

This document contains a censored report regarding official testing of our roulette system.

A full uncensored report, including the contact details of contributors, is available to law enforcement agencies upon request.

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Background

We requested this testing because we trade as a corporation, and corporations are strictly regulated with respect to the accuracy of their advertising. This report was intended for law enforcement agencies in the event that the credibility of our claims is ever questioned. The Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC) did once contact us to verify our claims. Matters were resolved once we provided relevant information to substantiate our claims.

The testing was conducted in 2007, although roulette and wheel designs have not significantly changed since then.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This is a report on the findings of the testing of a method to predict roulette spins. The method has been developed by [REDACTED] of [REDACTED].

The aim of the testing is to determine the validity of [REDACTED] claims regarding the effectiveness of his methods.

The testing involves application of one of his methods on actual casino roulette spins, and the subsequent analysis of the results to ascertain the effectiveness of [REDACTED] method.

1.1 [REDACTED] CLAIMS

[REDACTED] claims to have developed numerous methods to predict the outcomes of spins on a roulette wheel, including:

- Visual Ballistics: visually determining cross sections of the wheel and ball, and subsequent mental calculations to predict the outcome of roulette spins
- Dealer Signature: analysis and utilisation of consistencies in wheel and ball release speeds for individual dealers
- Bias Analysis: chi-squared and standard deviation testing to exploit physical flaws of roulette wheels
- Primordial Variants: [REDACTED]
- Custom Variants:
 - i. a combination of all of the above, and/or,
 - ii. [REDACTED]
 - iii. a combination of ii (above) and any of other applicable technique
 - iv. [REDACTED]

This report includes the results of application of a "custom variant" method on the subject wheel. A study was not undertaken to ascertain the viability of other methods developed by [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] claims that require investigation include:

- CLAIM 1: Custom variants do not rely on any kind of wheel defect including but not limited to "wheel bias" or "wheel tilt"
- CLAIM 2: Custom variants do not rely on any wheel tampering (known as "gaffing")
- CLAIM 3: Custom variants do not rely on any form of "dealer signature"
- CLAIM 4: Custom variants overcome the effect of the "house edge"
- CLAIM 5: Custom variants are practical and easy to apply in the real casino environment
- CLAIM 6: Custom variants are effective on modern and common wheel designs
- CLAIM 7: Custom variants do not rely on consistent ball release points

CLAIM 8: Custom variants do not rely on slow ball release speeds

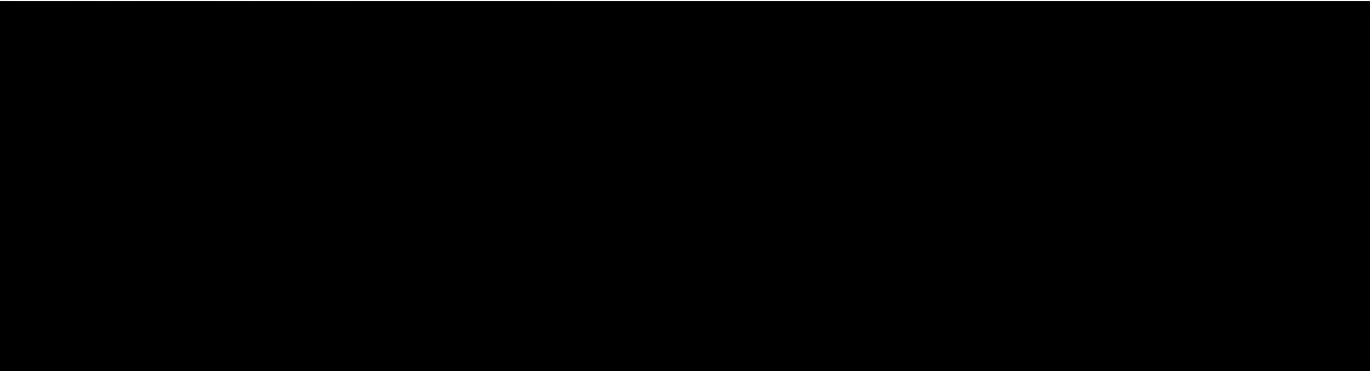
CLAIM 9: Custom variants do not rely on consistent wheel speeds

