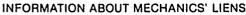
MECHANIC'S LIEN

(Claim of Lien)

WOLCOTTS FORM 1024—MECHANIC'S LIEN (Claim of Lien)—Rev 5-82 (price class 3)





A claimant who contracted directly with the owner must record his claim of mechanic's lien after he has completed his contract and within 90 days after completion of the work of improvement as a whole, unless the owner records a notice of completion or notice of cessation, in which case the claim of mechanic's lien must be recorded within 60 days after recordation of the notice of completion or notice of cessation. A claimant who did not contract directly with the owner must record his claim of mechanic's lien after he has ceased furnishing labor, services, equipment and/or materials, and within 90 days after completion of the work of improvement, unless the owner records a notice of completion or notice of cessation, in which case the claim of mechanic's lien must be recorded within 30 days after recordation of the notice of completion or notice of cessation.

This summary covers only some of the basic time periods applicable to mechanics' liens under California law, and does not purport to give a comprehensive review of this highly technical subject. Therefore, if you have any questions as to procedure, consult a lawyer.

RECORDING INFORMATION

The claim of mechanic's lien must be recorded in the county where the work of improvement is located. Check with the office of the county recorder where the claim of lien will be recorded for the correct fee. The recorder will not record a document unless it is accompanied by the correct fee.

INTEREST RATES

To establish the proper interest rate to be charged on the unpaid amount of the claim, refer to the applicable contract provisions. If the contract does not specify a rate, or if the contract is oral, interest may not be charged in excess of the legal rate of 7% per annum.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SIGNING AND VERIFYING THIS FORM

Signature: If the claimant is a corporation, an officer or authorized agent should sign. If the claimant is a partnership, a partner or authorized agent should sign. If the claimant is a sole proprietorship, whether or not doing business under a fictitious business name, the owner of the business or an authorized agent should sign. Refer to the following examples:

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CORPORATION	SOLE PROPRIETORSHIP (Fictitious Business Name)
Name of Claimant Johnson Electrical Co., Inc.	Name of Claimant Speedy Electrical Co.
By Sid Johnson, Bras.	By Siel Johnson, Ourner
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PARTNERSHIP	SOLE PROPRIETORSHIP (Own Name)
Name of Claimant <u>Johnson Electrical Co.</u>	Name of Claimant Sid Johnson Electric Co.
By Sid Colmon Partner	By Sid Johnson, Owner
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Verification: This is a declaration under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California. It does not have to be notarized. However, to be valid, the verification must contain the date it is signed and the signature.

This standard form is intended for the typical situations encountered in the field indicated. However, before you sign, read it, fill in all blanks, and make whatever changes are appropriate and necessary to your particular transaction. Consult a lawyer if you doubt the form's fitness for your purpose and use.

REQUESTED BY

State Stenator Co. Onc.

IN OFFICIAL RECORDS OF

DOUGLAS CO. NEVADA

'86 SEP 11 A10:36

SUZANNE BEAUDREAU
RECORDER