804366

REVIEW REPORT

ON THE

ROSE PROPERTY

Situated east of Eddontenajon Lake in the Liard Mining Division

57°46'N, 129°55'W
NTS 104H/13W

by

S. ENNS

AUTHOR COPY

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SUMMARY

This report reviews company data on the ROSE property. Examination of this data, together with a field examination in early September 1982, resulted in recommending further work, completion of which should bring this property to a critical decision point.

The property consists of 15 contiguous claims, (93 units), wholly owned by Kidd Creek Mines Ltd. and is located in a relatively accessible part of the Stikine area in northwestern British Columbia, immediately east of Eddontenajon Lake and within 5 km of Iskut Village.

The claims cover widely scattered copper-gold mineralization associated with altered, multiphase, high-level sub-volcanic alkalic stocks which are coeval Upper Triassic volcanic andesitic Significant copper occurrences are associated with zones of intense quartz veining and potassic alteration within two identified hydrothermal systems. The target is an alkalic porphyry copper-gold deposit suitable for open pit mining. Kidd Creek Mines' Red-Chris deposit with 39.7 million tonnes grading 0.56% Cu and 0.339 g/tonne Au, lies 8 km due south.

Approximately 700 m of diamond drilling (in ten holes) were completed on the property by Texasgulf Inc. sections grading in excess of 18 copper Nine of these significant gold values were intersected. on the east side of the large focused Rose hydrothermal system, where the best surface mineralization Most of this system, with several chargeability and magnetometer anomalies, remains virtually untested.

The region lying between the "main" and "west" showings, as well as the "west" showing itself are obvious drill targets for blind mineralization. A modest target remains at the "Edon stain zone" within the Edon hydrothermal system.

CONCLUSIONS

The ROSE property is regarded as a typical alkalic porphyry copper-gold target with a significant tonnage potential.

Work to date has outlined two separate hydrothermal porphyry systems, each related to separate intrusive stocks of differing ages. They are: the older (190 my) Rose stock, and the younger (170 my) Edon stock underlying the conspicuous "Edon stain zone".

Most of the past exploration effort, particular the drilling, was directed at testing the eastern extremity ("main" showing) of the Rose hydrothermal system where best surface expression of mineralization is known to occur at a shallow level. The area between the "west" and "main" showings is untested, yet this area has the potential to contain a significant tonnage of mineralized intrusive amenable to open pit mining. Geophysical results show chargeability and magnetic anomalies in this region but horizontal and vertical discrimination of the IP anomalies is poor. geophysical work in this region, could improve target definition.

The younger (170 my) Edon hydrothermal system has been inadequately tested. The single hole, drilled in 1980, passed too close to the intrusive stock contact to fully evaluate this large system. Another hole justified. It should ideally penetrate the centre of the alteration zone to better determine this hydrothermal system's potential for mineralization. However, the Edon hydrothermal system is regarded as a lower priority target because of increased mining problems imposed by this region's difficult topography.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Rose-81 group of claims should be maintained. This should be accomplished by paying \$1,400 cash-in-lieu of work on or before August 6, 1983, and conducting additional geophysical work in 1984. Annual claim holding costs are:

1983 \$1,400

1984 \$8,000

 Additional, limited high resolution IP/resistivity work should be conducted to give better definition on the sulphide zones indicated by previous geophysical surveys.

