

Subject: NEW LEASE PURCHASE AGREEMENT - LIBERTY MINES
From: claimpost (theclaimpost@comcast.net)
To: slavostefanovic@yahoo.com;
Date: Friday, December 2, 2016 8:43 PM

Dear Slavo,

- 1.) Attached is the new LEASE PURCHASE AGREEMENT that you can print & sign & mail to us along with your down-payment. Whenever we receive this from you, we will mail a signed copy to you.
- 2.) Attached are examples of the two PERMISSION DOCUMENTS we will mail to Randy & to Jared for them to sign before a notary & return to us in the mail. Once we've received back from them, we will mail to you for your files. It should only take a couple of weeks.

Note; 21 mining properties in all;
April owns; Liberty 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, Wilson Mine
Randy owns; Liberty 1 thru 7, 10, Jumbo Mine, Madrone Mine
Jared owns; Liberty 8, 9, 13, Hickey Mine, Cleaver Mine

We look forward to working with you toward your claims' ownership.

Respectfully,

Mike & April
(303) 827-3311

Attachments

- PERMISSION TO REPRESENT - Jared Alexander.docx (19.15KB)
- PERMISSION TO REPRESENT - Randy Jeffs.doc (37.50KB)
- LIBERTY MINES LEASE PURCHASE AGREEMENT DECEMBER. 2016.docx (30.10KB)

THE 3RD. QUARTERLY INCOME INCREASE 350%.00 AND NEW PURCHASE OF ASSETS TO THE eFUEL EFN CORPORATION

Press Release, Wildwood Florida Nov 28, 2016. And update to the public and investors outlining the future goals and company activity.

eFUEL EFN CORP. has great potential to expand its position in domestic and international markets. One of the company's long-term objectives is to obtain an IMPORT-EXPORT license. This license will allow the company to import products for our existing businesses increasing cash flow and profit margins.

All present and future investors must do their own due diligence. EFLN is a long term hold with amazing upside potential. Our certified 2016 IRS audit places EFLN in a unique position in the penny stock world. IRS audit shows present and future investors we are an upstanding company with six years longevity, proven assets, and positive cash flow and will be adding new assets 4th quarter 2016 and 2017. Stock symbol "EFLN" and is listed on OTC Pink Sheet.

The Company business plan includes the development of five divisions that represent eFUEL's Investment - holding Corporation, eFUEL EFN CORP. with trading symbol "EFLN".

The corporation has intangible, tangible assets. Company goals are to purchase new money generating assets and grow existing assets. The 3rd quarter of 2016 management negotiated the purchase of additional assets. Asset valued at \$1,250,000.00 and generating gross income of \$250,000.00. This asset will appear in "EFLN's" 2016 4th quarter filing. The company third quarter 2016 net income increased \$350%. The management is working to upgrade company regulatory filings and to electronically trade on international market.

eFUEL's management is presently negotiating the purchase of land with substantial mineral, gold, silver and other precious gems and metals. This land portfolio is presently valued at \$500,000,000.00.

If the new administration follows through with its corporate tax cut we will increase our bottom line 20%. The proposed economic changes by President-elect Donald J. Trump and his administration will enhance our business opportunities.

To our investors new and old we are at the beginning stages, building great company.

eFUEL EFN CORPORATION employed Mr. Slavoljub Stefanovic as a Chief Financial Officer. Mr. Stefanovic has managed over a billion dollar fund with EURO-AMERICA FINANCE NETWORK, INC. He has the ability to improve eFUEL EFN CORPORATION financial goals

The information is to present company to the investors, to analyze the company, and to take into consideration on investment in a great company that we are building.

This press release has information that contain forward looking statement with meaning of Section 27A of securities Act 1933 as amended and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act 1933 as amended and Have in Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act 1954, both which are intended to be covered by the safe harbors created in connection, with that investor are cautioned that all forwarding statements involve risks uncertainties including eFUEL EFN CORPORATION

Ms. Ljubica Stefanovic, President
EFUEL EFN CORPORATION, Phon. 352- 399-6278

The Claim Post ...the most trusted name in gold property listings

Foreword Property Listings Gold Samples Production Contact Us

High-grade gold properties for lease & for sale

Buyer's Guide Fun Methods Locating Pocket Gold



Springtime - North Fork Salmon River, Siskiyou County, CA



Summer fun sniping gold nuggets on the Salmon River.

A Buyer's Guide

What to look for when buying a mining claim

- 1.) Physical characteristics to look for on a gold mining claim
- 2.) What a "valid" placer gold mining claim is
- 3.) What to look for if you're thinking of buying a mining claim
- 4.) What associated ownership rights go with it

1.) Physical characteristics to look for on a gold mining claim

Where is the Gold?

Gold can be found in many areas. Streams are commonly associated with the finding of gold. This gold is known as placer gold. This means that the gold has been weathered away from its source, literally, the mother of the smaller fragments. It is the finding of placer gold that can create a trail to the mother lode or source.

Where should I look for gold on my mining claim?

- Look for gold where it has been found before. Doing research in off-peak season times is an excellent way to increase the odds of finding gold.
- Look for gold on the high benches. As a stream cuts deeper into a canyon, it can leave patches of gravel high upon the canyon wall. These are called benches. Look for round or rounded rocks well above the present high water level. Round or rounded rocks have lived in a river at some time in their lives.
- Look for gold wherever there are outcrops of rock / quartz.
- Look for gold wherever there is a gulch or any water that is cutting through the land. These water sources are known to cut through orebodies / unearth, and carry lots of gold.
- Along the rivers and first benches, look for signs for "bagging and tagging" up to the source. [more regarding pocket gold.](#)
- Gravel bars, (usually found on the inside of the river bends). Although the gold here is typically mostly small flakes to very fine, nice sized nuggets can get lodged in these low-pressure areas, as well.
- In the river / along river banks, gold will concentrate in areas where the water pressure decreases. Gold moves when the water pressure is high. Therefore, imagine what the water flow would look like at flood stage, then look for areas where the water pressure would decrease. Typical areas would be around large boulders, on the insides of curves, along the banks, etc..
- Look for gold in small streaks of gravel laying on bedrock. Pot holes or cracks in the bedrock. Look for lines of moss running along the bedrock, too. There is almost always a small crack under the moss and these cracks can contain a surprising amount of gold.
- Around large boulders and other obstacles. This is where gold will get trapped and is a good spot to dig for color.
- Where the stream levels out after a steeper section in the river, such as the area downstream of rapids or waterfalls.
- Look for areas where bedrock is shallow, and look for areas that will trap gold; cracks, rough or broken bedrock, and large boulders. Always look for places that would have decreased water pressure at flood stage.

Which Streams contain gold?

Generally speaking, streams that are most likely to contain gold must have four characteristics;

1. They should be unregulated (not dammed).
2. They should be in a mineral rich area
3. They should fall through enough elevation to cause sufficient churning in the spring flood
4. Stream path and rock formations facilitate the deposition of the dense materials (gold, platinum, lead, iron, etc.)

What is bedrock? and why does there always seem to be a relationship (to it), with finding gold?

Basic questions & answers about unpatented mining claims

What are mining claims?

The General Mining Act of 1872 is a United States federal law that authorizes and governs prospecting and mining for economic minerals, such as gold and silver, on publicly owned lands. This law, approved on May 10th, 1872, codified the informal system of acquiring and protecting mining claims on public land, formed by prospectors in California and Nevada from the late 1840's through the 1860's, such as during the California Gold Rush.

A mining claim is the right to explore for and extract minerals from a tract of land. The mining law of 1866 gave discoverers rights to stake mining claims to extract gold, silver, cinnabar (the principal ore of mercury) and copper. When Congress passed the General Mining Act of 1872, the wording was changed to "or other valuable deposits," giving greater scope to the law. The mining law opens up land in the public domain, that is, federal land which has never been set aside for a specific use. All mining claims are initially unpatented claims, which give the right only for those activities necessary to exploration and mining.

The original mining law gave miners the opportunity to obtain patents (deeds from the government), much as farmers could obtain title under the Homestead Act. A patented mining claim is one for which the Federal Government has passed its title to the claimant, making it private land. A mineral patent gives the owner exclusive title to the locatable minerals. It also gives the owner title to the surface and other resources. This means: You own the land as well as the minerals. The process of patenting claims has been perhaps the most controversial part of the mining law.

What is an unpatented mining claim?

In 1872, The United States Government granted any citizen the right to explore, locate and claim certain rights upon public lands. An unpatented mining claim is a particular parcel of federal land, valuable for a specific mineral deposit or deposits. It is a parcel for which an individual has asserted a right of possession. The right is restricted to the extraction and development of a mineral deposit. This means: you are leasing, from the government, the right to extract minerals. No land ownership is conveyed.

Can I convert my unpatented property to patented property?

Since 1995, Congress has enacted one-year moratoriums on the issuance of patents, whereby new mining patents generally will not be issued - however,

Bedrock is the general term for consolidated (solid) rock that underlies soils or other unconsolidated material or... the solid rock that underlies all soil, sand, clay, gravel and loose material on the earth's surface.

Gold is extremely heavy, six or seven times heavier than rock, and, therefore, it settles down, on the bottom. The key word here is *down*. Gold's excessive weight forces it down-downhill, downstream, down into the sands and gravel, down into bedrock cracks and crevices, and down in your sluice box or gold pan. Gold is assisted in its downward movement by wind, rain, earth tremor, rockslide and agitation. Once gold settles on the creek bed, it will sift downward through the lighter sand and gravel. Because of its weight, it will continue to sink until it reaches bedrock, where it will become trapped in crevices and holes. Any exposed bedrock, no matter how high up, or how deep in the river, is always a good prospect for finding placer gold.

Ancient streambeds / river channels...

The Ancient Rivers of Gold in northern California are from the Tertiary Period. The Tertiary rivers existed millions of years ago and many of them had large quantities of gold within their gravels. For this reason, they are known as the "Ancient Rivers of Gold."

Over the tens of thousands of years that lodes were being broken up and deposited in streams, the entire topography of the surrounding area was changing. Massive landslides and titanic upheavals frequently dammed up rivers and streams, forcing the water to find alternate routes. When this happened, the former streambeds were left high and dry, and these often contained much-concentrated gold.

Geologists have argued that most of the gold in today's river systems is not gold that has eroded more recently from lode deposits, but gold that was eroded out of the old ancient riverbeds where they have been crossed by the present river systems. The ancient channels, where they have been discovered and mined, have often proven to be extremely rich in gold deposits. In fact, many of the richest bonanzas that have been found in today's river systems have been discovered directly downstream from where they have crossed the rich ancient streambed gravels. So always be on the lookout for signs of an ancient or dried-up streambed, as it could produce gold beyond your wildest dreams. In fact, if a major new placer discovery were to be found today, it undoubtedly would occur in an ancient riverbed.

