DESIGNATION # 91037

SEISMIC TESTING REPORT

PLACER LEASE PL 8674

CLAIM SHEET # 115 P - 11

Lat 63° 30' to 63° 45'
Long 137° 00' to 137° 30'

AUTHOR: TED SANDOR
FIELDSMAN: SCOTT CONE

PREPARED FOR: JACK P THOMPSON

DATE: JULY 27, 1991

November 7,1991

Jack P. Thompson
Box 138-1612 Centennial Street,
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 3Z3

Mr. Rod Hill
Economic Development
Mines & Small Business
Box 2703
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 2C6

Dear Mr. Hill,

Re: Yukon Mining Incentives Program # 91037

Please find enclosed a copy of a seismic testing report on PL 8674 a 5 mile lease on the McQuesten River Map # 115-P-11. This report was done by Mr. Ted Sandor of RR#1 Site 20 Comp 121, Whitehorse Yukon, Y1A 4Z6. The field work was done by Mr. Scott Cone of Box 964, Dawson City, Yukon Y0B 1G0.

This report is self explanatory and is complete with all the graphs from each test hole. Their invoice to me is for $ 5500.00 which has been paid. you may wish to phone Mr. T. Sandor to verify this as I mailed a cheque and never received a receipt. The cancelled cheques are at our accountants in Sidney, B.C.

Now the balance of the funds we still wish to use to finish testing this property. We had trucks ordered to move our Cat (D9-H) plus our 235 Hoe to move onto the site to do some trenching next to holes # 18, #19 and #20. We were also going to run a few yards of material through our Long Tom. If these first trenches prove up to where it would be profitable to mine we were going to move upstream and repeat this procedure. This did not happen as the Chief Mining Recorder in Whitehorse, Mr. Ronnigan, would not give us access up PL8604 to get to PL8673 & 8674. There had been some staking problems on PL8604. At this time I have now in my possession a letter from the staker Mr. Roger Lavoie and the Power of Attorney of Mr. Mark Ponton the other staker & owner of this lease that will alleviate these problems. As a result we are requesting an extension on 91037 so we may complete our program.

This program was discussed in depth with Mr. Dave Downing. After completion of our testing we were to bring evidence of our results to your office. We are still prepared to do this.

If this is not possible can we have new forms to re apply to get assistance to complete our program in connection with your office.

Under the circumstances we do not feel that we are responsible for not completing this in 1991.

Also please send one additional form so we may test PL8604 while we have our people & equipment on site.

I believe this covers the work done to date with our initial cash outlay of $ 5500.00. Your portion to be $ 2750.00. Can we expect your cheque by return.

Thank you,

Jack P. Thompson

SEISMIC TESTING REPORT

McQuesten River

5 Miles Placer Lease PL8674

NTS 115-P-11

Prepared for

Owner:
Jack Thompson
Box 138
1612 Centennial Cres.
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 3ZE

