FEBRUARY 2026

Volume 15 Issue 2

VE3ERC-LUB

President: Frank VA3FJM
Vice-President: Hagen VE3QVY
Secretary: Rod VA3MZD
Treasurer: Ted VE3TRQ
Trustee: Steve VE3BVS
QSL Manager: Kirk VA3KXS
Repeater Trustee: Wes VE3ML
Website Admin: Ted VE3TRQ
Lighthouse:
Maple Syrup Display:
Newsletter: Bob VE3IXX
ERC Website: https://ve3erc.ca

ERC REPEATERS

UHF 444.700 + TONE: 131.8
UHF 444.700 + TONE: 123.0
VHF 147.390 + TONE: 123.0
VHF 147.255 + TONE: 131.8
EMERGENCY SIMPLEX: 146.550
UHF–IRLP node 2404,ECHOLINK VE3ERC-L
VHF– IRLP node 2403,ECHOLINK VE3ERC-R

In an emergency, tune Into our repeaters,
UHF 444.700 or
VHF 147.390 or
HF 3.755 LSB or
Simplex 146.550
For coordination and assignments.

Mark's (VA3AZH) Moxon Antenna! See article on Page 3.

THE PREZ SEZ!

This club is Radio-ACTIVE

President's Update for February2026

Next month, specifically on March 16, Weather Radio Canada will sadly be shutting down their 230 VHF weather stations. Weather Radio Canada has been in continuous operation since 1976.

Over the years Weather Radio Canada added Specific Area Message Encoding (SAME) alerting technology to disseminate severe weather bulletins with the intent of adding other hazard and civil emergency information (such as natural disasters, Amber Alerts, etc.).

While this information is available on-line, there are significant areas of Canada (especially in the north) that do not have adequate cell coverage that will be affected by this.

Radio Amateurs of Canada has written a response to this termination stating:

"For decades, Weatheradio has been a trusted and resilient source of real-time weather alerts and public safety information for Canadians – particularly in rural, remote and northern communities where cellular and internet coverage can be limited or unreliable.

Continuous broadcast weather alerts have assisted in supporting emergency preparedness, severe weather awareness and community resilience. Many Amateur Radio operators and emergency volunteers have relied on these broadcasts as part of their situational awareness during storms, wildfires and other public safety events."

RAC continues with: "RAC recognizes the evolving nature of communications technology, however any transition away from dedicated broadcast alerting services must ensure that no Canadians are left without timely access to critical warnings. Redundancy in emergency communications systems is not a luxury – it is a necessity.

Amateur Radio operators across Canada remain committed to supporting emergency management partners at the municipal, provincial and federal levels. Our volunteers stand ready to assist with communications support when conventional systems fail or become overloaded.

Radio Amateurs of Canada encourages continued dialogue with government and public safety stakeholders to ensure that Canada maintains a robust, accessible and resilient national alerting framework that serves all communities effectively."

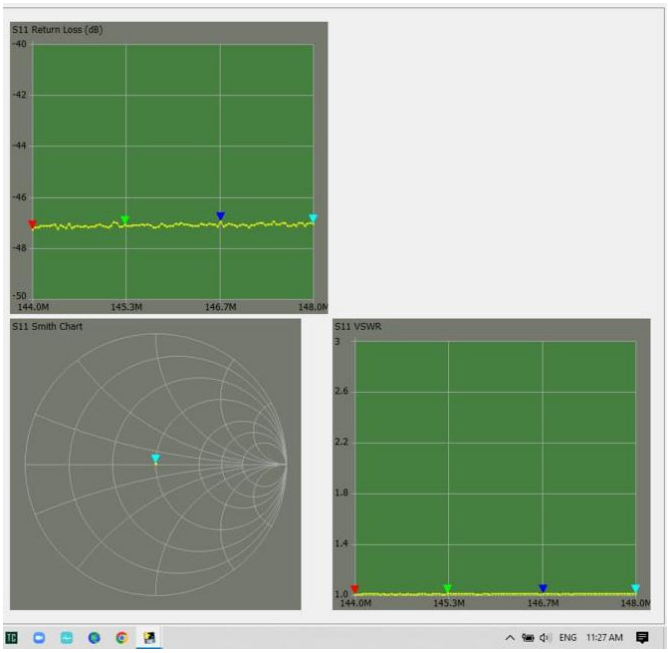
Hopefully, there might be further discussion before such drastic measures are employed.