2.) What a "valid" placer gold mining claim is:

A professional explanation in simple terms. This information concerns unpatented placer gold mining claims (only).

The largest initial possibility for gross misunderstanding is that a potential unpatented mining claim buyer thinks that the land, timber, and whatever else the property contains is being sold, along with the full bundle of private property rights normally associated with most other types of real estate. Do not buy an unpatented placer mining claim - if you think, or are being led to believe, you are buying fee simple private property, with the right to build a vacation cabin, home, lodge, ranch, or farm on (it), because it's just not true.

The second largest potential for gross misunderstanding about unpatented placer gold mining claims, is what makes one valid. A placer mining gold claim, as a matter of public record can be located, recorded & fully maintained, yet be invalid. Mining claim invalidity can occur by any number of means, an inexperienced person would not see, nor even know.

The purpose of U.S. Mining law is to allow a claimant who has discovered an applicable mineral, on lands open to mineral entry, to acquire, mine & patent it. The initial key factor being - that a discovery of valuable mineral deposit exists within the claim. Because, if one does not, the mining claim is invalid. On a placer gold claim, at the very least the locator must show a discovery of gold, that is worth the effort to develop and mine, by any permissible means, to eventually produce a profit. That is called "The prudent man test". Meaning a "prudent man" would not invest his time, labor, or capital attempting to develop a mineral deposit that could never be profitable.

The next test is called a "marketability test". Meaning, if you do produce a mineral, is there a market and can the mineral be sold at a profit? Obviously, if one can produce an ounce of gold, below market price, a profit potential exists. Assuming all else is in proper order, if a placer mining gold claim can pass a "Prudent Man" and "Marketability" Test, the placer gold claim contains a "valid mineral discovery", meaning - on it's face, it is valid.

A valid unpatented placer mining gold claim is both real estate and private property, with Constitutionally protected title and rights conveyed by recorded deed. Ownership does not carry the full bundle of rights generally associated with most other real estate. However, it carries a good part of that private property "bundle of rights", if in fact, the unpatented placer mining claim is valid.

In law, the word "claim" in connection with the phrase "mining claim", with properly maintained title represents a recognized right in real property, in both state and federal courts. The Supreme Court has established that a mining "claim" is not a claim in the ordinary sense of the word--a mere assertion of a right--but rather is a private property interest, which is itself real property in every sense, and not merely an assertion of a right to property.

A valid unpatented mining claim is a tract of public domain land (unappropriated, unreserved & not segregated or withdrawn for other purposes), of a certain size that is open to mineral entry (under Federal mining laws and applicable State law), on which a discovery of an appropriate valuable mineral has been made, (usually placer gold in alluvial gravel), on which a person, or persons have filed and maintain a mining claim and own certain private property rights (to it).

A placer gold claim may only be located over river sands or gravel's bearing gold or valuable minerals hosted in soils, alluvium (deposited by water), eluvium (deposited by wind), colluvium (deposited by gravity), talus, or other rock not in its original place.

The locator, sometimes called a claimant, (who must be a U.S. citizen, or person sworn to become one, in order to initiate one) monuments (stakes) the property, files (for a fee) a location notice containing the claim name, acreage, legal description, location date & claimant(s) of the property with the applicable county recorder (to comply with state law), then (for a fee) records a copy of that location notice, along with a map with the appropriate BLM State Office (to comply with Federal Law).

The area within a placer claim must be described in the location notice in one of two ways; Either by the aliquot part legal description, or by a metes & bounds description. In either case, it is mandatory that the tract of land described, be as compact in form, and conform as near as practical to the rectangular system of U. S. land

this is subject to change in the future.

Does the land belong to me?

You own the mineral rights only, until a patent can be secured from the government. Presently, there is a moratorium on issuance of patents, however, this is subject to change in the future. You may use as much of the surface as reasonably necessary for mining your property. You may recreate in your spare time on your unpatented mining claim.

Can I live on it?

Building a structure on your mining claim simply for recreation or purposes other than mining, is illegal. All buildings, equipment, fences, signs, roads, any man made changes on the mining claim, must be reasonably incident to mining. To build on a gold mining claim, you must first obtain a permit from the federal agency managing the surface, for example, the USFS or BLM.

What if I find silver on my mining claim, or platinum or diamonds? Does whatever I find on my property belong to me?

You own all the mineral rights to your mining claim and are not required to pay a royalty to anyone for extracting such minerals.

What if I find others camping, fishing, hunting, hiking, etc. on my claim?

Others may recreate on an unpatented mining claim ..ie; fishing, swimming, hiking... however; you have the right to post mining claim signs warning the public of possible hazards and dangerous conditions pertaining to your mining procedures. You may also post "No Trespassing of Mineral Rights". In most instances, the public will respect your rights and signs that help to convey your rights.

I live a thousand miles away from my mining property! How do I know others won't take my gold?

There is certainly the possibility that someone will blatantly disregard federal mining claim signs and shake a few pans on your property. However, the reality of anyone taking any real values are minimal at best. It simply is not worth worrying about since most values will require significant equipment and time to recover any gold in quantities. Anyone who would try to set up a serious operation on another claim owners property would have to be just plain ignorant, blind, or unbelievably bold, as this is a federal offense and can mean prison time for the trespasser. Most of the mining claims in the Salmon River area are easily monitored via local and other means.

The simple truth is this: The gold on most any gold mining claim is much safer locked up right there in the river bank than in any conventional bank. The gold in these old river channels has been locked up for thousands of years and most all of it is still right where it was deposited in the first place...Can't say that about many savings and loans institutions!

With so many mining claims on the market today, how do I make the wisest decision for buying a valid, high-quality gold property?

As you look around at the many different "mining claims" being offered today, aside from the seller guaranteeing that the title is free of any encumbrances, a major concern should be whether or not the property actually contains paying quantities of whatever valuable minerals being touted. Common sense dictates that no-one in their right mind would sell a property to you for a few thousand dollars, that had been tested and known to have exceedingly rich material.

Ask the seller to show you their own recovered values. Ask them how many days / months / years the property has been tested, and what their average values have been. Don't let them merely show you a little bit of gold in a vial and baffle you with alot of seemingly reputable talk while expounding on their purported profound credentials and those of the mining claim and its surrounding area. You should be allowed to sample and

surveys.

Placer claims range in size from under 20 to a maximum of 160 acres. The law provides that a single person (locator) may claim up to 20 acres, two locators in association with one another may claim up to 40 acres, so on and so forth up to 8 locators claiming a maximum of 160 acres.

Generally, with most association type placer claims, one locator acts as the "agent" for the remainder of the locators. An association type placer claim, regardless of size, is a single claim.

Only one "discovery" of a valuable mineral is required within the boundaries of any size placer claim, so long as the remainder of the land within it is "mineral in character". No private property rights "vest" in the claimant (s), if a claim does not contain a valid mineral discovery.

Once the placer claim is properly initiated, staked and filed with applicable agencies, it must be maintained on an annual basis. That is done in one of two ways, and proof it is properly maintained must be filed with the applicable State office of the BLM on or before 12 Noon - September 1 - of each year.

If the owner(s) fail to punctually file proof of annual labor, or do not pay the annual maintenance fee to the BLM, on or before September 1, the claim is instantly void (as though it never existed) - by operation of law, after September 1. "By Operation of Law" means that you do not get warning, notice, nor proceedings (with rare exception), because it is the owners obligation to know the law, and comply with it. ~

3.) What to look for if you're thinking of buying a mining claim

Unscrupulous sellers will try to sell you unpatented property they don't even own

At the time of locating, claimants of unpatented property need to file their notice with the county and with the BLM..

- 1) Any unpatented placer gold mining claim - recorded with the appropriate county recorder - will have an "instrument number". It is a number that the county recorder stamps on the original Location Notice at the time of recording.
 - 2) Any unpatented placer gold mining claim recorded with the appropriate state office of the BLM will have a BLM mining claim (MC) "serial number". For instance, CAMC for California, ORMC for Oregon, etc..
- Ask for both. Any legitimate owner - should be able to provide you with both. They should be able to provide you with the BLM telephone number so you can verify the information, too. If they can't (or won't) - Beware.

Overfilings; Always check the BLM files before buying a claim to determine whether or not it conflicts with another senior pre-existing claim

Just about anyone can file a location notice with the county and BLM, and that "claimant" will receive an instrument number and serial number - However - it does not mean that the filing is valid. Novices &/or unscrupulous sellers can "overfile" any mineral property where a senior property owner has clearly established previous ownership, and then offer that "overfiling" for sale to the public (who typically has no idea of the conflict involved). Always check the BLM files before buying a claim, to see if it conflicts with any other senior valid pre-existing property (owner).

Often placer gold mining claims are staked by the inexperienced

doing so with nothing more than National Forest and/or a topographic map - in hand. Novices often make the mistaken assumption that simply because land is situated within a National Forest, that it is open to mineral entry. National Forest maps depict lands under the jurisdiction of the USFS. They do not depict many types of various reservations, proposed withdrawals, existing withdrawals, proposed land exchanges, lands conveyed back to the USFS - without mineral rights, municipal watersheds, or any other lands - not open to mineral entry. A BLM MTP shows all lands withdrawn from - or open to mineral entry. An MTP is the official federal record of land status. It will stand up in court as fact, as nothing else will.

How a placer gold mining claim is described, is critical. if it is described incorrectly, it may be a fatal defect

With rare exception, all placer gold mining claims on surveyed lands must be described by aliquot part legal description.

On unsurveyed lands, gold mining claims must be described by a metes and bounds description.

On surveyed lands, a rare exception that may justify a metes & bounds description is certain types of placer gold deposits (radically meandering bench & gulch deposits), that are not practical to locate by aliquot part legal description, because in doing so, it would force the claimant to include excessive non-mineral land, as each 10-acre aliquot part of a placer gold mining claim must be mineral-in-character, in order to be valid.

Novices often have neither the expertise to correctly survey and measure a true metes and bounds described mining claim, nor actually do so, by placing any, or every corner in its correct position in mountainous terrain.

Metes and bounds means a method of describing a parcel of land that does not conform to the rectangular U.S. Public Land Survey System, using compass bearings and distances from a known point to a specified point on the parcel and then by using a continuous and sequential set of compass bearings and distances beginning at the point of beginning, continuing along and between the corners or boundary markers of the parcel's outer perimeter, until returning to the point of beginning.

The most common blunder novice mining claim locators make, when attempting to utilize a metes and bounds description is this; Suppose a placer gold bearing small river channel meanders northerly in a 180 degree horse shoe shaped curve, over a half mile distance. The novice then describes the gold mining claim - supposedly - covering that whole gold bearing river channel gravel deposit as; Beginning at post #1, thence 400 feet southerly across the river to Post #2, thence following the curve of the river - 2640 feet to Post #3, thence 400 northerly across the river to Post #4, thence following the curve of the river 2640 feet back to Post #1, the place of beginning.

