Report & Proposal

BALD EAGLE MINE

History, Amateur Geological Interpretation & 2012 Exploration Proposal

Curry County, Oregon, USA

Prepared for:

Eagle Group Stakeholders

Prepared by:

Forrester "Jack" Cooke
Frank E. Cooke
Kevin M. Day

First Printing, February 2012

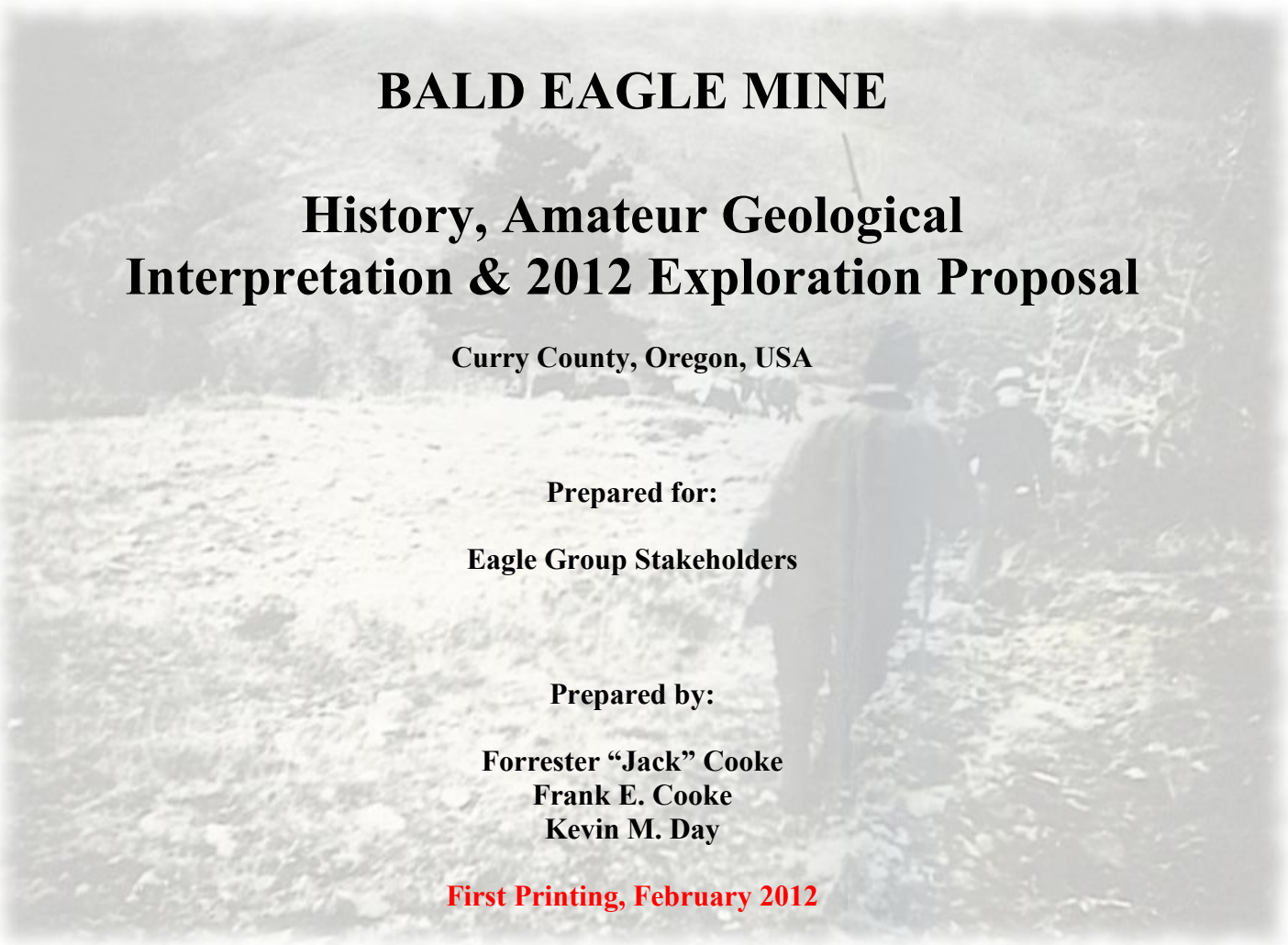

Fig. 1. C.S. Cooke, white hat, leading party down the canyon to Bald Eagle. Large tree in center picture is the "umbrella tree" (Adapted from F.E. Cooke, private collection, circa 1934).

