Appendix 4



i National Inc.

To: Cripple Creek & Victor Gold Mining Company 100 North Third Street P.O. BOX 191 Victor, Colorado 80860

Date: March 8, 2000

Subject:

GROUND MOTION ATTENUATION STUDY NORTH CRESSON AREA February 25, 2000

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11460 W. 44th Ave., Suite 6 Wheat Ridge, Co 80033 303-456-5638 Fax 303-456-5639

CRIPPLE CREEK AND VICTOR GOLD MINING COMPANY GROUND MOTION ATTENUATION STUDY NORTH CRESSON AREA

February 25, 2000

Executive Summary

Matheson Mining Consultants, Inc. (MMC) monitored four test blasts located in the North Cresson area on Cripple Creek & Victor Gold Mining Company (CC&V) property east of the town of Cripple Creek, Colorado, with eleven seismographs. A photograph index and photos of the test site and procedure follow the body of this report. Attached as Appendices I through V are: a map of the test site, seismograph calibration certificates, seismograph information, seismograph records, and linear regression analysis, respectively.

Scaled distance is a relationship used in explosives engineering to interrelate blasts with different maximum charge weights per delay period:

 $SD = D/\sqrt{W}$

Where: SD = Scaled Distance D = Distance, in feet W = Maximum charge weight per delay period, in pounds

The recommended scaled distance to not exceed a 0.50 inches per second peak particle velocity for the North Cresson Area is 43.8. The analysis is comprised of forty data points and has a correlation coefficient of 0.913, this is an excellent correlation coefficient.

Below is Table 1 showing distances and charge weights per delay based on the 0.50 inch per second peak particle velocity and the site-specific scaled distance determination of 43.8. The charge weight per delay is the maximum explosive charge that may be fired at a given distance.

| Distance, feet | Charge Weight, pounds per 8ms delay |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 500 | 130 |
| 1000 | 521 |
| 1500 | 1,173 |
| 2000 | 2,085 |
| 2500 | 3,258 |
| 3000 | 4,691 |
| 3500 | 6,385 |
| 4000 | 8,340 |
| 4500 | 10,555 |
| 5000 | 13,031 |

Table 1: Distance vs. Charge Weight for SD=43.8

INTRODUCTION

Matheson Mining Consultants, Inc. (MMC) was retained by Cripple Creek & Victor Gold Mining Company (CC&V) to perform a ground motion attenuation study of ground vibrations created by test blasting in the North Cresson area. This area is located east of the town of Cripple Creek, Colorado. Appendix I contains a map showing the test shot and seismograph recording locations. Photographs showing test shots and seismograph locations are located after the text of this report. Eleven seismographs were used to record the ground motion from each of four test blasts. The seismographs were positioned at varying distances from each test blast towards the nearest structures in Cripple Creek.

Particle velocity data acquired in the field are input into a least squares linear regression analysis program. The United States Office of Surface Mining and Reclamation Enforcement (OSMRE) have approved this program. The regression analysis yields a sitespecific vibration attenuation formula in the form:

$$PPV = H(SD)^{-B}$$

Where: PPV = the peak particle velocity in inches per second,

H = the velocity (y axis intercept) at a scaled distance of one,

SD = scaled distance = distance from shot to recorder divided

- by the square root of the charge weight, and
- B = the slope of the curve.

The program also yields the correlation coefficient (goodness of fit), r^2 . The procedure for the analysis performed is outlined in the "Blasting Guidance Manual," March 1987, published by the OSMRE.

The resulting analysis is used to determine distance and charge weight relationships required for ground motion regulatory compliance. This study was designed to be conservative in nature. The intent was to maximize the ground motion produced by the test shots. Typically in mine production blasting, explosive energy is consumed by fragmentation and displacement of the rock mass. The confined test blasts minimized fragmentation and displacement while maximizing ground motion.

INSTRUMENTATION

Vibration records were collected using eleven blasting seismographs: three Blastmate III models, and eight MiniMate Plus models. The seismographs record particle velocity digitally in the frequency range of 1.5 to 250 Hertz. Each shot is measured in three orthogonal channels of ground motion: vertical, longitudinal, and transverse. Zero-crossings of each of the three-waveform components are calculated to determine frequency response. The instruments are seismically triggered and record each channel digitally at the rate of 1024 samples per second. Each vibration recording is printed on a single page with date, time, trigger source, trigger level, range, record time length, instrument serial number, battery level, calibration date, and file name in the title block.

An independent party using a shake table and electronics traceable to the National Bureau of Standards calibrates all instruments annually. Copies of calibration certificates are found in Appendix II. In addition, each instrument performs a self-test after each recorded event. This is a check of the geophone's overswing and dampening. Attached as Appendix III, is an excerpt from the Blastmate III User's Manual describing the specifications and function of the instrumentation and record processing.

PROCEDURE

Four, six inch diameter holes were drilled to a depth of 40 feet at the test site. Each hole was loaded with 100 pounds of ANFO initiated by a cast booster, with approximately 34 feet of stemming (drill hole cuttings). Each shot was detonated individually. The charge weight was selected to maximize the ground motion created by each detonation, while eliminating energy loss due to creation of fly-rock and permanent ground displacement. This method is inherently conservative, as comparison of production blasting to previous studies has demonstrated.

Seismographs were placed at distances from 102 feet to 789 feet away from the test shots (see map in Appendix I) and were set up in an approximate line between the test shots and the nearest structures in Cripple Creek. Care was taken to ensure good geophone coupling with the ground. Snow and the top frozen soil layer were removed and spikes were used on

the geophones. The vibration recordings for each of the test shots are found in Appendix IV. Distances were surveyed by CC&V. Seismic data was obtained for scaled distances in the range from 10.2 to 78.9.

A least squares linear regression analysis was then performed on the data set to determine the +95% confidence equation as recommended by OSMRE and USBM regulatory guidelines. The statistical validity of the data set is evaluated using the correlation coefficient calculated during the analysis. The equation for the +95% confidence interval is then used to calculate the maximum charge weight per delay period for any given particle velocity and distance. Recommendations are made based on regulatory criteria, accepted citizen tolerance levels, and historic vibration monitoring from existing mine production.

RESULTS

The regression analysis and scaled distance tables are found in Appendix V.

The +95% confidence equation with correlation coefficient calculated from the regression analysis is:

$$PPV = 168(SD)^{-1.54}; r^2 = .913$$

Given a not-to-exceed peak particle velocity and a distance, the maximum charge weight per delay may be calculated using the equation above. For a 0.50 inch per second peak particle velocity, the preceding +95% confidence equation yields a scaled distance is 43.8. Tables are attached to the regression analysis in Appendix V using this equation to calculate maximum peak particle velocities based on scaled distance.

The equation is in accordance with previous studies that have been performed in the area. MMC conducted "Ground Motion Attenuation Studies, Ajax and Ridge Road Test Sites," on May 28 & 29, 1997. Vibra-Tech Engineers, Inc. conducted similar studies in the Globe Hill, Ironclad and Cresson mining areas in May 1993. This most recent data set has an excellent correlation coefficient. A high degree of reliability may be placed on these results.

CONCLUSIONS

The North Cresson analysis recommends a scaled distance of 43.8 in order to not exceed the 0.50 inch per second peak particle velocity limit on ground motion created by CC&V blasting operations at the nearest privately owned structures. A high degree of confidence may be placed in the recommended Scaled Distance. The site-specific ground motion attenuation equation can be used to calculate a Scaled Distance for any peak particle velocity.

Appendix IV contains a summary sheet and the individual seismograph records measured and used in this study. Attached to Appendix V, are tables listing maximum particle velocities at varying scaled distances.

