

**GEOPHYSICAL REPORT**  
**ON A**  
**SEISMIC REFRACTION SURVEY**  
**ON THE**  
**DYCER CREEK PLACER GOLD PROPERTY**  
**LIVINGSTONE CREEK AREA**  
**WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY**

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PROPERTY LOCATION : 80 km NE of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory  
61°27'N Latitude, 134° 14.5'W Longitude  
N.T.S. – 105E/8

WRITTEN FOR : STEPHEN SWAIM  
737 Downie Street  
Kamloops, British Columbia, V2B5T1

WRITTEN BY : David G. Mark, P.Geo.,  
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.  
6204-125<sup>th</sup> Street  
Surrey, British Columbia V3X 2E1

DATED : April 11, 2003

120201



GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.  
Engineering & Mining Geophysicists  
VANCOUVER, CANADA



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| DATED             | : April 11, 2003  |

**120201**

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Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2C6



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**SEISMIC REFRACTION SURVEY PROFILES:**

|              |       |   |
|--------------|-------|---|
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| Profile SL-2 | 1:250 | 5 |
| Profile SL-3 | 1:250 | 6 |
| Profile SL-4 | 1:250 | 7 |
| Profile SL-5 | 1:250 | 8 |

## SUMMARY

Seismic refraction surveying was carried out over the Dycer Creek Placer Property, which is located 80 km northeast of the city of Whitehorse and is within the Whitehorse Mining District of the Yukon Territory. The work was carried out in October, 2002. The object of the work was to locate the Dycer Creek buried channel, especially pre-glacial, that may carry placer gold.

The property is underlain by a Proterozoic through Paleozoic assemblage of metamorphosed mafic to ultramafic rocks. The overburden consists of glacial till as well as glaciofluvial and glaciolacustrine sediments.

The surveying was carried out using a 12-channel seismic refraction system with 55-meter spreads using 5-meter geophone spacings, and employing explosives as the energy source. The data were analyzed using an intercept time delay method.

The placer channel was revealed as a velocity slow zone within the bedrock, which means it is steep-sided and canyon-like. The width of the channel is at least 8 meters, and possibly up to 15 meters wide. The depths to the bottom of the channel are unknown since it is canyon-like and therefore cannot be determined. However, the depths to the channel rims vary from 0.5 meters within the bottom of the pit on SL-1 to about 8 meters on SL-5.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

It is recommended to continue the seismic survey in an easterly direction going up the creek. However, it is preferable to run the lines at a 25-meter interval rather than 50 meters. Therefore, the survey area should also be filled in.

Velocity spreads should also be carried out within the current survey area in order to obtain more accurate overburden velocities, which will result in more accurate overburden thickness calculations. As discussed within the report, there was a lack of accurate velocity information within the seismic refraction survey area due to time constraints.

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**WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY**

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**INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL REMARKS**

This report discusses the results of seismic refraction surveying carried out along five lines within the Dycer Creek Placer Gold Property, which occurs at the confluence of Dycer Creek with Mendocina Creek, located within the Whitehorse Mining District of the Yukon Territory.

The seismic work was carried out for the purpose of locating a buried Tertiary creek channel that is purported to carry placer gold. The Livingstone Creek area is well known for numerous placer gold deposits occurring within buried channels.

The work was carried out from October 5<sup>th</sup> to the 7<sup>th</sup>, 2002, by a crew of two men, one being the writer, and the other being Jerry Cousins of Whitehorse.

The work was done at the request of Stephen Swaim, owner of the placer property.

Much of the following descriptive information on the property was taken from Mike Power's report on the previous seismic survey dated October 4, 2001.

**PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP**

The property consists of 61 contiguous placer leases as shown on Map #2, and as described below:

| Name         | Placer Lease No. | Expiry Date      |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|
| Brenda 1 - 8 | P47031 – P47038  | January 25, 2004 |
| Dycer 1 – 51 | P41976 – P42026  | October 21, 2003 |
| Dycer 9, 10  | P47177 – P47178  | May 27, 2005     |

The expiry dates shown assume that the work discussed within this report will be accepted for assessment credits.

The property is owned by Stephen A. Swaim of Kamloops, British Columbia.

### **LOCATION AND ACCESS**

The property is located 80 km northeast of the city of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory and 10 km northeast of the Livingstone Airstrip, which is on the Big Salmon River

The geographical coordinates are 67° 27' north latitude and 134° 14' west longitude.

Access to the property from Whitehorse is best by helicopter. One can also gain access by flying fixed wing to the Livingstone Creek airstrip and then traveling by vehicle for 12 km to the property. A third option is using the road from Whitehorse, which is drivable only in winter. This route runs from Long Lake up the east side of Lake Laberge, east across the Teslin River and Semenof Hills to the airstrip and then north to the property.

### **PHYSIOGRAPHY**

From Mike Power's report:

"The physiognomy and placer geology of the Dycer Creek area has been described by McConnel (1901), Bostock (1931), Levson (1992) and Gordey and Makepiece (2000). The property is on the western boundary of the Big Salmon Range of the Pelly Mountains at elevations ranging from 900 to 1200 m. The Big Salmon Ranges, east of the property rise from a dissected plateau with base level of 1440 m to craggy cirques at elevations of up to 2000 m approximately 15 km east of the property. Drainages generally flow west although they are locally diverted to the north, possibly by bedrock structures."

"The property area is subject to continental climatic conditions with short, occasionally damp summers from June through September and cold, dry winters from October through April. Temperatures range from 15°C during the summer period of mid-June through mid-August to -40° during the coldest months of winter."

## HISTORY

The Dycer Creek Placer Property occurs within the northern part of the Livingstone Creek Placer Mining Camp where several creeks to the south have seen and are seeing placer production. Very little work, however, has been done on Dycer and Mendocina Creeks. In 1990, several test pits were dug by machine on the left limit of Dycer Creek. Also, Stephen Swaim, the current property owner, has dug two large pits as shown the survey plan map, Map #3.

## GEOLOGY

"The Dycer Creek Property is located in the Yukon Tanana Terrane of the northern Cordillera. The area drained by Dycer Creek is underlain by a Proterozoic through Paleozoic assemblage of metamorphosed mafic to ultramafic rocks. Rocks strike predominantly north-northwest in the area of the property."