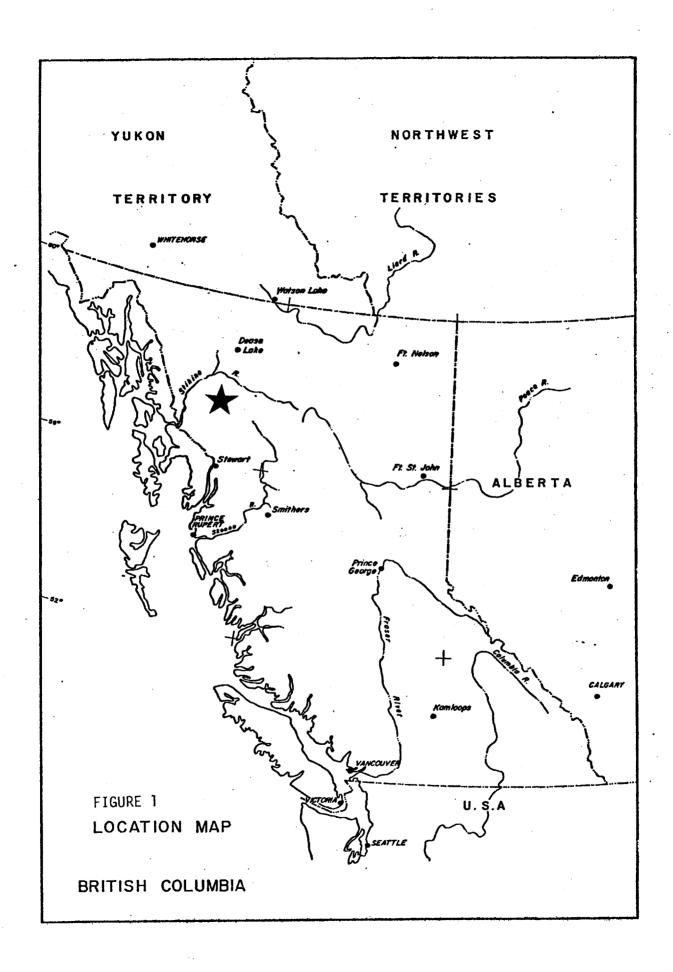
Alternate lines of the existing main grid should be re-run beginning with 10,660E and ending with 11,500E. Coverage should extend southeast at least one additional line. Off grid coverage to the northeast, (lines 11,380E through 11,020E), should be extended by at least 300 m to 400 m as terrain allows.

Configuration of the IP array, equipment and electrode separations should be carefully chosen to ensure optimum vertical and horizontal discrimination of anomalies as well as penetration to a depth of at least 250 m.

Either a gradient array with variable current electrode separation or a combination gradient and pole-dipole array is recommended. Positioning of gradient blocks should ensure that the "east" showing and the other areas of interest are, as much as possible, centred within the block.

The cost of such a survey is estimated at between \$7,500 and \$9,500 which could be applied as work toward assessment requirements for 1984.

- 3. On the basis of geology and existing geophysical results four, 500 to 600 metre drill holes are proposed to test for blind mineralization at depth. Location of these holes is shown on Figure 3; collar placement and actual drilling is, however, contingent on results of additional geophysical work. The four holes are:
 - a) Hole 11, inclined at -70° to the northwest, to test the "west" showing at depth and the underlying, coincident IP and magnetometer anomaly.
 - b) Hole 12, inclined at -70° to the northwest, to test the monzonite which lies between the "west" and "main" showings and to test the underlying coincident IP and magnetometer anomalies.
 - c) Hole 13, inclined at -70° to the northwest, to test the monzonite breccia body near its north contact and to test an IP anomaly.
 - d) Hole 14, at the most favourable of two proposed, possible collar sites, to test the central portion of the intense quartz-sericite-pyrite and inner potassic alteration zones of the "Edon stain zone". Some site preparation will be necessary.



INTRODUCTION

General Statement

The ROSE property is located in northwestern British Columbia (Figure 1). It consists of 15 contiguous mineral claims (93 units) wholly owned by Kidd Creek Mines Ltd. The claims cover areas containing copper-gold mineralization in monzonitic intrusives and in associated Upper Triassic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks. The target is an alkaline copper-gold porphyry deposit similar to the Red-Chris, or Galore Creek deposits located in this region. To be viable, such a deposit must be amenable to open pit mining.

2. Location, Access and Topography

The property lies immediately east of Eddontenajon Lake and north of Ealue Lake and is centred approximately seven kilometres southeast of Iskut Village. at 57°47'N, 129°53'W. The Red-Chris deposit, in which Kidd Creek Mines Ltd. has a 60% interest, lies approximately 8 km to the south.