Sincerely,

Mark I. Burgera

Mark L. Burgus, Geophysicist

Colin M. Matheson Mining Engineer

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PHOTOGRAPH INDEX

- 1. Test Shot Locations. Test shot 1 is the furthest away, with test shot 4 in the foreground.
- 2. Looking in the direction of the nearest Cripple Creek structures from the test shot location.
- 3. Looking back towards the test shot location (near the center of the photo and slightly below the ridgeline) from the nearest Cripple Creek structures.
- 4. Typical Minimate Plus seismograph recording location.
- 5. Typical Blastmate III seismograph recording location.
- 6. Shows three recording locations, Station B (nearest), Station C-20, and Station C.
- 7. Another view of the recording locations shown in photo 6.





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Appendix I

Map

Appendix II

Calibration Certificates

Model BlastMate III Date: August 9, 1999 Unit S/N: BA5546

| TEST REFERENCES* | Model | Serial No. |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| | | |
| Bruel & Kjaer Accelerometer | 4370 | 925067 |
| Bruel & Kjaer Charge Amplifier | 2635 | 974792 |
| Stanford Spectrum Analyzer | SR760 | 41067 |
| Good Will Inst. Frequency Counter | GUC-2010G | 5110825 |
| Bruel & Kjaer HPMC | 4221 | 1733488 |
| Bruel & Kjaer Mic Carrier System | 2804 | 1904947 |
| Bruel & Kjaer Microphone | 4193 | 1886724 |

INSTANTEL INC. hereby certifies that this unit has been calibrated and that the results are consistent with the specifications published regarding this instrument. The SENSORCHECKTM feature of the unit is sufficiently reliable to indicate proper operation, although it is recommended that this unit be sent to INSTANTEL or an authorized service centre for regular calibration.

AUTHORIZED BY:

Instantel Inc. 190

*References are traceable to NRC, NIST or equivalent

| Part Number: | 714A0801 |
|--------------|------------------|
| Description: | BlastMate III |
| Date: | October 26, 1999 |
| Unit S/N: | BA5738 |

| TEST REFERENCES* | Model | Serial No. |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| | | |
| Stanford Spectrum Analyzer | SR760 | 41036 |
| Good Will Inst. Frequency Counter | GUC-2010G | 5110825 |
| Fluke Multimeter | 87III | 71990510 |
| VOD Cable Simulation Test Jug | 717J0201 | n/a |
| Bruel & Kjaer Accelerometer | 4381 | 1160721 |
| Bruel & Kjaer Charge Amplifier | 2635 | 1423229 |
| Bruel & Kjaer Mic Power Supply | 2804 | 1904864 |
| Bruel & Kjaer Microphone Preamplifier | 2669 | 1936412 |
| Bruel & Kjaer Microphone Element | 4193 | 1886724 |

INSTANTEL INC. hereby certifies that this unit has been calibrated and that the results are consistent with the specifications published regarding this instrument. The SENSORCHECKTM feature of the unit is sufficiently reliable to indicate proper operation, although it is recommended that this unit be sent to INSTANTEL or an authorized service centre for regular calibration.

*References are traceable to NRC, NIST or equivalent

AUTHORIZED BY:

| Part Number: |
|--------------|
| Description: |
| Date: |
| Unit S/N: |

MiniMate Plus November 24, 1999 BC5534

716A0401

| TEST REFERENCES* | Model | Serial No. |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Stanford Spectrum Analyzer | SR760 | 41036 |
| Good Will Inst. Frequency Counter | GUC-2010G | 5110825 |
| Fluke Multimeter | 87III | 71990510 |
| VOD Cable Simulation Test Jug | 717J0201 | n/a |
| Bruel & Kjaer Accelerometer | 4381 | 1160721 |
| Bruel & Kjaer Charge Amplifier | 2635 | 1423229 |
| Bruel & Kjaer Mic Power Supply | 2804 | 1904864 |
| Bruel & Kjaer Microphone Preamplifier | 2669 | 1936412 |
| Bruel & Kjaer Microphone Element | 4193 | 1886724 |

INSTANTEL INC. hereby certifies that this unit has been calibrated and that the results are consistent with the specifications published regarding this instrument. The SENSORCHECKTM feature of the unit is sufficiently reliable to indicate proper operation, although it is recommended that this unit be sent to INSTANTEL or an authorized service centre for regular calibration.

AUTHORIZED BY:

*References are traceable to NRC, NIST or equivalent

C Instantel Inc. 1999

| Model: | MiniMate Plus |
|-----------|---------------|
| Date: | March 5, 1999 |
| Unit S/N· | BC5576 |

| TEST REFERENCES* | Model | Serial No. |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| | | |
| Bruel & Kjaer Accelerometer | 4381 | 1160721 |
| Bruel & Kjaer Charge Amplifier | 2635 | 1423229 |
| Stanford Spectrum Analyzer | SR760 | 41036 |
| Good Will Inst. Frequency Counter | GUC-2010G | 5110825 |
| Bruel & Kjaer HPMC | 4221 | 745522 |
| Bruel & Kjaer Mic Carrier System | 2804 | 1904864 |
| Bruel & Kjaer Microphone | 4193 | 1863904 |

INSTANTEL INC. hereby certifies that this unit has been calibrated and that the results are consistent with the specifications published regarding this instrument. The SENSORCHECKTM feature of the unit is sufficiently reliable to indicate proper operation, although it is recommended that this unit be sent to INSTANTEL or an authorized service centre for regular calibration.

AUTHORIZED BY:

*References are traceable to NRC, NIST or equivalent

| Model: | MiniMate Plus |
|-----------|---------------|
| Date: | July 21, 1999 |
| Unit S/N: | BC5571 |

| TEST REFERENCES* | Model | Serial No. |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| | | |
| Bruel & Kjaer Accelerometer | 4381 | 1160721 |
| Bruel & Kjaer Charge Amplifier | 2635 | 1423229 |
| Stanford Spectrum Analyzer | SR760 | 41036 |
| Good Will Inst. Frequency Counter | GUC-2010G | 5110825 |
| Bruel & Kjaer HPMC | 4221 | 745522 |
| Bruel & Kjaer Mic Carrier System | 2804 | 1904864 |
| Bruel & Kjaer Microphone | 4193 | 1863904 |

INSTANTEL INC. hereby certifies that this unit has been calibrated and that the results are consistent with the specifications published regarding this instrument. The SENSORCHECKTM feature of the unit is sufficiently reliable to indicate proper operation, although it is recommended that this unit be sent to INSTANTEL or an authorized service centre for regular calibration.

AUTHORIZED BY:

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*References are traceable to NRC, NIST or equivalent

€ Instantel Inc. 1998

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Model MiniMate Plus Date: August 10, 1999 Unit S/N: BC6076

| TEST REFERENCES* | Model | Serial No. |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| | | |
| Bruel & Kjaer Accelerometer | 4370 | 925067 |
| Bruel & Kjaer Charge Amplifier | 2635 | 974792 |
| Stanford Spectrum Analyzer | SR760 | 41067 |
| Good Will Inst. Frequency Counter | GUC-2010G | 5110825 |
| Bruel & Kjaer HPMC | 4221 | 1733488 |
| Bruel & Kjaer Mic Carrier System | 2804 | 1904947 · |
| Bruel & Kjaer Microphone | 4193 | 1886724 |

INSTANTEL INC. hereby certifies that this unit has been calibrated and that the results are consistent with the specifications published regarding this instrument. The SENSORCHECKTM feature of the unit is sufficiently reliable to indicate proper operation, although it is recommended that this unit be sent to INSTANTEL or an authorized service centre for regular calibration.