CLAIM 10: Custom variants do not rely on slow wheel speeds

CLAIM 11: Custom variants may be applied successfully in both real and live online casinos

CLAIM 12: Custom variants may be applied on American and European wheel designs

CLAIM 13: The custom variant is effective due to patterns that are found throughout nature, which are explained in greater detail in the publication "Living Energies" by Callum Coats, and summarised below:



CLAIM 14: All roulette wheels will exhibit the patterns in claim 13, although only approximately 30% of wheels will produce patterns that are sufficiently great or stable to enable successful and practical application in the real casino environment.

1.2 DEFINITION OF THE TEST

The test will involve application of a custom variant on a roulette wheel in actual casino conditions.

The period of testing is 7 days. Days 1 and 2 will involve logging of all spin results without actual wagers being made. Days 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 will involve both logging of all spin results and placement of actual wagers based on the custom variant provided by [REDACTED] (ANNEX B).

1.3 AIMS OF THE TEST

The aims of the test are to:

- i. Apply the custom variant for a period of 5 days.
- ii. Analyse the results of the custom variant's application to determine the validity of [REDACTED] claims

An analysis of [REDACTED] analysis of the subject wheel will also be undertaken to determine the validity of his claims.

1.4 PROCEDURES

The test involves the following stages:

STAGE 1: Qualification: Spin outcomes were logged for a period of two days (days 1 and 2). Each result was logged in consecutive order; from the time the subject wheel was opened until the time it was closed. Results were logged irrespective of conditions encountered. A total of 481 spin outcomes were logged.

STAGE 2: Analysis: [REDACTED] analysed the 481 spins at the conclusion of the second day of the qualification stage. The analysis was conducted within a period of 30 minutes with his "custom variant software".

STAGE 3: [REDACTED] issued the custom variant (ANNEX B).

STAGE 4: On day 3, application of the custom variant commenced at the opening of the subject wheel. From the beginning of day 3 to the conclusion of day 7, the custom variant was applied on 1270 spins. As instructed by the custom variant chart, a wager of 3 units was made on each of the 1270 games. Each unit was the value of \$25.00.

STAGE 5: An analysis of the test results was undertaken to ascertain what effect, if any, the application of the custom variant had on the accuracy of predictions.

2.0 TEST CONDITIONS

As a requirement, the test was to be conducted under "common casino conditions", [REDACTED] prevent undue influence, the test was conducted without the knowledge of the subject casino.

2.1 SUBJECT CASINO

The requirements of the subject casino were that it:

- operated American wheels which incorporate both single and double zero pockets, and

This is a requirement set by [REDACTED] as the house edge of American wheels is significantly greater than that of European wheels.

*European wheel house edge: 2.7%
American wheel house edge: 5.26%*

The effect of which is the subject wheel would present a greater challenge for the custom variant.

- operated roulette wheels that are current (2007) models manufactured by TCS John Huxley, and
- utilised procedures and technology that would create an environment that is "common" amongst casinos.

To define "common casino conditions", data regarding the conditions encountered in 10 casinos of independent nations were considered: USA, United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Italy, Spain, Malaysia, Germany and South Africa. The data was sourced from clients of [REDACTED] with contact information for each information source. Each source verified the information they supplied is accurate. Conditions considered included frequency of spins, direction of spins, wheel rotor speeds and ball revolution counts.

The subject casino chosen was [REDACTED] Casino in [REDACTED] which fulfilled all requirements.

2.2 SUBJECT ROULETTE WHEEL

Some wheels develop characteristics that may be utilised to increase the predictability of the outcome of roulette spins.

One such characteristic is "wheel bias", which is a wheel defect whereby the roulette ball tends to land in particular pockets a greater number of times than what would be expected on a wheel that produced random outcomes. Although most prevalent on older wheels, any wheel can develop a bias.