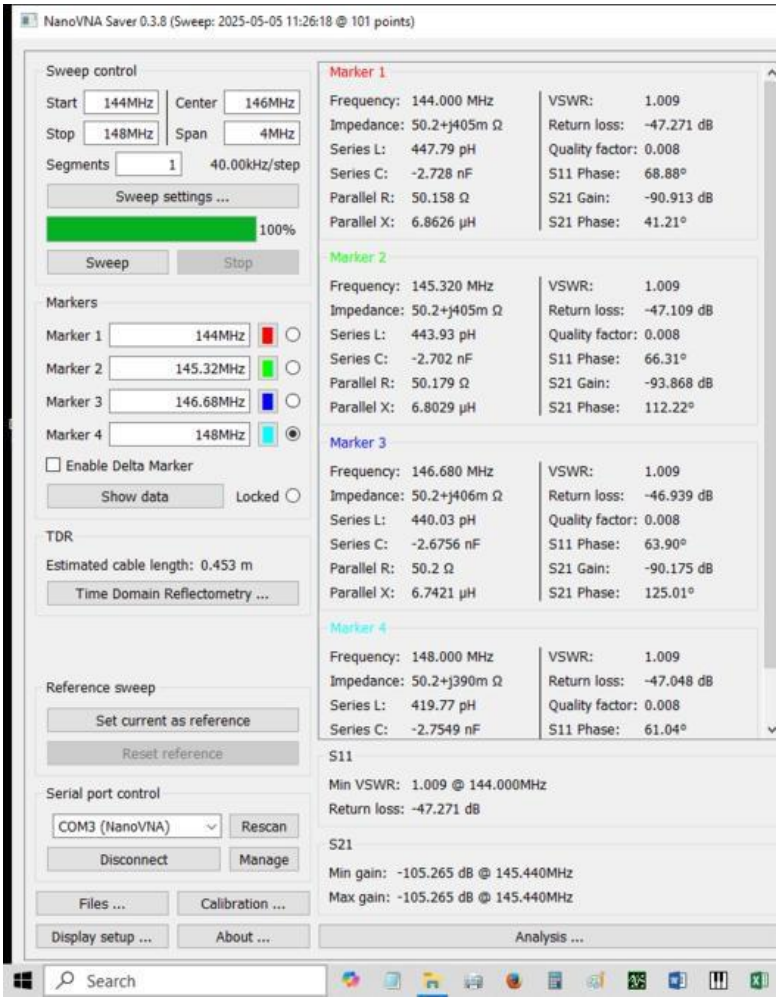
2m Moxon Antennas

Time Domain Reflectometry, Coax Loss, and False SWR readings

By Mark McDowell VA3AZH

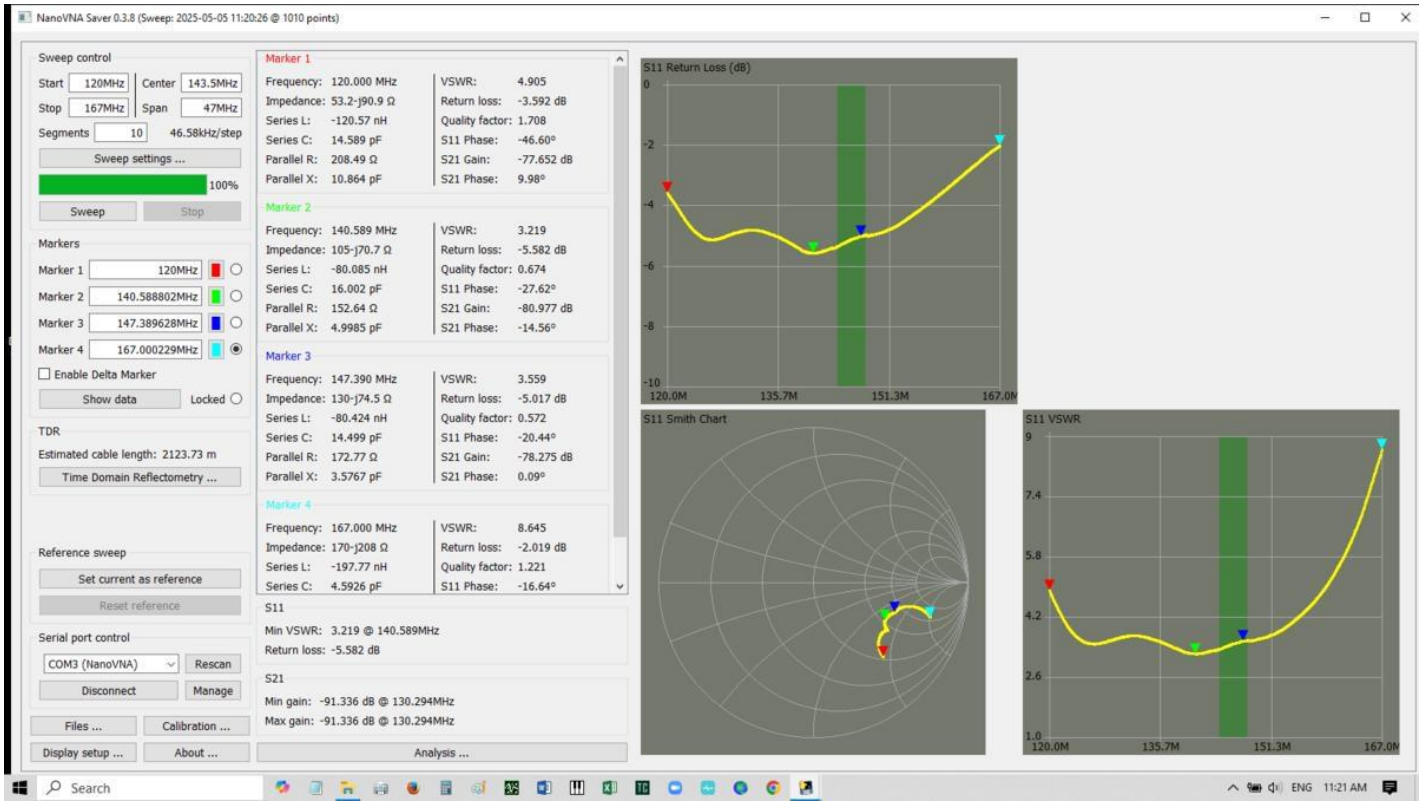
I checked out the bayonet antenna that came with the IC-V86 (hand-held) using my NanoVNA, which I calibrated for 144MHz to 148MHz. Here is the calibration data followed by the bayonet antenna attached directly to the NanoVNA and held up to my left ear, simulating normal use.





The chart on next page shows the readings observed by moving the position of the radio.

As you can see, the return loss is terrible and varies dramatically with the position of the antenna relative to your head.

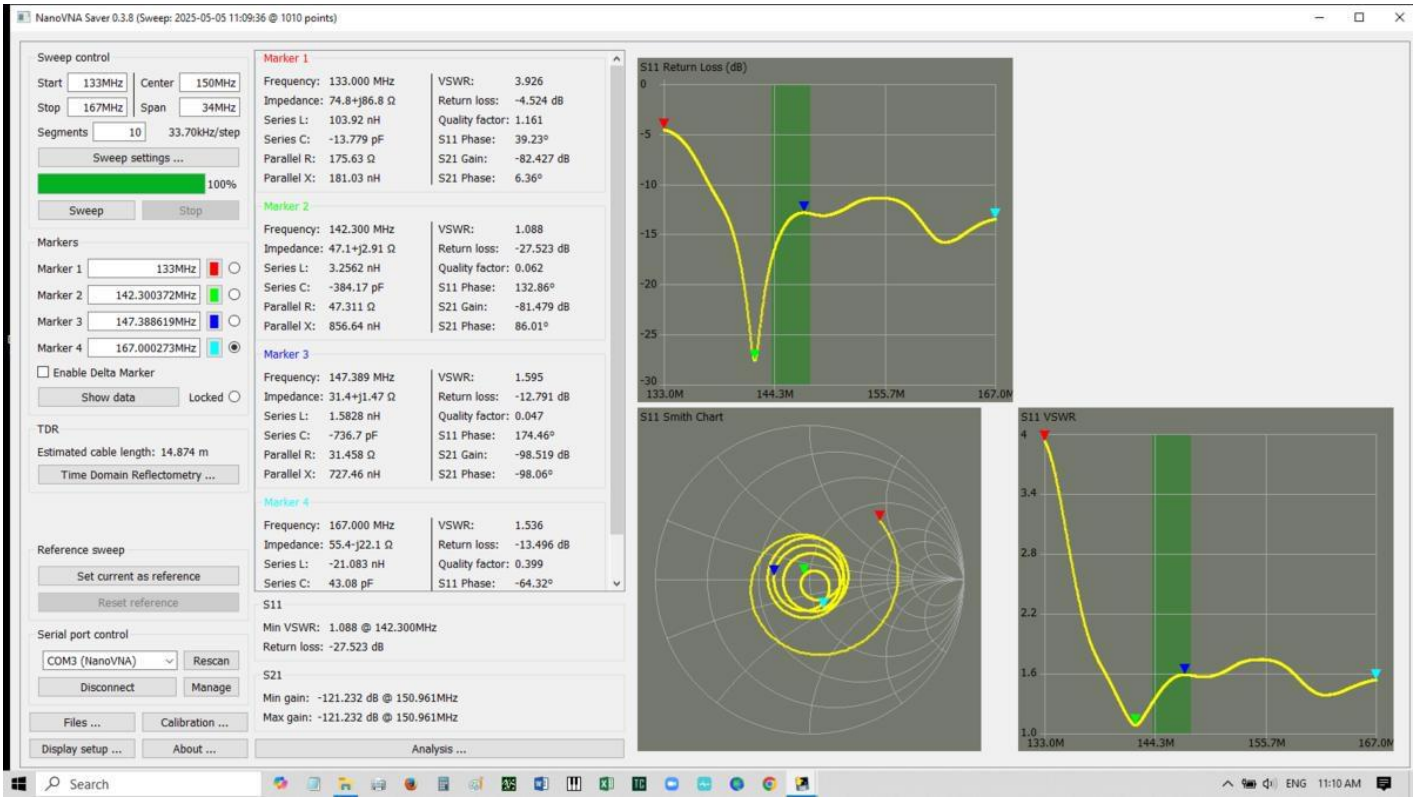


SO, I decided to build a 2 meter antenna and chose the Moxon design as it has 4-6dB forward gain, a 50 ohm nominal load, very high radiation efficiency, and a very small footprint. I used the standard formulae available on numerous sites to produce a 146MHz resonance using 3/8 inch solid aluminum rod.

The tie-wraps are no longer there. They were used to discourage my Turkey Vultures from attempting to roost. The antenna works, but the resonance is actually 142.3MHz.

The picture shows the antenna with bolts securing the bent ends to the HDPE, and caused the resonance to be 139MHz.

I removed the bolts to raise the resonant point. The return loss is not great, only -12dB or so, but the height and gain really help make contacts. (See the following chart.)