"Quaternary sediments in the study area consist of till blankets, glaciofluvial and glaciolacustrine sediments and glacial outwash deposits. Recent colluvium locally covers these deposits in areas undergoing mass wasting."

## INSTRUMENTATION

One 12-channel seismograph, Model 1210F, manufactured by Geometrics/Nimbus of Sunnyvale, California, was used on the project. The 1210F features signal enhancement by stacking repeated signals in a digital memory. A CRT (cathode ray tube) continuously displays the signal stored in the memory on all channels. The stored signal can then be printed on a permanent paper record by a built-in electric-writing oscillograph. The instrument also contains active signal filters on each amplifier.

One 90-meter cable was used, as well as 8 cycle/sec marsh geophones, manufactured by Mark Products of Houston, Texas.

The blasting was done with one encoder and one decoder, series 200, manufactured by Input/Output of Houston, Texas. These were interfaced with Motorola portable FM radios.

## FIELD PROCEDURE

The 'two-way, in-line shot' seismic method was used for all seismic lines. The technique consists of laying out 12 geophones in a straight line and recording arrival times from shots fired at either end of the spread. Arrival times from one additional shot point each located at the half point of the spread length was also recorded. This provided the layer depths and velocity variations along the spread, and also gave additional information about the deeper layers. Finally, for each spread, two additional offend shots were fired, each at a distance of up to one-half the spread length from the nearest geophone so that all first arrivals were from

the basement bedrock (or basal layer). This was felt necessary so that the refractions received from the other shot points could be correlated and assigned the correct layer number.

The geophone spacing used was five meters for a spread length of 55 meters. The lines were spaced at an average spacing of 50 meters. They were not cut.

The terrain along each of the lines was surveyed in by hand-held clinometer. The geophone stations were marked by blaze orange flagging.

The shots ranged in size from 0.1 to 4.0 kg. and were placed in holes about 0.4 m deep.

### **COMPUTING METHOD**

All seismic data were analyzed using an intercept-delay time technique. Implementation of this method requires reverse refraction emanating from a common point for at least two detectors. This rock overlap is necessary in order to obtain a true refractor velocity and travel time in the overburden independent of bedrock dip and/or surface irregularities. The offend shot times are used to extrapolate the rock refractions from either end back to their respective shot locations. With this information and related overburden velocities, it is possible to compute the depth to bedrock below each detector.

The seismic-interpreted profiles were plotted at a scale of 1:250 on Maps #4 to #8. The location of the seismic line is shown on the survey location plan map, Map #2, at a scale of 1:1,000.

### **DISCUSSION OF RESULTS**

A suggested classification of the velocities is as follows:

| Layer # | Velocity     | Suggested Material   |
|---------|--------------|--|
| 1       | 250          | Overburden: loose surficial glacial till, sand, or gravel.               |
| 1, 2    | 700          | Overburden: more compact glacial till, sand, or gravel.                  |
| 2       | 1700         | Overburden: glacial till, sand or gravel; water-saturated, very compact. |
| 3       | 3,570 - 4400 | Bedrock: probably schist.  |

Horizontal changes in overburden velocity may be caused by a variable water content, type of material and/or compactness of the material. Therefore, arbitrary boundaries within the overburden should be treated as physical changes and not necessarily as geological boundaries.

Bedrock velocities can be much lower than is indicated within the table if the rock is highly fractured or highly altered.

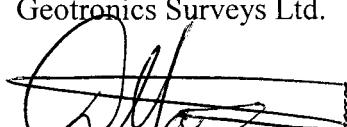
The accuracy of the velocity measurement is dependent on (1) the bedrock topography, especially around areas of sharp changes such as buried creek channels, and (2) the number of points defining the velocity. Therefore some of the bedrock velocities may be higher or lower than is shown.

The number of seismic velocity layers occurring on the project site is three, with the third layer being bedrock. The first layer has a velocity of 250 m/sec and is a loose, surficial overburden that is a glacial till, sand or gravel. Also occurring as a first and second layer is a material that has a higher velocity of 700 m/sec. It is likely the same material as the 250 m/sec layer except more compact. The middle layer is a very compact, probably water-saturated, glacial till, sand, or gravel and occurs, as suggested below, within the suggested buried creek channel.

A velocity slow zone within the bedrock occurs on each of the seismic lines. Velocity slow zones are indicative of faults, shear zones or buried creek channels. Often the slow zones are reflecting both faults and buried creek channels since creeks will occur along zones of weaknesses within the bedrock such as faults. Considering the known occurrence of gold on the property, it is therefore quite probable that the slow zones are reflecting a buried placer gold creek channel. In support of this is the fact that the velocity of the slow zone is similar to the overlying middle layer that is interpreted to be a very compact saturated glacial till, sand, or gravel.

The depth to the bottom of a buried creek channel that is reflected as a velocity slow zone cannot be determined since its sides are greater than 45°. However, the seismic-calculated depths to the channel rims vary from 0.5 meter on SL-1 at the bottom of the pit to 8 meters on SL-5. These depths, however, must be taken as very approximate, since the overburden velocities could only be estimated over much of the survey area. This was due to the limited time that could be spent on the property.

Respectfully submitted,  
Geotronics Surveys Ltd.



PROFESSIONAL  
PROVINCE OF  
D.G. MARK  
BRITISH COLUMBIA  
GEOLOGIST

David G. Mark, P.Geo,  
Geophysicist

April 11, 2003

## REFERENCES

- Bostock, H.S., The Mining Industry of the Yukon, in Bostok, H.S. (1957), Yukon Territory – Selected Reports 1898 – 1933, Geol. Surv. Of Can., Memoir 284, 1931
- Levson, V., The Sedimentology of Pleistocene Deposits Associated with Placer Gold-Bearing Gravels in the Livingstone Creek Area, Yukon Territory, Canada, INAC, Yukon Geology, Vol.3, Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1992
- Gordey, S.P., and Makepiece, A.J., Yukon Digital Geology (interactive compact disc). Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon, Open File 1999-1D, 2000
- McConnell, R.G., Salmon River Gold Field Including Livingstone and Neighbouring Creeks in Bostok, H.S. (1957), Yukon Territory – Selected Reports 1898 – 1933, Geol. Surv. Of Can., Memoir 284, 1901
- Powers, Mike, Seismic Refraction Survey on the Dycer Creek Property, Livingstone Creek Area, Yukon Territory, Aurora Geosciences Ltd., Whitehorse, October 4. 2001

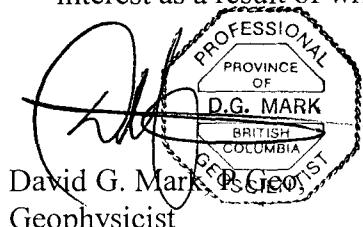
## GEOPHYSICIST'S CERTIFICATE

I, DAVID G. MARK, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

I am a Consulting Geophysicist of Geotronics Surveys Ltd., with offices at 6204 – 125<sup>th</sup>, Surrey, British Columbia, Canada.