Bear in mind that, a legitimate "compass bearing" is by three hundred sixty (360) "degree's" (azimuth), normally split into ninety (90) degree quadrants (90° from north to east, 90° from east to south, 90° from south to west, and 90° from west back to north. Today, azimuths are often stated in terms of 360°, the full circle of the compass rather than quadrants. A modern statement of the azimuth of "S 70° W" would be 250°; degrees are always counted in a clockwise direction from compass north.

find gold on the property too. A revealing way to sample any property is to dig up some material from a few logical gold traps and pan that material down. In the end, you should come up with good gold in your pan.

If the seller can't show you their own recovered values, or speak of past production averages, and/or if you can't find any valuable minerals either, you might want to walk away from the sale.

How does The Claim Post determine the sales price of a mining property they're offering for sale?

Like any real estate, the sales price of our mining properties is determined by a number of factors; Size, shape, access, and actual physical location are all very important issues when considering the real value of a mining property.

A 20-acre placer gold property's dimensions is approximately 1,320-ft. in length, by 660-ft. in width - (1/4 x 1/8 of a mile). You can easily figure that it will take many years to completely mine an entire property from end to end, border to border.

One must also factor in the rarity or "uniqueness" of each individual mining property. Certain attributes like good access, a great campsite, shallow bedrock, multiple bends in the river with low pressure areas and large amounts of virgin high bench material will also add value to a gold mining claim.

And last, but certainly not least, is the current price of gold. With today's price of gold, in most cases, our gold mining claims will pay for themselves over and over again for decades to come. A past customer recovered approximately one-half of his purchase price in less than two weeks (of dredging) on his mining claim, and he moved less than 30-linear feet of streambed. He has approximately 1,290-ft. left to mine (in the river), let alone prospecting any high bench material for placer, pockets, sources / lodes, overall.

If the properties are so rich, why is The Claim Post selling (them)?

We are a small independent company that has been conducting our own gold mining ventures in this area for many decades. Over the course of many years, we have worked hard to locate and secure the rights to a handful of high grade gold mining properties in this region; some of which, we are holding onto, and a few of which, we are offering for sale. Available mining properties in this region are rare. We invite you to consider the few mining properties we are offering for sale in this region.

To the experienced eye, the obvious defects are that "southerly - northerly" are not actual compass bearings. Nor is "following the curve of the river - 2640 feet", a continuous and sequential set of compass bearings and distances. Moreover, because the existing posts define the lands inside the claims boundaries, one need only draw straight lines between all 4 posts (described above), and you will instantly see, 90+ % of the river channel is not between them.

Beware of placer gold mining claims supposedly described by metes and bounds descriptions, or any that are described as odd shapes (snowflake, horse shoe or triangular shaped, for instance)

The size of a placer gold mining claim is important. It will also clearly demonstrate the expertise of the locator. Each 10-acre aliquot part of a placer claim must be mineral-in-character. Mineral-in-character means land that is known, or can reasonably be inferred from the available geologic evidence, to contain valuable minerals subject to location under the general mining law for purpose of locating a placer gold mining claim.

For instance, large placer gold mining claims (160 acres, for example) that a topographic map, photographs or on-site inspection clearly shows contains only 40 acres of placer gold bearing stream, or river channel, should only be a 40 acre placer gold mining claim. Because the excess ground is not placer type mineral-in-character. Don't let anyone try to convince you that the mining claim(s) large size makes it more valuable, when in fact - it is NOT. If the bulk of the property is not mineral-in-character, the non-mineral excess land adds no value to a placer gold mining claim, and could one day subject the owner to a "validity contest", by the BLM, or USFS.

High quality accurate USGS topographic type maps of the mining claim are important

Obviously, one can assume that a locator, or seller of a placer gold mining claim, who cannot accurately depict, draft, or map the precise boundaries of a placer gold mining claim, is a novice. Accurate mapping will also graphically display if the gold mining claim is properly described, by simple - quick compression of the properties legal description, to the map of the mining claims boundaries. The quality of the map(s) depicting the gold mining claim, reflect directly on the quality of the claims' title.

The factual placer gold production history of the specific area where the placer gold mining claim is situated, as well as the source(s) of the gold, and gold mining methods historically used to recover it, is important

Truly, gold is where you find it. However, normally placer gold mining claims situated far from known sources of gold, without any historically documented history of placer gold production, lessen the chance that economic deposits of placer gold will be found, or exist there. Novices, or unscrupulous people may stake placer gold mining claims that are nothing more than "goat pasture".

For a placer gold mining claim to be valid, perfecting, and vesting the owners valid existing private property rights, it must contain a valid mineral discovery. If it does not, should the validity of the mining claim ever be contested by the agency (BLM -or- USFS) having administrative jurisdiction over the land, generally they will have little or no difficulty in quickly determining that the mining claim contains no valid mineral discovery, and consequently declare it void.

Visible geologic evidence of a "placer" type deposit is important

Generally, the bulk of placer gold deposits are contained in alluvial gravel's (tertiary, bench, gulch, bar, stream or river bed deposits). If the gold mining claim you are thinking of purchasing doesn't have this geologic evidence, beware.

If you are unable to physically inspect the particular placer gold mining claim, prior to it's sale, detailed photographs of it are important

Obviously, photographs of the gold mining claim depict what is there. Photo's of the gold mining claim should depict the quality of road access, campsites, streams, rivers, gravel deposits, bedrock exposures and general topography of the mining claim. The availability, and quality of those photographs graphically demonstrates the quality of the property.

The availability of adequate sources of water is extremely important

Few realize, no dry washing plant has ever been invented, nor exists that will economically or effectively process large volumes of gold bearing sand, or gravel.

As an example, a relatively good placer (pay streak) would contain at least \$25+ per yard in recoverable gold. On a mining claim without water, a little back pack dry washer will process about five -5 gallon buckets full in a shift. A 5 gallon bucket contains about 1.5 cubic feet of material. A yard contains 27 cubic feet of material. You do the math.

To impress that point upon you, Nevada is this countries largest lode type gold producer. Gold placer deposits exist near almost all lode gold mining districts in Nevada. Nevada's history of placer gold production is extremely meager in comparison to other states - where water is available, or plentiful.

Without a close adequate source, or existing on site supply of water, mining placer deposits is not generally economically feasible. Gold rush and depression era placer gold miners were smart. Common sense dictates they would mine out every single economic placer gold deposit they found, if it was within their means. Without water, they could not economically mine literally thousands of placer gold deposits, known to exist in arid, or desert-like states, where adequate water is not readily available.

Beware of those who primarily focus on the recreational attributes of a placer gold mining claim

You can "recreate" on most BLM lands and in any National Forest - for free - except in fee camp grounds. There is no such thing as a "recreational" unpatented placer gold mining claim. It is either "valid", or not. In order for it to be "valid" it must be properly staked, filed, contain a "valid mineral discovery" and be properly maintained. Recreational attributes do not establish the gold mining claims good title or validity.

4.) What associated ownership rights go with it

What you own if the placer mining claim is valid, meaning - properly staked, described, recorded, contains a valid mineral discovery and its title is appropriately maintained.

- You have the right to reasonable access to the mining claim.

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The Liberty Mines Group

21 unpatented mining claims - approx. 2,900 acres

Located On The Historic Billion Dollar Black Bear & Eddy Gulch Trends

Liberty Mining District, Siskiyou County, CA

Located in the heart of one of the richest gold producing trends in the Western United States

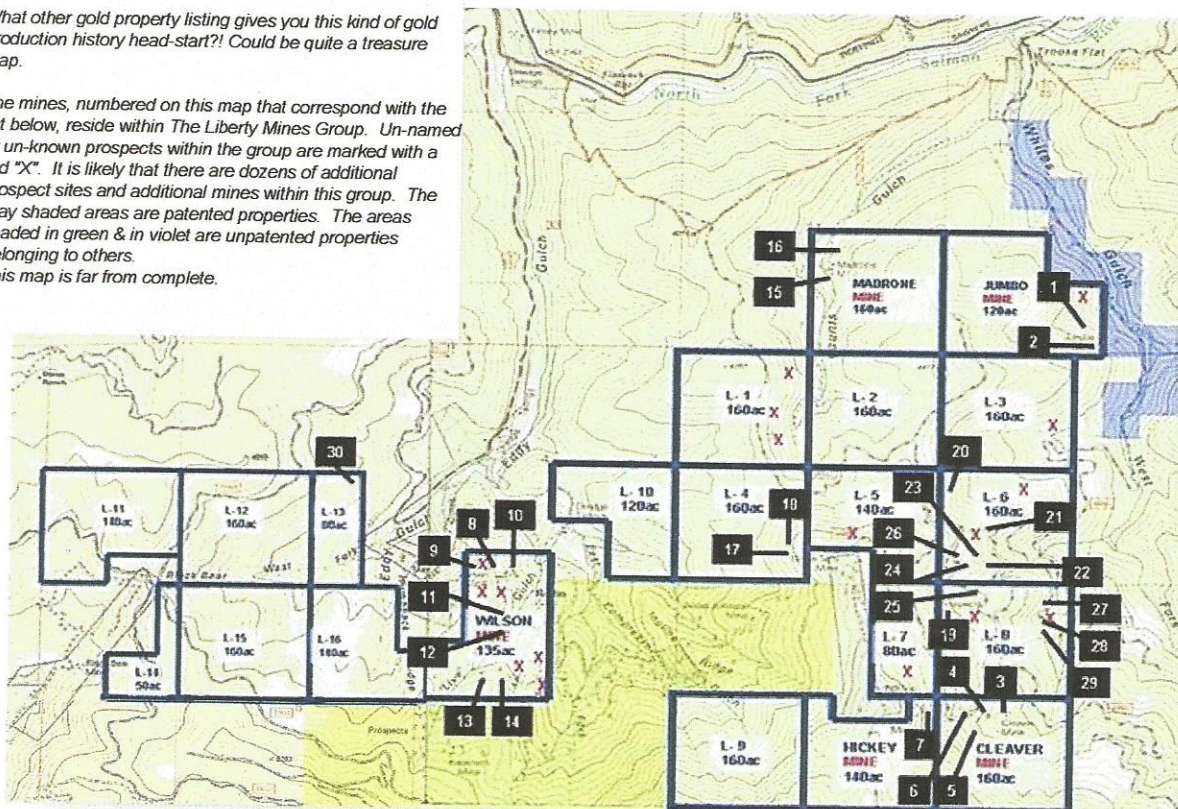
[Map 1](#) [Map 2](#) [Map 3](#) [Map 4](#) [<Back](#)


MAP #4 - 30 known past producing gold mines reside within this collection. The highest concentration of prospects in the richest gulch/most proven area in the Liberty District. There are (at least) 30 historic gold mining sites within the Liberty Mines Group. In addition to these 30 past producers, there are dozens of additional gold mining prospect sites throughout.