Another such characteristic is "wheel tilt". It is caused when the wheel is not placed on a level surface. The result is the ball will fall around one central region of the wheel significantly more than at the opposing side. Subsequently, spin outcomes are easier to predict.

[REDACTED] claims although his custom variant software utilises wheel bias and wheel tilt if present, his custom variants do not rely on wheel bias or wheel tilt for an advantage. As the purpose of the testing is to validate [REDACTED] claims, it was required that the subject wheel exhibited neither:

- i. wheel bias, or
- ii. wheel tilt,

otherwise, the test results would have been considered invalid.

The analysis of the spins logged in qualification and play periods combined determined the subject wheel did not appear to exhibit a bias.

On each of the 7 days of the test, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the ball did not appear to fall at any point, or strike any particular diamond, any more than another by a significant amount.

Neglecting the possibility of roulette wheels in the inaccessible VIP Saloon, there were a total of 8 wheels available at the subject casino. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Wheel 1 was selected as the subject wheel due to the following observations:

OBSERVATION	RELEVANCE
American (double zero) wheel	Has a house edge of 5.26% as opposed to the European wheel which has a 2.7% house edge.
Throughout the 7 days of the test, the wheel rotor completed a rotation approximately once every 2 - 5 seconds.	The wheel speed was notably varied. Wheel speed was only approximated by the tester, not measured with precise instrumentation.
The subject wheel was determined to be the "Saturn", manufactured by TCS John Huxley	<p>The Saturn wheel is a current model manufactured by TCS John Huxley. The manufacturer claims the wheel's data logger and marquee display the spin outcome with 100% accuracy.</p> <p>A written statement from TCS John Huxley indicated the Saturn is a wheel design that is "common" throughout the World's casinos.</p>
The wheel appeared to be open for longer periods of time than most other wheels.	This is preferable as a greater number of spin outcomes can be logged in the 7 day period of the test.
Following release by the dealer, accounting for all dealers, the ball completed approximately 15 - 25 revolutions before striking a diamond or the wheel rotor.	The wheel manufacturer, TCS John Huxley, specifies that the ball must complete above 8 revolutions before striking the rotor for spins to be within appropriate parameters.
The ball did not appear to exhibit characteristics of a "tilted wheel". It did not strike any particular diamond more than another by a significant amount.	<p>Tilted wheels are known to greatly enhance the predictability of spin outcomes. [REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>
The ball used was identified as a white 3/4 inch Teflon ball. [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

██████████ claims that all roulette wheels will exhibit the patterns described in 1.1, claim 13, although only approximately 30% of wheels will produce patterns that are sufficiently great or stable to enable successful and practical application in the real casino environment.

Therefore, should wheel 1 not have produced desirable patterns, each of the other 7 wheels, in numerical order, would have undergone the qualification process until one of them produced desirable patterns. However, wheel 1 did produce sufficiently great and stable patterns to proceed directly to the stage of custom variant development.

2.3 DEALERS

The period of qualification was 481 spins. During this period;

