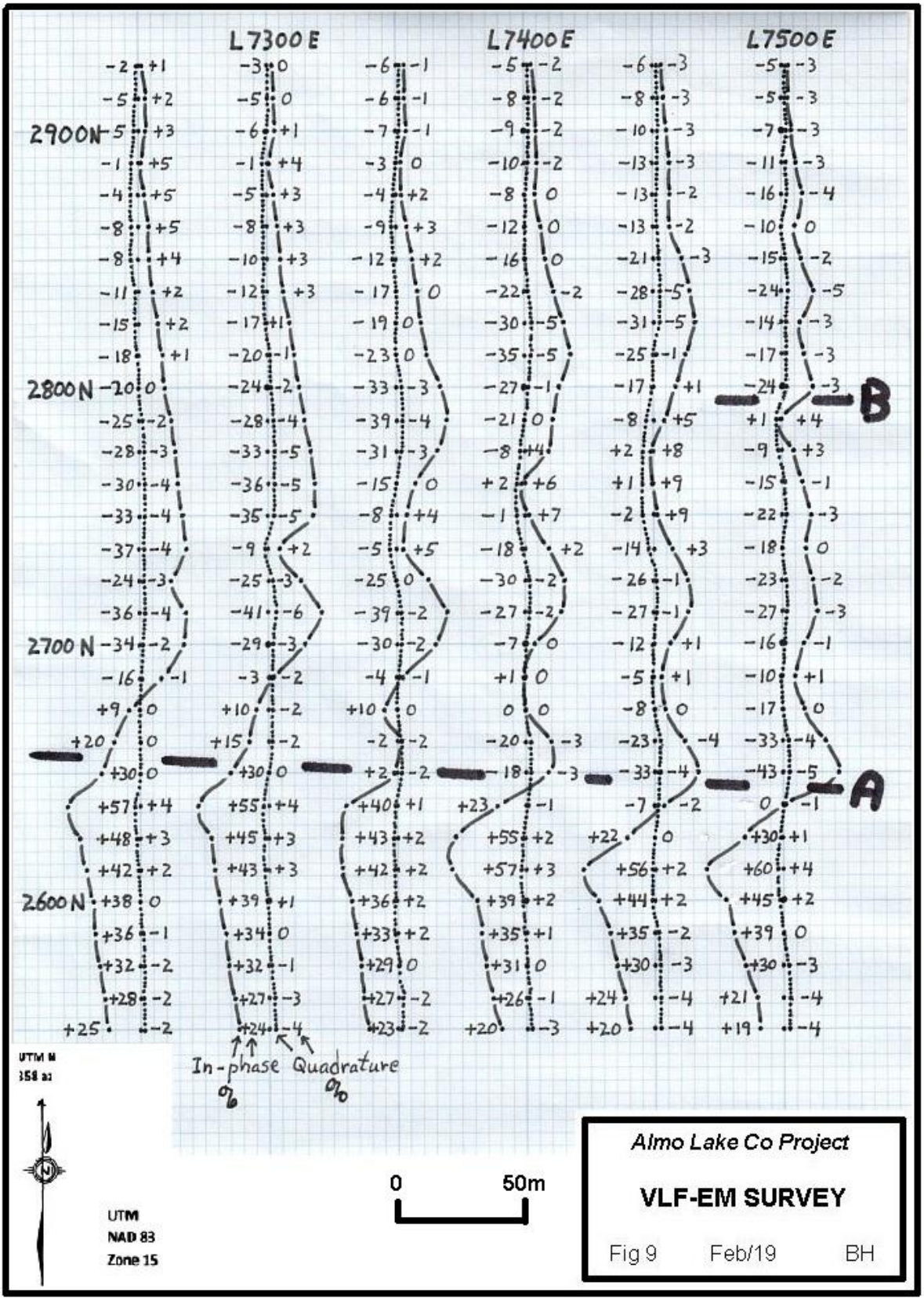
The total field magnetic survey was completed using a Geometrics G-856 proton precession magnetometer. Details and specifications on this instrument are included in Appendix I. The magnetic survey totalled 2.25 line km, on 50 meter spaced lines, with 12.5 meter station spacing. All field readings were looped from a consistent base station location at L7350E/2550N along the Werner Lake road. All data was leveled relative to this point, averaged at 56,935 nT, in direct proportion to elapsed time. Minimal solar activity and variations in the geomagnetic field were reported at the time. The maximum drift within a loop was 14 nT. Data error is expected to fall well within a plus/minus 5 nT bracket, which is adequate for this survey. A photograph taken during this work is included in Appendix II.