I further certify that:

1. I am registered as a Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.
2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1968) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geophysics.
3. I have been practicing my profession for the past 35 years, and have been active in the mining industry for the past 38 years.
4. This report is compiled and interpreted from data obtained from a seismic refraction survey carried out under my field supervision during the period of October 5<sup>th</sup> to the 7<sup>th</sup>, 2002.
5. I do not hold any interest in the placer property discussed within this report, nor in any other properties Stephen Swaim may have an interest in, nor do I expect to receive any interest as a result of writing this report.



David G. Mark, P.Geo.  
Geophysicist

April 11, 2003

## AFFIDAVIT OF EXPENSES

A seismic refraction survey was carried out over a portion of the Dycer Creek Placer Gold Property, which occurs on Dycer Creek, located 80 km northeast of the city of Whitehorse, from October 5<sup>th</sup> to the 7<sup>th</sup>, to the value of the following:

### FIELD:

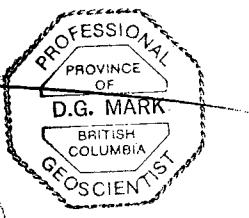
|  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| Geophysicist, technician, and instrumentation, 34 hrs<br>@ \$90/hr | \$3060.00                  |
| Room and board, 3 days @ \$130/day                                 | 690.00                     |
| Helicopter   | 2,000.00                   |
| Seismocaps, 33 caps @ \$5.30/cap                                   | 174.90                     |
| Explosives, 1 case @ \$230.00/case                                 | <u>230.00</u>              |
| TOTAL  | \$6,154.90      \$6,154.90 |

### DATA REDUCTION and REPORT:

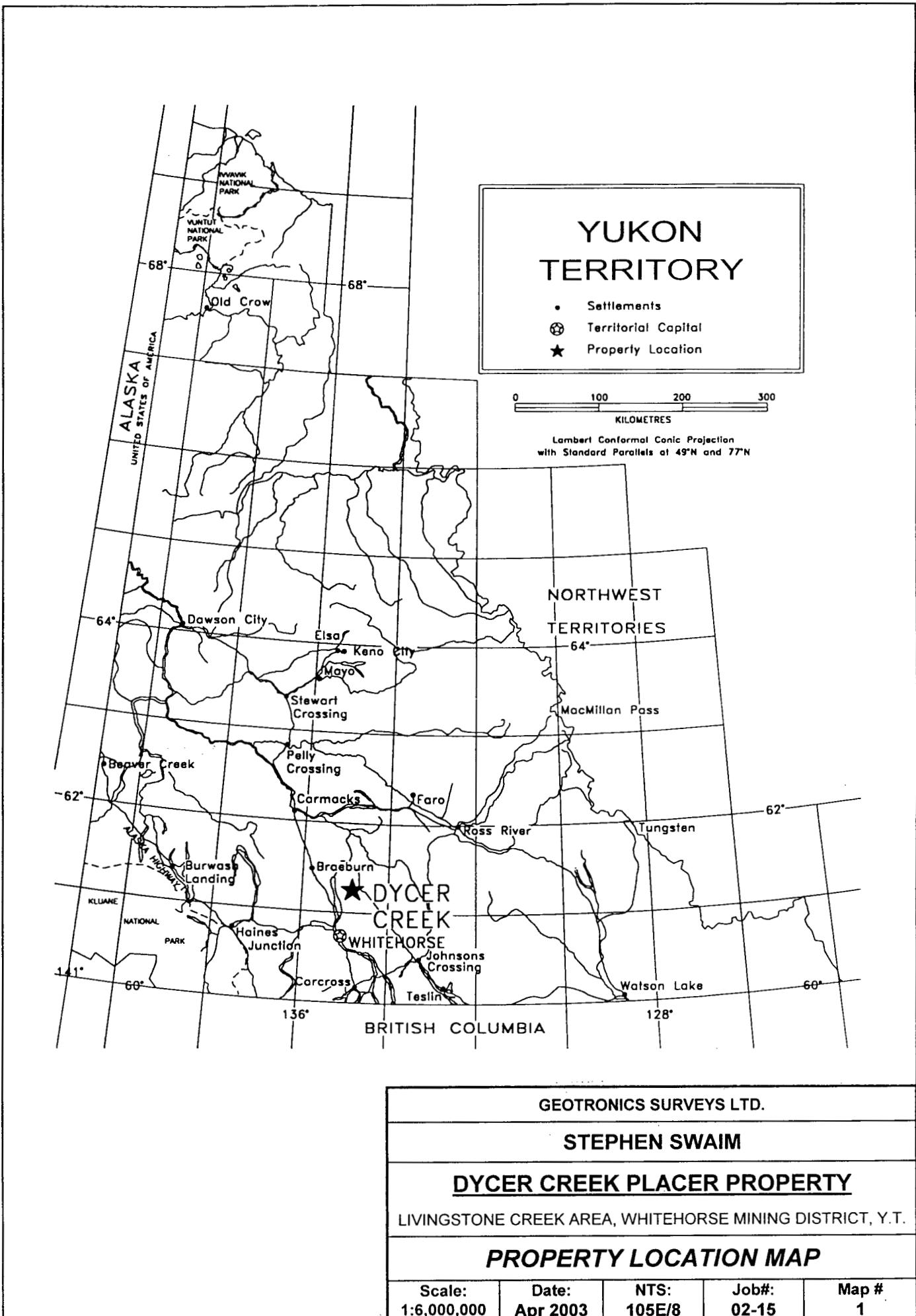
|                                     |                            |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Geophysicist, 25 hrs @ \$50/hr      | \$1,250.00                 |
| Drafting                            | 250.00                     |
| Report compilation and photocopying | <u>50.00</u>               |
|                                     | \$1,550.00      \$1,550.00 |
| GRAND TOTAL                         | <u>\$7,704.90</u>          |