Access is by helicopter from the nearby Stewart-Cassiar Highway or the "Keene Access Road" which follows the north shore of Ealue Lake. The nearest helicopter base is located at Dease Lake and is operated by Yukon Airways Limited. Scheduled air service is available from Terrace to Iskut during the summer months.

The claims cover most of a small massif (known as Ehahcezetle Mountain) lying between Eddontenajon and Ealue Lakes. Maximum elevations are about 1900 metres, and the relief on the property is of the order of 1000 metres. Most of the property lies above tree line, with some scrub trees on the lower slopes and in deep valleys.

3. Exploration History and Property Definition

The earliest recorded work in the area was conducted in 1929 on the "Klapan Rose" showing immediately east of the ROSE property. A short adit was driven on a copper-bearing skarn.

During the 1960's, a prominent limonite stain zone, on Ehahcezetle Mountain, above Eddontenajon, was examined by a number of companies and the ground was staked at least once. These older properties were allowed to lapse. The Rose of Klappan Claim was located by Texasgulf Inc. in June 1975, and further staking was completed, in that and subsequent years, to produce the present claim block.

Kidd Creek Work by Mines Ltd. (formerly Texasgulf Inc.) included geological, geochemical geophysical surveys, limited programs of hand-trenching and approximately 700 metres of diamond drilling in 10 holes. Expenditures to the end of 1981 totalled \$US 260,970. summary of all known previous exploration activity is given in Appendix A.

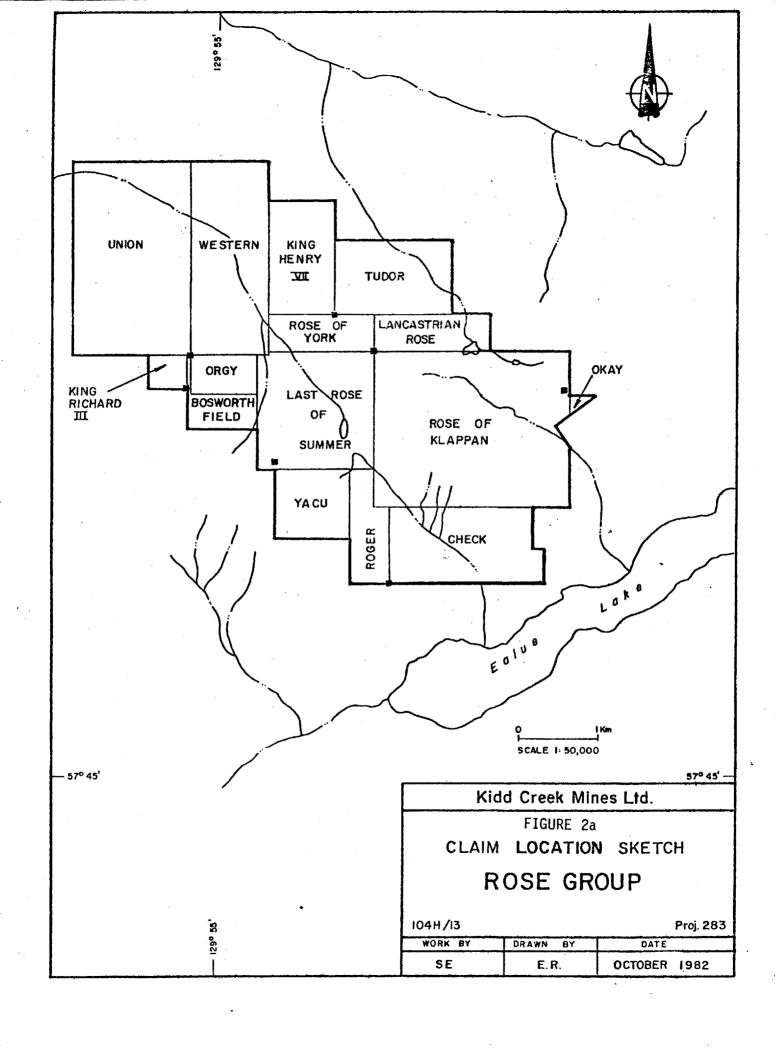
The configuration of the claims is shown in Figure 2a. These claims were grouped on August 26, 1981 to form the ROSE-81 Group and ownership has been transferred from Texasgulf Canada Ltd. to Kidd Creek Mines Ltd. Pertinent claims data are listed in Appendix B.