Foreword: This is the *1st* printing of the *Bald Eagle Mine History, Amateur Geological Interpretation, and 2012 Exploration Proposal*. The author expects a *2nd* and *final* printing to follow in the spring of 2012.

The author hopes to accomplish several things by releasing this early printing. Firstly, because some readers may hope to join the herein proposed expedition, or take family vacations during the planned "authentic miners-life camping" opportunity, the author thought to provide solid information sooner rather than later. Secondly, the author hopes this *1s*t printing will become a vehicle for facilitating input, inspiration, and excitement from you the reader.

Do *you* have old photographs, oral histories, documents (letters, legal notices, etc.), or "objects" from the mine and/or era, that might be photographed for the record? What was life like for Leila Cooke for example? Stories of this remarkable woman would be especially welcome to this writer! What about Uncle Jim, Doc, old Rufus, and others? Do you have ideas, suggestions, or concerns that *you* believe need to be documented in the final *2nd* printing? In the next printing for example, the author hopes to greatly improve the temporary captions under the archival photos in the *History* section of this report. Can you help identify the people in the photographs or perhaps help the author paint the broader context?

Please think of the following report as a sort of mini-book on *Bald Eagle Mine;* a book that really does belong to all of us. Or it might help to think of this report as a valuable reference document for some future writer. In that sense, *this* writer truly is working for all of you in the here and now, and is not ashamed to admit he needs your help. And probably everybody reading this report, a document that might prove to be one of the single most romantic and moving stories of geology and the human spirit that you've ever read; can probably find a way to help out in their own small and kind, large and generous, or any other uniquely *you* way.

Lastly, the author hopes you the reader finds as much enjoyment in reading this report, as he's had writing it. But please do read on! The author believes in his heart that you will very happy you did.

Giant stone talons so rest-less so deep, long-traveled Eagle do reveal your keep!
-a line from *Runes of the Grebe*, an unfinished novel.

1.0 Summary

This amateur "technical' report examines the results of preliminary ground surveys and rock samples, analyzes satellite and on-the-ground imagery, provides methodology and structure for adding later evidentiary updates, discusses information from authoritative sources and interviews with experts, as well as presents the oral and documentary history of Bald Eagle Mine, located in southwestern Oregon, USA. The author also discusses his highly speculative, yet hopefully grounded-theory called the *Earth Diver Landslide*; that possibly explains at least some of the local geologic mysteries that exist at Bald Eagle.

This document was prepared for stakeholders for the purpose of properly describing the author's findings; as well as generating support for an exploration during the summer of 2012 based largely on the author's theories.

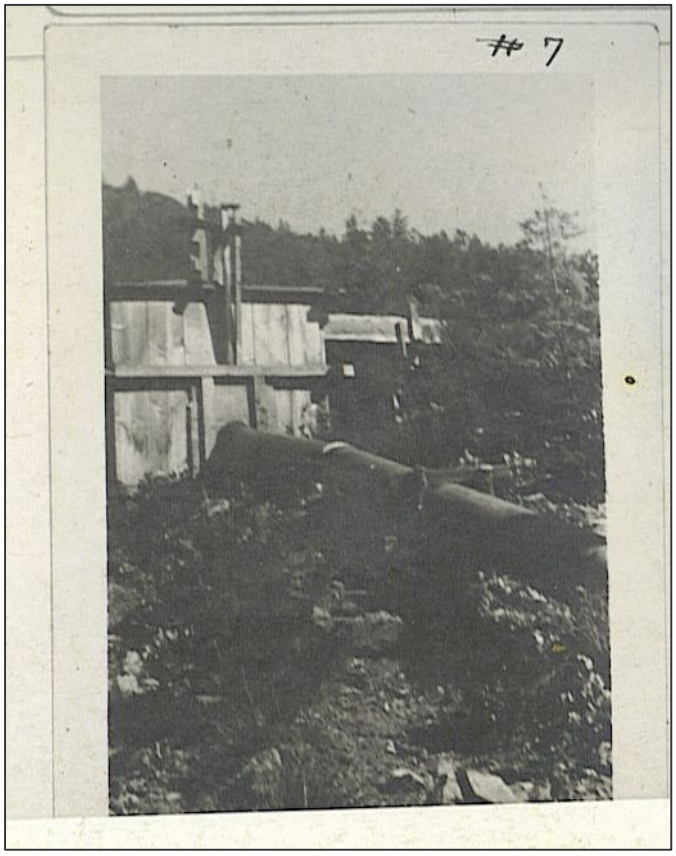

Fig. 2. Penstock at Bald Eagle Mine (Reproduced from F.E. Cooke, private collection, photo #7, circa 1934).