What other gold property listing gives you this kind of gold production history head-start?! Could be quite a treasure map.

The mines, numbered on this map that correspond with the list below, reside within The Liberty Mines Group. Un-named or un-known prospects within the group are marked with a red "X". It is likely that there are dozens of additional prospect sites and additional mines within this group. The gray shaded areas are patented properties. The areas shaded in green & in violet are unpatented properties belonging to others.

This map is far from complete.



1. The Jumbo Mine Host claim: Jumbo Mine, 120 Acres

1894 CALIFORNIA JOURNAL OF MINES AND GEOLOGY, VOL 12-13, P. 409

Samples Assayed at \$20/ton (AU at \$20.67 p/oz), ore slimed excessively and recovery was about 20% by amalgamation. 10-stamp mill on site with a number of adits on the west side of the gulch. 86 ft adit on verticle vein w/44 ft. wince; 68 ft crosscut to vein. Vein is 1.52 meters thick. Reported in 1897: The developments consist of three tunnels, 60', 120' and 200' long, all on the vein. The ore is white quartz, with some sulphurets. In the middle tunnel the vein is 4 feet thick, and arrangements have been made to stope. The ore is to be run to the mill through a chute 4' wide. The mill stands near the creek and has 10 stamps of 750 lbs, No 9 screens, 12' of amalgamated plates, and is driven by a 30" Pelton wheel under 200' of pressure. Dr. H.C. Helm et al of Sawyers Bar, owners.

2. Ruby Basin Mine Host claim: Jumbo Mine, 120 Acres

1915 MINES AND MINERALS OF SHASTA, SISKIYOU, AND TRINITY COUNTIES

Owner at one time was I. Cullberg Jr from Arcata. Mine comprised of 100 acres on Whites Gulch, 160 foot ore shoot, free milling on 3 foot wide vein with a north and south strike of 40E, in slate host. 800 foot tunnel with 500 feet of drifts and a 60 foot stope. 10-stamp mill driven by water power. Ruby Basin Mine was formerly known as the Jumbo mine, and work continued under that name.

3. Cleaver Mine Host claim: Cleaver Mine, 160 Acres

CRAWFORD, J.J., 1894, REPORT OF THE STATE MINERALOGIST: CALIFORNIA JOURNAL OF MINES AND GEOLOGY, VOL. 12, P. 279

Total production for the Cleaver Mine was about \$75,000 (\$20.67 p/oz, or approximately 3,600 ounces). Included the Brown Bear Mine/Claim, the Crystal Mine/Claim, and the Golden & Eveleth Mine/Claim. The Crystal Claim at the Cleaver Mine site reported \$35,000 in recovery, paid \$8.10/Ton in free gold from milling, 0.869 pure. Last production from the mine was in 1909. Numerous crosscuts, stopes and drifts. See Brown Bear and the Golden & Eveleth Mine data on this page for additional information about the other operations at the Cleaver Mine.

4. Brown Bear Mine Host claim: Cleaver Mine, 160 Acres

CRAWFORD, J.J., 1894, REPORT OF THE STATE MINERALOGIST: CALIFORNIA JOURNAL OF MINES AND GEOLOGY, VOL. 12, P. 279

The Brown Bear claim, along with the Eveleth Claim (also part of the Cleaver Mine) is credited with a production of \$40,000. A 4-stamp mill was operated driven by water power from Whites Gulch through 1 1/2 miles of ditch and 1/2 mile of flume. The lowest adit on the Brown Bear was open for 200 ft, 300 ft below the summit. Another crosscut was at 200 ft at the point where it crosses the maximum thickness of the vein, followed vein for 160 feet. Multiple crosscuts, stopes, and drifts. Elevation of 3,100 ft, owners were Swain and Cleaver at one time, comprised of 100 acres on Whites Gulch. 18 inch wide vein with a course of N20E and a dip of 25E. Expanded tunnel to 480 feet. See the Cleaver Mine and the Golden and Eveleth Mine data on this page for addition information about the other operations at the Cleaver Mine.

5. Golden & Eveleth Host claim: Cleaver Mine, 160 Acres

CRAWFORD, J.J., 1894, REPORT OF THE STATE MINERALOGIST: CALIFORNIA JOURNAL OF MINES AND GEOLOGY, VOL. 12, P. 279, Vol 13 P. 402.

The Golden & Eveleth Mine/Claim was a part of the Cleaver Mine, along with the Brown Bear Mine/Claim and the Crystal Mine/Claim. The Eveleth and Brown Bear is credited with an estimated production of \$40,000, the Crystal Mine/Claim at \$35,000 from a lode of quartz from which sulfides assayed well at \$8.10 p/ton in free gold from milling. There was a 4-stamp mill in operation, run by water. The stamps weigh 750 lbs and drop 7" 90 times per minute. Multiple levels of adits, crosscuts, and stopes on the vein. Vein averages 4 ft in thickness and lies between porphyry and slate, dips 45 to 70 degrees North. The mine is worked in two tunnels 165' and 450' long, connected by a winze. The ore-shoot is 175' long and the ore contains about 1% of sulphurets. Frank Golden et al of Sawyers Bar, owners (1894).

6. Keaton Mine Host claim: Cleaver Mine, 160 Acres

AVERILL, C.V., 1935, MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES OF SISKIYOU COUNTY, CALIFORNIA: CALIFORNIA JOURNAL OF MINES AND GEOLOGY, V. 31, NO. 3, P. 291 PL.

Dubois took 108 post hole auger samples but only to a depth of 6 feet. Assays from those samples came back at \$3.60 p/ton in gold (20.67 p/oz), or about 1/5th of an ounce per ton. In one place, a width of 120 ft was sampled with a row of 10 different holes. There are cuts, open pits, and a millsite.

7. Hickey Mine Host claim: Hickey Mine, 140 Acres

AVERILL, C.V., 1935, MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES OF SISKIYOU COUNTY, CALIFORNIA: CALIFORNIA JOURNAL OF MINES AND GEOLOGY, V. 31, NO. 3, P. 287-8, PL. 4

Underground operations, 75 tons of ore were recovered and yielded \$35 per ton, or 1.5 ounces p/ton. Additional assays were made some time prior to 1935 at \$3.37 p/ton at \$20.67 p/ounce. Millsite and multiple adits, the longest being 400 feet long.

8. The Wilson (Wilson Bros.) Mine Host claim: Wilson Mine, 135 Acres

LOGAN, C.A., 1924, SACRAMENTO FIELD DIVISION: CALIFORNIA JOURNAL OF MINES AND GEOLOGY, VOL. 21, NO. 4, P. 461

Several short adits with the lowest 150 ft long with 36 ft of drift. 40 ft above the lowest is a second adit which runs 170 ft, 36 ft is on the vein. The upper adit was 25 ft above the second and on the vein for 100 ft. A small mill was utilized here.

9. Roberts Mine Host claim: Wilson Mine, 135 Acres

1894 CALIFORNIA JOURNAL OF MINES AND GEOLOGY, VOL 12-13, P. 422

It lies at the head of Eddy Gulch, 4 miles south of Sawyers Bar at 3,600' elevation. The vein is exposed in two tunnels, 90 ft long and 115 ft long. The tunnels are on 10" to 18" of white quartz. The ore is treated at an arrastra run by an overshot wheel. Eddy Roberts, of Sawyers Bar, owner (1894).

10. Hibernia Mine Host claim: Wilson Mine, 135 Acres

1894 CALIFORNIA JOURNAL OF MINES AND GEOLOGY, VOL 12-13, P. 417

Also called the Ninety Mine. Portions of this mine are located near the Wilson Mine. Ore was free milling with no production records found. Operations were underground to a depth of 45.72 meters. There was one 60 ft shaft, one 200 ft adit, and one 100 ft drift. The vein, dipping 40 degrees N/NV, shows 6" to 36" of white quartz, with some sulphurets. In 1894, J.W. Murray of Sawyers Bar was listed as the owner.

11. Liberty Mine Host claim: Wilson Mine, 135 Acres

1894 CALIFORNIA JOURNAL OF MINES AND GEOLOGY, VOL 12-13, P. 409

There were 3 adits on this site, 25 ft long, 50 ft long, and 80 ft long. The ledge is from 3' to 8' wide. There was also a 90 ft incline. The ore body was quite thick here at 2.44 meters on a Dip of 20E. No production data is available. Stevens, Grant, and Hughes, of Sawyers Bar, owners.

12. Live Yankee Mine Host claim: Wilson Mine, 135 Acres

VOL 2, NUMBER 10, SISKIYOU PIONEER (1957), PAGES 3-4 REFERENCED HERE

The Live Yankee Mine, discovered by Charles Nash, was the second quartz mine to be established at the head of Eddy Gulch in 1860 and was the home to the second mill in the region. In 1905 John Daggett compiled records of mineral wealth of this specific region, records available he estimated that the Live Yankee Mine recovered \$75,000 in gold from 1860-1904. Portions of the Live Yankee Mine reside within the Liberty Mines Group. Mr. Daggett's estimates and his recordings can be found in Volume 2, Number 10, of the Siskiyou Pioneer, from 1957 and reproduced in 2001 by the Siskiyou County Historical Society. This book of personal experiences and research can be purchased only at the Museum in Yreka, California. We highly recommend this book as it is filled with first hand accounts of the mining operations in this very region.

13. Snowflake Mine (Bear Den) Host claim: Wilson Mine, 135 Acres

CA JOUR MN/GEOL V 31, NO 3, 1935, P 327

Also called the Bear Den and the Little Gem. The Snowflake claim has produced \$8,000 or more, with the last few tons having yielded \$23 p/ton at \$20.67 p/ounce.

14. Oriental Quartz Mine Host claim: Wilson Mine, 135 Acres

LOGAN, C.A., 1925, SACRAMENTO FIELD DIVISION: CALIFORNIA JOURNAL OF MINES AND GEOLOGY, VOL. 21, NO. 4, P. 453

The host rock is described as black and slaty. It is thought that heavy gouge was caused by hillside drag along the plane of the vein. Vein thickness is .91 meters, or just under 3 feet in thickness. Adit on site, trends N55W for 112 feet. No production data.

15. Madrone Mine Host claim: Madrone Mine, 160 Acres

CA JOUR MN/GEOL V 31, NO 3, 1935, P 324

Also called the Neilon and Putnam Mine, which had multiple locations around the Madrone Mine complex. This site had only a few tons of ore crushed at a small mill. No production record has been found.