- i. The dealer was changed 38 times, and
- ii. there were 11 different dealers

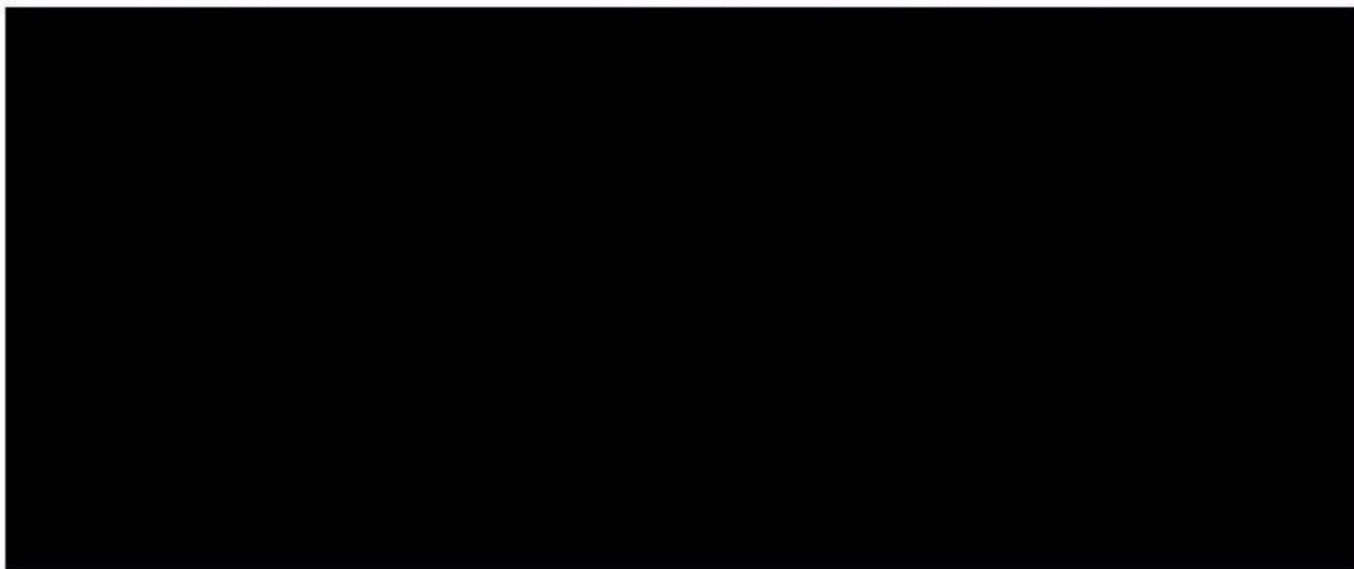
The period of play was 1270 spins. During this period:

- i. The dealer was changed 103 times, and
- ii. there were 28 different dealers

It was noted that dealers regularly moved between other roulette wheels, and between other casino games.

A requirement of the testing was that dealers must not be a consideration at any time; specific instructions were given to log all spin outcomes during qualification, and to log and wager on all spins during play, irrespective of the particular dealer operating the wheel.

2.4 IDENTIFYING FEATURES OF THE SUBJECT WHEEL



3.0 QUALIFICATION

The qualification was conducted in a period of 2 days, over which 481 spin results were logged. [REDACTED]

The logging of spin results commenced at the beginning of the day when the table was opened (approximately 7:30am), and concluded in the evening when the table was closed (approximately 2.30am).

TCS John Huxley claims that spin results are displayed on the marquee with 100% accuracy. Therefore, the marquee display alone was relied upon to note many of the spin outcomes. The marquee display was assumed to be 100% accurate.

At the conclusion of day 2, exactly 481 spins were logged and sent to [REDACTED] for analysis and the production of a custom variant.

3.1 ANALYSIS OF SPINS AND DISCOVERED PATTERNS

By analysing the 481 spin results obtained on days 1 and 2, [REDACTED] claimed to have discovered predictable trends in the spin outcomes of the subject wheel.

To determine these patterns, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] he had discovered two types of patterns. Type 1 included two patterns, and type 2 included five patterns. The pattern types are defined in 3.2 and 3.3.

3.2 DEFINITION OF PATTERN TYPE 1: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The two "type 1" patterns are defined in 3.2.1 and 3.2.2.

3.2.1 DEFINITION OF PATTERN B

3.2.2 DEFINITION OF PATTERN F

3.3 DEFINITION OF PATTERN TYPE 2: [REDACTED]

Of pattern type 2, there were four discovered which are marked A,C,D,E,G on [REDACTED]

The description of each pattern type is discussed in 3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.1.3, 3.1.4.