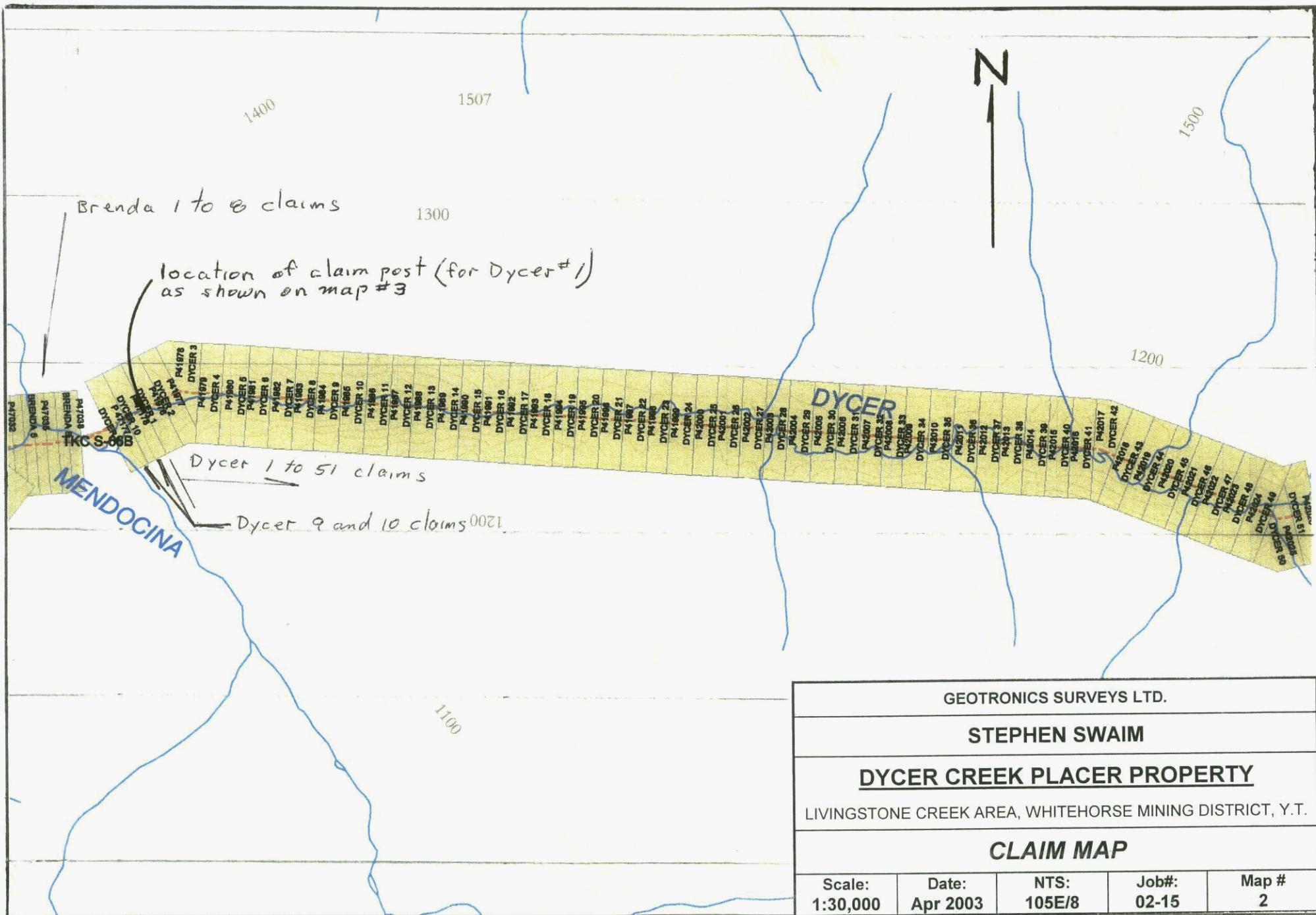
Respectfully submitted,  
Geotronics Surveys Ltd.