The total magnetic field results from this survey are plotted and contoured on Figure 8. Readings are shown minus 56,000 nT to simplify plotting. The corrected readings fell within a range from 56,540 nT to 58,598 nT, and are contoured at 500 nT intervals, from 57,000 nT to 58,500 nT, in order to outline gross stratigraphic units rather than fine detail. Background values in the grid area fell within a range from about 56,700 nT to 57,300 nT. Two areas of elevated magnetic intensity are noted in the grid area. A magnetic anomaly peaking at 58,598 nT extends across lines 7250E, 7300E and 7350E, centered at 2625N. This is believed to be the extension of the Norpax Ni mineralization or the peridotite hosting the mineralization from the west. A small anomaly peaking at 57,922 nT occurs just north of 2800N on line 7500E. This anomaly is of interest because it is roughly at the stratigraphic/grid position that the Co-Cu mineralized horizon might be expected to occur. An area of low magnetic intensity crosses the grid area between 2650N and 2700N, roughly along the interpreted trend of the Werner Lake fault.

A VLF electromagnetic survey was completed by the author using a Geonics EM-16 instrument tuned to NAA Cutler, Maine, on 24.0 khz. The VLF survey totalled 2.25 line km with 50 m line spacing and 12.5 m station intervals. All VLF readings were taken facing north, with plus-to-minus in-phase crossovers marking conductive horizons. A photograph from this work is included in Appendix II. Field readings with interpreted conductors are shown plotted in profiles on Figure 9.

Two VLF electromagnetic anomalies, marked A and B, are notable in the data. A strong conductive anomaly, marked as anomaly A, extends east-west across the


L 7300 E
L 7400 E
L 7500 E
2900 N
2800 N
2700 N
2600 N
1000
1000
1000
1500
1000
1500
0
50m
UTM N
358 aa
UTM
NAD 83
Zone 15
Magnetic Survey:
- all readings minus 56,000 nT.
- contours at 1000, 1500, 2000 & 2500.
Almo Lake Co Project
MAGNETIC SURVEY
Fig 8 Feb/19 BH


L7300E
L7400E
L7500E
2900N
2800N
2700N
2600N
A
B
In-phase
Quadrature
%
%
UTM
NAD 83
Zone 15
0
50m
Almo Lake Co Project
VLF-EM SURVEY
Fig 9
Feb/19
BH

grid area at 2650N, and clearly corresponds with the Werner Lake fault, a major structure and topographic lineament along the entire Werner Lake belt. Anomaly B, near 2800N on line 7500E, is of interest because it is exactly 150m north of the Werner Lake fault, at the same position that Co-Cu mineralization occurs at the east end of the Almo Lake property. Several other crossovers/conductors occur in the area between 2650N and 2800N, but these correspond closely with two elongate islands in Almo Lake, and are believed to be due to conductive overburden in the lake sediments.