3.3.1 DEFINITION OF PATTERN A

3.3.2 DEFINITION OF PATTERN C

3.3.3 DEFINITION OF PATTERN D

3.3.4 DEFINITION OF PATTERN E

3.3.5 DEFINITION OF PATTERN G

3.4 THE RESULTING CUSTOM VARIANT

The custom variant chart that resulted from [REDACTED] analysis is provided in ANNEX B.

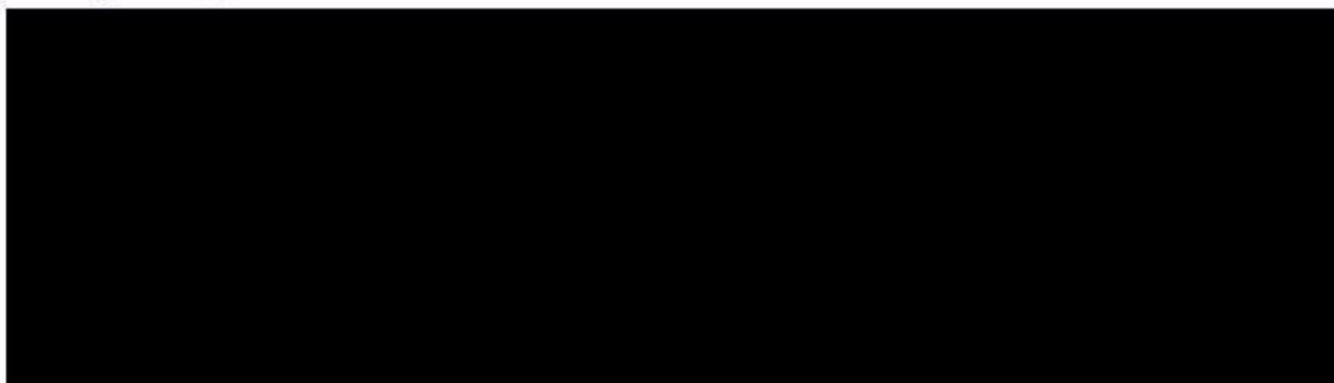
The custom variant applies only patterns 'B' and 'F' which are 'type 1' patterns. Pattern 'B' formed the basis of the custom variant chart. Pattern 'F' did not contribute to the custom variant chart, although it served as a reference point to identify and define pattern 'B'. [REDACTED]

The custom variant chart did not apply any 'type 2' patterns.

ANNEX C shows a secondary custom variant chart which utilises all pattern types and all patterns that [REDACTED] claimed to have discovered.

4.0 APPLICATION OF THE PRIMARY CUSTOM VARIANT

On day 3, application of the custom variant commenced when the table opened.



4.1 RESULTS OF APPLICATION OF THE PRIMARY CUSTOM VARIANT

At the conclusion of day 7, the results were:

114 Wins
1156 Losses

The value of each unit wagered was \$25. Three units were wagered per game. The starting bankroll was \$2,000. The closing bankroll was \$9350.

The overall profit was therefore \$7350.

5.0 ANALYSIS [REDACTED] ANALYSIS OF THE SUBJECT WHEEL

Although the application of the primary custom variant produced a positive outcome, the test was conducted over a relatively small sample of spins. It is therefore not possible to make an accurate determination of whether or not the positive outcome would have continued over a larger sample of spins.

However, 5.1 discusses the possibilities of the custom variant's accuracy being due to chance (luck).

5.1 PATTERN TYPES

[REDACTED] claims that his analysis of the spins logged in the qualification period revealed two pattern types, including 7 independent identifiable patterns.

Pattern Type 1 included patterns B and F
Pattern Type 2 included patterns A, C, D, E & G

To determine the viability of [REDACTED] custom variant method, his analysis of each pattern was itself analysed. This includes an analysis of each defined pattern, and how each pattern definition correlates to the spin results obtained from the period of play.

5.1.1 PATTERN A

Pattern 'A' was not utilised by the primary custom variant, as [REDACTED] considered it to be a pattern that is not likely to remain throughout period of play.

Over the period of play, the pattern did remain and with remarkable clarity.