Hopefully, the resulting report is easy to read and finally describes our commonly held family legacy, offers substantive hope as to why there might actually still be gold at Bald Eagle, as well as advance a new geologic theory on how Bald Eagle came to be. It would not be an overstatement to suggest now that what the reader is about to read to be incredible. Moreover, if the theories described in this report prove true, incredible might just be the beginning. But please read on, your own discovery might not wait!

Quite literally starting with a blank slate, having neither a mining nor a geology background, the author decided to start from scratch with his research. The author's only real assumption being that if he could find authoritative sources and learn about the mining history and geology of the surrounding area, he might stand a better chance of understanding the enigma called Bald Eagle Mine. The geology of which has long fascinated seemingly everyone who travels through it, the author included. Lastly, the reader should be well aware that the following report is an attempt by a rank amateur to document a process of simple, honest discovery; both geological and historical.

A closer, up-to-date look at the geology and mining history of the strike tells a compelling story of why a mother lode *could* arguably exist. And perhaps just as amazing, Bald Eagle has always been a geological enigma that has never been fully understood before. The author believes he has stumbled upon an incredible geologic discovery that might help explain the some of these long-pondered mysteries. And lastly, the real story of the miners, *our family*, has never really been told, until now perhaps. But don't peek to the ending, instead read on. Please read on!

Bald Eagle was operated as a placer mine from 1931-1938 using rain-feed water-giant extraction methods. Although the mine consistently produced very fine placer gold, a 'mother lode' was never uncovered and major operations halted in 1938 due to U.S. Government action.

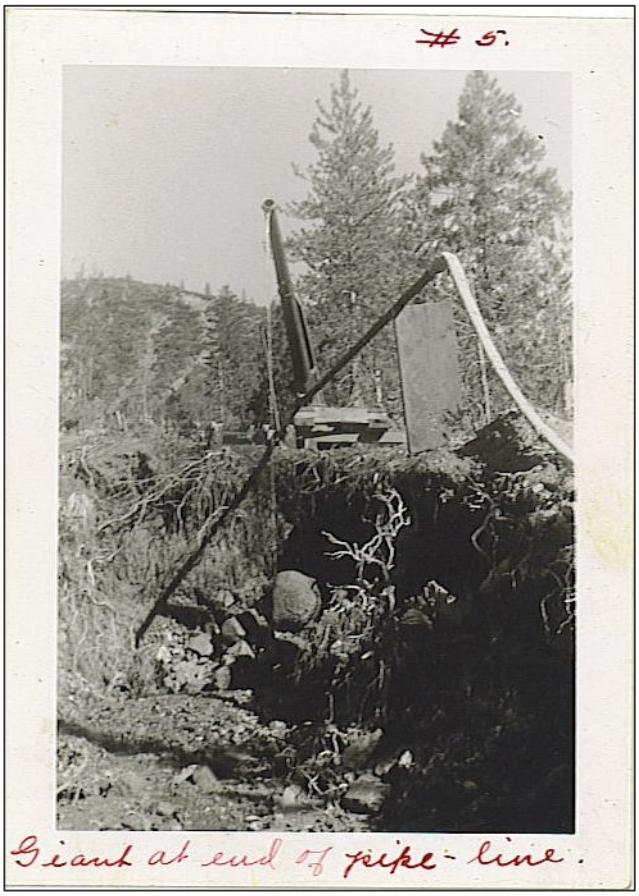

Fig. 3. Rainwater Feed Water Giant (Reproduced from F.E. Cooke, private collection, photo #5, circa 1934).

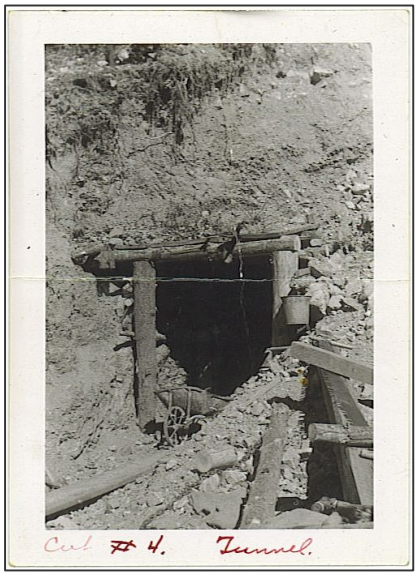

Fig. 4. Exploratory Tunnel (Reproduced from F.E. Cooke, private collection, photo #4, circa 1934).