16. Neilon & Putnam Mine Host claim: Madrone Mine, 160 Acres

CA JOUR MN/GEOL V 31, NO 3, 1935, P 324

Also called the Madrone Mine, which had multiple locations in the immediate vicinity. This site had only a few tons of ore crushed at a small mill. No production record has been found.

17. Sheffield Mine Host claim: L-4, 160 Acres

CRAWFORD, J.J., 1894, REPORT OF THE STATE MINERALOGIST: CALIFORNIA JOURNAL OF MINES AND GEOLOGY, VOL. 12, P. 291

This portion of the Sheffield Mine is located north of the Uncle Sam Mine workings. Portions of the mine are located within the Liberty Mines Group on claim L-4. The Sheffield Mine had several thousand feet of tunneling following a 2.44 meter thick quartz vein in blanket form. Ore was processed at an 8-stamp millsite.

18. Stevens & Hughes Mine Host claim: L-4, 160 Acres

COOPER, A.S., 1900, REGISTER OF MINES AND MINERALS, COUNTY OF SISKIYOU, CALIF.: CALIF. STATE MINING BUREAU

The ore from the Stevens & Hughes Mine was free-milling ore. The workings were underground to a depth of 9.14 meters (less than 30 feet). There was an adit with length of 50 feet. No production record has been found.

19. Claus Peters Mine Host claim: L-8, 140 Acres

COOPER, A.S., 1900, REGISTER OF MINES AND MINERALS, COUNTY OF SISKIYOU CALIF.: CALIF. STATE MINING BUREAU

The ore from the Claus Peters Mine was free-milling ore. The workings were underground and there is record of a 100 foot adit. No production record has been found.

20. Keaton Mine Host claim: L-6, 160 Acres

AVERILL, C.V., 1935, MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES OF SISKIYOU COUNTY, CALIFORNIA: CALIFORNIA JOURNAL OF MINES AND GEOLOGY, V. 31, NO. 3, P. 291 PL.

Dubois took 108 post hole auger samples but only to a depth of 6 feet. Assays from those samples came back at \$3.60 p/ton in gold (20.67 p/oz), or about 1/5th of an ounce per ton. In one place, a width of 120 ft was sampled with a row of 10 different holes. There are cuts, open pits, and a millsite.

21. Captain Smith Mine Host claim: L-6, 160 Acres

COOPER, A.S., 1900, REGISTER OF MINES AND MINERALS, COUNTY OF SISKIYOU, CALIF: CALIF. STATE MINING BUREAU

Underground workings to a depth of 15.24 meters (45 feet). There is a 200 foot adit and a 100 foot drift. No production data has been found.

22. Peters Mine Host claim: L-6, 160 Acres

CRAWFORD, J. J., 1896, REPORT OF THE STATE MINERALOGIST: CALIFORNIA JOURNAL OF MINES AND GEOLOGY, VOL. 13, P. 420

At 4,725' elevation. The vein here is 8" thick and lying in slate. There are two tunnels, one at 60 feet of length, and the other at 160 feet of length, both are on the ledge. Peters Brothers, of Sawyers Bar, owners.

23. Osceola Mine Host claim: L-6, 160 Acres

CRAWFORD, J. J., 1896, REPORT OF THE STATE MINERALOGIST: CALIFORNIA JOURNAL OF MINES AND GEOLOGY, VOL. 13

Multiple mining Osceola mining sites exist within the L-6 claim. (1894 report) The older workings are not extended to the vein. Ore is being quarried from the croppings in open cuts. A 5-stamp water-powered mill belonging to the property stands 1,000' below. The stamps weigh 850 lbs; No 9 slot screens and 12' of silvered plates are used. Osceola Consolidated Gold Mining Co, owner, F.D. Moneton of San Francisco.

24. Franks & Moneton Mine Host claim: L-6, 160 Acres

CRAWFORD, J.J., 1894, REPORT OF THE STATE MINERALOGIST: CALIFORNIA JOURNAL OF MINES AND GEOLOGY, VOL. 12, P. 282

Also spelled as "Monotone Mine", 2 adits, 125 feet and 150 feet long each, 60 ft drift on the vein and another lower adit that is 340 feet long. Shafts are present as well as an old millsite. No production data is available.

25. Lewis Mine Host claim: L-8, 160 Acres

CRAWFORD, J.J., 1896, THIRTEENTH REPORT OF THE STATE MINERALOGIST: CALIFORNIA JOURNAL OF MINES AND GEOLOGY, VOL. 13, P. 412

There is a millsite recorded on this mine but no production data.

26. Osceola Mine Host claim: L-6, 160 Acres

CRAWFORD, J. J., 1896, REPORT OF THE STATE MINERALOGIST: CALIFORNIA JOURNAL OF MINES AND GEOLOGY, VOL. 13

Multiple mining Osceola mining sites exist within the L-6 claim. (1894 report) The older workings are not extended to the vein. Ore is being quarried from the croppings in open cuts. A 5-stamp water-powered mill belonging to the property stands 1,000' below. The stamps weigh 850 lbs; No 9 slot screens and 12' of silvered plates are used. Osceola Consolidated Gold Mining Co, owner, F.D. Moneton of San Francisco.

27. Deer Lodge Mine Host claim: L-8, 160 Acres

CRAWFORD, J.J., 1896, REPORT OF THE STATE MINERALOGIST: CALIFORNIA JOURNAL OF MINES AND GEOLOGY, VOL. 13, P. 396-397

There are 2 adits on site, one 75 feet long and the other is 80 feet long. The quartz vein is 6" thick, owned by Smith and Eveleth of Sawyers Bar.

28. White Elephant Mine Host claim: L-8, 160 Acres

CRAWFORD, J.J., 1896, THIRTEENTH REPORT OF THE STATE MINERALOGIST: CALIFORNIA JOURNAL OF MINES AND GEOLOGY, VOL. 13, P. 431

Situated on Whites Gulch, 6 miles south of Sawyers Bar at 4,140' elevation. The 4 foot ledge of quartz is exposed by several open cuts. Smith & Eveleth, of Sawyers Bar, owners. Due to proximity, the White Elephant Mine may have been operated by Scott Bar Mines, Inc. USGS Deposit ID: 10036250, see below.

29. Scott Bar Mines, Inc. Host claim: L-8, 160 Acres

CRAWFORD, J.J., 1896, THIRTEENTH REPORT OF THE STATE MINERALOGIST: CALIFORNIA JOURNAL OF MINES AND GEOLOGY, VOL. 13, P. 431

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It appears from reference material that Scott Bar Mines Inc operated the White Elephant Mine at some point in history. The White Elephant Mine was situated on Whites Gulch, 6 miles south of Sawyers Bar at 4,140' elevation. The 4 foot ledge of quartz is exposed by several open cuts. Smith & Eveleth, of Sawyers Bar, owners.

30. Paymaster Mine Host claim: L-13, 80 Acres

1894 CALIFORNIA JOURNAL OF MINES AND GEOLOGY, VOL 12-13, P. 420

Surface and underground workings. Overall depth is 45-72 meters. There is an incline 60' deep and a tunnel 60' long with a short winze on the claim. The vein is 3 feet thick, and the ore is a reddish quartz, with a large percentage of sulphurets. The dip is nearly perpendicular and the strike is N 70 Degrees. Also present is an open cut, 20 ft in length, and a 210 ft adit. W. James Patterson and Edgar Wallace, of Sawyers Bar, owners.

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21 unpatented mining claims - approx. 2,900 acres

Located On The Historic Billion Dollar Black Bear & Eddy Gulch Trends

Liberty Mining District, Siskiyou County, CA

Located in the heart of one of the richest gold producing trends in the Western United States.

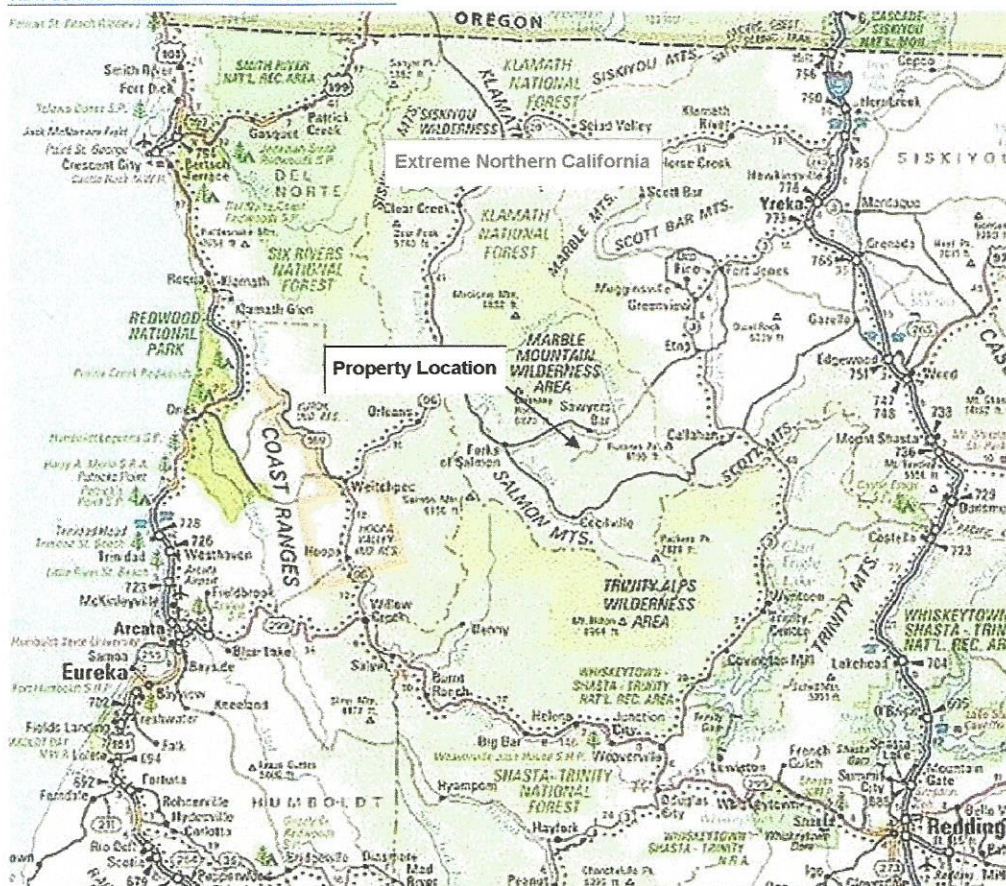


MAP #1 - Northern CA - Overall Road Map - Directions;

[Map 1](#) [Map 2](#) [Map 3](#) [Map 4](#) [<Back](#)

From Interstate 5 at Yreka take Hwy-3 southwest for approximately 29-miles to the town of Etna. From Etna travel another 25-miles up and over the pass (Etna Pass), onto the North Fork of the Salmon River. Just before entering the town of Sawyers Bar you will come to Whites Gulch Forest Service Road #40N61 & Eddy Gulch Forest Service Road #39N27. These all-weather gravel roads lead throughout the Liberty Gold Mining Properties. There are no gas stations within 40-miles of the properties so be sure to fill up beforehand. There are no other commercial establishments, ATMs, etc.. Cellular service is spotty. Public phones (calling card or collect only) are available at Idlewild CG & in Sawyers Bar.