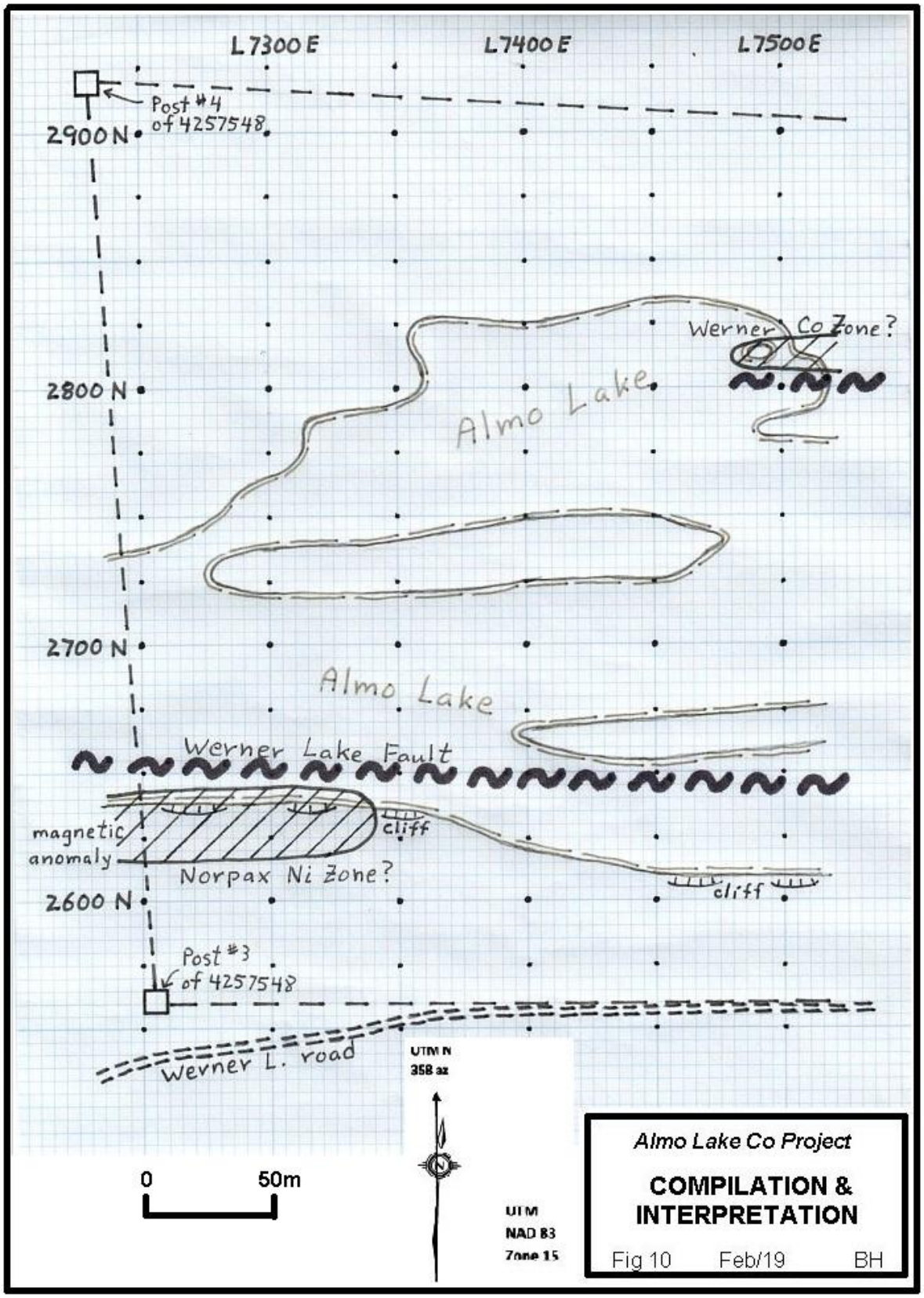
Figure 10 shows a compilation and interpretation of this geophysical data relative to the original claim lines, the Werner Lake road, and the shoreline/islands of Almo Lake. Two significant features are shown. The Norpax Ni zone is believed to extend into the Almo Lake property for about 75m across lines 7250N and 7300N, at 2625N, along the south side of the Werner Lake fault structure. The magnetic anomaly over this zone corresponds with a known Ni-Cu-Co-PGE showing shown on geology maps. A near-coincident magnetic and VLF-EM conductive anomaly occurs at 2800N on line 7500E in the northeast part of the work area. As noted previously, this anomaly is of interest because it occurs at the same stratigraphic position as the Werner Lake Co-Cu zone to the east.

## CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

A small program of magnetic and VLF electromagnetic was completed at the west end of the Almo Lake property, adjacent to lease claims covering the Norpax Ni deposit. This work located the probable extension of the Norpax Ni deposit into the Almo Lake property, as well as a coincident magnetic and conductive anomaly at the interpreted stratigraphic position where Co-Cu mineralization occurs elsewhere on the claim group. This survey also demonstrated that it was possible to install a flagged grid with acceptable accuracy by GPS.

Further work is recommended to both followup with geologic mapping and sampling on the delineated anomalies from this work, as well as extending the grid and geophysical work across the balance of the Almo Lake property.

William C. Hood
March 1, 2019


L7300E
L7400E
L7500E
Post #4
of 4257548
2900N
2800N
2700N
2600N
Werner Co Zone?
Almo Lake
Almo Lake
Werner Lake Fault
magnetic
anomaly
cliff
Norpax Ni Zone?
cliff
Post #3
of 4257548
Werner L. road
UTM N
358 az
0
50m
UTM
NAD 83
Zone 15
Almo Lake Co Project
COMPILATION &
INTERPRETATION
Fig 10
Feb/19
BH

# CERTIFICATE

**For: William C. Hood**
P.O. Box 1722; 508 Elm Ave.
Beausejour, Manitoba
Canada R0E0C0
(204)268-3455
bhood @ mts.net

1) I am a graduate of the University of Manitoba (1979) with a B.Sc. (Honours) Degree in Science (Geology) and I have practiced my profession since that time.

2) I am a Registered Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Manitoba since 1982.

3) I have been employed by Tantalum Mining Corporation (1979-1983), Province of Manitoba Departments of Labour (1992 – 1995) & Energy and Mines (1995 - 1997), and ProAm Exploration Corporation (1997 – 2000), as well as operating my own business as W.C. Hood, Consulting Geologist (1983 – 1992 & 2000 – present).

4) I have researched, conducted and supervised a wide range of exploration programs for hydrothermal gold, volcanogenic copper-zinc, magmatic nickel-copper-PGE, pegmatitic tantalum-lithium-cesium, kimberlitic diamonds and various industrial mineral commodities.