and

Fieldsman: Scott Cone
Box 964
Dawson City, Yukon
YOB 1GO

~~~

Prepared by
Ted Sandor
RR1 Site 20 Comp 121
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 4Z6
(Phone/Fax 667-6193 [403])

July 27, 1991
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ASSESSMENT REPORT

July 27, 1991

Seismic Survey

McQuesten River PL8674

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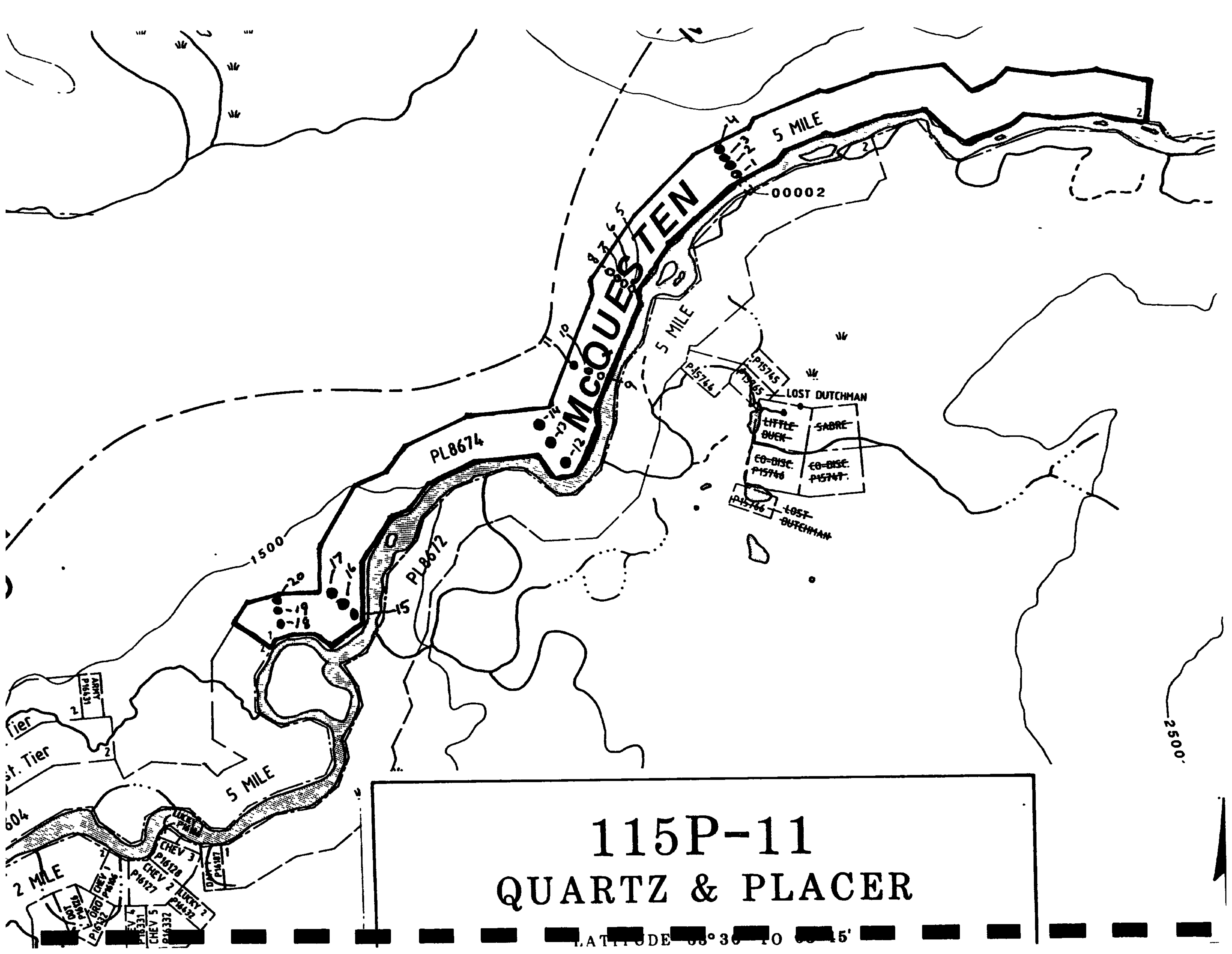
1. INTRODUCTION

On July 27, 1991 a seismic survey was conducted on McQuesten River PL8674 for the owner Jack Thompson by fieldsman Scott Cone.

Scott Cone, using a compass and hip chain, located 20 sites on McQuesten River. Test locations were marked with flagging and labelled. (See Fig. C)

The seismic consultant, Ted Sandor, processed field recordings and interpreted the data received.



McQUESTEN
5 MILE
00002
PL8674
PL8672
1500
2500
P15745
P15766
LOST DUTCHMAN
LITTLE DUCK
SABRE
CO-DISC. P15746
CO-DISC. P15747
2 MILE
115P-11
QUARTZ & PLACER

2. SURVEY

2.1 Location and Access

The 5 Mile Placer lease PL8674 is located on the north side of McQuesten River, approximately 3 miles east of the mouth where it drains into the Stewart River.

Access to the test site was by pickup on the Klondike Highway (2) to the mouth of the McQuesten and then on foot the rest of the way. (See Fig.B)

2.2 Claim Information

Name	Placer Lease Number	Owner
McQuesten River	PL8674	Mercid Industries Inc. c/o Jack Thompson Box 138 1612 Centennial Cres. Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 3ZE

Claim Sheet 115-P-11

3. PERSONNEL

Scott Cone surveyed, marked, measured, expedited and carried out the field work.

Ted Sandor supervised the quality, directed the data processing and prepared the report.

4. GEOLOGY

These bench gravels are made up of unconsolidated glacial and alluvial deposits. There are no visible outcroppings at any of the test locations. The roots of the vegetation do not reach deep; therefore, permafrost could be encountered. The valley is very wide making prospecting a little more challenging.

5. INSTRUMENTATION

Directional Electret Microphone
800 OHMS 30 - 18,000 Hz Response

Panasonic Magnetic Tape Recorder Model #RQ-L335
Frequency Range: 180 - 7,000 Hz
Tape Speed: 4.8 cm/s (1-7/8 I.P.S.)
Track System: 2-track monaural, recording and playback
16 ga. shotgun, 1-1/8 oz. shot, #7-1/2 shot

Software:
Sound Filler St. Visual Sample Editor
Requires TOS in ROM
This manual and the software described herein were copyrighted in 1987 by Drumware Inc., Los Angeles, California, with all rights reserved.

Akai Professional S700 Digital Sampler
12-Bit Sampling
Sampling Frequency: 4KHZ - 40 KHZ
Sampling Time: 8 Sec. - 08 Sec.
Frequency Response: 25 Hz - 16 KHz
Atari 520 St. Computer
Processor: MC6800, 32 Bit Internal,
16-Bit External Architecture
8 MHz clock frequency.
Memory: 524,288 Bytes of RAM; 196,608 Bytes of ROM
Keyboard: 94-key Intelligent keyboard, using 6301 Microprocessor
Storage Medium: 3-1/2 inch, Microfloppy disk;
Single-Side, Double Density;
135 Tracks per inch
Data Transfer
Speed: 250 Kilobits per second
Atari Sc. 1224 RGB Colour Monitor
Seikosha SP-1600 Dot Matrix Printer
Printing Method:Impact Dot Matrix Bidirectional Logic
Seeking Printing
Print Head: 9 Pins

6. THEORY

This report is intended as a guide to the application of seismic refraction and reflection techniques to shallow, subsurface exploration of engineering sites. Many civil engineers and geologists have some acquaintance with this basic geophysical tool, but few apply it frequently. The primary purpose of the report is to provide the reader with a working knowledge of the method, with a convenient reference, and further, with a basis to judge the applicability of the method and the results to his particular exploration problem.