AUTHORIZED BY:

*References are traceable to NRC, NIST or equivalent

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| Part Number: | 716A0401 |
|--------------|------------------|
| Description: | MiniMate Plus |
| Date: | November 4, 1999 |
| Unit S/N: | BC6255 |

| TEST REFERENCES* | Model | Serial No. |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| | | |
| Stanford Spectrum Analyzer | SR760 | 41036 |
| Good Will Inst. Frequency Counter | GUC-2010G | 5110825 |
| Fluke Multimeter | 87III | 71990510 |
| VOD Cable Simulation Test Jug | 717J0201 | n/a |
| Bruel & Kjaer Accelerometer | 4381 | 1160721 |
| Bruel & Kjaer Charge Amplifier | 2635 | 1423229 |
| Bruel & Kjaer Mic Power Supply | 2804 | 1904864 |
| Bruel & Kjaer Microphone Preamplifier | 2669 | 1936412 |
| Bruel & Kjaer Microphone Element | 4193 | 1886724 |

INSTANTEL INC. hereby certifies that this unit has been calibrated and that the results are consistent with the specifications published regarding this instrument. The SENSORCHECKTM feature of the unit is sufficiently reliable to indicate proper operation, although it is recommended that this unit be sent to INSTANTEL or an authorized service centre for regular calibration.

AUTHORIZED BY:

*References are traceable to NRC, NIST or equivalent

C Instantel Inc. 1999

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Model: MiniMate Plus Date: October 8, 1999 Unit S/N: BC6796

| TEST REFERENCES* | Model | Serial No. |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| | | |
| Bruel & Kjaer Accelerometer | 4370 | 925067 |
| Bruel & Kjaer Charge Amplifier | 2635 | 974792 |
| Stanford Spectrum Analyzer | SR760 | 41067 |
| Good Will Inst. Frequency Counter | GUC-2010G | 5110825 |
| Bruel & Kjaer HPMC | 4221 | 1733488 |
| Bruel & Kjaer Mic Carrier System | 2804 | 1904947 |
| Bruel & Kjaer Microphone | 4193 | 1886724 |
| | | |

INSTANTEL INC. hereby certifies that this unit has been calibrated and that the results are consistent with the specifications published regarding this instrument. The SENSORCHECKTM feature of the unit is sufficiently reliable to indicate proper operation, although it is recommended that this unit be sent to INSTANTEL or an authorized service centre for regular calibration.

Mrs. Standard

AUTHORIZED BY:

*References are traceable to NRC, NIST or equivalent

mel Inc. 195

Model: MiniMate Plus Date: September 22, 1999 Unit S/N: BC6248

| TEST REFERENCES* | Model | Serial No. |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| 5 40 50 8 - 20 | | |
| Bruel & Kjaer Accelerometer | 4370 | 925067 |
| Bruel & Kjaer Charge Amplifier | 2635 | 974792 |
| Stanford Spectrum Analyzer. | SR760 | 41067 |
| Good Will Inst. Frequency Counter | GUC-2010G | 5110825 |
| Bruel & Kjaer HPMC | 4221 | 1733488 |
| Bruel & Kjaer Mic Carrier System | 2804 | 1904947 |
| Bruel & Kjaer Microphone | 4193 | 1886724 |
| | | |

INSTANTEL INC. hereby certifies that this unit has been calibrated and that the results are consistent with the specifications published regarding this instrument. The SENSORCHECKTM feature of the unit is sufficiently reliable to indicate proper operation, although it is recommended that this unit be sent to INSTANTEL or an authorized service centre for regular calibration.

AUTHORIZED BY:

*References are traceable to NRC, NIST or equivalent

| Part Number: |
|--------------|
| Description: |
| Date: |
| Unit S/N: |

MiniMate Plus January 24, 2000

716A0401

BC5536

| TEST REFERENCES* | Model | Serial No. |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | | |
| Stanford Spectrum Analyzer | SR760 | 41036 |
| Good Will Inst. Frequency Counter | GUC-2010G | 5110825 |
| Fluke Multimeter | 87III | 71990510 |
| VOD Cable Simulation Test Jug | 717J0201 | n/a |
| Bruel & Kjaer Accelerometer | 4381 | 1160721 |
| Bruel & Kjaer Charge Amplifier | 2635 | 1423229 |
| Bruel & Kjzer Mic Power Supply | 2804 | 1904864 |
| Bruel & Kjaer Microphone Preamplifier | 2669 | 1936412 |
| Bruel & Kjaer Microphone Element | 4193 | 1886724 |

INSTANTEL INC. hereby certifies that this unit has been calibrated and that the results are consistent with the specifications published regarding this instrument. The SENSORCHECKTM feature of the unit is sufficiently reliable to indicate proper operation, although it is recommended that this unit be sent to INSTANTEL or an authorized service centre for regular calibration.

AUTHORIZED BY:

*References are traceable to NRC, NIST or equivalent

Appendix III

Instrument Specifications

Appendix

b) Series III Specifications

| 1. 1 | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| Seismic | Range | 10 in/s (254 mm/s). | | |
| | Resolution | 0.005 in/s (0.127 mm/s), to 0.000625 in/s (0.0159 mm/s) with built-in preamp. | | |
| | Trigger Levels | 0.005 to 10 in/s (0.127 to 254 mm/s) in steps of 0.001 in/s (0.01 mm). | | |
| | Frequency Analysis | National and Local Standards for all countries (see text). | | |
| | Accuracy | 3% at 15 Hz. | | |
| | Acceleration, Displacement | Calculated using entire waveform, not estimated at peak. | | |
| Air Linear | Range | 88–148 dB, 2.9 x 10-4 psi to 0.0725 psi, 2 Pa to 500 Pa. | | |
| | Resolution | 0.1 dB above 120 dB (0.25 Pa). | | |
| | Trigger Levels | 100–148 dB in 1 dB steps. | | |
| | Accuracy | 0.2 dB at 30 Hertz and 127 dB. | | |
| "A" Weight (optional) | Range | | | |
| Sampling Rate | | 50 to 110 dB in steps of 0.1 dB. (Impulse Response – 35 milliseconds) | | |
| Event Storage | Full Waveform Events | Standard 1024 samples per second per channel to 16,384 (8,192 for 8 channel). | | |
| | Summary Events | 300 standard, 900 and 1500 optional at standard sample rate of 1024. | | |
| Frequency Response | 2 to 300 Hz | 1750 standard, 5250 and 8750 optional at standard sample rates of 1024. | | |
| Full Waveform Recording | Fixed Record Modes | Ground and Air, Independent of record time. | | |
| | Fixed Record Time | Manual, single shot, continuous and programmed start/stop. | | |
| | Auto Record Mode | 1 to 100, 300 or 500 sec plus 0.25 sec pretrigger. | | |
| Strip Chart Recording | Record Method | 1 to 100, 300 or 500 sec plus 0.25 sec pretrigger. | | |
| | Days Storage | Record to memory and/or internal printer. Program interval 5, 15, 60 or 300 sec. | | |
| Special Functions | Timer Operation | 3, 9 or 15 days at 5 second interval. 34, 107, or 180 days at 5 minute inter | | |
| special runchons | Self Check | Programmed start/stop. | | |
| | Scaled Distance | Programmable daily check. | | |
| | Monitor Log | Weight and distance stored with event. | | |
| | | History printout programmable up to all events stored. | | |
| | Measurement Units | Imperial or metric, dB or linear air pressure, or in units of custom sensors. | | |
| Printer | Location | Log GPS (Global Positioning System) data into record. | | |
| | Resolution | 576 dots/line and 0.0049 inches (0.125 mm) per dot. | | |
| | Print Time | Less than 10 seconds for typical 1 second event with full analysis. | | |
| | Paper Control | Paper tear slot or automatic paper takeup, separate keys for feed and takeup. | | |
| | Rated Life - print head | 18 miles (30 km) of printing. | | |
| | Number of Copies | 1 to 10 copies automatic, any number manual. | | |
| Jser interface | Keyboard | 64 domed tactile with separate keys for common functions. | | |
| 정말 아르는 것은 마이가의 이가가 하는다. 장애에 가지 않는 것이 있는 것이 있는 것이 없다. | Display | 4 line by 20 character high contrast backlit display with on line help. | | |
| Battery Life | | 30 days continuous recording, 70 days with timer, printing will decrease life. | | |
| Dimensions | | 10.6 " x 14.0 " x 6.5 " (269 mm x 355 mm x 165 mm). | | |
| Veight | | 14 lbs. (6.4 kg). | | |
| Varranty | 2 Years Parts and Labour | Calibration and equipment check required at 1 year to maintain warranty. | | |
| Environmental | Printer/ LCD | 14 to 122 degrees F (-10 to 50 degrees C) operating. | | |
| | Electronics | -4 to 140 degrees F (-20 to 60 degrees C) operating. | | |
| | Storage ange any specifications without not | | | |