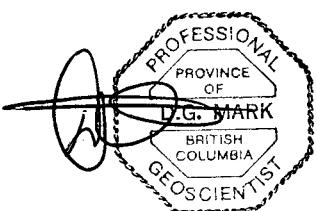
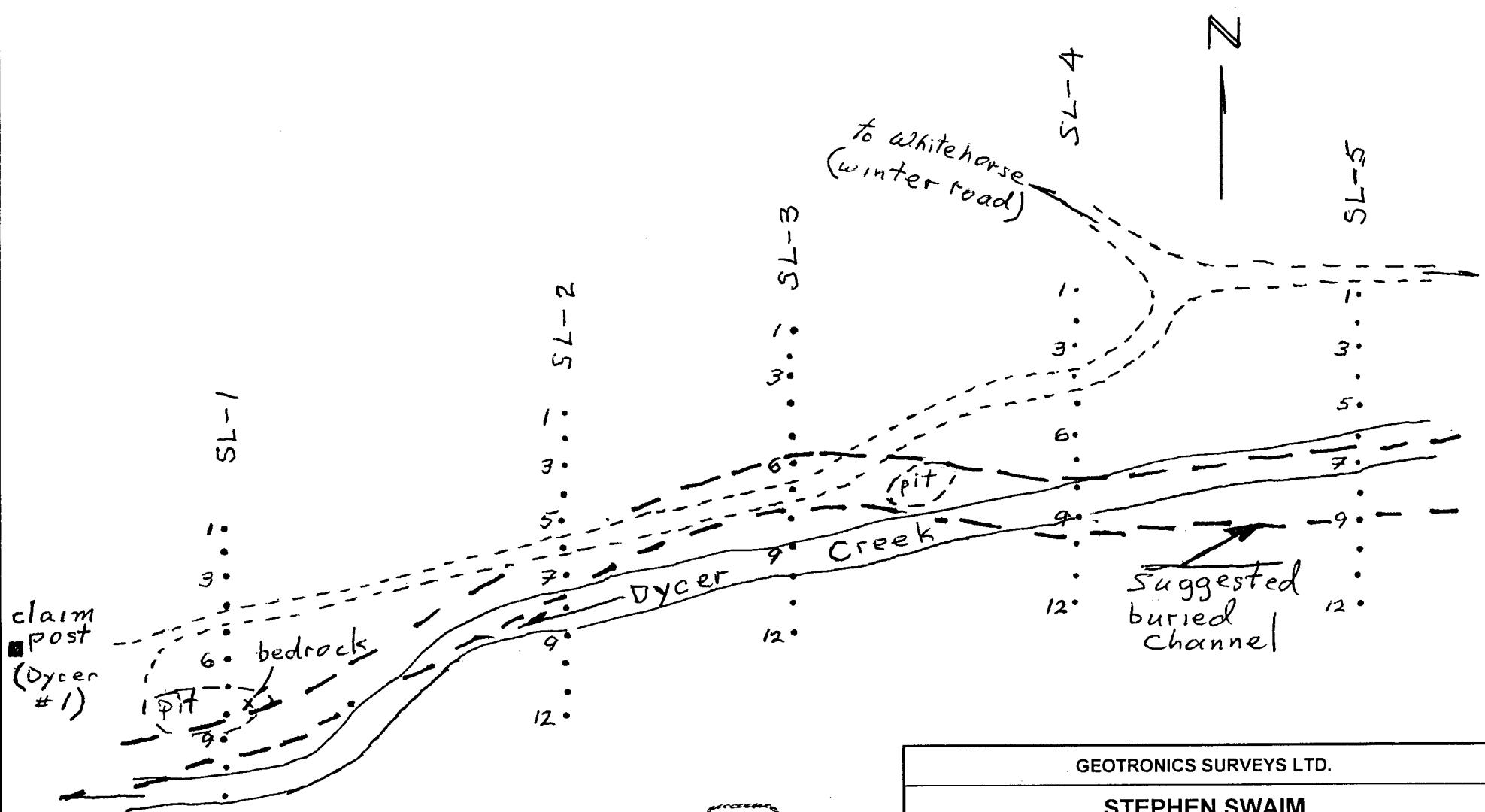
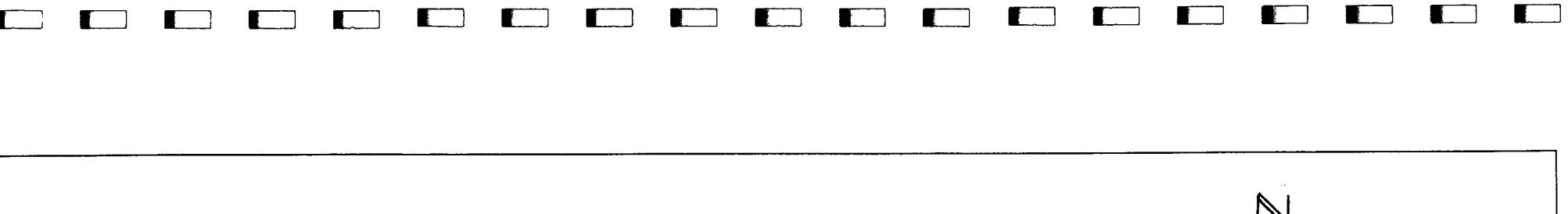
David G. Mark, P.Geo,  
Geophysicist



April 11, 2003







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| STEPHEN SWAIM  |                   |                |                |            |
| <b>DYCER CREEK PLACER PROPERTY</b>                       |                   |                |                |            |
| LIVINGSTONE CREEK AREA, WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT, Y.T. |                   |                |                |            |
| <b>SEISMIC REFRACTION SURVEY PLAN</b>                    |                   |                |                |            |
| Scale:<br>1:1,000  | Date:<br>Apr 2003 | NTS:<br>105E/8 | Job#:<br>02-15 | Map #<br>3 |

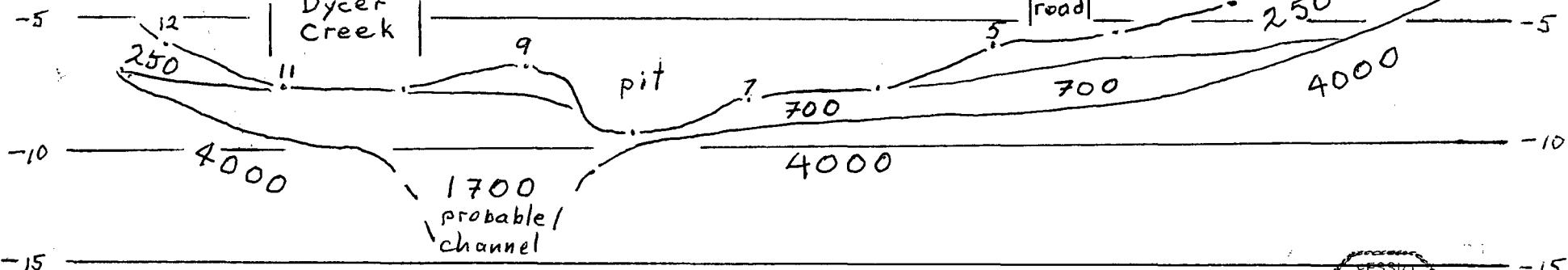
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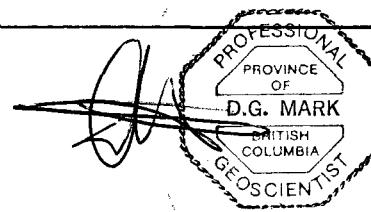
S

Dycer  
Creek

9



**Note:** Bedrock depths are approximate due to  
poor overburden velocity information



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STEPHEN SWAIM

**DYCER CREEK PLACER PROPERTY**

LIVINGSTONE CREEK AREA, WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT, Y.T.