Solid state electronics have improved the portability of engineering-type refraction and reflection instruments, but they operate fundamentally in the same way they did 50 years ago. The basic field practices and methods of interpreting the data have not changed with time, although specialized interpretational techniques have been proposed and developed for some difficult cases.

The conduct of refraction and reflection surveys and the interpretation of the data are well-established and reasonably straight forward, although they are not invariant. The user can change the field layout of his equipment and apply judgement and imagination in his handling of the raw data. In common with other indirect methods of subsurface exploration, there are no rigid inflexible approaches to making sense of the data, nor are there any handbooks that infallibly direct the engineer, geologist or geophysicist to the correct answer. The general case will require thought and care: ambiguities and uncertainties are not uncommon. Some foreknowledge of the site conditions and an understanding of what is geologically plausible will always assist in resolving the raw data into meaningful information.

Figure 1 shows a refraction survey. This method could be quite costly and require complicated data processing should multiple layers of soil and gravels be encountered.

6. THEORY CONTINUED

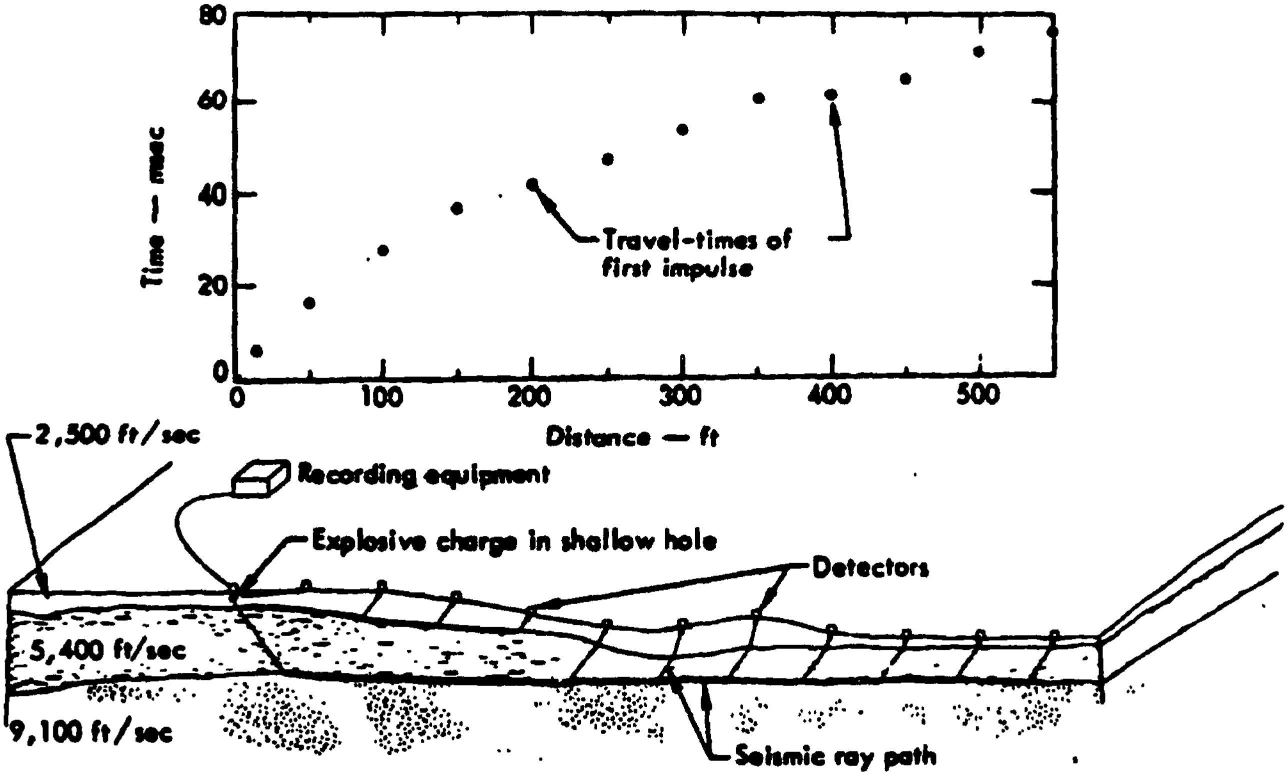


Figure 1. Schematic of seismic refraction survey

Figure 2 represents a refraction survey.

There is a definite relation between reflected and refracted energy which could be observed in Figure 2B. Using this principle and Tables A1 and A2 calculation is simplified, for the sound in a reflected survey only has to go down, turn around at point of geophone or microphone without going along the higher velocity layers and then back up. Seismic waves will bounce off of most surface with a lot of amplitude but not necessarily with a wide range of frequencies. The reflected seismic waves returning to the geophone with the strongest amplitude and frequencies should come from the layer with the highest velocity change which, in most cases, should be bedrock (solid rock) or from a gravel layer directly beneath an organic surface cover.

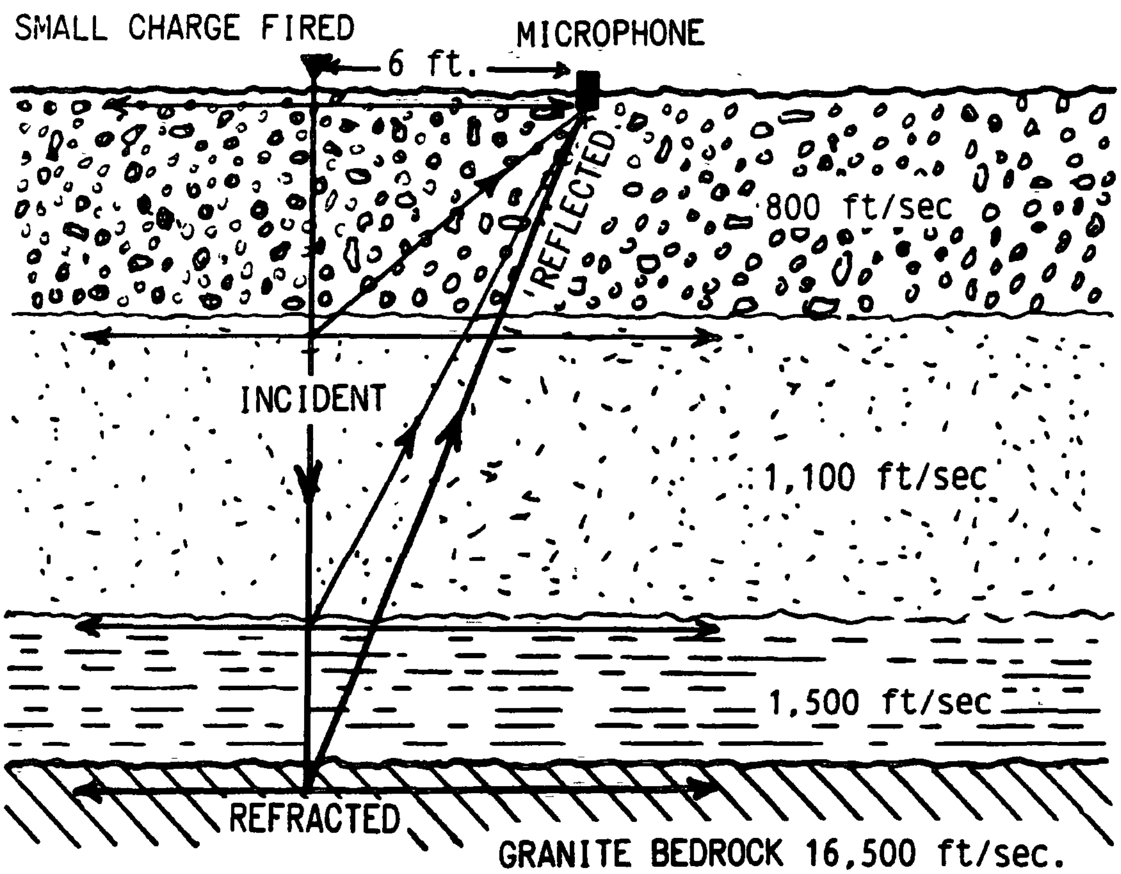


Figure 2. Schematic of Seismic Reflection Survey

The thicker line representing the reflected seismic wave from the bedrock to the microphone should be the wave with the highest amplitudes and the widest range of frequencies in Figure 2. The six foot distance from microphone to charge is to prevent damage to the delicate recording equipment. The error of this footage can usually be made up by averaging the total of the velocities a little higher to simplify interpretation. In this case "1,200 ft/sec." will be close enough.

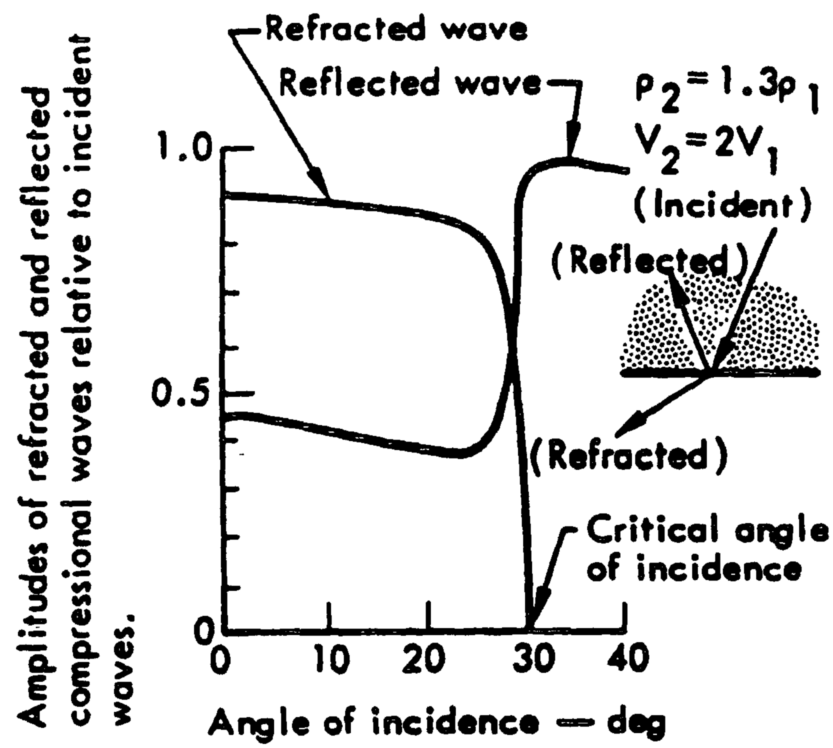


Fig. 2b. Amplitudes of reflected and refracted compressional waves relative to incident waves as a function of angle of incidence.

It may seem anomalous in Figure 2b that the sum of the amplitudes of the reflected and refracted pulses is greater than that of the incident wave (i.e., greater than 1.0). However, the energy of a pulse is proportional to the square of its amplitude, and the sum of the energies of the reflected and refracted waves is equal to the energy of the incident wave.

Table A1. Speed of propagation of seismic waves in subsurface materials.

MATERIALS	FEET PER SECOND
TOP SOILS:	
LIGHT AND DRY	600 TO 900
MOIST, LOAMY OR SILTY	1,000 TO 1,300
CLAYEY	1,300 TO 2,000
RED CLAY IN COLORADO (A)	1,630
SEMI-CONSOLIDATED SANDY CLAY (B)	1,250 TO 2,150
WET LOAM (B)	2,500
CLAY, DENSE AND WET - DEPENDING ON DEPTH	3,000 TO 5,900