[VIEW CURRENT WEATHER CONDITIONS IN THIS AREA](#)



Please be aware that mining claims are federally protected. Anyone found prospecting a mining claim without express consent from the owner can be charged with criminal trespass and theft.
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MAP #2 - Region - General Location - About;

The richness of this region and the gold recovered is documented in multiple County, State, and Federal reports and documents. Many leading geologists confirm that the gold bearing trend in this district extends for miles and to unknown depths. Mining operations of the past merely dented the surface of this incredible deposit, and the Liberty Mines Group sits right in the middle of it all.

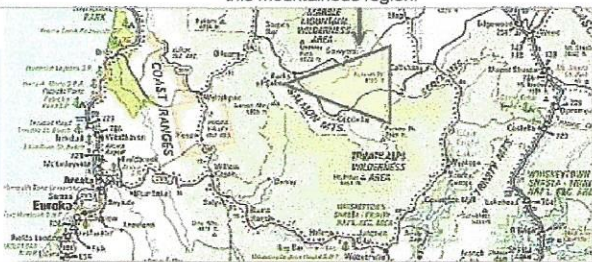
Historically rich gold mining region

Historically rich in sources of gold, this triangular group of mountains is most likely responsible for the largest part of the placer gold that we find in the Salmon Rivers.

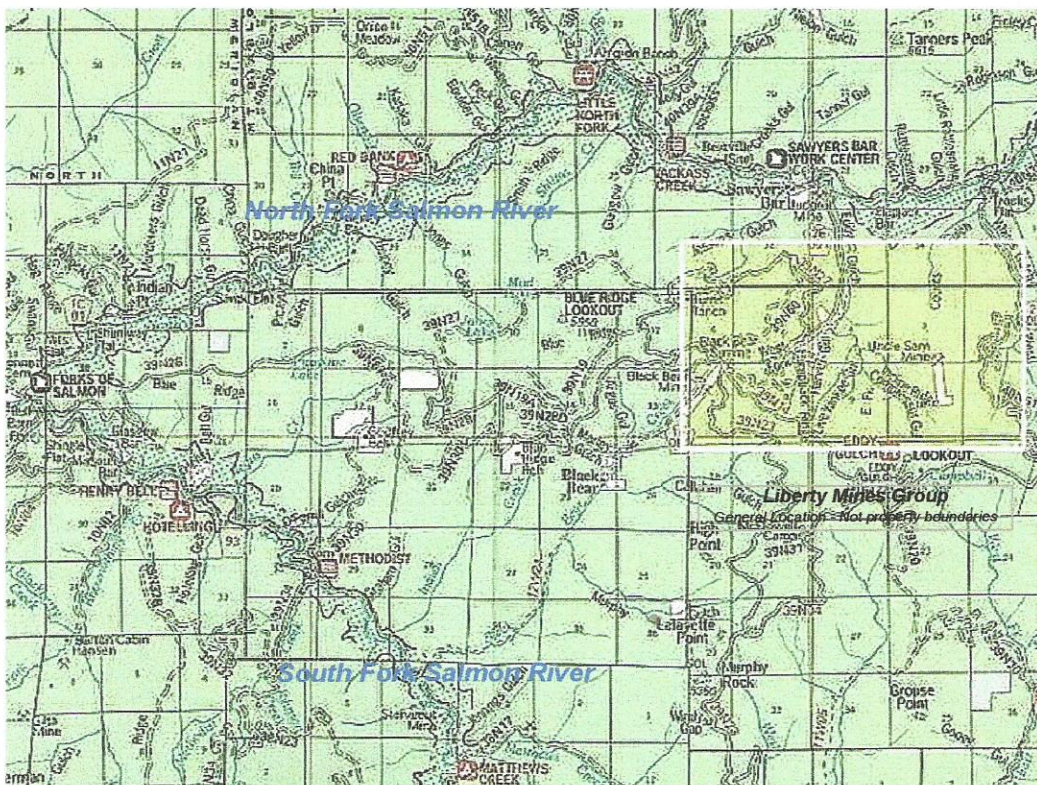
Extreme Northern California



The sources of the placer gold that is found in the North & South Fork Rivers most likely comes from a series of lode deposits that strike across the head of this mountainous region.



Area closeup - The richness of the placer & lode mines within this district gave the North Fork of the Salmon River a new title as; "The richest little river in America". Over 2M oz.'s of gold has been recovered from mining operations on the river alone between Sawyers Bar & the Forks of Salmon. This area is just 12-miles in length.



Note: This map is accurate for illustrative purposes only. The full legal description of these mining claims are on public record at the Bureau of Land Management, Sacramento, CA.

Please be aware that mining claims are federally protected. Anyone found prospecting a mining claim without express consent from the owner can be charged with criminal trespass and theft.
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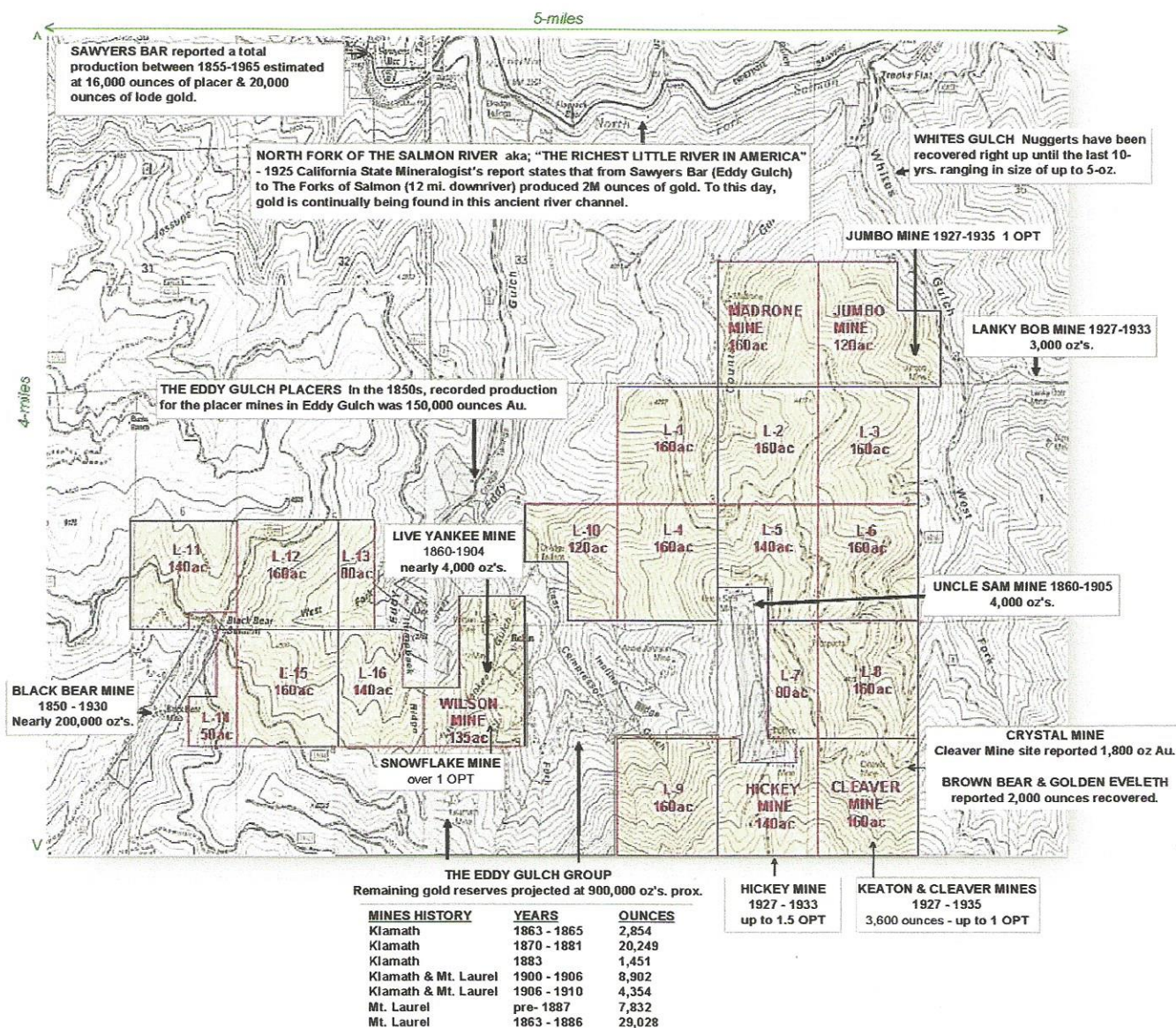
Located in the heart of one of the richest gold producing trends in the Western United States.

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MAP #3 - Area Mines Production History - The Liberty Mines Group surrounds &/or follows in a northeastern trend from the historically rich Eddy Gulch & Black Bear mines, the most noted and richest placer & lode mines in Siskiyou County. This data is a snapshot of a few of the area mines' production comprised from California State Mineralogist's reports & numerous private geologic reports. The ounce values are very conservative. Much of the gold that was recovered was never reported and what was reported equates to billions. See map-4 for known mines that reside within the Liberty Mines Group.

Gold mining properties located on a billion dollar trend - Map runs approx. 5-mi. east to west / 4-mi. north to south. The Liberty Mines Group boundaries are outlined in red (darker gray shaded areas on the map are patented and/or unpatented properties owned by others). Comprised of 21-claims in all. - the Liberty Mines Group is an approx. 2,905 combined acres located in the Liberty Mining District, Siskiyou County, California. Elevation range of 3,600 to 4,800 feet above mean sea level. The surrounding lands are the Liberty Mining District and timberland of the Klamath National Forest. There are 30 known gold mines within the group - Approximately 20 tunnels have been found overall including numerous additional prospects. Additional details / mines, production & geo history on map 4.

Saturated in gold production history - Shown below is a brief snapshot of some of the reported gold production in this approx. 5x4-mile area. This map is far from complete.



Union	pre-WWI	3,822
Union & Union Ext.	1863 - 1932	14,514
Union Ext.	pre-WWI	1,451

Note: This map is accurate for illustrative purposes only. The full legal description of these mining claims are on public record at the Bureau of Land Management, Sacramento, CA.