REGIONAL SETTING

The Stikine River-area is emerging as a copper district containing important reserves (Figure 2b):

Schaft Creek

900 x 10^6 tonnes of: 0.3% Cu, 0.034% MoS₂, 0.137g/tonne Au



Galore Creek (Stikine Copper)

125 x 10^6 tonnes of: 1.06% Cu,0.4g/tonne Au,7.7g/tonne Ag

Red-Chris

39.7 x 10^6 tonnes of: 0.56% Cu, 0.33 g/tonne Au

Kutcho Creek

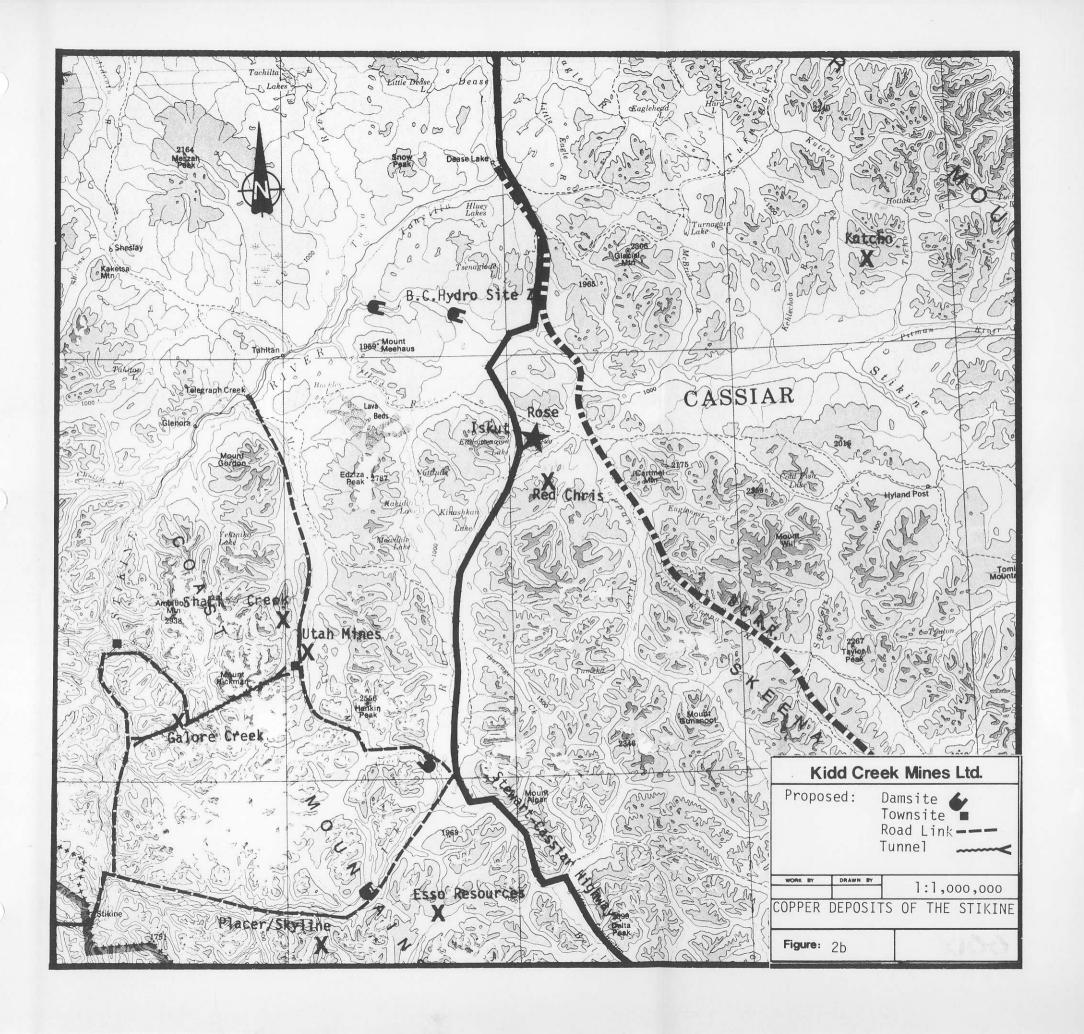
 $20-25 \times 10^6$ tonnes of: 2.0% Cu,3.0% Zn and 68.0g/tonne Ag