**SEISMIC REFRACTION SURVEY  
LINE SL-1**

| Layer # | Velocity     | Suggested Material   |
|---------|--------------|--|
| 1       | 250          | Overburden: loose surficial glacial till, sand, or gravel.               |
| 1, 2    | 700          | Overburden: more compact glacial till, sand, or gravel.                  |
| 2       | 1700         | Overburden: glacial till, sand or gravel; water-saturated, very compact. |
| 3       | 3,570 - 4400 | Bedrock: probably schist.  |

Scale:  
1:250Date:  
Apr 2003NTS:  
105E/8Job#:  
02-15Map #  
4

meters

0

-5

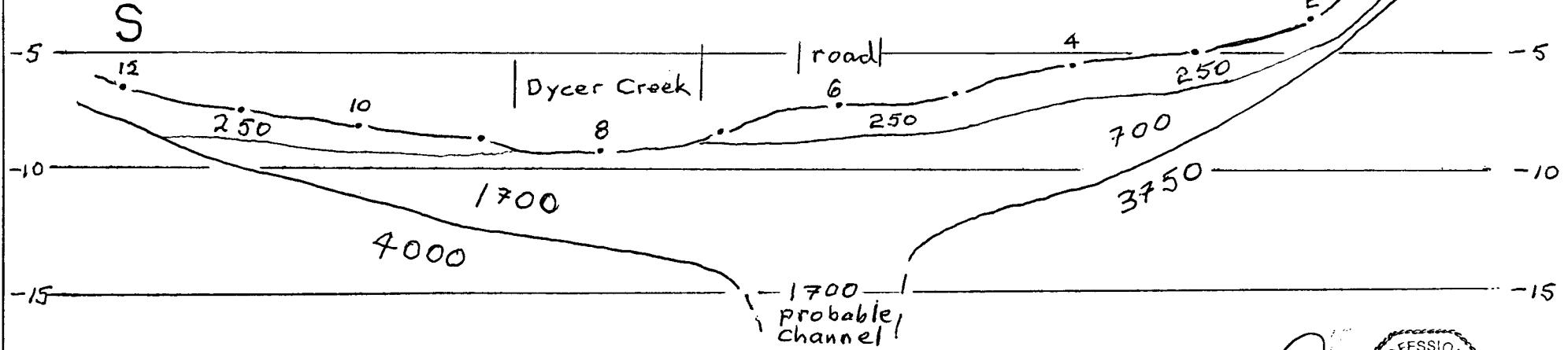
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-15

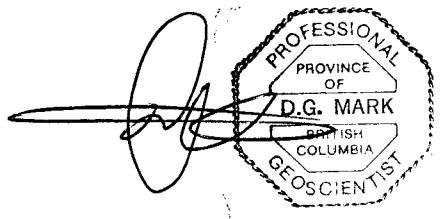
meters

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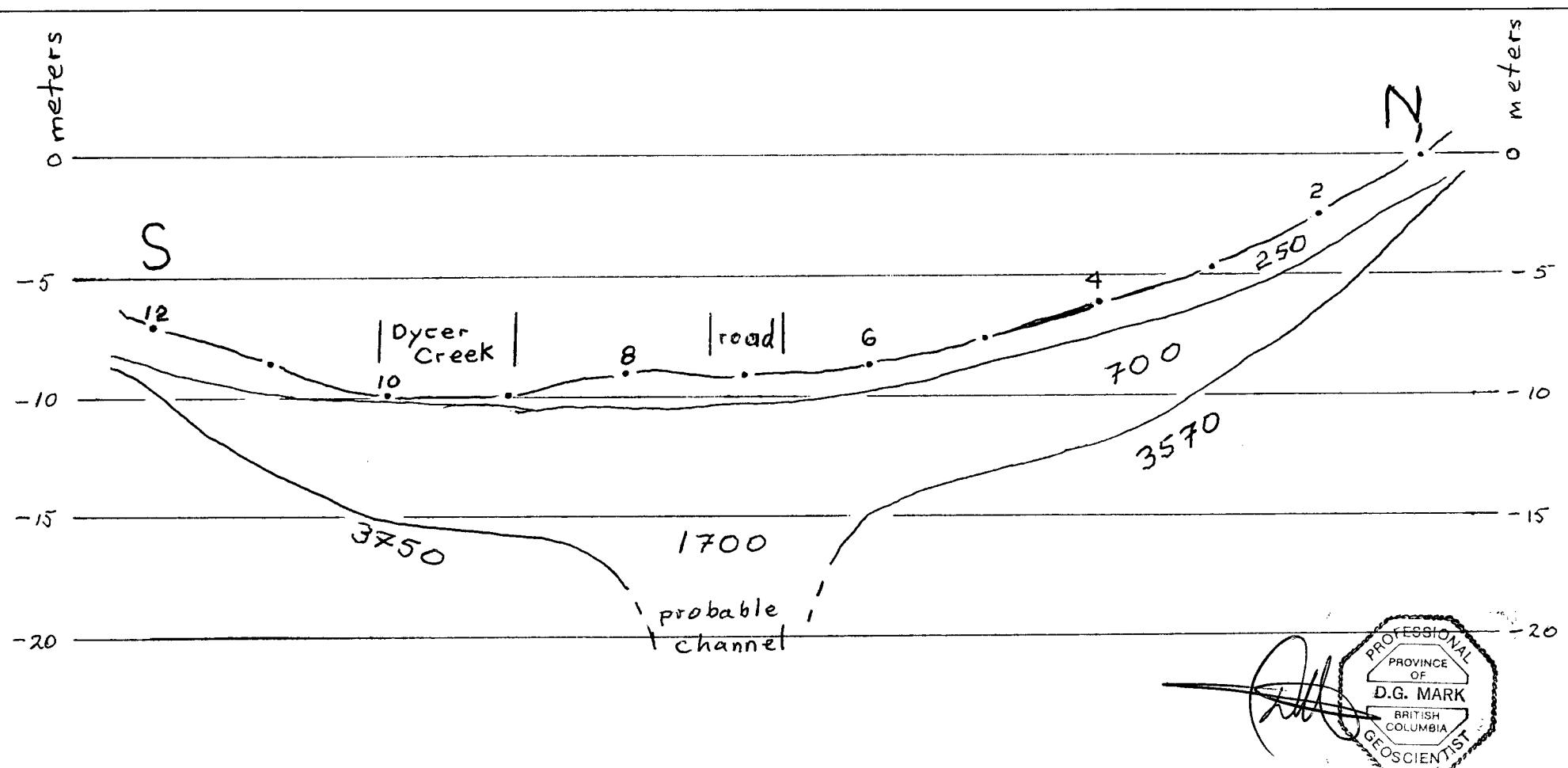