Please be aware that mining claims are
consent from the owner can be charged
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a mining claim without express

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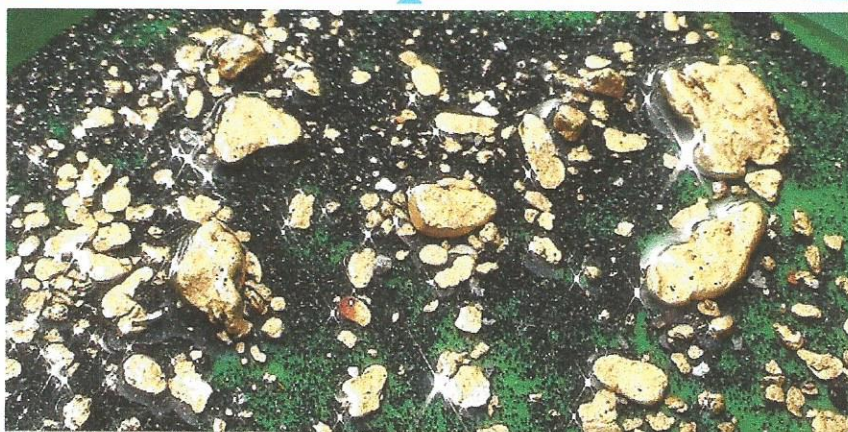
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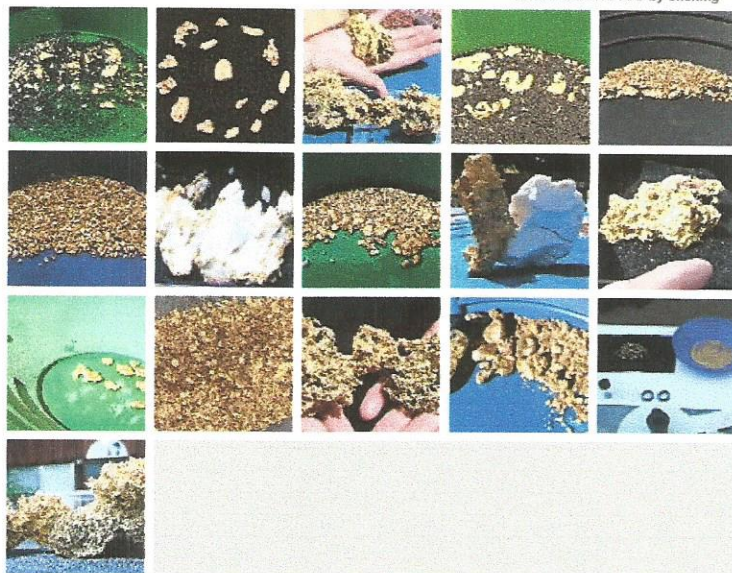
Sample values from our North Fork gold properties



Summer fun sniping gold nuggets on the Salmon River.

Salmon River Region Gold Photos & Video

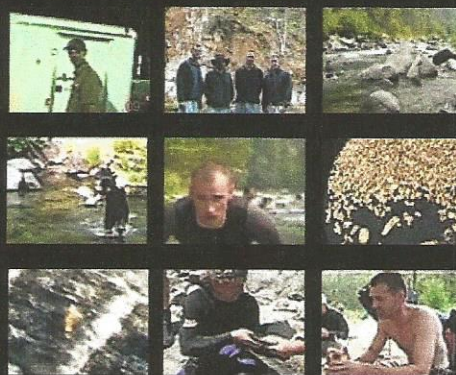
ENLARGE PHOTOS by clicking



"I cleaned out the crevice & stopped for lunch.. Before heading to eat at camp, I wanted to check the sluice to see if that crack had any gold in it. I saw nothing going up the nozzle.

I about fell over! There was more gold in the top portion of the sluice than I had ever seen before. I can't even begin to describe the amount of color. It was everywhere!"

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I remember hearing a story about the time... continue...

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Liberty & Salmon River Mining Districts. Siskiyou County, CA

We are a small independent company with more than 40-years experience in the gold mining industry who have predominantly focused our attention and gold recovery labors in this region.

By way of our own experience, and while taking in to account what has been documented by state and federal agencies, historians, geologists, scientists and gold mining experts alike regarding this region, it is our opinion that this area represents an incredible opportunity to recover mass quantities of gold within proven gold producing trends which boast phenomenal records of gold production history.

We invite you to consider the few mining properties we are offering for lease & for sale in this region.

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This region crystalline pocket gold specimen



Summer fun sniping gold nuggets on the Salmon River.

Area Gold Production History

Siskiyou County, California

Siskiyou County contained more than 370 once active gold mines which yielded approximately 1,800,000 troy ounces of gold between 1880-1959, with a large unrecorded amount produced between 1850 and 1880, which may have amounted to another 1-2M ounces.

Compared to other California counties, little has been officially reported regarding gold production, and what has been recorded, equates to billions at today's gold prices.

Gold is not the only metal of importance in Siskiyou County. The county is said to contain large platinum group metal deposits as well.

This is a region that offers enormous opportunity for further mines development and exploration potential.

Immediate Area Gold Production History

The following is a small snapshot of some of the gold production history that immediately surrounds or is located within the Liberty Mines Group and/or the Trail Creek Gold Mines. See our ads for; [The Liberty Mines Group](#) & [Trail Creek Gold Mines](#).

THE BLACK BEAR MINE

Producer of approximately 200,000 ounces of lode gold.

The most notarized and richest lode mine in Siskiyou County. Liberty Mining District. Producer of approximately 200,000 ounces of lode gold. The deposit at the Black Bear Mine was discovered in 1860 and consisted of two incredibly rich veins, one running north and south, and the other vein ran east to west. The Black Bear Mine has a very documented recovery history with receipts of bullion being shipped to the Selby Smelting Works or to the US Mint in San Francisco. Many area mines in regional canyons produced lode gold. At the location of the East fork of the South Fork of the Salmon River, placer gold and platinum nuggets have been found.

EDDY GULCH

THE EDDY GULCH PLACERS

In the 1850s, recorded production for the placer mines in Eddy Gulch was 150,000 ounces Au.

Located in the Liberty Mining District. This district contains many high-grade lodes. Examples of data from California State Mineralogist's reports and numerous private geologic reports state approximate gold production for Eddy Gulch was 150,000 oz. in the 1850's. It is reported today that a group of properties in this area that are known as; The Eddy Gulch Group, have an estimated 900,000 ounces in gold reserves.

FORKS OF THE SALMON

The Forks of the Salmon was the center of large gold mining operations and all regional stream and bench gravels had very rich placers. There were huge hydraulic operations on the major streams which produced thousands of ounces of placer gold.

THE HIGHLAND

Known also as the Old Highland. In Sec. 12, T 39 N., R. 10 W., in the Salmon River mining district, 12 1/2 miles northwest of Callahan in the Klamath Reserve. Fissure vein between walls of granite and schist, being an extension of the Trail Creek ledge; 200-foot tunnel, and 400 feet of drifts; ore is free and easily worked; idle at present; Trail Creek prospect to the south. Bibl.: Report XIII, p. 405.

THE JUMBO MINE

Liberty Mining District. Between the years 1927 - 1935 the Jumbo Mine was reporting an average of 1 OPT.

THE KEATON & CLEAVER MINES

Liberty Mining District. Between the years 1927 - 1935 the Keaton and Cleaver Mines reported an average of 1/4 OPT.

THE HICKEY MINE

Immediate Area Gold Production History cont..

THE SALMON RIVER

Along every mile of the Salmon River in Siskiyou County placer gold is found. Almost every type of placer mining has been used on the river. Both the north and south forks were productive and one stretch between Forks of Salmon and Sawyers Bar is estimated to have produced 2M ounces of gold. Also known as; "The richest little river in America", this is one of the richest rivers in Siskiyou County.

THE NORTH FORK OF THE SALMON RIVER aka; "THE RICHEST LITTLE RIVER IN AMERICA"

1925 California State Mineralogist's report states that from Sawyers Bar (Eddy Gulch) to The Forks of Salmon (12 mi. downriver) produced 2M ounces of gold.

SAWYERS BAR

Sawyers Bar is located in the Salmon River district and contains roughly 800 square miles of extremely mountainous country between the Marble Mountains and Salmon and Trinity Wilderness areas. This area had a total production between 1855-1965 estimated at 16,000 ounces of placer gold and 20,000 ounces of lode gold. In all regional stream gravels you can find placer gold and platinum. There were very many huge hydraulic operations and Chinese diggings, accessible from the east on Sawyers Bar road. The North Fork of the Salmon River in all gravel and slope wash deposits you will find placer gold.

TRAIL CREEK

Salmon River mining district, 12 miles west of Callahan in the Klamath Reserve. Elevation of 7200 feet, reached by trail from Callahan. The fissure vein occurs between schist walls, with a strike of N. 40° W., and a dip of 60° N.; ore shoot is 300 feet long and 2 feet wide; workings consist of an 850-foot tunnel, several small drifts and a slope 200 feet in length; equipment consists of two 3 1/2-foot Huntington mills (capacity is 20 tons in twenty-four hours, through 50-mesh screen) run by waterpower; tools, ore cars and dwellings; seven men are employed; owner claims an ore reserve of 3000 tons of rock; free milling; yearly production 1912 (seventy days' run) was \$15,000; production to date \$40,000; best prospect in the district.

THE UNCLE SAM MINE

Liberty Mining District. with documented production of 4,000 oz's. between the years 1860 to 1905.

THE UNION MINE

Liberty Mining District. Estimated gold production at 20,000 ounces pre-WWI.

THE WHITES GULCH MINE

A hydraulic operation worked until 1970 for its placer gold. The gravels of South Russian River have rich placer gold and

Liberty Mining District. Between the years 1927 – 1933 the Hickey Mine was reporting up to 1.5 OPT.

THE HOMESTAKE

in the Klamath Reserve. Comprises 120 acres on the same lode as the Highland mine; formation is quartz-porphry and dioritic schist; worked by means of tunnels; high grade (pocket) gold extracted, which has made the property noted; discovered in 1902; elevation is 6100 feet; has produced several thousand dollars in high grade; 2-mile trail from wagon road.

THE KLAMATH MINE

Liberty Mining District. Recorded production of 35,000 ounces between the years 1863-1910.

THE LANKY BOB MINE

Liberty Mining District. Estimated production of 3,000 ounces between the years 1927 to 1933.

LIBERTY DISTRICT

The Liberty district is about 10 miles east of Forks of Salmon. The placers were discovered here in the 1850's. The area was active until the start of World War II and some prospecting has taken place since. Many lode mines in the area.

THE MT. LAUREL MINE

Li



00 ounces between the years 1863-1910.
 Source - California State Mining Bureau.
 Report XIV of the State Mineralogist (1916).

platinum deposits on bedrock. Many mines on the North Fork of the Salmon that were substantial producers.