To determine the odds of the accuracy of [REDACTED] analysis being due to chance:

[REDACTED]

The odds of [REDACTED] correctly "guessing" this pattern, that is clearly apparent in both the spins obtained in the periods of qualification and play, are virtually negligible (less than 0.1%).

I find this extremely remarkable, in particular as the pattern does not correlate to any particular sector or pocket of the subject wheel, and is therefore not indicative of a pattern related to wheel bias, wheel tilt, or dealer signature.

Had this pattern been incorporated into the custom variant that was applied (primary custom variant):

- i. an additional 1 unit of \$25 per spin would have been wagered, and
- ii. the bankroll at the conclusion of day 7 would have been \$6,950 greater (278 units more)

5.1.2 PATTERN B

Pattern 'B' was utilised by the primary custom variant. The result of wagers based on this pattern was a profit of \$7350.

Over the period of play, the pattern appears to have evolved as [REDACTED] predicted. I am unable to validate [REDACTED] explanation of why he believes the pattern evolved as it did. The theory he provides is not practical to prove as it involves principles not familiar to mainstream science.

To determine the odds of the accuracy of [REDACTED] analysis being due to chance:

Standard Deviation Test:

[REDACTED]

The odds of [REDACTED] correctly "guessing" this pattern, that is clearly apparent in both the spins obtained in the periods of qualification and play, are less than 1%. Most relevant are [REDACTED]

This pattern appears to complete a systematic cycle, which is indicative of the pattern not being related to any wheel defect or condition, including wheel bias or wheel tilt. The pattern also does not appear to be the result, nor is it likely to be the result, of dealer signature.

5.1.3 PATTERN C

Pattern 'C' was not utilised by the primary custom variant, as [REDACTED] considered it to be a pattern that is not likely to remain throughout period of play.

Had this pattern been incorporated into the custom variant that was applied (primary custom variant):

- i. an additional 1 unit of \$25 per spin would have been wagered, and
- ii. the bankroll at the conclusion of day 7 would have been \$1,150 less (46 units less)

5.1.4 PATTERN D

Pattern 'D' was not utilised by the primary custom variant, as [REDACTED] considered it to be a pattern that is not likely to remain throughout period of play.

Had this pattern been incorporated into the custom variant that was applied (primary custom variant):

- i. [REDACTED]
- ii. the bankroll at the conclusion of day 7 would have been \$3,850 less (154 units less)

5.1.5 PATTERN E

Pattern 'E' was not utilised by the primary custom variant, as [REDACTED] considered it to be a pattern that is not likely to remain throughout period of play.

Had this pattern been incorporated into the custom variant that was applied (primary custom variant):

- i. an additional 1 unit of \$25 per spin would have been wagered, and
- ii. the bankroll at the conclusion of day 7 would have been \$4,500 greater (180 units more)

5.1.6 PATTERN F

Pattern 'F' was utilised by [REDACTED] to determine the types of patterns that were exhibited on the subject wheel. However, due to the nature of the patterns and the phase at which they had reached, this pattern could not be incorporated into the primary custom variant.

[REDACTED]

5.1.7 PATTERN G

Pattern 'F' was utilised by [REDACTED] to determine the types of patterns that were exhibited on the subject wheel. However, due to the nature of the patterns and the phase at which they had reached, this pattern could not be incorporated into the primary custom variant.

[REDACTED]

5.2 ANALYSIS OF RESULTS FOR SECONDARY CUSTOM VARIANT

The secondary custom variant utilised all pattern types possible, however, it was not applied during the period of play.

The purpose of the secondary custom variant is to determine performance of [REDACTED] methods, and determine whether or not the defined patterns would have achieved results better or worse than what would be expected if the predictions were random.

Each of the patterns that were not incorporated in the primary custom variant, and the respective results they would have achieved are:

Pattern A: +\$6,950
Pattern B: Not applicable
Pattern C: -\$1,150
Pattern D: -\$3,850
Pattern E: +\$4,500
Pattern F: Not applicable
Pattern G: Not applicable

Therefore, if the secondary custom variant were applied, the profit achieved in the casino test would have been an additional \$6,450, and the total profit would have been \$13,800.