Two northerly trending linear belts in the Stikine River area contain sulphide-bearing, copper-gold mineralized porphyries associated with small, alkaline plutons in the 170 my to 200 my age range. These stocks are co-magmatic with the enclosing Upper Triassic Takla-Stuhini volcanic assemblage rocks.

The individual plutons and associated copper deposits are controlled respectively by major fault intersections, fracture zones and breccias. Most notable deposits of this type are: Kidd Creek Mines Ltd.'s Red-Chris deposit and Galore Creek (Stikine Copper) owned by Kennco-HBMS-Cominco.

Transportation corridors already in place include the Cassiar-Stewart highway and the B.C. Railroad right of way to Dease Lake. Port facilities for the handling of mill concentrate exist at Stewart.

Future copper production from these deposits in the Stikine region is largely dependent on electrical power availability and infrastructure. B.C. Hydro is making a concerted effort to develop hydro electric power at Site Z on the Stikine River.



1982 WORK

In order to fulfil assessment requirements, limited geological mapping on a scale of 1:5,000 and limited geochemical rock sampling were conducted over the southern portion of the property between July 31 and August 3, 1982. Approximately \$3,600 was spent of which \$3,200 was filed for two years assessment credit on the CHECK claim.

From September 2 to September 5, a detailed geological examination was conducted on the property in an to attempt to define drill targets. The discussions and recommendations of this report are derived from this field examination and a review of existing company data.

DISCUSSION

1. General Statement

In the discussion which follows, salient property are features of the covered and several Completion of recommendations recommendations made. position the property at the critical decision point - for further drilling to develop significant reserves or for an indefinite "hold" position.

Previous geological mapping on the property was found to be accurate. The reader is referred to reports by Peatfield, Cooper and Gasteiger (1976), Donnelly and Gasteiger (1977), and Cooper (1978), for comprehensive treatment of the geology. The latter reference is an M.Sc. thesis on the property. The geological base map (with minor modifications) was extracted from the above reports. Figure 3 is a summary of geochemical, geophysical, trenching and drill hole location data compiled on a commonscale.

Two hydrothermal centres have been identified, each related to an intrusive centre. These are the Rose, and the Edon stocks. Copper mineralization predominantly as chalcopyrite is related to fracturing, zones of intense quartz veining and potassic alteration, often near the outer monzonite contact. The mineralization is associated with pyrite and magnetite.

Very significant grades (greater than 1%) of copper are present at the "main" showing within the Rose stock. Most of the surface exploration and shallow drilling, to date, has been confined to this area leaving the remainder of the large hydrothermal system virtually untested. A single hole drilled in 1980 tested the south edge of the Edon hydothermal system with discouraging results

2. Structure

is The ROSE property situated near the intersection of the Kinaskan Lake-Eddontenajon Lake and Ealue Lake linears. Interpreting circular linears on airphotos, Cooper (1978) suggested that the Rose and Edon stocks were emplaced along the north rim of a 10 km wide, elliptical cauldron structure which encloses both the ROSE prospect and the RED-CHRIS deposit. The stratigraphy, the dominant Black's Creek-Hoodoo Creek fault and the late quartz monzonite dykes all strike northwesterly to produce a strong structural grain. A regional structural model proposed by Peatfield and Cooper (1976) and Donnelly and Gasteiger (1977) suggests a gentle northwest-dipping, broad, open-folded sequence of andesitic volcanic flows and related volcaniclastic rock, underlain by the Rose stock.