William C. Hood
March 1, 2019

# APPENDIX I

## Specifications For
## Geometrics G-856 Magnetometer &
## Geonics EM-16 VLF Receiver


# G-856 Memory-MagTM

## Proton Precession Magnetometer

MODEL G-856A & AX OP MAN
EDITION 2/2002
REV 02

M. SPECIFICATIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| Displays | Six digit display of magnetic field to resolution of 0.1 gamma or time to nearest second. Additional three digit display of station, day of year, and line number. |
| Resolution | Typically 0.1 gamma in average conditions. May degrade to lower resolution in weak fields, noisy conditions or high gradients. |
| Absolute Accuracy | One gamma, limited by remnant magnetism in sensor and crystal oscillator accuracy. |
| Clock | Julian clock with stability of 5 seconds per month at room temperature and 5 seconds per day over the temperature range of -20 to +50 degrees Celsius. |
| Tuning | Push button tuning from keyboard with current value displayed on request. Tuning range 20 to 90 kilogammas. |
| Gradient Tolerance | Tolerates gradients to 1800 gammas/meter. When high gradients truncate count interval, maintains partial reading to an accuracy consistent with data. |
| Cycle Time | Complete field measurement in three seconds in normal operation. Internal switch selection for faster cycle (1.5 seconds) at reduced resolution or longer cycles for increased resolution. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Manual Read | Takes reading on command. Will store data in memory on command. |
| Memory | Stores more than 5000 readings in survey mode, keeping track of time, station number, line number day and magnetic field reading. In base station operation, computes for retrieval but does not store time of recording designated by sample interval, allowing storage of up to 12,000 readings. |
| Output | Plays data out in standard RS-232 format at selectable baud rates. Also outputs data in real time byte parallel, character serial BCD for use with digital recorders. |
| Inputs | Will accept an external sample command. |
| Special Functions | An internal switch allows: 1) adjustment of polarization time and count time to improve performance in marginal areas or to improve resolution or speed operation, 2) three count averaging, 3) choice of lighted displays in auto mode. |
| Physical | Instrument console: 7 x 10 ½ x 3 ½ inches (18 x 27 x 9 cm) 6 LB (2.7 kg)<br>Sensor: 3 1/2 x 5 inches (9 x 13 cm) 4 LB (1.8 kg)<br>Staff: 1 inch x 8 feet (3cm x 2.5m) 2 LB (1kg) |
| Environmental | Meets specifications from 1 to 40°C. Operates satisfactorily from -20 to 50°C. |
| Power | Operates from 9 D-cell flashlight batteries (or 13.5 volts external power). May be operated at 18 volts external power to improve resolution. Power failure or replacement of batteries will not cause loss of data stored in memory. |

ACCESSORIES

| | |
|---|---|
| Standard: | Sensor<br>Staff<br>Backpack<br>Two sets of batteries<br>Carrying case<br>Applications Manual for Portable Magnetometers<br>RS-232 Cable |
| Optional: | Cold weather battery belt<br>Rechargeable Battery option<br>50' External power / Sensor cable<br>Spares Kit |

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- Data Acquisition
- Software
- Third Party Software

**Downloads**
Catalogue

## EM16 | EM16R | TX27

The EM16 VLF Receiver is the most widely used electromagnetic geophysical instrument of all time. Local tilt and ellipticity of VLF broadcasts are measured and resolved into inphase and quadrature components of VLF response. The EM16 has discovered several base and precious-metal ore bodies and many water-bearing fractures and faults.

The EM16R Resistivity Attachment uses a pair of electrodes to measure the apparent resistivity of the earth. The combined EM16/16R instrument can detect a second earth layer if the layer occurs within the VLF skin-depth. In addition, the EM16/16R can map resistive alteration for gold exploration.

The TX27 is a portable VLF transmitter supplying a VLF field for surveying with either the EM16 or EM16/16R if remote broadcasts are weak, intermittent or poorly coupled with the target. For EM16 surveys, the TX27 antenna consists of a long (typically 1 km) grounded wire.

## Specifications

MEASURED QUANTITIES

EM16: inphase 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

EM16: ferrite-core coil

EM16R: Stainless-steel electrodes, separated by 10 m: impedence of sensor is 100 MΩ in parallel with 0.5 pf

SENSOR

9.8 kHz

OPERATING FREQUENCY

15 to 25 kHz (optionally to 30kHz) depending on VLF broadcasting station

MEASURING RANGES

EM16: inphase: ±150%
quadrature: ±40%

EM16R: 300,3K,30KΩ-m
phase: 0 - 90°

POWER SUPPLY

EM16/EM16R: 6 alkaline "AA" cells

DIMENSIONS

EM16/EM16R: 53x30x22 cm

WEIGHTS

EM16:1.8 kg;shipping:6.2 kg

EM16R:1.5 kg;shipping:6 kg

# APPENDIX II – PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1: Looking east along the Werner Lake road near the southwest corner of the grid area during magnetic survey. Flagging just beyond snowmobile is L7300E / 2550N. Southeast part of Almo Lake can be seen through trees on right.

Photo 2: Author “selfie” looking north on line 7450E from about 2595N during VLF-EM survey. Flagged stations on the ice across the northeast part of Almo Lake can be seen along the right side of photo.