a) Series III Specifications

| Seismic | Range | 10 in/s (254 mm/s). | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | Resolution | 0.005 in/s (0.127 mm/s), to 0.000625 in/s (0.0159 mm/s) with built-in preamp. | | |
| | Trigger Levels | 0.005 to 10 in/s (0.127 to 254 mm/s) in steps of 0.001 in/s (0.01 mm). | | |
| | Frequency Analysis | National and Local Standards for all countries (see text). | | |
| | Accuracy | 3% at 15 Hz. | | |
| | Acceleration, Displacement | Calculated using entire waveform, not estimated at peak. | | |
| Air Linear | Range | 88-148 dB, 2.9 x 10 ⁻⁴ psi to 0.0725 psi, 2 Pa to 500 Pa. | | |
| | Resolution | 0.1 dB above 120 dB (0.25 Pa). | | |
| | Trigger Levels | 100-148 dB in 1 dB steps. | | |
| 的复数形式 法教育部署 | Ассшгасу | 0.2 dB at 30 Hertz and 127 dB. | | |
| A weight (optional) | Range | 50 to 110 dB in steps of 0.1 dB. (Impulse Response - 35 milliseconds) | | |
| Sampling Rate | | Standard 1024 samples per second per channel to 16,384 (8,192 for 8 channel). | | |
| Event Storage | Full Waveform Events | 300 standard and 1500 optional at standard sample rate of 1024. | | |
| | Summary Events | 1750 standard, 5250 and 8750 optional at standard sample rates of 1024. | | |
| Frequency Response | 2 to 300 Hz | Ground and Air, Independent of record time. | | |
| Full Waveform Recording | Fixed Record Modes | Manual, single shot, continuous and programmed start/stop. | | |
| | Fixed Record Time | 1 to 100. 300 or 500 sec plus 0.25 sec pretrigger. | | |
| | Auto Record Mode | 1 to 100, 300 or 500 sec plus 0.25 sec pretrigger. | | |
| Strip Chart Recording | Record Method | Record to memory and/or internal printer. Program interval 5, 15, 60 or 300 sec. | | |
| | Days Storage | 3. 9 or 15 days at 5 second interval. 34, 107, or 180 days at 5 minute interval. | | |
| Special Functions | Timer Operation | Programmed start/stop. | | |
| | Self Check | Programmable daily check. | | |
| | Scaled Distance | Weight and distance stored with event. | | |
| | Monitor Log | History printout programmable up to all events stored. | | |
| 이 문제한 한 한 | Measurement Units | Imperial or metric, dB or linear air pressure, or in units of custom sensors. | | |
| '산산' 옷이 많이 많이 많이 많 | Location | Log GPS (Global Positioning System) data into record. | | |
| User interface | Keyboard | 8 domed tactile with separate keys for common functions. | | |
| | Display | 4 line by 20 character high contrast backlit display with on line help. | | |
| Battery Life | | 10 days continuous recording, 25 days with timer. | | |
| Dimensions | | 3.2" x 3.6" x 6.3" (81 mm x 91 mm x 160 mm). | | |
| Weight | | 3 lbs. (1.4 kg). | | |
| Warranty | 2 Years Parts and Labour | Calibration and equipment check required at 1 year to maintain warranty. | | |
| Environmental | LCD | 14 to 122 degrees F (-10 to 50 degrees C) operating. | | |
| | Electronics | -4 to 140 degrees F (-20 to 60 degrees C) operating. | | |
| | Storage | -4 to 160 degrees F (-20 to 70 degrees C). | | |

Instantel reserves the right to change any specifications without notice.

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Compliance Module

3. COMPLIANCE MODULE

This chapter provides instructions to install and setup the BlastMate III.

3.1. What is Event Monitoring?

Event monitoring measures both ground vibrations and air pressure. The monitor measures transverse, vertical, and longitudinal ground vibrations. Transverse ground vibrations agitate particles in a side to side motion. Vertical ground vibrations agitate particles in an up and down motion. Longitudinal ground vibrations agitate particles in a forward and back motion progressing outward from the event site. Events also affect air pressure by creating what is commonly referred to as "air blast". By measuring air pressures, we can determine the effect of air blast energy on structures, measured on the Linear "L" scale, or as perceived by the human ear, measured on the "A" Weight scale.



a. Geophone Operation

Functionally a geophone sensor is a coil of wire suspended around a magnet. The magnet is free to move in a field of magnetic flux lines. By Lenzs' Law, induced voltage is proportional to the speed at which flux lines are traversed. Induced coil voltage is therefore proportional to the relative velocity of the coil to the magnet. In practice, it does not matter whether the coil or the magnet moves. Only the motion and speed relative to each other are important.



Figure 5.5 Geophone Sensor Operation.

Geophone sensor specifications give a number known as the Intrinsic Voltage Sensitivity. It is the coil voltage induced for a given coil versus magnet speed with units of V/in/s. In seismic applications, the magnet is moved by the blast energy because it is coupled to the particles of the surrounding terrain. The coil, because of its inertia, does not move and the resulting magnet versus coil motion induces a voltage which is proportional to particle velocity.

b. Instantel Standard Transducer

Instantel offers a 2 to 300 Hz standard transducer in a round package. The transducer may be installed on a floor, wall, or ceiling using a variety of installation procedures including ground spikes, burying, mounting rod, or optional levelling plate with levelling feet and integrated bubble level. The figure below includes an Instantel Standard Transducer (a) and a Standard Transducer with levelling plate (b).

Chapter 5



Figure 5.6 Instantel Standard Transducer (a) and Standard Transducer with Optional Levelling Plate (b).

c. Transducer Calibration Requirements

The geophone sensors inside Instantel's transducers must be calibrated annually by Instantel or an authorized Instantel service facility. Contact your dealer for further information.

5.2.2. Microphone

The microphone measures air pressure. Instantel offers two types, Linear "L" (standard) and "A" Weight (optional). Both come with a three foot (one meter) microphone mounting stand.

a. Measurement Scales

The BlastMate III supports two sound pressure measurement scales: Linear "L" and "A" Weight.

(1) Linear "L"

Linear measurement is generally used to measure the effect of low frequency air pressure on buildings. The linear scale records sound pressure without modification in the 2 to 300 Hz range. Measurement units may be in absolute, Pascal, or relative dB scales.

(2) Weight

"A" Weight measures noise levels people may consider an annoyance. The signal is then converted to root mean square (RMS). Units are measured using the decibel scale, dB(A).

b. Microphone Calibration Requirements

Instantel's microphone must be calibrated annually by Instantel or an authorized Instantel service facility. Contact your dealer for further information.

5.3. Sensorcheck[®]

Sensorcheck performs a two stage test on the BlastMate III and its sensors. In the first stage, the program displays the BlastMate III serial number, software version, the total amount of memory installed in the BlastMate III, the total amount of memory available to store events, and the number of events presently stored in memory. The second stage tests each geophone within Instantel's transducer and the microphone operation. The program also tests the operation of the BlastMate III itself and the sensor connecting cables. Pass or fail results appear on the display. See the Basic Reference chapter of this manual to choose when Sensorcheck operates automatically.