RUBBLE, OR GRAVEL (B)	1,970 TO 2,600
CEMENTED SAND (B)	2,800 TO 3,200
SAND CLAY (B)	3,200 TO 3,800
CEMENTED SAND CLAY (B)	3,800 TO 4,200
WATER SATURATED SAND (B)	4,600
SAND (B)	4,600 TO 8,400
CLAY, CLAYEY SANDSTONE (B)	5,900
GLACIAL TILL UPPER SUSQUEHANNA (C)	5,600 TO 7,400
GLACIAL MORAINE DEPOSIT, DRY-CALIFORNIA (A)	2,500 TO 5,000
GLACIAL MORAINE DEPOSIT, SATURATED-CALIFORNIA	5,000 TO 7,000
CEMENTED LAVA AGGLOMERATE, CALIFORNIA (A)	5,000 TO 6,000
LOOSE ROCK-TALUS	1,250 TO 2,500
WEATHERED AND FRACTURED ROCK	1,500 TO 10,000
SHALE:	
OLENTANGY RIVER, OHIO	9,000 TO 11,000
UPPER SUSQUEHANNA (C)	10,200 TO 12,800
PANAMA CANAL ZONE	7,000 TO 8,000
MANCOS, COLORADO (A)	2,600 TO 2,900
ROMNEY SHALE-SHENNANDOAH RIVER - WEATHERED	4,000 TO 6,500
ROMNEY SHALE-SHENNANDOAH RIVER - GOOD	12,000
JOHN MARSHALL DAM SITE	2,900 TO 4,250
PHYLLITE-YORK, PA. (D)	10,000 TO 11,000
SANDSTONE (B)	7,200 TO 7,900
DEVONIAN-UPPER SUSQUEHANNA (C)	14,000
CANAL ZONE, PACIFIC END	7,000 TO 9,000
COLORADO, DENSE, HARD, AND CONTINUOUS WITH FEW SEAMS (A)	7,250
COLORADO, CONTAINING WEATHERED SEAMS AND SOFT AREAS. (A)	4,725
SMOKY HILL RIVER KANSAS	6,000 TO 7,500
SANDSTONE CONGLOMERATE (B)	8,000
CHALK:	
FORT RANDALL DAMSITE - ABOVE WATER TABLE	6,300 TO 7,000
FORT RANDALL DAMSITE - BELOW WATER TABLE	8,000

MATERIALS	FEET PER SECOND
GRANITE:	
SIERRA NEVADA RANGE, CALIFORNIA (IN ROAD CUTS)	
FRIABLE AND HIGHLY DECOMPOSED	1,540
BADLY FRACTURED AND PARTLY DECOMPOSED	2,200
SOFTENED AND PARTLY DECOMPOSED BUT SLIGHTLY SEAMED	10,530
SOLID AND MONOLITHIC 70 FEET DEEP	18,500
NEW HAMPSHIRE (C) (COMPARISON OF VELOCITIES WITH DRILLING LOGS)	
BADLY BROKEN AND WEATHERED: FREQUENTLY ONLY CHIPS AND FRAGMENTS RECOVERED. SEGMENTS OF CORE LONGER, BUT WEATHERING HAD PENETRATED ABOUT 1/4 INCH ON EACH SIDE OF THE JOINT PLANES ON WHICH A FILM OF RESIDUAL CLAY HAD FORMED	3,000 TO 8,000
JOINT PLANES SHOW BUT LITTLE SIGN OF WEATHERING, EVEN THOUGH THEY ARE OPEN	10,000 TO 13,000
ENTIRELY UNWEATHERED AND UNSEAMED	16,000 TO 20,000
GRANODIORITE (B)	15,000
BASALT-CANAL ZONE-WEATHERED AND FRACTURED	9,000 TO 14,000
LIMESTONE, DOLOMITE, METAMORPHIC ROCKS, MASSIVE ROCKS (B)	16,400 TO 20,200
DIABASE, IN BED OF BROAD RIVER, SOUTH CAROLINA	19,700
GREENSTONE, TIGHT SEAMED-CALIFORNIA (A)	16,100
GREENSTONE, SLIGHTLY SEAMED-CALIFORNIA	13,300

NOTE:

(A) *Reported by G. H. Williams, U. S. Bureau of Public Roads*

(B) *From Report of Imperial Geophysical Experimental Survey in Australia*

(C) *Reported by A. E. Wood, Corps of Engineers*

(D) *Reported by L. T. Abele, Corps of Engineers*

Table A2. Approximate range of velocities of longitudinal waves for representative materials found in the earth's crust.[a]

A. Classification According to Material

Material	Velocity*	
	Ft./Sec.	M./Sec.
Weathered surface material	1,000— 2,000	305— 610
Gravel, rubble, or sand (dry)	1,500— 3,000	468— 915
Sand (wet)	2,000— 6,000	610— 1,830
Clay	3,000— 9,000	915— 2,750
Water (depending on temperature and salt content)	4,700— 5,500	1,430— 1,680
Sea water	4,800— 5,000	1,460— 1,530
Sandstone	6,000—13,000	1,830— 3,970
Shale	9,000—14,000	2,750— 4,270
Chalk	6,000—13,000	1,830— 3,970
Limestone	7,000—20,000	2,140— 6,100
Salt	14,000—17,000	4,270— 5,190
Granite	15,000—19,000	4,580— 5,800
Metamorphic rocks	10,000—23,000	3,050— 7,020
Ice	12,050	

B. Classification According to Geologic Age

Age	Type of Rock	Velocity	
		Ft./Sec.	M./Sec.
Quaternary	Sediments (various degrees of consolidation)	1,000— 7,500	305— 2,290
Tertiary	Consolidated Sediments	5,000—14,000	1,530— 4,270
Mesozoic	Consolidated Sediments	6,000—19,500	1,830— 5,950
Paleozoic	Consolidated Sediments	6,500—19,500	1,980— 5,950
Archeozoic	Various	12,500—23,000	3,810— 7,020

C. Classification According to Depth†