Note: Bedrock depths are approximate due to poor overburden velocity information



| Layer # | Velocity     | Suggested Material   |
|---------|--------------|--|
| 1       | 250          | Overburden: loose surficial glacial till, sand, or gravel.               |
| 1, 2    | 700          | Overburden: more compact glacial till, sand, or gravel.                  |
| 2       | 1700         | Overburden: glacial till, sand or gravel; water-saturated, very compact. |
| 3       | 3,570 - 4400 | Bedrock: probably schist.  |

|  |                |             |             |         |
|--|----------------|-------------|-------------|---------|
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| STEPHEN SWAIM  |                |             |             |         |
| <u>DYCER CREEK PLACER PROPERTY</u>                       |                |             |             |         |
| LIVINGSTONE CREEK AREA, WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT, Y.T. |                |             |             |         |
| <u>SEISMIC REFRACTION SURVEY</u>                         |                |             |             |         |
| <u>LINE SL-2</u>   |                |             |             |         |
| Scale: 1:250   | Date: Apr 2003 | NTS: 105E/8 | Job#: 02-15 | Map # 5 |



Note: Bedrock depths are approximate due to poor overburden velocity information

| Layer # | Velocity     | Suggested Material   |
|---------|--------------|--|
| 1       | 250          | Overburden: loose surficial glacial till, sand, or gravel.               |
| 1,2     | 700          | Overburden: more compact glacial till, sand, or gravel.                  |
| 2       | 1700         | Overburden: glacial till, sand or gravel; water-saturated, very compact. |
| 3       | 3,570 - 4400 | Bedrock; probably schist.  |

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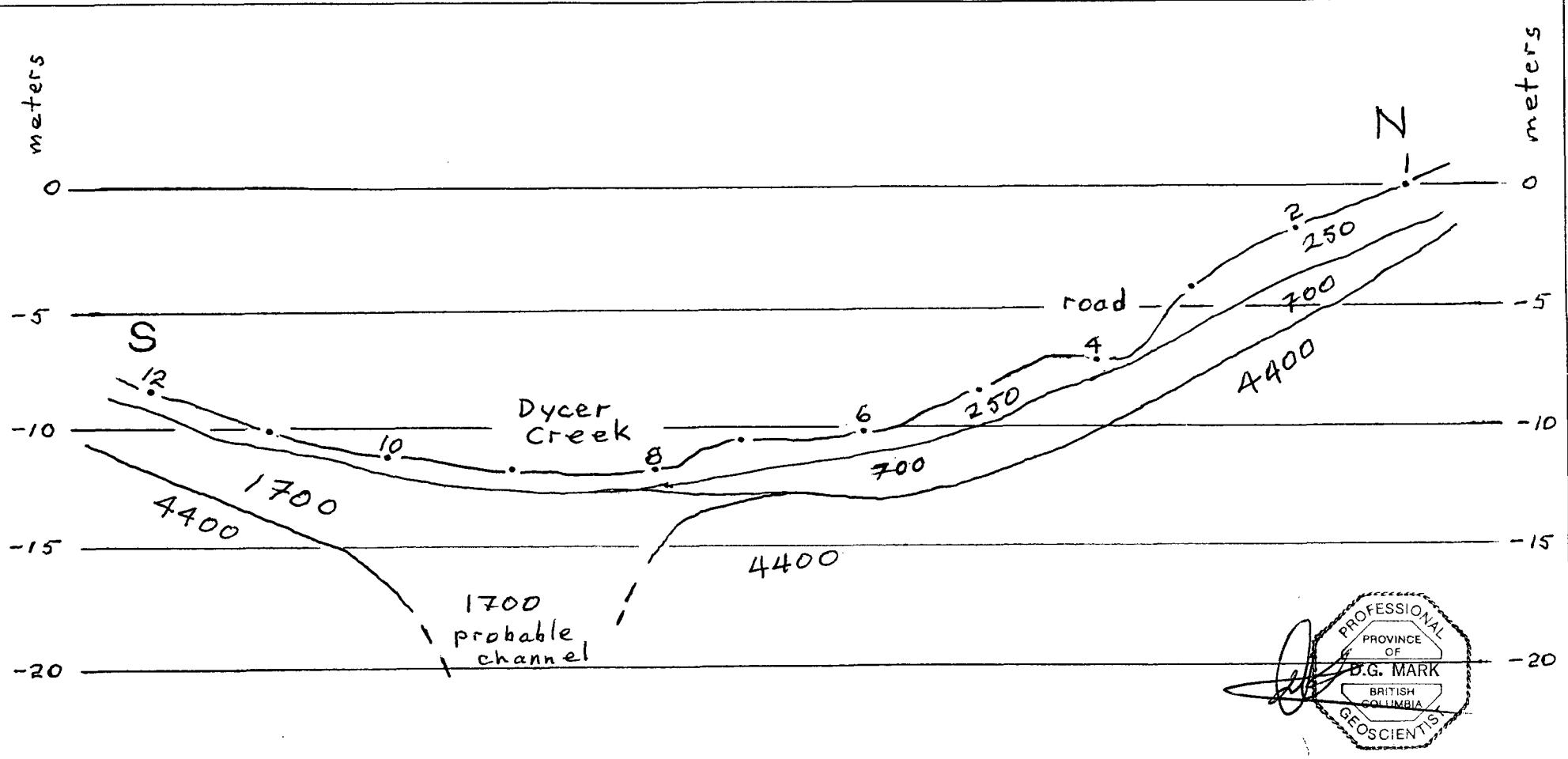
STEPHEN SWAIM

DYCER CREEK PLACER PROPERTY

LIVINGSTONE CREEK AREA, WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT, Y.T.