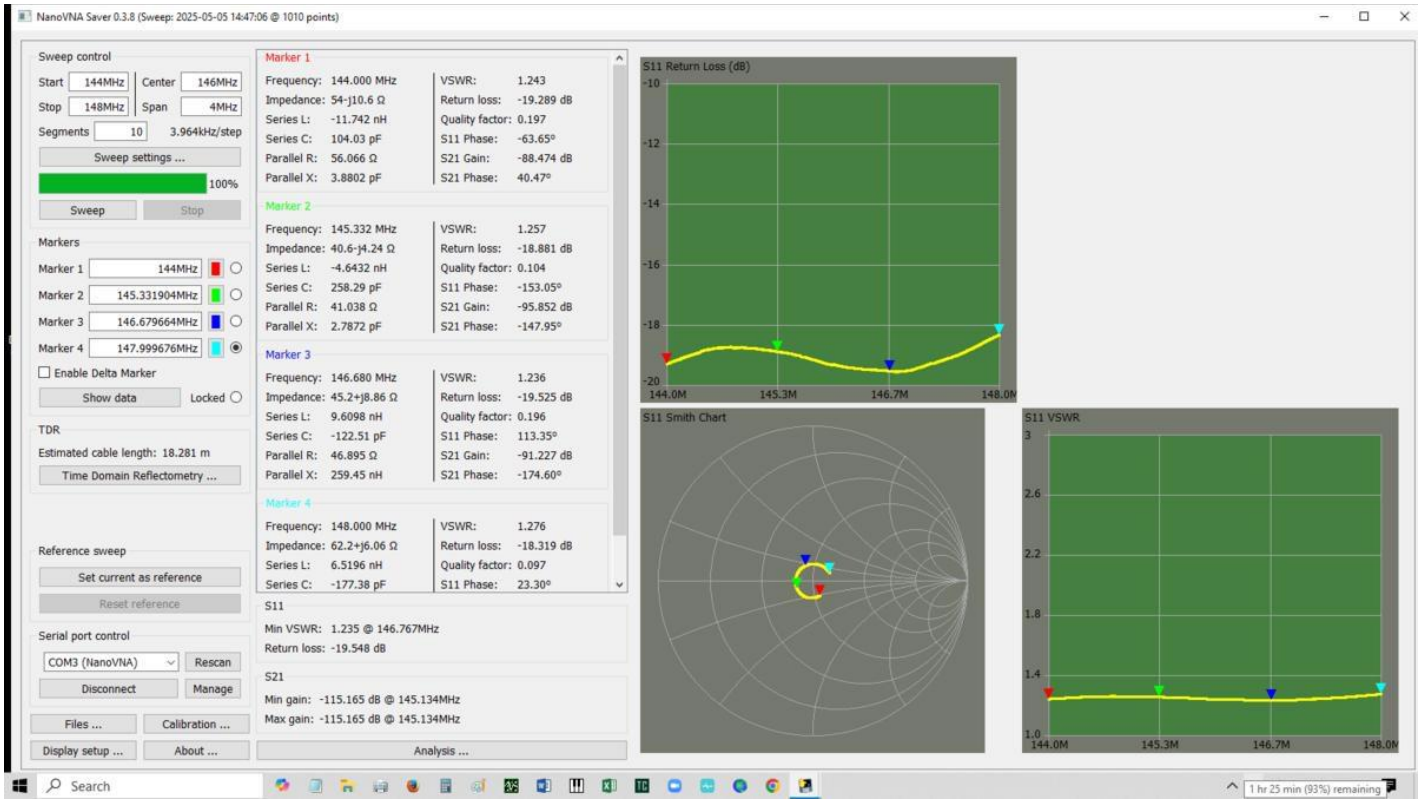


I decided to use another, non-standard calculator to construct a second Moxon.

I used 1/4 inch solid aluminum rod, and used fibre-glass rebar to hold the antenna together and a few other twists.

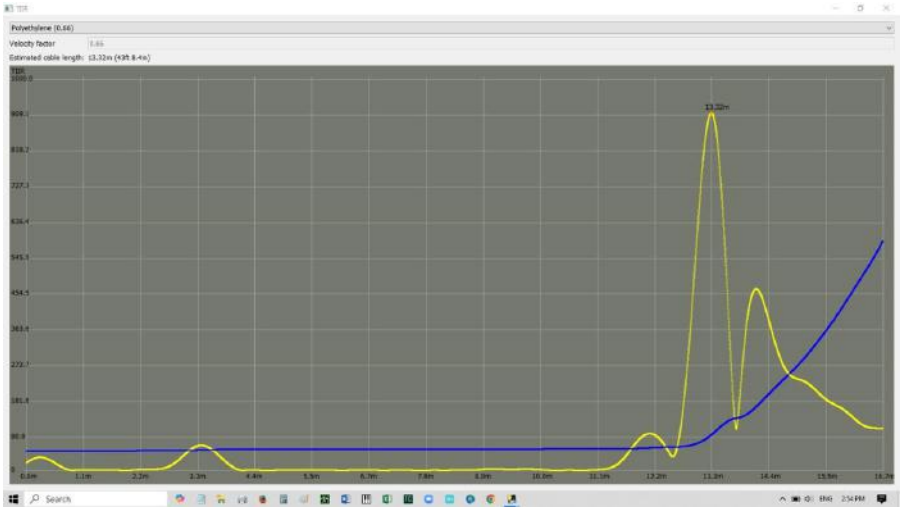
I still set the resonance for 146MHz and managed to achieve a resonant point of 142.8MHz and a much better return loss in the -19dB range across the band.

Here is the second Moxon antenna in situ.



Time Domain Reflectometry, Coax losses, and erroneous VSWR readings

Here is the **TDR** for my Moxon installation:



As you can see, the little bump at the very beginning is the coax connection (VNA SMA to BNC), the 3.4m bump is the transition from RG58 in my house to RG8 outside (BNC/SO239 to PL259), the next bump is the transition from RG8 to the RG58 choke balun on the antenna (PL259/SO239 to BNC), and the final huge bump is the actual connection from the feedline to the antenna.

From this we can determine the coax loss of each section, add them together, and see how they make the SWR, if measured at the transmitter/transmatch output, read lower than it actually is at the antenna. For my installation, the one-way loss is about 1.77dB, including 0.1dB for each of the four connections. So, for a perfect match, 66.5% of the power at the transmatch will make it to the antenna. Using the ARRL SWR/Line loss charts, my indicated SWR of 1.28:1 is an actual SWR at the antenna of about 1.4:1.

If, however, the antenna is shorted out or an open circuit, the SWR will be infinite, and 66.5% power will be reflected back to the transmatch. Only 66.5% of the reflected power will make it back, so the SWR meter will see 44.2% reflected power and read about 5:1, not bad for a completely shorted antenna.

If the line loss was 3dB for the same short condition, the SWR meter would read 25% for an SWR of 3:1. The more lossy the line, the lower the indicated SWR.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO VE3ERC-CLUB NEWSLETTER

Do you have an article you'd like to submit? Or photos? Do you have any comments you'd like to make?

Perhaps you'd like to share a photo of your shack, a special project you are working on or a special interest!

SEND THEM TO:

Bob bobve3ixx@gmail.com

(519-787-2279)

Took a look at my BBQ's on my deck.
Yup, at least 6 more weeks of winter!

(Hagen's VE3QVY Version of GROUND HOG DAY)

WEDNESDAY NITE NET CONTROLLERS

FEBRUARY 4 - HAGEN VE3QVY
FEBRUARY 11 - TED VE3TRQ
FEBRUARY 18 - JAY VE3CMN
FEBRUARY 25 - M E E T I N G
MARCH 4 - TONY VE3DWI
MARCH 11 - ROD VA3MZD
MARCH 18 - FRANK VA3FJM
MARCH 25 - M E E T I N G
APRIL 1 - BOB VE3IXX
APRIL 8 - JOHN VE3JXX EmComms
APRIL 15 - HAGEN VE3QVY
APRIL 22 - M E E T I N G
APRIL 29 - TED VE3TRQ

KD5ZZU's very elegant build of "Old Barebones" – a Z-match tuner

By **John VA3KOT**

Back in October 2024 I wrote a post with the title

"Old Barebones" – A QRP Z-match Builder Project.