	0—2000 ft. (0—600 M.) Ft./Sec.	2000—3000 ft. (600—900 M.) Ft./Sec.	3000—4000 ft (900—1200 M.) Ft./Sec.
Devonian	13,300	13,400	13,500
Pennsylvanian	9,500	11,200	11,700
Permian	8,500	10,000	.....
Cretaceous	7,400	9,300	10,700
Eocene	7,100	9,000	10,100
Pleistocene-to-Oligocene	6,500	7,200	8,100

* The higher values in a given range are usually obtained at depth.

† Data from B. B. Weatherby and L. Y. Faust, *Bull. Amer. Assoc. Petrol. Geologists*, 19 (1935) 1.

[a]Reprinted from pg. 660 of Jakosky[2].

7. METHOD

After the grid pattern is established on a given claim by the owner or party in charge, we mark each test with flagging. We clean loose debris to allow firm soil contact with the microphone. We then cover the microphone to lessen the surface noise. A small charge is fired (usually a 16 gauge shotgun) to generate a seismic wave six feet from the microphone. The wave going into the ground and the reflected signal coming out is recorded on a magnetic tape recorder. We also do a field test on a nearby area with similar conditions where bedrock depth is known by drilling or excavation to determine the velocity of the gravels.

8. DATA PROCESSING AND PRESENTATION

The recording is sent back to base camp and is transferred into the Akai S700 Digital Sampler by means of a coaxal cable with 6.3 mm phone plug jack. The Akai is coupled with the Atari 520 St. computer with Midi Interface. Other peripherals are connected with various other interface connections.

The seismic recording is now analyzed in various formats and then the best choice is printed out on a Seikosha SP-1600 Dot Matrix Printer. A report on the testing and the interpretation of the data is made out to finalize the survey, along with copies of the original Fourier Transform for 3-D wave form analysis.

9. INTERPRETATION

In tests conducted in the past on Hunker Creek and the Klondike River, we determined that those frozen gravels had a velocity of 1,500 ft/sec. (l.5 ft./ms). Based on this calculation the following formula is used:

> Reflected milliseconds x l.5 divided by 2 = feet to bedrock or the layer to be of interest.

<u>TEST 1</u>

Sixty-two milliseconds indicates bedrock at 47 feet.

<u>TEST 2</u>

Fifty milliseconds indicates bedrock at 38 feet.

<u>TEST 3</u>

Forty-seven milliseconds indicates bedrock at 35 feet.

<u>TEST 4</u>

Forty-eight milliseconds indicates bedrock at 36 feet.

<u>TEST 5</u>

Thirty-one milliseconds indicates bedrock at 23 feet.

<u>TEST 6</u>

Forty-six milliseconds indicates bedrock at 35 feet.

<u>TEST 7</u>

Forty-seven milliseconds indicates bedrock at 35 feet.

<u>TEST 8</u>

Forty-one milliseconds indicates bedrock at 31 feet.

<u>TEST 9</u>

Forty-nine milliseconds indicates bedrock at 37 feet.

TEST 10

The highest amplitude shows at 46 milliseconds but the broadest range of frequencies show up at 52 ms. We will now split the difference and round off at 50 ms. indicating bedrock at 38 feet.

TEST 11

Sixty-four milliseconds indicates bedrock at 48 feet.

TEST 12

Forty-six milliseconds indicates bedrock at 35 feet.

TEST 13

Twenty-six milliseconds indicates bedrock at 20 feet.

TEST 14

Twenty-eight milliseconds indicates bedrock at 21 feet.

TEST 15

Forty-three milliseconds indicates bedrock at 32 feet.

TEST 16

Twelve milliseconds indicates bedrock at 9 feet.

TEST 17

Thirty milliseconds indicates bedrock at 23 feet.

TEST 18

Thirty-three milliseconds indicates bedrock at 25 feet.

TEST 19

Forty-two milliseconds indicates bedrock at 32 feet.

TEST 20

Forty-milliseconds indicates bedrock at 30 feet.

**Note:*

> *The deepest spot is at test site eleven at 48 feet. The most shallow spot is at test site sixteen at 9 feet. Relating these test locations to the depths of the bedrock these tests indicate deep ground near the river and shallow ground away from the present water channel. Cross checking the valley in this way makes good sense for setting up mining strategy in the future.*