5.3 CHI-SQUARED ANALYSIS OF SPINS

The period of play consisted of 1270 spins. Generally this is insufficient for a reliable analysis to determine if the subject wheel exhibits a bias.

However analysis of the spins using software provided by [REDACTED] indicated the wheel 'passed' the chi-squared test.

6.0 VALIDITY OF [REDACTED] CLAIMS

Each of [REDACTED] claims are addressed in 6.01 to 6.14. While many of his claims pertain to the overall effectiveness of his method to predict the spin outcomes of other wheels, an assessment may only be made in reference to the subject wheel. This is because other wheels were not tested.

6.01 CLAIM 1

Custom variants do not rely on any kind of wheel defect including but not limited to "wheel bias" or "wheel tilt"

The volume of spins was insufficient for a reliable bias or chi-squared analysis. However, a chi-squared test using software provided by [REDACTED] indicated the wheel did not exhibit any apparent bias. The predictions generated from the custom variant were not indicative of the exploitation of bias.

6.02 CLAIM 2

Custom variants do not rely on any wheel tampering, otherwise known as "gaffing"

The subject wheel and the outcome of spin results were not influenced by [REDACTED] or the tester at any time.

6.03 CLAIM 3

Custom variants do not rely on any form of "dealer signature"

[REDACTED] has stated that although particular dealers often contribute to the development of trends, custom variants do not rely on dealer induced trends as the sole source of advantage.

To validate his claim, it was required that dealers not be a consideration at any stage of the tests conducted on the subject wheel.

For the duration of the 1270 spins over which the primary custom variant was applied, the dealer was changed 103 times, and there were 28 individual dealers. The patterns applied by the custom variant were not based upon wheel sectors; they were not indicative of dealer signature, or the result of consistent ball and wheel release speeds.

6.04 CLAIM 4

Custom variants overcome the effect of the "house edge"

Although both the primary and secondary custom variants did produce predictions that overcome the effect of the house edge on the subject wheel, the results should only be considered applicable to the subject wheel. Each wheel should be considered independent; therefore it is not possible to determine if 'custom variants' overcome the effect of the house edge on other wheels.

6.05 CLAIM 5

Custom variants are practical and easy to apply in the real casino environment

Ease and practicality is a matter of personal skill and opinion, thus cannot be easily measured. In the tester's opinion, application of the custom variant was both simple and practical.

6.06 CLAIM 6

Custom variants are effective on modern and common wheel designs

The wheel manufacturer, TCS John Huxley, confirmed the subject wheel is a "common" design, and a current (2007) model.

6.07 CLAIM 7

Custom variants do not rely on consistent ball release points

The release point of the ball was not a consideration at any stage for either the primary or secondary custom variant.


It cannot be said that 'custom variants' for other wheels do not rely on ball release points, only that ball release points did not appear relevant to the success of the primary and secondary custom variants on the subject wheel.

6.08 CLAIM 8

Custom variants do not rely on slow ball release speeds


The speed at which the ball is released was not a consideration at any stage for either the primary or secondary custom variant.


It cannot be said that 'custom variants' for other wheels do not rely on ball release speeds, only that ball release speeds did not appear relevant to the patterns defined, or the success of the primary and secondary custom variants, on the subject wheel.



6.09 CLAIM 9


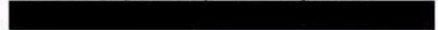
Custom variants do not rely on consistent wheel speeds

The wheel rotor speed was not a consideration at any stage. 

 While it cannot be said for independent wheels, it does not appear the accuracy of the primary or secondary custom variants were influenced by wheel rotor speed of the subject wheel.

6.10 CLAIM 10

Custom variants do not rely on slow wheel speeds

 defines a slow wheel as a wheel that, on the majority of spins, completes a full revolution in greater than 4 seconds. 

 the subject wheel is not considered a slow wheel.