5.3.1. Checking the Transducer's Geophones

Sensorcheck measures a geophone's natural frequency and damping indicated by an Overswing Ratio (OR). Sensorcheck sends an electric pulse to the geophones and measures the response. If the geophone's response falls within a specified calibration range, the geophone is in calibration and monitoring operations can continue. If the geophone's response does not fall within a specified calibration range, the geophone is not calibrated. You cannot record events until you fix or replace the geophones. See the troubleshooting section of this manual for the appropriate procedures to follow.

a. Natural Frequency

Waveform measurements check the natural period (t) of a geophone's sensor coil assembly. Referring to the figure below, the distance from P_1 to P_2 represents 0.125 seconds. Since Frequency is the reciprocal of the period, F=1/t, the frequency is approximately 8 Hz. A calibrated

sensor has a natural frequency between 6.5 and 9.5 Hertz. Calculations for all geophones appear with each recorded event.



Frequency.

b. Damping - Overswing Ratio (OR)

The overswing ratio (OR) measures damping and is calculated by computing the ratio of the magnitude of adjacent waveform peaks according to the following formula:

$$OR = \frac{A_1}{A_2}$$

Acceptable overswing ratios range from 2.8 to 4.8. The figure below displays a graph of a geophone coil's "free fall" response. A_1 and A_2 are used for overswing calculations.



Figure 5.8 Calculating a Geophone's Overswing Ratio.

5.3.2. Checking the Microphone

Sensorcheck tests the microphone's operation by sending a signal to the microphone and measuring its frequency and amplitude response. If the results of the test fall within specified ranges, the microphone is within calibration.

5.3.3. Sensorcheck Report

The Sensorcheck report appears on the BlastMate III display. The message "All Channels Working, Press Print to Print" indicates the BlastMate III sensors have passed the Sensorcheck.

5.4. Antialias Filters

Aliasing occurs when a high-frequency signal appears as an erroneous low frequency because the waveform was sampled at too low a sampling rate. An antialiasing filter solves this problem by removing the high-frequencies.

5.5. Data Analysis Techniques

The following sections define the BlastMate III data analysis techniques. The first section, ground vibrations, discusses calculations applied to event data recorded by a transducer. The second section, sound pressure, describes the microphone event data calculations.

5.5.1. Ground Vibrations

The BlastMate III calculates the Peak Particle Velocity, Zero Crossing Frequency, Peak Acceleration, and Peak Displacement for each of the transverse, vertical, and longitudinal axes. The BlastMate III calculates Peak Vector Sum using data from all three axes.

a. Peak Particle Velocity (PPV)

Peak Particle Velocity indicates the maximum speed particles travel resulting from an event's ground vibrations. The BlastMate III calculates the PPV for each geophone.



Figure 5.9 Calculating Peak Particle Velocity.

b. Zero Crossing Frequency (ZC Freq)

The Zero Crossing Frequency calculates the event waveform's frequency at the largest peak.

(1) Calculating Zero Crossing Frequency

To calculate the Zero Crossing Frequency, we need to determine the period of oscillation of the waveform. Convenient waveform positions for measuring period, the time for one complete cycle, occur between two successive peaks, troughs, or zero crossings. The BlastMate III measures between zero crossings. Frequency is the number of periods that occur in one second calculated by the formula: Frequency = 1/period.

Reference



Figure 5.10 Calculating the Zero Crossing Frequency.

(2) Zero Crossing Frequency Limitation

The Zero Crossing Frequency calculation is limited because it assumes a single predominant frequency at the peak, typically represented by sinusoidal waveforms. In practice, the peak may be the result of two or more major frequency components representing compound waveforms as illustrated in the figure below. It is therefore only an approximation of the frequency of the Peak Particle Velocity.

Waveforms may have the same Peak Particle Velocities but different Zero Crossing Frequencies depending on the shape of the waveforms involved. With reference to the figures above and below; both waveforms have the same Peak Particle Velocities however their Zero Crossing Frequencies differ. In the figure above, the zero crossing frequency uses the 1/2 period indicated by T₁. In the figure below, the zero crossing frequency uses the 1/2 period indicated by T₂. Notice that T₁ is less than T₂ because of the different waveform shapes, therefore the Zero Crossing Frequency in figure above is greater than the Zero Crossing Frequency in the figure below. It is for this reason, the Zero Crossing Frequency may differ for peaks having the same Peak Particle Velocity.



Figure 5.11 Zero Crossing Frequency Calculation Limitation.

(3) Sample Rate Error

The Zero Crossing Frequency requires the period of a wavelength before it can calculate the wavelength's frequency using the formula 1/period. A sampling error occurs for higher frequencies when wavelength periods become relatively small and the sampling rate begins to miss zero crossing points. In other words, the wavelength periods occur much faster than a BlastMate III can sample and use in the calculation.

At higher frequencies there are fewer sample points per cycle and therefore greater error. The following table illustrates how error increases with frequency.

Chapter 5

| Zero Cros | ssing Frequency Sample | Rate Error |
|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Frequency Range | Recording Rate | |
| | Standard (1024 Hz) | Fast (2048 Hz) |
| 0-30 Hz | negligible error | negligible error |
| 31 - 50 Hz | up to 5 Hz error | up to 2.5 Hz error |
| <u>51 – 70 Hz</u> | up to 8 Hz error | up to 4 Hz error |
| 71 – 90 Hz | up to 18 Hz error | up to 9 Hz error |
| 91 - 150 Hz | up to 50 Hz error | up to 25 Hz error |

The BlastMate III does not calculate frequencies above 100 Hz because of the high error level at 1024 samples per second. The message ">100 Hz" displays. Furthermore if a waveform is very complex, or if it contains a large offset value, the zero crossings may lie outside an acceptable window. Whenever a frequency cannot be calculated the message "<1 Hz" displays. The message N/A indicates an entire waveform was not captured and therefore no frequency could be calculated. More accurate analysis is available using the BlastWare III software.

c. Peak Acceleration

The BlastMate III calculates peak acceleration, the rate of change of velocity, by dividing the difference in velocity by the difference in time. To obtain the peak acceleration, the BlastMate III subtracts two velocity readings and divides the result by the elapsed time between them.

$$a = \frac{dV}{dT} \approx \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta T}$$

where:

 $\triangle t = a \text{ small interval}$

The BlastMate III calculates the peak acceleration at each point along the entire waveform and reports the peak value. Note that this is not necessarily at the peak velocity for an individual waveform.

d. Peak Displacement

The BlastMate III calculates peak displacement, or particle distance travelled, by multiplying speed by time. In the BlastMate III the interval velocity is multiplied by the time interval and the resulting displacement segments are summed.

$$s = \int V dt \approx \sum (V \Delta t)$$

where:

V = the velocity in each interval

To obtain the peak displacement, the BlastMate III integrates each wave segment of the entire waveform between zero crossings, selects the largest, then divides the value by half. Note that this is not necessarily at the peak velocity of the waveform.

e. Peak Vector Sum (PVS)

The figure below displays three event waveforms. The figure illustrates the procedure of graphically calculating peak vector sums. Measured magnitudes are tabulated for six different times and represent velocities in each of the three axes. The vector sum represents the resultant

particle velocity magnitude and is calculated by squaring and adding the magnitudes and taking the square root.

$$PVS = \sqrt{T^2 + V^2 + L^2}$$

where:

T = particle velocity along the transverse plane

V = particle velocity along the vertical plane

L = particle velocity along the longitudinal plane

The BlastMate III calculates the peak vector sum for each point of the sampled waveforms and displays the largest value. Note that this is not necessarily at the peak velocity for an individual waveform.

| EVENT WAVEFORMS | | MAGNITUDE | | | PEAK | |
|-----------------|----------|--------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| TRANSVERSE | VERTICAL | LONGITUDINAL | Т | v | L | VECTOR |
| | | | -0.34 | -0.33 | 0.14 | 0.494 |
| | | | 0.38 | -0.47 | 0.38 | 0.714 |
| | | | 0.29 | -0.31 | 0.51 | 0.663 |
| | | | -0.53 | 0.23 | -0.31 | 0.655 |
| -\$ | | | 0.24 | 0.07 | 0.36 | 0.440 |
| | <u> </u> | | -0.23 | -0.16 | -0.15 | 0.318 |
| \sim | { | 5 | | | | |
| ₹. | { | } | | | | |
| { | | | | | | |
| (| } | | | | | |

Figure 5.12 Calculating the Peak Vector Sum.