10. CONCLUSION

The many varying soil conditions in different geographical locations could alter the final results. For this reason, an actual excavation of one of the test sites is strongly recommended. The test site with the most shallow reading will provide the most economical results, however, the most accurate results would be achieved from one of the deeper test sites.

11. RECOMMENDATION

This type of reflected seismic testing is ideal in shallow placer ground. Without drilling or excavating near the test sites to establish velocity, the contour of the subsurface profile could still be charted in a cross test of a given valley. It is possible to locate old stream beds this way, giving a target area for a drill.

A re-analysis of the seismic data after a drill log can make these tests surprisingly accurate. A tighter grid pattern in the future may be of great value in a drilling or mining strategy program.

12. STATEMENT OF ASSESSMENT COSTS

For seismic survey conducted on McQuesten River Placer Lease PL8674.

<u>Seismic Test</u>

$250 per test x 20 shots	= $5,000

Includes:

Seismic consultant
Assistant for field and expediting
Computer and printer time
Computer and program time
Computer down-loading (off-loading/data dumping)
Seismic interpretation
Equipment - ATV, axe, hip chain with thread, flagging tape, marker etc.
Transportation
Food and camping supplies
Accommodations (hotel, tent or camper)
Test shots where applicable (for calibration)

<u>Report Preparation</u>

Report writing, drafting, map and figure preparation, photocopying and binding	= $ 500
Total Cost	= $5,500

CERTIFICATION

I, Ted Sandor, of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory certify that:

1. I hold a Gas and Arc Welding diploma from Northern Alberta Institute of Technology, Edmonton, Albërta, and have been practising continuously since mid seventies in Ardco Industries on oil field and seismic related equipment.

2. I am a journeyman welder, licensed to practise in Alberta. The geophysical technology came from extensive field work in the oil patch, and the very need to satisfy my own mining strategy since 1978.

3. The geophysical field work was conducted with assistance that may change from test to test. The report preparation and interpretation is done by me personally to keep up the highest quality of this report.

4. I have based conclusions and recommendations contained in this report on my knowledge of geophysics, my previous experience and the results of the field work conducted on the property.

5. Directly or indirectly I hold no interest in this property other than professional fees, nor do I expect any interest in the property or any other of the owner's holdings.

6. The accuracy of the final results depends more on the calibration of the recording device and the computers then on the qualification of the operator.

Whitehorse, Yukon Territory
July, 27, 1991

Ted Sandor, Seismic Consultant

13. REFERENCES

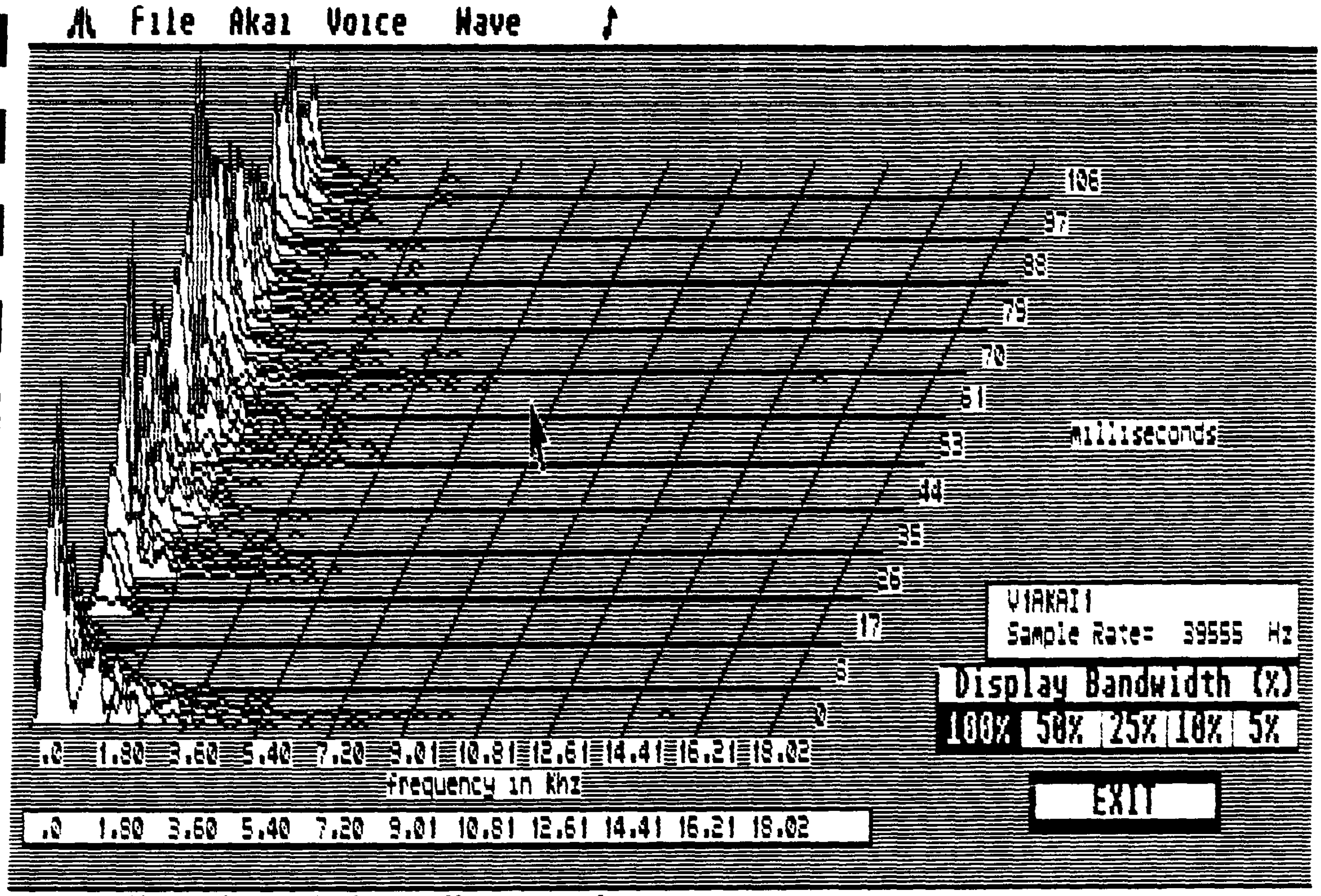
1. M.B. Dobrin, Introduction to Geophysical Prospecting (McGraw-Hill, New York. 1960)

2. J.J. Jakosky, Exploration Geophysics. (Trija Publishing Co., Newport Beach, California. 1957)

3. Technical Report E-73-4 Seismic Refraction Exploration for Engineering Site Investigations. Bruce B. Redpath (May, 1973)

4. 1984 Open File, R.L. Debicki, Bedrock Geology and Mineralization of the Klondike Area (West), 1150/14,15 and 116B/2,3.

5. J.K. Mortensen, Geochemistry of the Klondike District, West Central Revised, 1990.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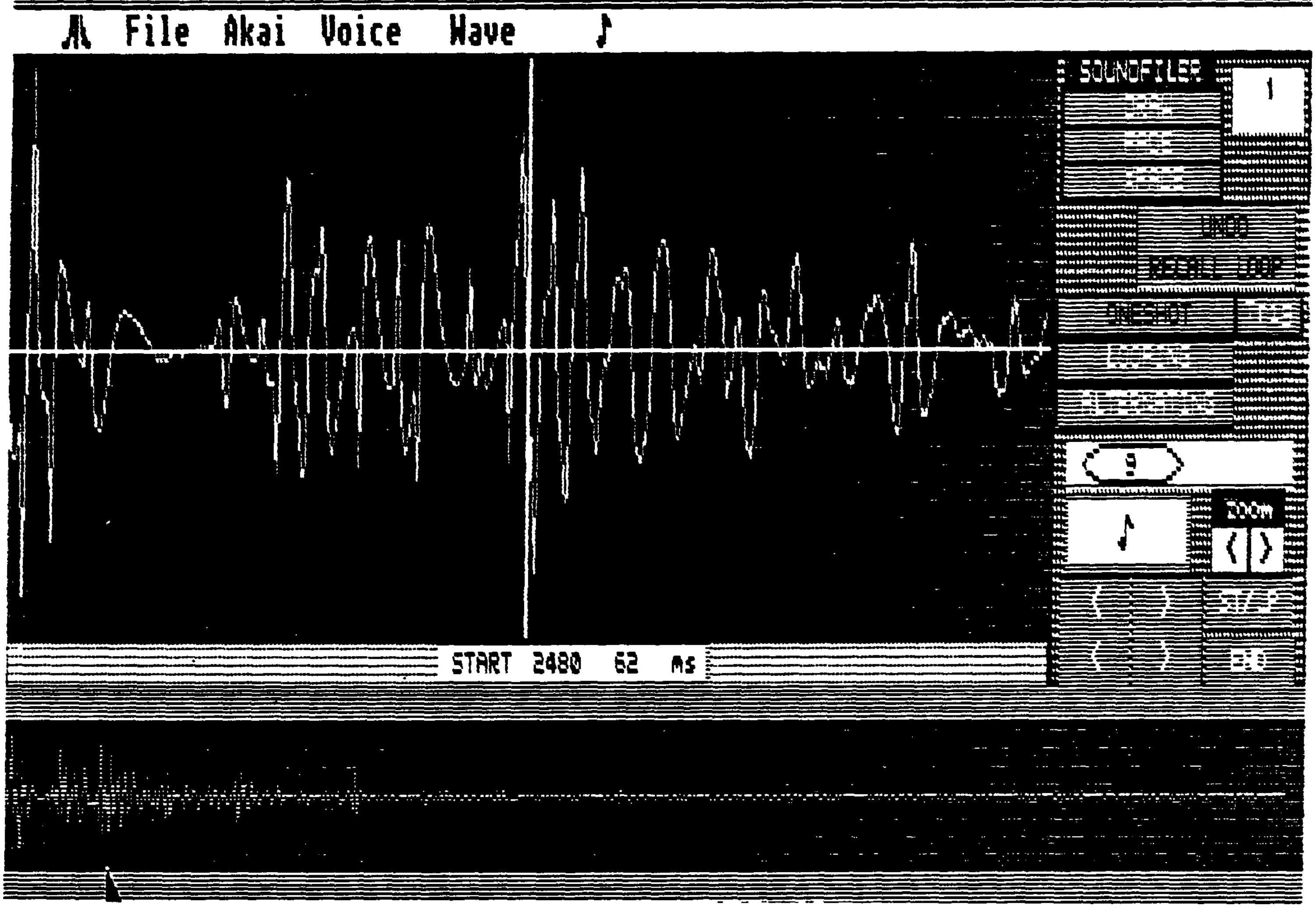