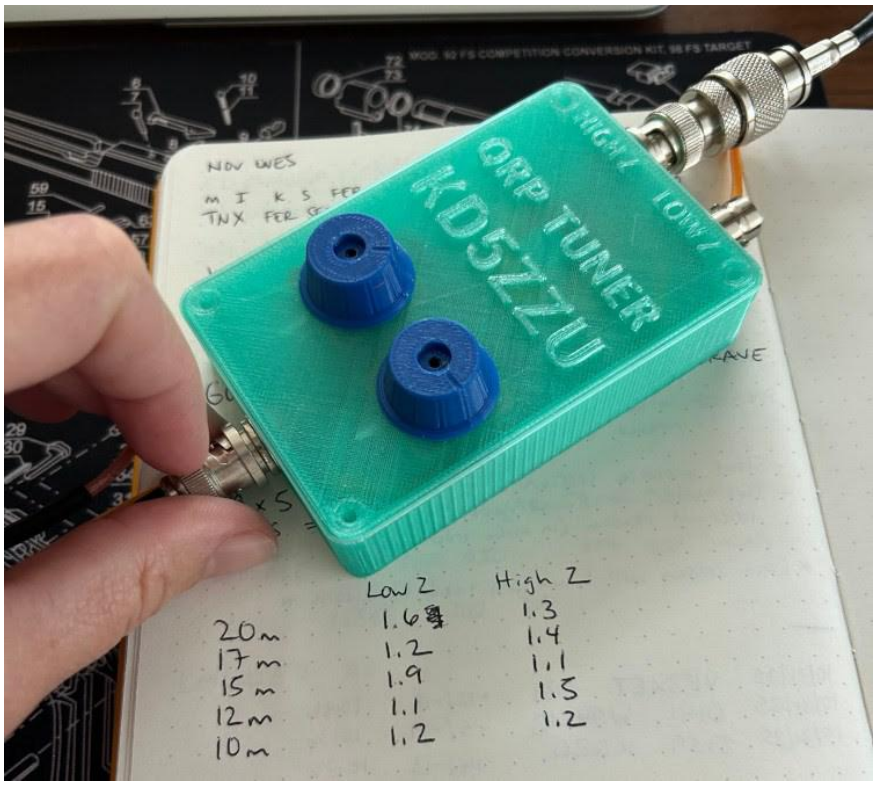
The project's purpose was to construct a simplified version of the Norcal Z-match tuner (which I also owned) to use with my QRP Labs QMX transceiver. The Norcal tuner included some features that I simply did not need – such as balanced transmission line terminals, a simple LED SWR indicator and three switches (Balanced line/BNC, Tune/Operate, High/Low impedance). The schematic was copied from the Norcal tuner – a superb design that I didn't think I could improve. The end result was a very simple device with three BNC connectors, a toroidal inductor and two polyvaricons, all packaged in a small Amazonian plastic enclosure. Alright, it is an ugly device mainly due to the inelegant knobs I chose to use. But it works very well indeed and has become my main QRP portable antenna matching unit. Heck, it cost me a big fat nothing to build thanks to my extensive junque box stocked from years spent hoarding miscellaneous bits and pieces. When I have finished twiddling the knobs I can always put my hat over it to hide its lack of elegance.

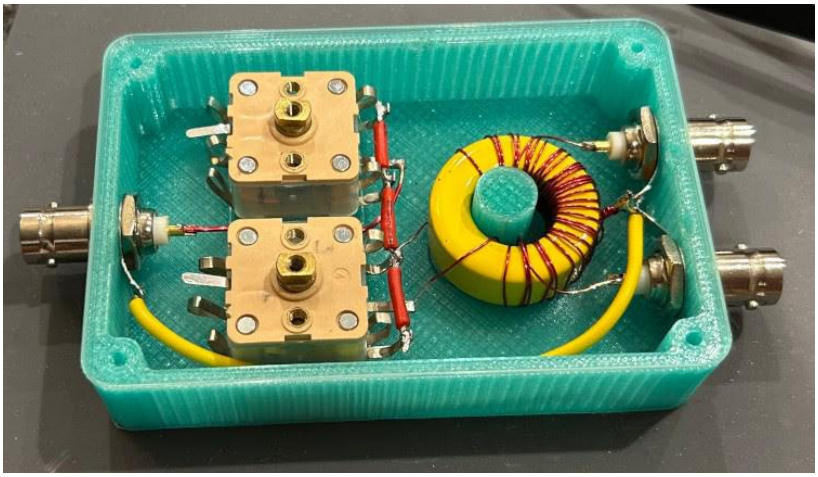
Then, out of the blue, I received an email from Mallory KD5ZZU who expressed an interest in building his own version of "Old Barebones". Mallory queried whether the design would work on the high bands. I had only tested mine on 20m, 30m and 40m, so I hooked it up to my home 80m EFHW and my portable 13ft tripod vertical antennas to test whether a low SWR could be achieved with Old Barebones on 17m, 15m 12m and 10m. Fortunately Old Barebones did a splendid job on both antennas so Mallory took the plunge and built his own version.

Note: My 80m EFHW (End-Fed Half Wave) is used primarily on 80m but is also useful on 40m and 20m. Using a tuner to obtain a low SWR on the higher bands protects the radio from high SWR but does not imply that the antenna is useful on those bands.

Mallory experienced a hitch in the construction though. His first build did not function as expected and he asked for ideas on what to look for to resolve the problem. It turned out to be the connections to the polyvaricons that were the problem.

Polyvaricons often have several sets of vanes and multiple connection points. I had used a capacitance meter to identify the correct connections in my original build. Realizing this may be the problem, Mallory quickly identified the correct connections and got his tuner working. He wrote that he was able to achieve a nice low SWR on all bands from 20m to 10m with his 71ft EFRW and 9:1 unun. A great result.





But Mallory doesn't need to cover his version of Old Barebones with a hat to disguise its appearance. It is a beautiful design built into a custom 3D printed case with 3D printed knobs and looks terrific.

If anyone else is interested in building this simple construction project Mallory has kindly provided links to an online source for the parts and the 3D print files:

Polyvaricons: **https://a.co/d/hOYgP2f**

Toroids: **https://a.co/d/7mItRXw**

Magnet wire: **https://a.co/d/ffqdHo9**

BNC posts: **https://a.co/d/5mwLEVI**

Here is a link to the 3D print design of the knobs:
https://www.thingiverse.com/thing:3035549/files

Here is a link to the file to 3D print; it's a print profile (modification) from the original designer of a customizable enclosure box:

https://makerworld.com/en/models/2002942-custom-enclosure-box#profileId-2400746

A note on the use of Old Barebones

I designed Old Barebones for use with my QRP Labs QMX transceiver which has a convenient "Tune SWR" feature that reduces the output power to 25% to reduce the stress of high SWR on its delicate finals during the tuning process. I have also used Old Barebones with my Yaesu FT-817 but I manually reduce the power to 1 watt or less during tuning. If using Old Barebones with any radio that does not have an SWR indicator I recommend incorporating an SWR indicator in the tuner circuit similar to the original Norcal BLT design.

Polyvaricons?

The word "polyvaricon" is presumably a contraction of "Polymer Variable Condenser" meaning a plastic enclosed variable capacitor using a plastic dielectric. It is believed to be the trademark of a Japanese company that manufactures these devices. But shouldn't it be called a "polyvaricap". I remember back in the dawn of my existence that capacitors were called "condensors" but that term disappeared a long time ago. Strange old world.

What is a Z-match?

"Antenna tuners" are often named after their topology. For example, an L-match comprises a series inductor or capacitor and a complementary parallel capacitor or inductor. The combination of inductor and capacitor forms an "L" shape. However, there is no immediately apparent "Z" shape to the components in a Z-match, so I presume the "Z" refers to impedance. Let me know if I am wrong.

Pros and Cons of the Z-match

From the GQRP organization in the UK:

Advantages of the Z-Match

- Matches balanced loads without the use of lossy baluns.
- Being a parallel resonant circuit, the Z-match can provide some band-pass filtering for your receiver and harmonic attenuation for your transmitter.
- A well-designed Z-match tuner has a high Q and is more efficient (less lossy) than other types of tuners.
- The fixed inductor simplifies construction (no switches or rollers needed).

Disadvantages of the Z-Match

Tuning is usually very narrow and can be a bit touchy sometimes to tune up.

Thanks again to Mallory KD5ZZU for sharing his build with Ham Radio Outside the Box and congratulations Mallory for turning my original inelegant build into something with class!