3. The Rose Hydrothermal System

The Rose stock underlying the "main" and "west" showings appears, from drilling information, to be a complex, mulitiphase alkaline pluton emplaced at high level within the volcanic pile. High emplacement is indicated by a narrow zone of hornfels development in volcanic country rock and by the presence of pyrite-chalcopyrite filled vesicles in an intrusive breccia which grades into green, andesitic volcanic breccia. 1976 drilling results (holes D1 through D5 in Figure 3) indicated a complex intrusive history and alteration of the monzonite stock, with complexly faulted contacts.

suggests Alteration mapping that the intensely altered zone (potassic) has been drilled at the "main" showing and it is here that best drill intercepts and surface mineralization are present. The mineralized zone appears to be of limited depth, grading rapidly down into barren monzonite. Best drill intercepts were: 15 m with 1.07% Cu and 0.04 g/tonne Au in hole Dl; with 0.92% Cu and 0.037 g/tonne Au in hole D2. Some of the best trench samples ranged from 0.6% to 1.5% Cu over 3 m The gold association with copper mineralization relationship of mineralization to alteration and to magnetite are characteristic features of alkaline porphyry deposits.

An apparent lack of coherent alteration zones in the vicinity of the "main" showing was discussed by Cooper (1978). This is probably caused by a geometrically complex intrusive contact but may also be partially due to post-alteration, normal faulting, shown as inferred or postulated faults in Figure 3. Such faulting has serious implications for the geometry of a potential deposit.

The "west" showing is largely underlain by monzonite, and has been poorly studied with regard to both mineralization and alteration; a thorough examination is impossible due to limited bedrock exposure. Surface sampling of the "west" showing trenches showed weaker copper mineralization here than at the "main" showing; only four samples contained more than 0.25% copper (range 0.26% to 0.35%) across widths of 3 m. No drilling has been conducted in the "west" showing area to confirm surface grades at depth.

The fact that mineralized monzonite underlies both the "main" and "west" showings suggests potential for the area between these showings, which is capped by andesitic flows. The locus of the mineralization within the Rose hydrothermal centre, could lie somewhere between the "main" and "west" showings, but further work is necessary to define it.

Results from trench sampling at both "main" and "west" showings, and examination of drill core indicate that on a smaller scale, chalcopyrite is concentrated in narrow, higher grade zones (perhaps 5 m to 8 m wide) of intense quartz veining and fracturing. The better zones by compositionally uniform, unaltered separated containing minor disseminated chalcopyrite. monzonite narrow of higher grade chalcopyrite These zones mineralization can be interpreted two ways:

- 1) They may represent structural "bleeding" of mineralizing solutions from a blind significant deposit at depth along a structurally prepared host or fault system.
- 2) They may represent isolated, rich local pockets of copper concentration within a large, very weakly mineralized to barren alkalic stock.

Drilling to date only tested known surface mineralization down a maximum depth of 80 m and hence has not fully evaluated the Rose hydrothermal system. Room exists for a considerable volume of mineralized monzonite at depth, beneath the andesite cover between the "main" and "west" showings. The south portion of the ridge between the two showings is a good target area because of the thinner andesitic cover.

Results from two geophysical IP surveys (Figure 3) conducted by Texasgulf Inc. (1976-77) and Utah Mines (1979) on the main grid indicate presence of sulphide zones at depth, but with poor depth discrimination. Results from of Utah Mines' survey suggest that mineralization in the "main" showing has moderate depth Results of line B data (particularly n = 4) show anomalous chargeability along the entire line with an apparent decrease in resistivity at the eastern end of this The Utah Mines data show very poor horizontal discrimination, limiting this survey's value. The older Texasgulf Inc. data suggest sulphides at depth immediately east and south of the "main" showing.