According to oral history from the 1930's diggings, Bald Eagle Mine gold mineralization is extremely fine; resembling snowflakes when viewed under magnification. Ocher Pockets (deep-red mineralized dirt containing 20-40% gold mixed with iron pyrite) have also been uncovered in various locations across the property over the years. The old diggings which are located on the west bank of Spokane Creek, with its headwaters draining the entire property, today reliable produces 'color' in pans, but the creek itself was never a part of the original workings and remains largely unexplored. Although the original mining claim probably encompasses Bald Face Creek to the south of the property, it was also never a part of the early placer workings.

It's roughly estimated that Bald Eagle Mine has produced a meager $1,000,000 in placer gold in its history.

The Bald Eagle mining claim has been keep in a working condition by various family members; most notably Frank Cooke, a life-long resident of nearby Cave Junction. He continues to make improvements to the site which is extremely remote and hard to access; and has reliably coordinated yearly efforts to keep the mine open to family members and invited guests (who also seem to reliable stumble across small traces and samples of gold!).

Fig. 5. Tractor and Car Barn, Bald Eagle Mine, Spokane Creek, Oregon (Reproduced from F.E. Cooke, private collection, circa 1934).

As will be described in this report, it is now the working theory of the author that Bald Eagle geology belongs to the same, or related section of massive Josephine Ophiolite (157 million years old) complex that comprises the geology underneath both Turner-Albright and Monkey Creek Ridge, both located approximately 15 miles south along the Oregon-California border. More will be presented on this theory later, but Turner-Albright is a new major gold strike, located mere miles from Bald Eagle. The author now believes the ground underneath Bald Eagle to be the same as Turner, and could harbor a staggering amount gold in the form of a similar massive sulfide deposit; just like the ones now proven to exist at Turner. But, the author is already getting well ahead of himself!

Excited yet? If not, the story just gets better from here! Because not only could Bald Eagle eventually become a bonanza too, the property is also extremely fascinating geologically speaking, and perhaps extremely rare as well. In fact, the author now believes Bald Eagle to be quite rare; and perhaps one of the most romantic and deeply meaningful geologic stories maybe ever told.

In summary, and as fantastical as it might sound to the reader, a Bald Eagle “Mother Lode” might actually exist. In the form of massive sulfide deposits located 25m or more down-hole, in deposits located in-between several huge slabs of stone; something called a "sheeted dyke complex" We only see traces of this "trapped" lode in the form of very fine, leached placer gold and the rare ochre pocket. It is the theory of the author that a focus on placer methods and simply running out of time prevented Bald Eagles’ prime mover in the 1930’s, C.S. Cooke, from ever breaching the real pay-dirt; high-grade intact massive sulfide deposits. As it turns out, C.S. Cooke may have stopped just mere feet from a bonanza - due mostly to World events well beyond his control.

The Cooke's were a tough and sober bunch and nobody's fools. They always did maintain the idea that a source" for Bald Eagles' gold must exist. And if this geologic interpretation herein proves correct, especially with the possible presence of extinct hydrothermal sea floor vents, the prospect of a real Mother Lode at Bald Eagle suddenly does not sound so far fetched anymore.

In fact, the prospect of economically valuable minerals becomes highly probable. And if so, C.S. Cooke and his 1930's placer crew will have forever forged their rightful places in Oregon mining history.

2.0 Introduction

This amateur geological interpretation, mining history report, and exploration proposal was prepared for stakeholders for the primary purpose of planning and organizing a survey expedition June/Summer 2012.

The following team prepared this report:

Stakeholder	Summarized Responsibility
Kevin M. Day	Claim Owner, Geologic History and Theory
Frank E. Cooke	Claim Owner, Oral History, Archival Resources
Jack F. Cooke (1934-2011)	Claim Owner, Written History, Project Sponsor

The preparers of this report are not qualified geologists; nor experienced miners or even historians. The following report *does* however contain a lot of properly cited, soundly conducted, and authoritatively-sourced research that hopefully resulted in some truly inspired guesswork, or "grounded theory" by the primary author; a self confessed amateur. The reader can rest assured however that the information presented herein is based on specific expert knowledge of the Bald Eagle Mine, combined with a practical familiarity of the surrounding geology. Kevin Day acted as the primary author of this report and bears full responsibility for any errors, omissions, academic transgressions, or overly-speculative presentations the reader might find herein.