SOLAR PANELS ON A CLOUDY DAY

By John VE3OMA

SOLAR PANELS STILL COLLECT ABOUT 10% TO 20% OF THEIR MAXIMUM POWER ON CLOUDY DAYS

MY 60VDC SOLAR ARRAY IS DIRECTLY CONNECTED TO THIS BANK OF 250W 120V HEAT LAMPS

(RUNNING EACH OF THEM AT 1/4 POWER, OR 60W)

(THAT'S ENOUGH FREE ENERGY TO HEAT MY SHACK IN THE WINTER)

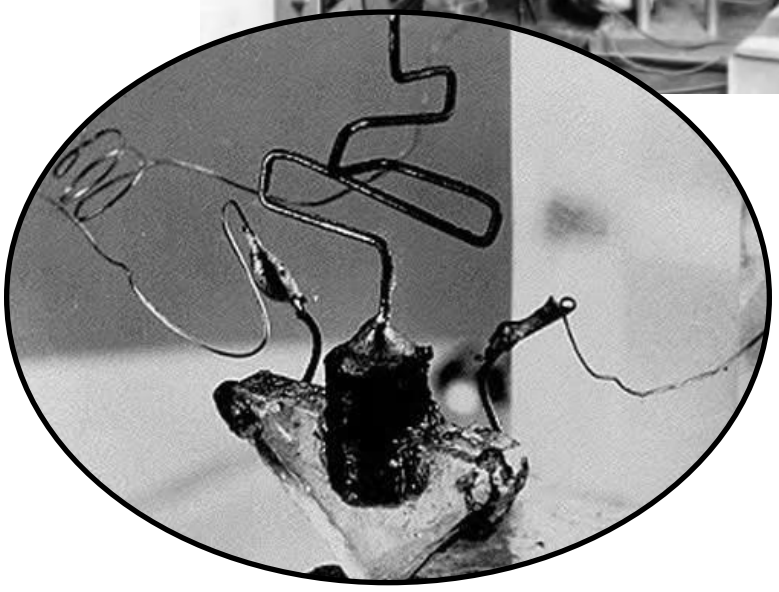
(WITH A BATTERY, YOU CAN COLLECT ENERGY DURING THE DAY AND USE IT AT NIGHT)

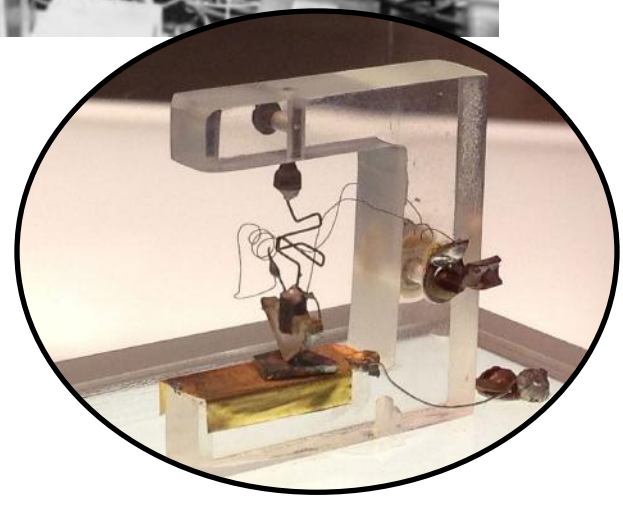
(MOST OF MY PANELS ARE LYING FLAT ON THE GROUND, AS AN EXPERIMENT)

(POINTING THEM STRAIGHT UP MAXIMIZES THEIR ENERGY COLLECTION ON CLOUDY DAYS)

BLAST From the PAST

December 23, 1947: The Transistor Is Invented





Blast From the Past Continued

Scientists at Bell Labs in New Jersey had created something so small, so fragile, it was almost invisible. But what they had built would reshape human civilization.

It was called a transistor — a tiny device that could control the flow of electricity.

Before this moment, electronics relied on vacuum tubes. They were large, hot, power-hungry, and unreliable. Computers filled entire rooms. They broke constantly. They consumed enormous amounts of electricity.

The transistor changed everything.
It could do the same job as a vacuum tube — but smaller. Cooler. More reliable. More efficient. Scientists quickly realized: if you can make transistors small, you can stack them. Thousands. Millions. Billions. All on a single chip.

That realization set everything modern in motion.
Your smartphone? Transistors. Your laptop? Transistors. The internet? Transistors.
Televisions, radios, medical devices, cars, refrigerators — all of it depends on transistors.

The scientists behind the breakthrough — John Bardeen, Walter Brattain, and William Shockley — later won the Nobel Prize. Even that honor feels small compared to what they unleashed.

Every piece of technology you use today traces back to what happened in that lab in 1947.

Thanks to Tony VE3DWI.

Premonition?

Morgan Robertson, a little-known English author, wrote a book, **"The wreck of the Titan",** about an immense ship which collided with an iceberg.

Because it was thought unsinkable, the ship had too few lifeboats and nearly 2,500 passengers lost their lives in the icy water.

What is so remarkable is that the book was written in **1898 ••••**

14 years before the loss of the Titanic! (from Morsum Magnificat– Spring 1987)

"The Wreck of the Titan" by Morgan Robertson is a novella first published in 1898.

It tells the story of the Titan, a massive ocean liner considered unsinkable, and John Rowland, a disgraced former naval officer working as a deckhand.

When the ship strikes an iceberg in the North Atlantic and sinks with insufficient lifeboats, only thirteen passengers survive.

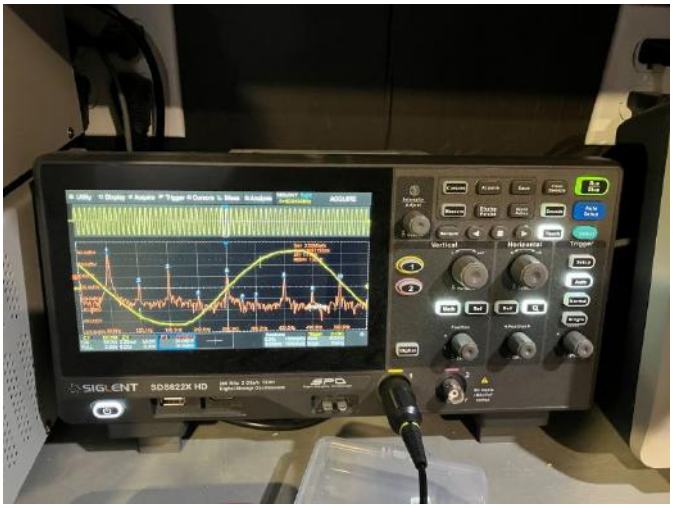
The novella became famous for its eerie similarities to the real RMS Titanic disaster that occurred fourteen years after publication.

It is available for free by searching:

Project Gutenberg e-books

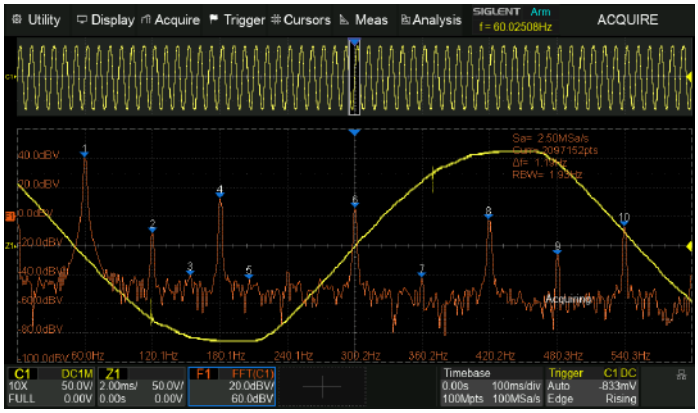
Test Equipment - Measuring AC voltage with a digital oscilloscope

By Hagen Kaye VE3QVY



Normally, we think of the voltage from the electrical plug as a 120VAC 60Hz sine wave, which we can easily measure with a voltmeter. However, Bob VA3WXW recently asked about battery-powered inverters and if the voltage is clean.

There are cheap inverters that just use a square wave, slightly more expensive ones that use a modified sine wave, and then there are the top-of-the-line pure sine wave inverters that claim to put out a pure sine wave. So I decided, while running my simulated test on emergency power this morning, to use my fancy digital oscilloscope to measure the waveforms.