Two more strong IP anomalies (+40 m sec chargeability) are indicated, one underlying the "west" showing and another at the southeast corner of the grid. The latter anomaly is open to the east. None of these strong IP anomalies have been drilled.

Additional IP surveying conducted along alternate existing grid lines from line 11,500E north to line 10,660E would define more precisely depth and lateral extent of sulphide zones indicated by existing data. consideration of IP-array configuration and Careful electrode spacing would ensure optimum data quality. Such is justified considering its relatively a survey cost.

the basis of geology and On existing geophysical data, three drill sites are proposed. steeply inclined, 500 m to 600 m holes would test the monzonite stock for blind. but copper-gold mineralization. These proposed holes are shown in Figure 3, numbered in order of perceived priority. They are:

Hole 11 - to test the "west" showing at depth and the underlying IP and magnetic anomaly.

Hole 12 - to test both IP and magnetic anomalies and monzonite at depth.

Hole 13 - to test the monzonite breccia near its north contact and an underlying IP anomaly.

Hole 12 is considered to be more important than hole 13 because it tests the region central to the "west" and "main" showings. Ten or twenty metre intercepts of 0.5% to 1% Cu would be regarded as encouraging.

4. The Edon Hydrothermal System

The most conspicuous feature in the northwestern part of the ROSE property is the "Edon stain zone" which is largely underlain by an alteration zone measuring 1500 m by 1000 m. Alteration is confined to the Edon monzo-diorite stock; this alteration has been mapped by Cooper (1978) as a crudely concentric pattern comprised potassic (orthoclase-albite-biotite) flanked by a quartz-sericite-pyrite and outer propylitic (epidote-chlorite) alteration zones. The most intense alteration is situated near the southeast contact of the Edon stock. Very abundant pyrite, averaging 7% to 8% pyrite, has weathered to limonite over a large area resulting in a striking colour anomaly. A deeper level of stock emplacement is suggested by Cooper (1978). evidence supporting this reasoning include the coarse

texture of the monzonite (where fresh), its larger exposure and the wide, mapped hornfels alteration zone. The 170 my age date indicates a slightly younger emplacement than the 195 my Rose stock.

These differences between the two stocks argue against the possibility that they are faulted equivalents of a common pluton. They may, however, both be products of a common magma spanning 20 my to 30 my of geological time.

Geophysical work on the precipitous Cirque grid was conducted 1977. Results indicated in high chargeability, low resistivity anomaly in the southwest portion of the grid. These results suggest 5% to 8% disseminated sulphides in the underlying rocks. The grid the edge of large located near a hydrothermal system.

Tourmaline veins (locally forming breccias) are associated with later stage quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration. Textural evidence (Cooper 1978) suggests several generations of tourmaline. Accessory tourmaline is also found at nearby Galore Creek (Stikine Copper).

Only trace chalcopyrite and molybdenite present on surface within the inner potassic alteration zone; the general lack of copper mineralization found to zone", date in the "Edon stain and the lack encouragement from 1980 drilling results (single hole) somewhat downgrade the potential for significant associated with this stock. mineralization However, considering the intense degree of leaching brought about by weathering of the pyrite-rich host, lack of visible surface mineralization may not be surprising. Also, location of the drill hole was severly restricted by topography

resulting in less than ideal placement to test alteration zone for mineralization. The hole was collared in pyritic monzonite and feldspar porphyry, then passed into weakly altered and pyritized volcanic flows and volcaniclastic rocks at approximately 220 m; no economic concentrations of sulphides were encountered. This hole may have been drilled too close to the outer Edon stock contact at the edge of the alteration zone to adequately mineralization potential of the this large test hydrothermal system.