WHITES GULCH

Liberty Mining District. In 1860, an outcropping of gold bearing quartz was discovered in Whites Gulch by four men. Soon after the discovery, a claim was laid out and a mill was purchased in San Francisco and moved to the discovery location, "much gold was taken out". Charles Nash and another party of prospectors traveled up nearby Eddy Gulch and discovered gold bearing quartz veins breaking through the surface of the ground. This resulted in the delivery of a second quartz mill to the area. The mill for the Live Yankee Mine was brought up Eddy Gulch to what is now called the Live Yankee Gulch, at the head of Eddy Gulch.

THE YELLOW JACKET MINE

Liberty Mining District. Contained three parallel veins, each running north and south. The majority of the mines in the area worked in a primitive black slate formation which is further explained in multiple geology reports. This formation is almost identical to the major gold deposit found in the Sierra Nevada range, both having considerable bearing veins running to depths and lengths for miles.

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Liberty & Salmon River Mining Districts. Siskiyou County, CA

We are a small independent company with more than 40-years experience in the gold mining industry who have predominantly focused our attention and gold recovery labors in this region.

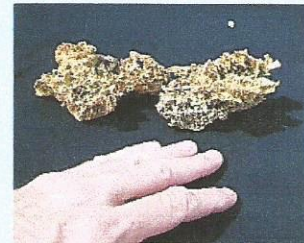
By way of our own experience, and while taking in to account what has been documented by state and federal agencies, historians, geologists, scientists and gold mining experts alike regarding this region, it is our opinion that this area represents an incredible opportunity to recover mass quantities of gold within proven gold producing trends which boast phenomenal records of gold production history.

We invite you to consider the few mining properties we are offering for lease & for sale in this region.

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Pocket Gold - Prospecting For The Source

It is possible to pick up a trace, no larger than a pinhead, that could lead to a pocket containing millions of dollars worth of gold.



The least known, but perhaps the largest potential of all the different kinds of prospecting and hunting for gold, is the search for pocket gold...

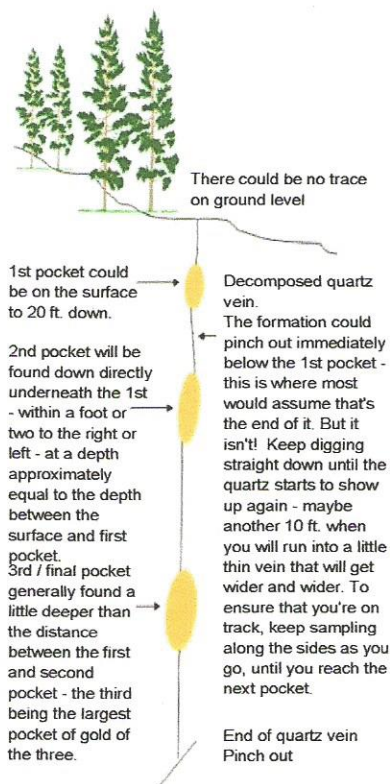
...Only a few of the old-time prospectors knew about pocket gold, and it is safe to say that eight out of ten never heard of it. Their main interest was in placer gold. Their concerns were in the creeks, the high-bars, the meandering streams, the obstructions to their flow, and the many conditions affecting the eventual resting place of the yellow metal.

Pocket gold is found in the place of its origin, untouched by the relentless grinding, smoothing action of sand, rock and turbulent water. There is no question that literally hundreds of these pockets still exist wherever placer gold is found in the entire gold belt, ranging in size from approximately one to six and seven foot square in mass.

There is a tradition or theory held by the old-time pocket hunters that the pockets occurred in a series of three. That under the first, or original pocket, is a second one down, at a depth approximately equal to the depth between the surface and the first pocket.

Below the second pocket would be a third one, generally a little deeper than the distance between the first and second pocket - the third being the largest of the three.

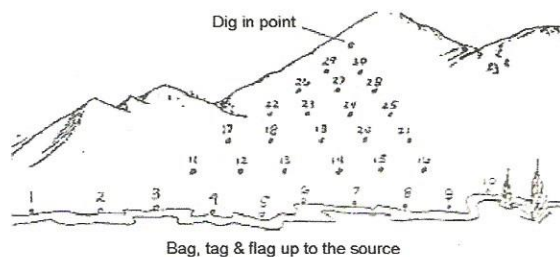
Many shallow pockets have been found, and many have not, but even when the shallower pockets have been found, few prospectors knew to dig deeper for the second and third.



Pocket Gold - Not to be confused with "pockets of gold"... For those who are thinkers ~ analytical detectives ~ who enjoy seeking clues, traces, and signs.

When the term "pocket gold" is mentioned, the casual placer miner or prospector quite often assumes the term refers to an accumulation of course gold and nuggets in a stream or creek. Pocket gold is a distinctly different type of deposit, neither placer gold or hardrock, and is entirely different in terms of prospecting for.

Basically, the way pockets are found, is by going up a ravine that shows color, taking samples every hundred feet. As long as you keep finding color, keep going up the hillside. Eventually you will come to a place where there are no more colors in your samples. At this point you can predict that you are above the source of gold. By returning back to where you last found color, you know the gold was coming from some higher point on the hill. All that's left now is to locate the exact source.



One thing about pocket gold, when you get it out of one of those pockets, it's different. It's jagged. It has little rough places all over it. It isn't smooth like you find in the creeks. It's found in all different shapes. It may be shaped like a tree, an animal, a bird - all are different and original, no two are alike. The specimen value of some of these pockets may be five or ten times the market price of the gold content in them.



Pocket Gold Specimen

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Early Autumn, South Fork Salmon River, Siskiyou County, CA



Summer fun sniping gold nuggets on the Salmon River.

Placer Mining Methods

A few fun ways for finding gold

Finding gold used to be mostly luck, but modern technology has changed all that. Here are some fun ways you can easily use for finding placer gold;



Crevicing & Panning

Crevicing (digging) around obstacles is a great way to find an abundance of jewelry-sized (or larger) specimen gold nuggets, flakes and gold fines. Anyone can do it. The basic principal is to dig around obstacles where gold might have been trapped along its way. Gather the surrounding or underlying material in a bucket or in your gold pan, and pan or power-sluice (highbank) that material down. Crevicing and panning is a fun and simple way for folks of all ages to find an amazing amount of placer gold.



Gold Panning

The gold pan is one the oldest and simplest tools used to find gold. A shovelfull of dirt and gravel is dumped into the pan. The pan is then lowered into the water and gently moved in circles. Large stones in the pan can be thrown out and any dirt clumps can be broken up with your fingers. As you move the pan in circles, muddy water and sand will float out, leaving the much heavier gold remaining at the bottom of the pan.



High-Banking

"High Bankers", or "Power Sluice" are considered one the most versatile gold recovery machines available for the prospector. A typical highbanker or power sluice will process nearly twice the amount of material that a medium size sluice can produce when operated under optimum conditions. Simply feed material into the hopper and let the washing action do its job



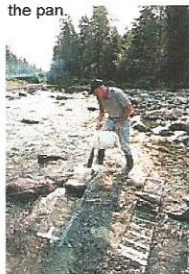
Metal Detecting

Can you really find gold with a metal detector? The answer is, YES! In our day of modern technology it is more possible than ever to find gold. Miners 100 years ago didn't have the tools available for finding gold as we have today. Gold prospectors can work old places where gold was first discovered with sometimes very rewarding results. The metal detector is quickly becoming the new millennium treasure hunting tool of choice.



Vacking / Crevicing / Dry land dredging

Rapidly gaining in popularity, "vacking" is fun and rewarding for the whole family. It's a very efficient way to recover lots of fine gold and



The Sluice

The sluice-box, a long open trough, is very popular. Material that you've placed into a bucket from an area you believe gold might be



Sniping

For those of you who have never tried sniping, it's a fun inexpensive way to collect jewelry size nuggets from rivers or creeks on your claim. Sniping is a word used to describe picking up gold nuggets



Dredging

Dredges are essentially underwater vacuum cleaners. Although history reveals that dredging has been in existence throughout the world for many years, it is just recently that it has

THE 3RD. QUARTERLY INCOME INCREASE 350%.00 AND NEW PURCHASE OF ASSETS TO THE eFUEL EFN CORPORATION

Press Release, Wildwood Florida Nov 28, 2016. And update to the public and investors outlining the future goals and company activity.

eFUEL EFN CORP. has great potential to expand its position in domestic and international markets. One of the company's long-term objectives is to obtain an IMPORT-EXPORT license. This license will allow the company to import products for our existing businesses increasing cash flow and profit margins.

All present and future investors must do their own due diligence. EFLN is a long term hold with amazing upside potential. Our certified 2016 IRS audit places EFLN in a unique position in the penny stock world. IRS audit shows present and future investors we are an upstanding company with six years longevity, proven assets, and positive cash flow and will be adding new assets 4th quarter 2016 and 2017. Stock symbol "EFLN" and is listed on OTC Pink Sheet.

The Company business plan includes the development of five divisions that represent eFUEL's Investment - holding Corporation, eFUEL EFN CORP. with trading symbol "EFLN".

The corporation has intangible, tangible assets. Company goals are to purchase new money generating assets and grow existing assets. The 3rd quarter of 2016 management negotiated the purchase of additional assets. Asset valued at \$1,250,000.00 and generating gross income of \$250,000.00. This asset will appear in "EFLN's" 2016 4th quarter filing. The company third quarter 2016 net income increased \$350%. The management is working to upgrade company regulatory filings and to electronically trade on international market.

eFUEL's management is presently negotiating the purchase of land with substantial mineral, gold, silver and other precious gems and metals. This land portfolio is presently valued at \$500,000,000.00.

If the new administration follows through with its corporate tax cut we will increase our bottom line 20%. The proposed economic changes by President-elect Donald J. Trump and his administration will enhance our business opportunities.

To our investors new and old we are at the beginning stages, building great company.

eFUEL EFN CORPORATION employed Mr. Slavoljub Stefanovic as a Chief Financial Officer. Mr. Stefanovic has managed over a billion dollar fund with EURO-AMERICA FINANCE NETWORK, INC. He has the ability to improve eFUEL EFN CORPORATION financial goals

The information is to present company to the investors, to analyze the company, and to take into consideration on investment in a great company that we are building.

This press release has information that contain forward looking statement with meaning of Section 27A of securities Act 1933 as amended and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act 1933 as amended and Have in Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act 1954, both which are intended to be covered by the safe harbors created in connection, with that investor are cautioned that all forwarding statements involve risks uncertainties including eFUEL EFN CORPORATION

Ms. Ljubica Stefanovic, President
EFUEL EFN CORPORATION, Phon. 352- 399-6278