This oscilloscope is a high-end hobby-grade test equipment. It can perform all sorts of measurements and even run an FFT, which is like a spectrum analyzer. So not only can it measure and display the waveform, but it can also show all the harmonics of the 60 Hz and calculate the total harmonic distortion. And it connects to my home network, so I can grab nice, beautiful screenshots.

First, I thought I would start with a reference waveform. Measure the AC coming out of my electrical socket. After all, I would presumably figure this would be nice and clean, coming directly from the power company. The measurements were surprising at first, but makes perfect sense with a little explanation.

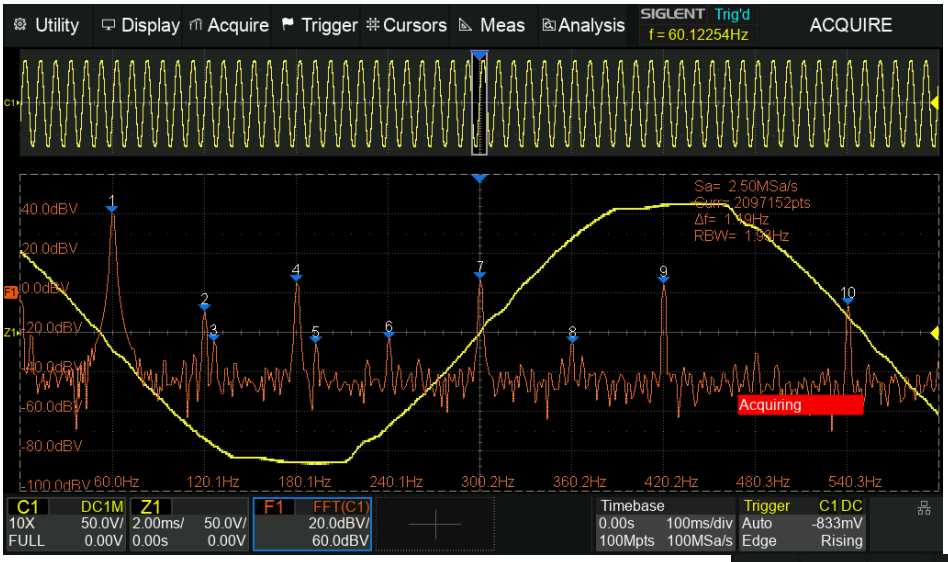
First, it's not a perfect sine wave - there is some flattening at the peaks, a bit of asymmetry on the positive and negative swings, a tiny spike in rising and falling edges and a bit of high-frequency ripple riding on the whole waveform.

The orange graph is the FFT, and you can see all the peaks of all the harmonics of the 60Hz waveform. Well, this is actually quite normal for residential mains because it is a giant shared system of non-linear loads. My house is full of LED lights, switching power supplies, motors, fans, etc.

Don't panic, these harmonics are in the millivolt range, and the total harmonic distortion is 3-4%, which is completely normal in residential areas. I could have switched off all the breakers in the house to get a cleaner sine wave, but I was simulating a power failure, not actually causing one.

So for my next measurements, the only bit of equipment connected was the gas furnace. It has a computer and a fan; the waveforms might have an extra edge over the reference measurement.

First up is the battery-powered pure-sine-wave inverter. Doesn't look like a sine wave either. However, the FFT transform of the harmonics actually shows less distortion than the mains measurement. The calculated total harmonic distortion is 1-2%

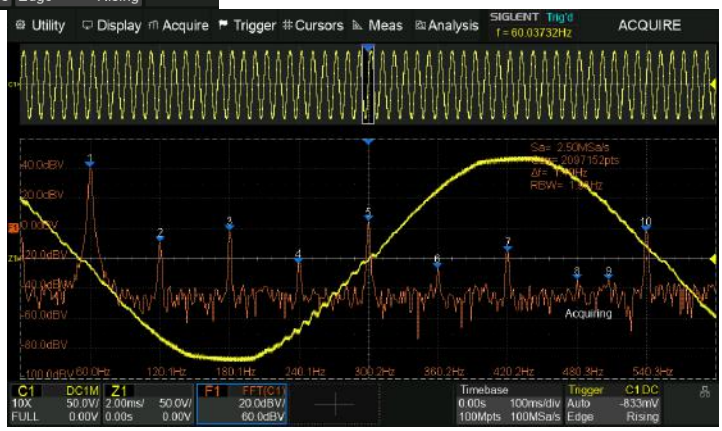


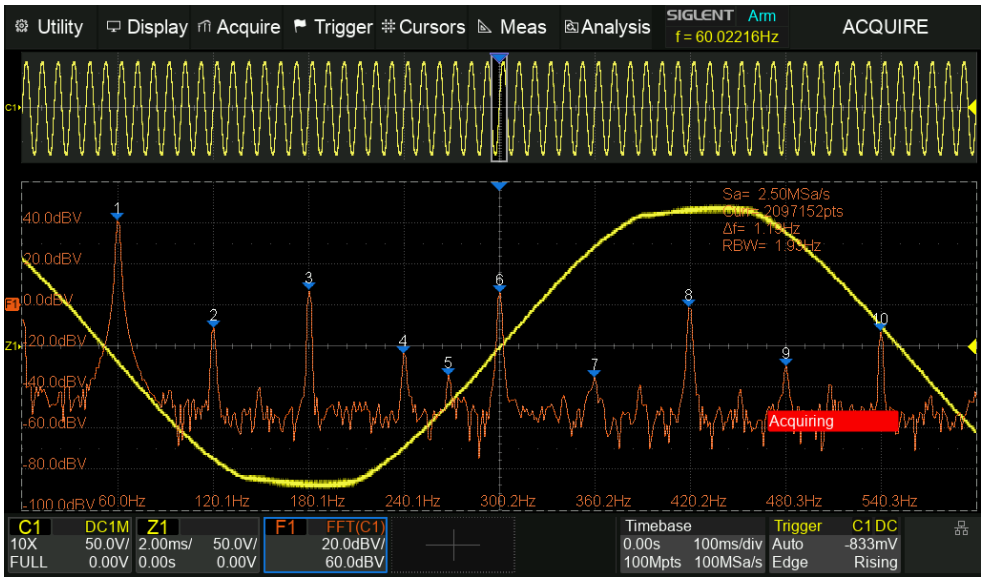
Next lets look at a really sloppy waveform. This is the gas generator running at about 1100 watts, it is powering both the furnace and charging up the battery-powered inverter. We have some flattening at the top and bottom, and a low-frequency ripple before it hits the zero crossing.

The total harmonic distortion is about 10%.

And finally, the gas generator with a light load of 200W - just powering the furnace.

Total harmonic distortion is about 7%





So, what does this really mean?

First, looking at a sine wave alone, it's not intuitive how much the sine wave is distorted. You'll need an oscilloscope that can perform an FFT or frequency analysis and calculate total harmonic distortion. Second, a pure sine only exists if you are connected to a pure resistive load.

Since most electronics contain components such as switching power supplies, the nonlinear load will distort the waveform.

And finally, most residential mains have a total harmonic distortion of 3-5%, so sensitive electronics will be engineered to handle it.

That gas generator at 10% distortion? You are probably pushing the limits of sensitive electronics that will be plugged into it.

CORRESPONDENCE

In the October of 2025 newsletter we included an article on "DMR to Analog-FM Repeater Interface" by Al Duncan VE3RRD. That project has been updated. Al sent the following:

DVPi update –

There has been a major change since I wrote my article "**DMR internet transceiver DVPI"**

The program dv switch needed for DVPi has been updated for new versions of Raspberry Pi OS, and the repository has been reconfigured. The four lines of code to install dvswitch into the Buster OS used with DVPi will no longer function.

I have passed the problem to the dvswitch repository maintenance team, but there is no indication that a work-around will ever happen since Buster is considered to be a very old Linux OS.

I have placed a zipped image file, made from the working copy of DVPi used on our club repeater, where it can be downloaded from Dropbox. You can use Balena Etcher to place this image onto a 16 GB SD card, insert it into your Pi, and then configure it with dvpimanager. The zipped image is about 1.7 GB in size.