It cannot be said that 'custom variants' for other wheels do not rely on slow wheel rotor speeds, only that it does not appear the accuracy of the primary or secondary custom variants were influenced by wheel rotor speed of the subject wheel.

6.11 CLAIM 11

Custom variants may be applied successfully in both real and live online casinos

The test results should only be considered relevant to the subject wheel at the subject casino in the said conditions.

Therefore, it is not possible to make a determination on the effectiveness of the custom variant if the wheel were situated elsewhere. There is no data to determine an accurate assessment.

However, if the wheel were situated elsewhere and in similar conditions, there is no known reason why the physical location of the wheel would affect the accuracy of the custom variants.

7.0 CONCLUSION:

[REDACTED] the primary custom variant produced a profit of \$7350, which are clearly positive results.

Hypothetical application of the secondary custom variant produced a profit of \$13,800.

The results are clearly positive, but alone cannot be considered reliable proof of the effectiveness of [REDACTED] methods. This is primarily due to the limited scope of the test, which is 1751 spin outcomes. Statistically, this is a small sample.

To ascertain the effectiveness of [REDACTED] method, an analysis of [REDACTED] analysis was undertaken. Each pattern was considered independently. Subsequently, an analysis of all patterns combined indicated there is less than a 1% chance that the accuracy of [REDACTED] analysis was due to chance.

While an analysis revealed that the success of the custom variant was not likely coincidental, whether or not the success was due to principles expressed in 6.13 remains unproven.

It is therefore my determination that [REDACTED] custom variant method to predict roulette spins has 'considerable credit'. I believe [REDACTED] claims to be accurate in the case of the subject wheel, although the results should only be considered relevant to the subject wheel.

7.1 SCOPE FOR FURTHER TESTING

While [REDACTED] method successfully predicted patterns of the subject wheel, and the analysis of his analysis indicated his methods have merit, the results are only relevant to the subject wheel. It is therefore my recommendation that similar tests should be undertaken on other wheels.

8.0 DECLARATION

I, [REDACTED] hereby declare that, to the best of my knowledge, the testing results and subsequent analysis is true and correct.

I had no known influence over the spins that were conducted on the subject wheel.

My name, contact details, formal qualifications and details of previous and current employment may only be released following approval by myself in writing. However, my personal particulars may be provided to any government authority at the discretion of [REDACTED]. In the event of full disclosure to government authorities, I agree to validate all information contain herein, and assist investigations if required.

1. *Journal of Management Studies*, 1997, 34, 1, 1-15.

ANNEX A: DEFINITIONS

BALL REVOLUTION COUNT

The approximate number of times the ball completes a full revolution before either striking a diamond or the wheel rotor.

CUSTOM VARIANT

██████████ method of predicting roulette spins that is the subject of testing. Physically it is a chart that specifies when and where to place wagers.

CUSTOM VARIANT CHART

The instructions for application of the custom variant.

CUSTOM VARIANT SOFTWARE

The software developed by ██████████ used to analyze spin outcomes and produce custom variant charts.

DEALER

The casino staff responsible for spinning the roulette wheel and ball. Otherwise known as "croupier".

DEALER SIGNATURE

A form of pattern that is due to consistent ball and wheel release speeds.

DIAMONDS


Metal deflectors situated about the rim of the roulette wheel base.

HOUSE EDGE

The percentage of each bet made that the house takes in. Winning bets are paid off at less than the true odds to generate income for the house.

MARQUEE

The electronic screen that displays the outcomes of roulette spins.



WAGERS

Casino chips placed on the roulette betting table.

WHEEL BIAS

A roulette wheel condition whereby the ball lands in particular pockets or areas of the wheel more frequently than expected by a statistical analysis. The condition usually develops on older wheels, and is considered a mechanical flaw.

WHEEL ROTOR

The centre part of the wheel containing a wheel's pockets and numbers