SEISMIC REFRACTION SURVEY  
LINE SL-3

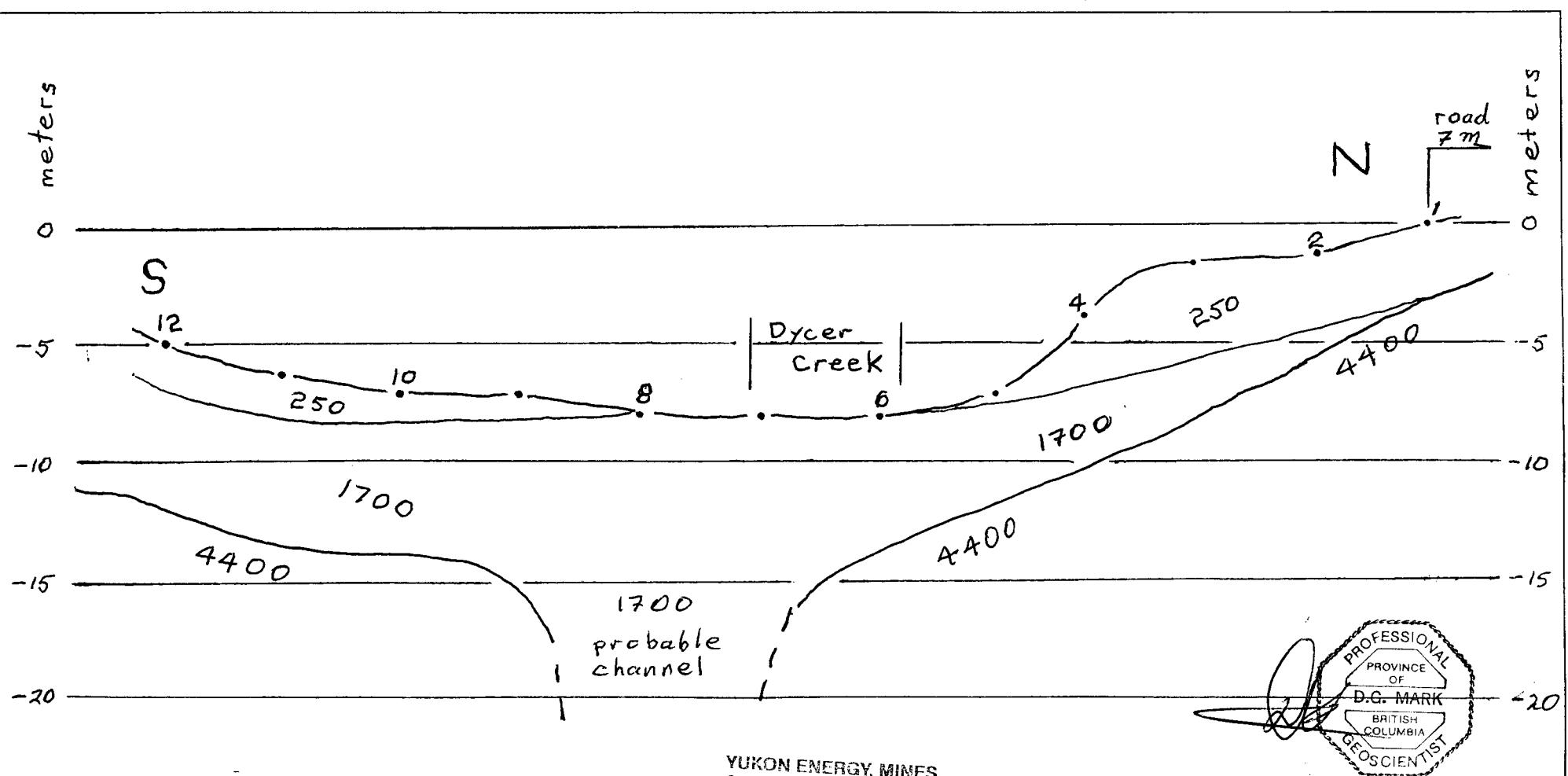
Scale: 1:250 Date: Apr 2003 NTS: 105E/8 Job#: 02-15 Map #: 6



Note: Bedrock depths are approximate due to poor overburden velocity information

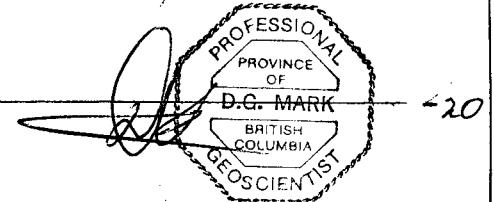
| Layer # | Velocity     | Suggested Material   |
|---------|--------------|--|
| 1       | 250          | Overburden: loose surficial glacial till, sand, or gravel.               |
| 1, 2    | 700          | Overburden: more compact glacial till, sand, or gravel.                  |
| 2       | 1700         | Overburden: glacial till, sand or gravel; water-saturated, very compact. |
| 3       | 3,570 - 4400 | Bedrock: probably schist.  |

|  |                   |                |                |            |
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| LIVINGSTONE CREEK AREA, WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT, Y.T. |                   |                |                |            |
| <u>SEISMIC REFRACTION SURVEY</u>                         |                   |                |                |            |
| <u>LINE SL-4</u>   |                   |                |                |            |
| Scale:<br>1:250  | Date:<br>Apr 2003 | NTS:<br>105E/8 | Job#:<br>02-15 | Map #<br>7 |



Note: Bedrock depths are approximate due to poor overburden velocity information

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| Layer # | Velocity     | Suggested Material   |
|---------|--------------|--|
| 1       | 250          | Overburden: loose surficial glacial till, sand, or gravel.               |
| 1, 2    | 700          | Overburden: more compact glacial till, sand, or gravel.                  |
| 2       | 1700         | Overburden: glacial till, sand or gravel; water-saturated, very compact. |
| 3       | 3,570 - 4400 | Bedrock: probably schist.  |

|  |                   |                |                |            |
|--|-------------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.                                  |                   |                |                |            |
| STEPHEN SWAIM  |                   |                |                |            |
| <u>DYCER CREEK PLACER PROPERTY</u>                       |                   |                |                |            |
| LIVINGSTONE CREEK AREA, WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT, Y.T. |                   |                |                |            |
| <u>SEISMIC REFRACTION SURVEY</u>                         |                   |                |                |            |
| LINE SL-5  |                   |                |                |            |
| Scale:<br>1:250  | Date:<br>Apr 2003 | NTS:<br>105E/8 | Job#:<br>02-15 | Map #<br>8 |