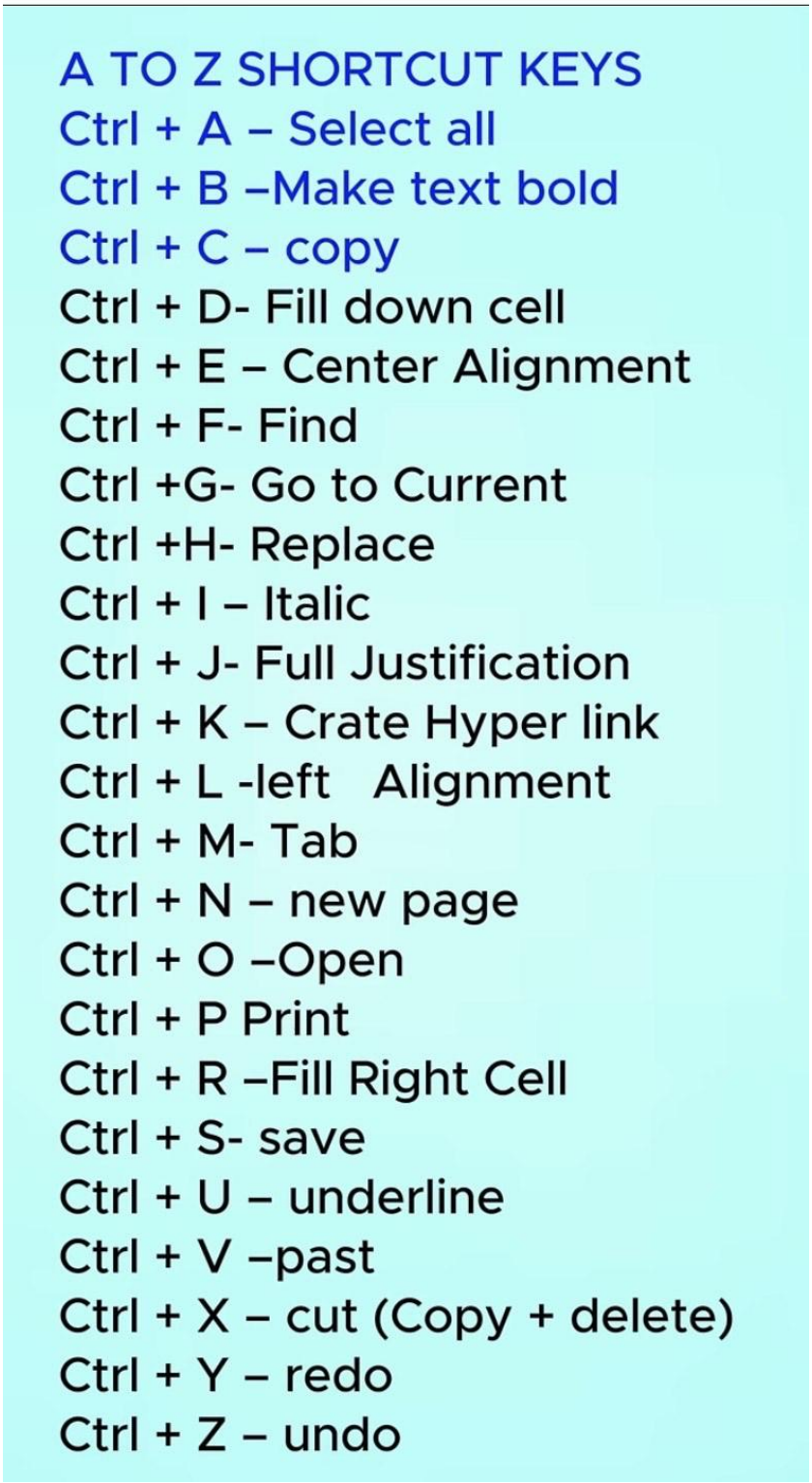
dvpi image nocall.zip https://tinyurl.com/bddxt735

73
Al Duncan VE3RRD

Congratulations to Rod VA3MZD

Rod spent some time each day contacting stations participating in the WWA this past January. He was credited with 263 QSOs on SSB, FT8 and FT4 on 8 bands and ranked 58th in Canada. There were over 5 million QSOs made by hams around the world during the event. Stations were operating from almost 100 countries.

Tech Tips



Thanks to Tony VE3DWI for sending these Keyboard Short Cuts which can save time when you are working on the PC computer.

For Mac computers, Rod VA3MZD added the following information:

I just found the official Apple Mac shortcuts which, due to Apple's proprietary OS, should work in every program. Over the years, Apple made software developers use the same shortcuts otherwise their programs would not get the Apple seal of approval! It was this distinct standardized user interface that gave Mac OS its appeal over Windows.

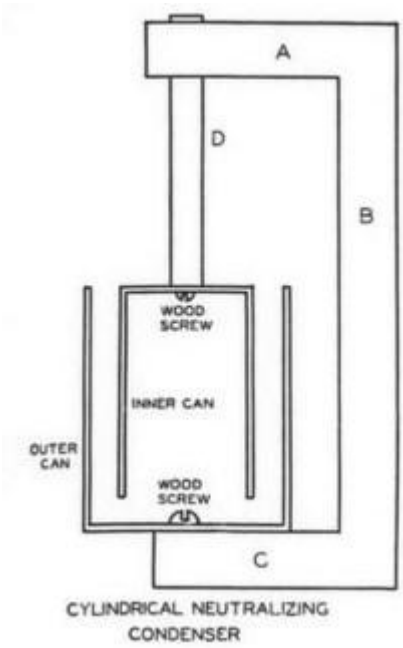
Here's the official list!

https://support.apple.com/en-ca/102650

AND, it shows the symbols for the shortcuts. In Apple's Keynote, I have never been able to interpret the keyboard shortcut for "Paste and keep the current format" which involves holding down 2 keys and tapping a third, I believe. Now I think I can figure it out!

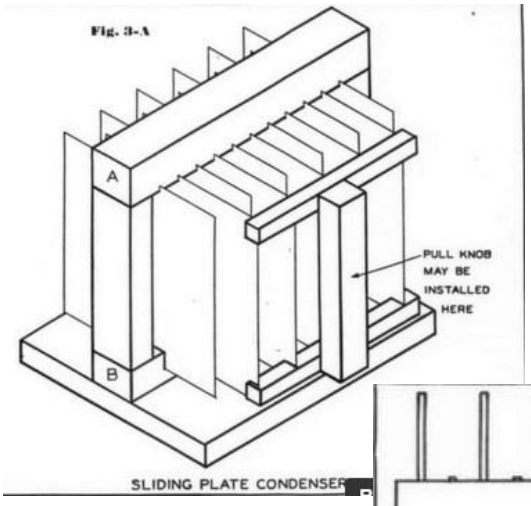
HOMEMADE RADIO PARTS DURING THE WAR YEARS (A Little Bit of History)

While amateur radio was suspended during the World War years, building radio receivers was not. However, because resources were all geared to the war effort, it was almost impossible to get radio parts. For many youngsters, too young to be inducted into the military, designing and building homemade parts became a passion.
Here are some of the variable capacitors that were built from easily found parts. This is taken from **Radio News, February 1942,** which is in the public domain and is available for free by Googling **Internet Archive**.



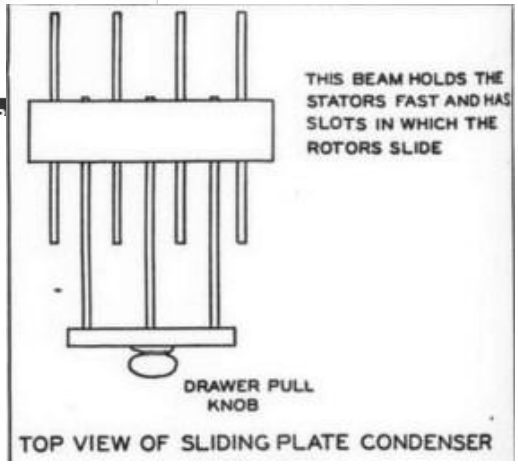
CYLINDRICAL NEUTRALIZING CONDENSER

A capacitor made from using two different sized tin cans.