5.5.2. Sound Pressure

The BlastMate III calculates two sound pressure indicators, peak sound pressure and zero crossing frequency.

a. Peak Sound Pressure (PSP)

The BlastMate III checks the entire event waveform and displays the largest sound pressure called the Peak Sound Pressure (PSP), also referred to as the Peak Air Over-Pressure. Results appear on the BlastMate III display and in the Event Summary Report.

b. Zero Crossing Frequency (ZC Freq)

The Zero Crossing Frequency calculation for sound pressure is the same calculation used for ground vibrations. Please see above for a complete discussion.

Note: The Zero Crossing Frequency calculation is performed for Linear microphones only. This calculation does not appear on the BlastMate III display or on Event Summary Reports when using an "A" Weight microphone.

5.6. Alternate Manual Waveform Calculations

The following sections discuss manual waveform analysis techniques. These have been included for reference purposes only. They do not represent the calculation techniques employed by the BlastMate III.

Chapter 5

Graphical methods for calculating area and slope depend on the shape of the waveform being analyzed. A complete discussion of the procedures is beyond the scope of this manual. Two useful reference texts are G. A. BOLLIGER, *BLAST VIBRATION ANALYSIS*, Southern Illinois University Press and CHARLES H. DOWDING, *BLAST VIBRATION MONITORING AND CONTROL*, Prentice-Hall Inc.

In each of the subsequent examples some formulae appear with no attempt at derivation. The following definitions apply:

- A = amplitude in inches/second measured from the zero line
- A_m = amplitude measured in millimetres/second
- T = period in seconds
- Y = absolute change in amplitude over time measured in inches/second
- Y_m = absolute change in amplitude over time measured in millimetres/second

5.6.1. Sinusoidal Waveforms

The motion is essentially sinusoidal with gradual amplitude and frequency changes.



Figure 5.13 Manual Waveform Calculations on Sinusoidal Waveforms.

a. Calculating Displacement:

Maximum Displacement (in.) =
$$\frac{T}{2\pi} \times A$$

Maximum Displacement (mm) $-\frac{T}{2\pi} \times A_m$

Maximum Displacement (mm) =
$$2\pi$$

b. Calculating Acceleration:

Maximum Acceleration (in./s²) =
$$\frac{2\pi}{T} \times A$$

Maximum Acceleration (mm/s²) = $\frac{2\pi}{T} \times A_{m}$

Reference

5.6.2. Nearly Triangular Waveforms

Motion is irregular and has large amplitude.



Figure 5.14 Manual Waveform Calculations on Nearly Triangular Waveforms.

a. Calculating Displacement:

Maximum Displacement (in.)

Maximum Displacement (mm)

b. Calculating Acceleration:

Maximum Acceleration (in./s²)

Maximum Acceleration (mm/s²) =

$$= \frac{1}{T} \times Y$$
$$= \frac{1}{T} \times Y_{m}$$

 $= \frac{T}{8} \times A$

 $= \frac{T}{8} \times A_{m}$

5.6.3. Compound Waveforms

If the record exhibits interference by two or more predominant frequencies then the maximum displacement will be the sum of the maximum of each individual frequency component.



Figure 5.15 Manual Waveform Calculations on Compound Waveforms.

Chapter 5

a. Calculating Displacement:

 $= \frac{T_1}{2\pi} \times A_1 + \frac{T_2}{2\pi} \times A_2$ Maximum Displacement (in.) Maximum Displacement (mm) = $\frac{T_1}{2\pi} \times A_{1m} + \frac{T_2}{2\pi} \times A_{2m}$

b. Calculating Acceleration:

Maximum Acceleration (in./s²) = $\frac{2\pi}{T_1} \times A_1 + \frac{2\pi}{T_2} \times A_2$ Maximum Acceleration (mm/s²) = $\frac{2\pi}{T_1} \times A_{1m} + \frac{2\pi}{T_2} \times A_{2m}$

5.6.4. Irregular Waveforms



Figure 5.16 Manual Waveform Calculations on Irregular Waveforms.

a. Calculating Displacement:

Maximum Displacement = area under curve measured by a planimeter.
Appendix IV

Seismograph Records

Test Shot 1



Printed: February 29, 2000 (V 3.74g - 3.74g)



Printed: February 29, 2000 (V 3.74g - 3.74g)



Printed: February 29, 2000 (V 3.74g - 3.74g)

 Date/Time
 Vert at 10:48:55 February 25, 2000

 Trigger Source
 Geo: 0.0500 in/s

 Range
 Geo: 10.00 in/s

 Record Time
 5.75 sec (Auto=5Sec) at 1024 sps

Serial NumberBA6008 V 4.02-4.02 BlastMate IIIBattery Level6.2 VoltsCalibrationMay 26, 1999 by Instantel Inc.File NameH0087WN4.PJ0



Printed: February 29, 2000 (V 3.74g - 3.74g)



Printed: February 29, 2000 (V 3.74g - 3.74g)



Printed: February 29, 2000 (V 3.74g - 3.74g)



Printed: February 29, 2000 (V 3.74g - 3.74g)

GIVOOND MOTION STODI LYLITT



Printed: February 29, 2000 (V 3.74g - 3.74g)



Printed: February 29, 2000 (V 3.74g - 3.74g)



Printed: February 29, 2000 (V 3.74g - 3.74g)

Test Shot 2

C



Printed: February 29, 2000 (V 3.74g - 3.74g)

Date/Time Vert at 11:01:08 February 25, 2000 Trigger Source Geo: 0.0500 in/s Range Geo :10.00 in/s **Record Time** 5.75 sec (Auto=5Sec) at 1024 sps

Battery Level Calibration File Name

Serial Number BA6008 V 4.02-4.02 BlastMate III 6.2 Volts May 26, 1999 by Instantel Inc. H0087WN5.9W0



Printed: February 29, 2000 (V 3.74g - 3.74g)



Printed: February 29, 2000 (V 3.74g - 3.74g)



Printed: February 29, 2000 (V 3.74g - 3.74g)



Time Scale: 0.20 sec/div Amplitude Scale: Geo: 0.100 in/s/div

Trigger = 🕨 — — ┥

Printed: February 29, 2000 (V 3.74g - 3.74g)

 Date/Time
 Vert at 11:01:10 February 25, 2000

 Trigger Source
 Geo: 0.0500 in/s

 Range
 Geo: 10.00 in/s

 Record Time
 5.75 sec (Auto=55ec) at 1024 sps

Serial NumberBC6076 V 3.74-3.74 MiniMate PlusBattery Level6.0 VoltsCalibrationAugust 10, 1999 by Instantel Inc.File NameH0767WN5.9Y0

USBM RI8507 And OSMRE Notes Location: CC&V Client: 10-User Name: MMC, Inc. Ground Vibration Attenuation Study General: 5 Post Event Notes Shot 2 Station H 2-Velocity (in/s) Microphone Disabled PSPL N/A N/A **ZC Freq** 0.5 Channel Test N/A Tran Vert Long 0.2 PPV 0.435 0.245 0.355 in/s ZC Freq 32 47 57 Hz 0 0.074 0.008 0.064 0.1 Time (Rel. to Trig) sec **Peak Acceleration** 0.371 0.331 0.331 g Peak Displacement 0.00244 0.00148 0.00260 in e 0.05 Sensorcheck ™ Passed Passed Passed 0.04 10 20 50 100 > 2 Peak Vector Sum 0.534 in/s at 0.074 sec Frequency (Hz) N/A: Not Applicable Tran: + Vert: x Long: ø 0.0 Long Vert 0.0