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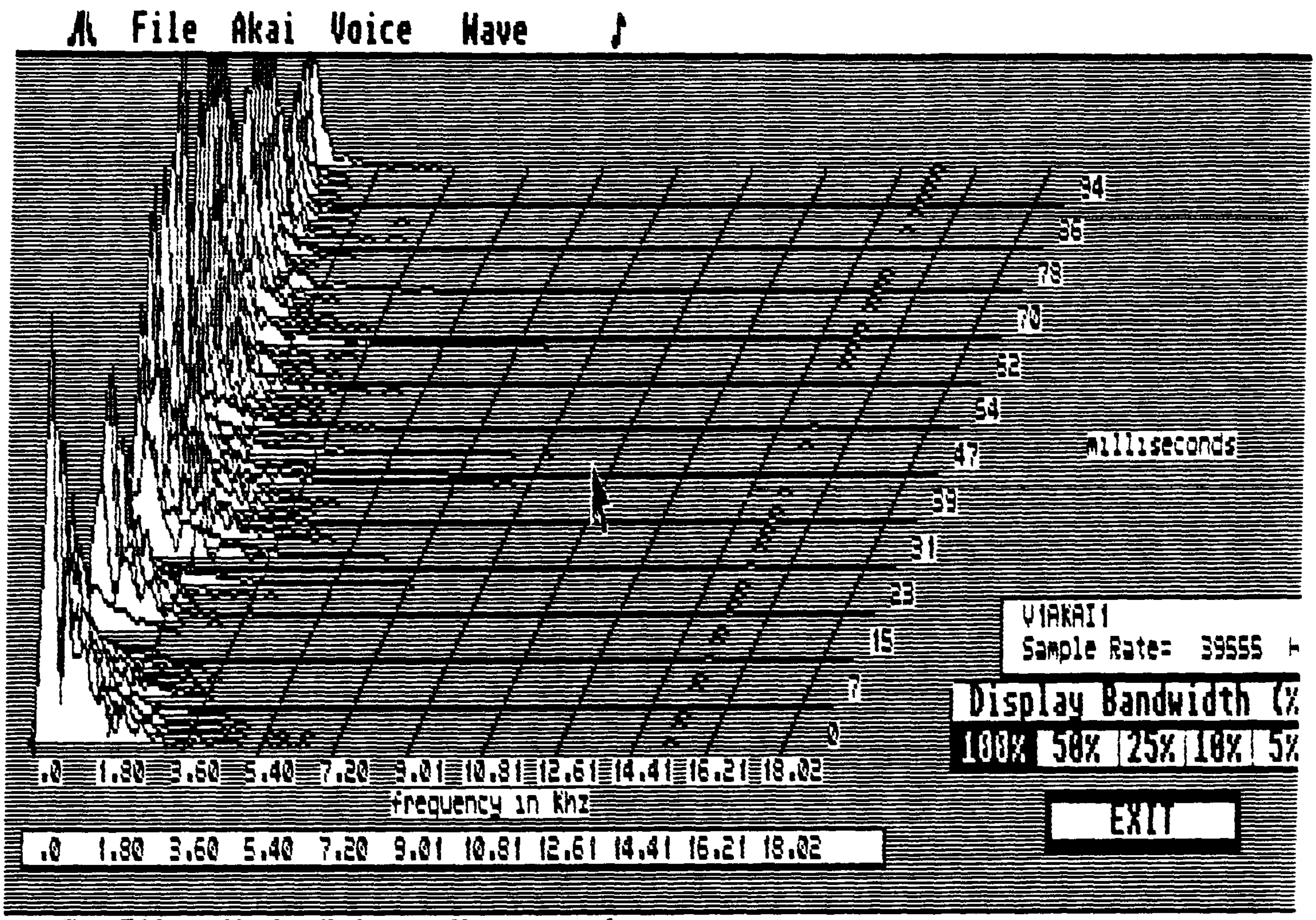
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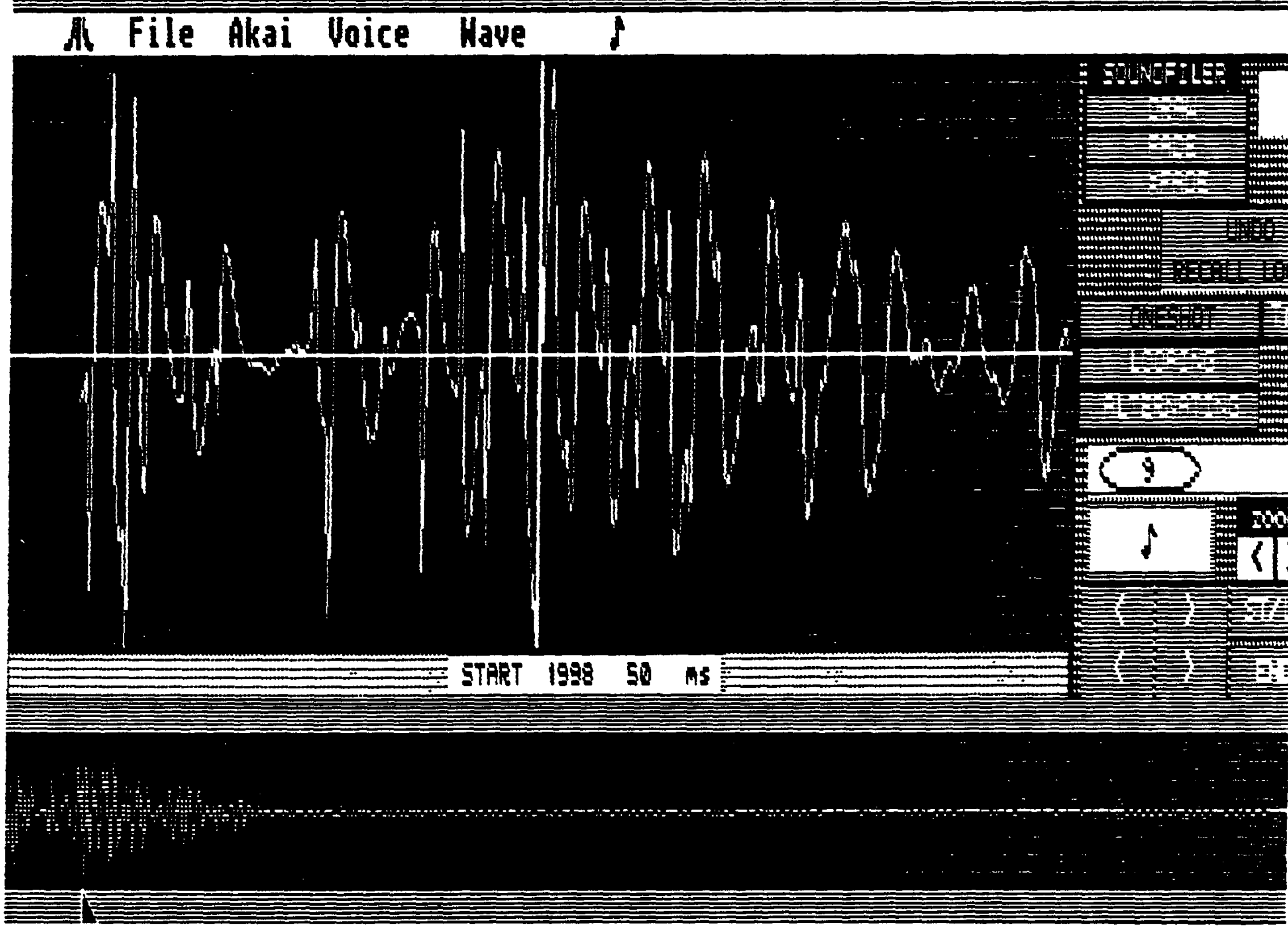
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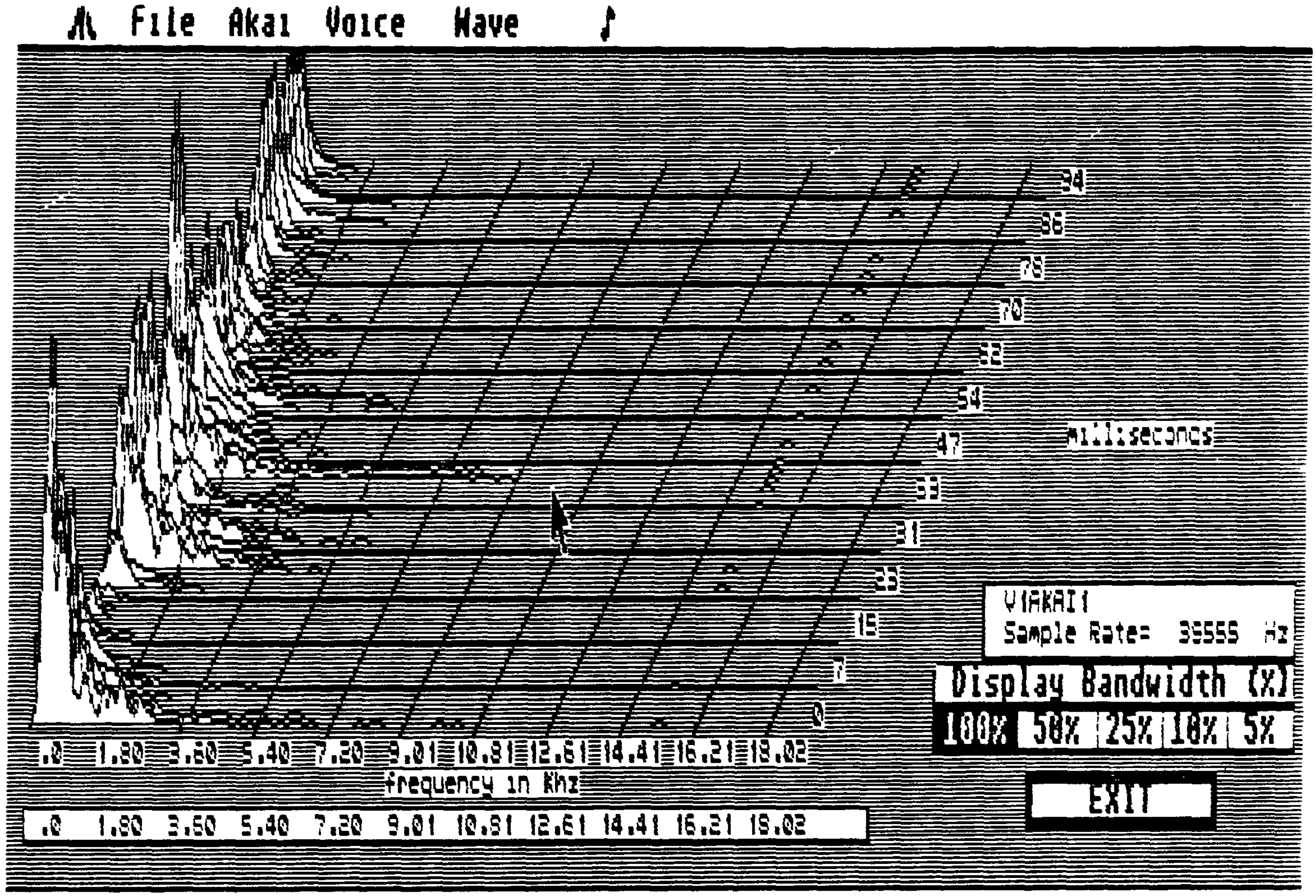
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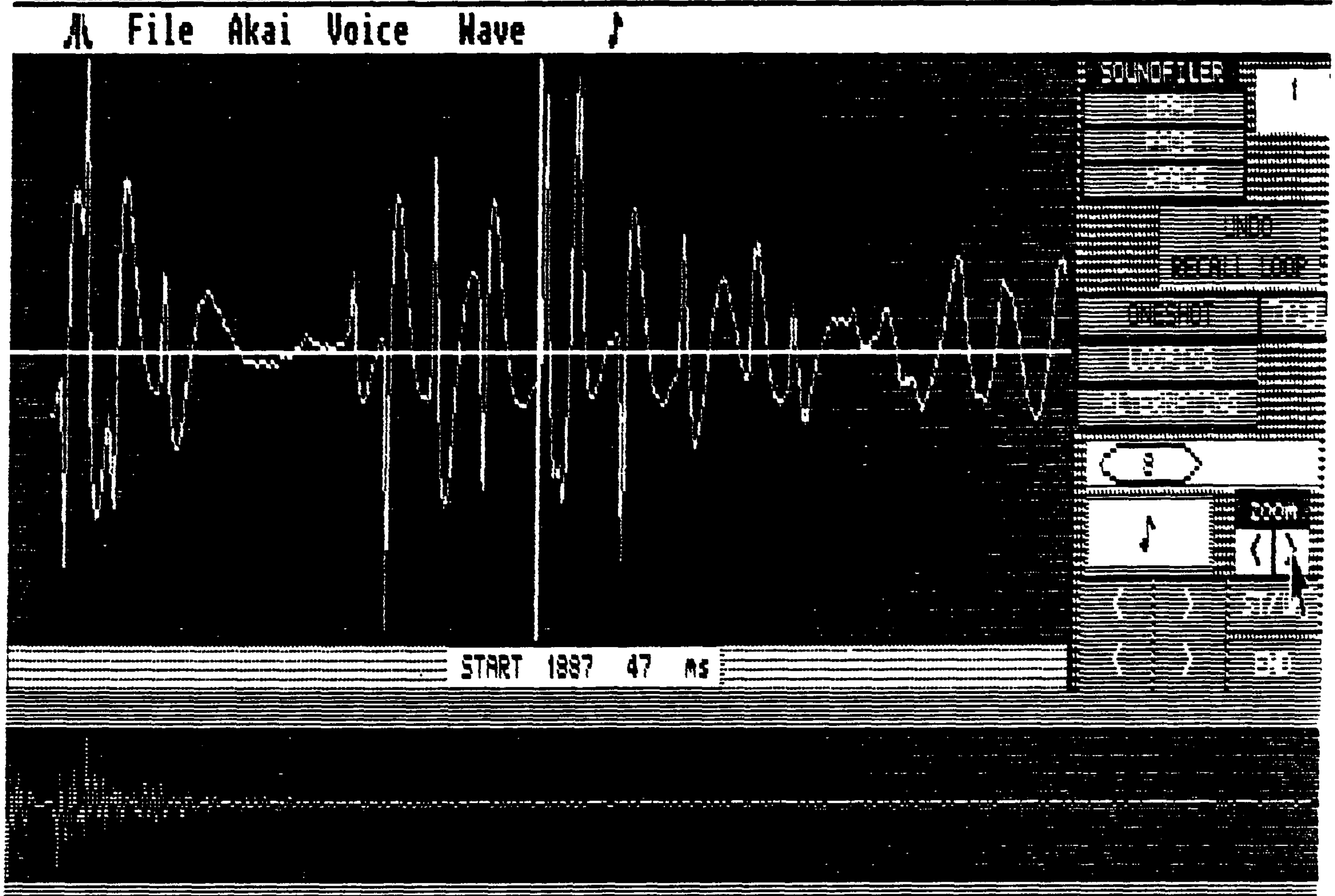
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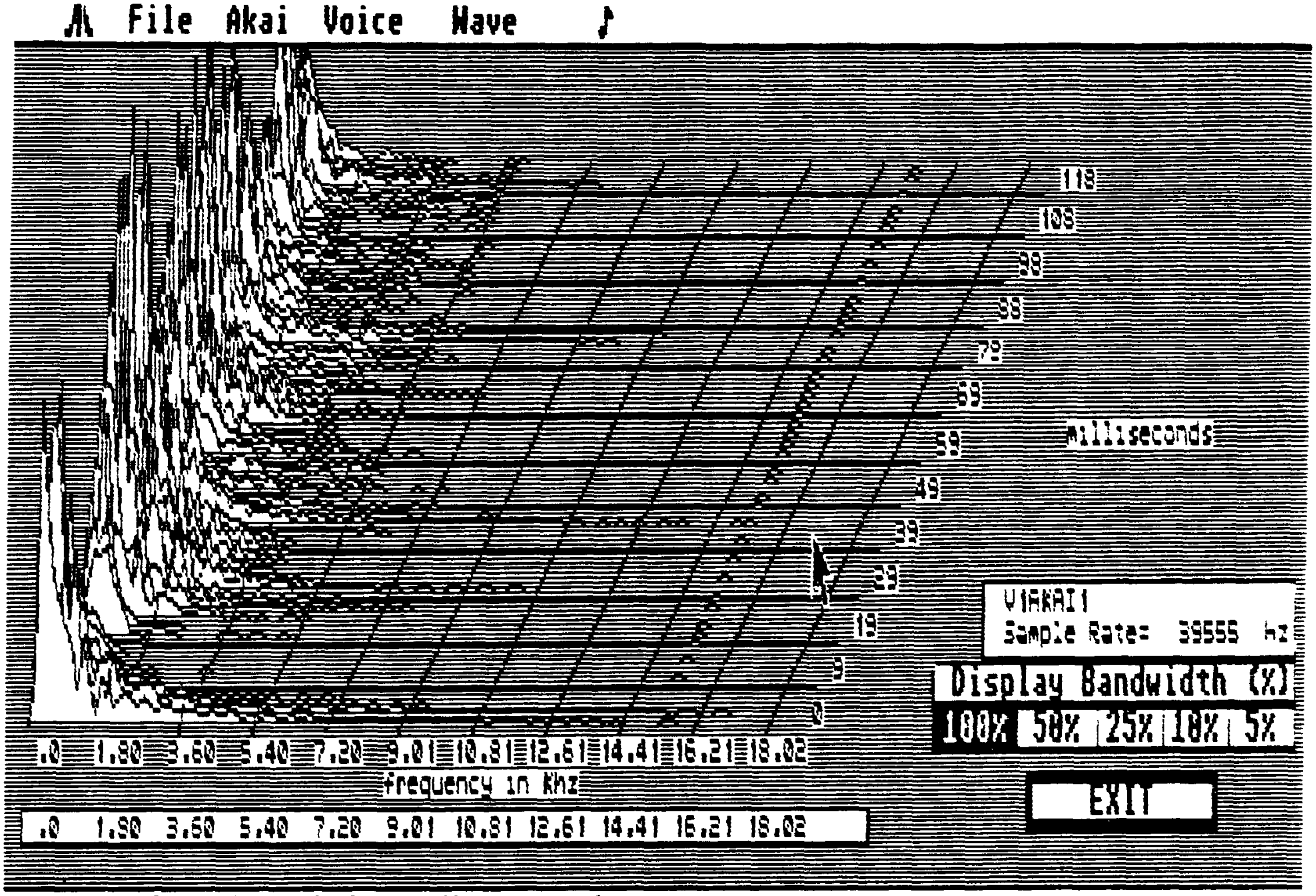
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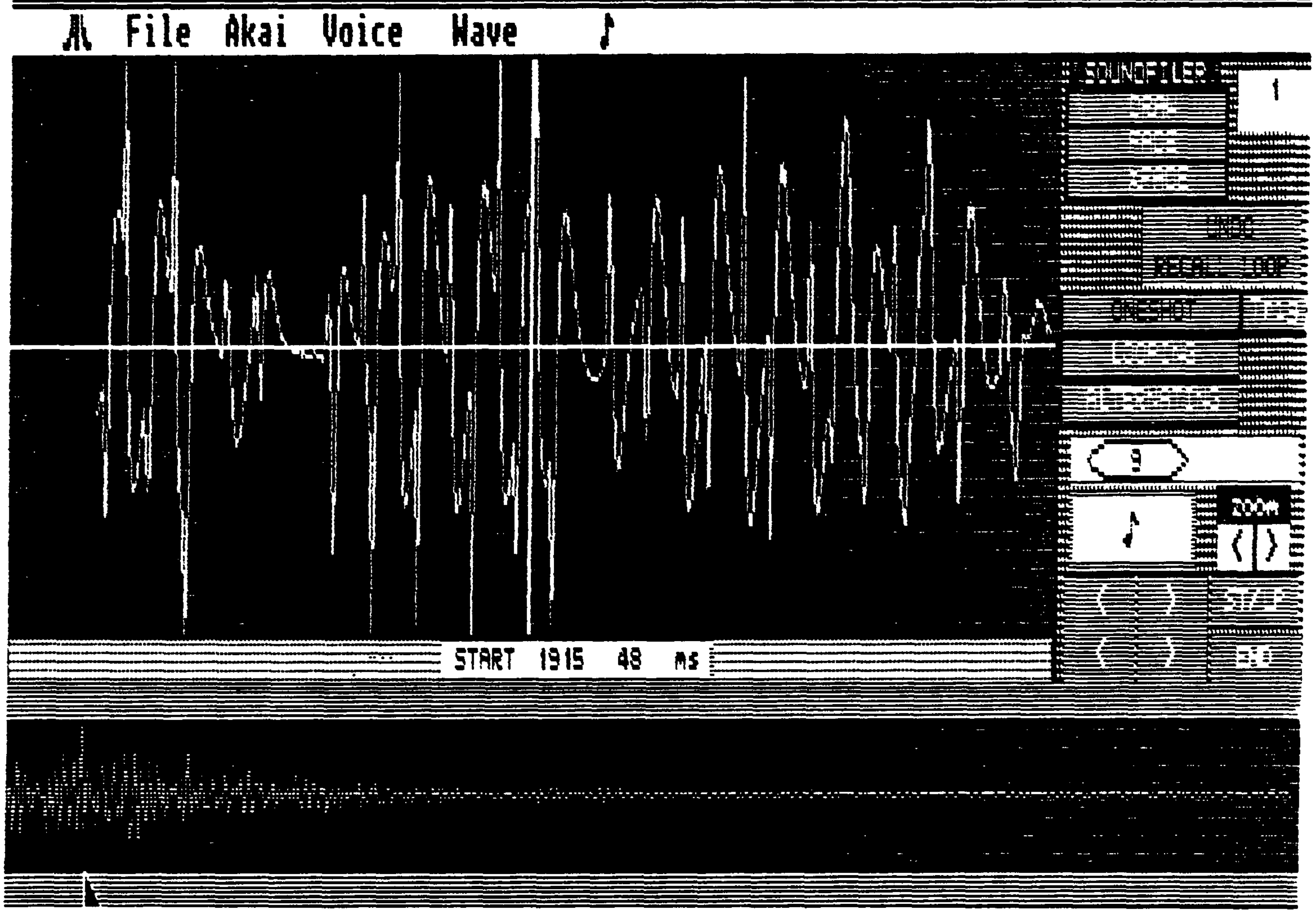
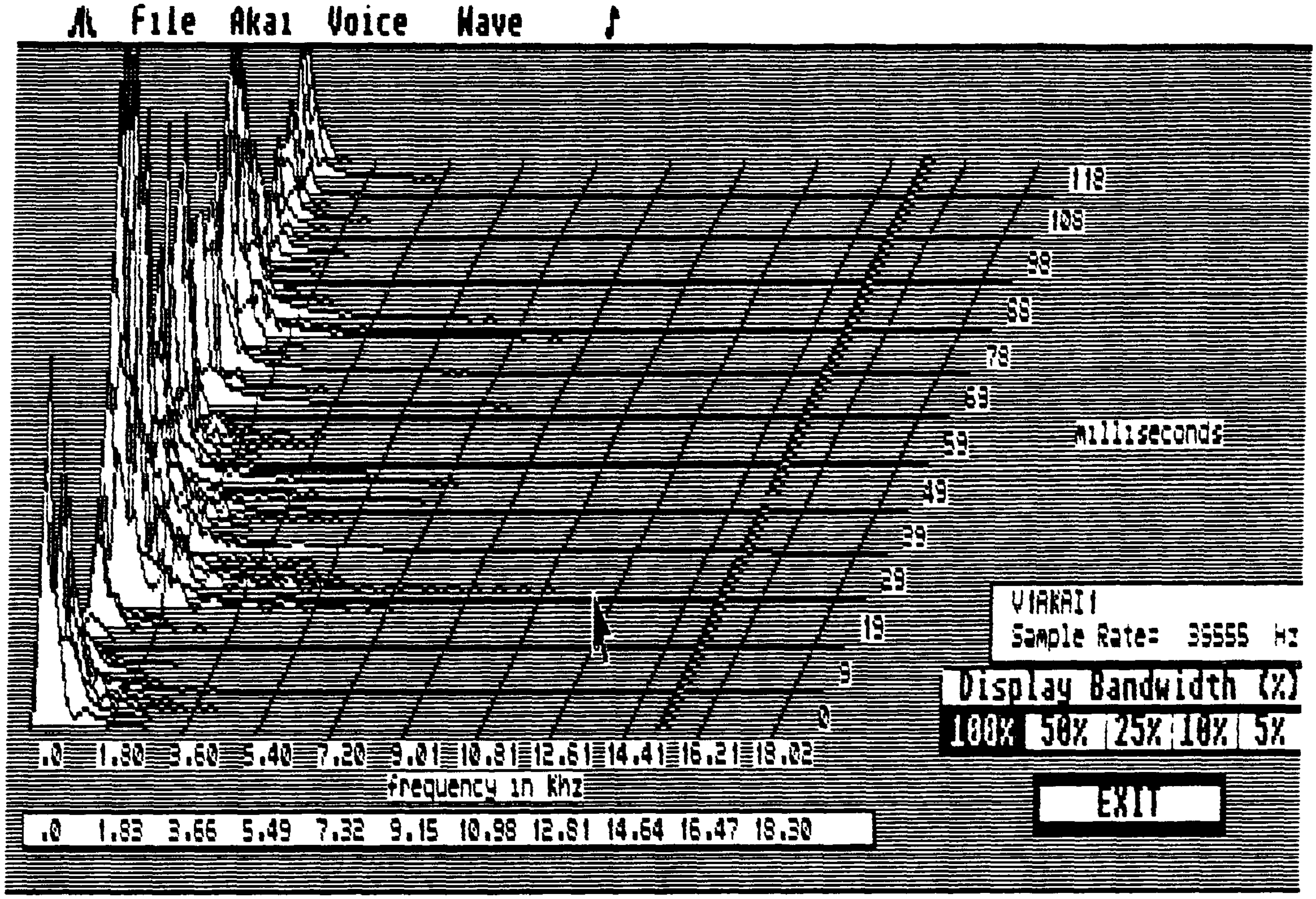
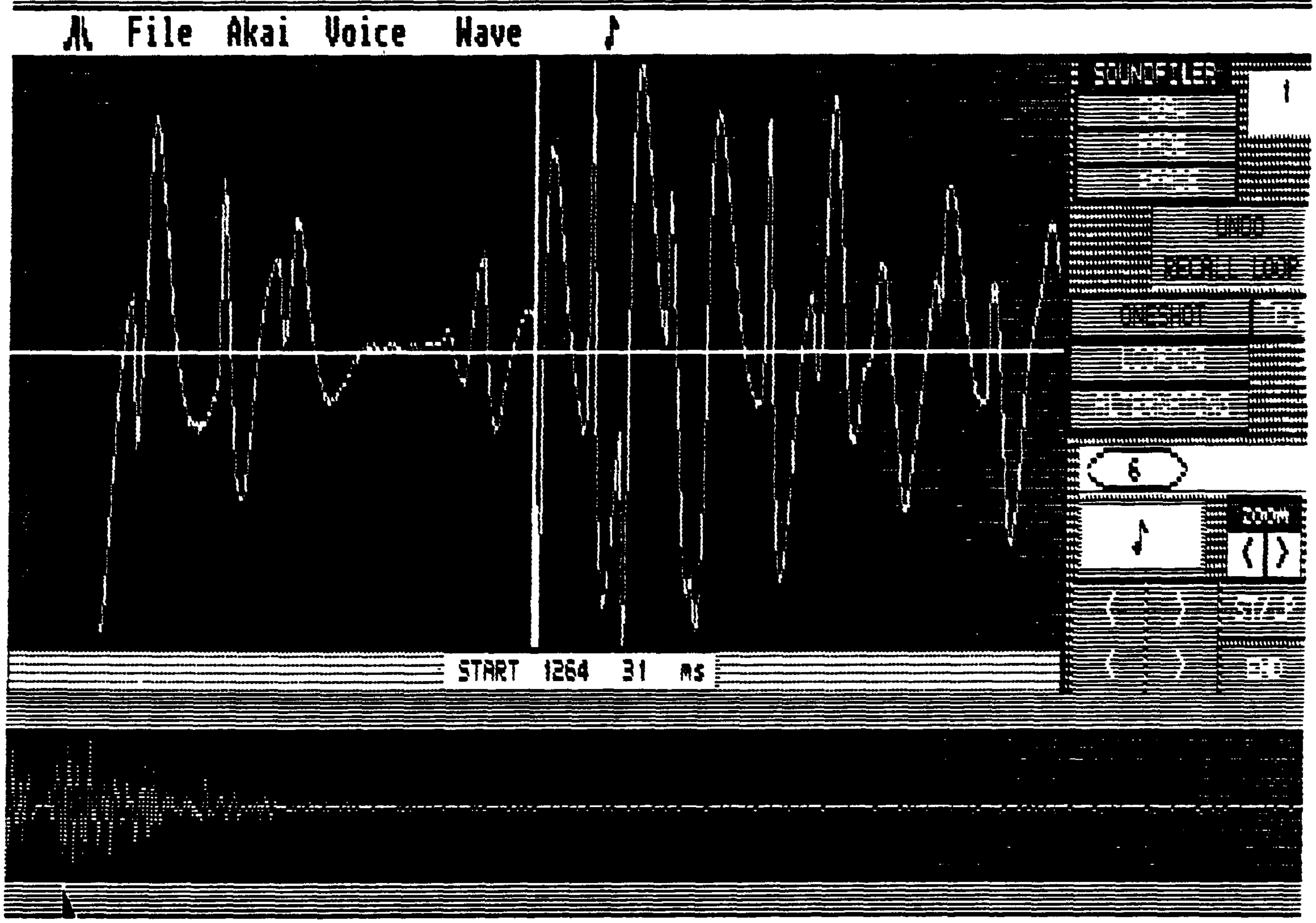
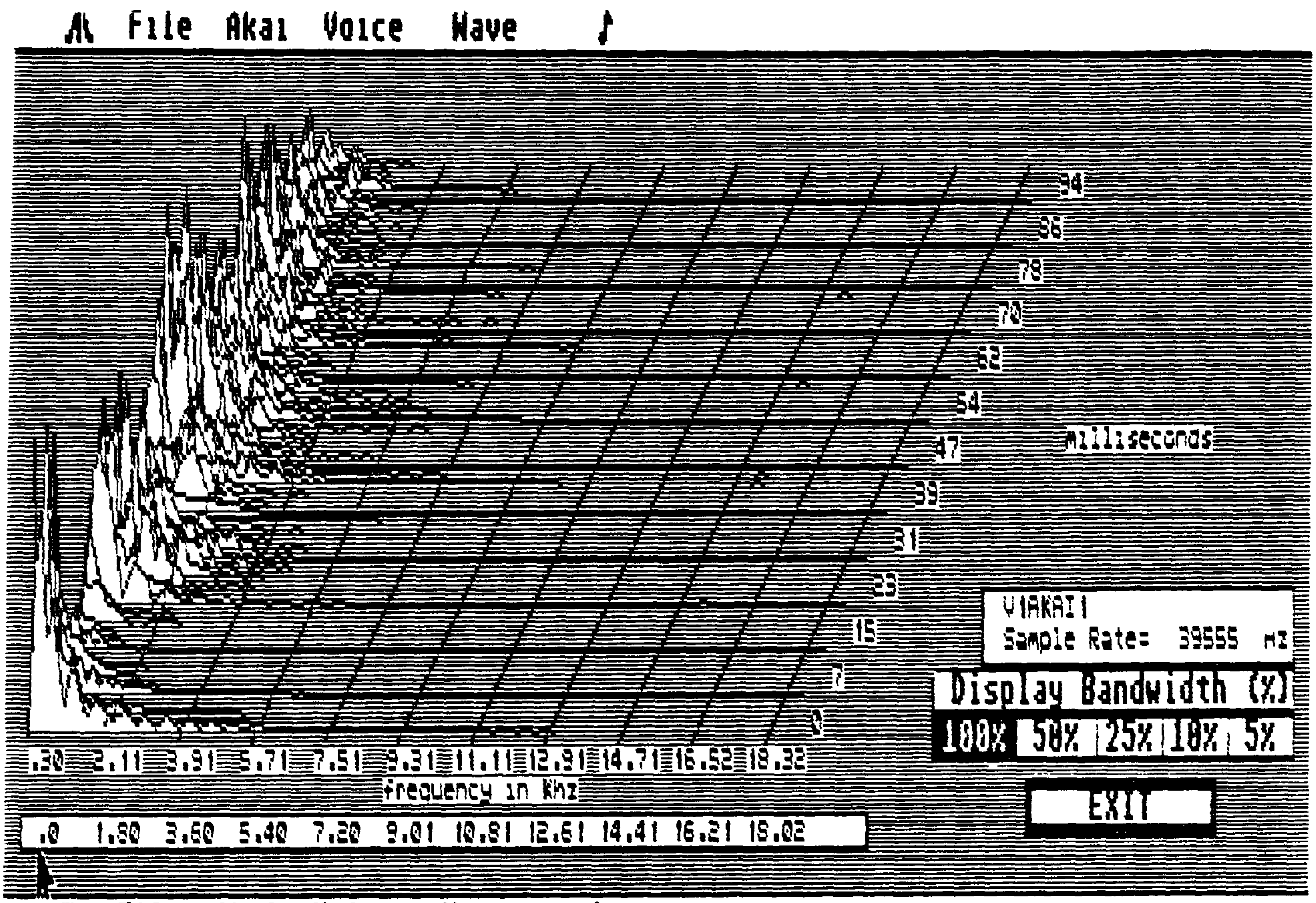
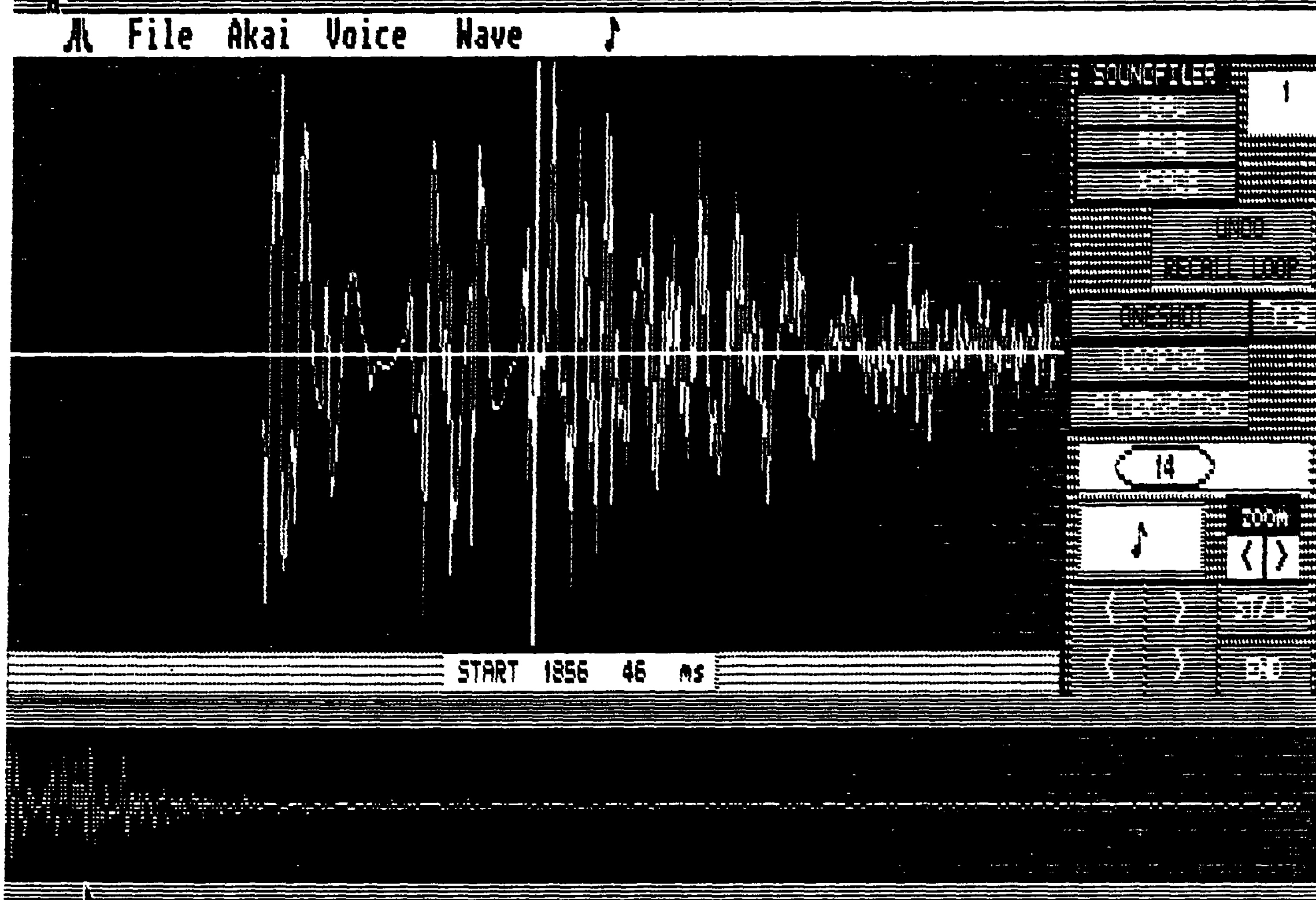
Display Bandwidth (%)
100% 50% 25% 10% 5%
EXIT
.0 1.80 3.60 5.40 7.20 9.01 10.81 12.61 14.41 16.21 18.02
frequency in Khz
.0 1.80 3.60 5.40 7.20 9.01 10.81 12.61 14.41 16.21 18.02

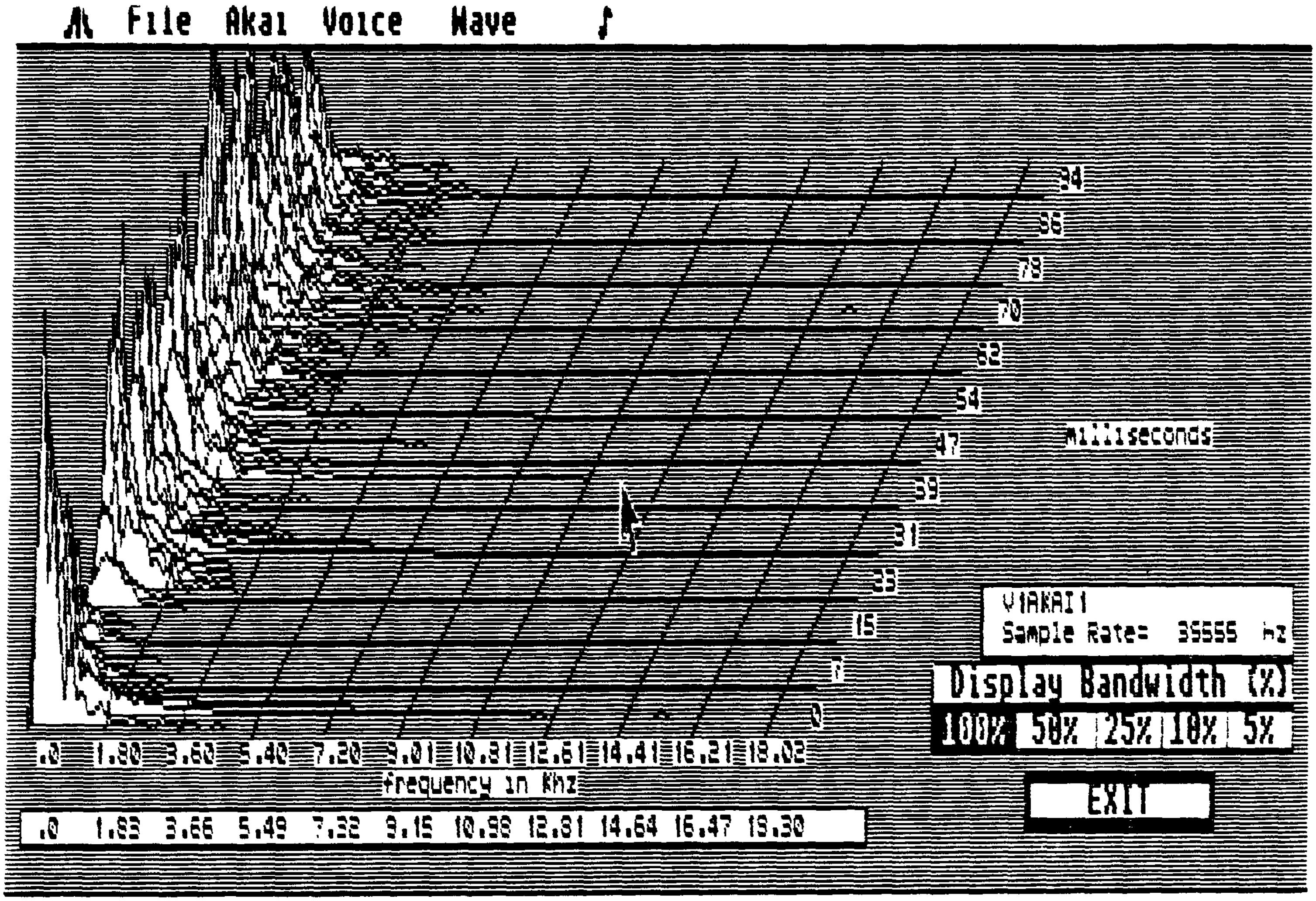

File Akai Voice Wave
SOUNDFILER
1
UNDO
RECALL LOOP
ONESHOT
9
ZOOM
START 1915 48 ms

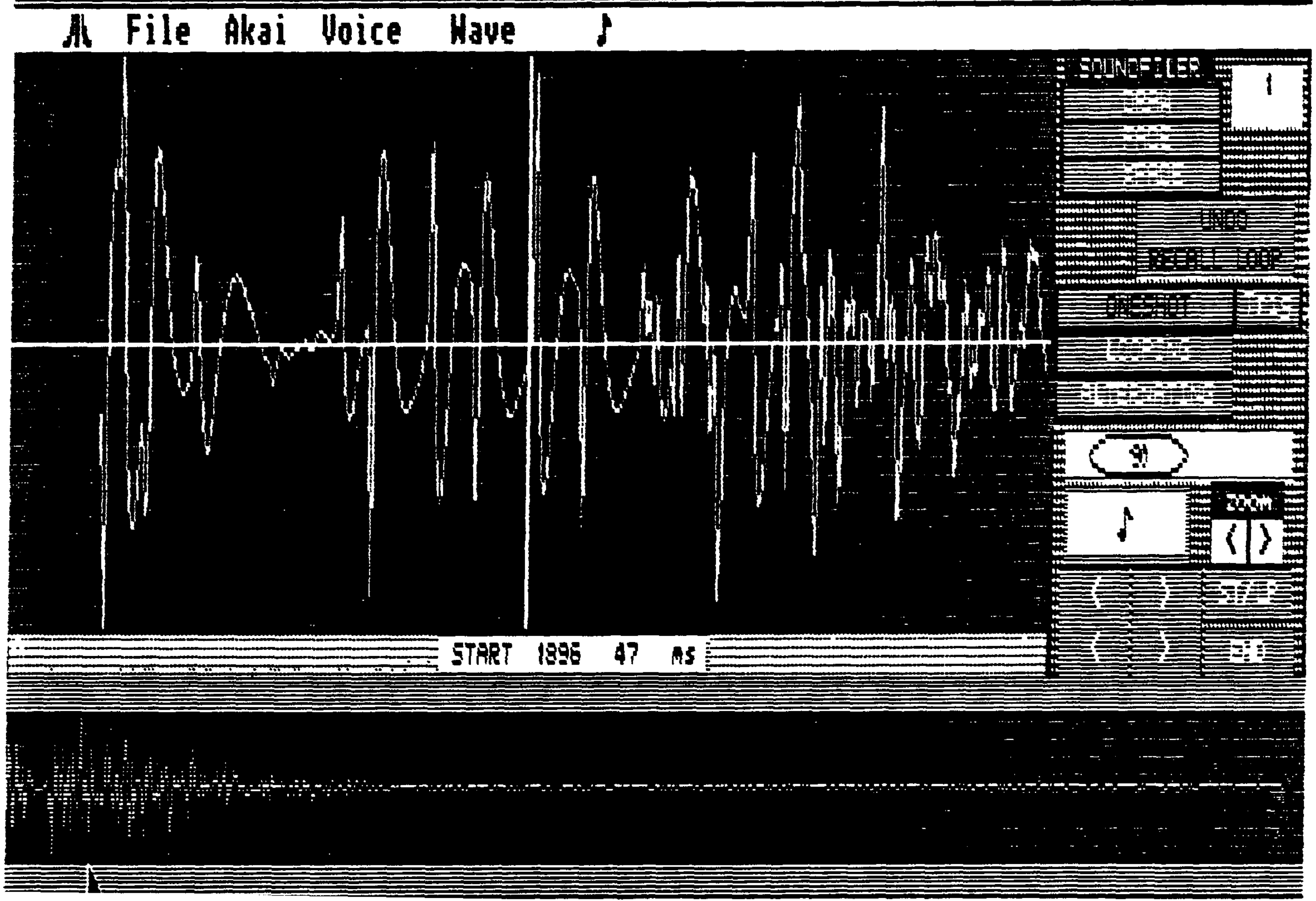

File Akai Voice Wave
118
108
98
88
78
68
58
48
38
28
18
8
0
milliseconds
VIAKAI1
Sample Rate= 35555 Hz
Display Bandwidth (%)
100% 50% 25% 10% 5%
.0 1.80 3.60 5.40 7.20 9.01 10.81 12.61 14.41 16.21 18.02
frequency in Khz
.0 1.83 3.66 5.49 7.32 9.15 10.98 12.81 14.64 16.47 18.30
EXIT

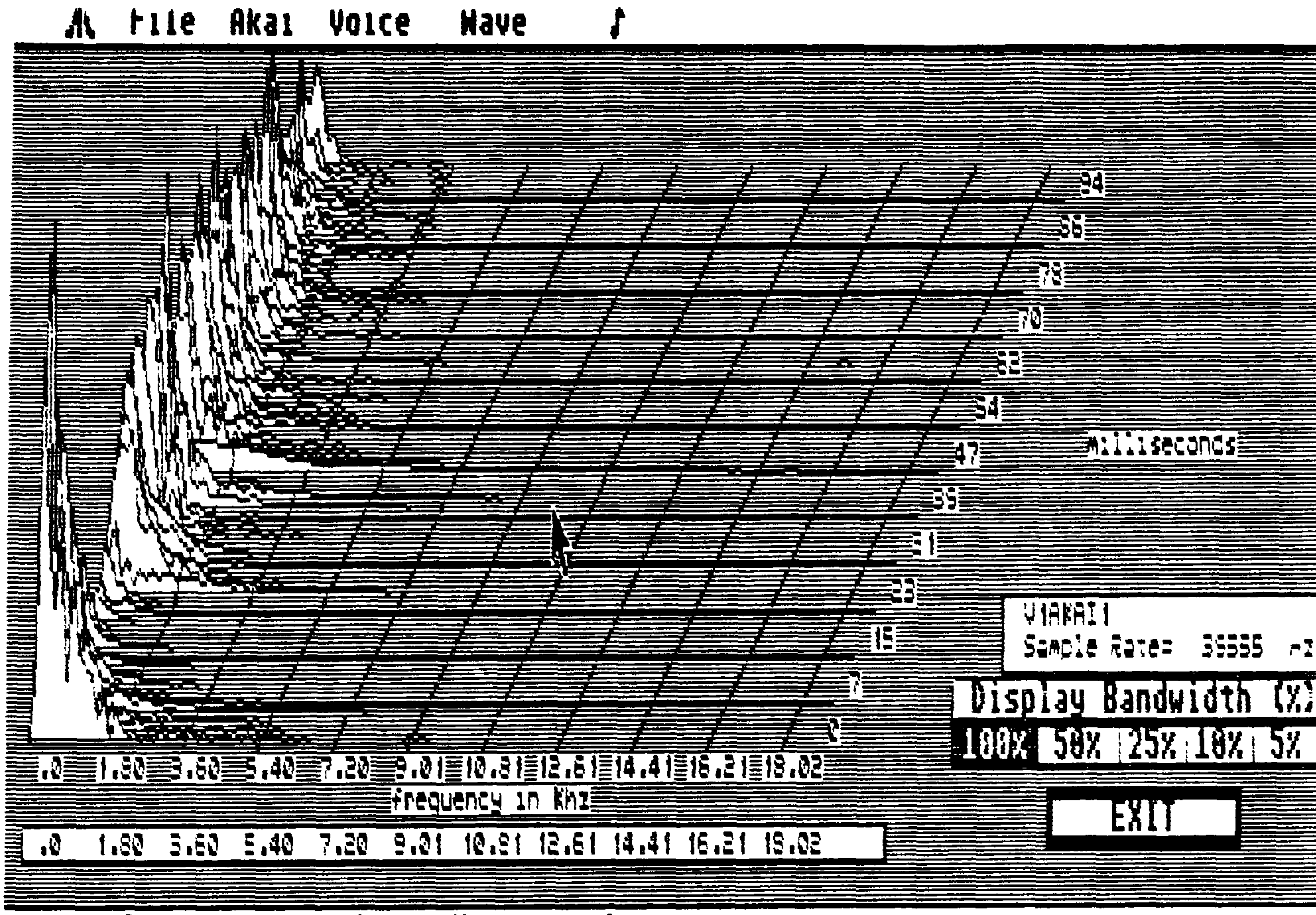

File Akai Voice Wave
SOUNDFILER
1
UNDO
RECALL LOOP
ONESHOT
6
ZOOM
START 1264 31 ms

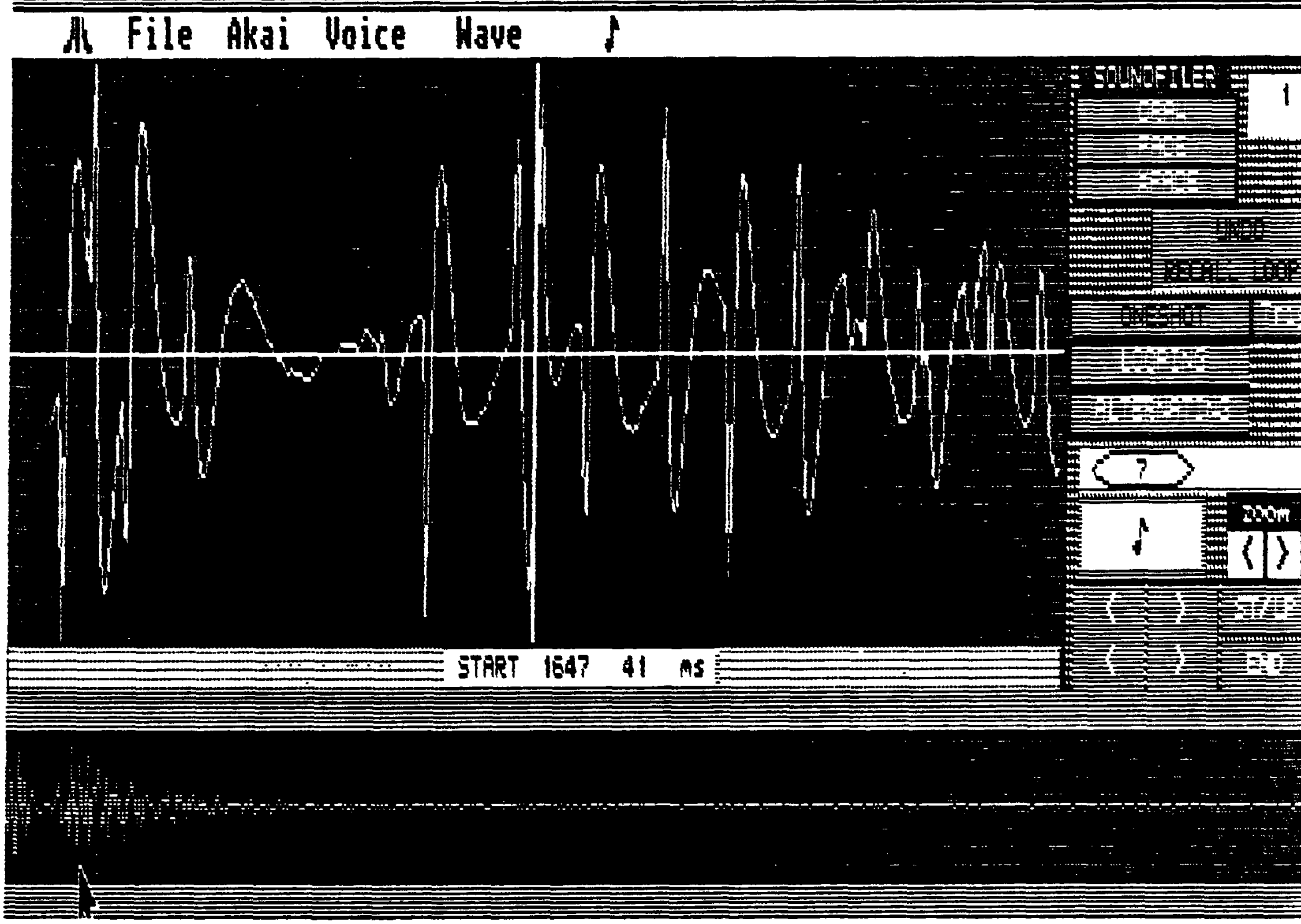

File Akai Voice Wave
94
86
78
70
62
54
47
39
31
23
15
7
0
milliseconds
V1AKAI1
Sample Rate= 39555 Hz
Display Bandwidth (%)
100% 50% 25% 10% 5%
.30 2.11 3.91 5.71 7.51 9.31 11.11 12.91 14.71 16.52 18.32
frequency in khz
.0 1.80 3.60 5.40 7.20 9.01 10.81 12.61 14.41 16.21 18.02
EXIT

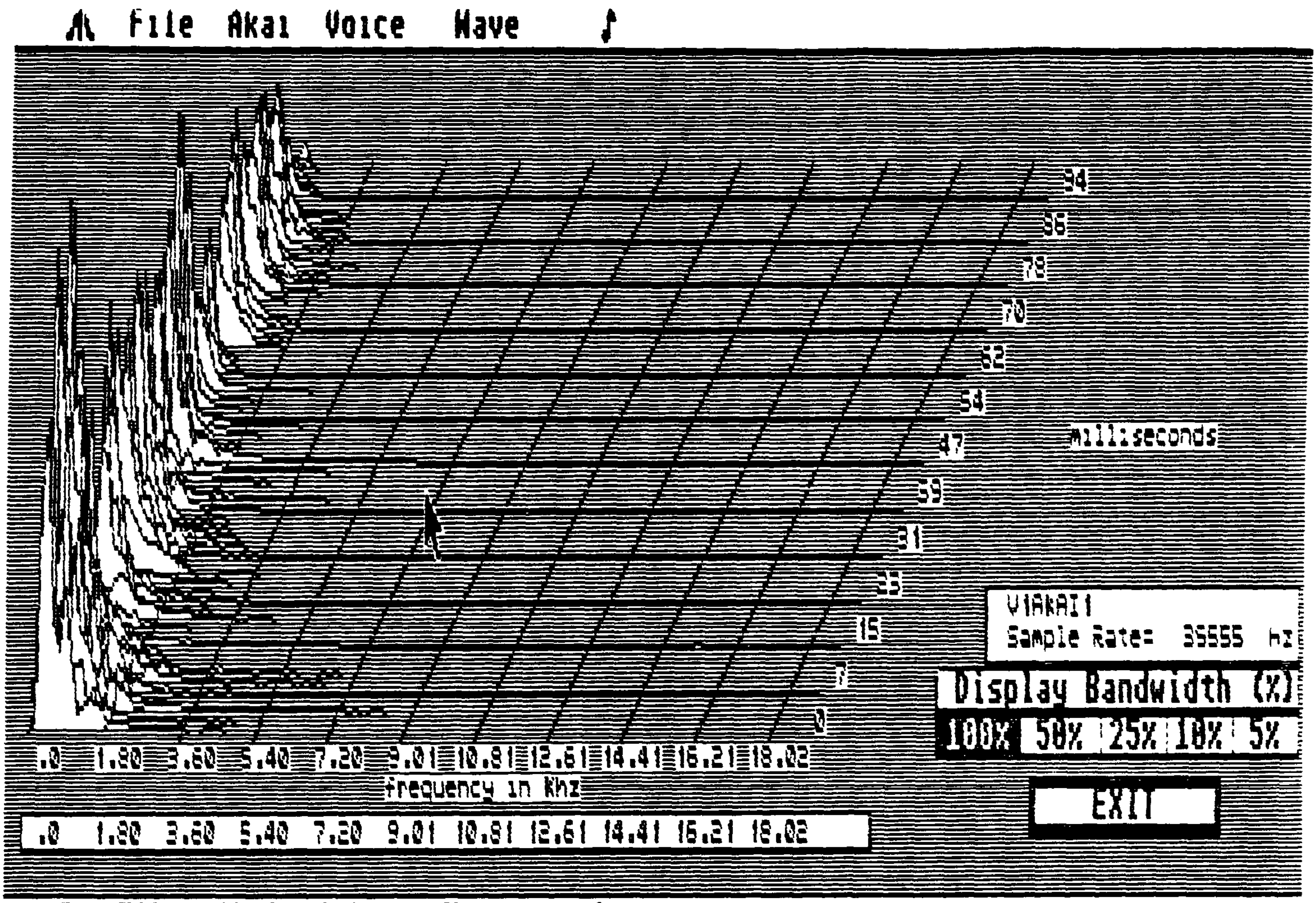

File Akai Voice Wave
SOUNDFILER
1
UNDO
RECALL LOOP
ONESHOT
14
ZOOM
START 1856 46 ms

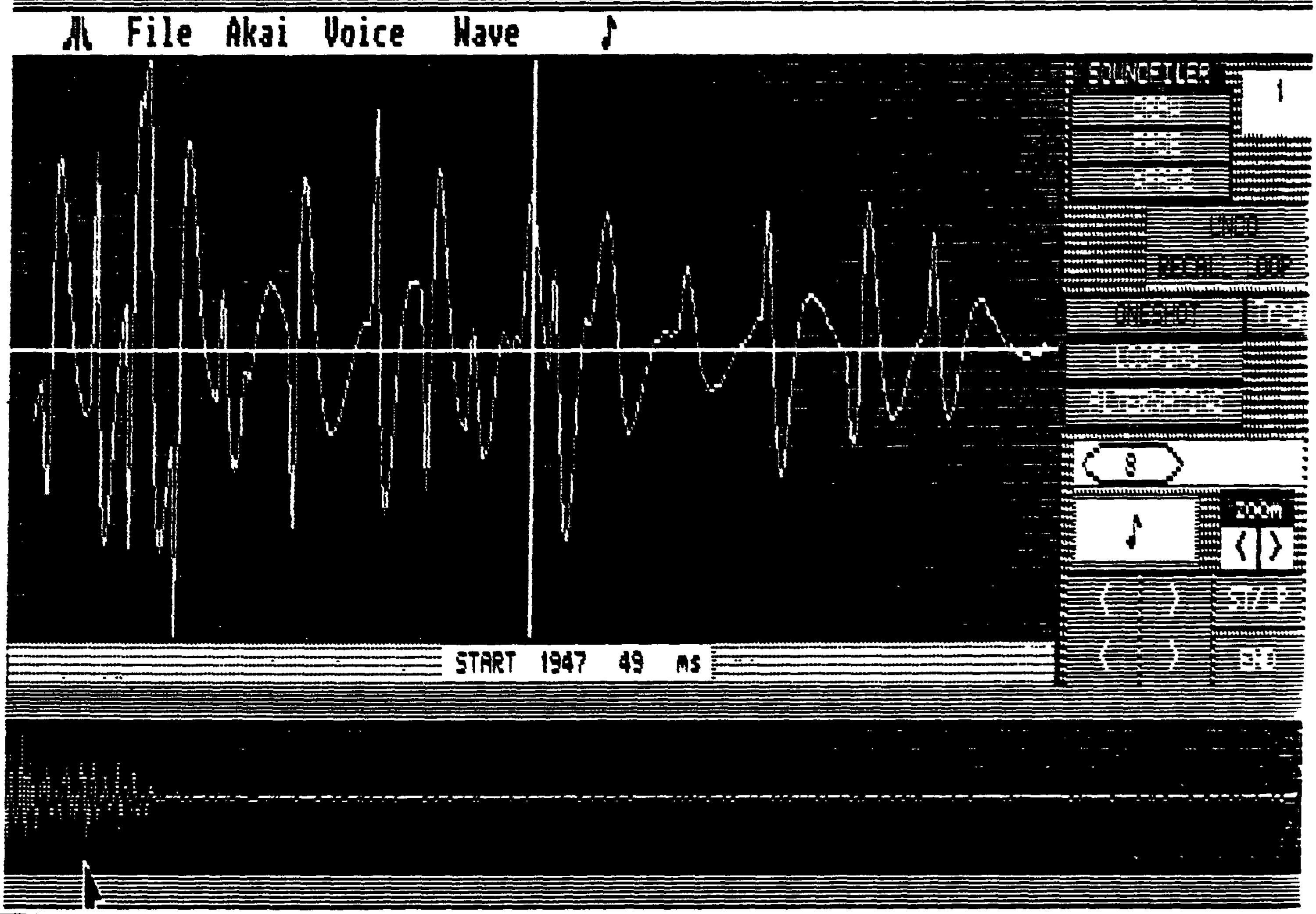

File Akai Voice Wave
94
86
78
70
62
54
47
39
31
23
15
7
0
milliseconds
V1AKAI1
Sample Rate= 35555 hz
Display Bandwidth (%)
100% 50% 25% 10% 5%
.0 1.80 3.60 5.40 7.20 9.01 10.81 12.61 14.41 16.21 18.02
frequency in Khz
EXIT
.0 1.83 3.66 5.49 7.32 9.15 10.98 12.81 14.64 16.47 18.30

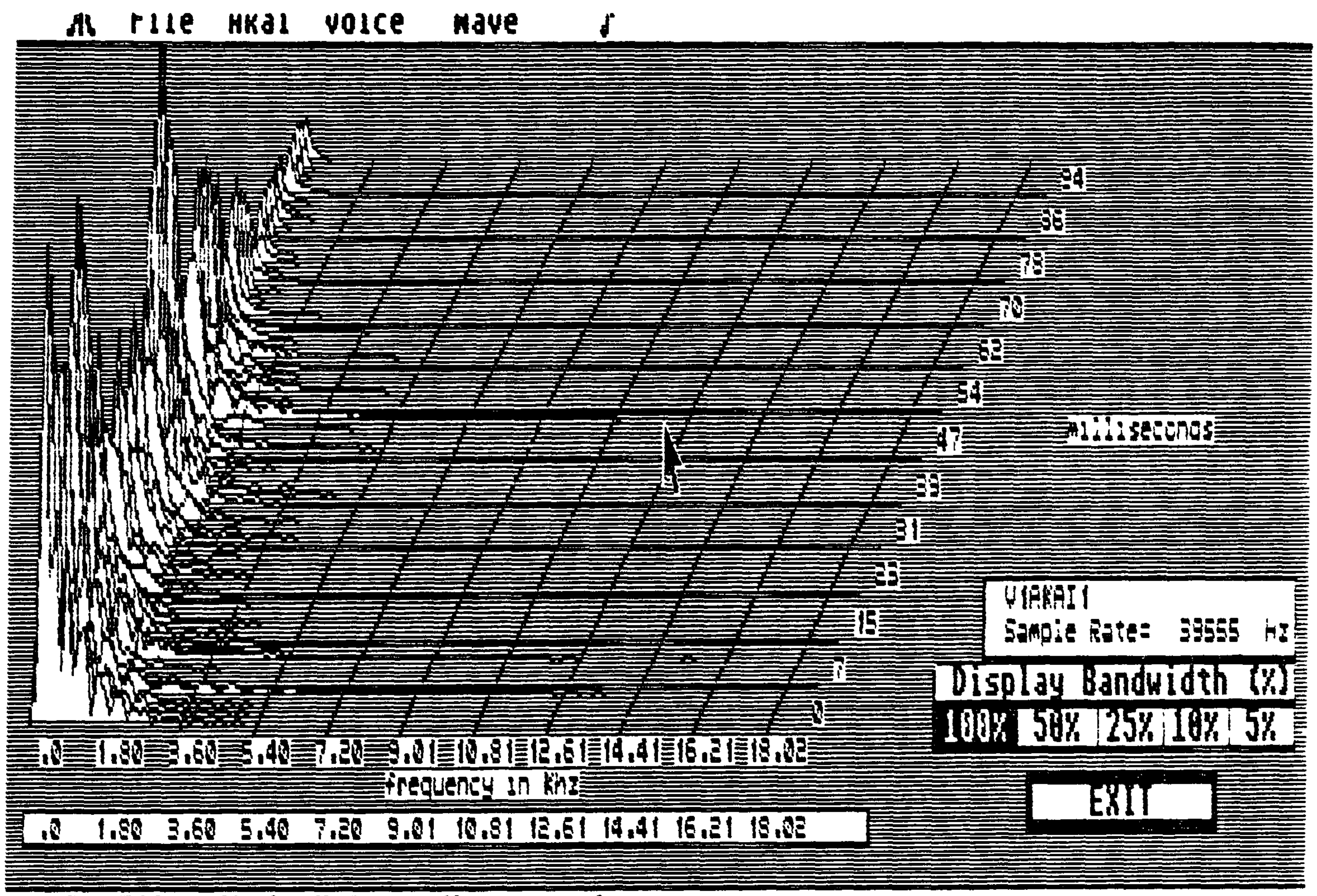

File Akai Voice Wave
SOUNDFILER
UNDO
ONESHOT
ZOOM
START 1896 47 ms

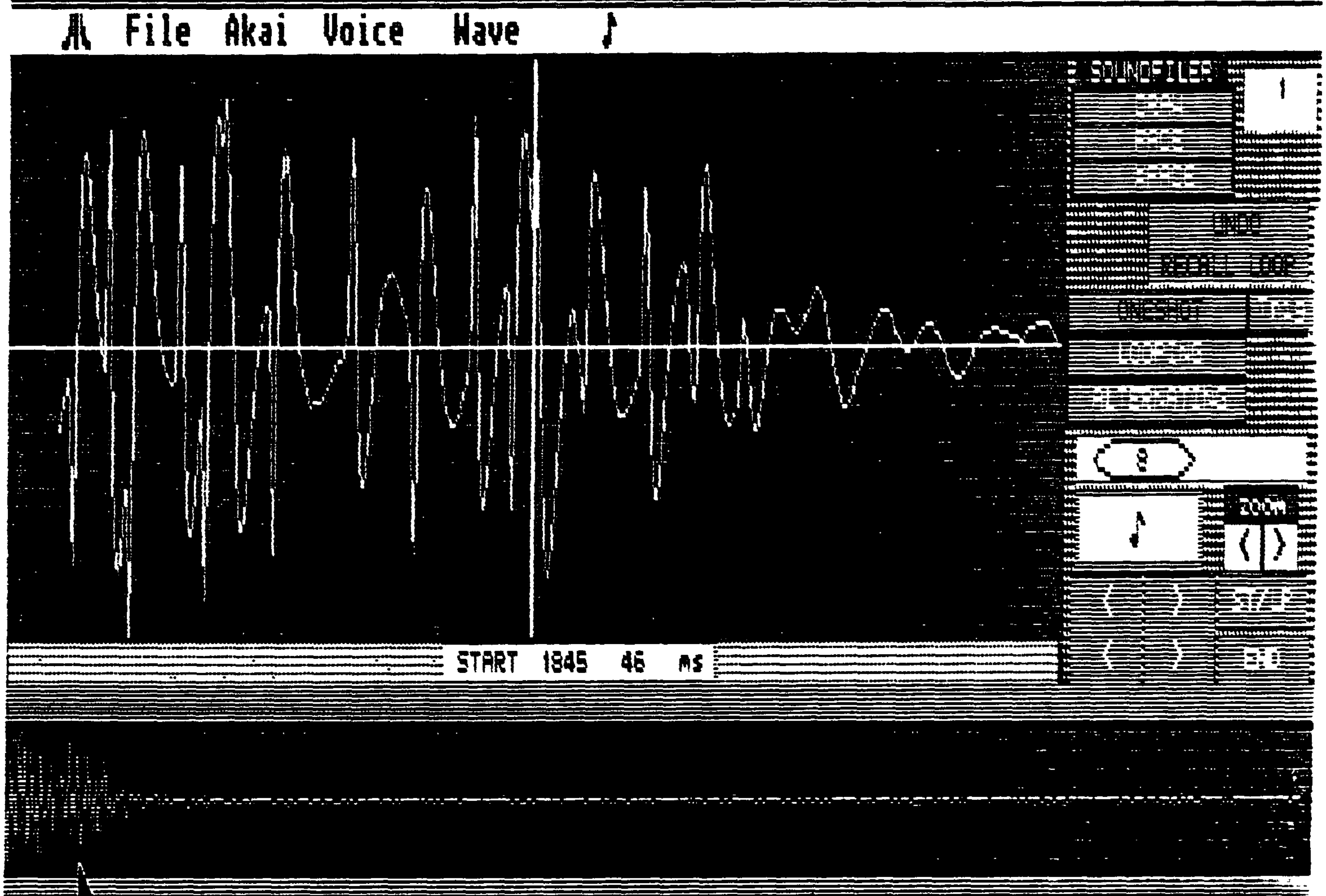

File Akai Voice Wave
milliseconds
94
86
78
70
62
54
47
39
31
23
15
7
0
.0 1.80 3.60 5.40 7.20 9.01 10.81 12.61 14.41 16.21 18.02
frequency in Khz
Display Bandwidth (%)
100% 50% 25% 10% 5%
EXIT

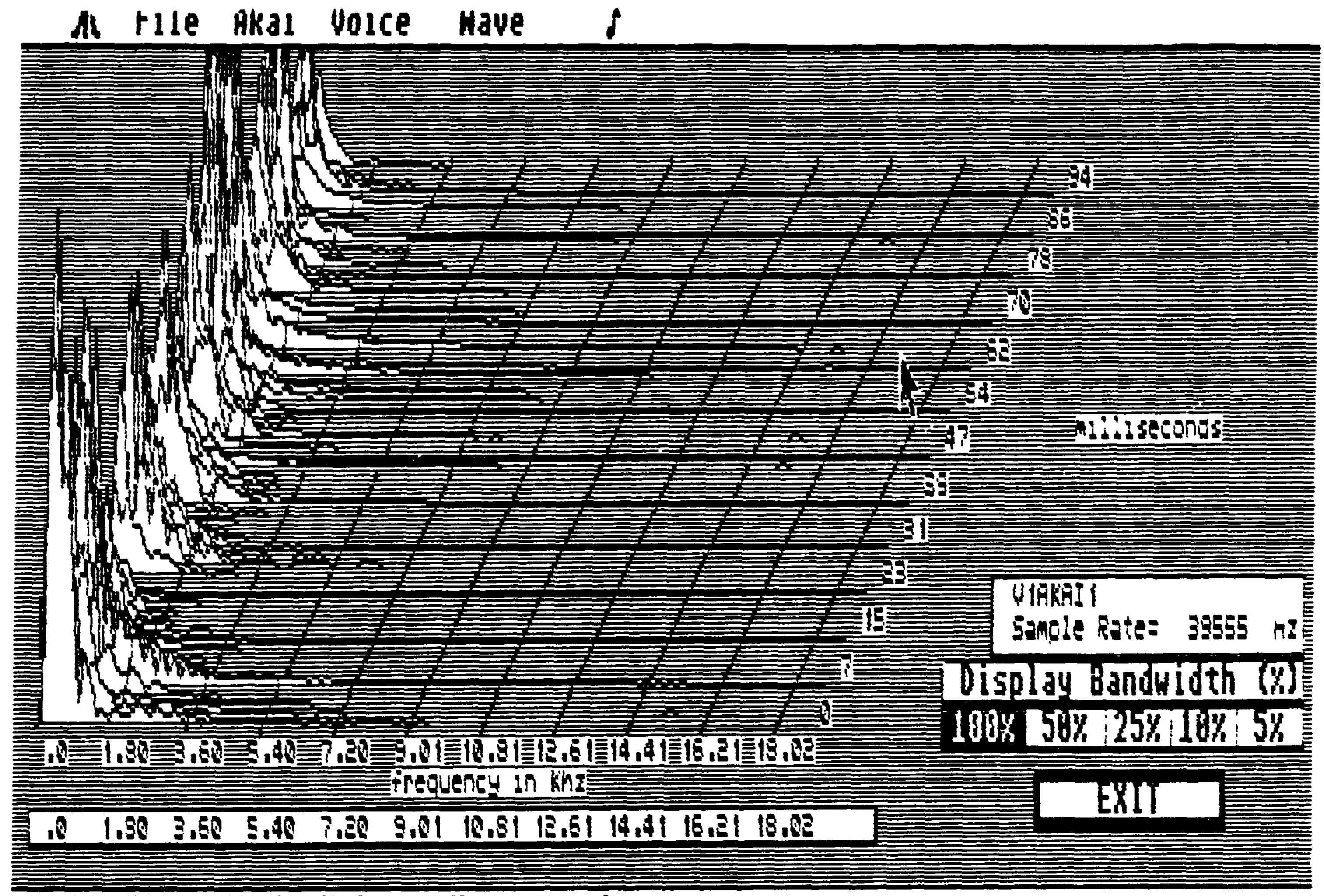

File Akai Voice Wave
SOUNDFILER
1
UNDO
RECALL LOOP
ONESHOT
7
Zoom
START 1647 41 ms

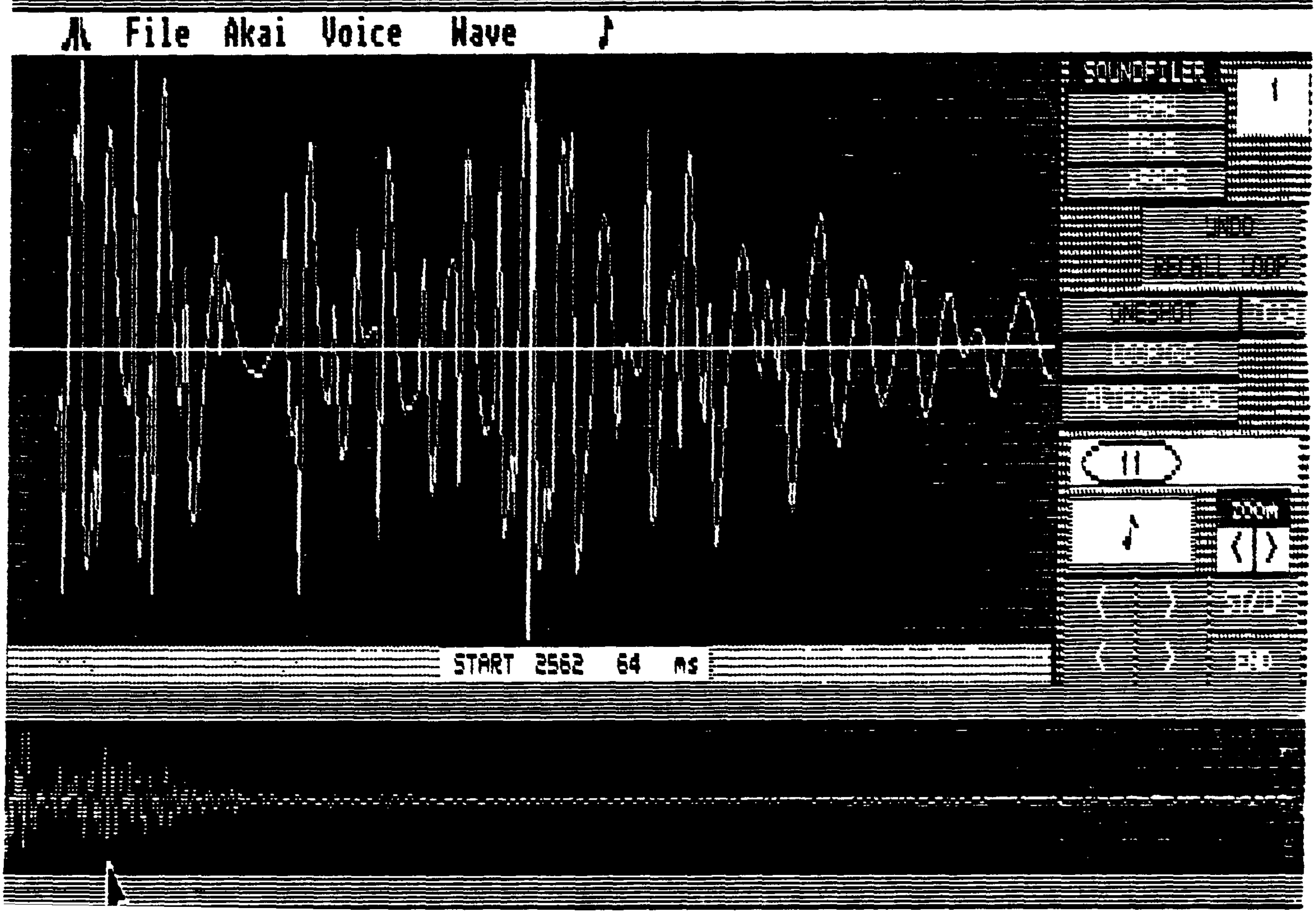

File Akai Voice Wave
94
86
78
70
62
54
47
39
31
23
15
7
0
milliseconds
V1AKAI1
Sample Rate= 35555 Hz
Display Bandwidth (%)
100% 50% 25% 10% 5%
.0 1.80 3.60 5.40 7.20 9.01 10.81 12.61 14.41 16.21 18.02
frequency in Khz
EXIT
.0 1.80 3.60 5.40 7.20 9.01 10.81 12.61 14.41 16.21 18.02

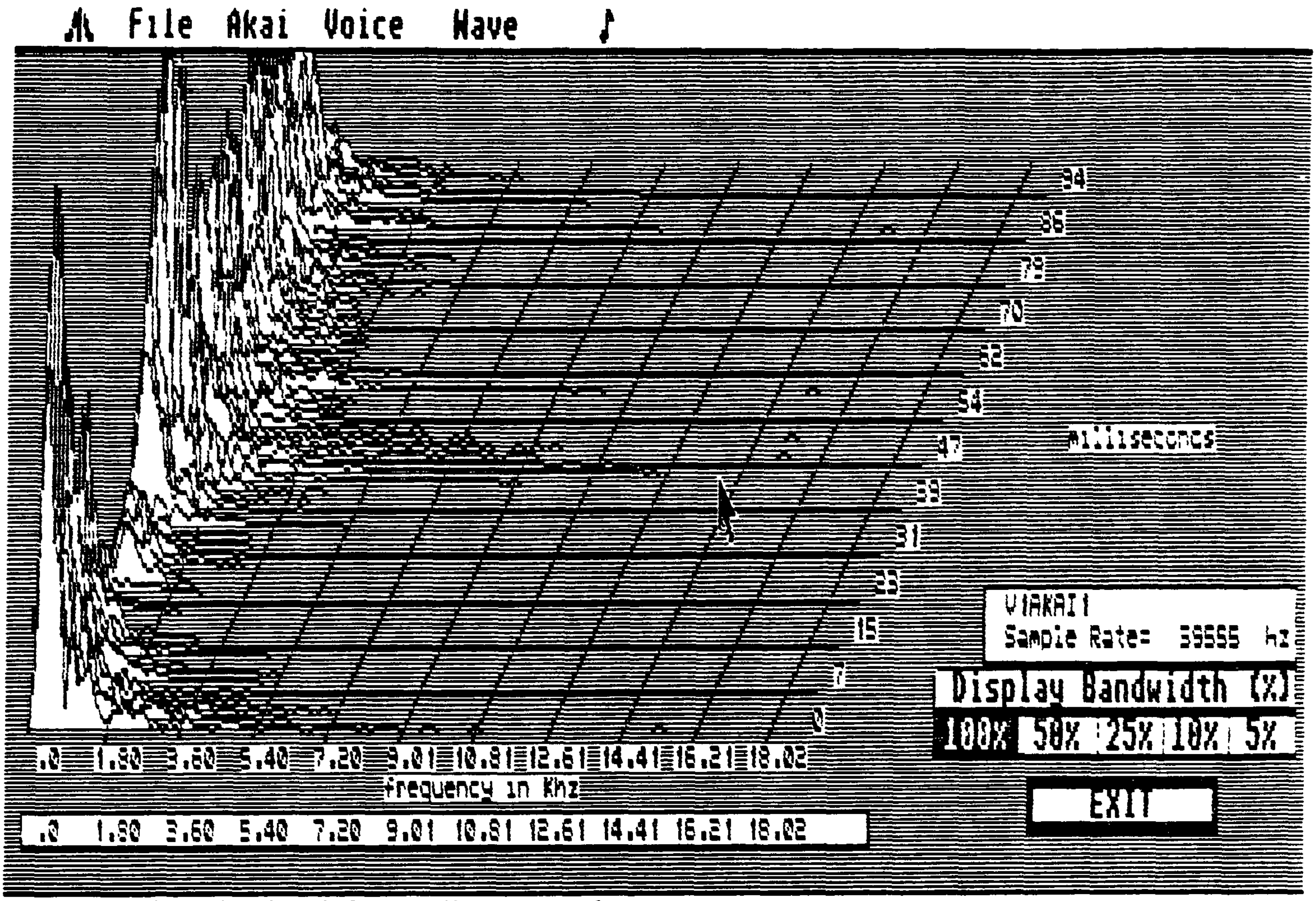

File Akai Voice Wave
SOUNDFILER
1
UNDO
RECALL LOOP
ONESHOT
8
zoom
START 1947 49 ms

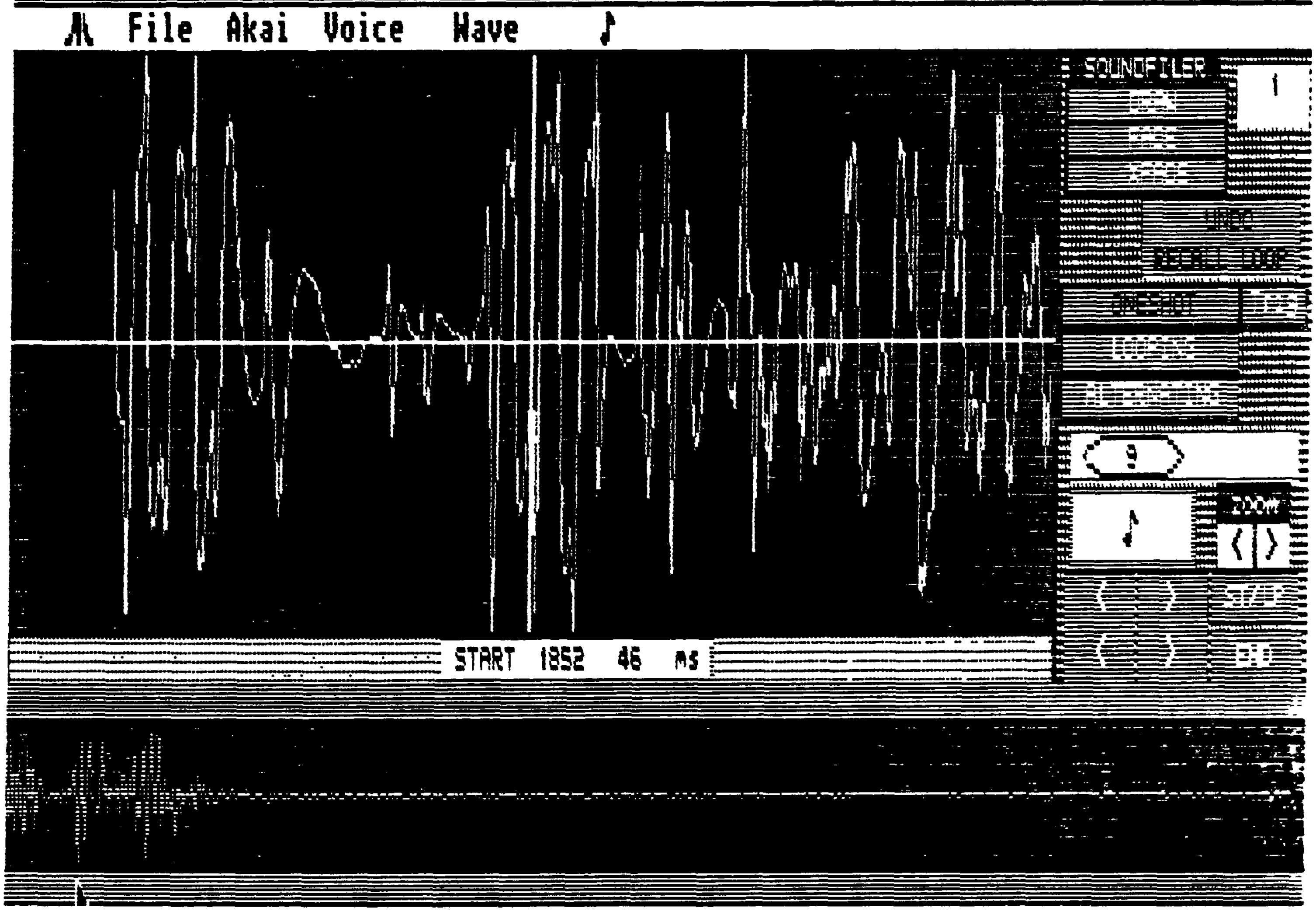

File Akai Voice Wave
94
86
78
70
62
54
47
39
31
23
15
7
0
milliseconds
V1AKAI1
Sample Rate= 33555 Hz
Display Bandwidth (%)
100% 50% 25% 10% 5%
EXIT
.0 1.80 3.60 5.40 7.20 9.01 10.81 12.61 14.41 16.21 18.02
frequency in Khz
.0 1.80 3.60 5.40 7.20 9.01 10.81 12.61 14.41 16.21 18.02

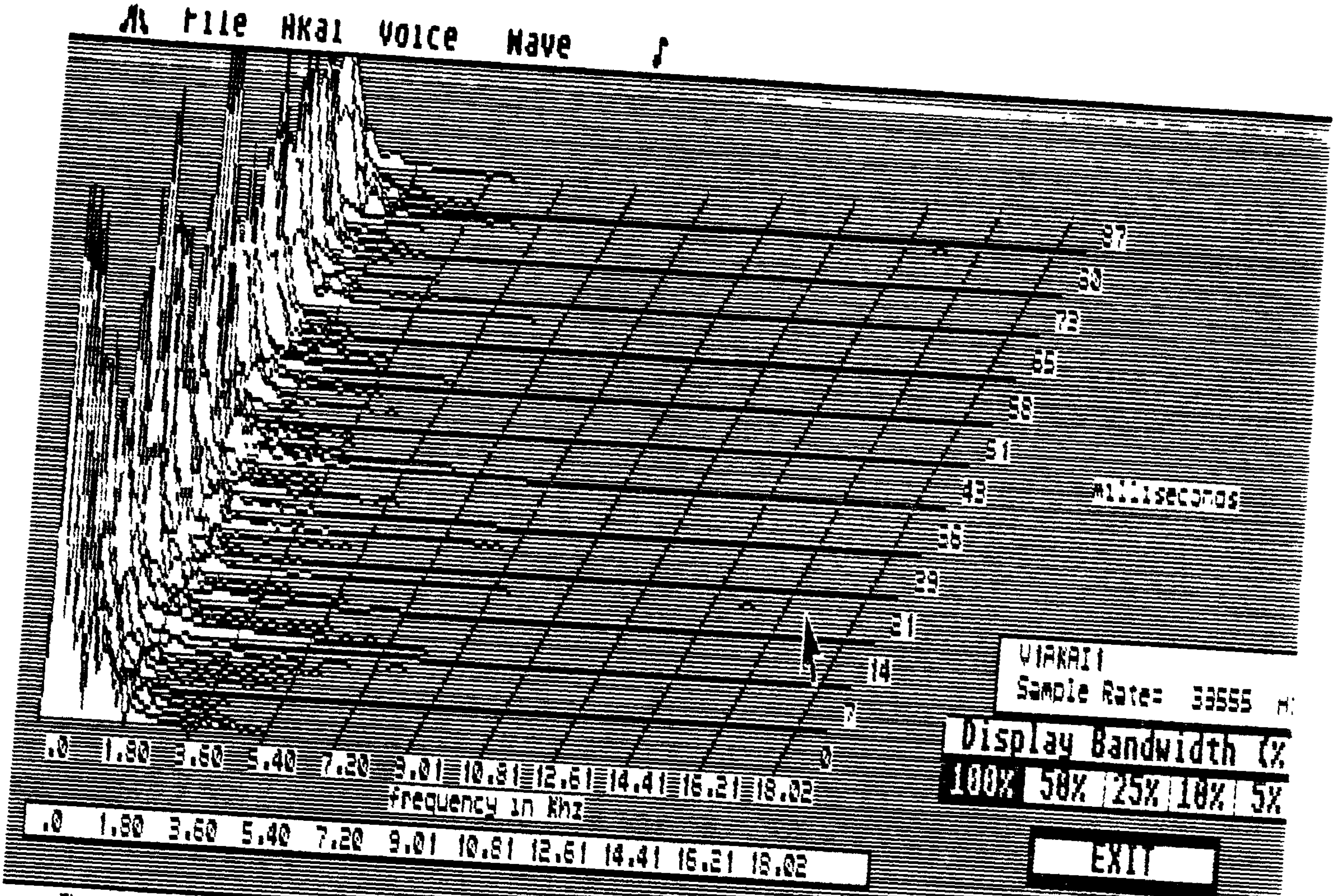
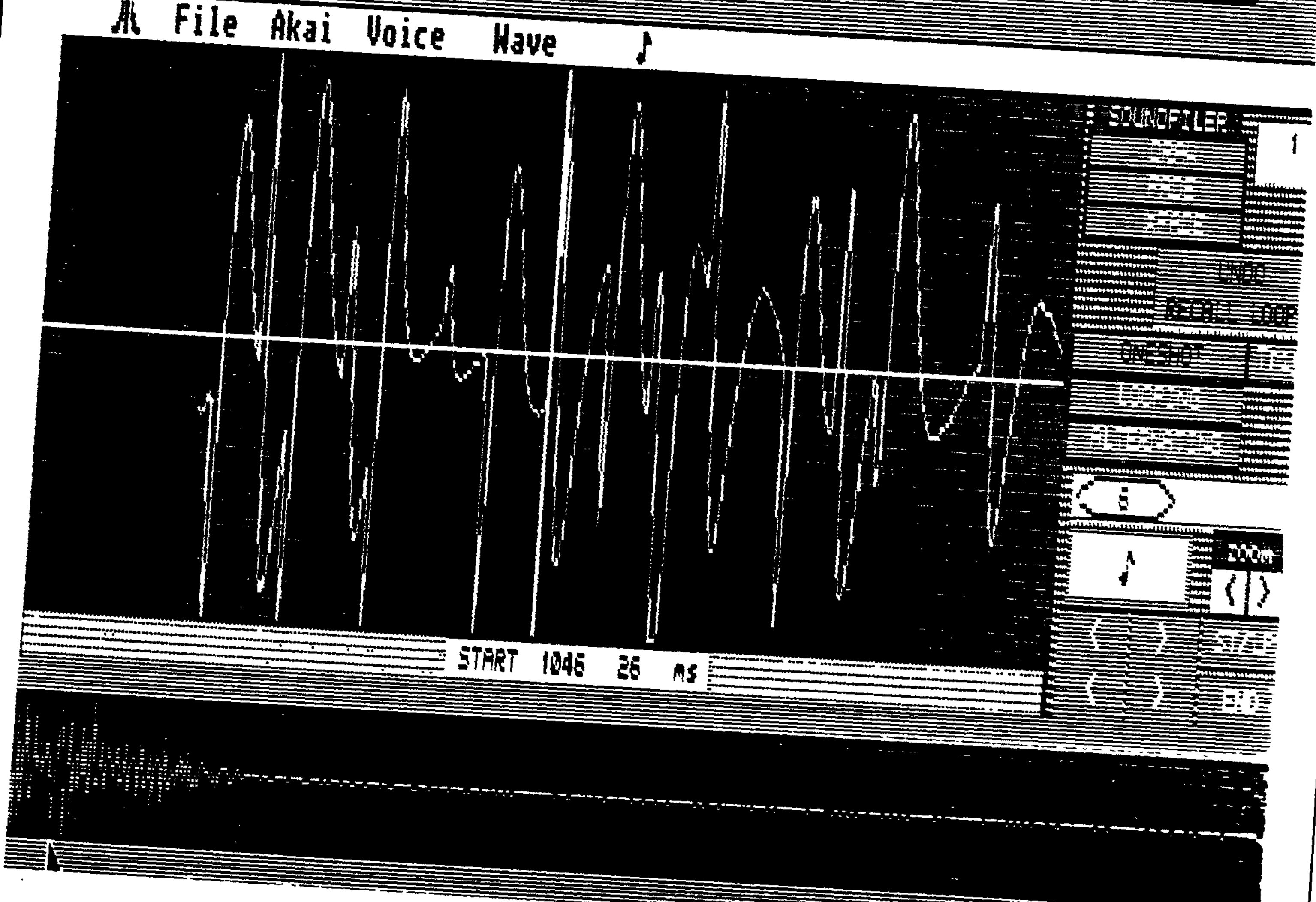

File Akai Voice Wave
SOUNDFILER
1
UNDO
RECALL LOOP
8
ZOOM
START 1845 46 ms

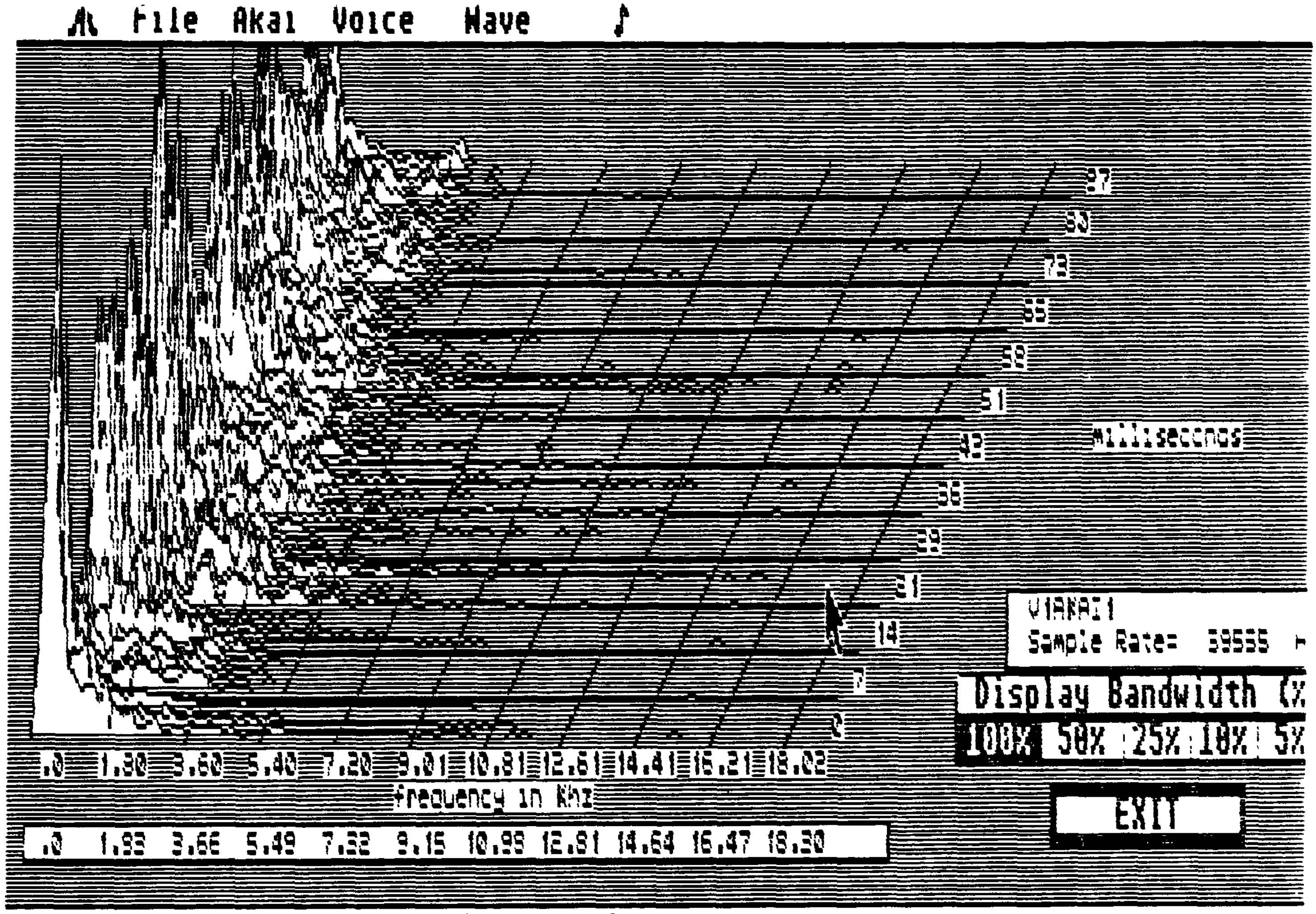