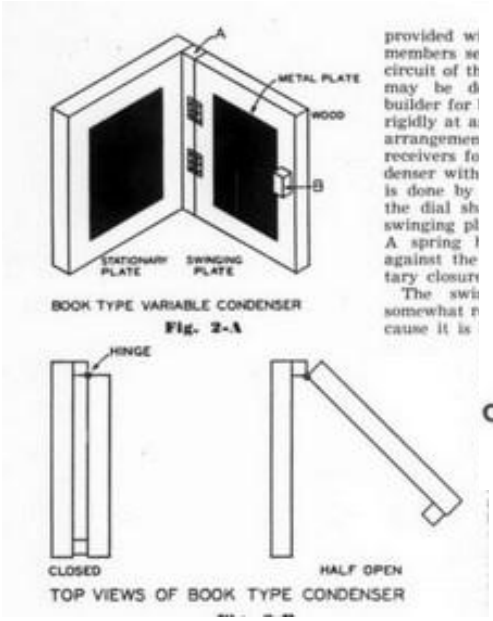


SLIDING PLATE CONDENSER

A sliding variable capacitor made from any scarp pieces of metal sheets.

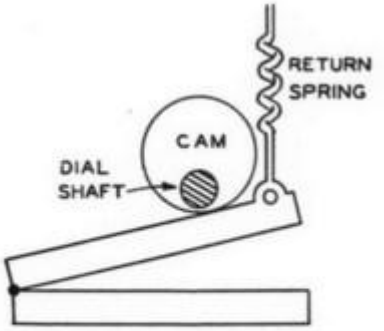


TOP VIEW OF SLIDING PLATE CONDENSER



BOOK TYPE VARIABLE CONDENSER
Fig. 2-A

TOP VIEWS OF BOOK TYPE CONDENSER



METHOD OF TUNING BOOK TYPE CONDENSER WITH STANDARD DIAL
Fig. 2-E

A Book-type capacitor with different ways of controlling the spacing.

Elmira Radio Club VE3ERC Meeting Agenda

Wednesday, February 25, 2026

VENUE • Elmira Fire Hall – 44 Howard Ave, Elmira, Ontario

AGENDA

7:00pm Virtual Eyeball QSO – Setup, Social time & Coffee

1. Meeting Call to Order, Welcome • Frank VA3FJM called the meeting to order at 7:32pm

2. Roll Call & Quorum • Rod VA3MZD - Bob VA3WXW, Jay VE3CMN (online), Ken VE3KCY (online), Rich VE3DCC, Paul VA3PDC, Stewart VE3HWS, Hagen VE3QVY, Bob VE3IXX, Simon VA3KOE, Tony VE3DWI, John VA3PT, Mark VA3AZH, Frank VA3FJM, Rod VA3MZD, Ted VE3TRQ, Roger VE3RKS (online), John VE3JXX, Mike Willis VE3FE, Bob Brown VE3EFD (guest). Quorum reached. 19/50 members. T-Shirt sizes were collected at roll call for Jay VE3CMN.

3. Adopt Agenda • Rod VA3MZD • Motion to adopt Agenda of January meeting - 2nd Simon KOE. Carried.

4. Presentations/Speakers/Workshop
• Hagen VE3QVY - Nano VNA - Hagen introduced us to the Nano VNA measurement instrument. He covered the following: What is it? History of the technology. It's an open source instrument that visualizes complicated mathematics. How does it work? Sends an RF signal from Start to Stop and measures amplitude and phase of reflection. Displays a SWR or Smith chart. Hagen demonstrated how it can measure a cable. Described the importance in Field setup (e.g POTA.).

The link to Hagen's slide deck is here: **https://bit.ly/4aXTKm0**

5. Secretary's Report • Rod VA3MZD - Motion to accept Minutes of January Meeting - 2nd Tony. Carried. Correspondence - RAC Statement on termination of Weatheradio Canada.

6. Treasurer's Report • Ted VE3TRQ - Monthly Financial Reports - Motion to accept Treasurer's Report. Balance $9610.60. 2nd Hagen VE3QVY. Carried.

7. President's Report • Frank VA3FJM - a quick demonstration of the piece of equipment that changes the traffic lights Green for Emergency Services, an Opticon

8. Committee Reports

● Repeater Technical Committee - Tony VE3DWI - Repeaters are nominal. Ted VE3TRQ- The VE3EFH Repeater Wires-X connection to HRI-200 had a failure and is now out of Wires-X Mode until the issue is resolved. VE3EUC DMR Repeater to be installed at Alma in near future. Bridgecom Repeater - $550 paid by Ken. Paul moved that Ken be paid for the Repeater. 2nd John VE3JXX. Carried.

● EMCOMMS Group - John VE3JXX - Report from Milton RAC AUG training. John VE3JXX, Paul VA3PDC, Ken VE3KCY and Ted VE3TRQ attended. Expectations were different than what was offered. Operating guidelines and forms were the focus of the training and recruitment of trained amateurs in emergency situations. EMCOMMS Trailer update- Search for a 5x10' trailer, costs about $6-7K. Budget to be submitted at $8K. Looking for donors and a trailer supplier that may give a price break. Corporate donors sought and equipment donors. $3K sought from the Club for support to demonstrate to donors we are doing our share. John VE3JXX Motion- that the Club earmark funds for the purchase of a EMCOMMS Trailer with $3k. Paul 2nd. Discussion - Insurance, plates, parking. Carried.

● Youth - Stewart VE3HWS - no updates. Simon VA3KOE noted that the Youth Net was off line and is now active. Date correction - starting Friday March 6 then every other Friday.

9. Unfinished Business

● Group Buy for Club apparel etc - Hagen VE3QVY/Jay VE3CMN - sourced 4 different suppliers. Sizing survey will enable a more accurate quote on gold/black T-shirts. Hagen and Jay will get samples and pricing. $6.50 per shirt for personalized call signs.

● Presentation Schedule for upcoming meetings - Hagen - VE3QVY - 1) Sebastien KI2D "PoLo" Portable Logging. Hagen will contact Sebastien - 2) Tony - S Meter.

● Nomination Committee - Rich VE3DCC has a slate of those interested in executive positions: President- Frank VA3FJM, John VA3PT. VP- Hagen VE3QVY. Secretary - Rod VA3MZD. Treasurer - Ted VE3TRQ. Trustee- Tony VE3DWI. Those interested in running will need to have a Nominator and a seconder for the AGM in May 2026.

10. New Business

● Net Controller Schedule - Tuesday Morning Net Controllers needed. Rod VA3MZD volunteered to be added to the schedule. Hagen VE3QVY will reschedule those available.

● POTA Day - Rod VA3MZD, Paul VA3PDC - Proposal to run a POTA day at Elora CA, Belwood CA, Laurel Creek CA or Woolwich Reservoir CA on a May weekend. Rod and

Paul will make contacts with authorities for a venue reservation.

● Bob VA3WXW - ISED Examiner Sponsorship - Ted VE3TRQ moved that the Club support Bob's application to ISED. 2nd Mark. Carried. Frank will sign the form at the meeting.

Announcements

● Next meeting: Wednesday, March 25, 2026 @7:30 pm Elmira Firehall

● Presentation: Tony VE3DWI or Sebastien KI2D

● WiresX Net - Thursday, February 26, 2026 - TOMORROW! - Rod is Net Control 8pm on Alma Repeater VA3TET

● Other Announcements?

11. Adjournment ● Frank VA3FJM - Adjourned the meeting at 9:15pm

---

CORRESPONDENCE

John VE3JXX spoke at the club meeting about an EmComm trailer build for the ERC Club. John sent the following:

Hello all,

Since we were unable to get the video working at the club meeting, I have attached it here. This trailer was built by "Repeater Book" and it would be similar size and design that I think we should build, based on the funding available.
Enjoy.....John VE3JXX

https://www.google.com/url?q=https://ve3erc.groups.io/g/main/sattachment/2312795838089160351/263063748/0/59239b16147f6728fe41baf143b52b713a98a7cb8eefbed043ac11ce9f656404&source=gmail&ust=1772248181179000&usg=AOvVaw1v-zPou4vcCUKqLg1tU6Em