Although of lower priority, much of the "Edon stain zone" remains untested. Consideration should be given to the drilling of at least one more hole to test the central portion of the intense quartz-sericite-pyrite and inner potassic (orthoclase-biotite) alteration zones. This drill hole would test for blind mineralization related to the most intense alteration pattern. A possible set-up could be made in a small gully approximately 600 m northwest of the 1980 set-up, with hole inclination of -60° on a bearing of 090° Az (See Figure 3). An alternative site, also shown, is situated 300 m north of the old site with hole inclination of -45° on a bearing of 225° Az. Either set-up would probably require site preparation.

S. G. Enns

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APPENDIX A

SUMMARY OF WORK HISTORY ON THE ROSE PROPERTY

- 1929 Eight claims were staked to cover the "Klapan-Rose" showing. Prospecting pits were dug and a short adit was driven in a high grade skarn showing.
- Late 1960's Yukonadian Mineral Explorations Ltd. staked a large block of ground and conducted surface exploration.
- Late 1960's Silver Standard Mines staked "Edon Stain Zone" and discovered and trenched on a small showing of high grade chalcopyrite mineralization near the headwaters of Black Creek.
- 1970 Granduc Mines Ltd. examined Yukonadian's property; results of Granduc's mapping and geochemical survey showed highly anomalous stream values draining the northwest portion of the claim block.
- 1974 Texasgulf Inc. examined Yukonadian's property as part of company's Kinaskan Porphyry Copper Reconnaissance project.
- 1975 Texasgulf Inc. staked property early in the year and added to their claims during preliminary mapping, geochemical sampling and prospecting.
- 1976 Texasgulf Inc. established 40 km of picket line in two separate grids. Geological mapping was conducted at a scale of 1:10,000. The "Main Grid" was soil sampled and geophysical work consisting of a magnetometer survey, and gradient array IP survey were conducted. Approximately 101 m of trenching and sampling and 444 m of BQ diamond drilling in 9 holes were carried out in the "Main" showing area. The first two holes intersected short, well-mineralized sections surface in the vicinity of best surface mineralization. A claim location survey was also undertaken.
- 1977 Texasgulf Inc. mapped the central portion of the property at a scale of 1:5,000. Geophysical (mag and IP) and geochemical surveys were conducted on the "Cirque Grid" and 62 m of trenching and sampling were completed on the "West" showing. Results were moderately encouraging.

- 1979 Texasgulf Inc. re-analysed 1,142 samples collected in 1976-77 for Pb, Ag and Au. Results showed Cu to be the best pathfinder element with Au offering the possibility of defining anomalies more sharply. Utah Mines, in order to evaluate their interest in the property, conducted 3.6 line km of pole-dipole array IP survey in 2 lines at wider spacing (a=152 m) than previously used. Results showed weakly anomalous chargeability zones at depth.
- 1980 Texasgulf Inc. drilled a single 258 m hole to test the "Edon Stain Zone"; results were not encouraging in that no significant mineralized zones were encountered. The hole passed from the Edon stock monzonite into volcanic country rock.

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APPENDIX B

SCHEDULE OF CLAIM DUE DATES

Name of Claim	Units	Record No.	Due Date
Rose of Klappan	20	9	June 25, 1984
Lancastrian Rose	3	33	Aug 13, 1987
Western	10	36	Aug 26, 1988
0 r gy	2	37	Aug 26, 1988
Rose of York	3	38	Aug 26, 1987
Last Rose of Summer	9	39	Aug 26, 1988
Union	15	40	Sept 2, 1987
King Richard III	1	46	Sept 9, 1988
Bosworth Field	2	47	Sept 9, 1987
Tudor	6	223	Sept 28, 1984
King Henry VII	6	224	Sept 28, 1984
Check	8	164	Aug 6, 1984*
Roger	3	165	Aug 6, 1983
Okay	1	166	Aug 6, 1988
Yacu	_4	167	Aug 6, 1983
	93		

The assessment schedule to 1988 is:

1983	\$1,400
1984	\$8,000
1987	\$4,600
1988	\$4,600

^{*} Pending approval of 1982 assessment.