Tran

Printed: February 29, 2000 (V 3.74g - 3.74g)

Format Copyrighted 1996-1999

2

0.0

6.0



Time Scale: 0.20 sec/div Amplitude Scale: Geo: 0.100 in/s/div Trigger = > _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Printed: February 29, 2000 (V 3.74g - 3.74g)



Printed: February 29, 2000 (V 3.74g - 3.74g)



Time Scale: 0.50 sec/div Amplitude Scale: Geo: 0.100 in/s/div Trigger = >----

- 4

Printed: February 29, 2000 (V 3.74g - 3.74g)

Test Shot 3

Date/Time Tran at 12:24:13 February 25, 2000 **Trigger Source** Geo: 0.0500 in/s Range Geo:10.00 in/s **Record Time** 5.75 sec (Auto=5Sec) at 1024 sps

Battery Level Calibration **File Name**

Serial Number BC5576 V 3.74-3.74 MiniMate Plus 6.0 Volts March 5, 1999 by Instantel Inc. G5767WN9.4D0



Time Scale: 0.50 sec/div Amplitude Scale: Geo: 1.000 in/s/div Trigger = 🕨 4

Printed: February 29, 2000 (V 3.74g - 3.74g)



0.0

0.0

0.0

6.0

2.0

1.0

Printed: February 29, 2000 (V 3.74g - 3.74g)

0.0

Tran

Format Copyrighted 1996-1999

3.0

4.0

5.0



Printed: February 29, 2000 (V 3.74g - 3.74g)



Time Scale: 0.50 sec/div Amplitude Scale: Geo: 0.200 in/s/div Trigger = > _ _ _ _ <

2.0

1.0

Printed: February 29, 2000 (V 3.74g - 3.74g)

0.0

Format Copyrighted 1996-1999

4.0

5.0

6.0

7.0

3.0

Date/TimeVert at 12:23:25 February 25, 2000Trigger SourceGeo: 0.0500 in/sRangeGeo: 10.00 in/sRecord Time5.75 sec (Auto=5Sec) at 1024 sps

Serial NumberBA6008 V 4.02-4.02 BlastMate IIIBattery Level6.2 VoltsCalibrationMay 26, 1999 by Instantel Inc.File NameH0087WN9.310



Trigger = 🛌 — — ┥

Printed: February 29, 2000 (V 3.74g - 3.74g)



Printed: February 29, 2000 (V 3.74g - 3.74g)



Trigger = 🕨 — — ┥

Printed: February 29, 2000 (V 3.74g - 3.74g)



Printed: February 29, 2000 (V 3.74g - 3.74g)

Date/Time Vert at 12:24:18 February 25, 2000 Trigger Source Geo: 0.0500 in/s Range Geo:10.00 in/s Record Time 5.75 sec (Auto=5Sec) at 1024 sps

Battery Level Calibration File Name

Serial Number BC5534 V 4.02-4.02 MiniMate Plus 6.3 Volts November 24, 1999 by Instantel Inc. G5347WN9.410



Printed: February 29, 2000 (V 3.74g - 3.74g)



Printed: February 29, 2000 (V 3.74g - 3.74g)

Date/Time Tran at 12:24:08 February 25, 2000 **Trigger Source** Geo: 0.0500 in/s Range Geo:10.00 in/s **Record Time** 5.75 sec (Auto=5Sec) at 1024 sps

Battery Level Calibration **File Name**

Serial Number BC5571 V 4.02-4.02 MiniMate Plus 6.1 Volts July 21, 1999 by Instantel Inc. G5717WN9.480



Time Scale: 0.50 sec/div Amplitude Scale: Geo: 0.100 in/s/div Trigger = 🛌 _ ___ ---- 🛋

Printed: February 29, 2000 (V 3.74g - 3.74g)

Test Shot 4

 Date/Time
 Vert at 12:40:22 February 25, 2000

 Trigger Source
 Geo: 0.0500 in/s

 Range
 Geo: 11.000 in/s

 Record Time
 7.25 sec (Auto=5Sec) at 1024 sps

Serial NumberBC5576 V 3.74-3.74 MiniMate PlusBattery Level6.0 VoltsCalibrationMarch 5, 1999 by Instantel Inc.File NameG5767WN9.VA0



Printed: February 29, 2000 (V 3.74g - 3.74g)


Printed: February 29, 2000 (V 3.74g - 3.74g)



Printed: February 29, 2000 (V 3.74g - 3.74g)



Printed: February 29, 2000 (V 3.74g - 3.74g)

 Date/Time
 Vert at 12:39:34 February 25, 2000

 Trigger Source
 Geo: 0.0500 in/s

 Range
 Geo: 10.00 in/s

 Record Time
 5.75 sec (Auto=55ec) at 1024 sps

Serial NumberBA6008 V 4.02-4.02 BlastMate IIIBattery Level6.2 VoltsCalibrationMay 26, 1999 by Instantel Inc.File NameH0087WN9.TY0



Printed: February 29, 2000 (V 3.74g - 3.74g)



Printed: February 29, 2000 (V 3.74g - 3.74g)



Printed: February 29, 2000 (V 3.74g - 3.74g)



Notes

Serial NumberBC6248 V 4.02-4.02 MiniMate PlusBattery Level6.1 VoltsCalibrationSeptember 22, 1999 by Instantel Inc.File NameH2487WN9.QK0

USBM RI8507 And OSMRE



Printed: February 29, 2000 (V 3.74g - 3.74g)



Printed: February 29, 2000 (V 3.74g - 3.74g)



Printed: February 29, 2000 (V 3.74g - 3.74g)



Notes

Battery Level Calibration File Name

Serial Number BC5571 V 4.02-4.02 MiniMate Plus 6.1 Volts July 21, 1999 by Instantel Inc. G5717WN9.V50

USBM RI8507 And OSMRE



Printed: February 29, 2000 (V 3.74g - 3.74g)