File Akai Voice Wave
94
86
78
70
62
54
47
39
31
23
15
7
0
milliseconds
V1AKAI1
Sample Rate= 39555 Hz
Display Bandwidth (%)
100% 50% 25% 10% 5%
.0 1.80 3.60 5.40 7.20 9.01 10.81 12.61 14.41 16.21 18.02
frequency in Khz
EXIT
.0 1.80 3.60 5.40 7.20 9.01 10.81 12.61 14.41 16.21 18.02

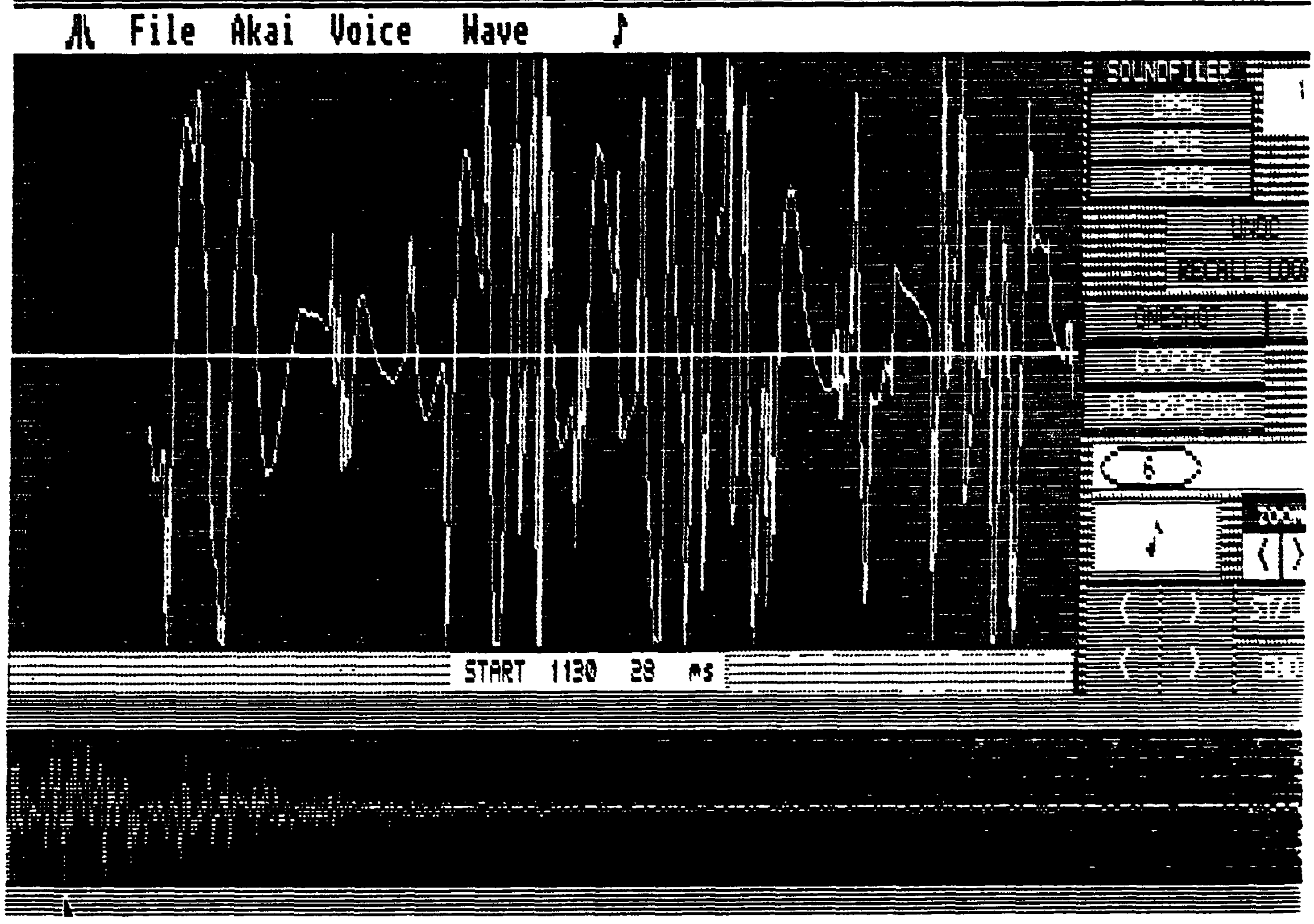

File Akai Voice Wave
SOUNDFILER
1
UNDO
RECALL LOOP
ONESHOT
ZOOM
START 2562 64 ms

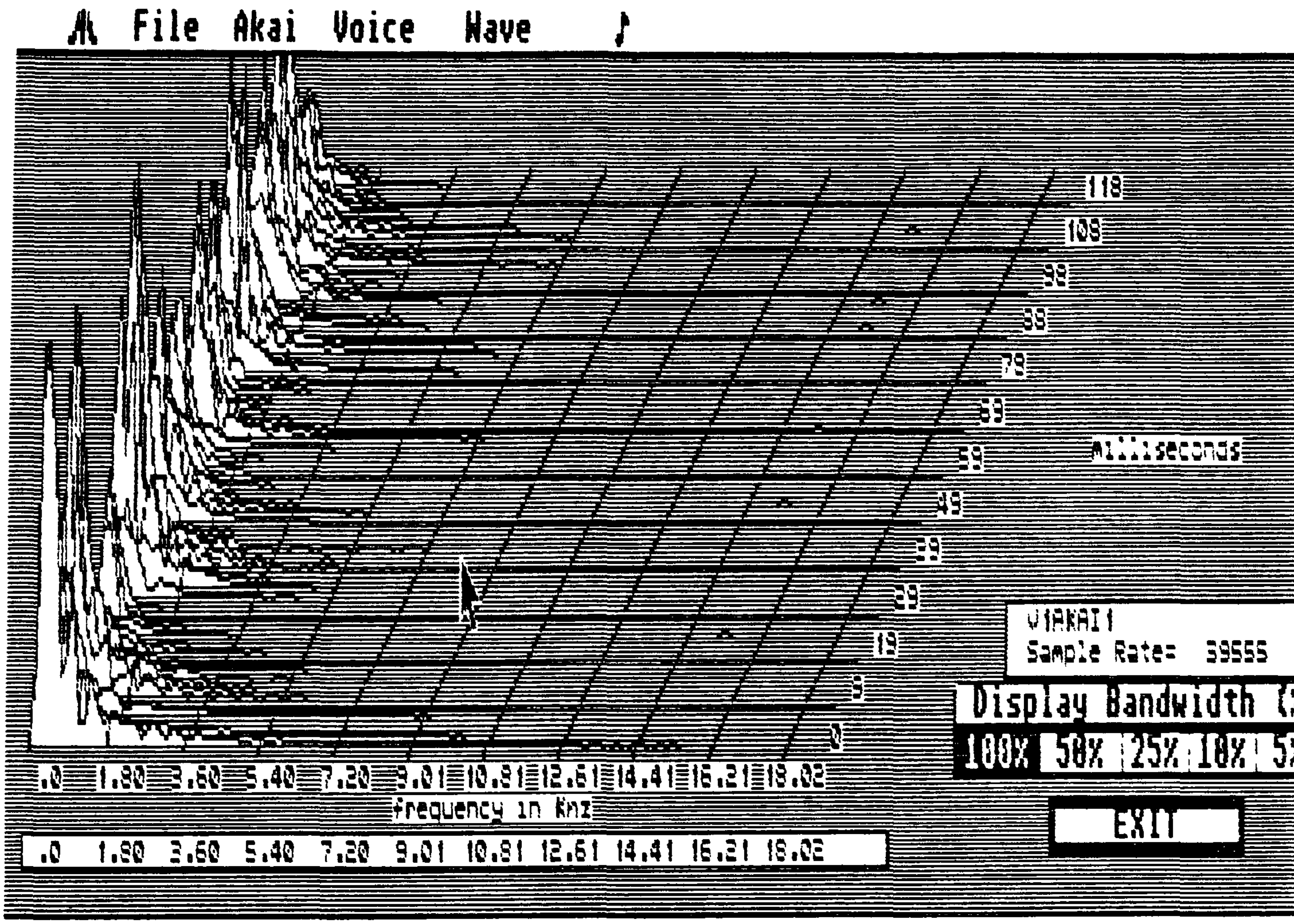

File Akai Voice Wave
94
86
78
70
62
54
47
39
31
23
15
7
0
milliseconds
.0 1.80 3.60 5.40 7.20 9.01 10.81 12.61 14.41 16.21 18.02
frequency in Khz
.0 1.80 3.60 5.40 7.20 9.01 10.81 12.61 14.41 16.21 18.02
VIAKAI1
Sample Rate= 39555 hz
Display Bandwidth (%)
100% 50% 25% 10% 5%
EXIT

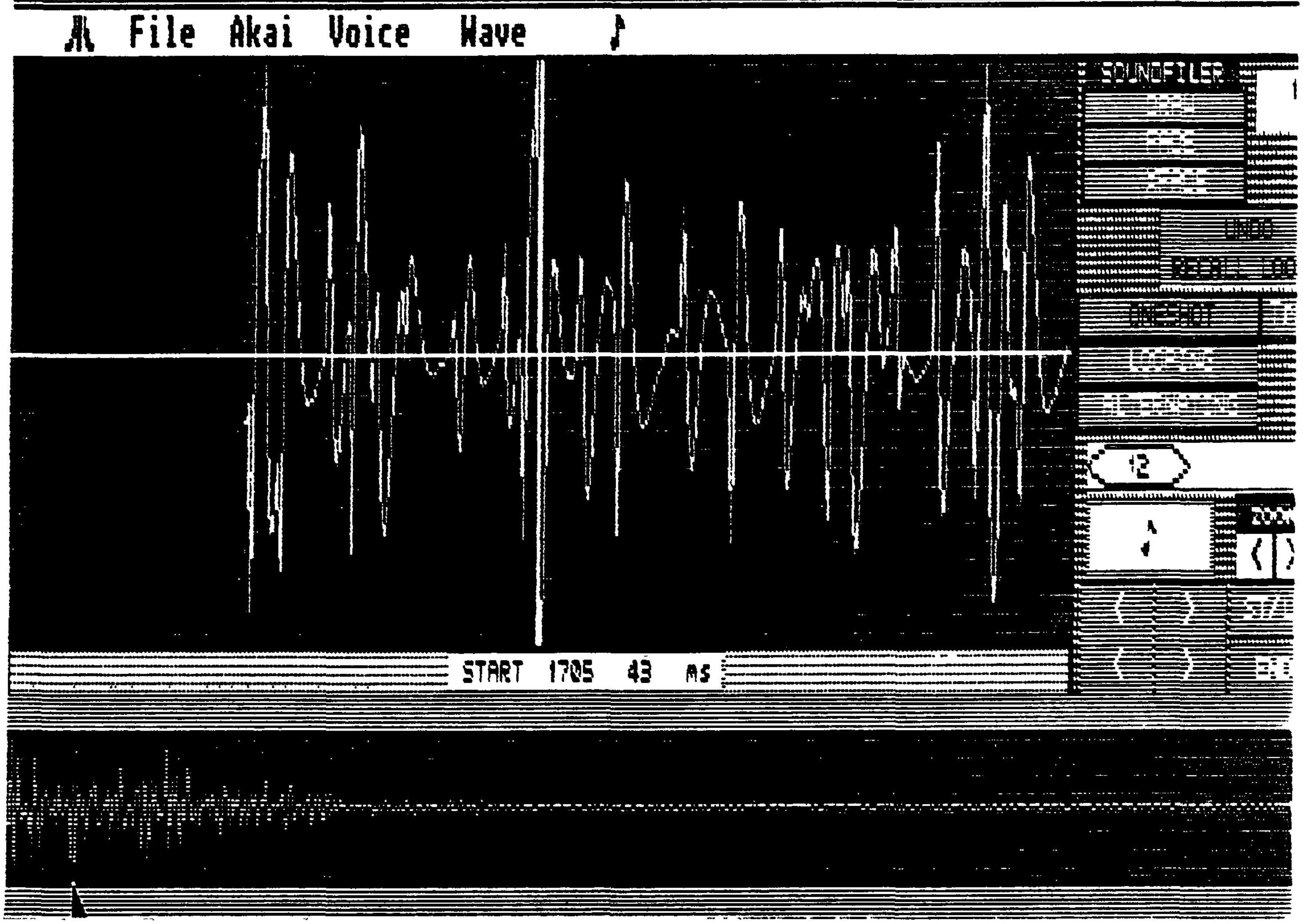

File Akai Voice Wave
SOUNDFILER
1
UNDO
RECALL LOOP
ONESHOT
9
ZOOM
START 1852 46 ms

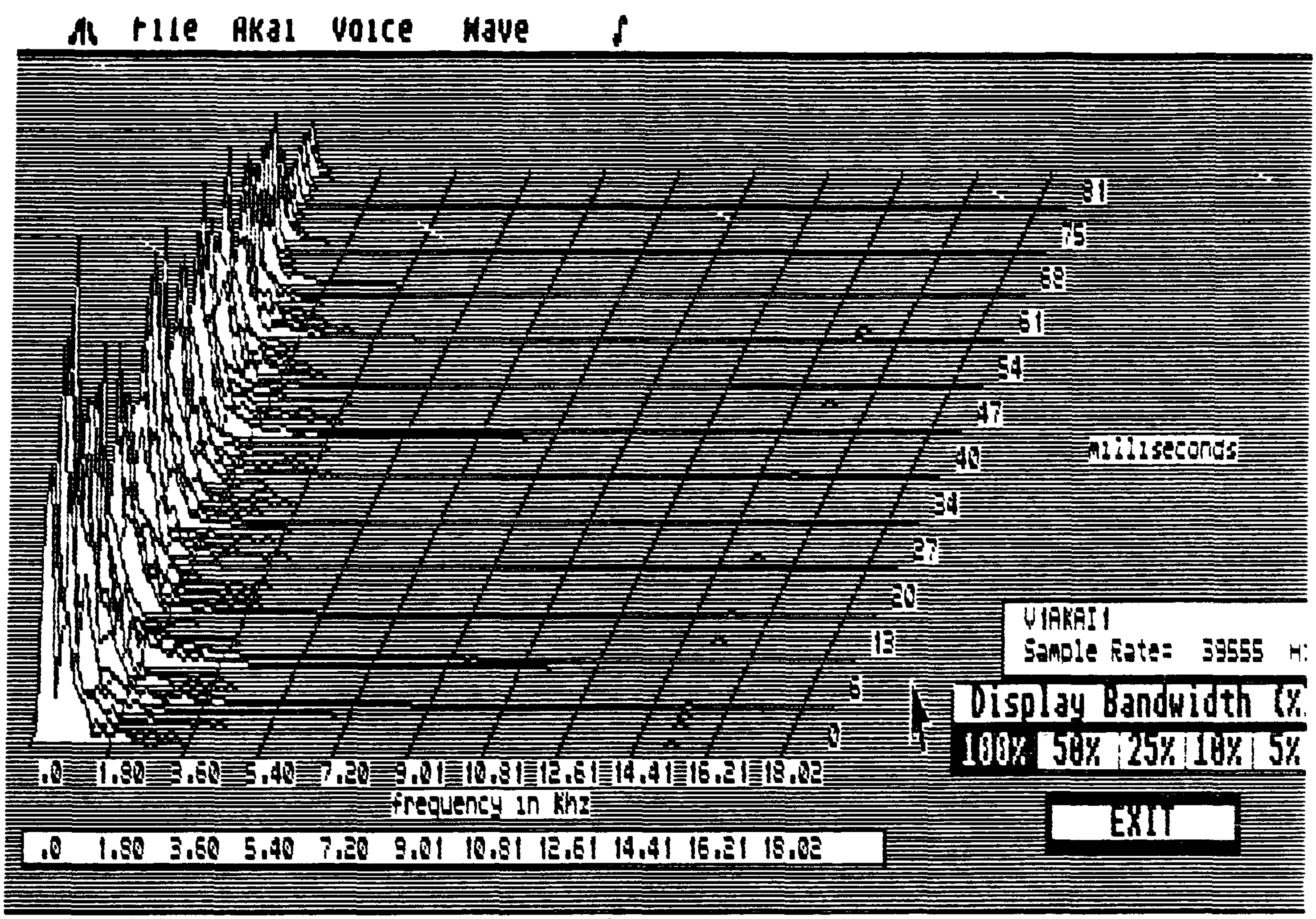

File Akai Voice Wave
97
90
73
65
58
51
43
36
29
21
14
7
0
milliseconds
Sample Rate= 33555
Display Bandwidth
100% 50% 25% 10% 5%
.0 1.80 3.60 5.40 7.20 9.01 10.81 12.61 14.41 16.21 18.02
frequency in Khz
.0 1.80 3.60 5.40 7.20 9.01 10.81 12.61 14.41 16.21 18.02
EXIT

File Akai Voice Wave
SOUNDFILER
UNDO
RECALL LOOP
ONESHOT
START 1046 26 ms

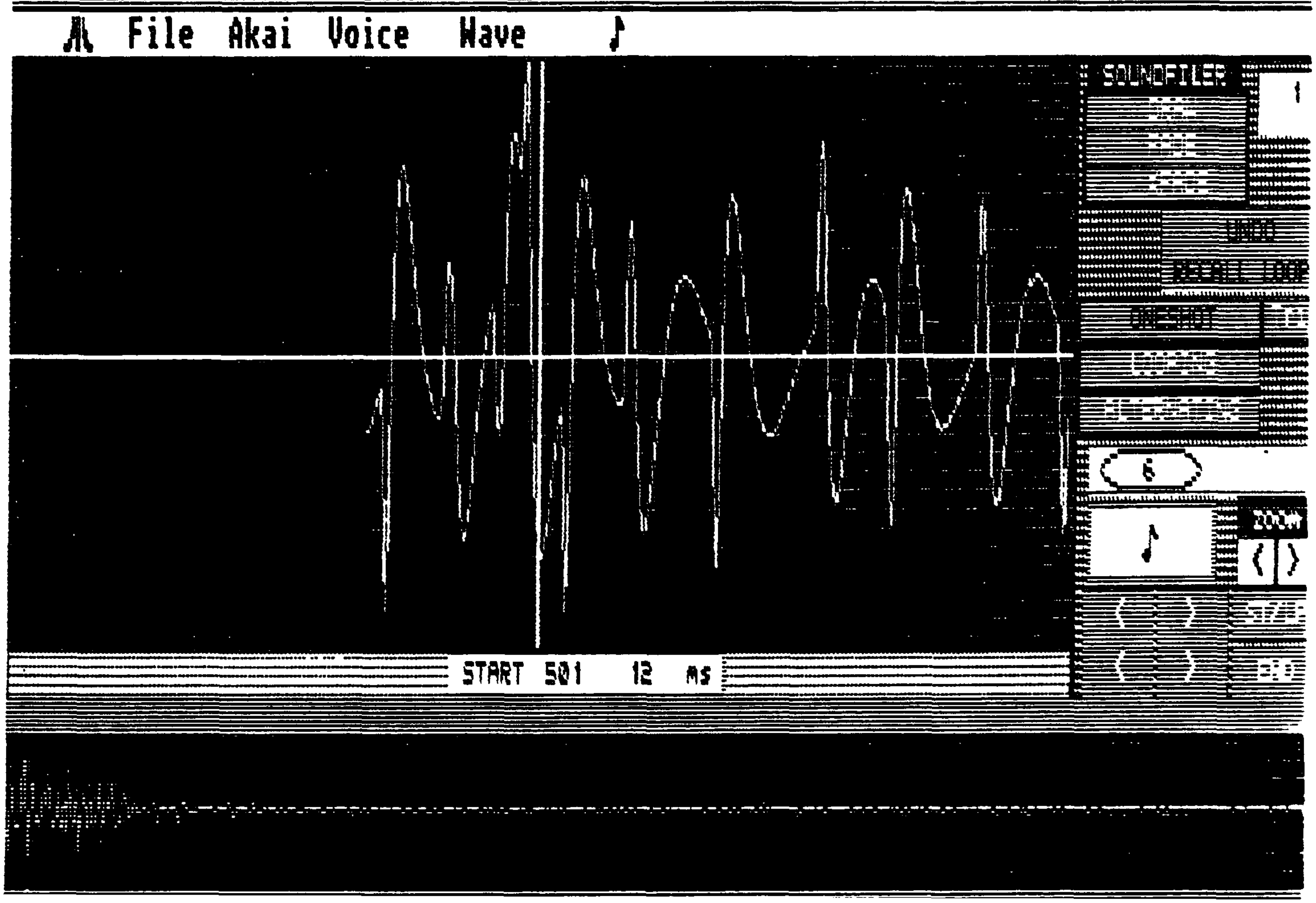

File Akai Voice Wave
milliseconds
V1AKAI1
Sample Rate= 39555
Display Bandwidth
100% 50% 25% 10% 5%
.0 1.80 3.60 5.40 7.20 9.01 10.81 12.61 14.41 16.21 18.02
frequency in Khz
.0 1.83 3.66 5.49 7.32 9.15 10.99 12.81 14.64 16.47 18.30
EXIT

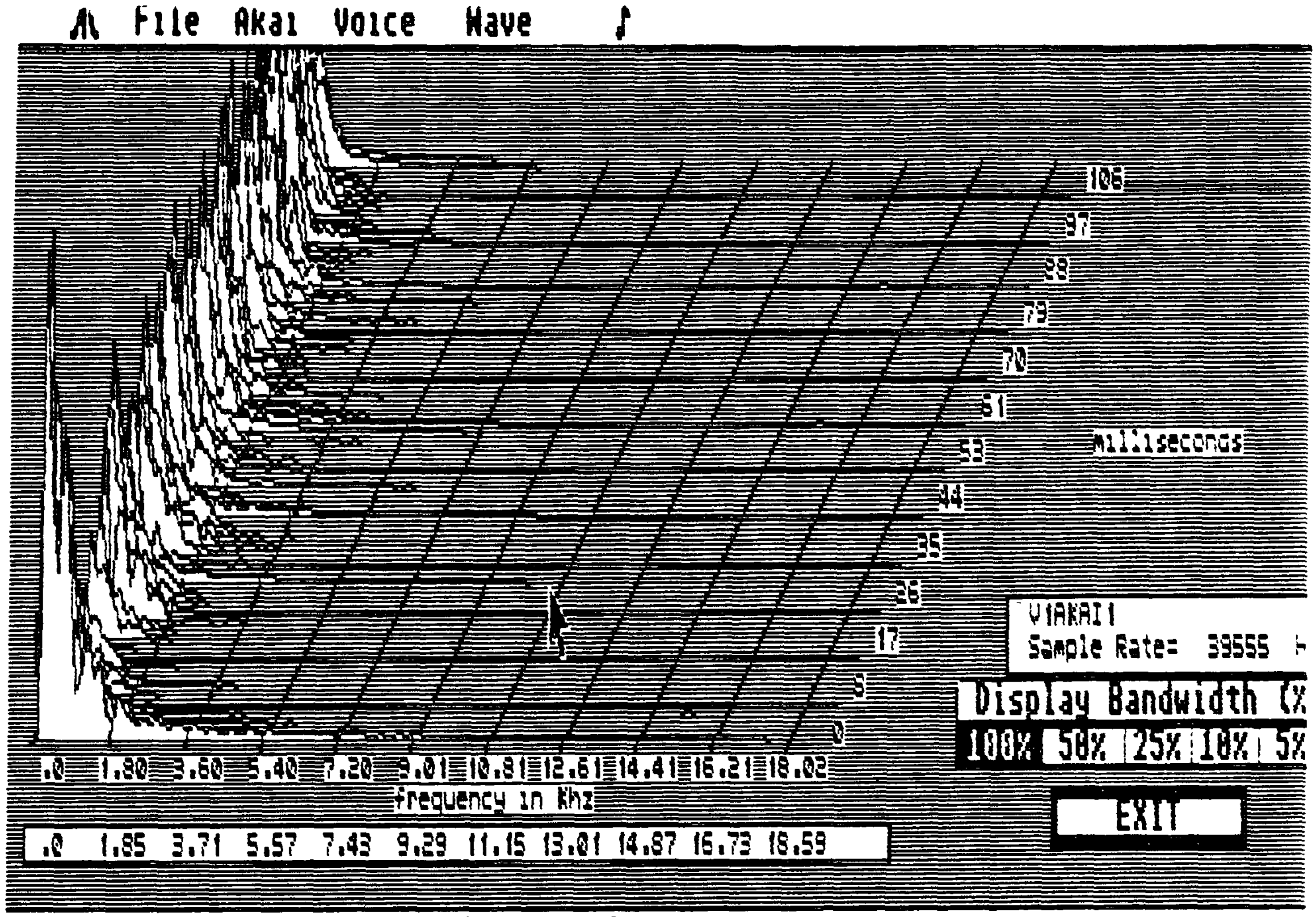

File Akai Voice Wave
START 1130 28 ms

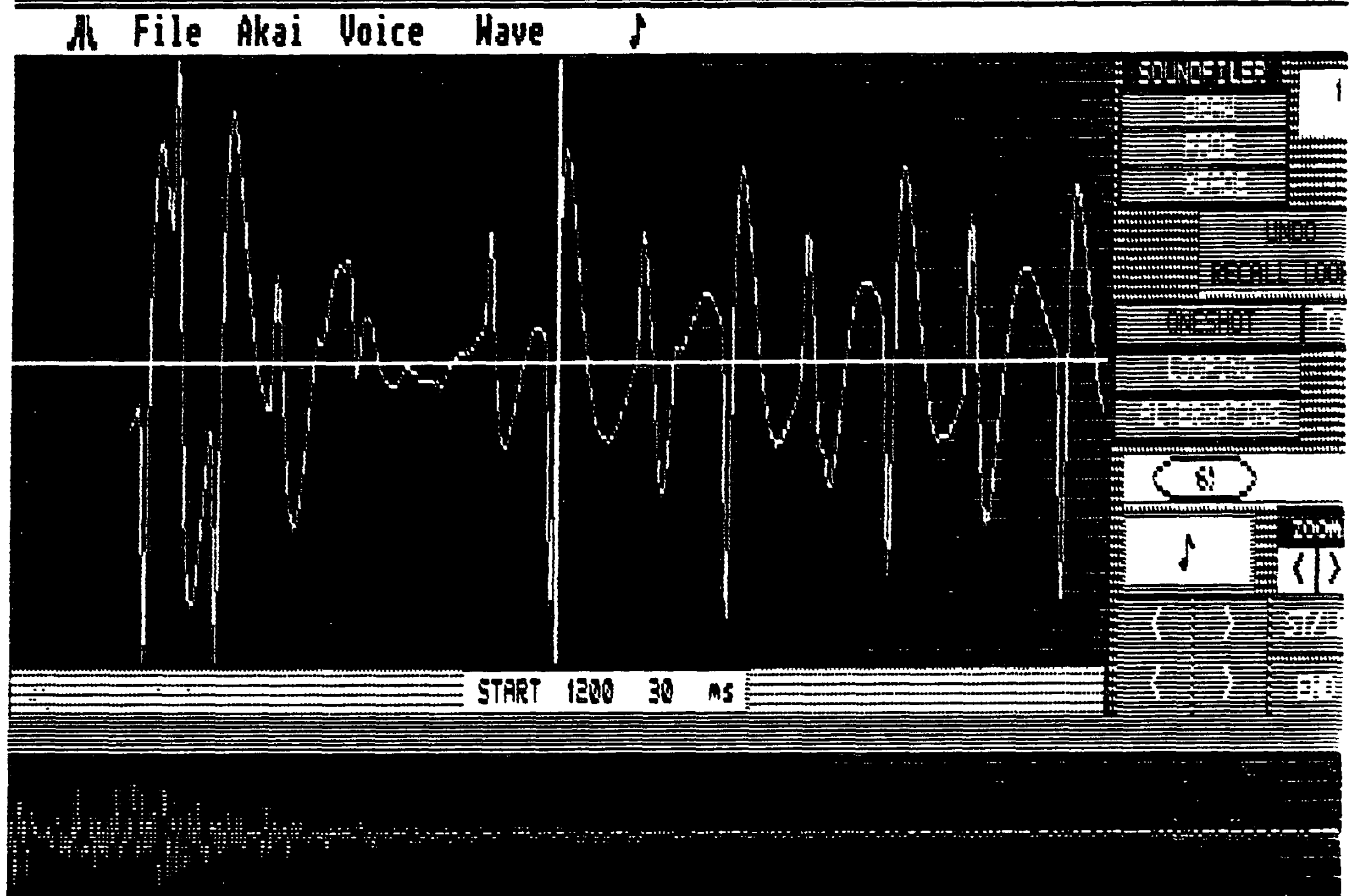

File Akai Voice Wave
118
108
98
88
78
68
58
48
38
28
18
8
0
milliseconds
V1AKAI1
Sample Rate= 39555
Display Bandwidth
100% 50% 25% 10% 5%
EXIT
.0 1.80 3.60 5.40 7.20 9.01 10.81 12.61 14.41 16.21 18.02
frequency in Khz
.0 1.80 3.60 5.40 7.20 9.01 10.81 12.61 14.41 16.21 18.02

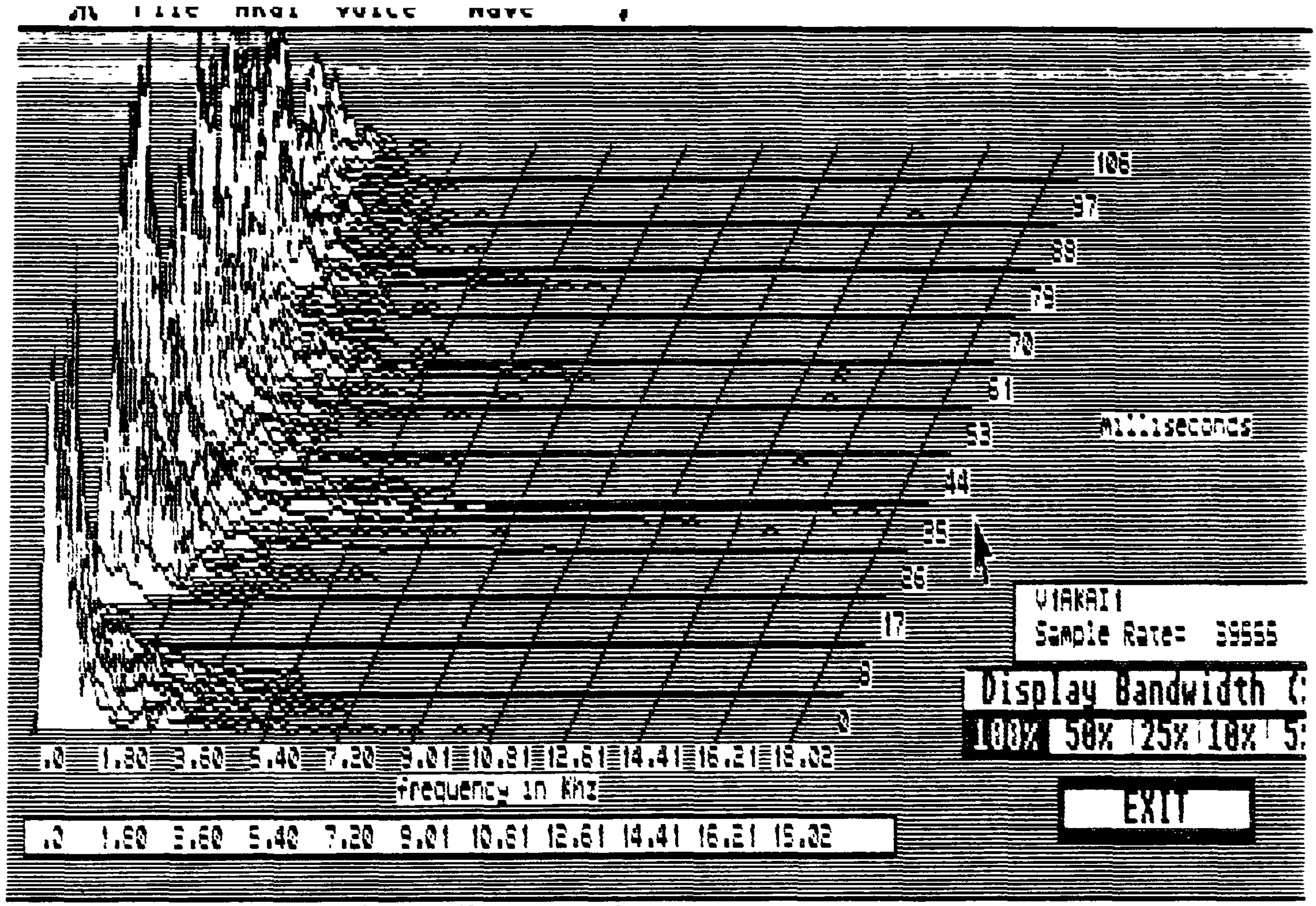

File Akai Voice Wave
SOUNDFILER
UNDO
ONESHOT
12
START 1705 43 ms


File Akai Voice Wave
81
75
68
61
54
47
40
34
27
20
13
6
0
milliseconds
V1AKAI1
Sample Rate= 39555
Display Bandwidth
100% 50% 25% 10% 5%
.0 1.80 3.60 5.40 7.20 9.01 10.81 12.61 14.41 16.21 18.02
frequency in Khz
.0 1.80 3.60 5.40 7.20 9.01 10.81 12.61 14.41 16.21 18.02
EXIT

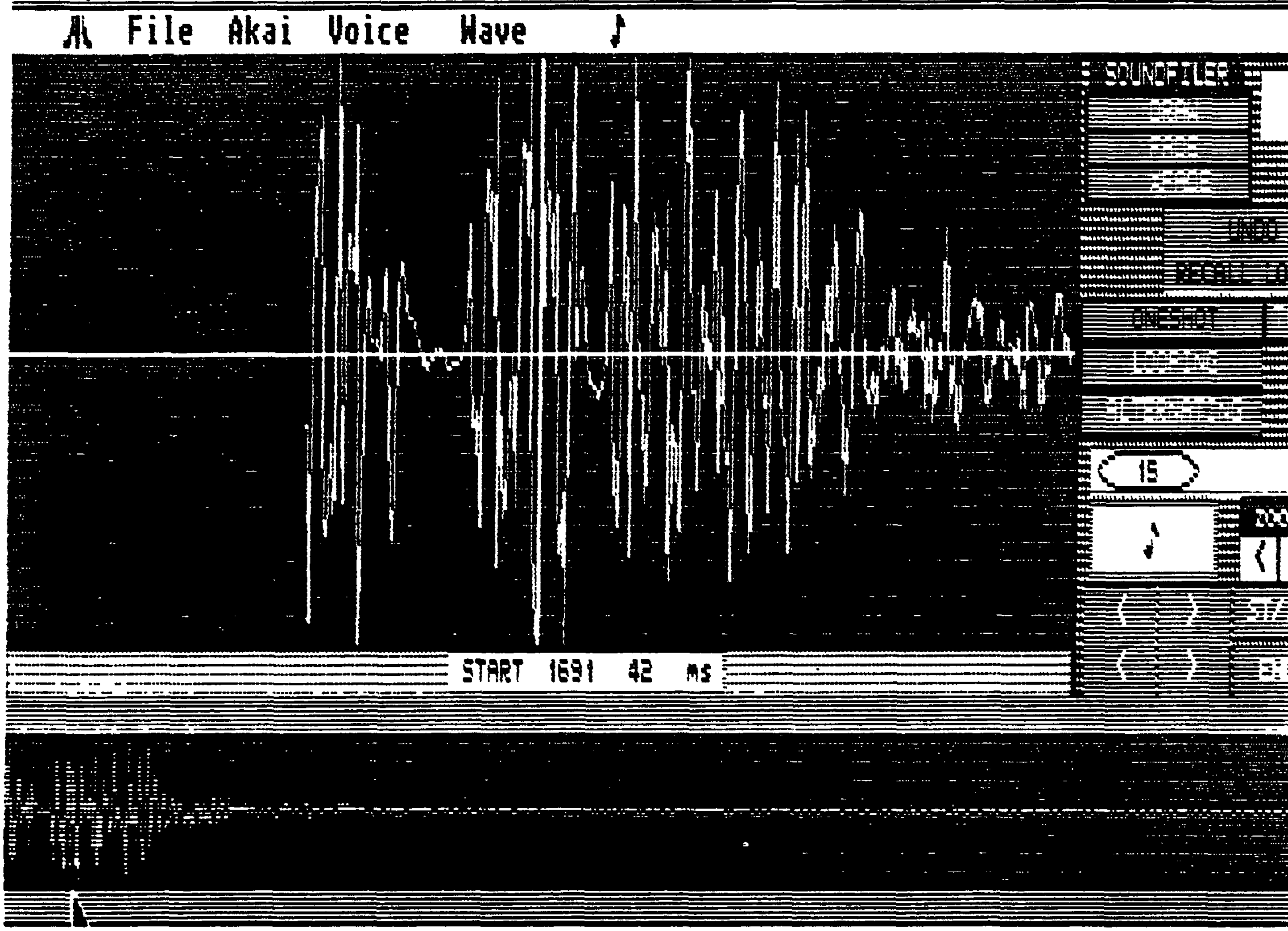

File Akai Voice Wave
SOUNDFILER
UNDO
RECALL LOOP
ONESHOT
ZOOM
START 501 12 ms


File Akai Voice Wave
106
97
88
79
70
61
53
44
35
26
17
8
0
milliseconds
V1AKAI1
Sample Rate= 39555
Display Bandwidth (%
100% 50% 25% 10% 5%
.0 1.80 3.60 5.40 7.20 9.01 10.81 12.61 14.41 16.21 18.02
frequency in Khz
EXIT
.0 1.85 3.71 5.57 7.43 9.29 11.15 13.01 14.87 16.73 18.59

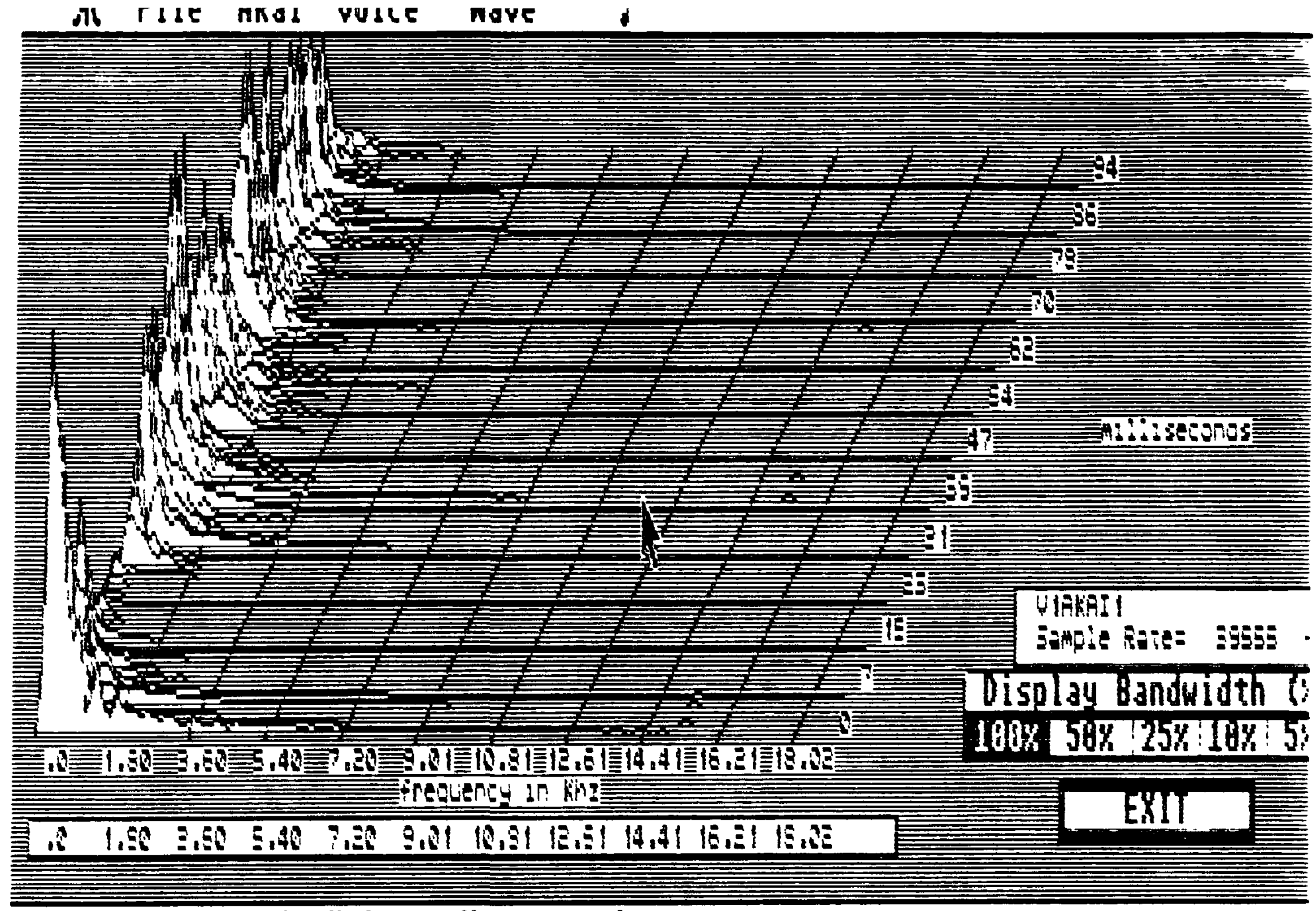

File Akai Voice Wave
SOUNDFILES
UNDO
ONESHOT
ZOOM
START 1200 30 ms



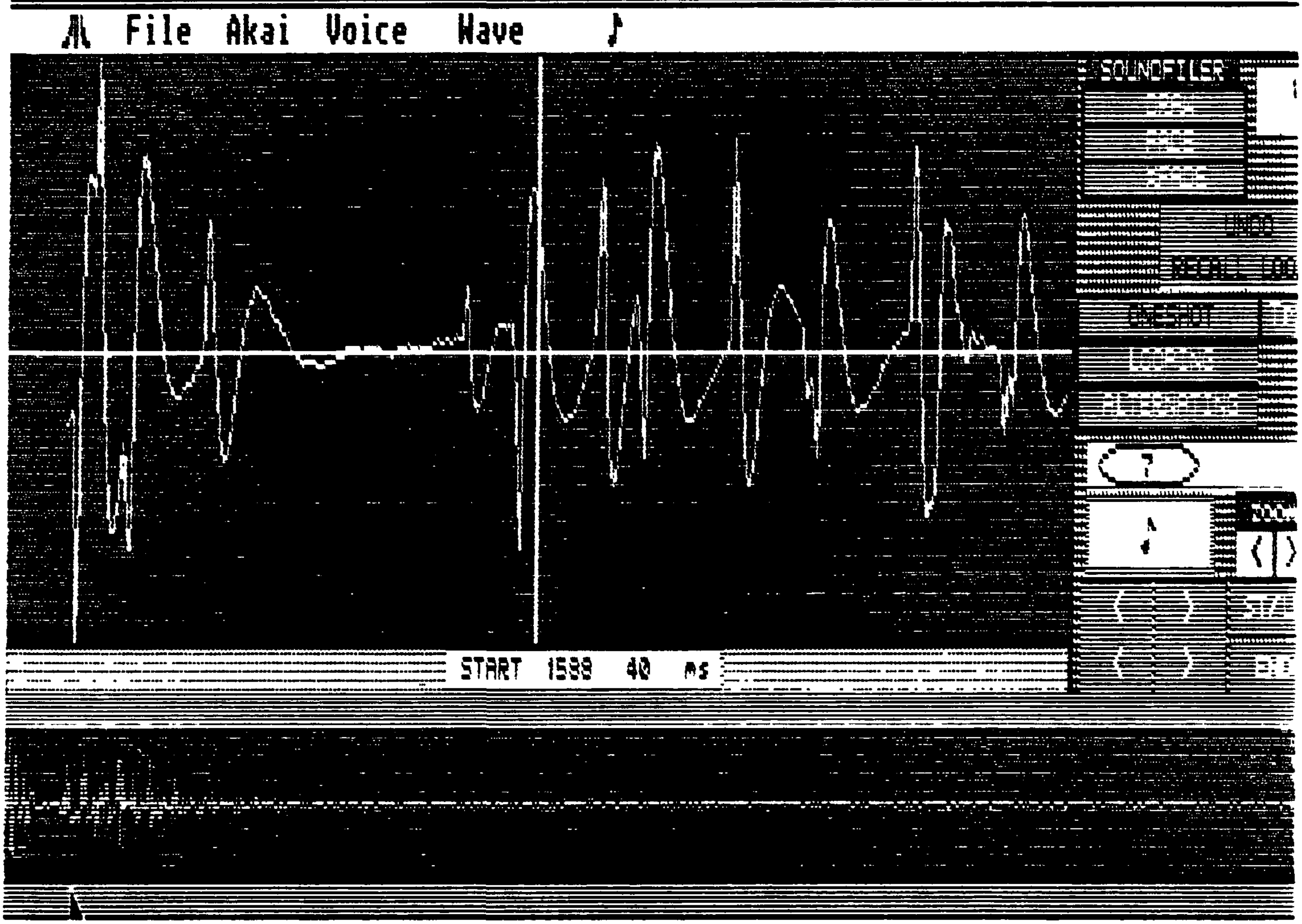
File Akai Voice Wave
106
97
88
79
70
61
53
44
35
26
17
8
0
milliseconds
V1AKAI1
Sample Rate= 39555
Display Bandwidth
100% 50% 25% 10%
.0 1.80 3.60 5.40 7.20 9.01 10.81 12.61 14.41 16.21 18.02
frequency in khz
EXIT



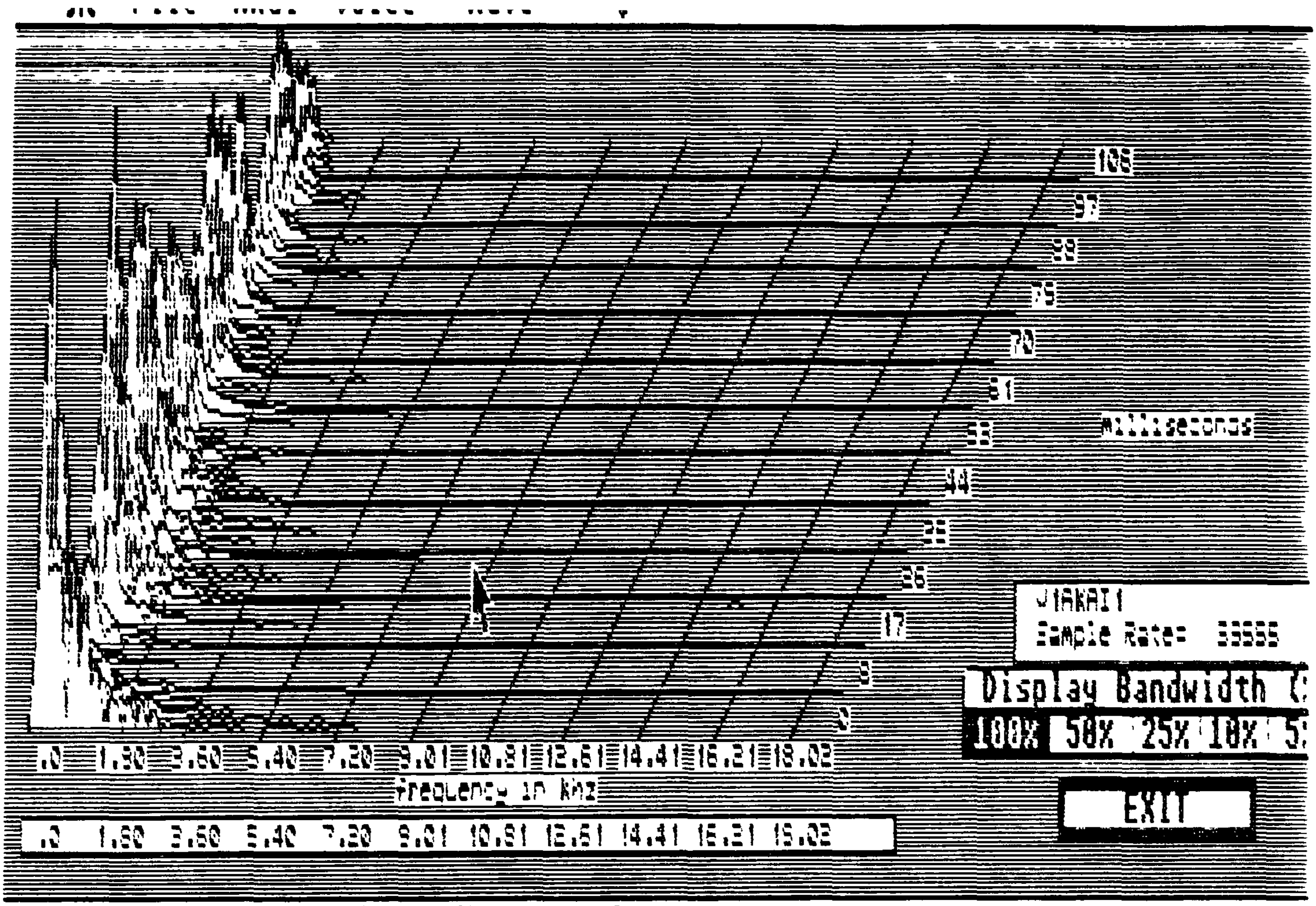
File Akai Voice Wave
SOUNDFILER
UNDO
ONESHOT
15
START 1691 42 ms

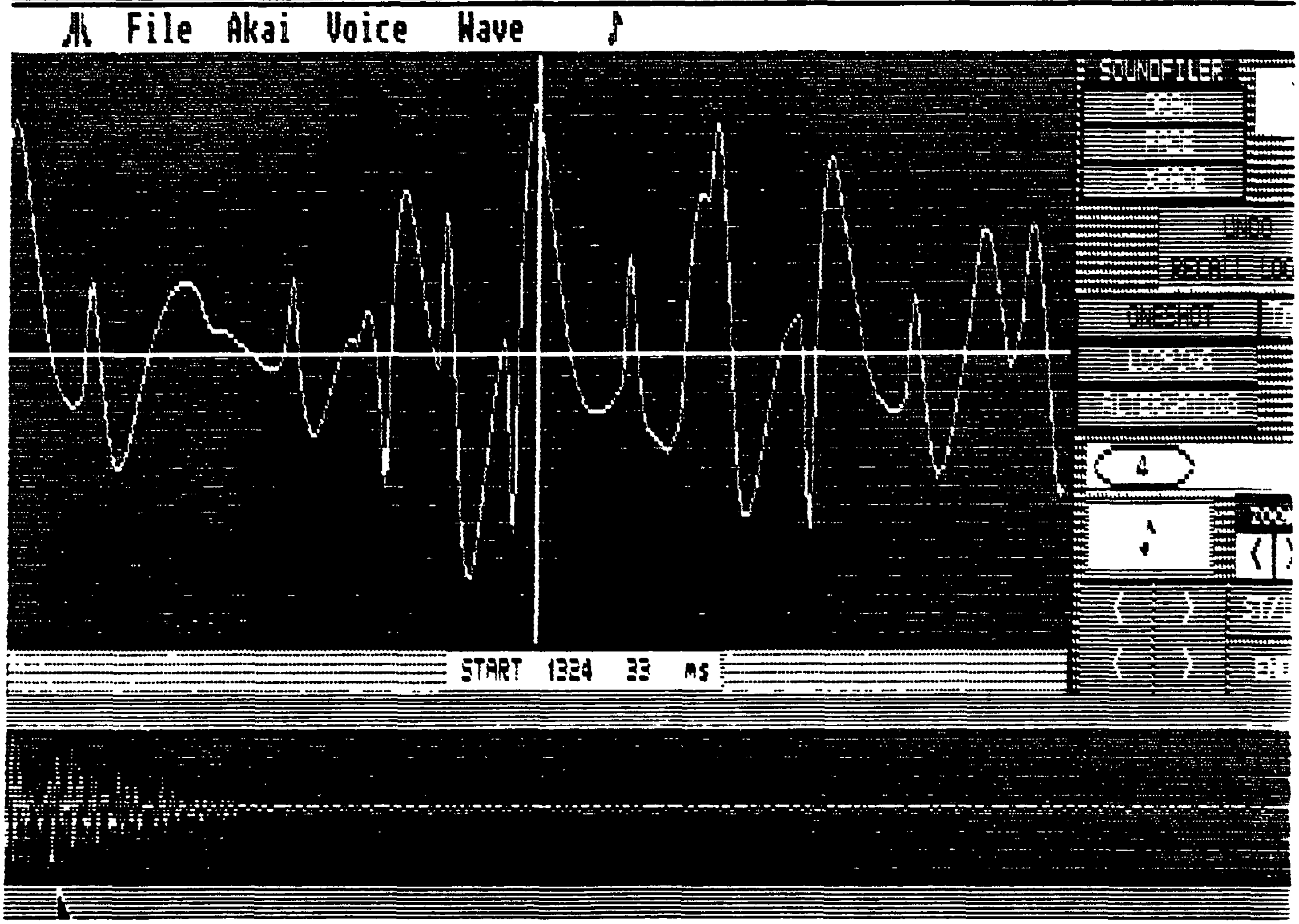


milliseconds
V1AKAI1
Sample Rate=
Display Bandwidth
100% 50% 25% 10%
EXIT
.0 1.80 3.60 5.40 7.20 9.01 10.81 12.61 14.41 16.21 18.02
Frequency in Khz



File Akai Voice Wave
SOUNDFILER
UNDO
START 1588 40 ms


106
97
88
79
70
61
53
44
35
26
17
9
0
milliseconds
AKAI1
Sample Rate= 33333
Display Bandwidth
100% 50% 25% 10%
.0 1.80 3.60 5.40 7.20 9.01 10.81 12.61 14.41 16.21 18.02
Frequency in Khz
EXIT
.0 1.80 3.60 5.40 7.20 9.01 10.81 12.61 14.41 16.21 18.02


File Akai Voice Wave
SOUNDFILER
UNDO
RECALL LOG
ONESHOT
4
START 1324 33 ms