Appendix V

Regression Analysis and Tables

NORTH CRESSON ATTENUATION STUDY

Client: CC&V

Date: February 25, 2000

Location: Teller County, Colorado

| Test Shot | Recording | Charge Weight | Instrument | Surface | Scaled | Peak Particle Velocity | Recording |
|-----------|-----------|---------------|------------|---------------|----------|------------------------|-----------|
| | Station | (pounds) | Number | Distance (ft) | Distance | (inches per second) | Time |
| 1 | A | 100.0 | BC5576 | 129 | 12.9 | 2.280 | 10:49:44 |
| 1 | В | 100.0 | BC6796 | 189 | 18.9 | 1.090 | 10:50:06 |
| 1 | С | 100.0 | BA5738 | 250 | 25.0 | 0.700 | 10:44:31 |
| 1 | D | 100.0 | BA6008 | 337 | 33.7 | 0.360 | 10:48:55 |
| 1 | E | 100.0 | BA5546 | 371 | 37.1 | 0.355 | 10:46:45 |
| 1 | F | 100.0 | BC6255 | 428 | 42.8 | 0.295 | 10:50:21 |
| 1 | G | 100.0 | BC5536 | 474 | 47.4 | 0.225 | 10:49:51 |
| 1 | | 100.0 | BC6248 | 572 | 57.2 | 0.380 | 10:46:53 |
| 1 | J | 100.0 | BC5534 | 611 | 61.1 | 0.185 | 10:49:49 |
| 1 | К | 100.0 | BC5571 | 650 | 65.0 | 0.165 | 10:49:38 |
| 2 | В | 100.0 | BC6796 | 178 | 17.8 | 1.700 | 11:02:20 |
| 2 | D | 100.0 | BA6008 | 327 | 32.7 | 0.385 | 11:01:08 |
| 2 | E | 100.0 | BA5546 | 361 | 36.1 | 0.365 | 10:58:58 |
| 2 | F | 100.0 | BC6255 | 419 | 41.9 | 0.245 | 11:02:35 |
| 2 | G | 100.0 | BC5536 | 467 | 46.7 | 0.205 | 11:02:04 |
| 2 | Н | 100.0 | BC6076 | 526 | 52.6 | 0.435 | 11:01:10 |
| 2 | 1 | 100.0 | BC6248 | 568 | 56.8 | 0.350 | 10:59:07 |
| 2 | J | 100.0 | BC5534 | 607 | 60.7 | 0.195 | 11:02:02 |
| 2 | К | 100.0 | BC5571 | 647 | 64.7 | 0.180 | 11:01:52 |
| 3 | А | 100.0 | BC5576 | 102 | 10.2 | 3.250 | 12:24:13 |
| 3 | В | 100.0 | BC6796 | 167 | 16.7 | 1.930 | 12:24:36 |
| 3 | C-20 | 100.0 | BA5546 | 202 | 20.2 | 1.020 | 12:21:14 |
| 3 | С | 100.0 | BA5738 | 222 | 22.2 | 0.855 | 12:22:56 |
| 3 | D | 100.0 | BA6008 | 315 | 31.5 | 0.485 | 12:23:25 |
| 3 | F | 100.0 | BC6255 | 407 | 40.7 | 0.410 | 12:24:51 |
| 3 | G | 100.0 | BC5536 | 456 | 45.6 | 0.260 | 12:24:20 |
| 3 | 1 | 100.0 | BC6248 | 559 | 55.9 | 0.415 | 12:21:23 |
| 3 | J | 100.0 | BC5534 | 598 | 59.8 | 0.175 | 12:24:18 |
| 3 | L | 100.0 | BC6076 | 720 | 72.0 | 0.135 | 12:23:26 |
| 3 | M | 100.0 | BC5571 | 792 | 79.2 | 0.145 | 12:24:08 |
| 4 | A | 100.0 | BC5576 | 104 | 10.4 | 2.960 | 12:40:22 |
| 4 | В | 100.0 | BC6796 | 165 | 16.5 | 1.610 | 12:40:45 |
| 4 | C-20 | 100.0 | BA5546 | 194 | 19.4 | 1.090 | 12:37:23 |
| 4 | D | 100.0 | BA6008 | 308 | 30.8 | 0.425 | 12:39:34 |
| 4 | F | 100.0 | BC6255 | 400 | 40.0 | 0.325 | 12:41:00 |
| 4 | G | 100.0 | BC5536 | 450 | 45.0 | 0.190 | 12:40:30 |
| 4 | | 100.0 | BC6248 | 554 | 55.4 | 0.365 | 12:37:32 |
| 4 | J | 100.0 | BC5534 | 594 | 59.4 | 0.145 | 12:40:27 |
| 4 | L | 100.0 | BC6076 | 717 | 71.7 | 0.130 | 12:39:35 |
| 4 | М | 100.0 | BC5571 | 789 | 78.9 | 0.130 | 12:40:17 |



The 95% Confidence Equation PPV= 168.6 X (SD)^{^ -1.54}

The Correlation Coeficient r^2 is: 0.913

Prepared by Matheson Mining Consultants 3/2/00

Sum_Y2 63.546 Max_SD 79 CRIPPLE CREEK AND VICTOR GOLD MINING COMPANY NORTH CRESSON AREA, FEBRUARY 25, 2000 **REGRESSION ANALYSIS Calculated Sums** Data Statisics Min_PPV 0.13 533.630 Sum_X2 Max_PPV Sum_Y -35.159 3.25

20840.039 (SumX)² Min SD Sum XY -146.3 -1.54 6 B SumXSumY -5075.517 0.913 55.4 Ч С Sample Standard Deviation & Coefficient of Correlation -0.956 204.1 Х % **Calculated Means & Calulated Coefficients** 168.6 **К**95 Sums Of Squares SS_XY -19.41 106.3 \mathbf{x}_{50} The 95% Confidence Level Equation 4.67 ന SS_ Y 32.64 Y_Bar -0.879 2.824 Se2 X_Bar 144.4 SS_X 12.63 3.609 0.273 40.0 Sum) Ζ ഗ

Prepared by Matheson Mining Consultants 3/2/00

-1.54

X (SD)^

168.6

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REGRESSION ANALYSIS

50% Confidence Level SCALED DISTANCE TABLE CRIPPLE CREEK & VICTOR GOLD MINING COMPANY NORTH CRESSON AREA, FEBRUARY 25, 2000

| Scaled Distance | Particle Velocity | Scaled Distance | Particle Velocity |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 106.34 ips | 125 | 0.06 ips |
| 5 | 8.97 ips | 130 | 0.06 ips |
| 10 | 3.09 ips | 135 | 0.06 ips |
| 15 | 1.66 ips | 140 | 0.05 ips |
| 20 | 1.07 ips | 145 | 0.05 ips |
| 25 | 0.76 ips | 150 | 0.05 ips |
| 30 | 0.57 ips | 155 | 0.05 ips |
| 35 | 0.45 ips | 160 | 0.04 ips |
| 40 | 0.37 ips | 165 | 0.04 ips |
| 45 | 0.31 ips | 170 | 0.04 ips |
| 50 | 0.26 ips | 175 | 0.04 ips |
| 55 | 0.23 ips | 180 | 0.04 ips |
| 60 | 0.20 ips | 185 | 0.03 ips |
| 65 | 0.17 ips | 190 | 0.03 ips |
| 70 | 0.16 ips | 195 | 0.03 ips |
| 75 | 0.14 ips | 200 | 0.03 ips |
| 80 | 0.13 ips | 205 | 0.03 ips |
| 85 | 0.12 ips | 210 | 0.03 ips |
| 90 | 0.11 ips | 215 | 0.03 ips |
| 95 | 0.10 ips | 220 | 0.03 ips |
| 100 | 0.09 ips | 225 | 0.03 ips |
| 105 | 0.08 ips | 230 | 0.02 ips |
| 110 | 0.08 ips | 235 | 0.02 ips |
| 115 | 0.07 ips | 240 | 0.02 ips |
| 120 | 0.07 ips | 245 | 0.02 ips |

REGRESSION ANALYSIS

95% Confidence Level SCALED DISTANCE TABLE CRIPPLE CREEK & VICTOR GOLD MINING COMPANY NORTH CRESSON AREA, FEBRUARY 25, 2000

| Scaled Distance | Particle Velocity | Scaled Distance | Particle Velocity |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 168.6 ips | 125 | 0.10 ips |
| 5 | 14.22 ips | 130 | 0.10 ips |
| 10 | 4.90 ips | 135 | 0.09 ips |
| 15 | 2.63 ips | 140 | 0.08 ips |
| 20 | 1.69 ips | 145 | 0.08 ips |
| 25 | 1.20 ips | 150 | 0.08 ips |
| 30 | 0.91 ips | 155 | 0.07 ips |
| 35 | 0.71 ips | 160 | 0.07 ips |
| 40 | 0.58 ips | 165 | 0.07 ips |
| 45 | 0.49 ips | 170 | 0.06 ips |
| 50 | 0.41 ips | 175 | 0.06 ips |
| 55 | 0.36 ips | 180 | 0.06 ips |
| 60 | 0.31 ips | 185 | 0.06 ips |
| 65 | 0.28 ips | 190 | 0.05 ips |
| 70 | 0.25 ips | 195 | 0.05 ips |
| 75 | 0.22 ips | 200 | 0.05 ips |
| 80 | 0.20 ips | 205 | 0.05 ips |
| 85 | 0.18 ips | 210 | 0.05 ips |
| 90 | 0.17 ips | 215 | 0.04 ips |
| 95 | 0.15 ips | 220 | 0.04 ips |
| 100 | 0.14 ips | 225 | 0.04 ips |
| 105 | 0.13 ips | 230 | 0.04 ips |
| 110 | 0.12 ips | 235 | 0.04 ips |
| 115 | 0.11 ips | 240 | 0.04 ips |
| 120 | 0.11 ips | 245 | 0.04 ips |