3.0 Literature Review & Reliance on Experts

Fortunately, a great amount of authoritative material has been written about the unique geology and gold mines found in the Illinois Valley and surrounding areas. So too the case with numerous local mining and geology experts who might be contacted. Because of this, geologic inquiry into the Josephine Ophiolite proved only a relatively moderate task even for an amateur. And resulted in a chain of slow 'mini-discoveries' by the author, including the massive gold-bearing sulfide ore deposits recently proven to exist not far from Bald Eagle; at a "new" mine property called Turner-Albright. And according to at least one noted local geologist, Bald Eagle could share very similar geological features; possibly, and finally, pointing to the specific source of Eagles' placer gold. More on that, later though.

The author hopefully uses these authoritative sources in an effort to understand, support, and explain his theory on Bald Eagle's fascinating geology. And what may really lie beneath the ground. No doubt, Google Earth® combined with the aftermath of the *Biscuit Fire* proved to be instrumental to the author. Because with even a basic understanding of the Western Jurassic Belt and recognition of the geologic features common to the Josephine Ophiolite, the amazing features found at Bald Eagle are finally revealed! And unlike either Turner-Albright or Monkey Creek Ridge where even experts have trouble making out the features of the Josephine Ophiolite, the geologic features found at Bald Eagle are clearly visible.

The author is convinced that Bald Eagle is a 160 million year old geologic Jurassic Park - with stratigraphically intact, extinct sea floor plumbing. Perhaps hiding a few other geologic and historical surprises as well. The following report explains exactly why.

4.0 Property Description & Location

Bald Eagle Mine is situated in eastern Curry County, Oregon, a few miles north of the California border and approximately 10 miles west of U.S. Highway 199. The property encompasses the entire Spokane Creek drainage area.

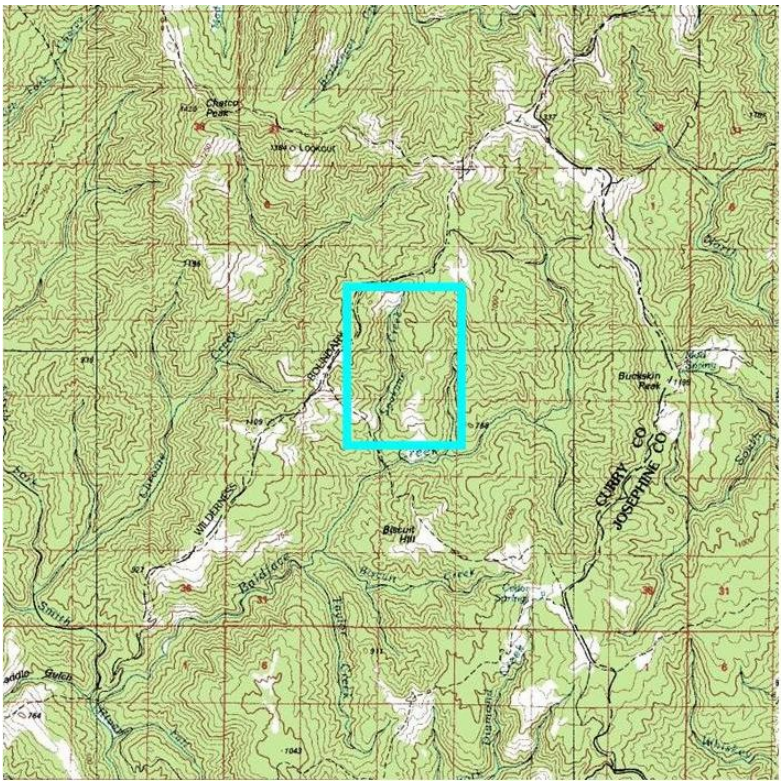

Fig. 5. Bald Eagle Mine at Spokane Creek, Curry County, Oregon (Adapted from myTopo®, Map Pass Service, 2011).

The Bald Eagle Mine is comprised of eight mining claims totaling 160 acres. The entire property lies just outside the eastern boundaries of the Kalmiopsis Wilderness area.

5.0 History

On the Sourdough Flats lies the grave of an old timer, one Simon McKee. At the turn of this century, he was prospecting and mining up and down Baldface Creek. Old timers in the area tell us he took out a lot of gold dust. For many years, the remains of his cabin site could be seen at the Bald Eagle Mine.

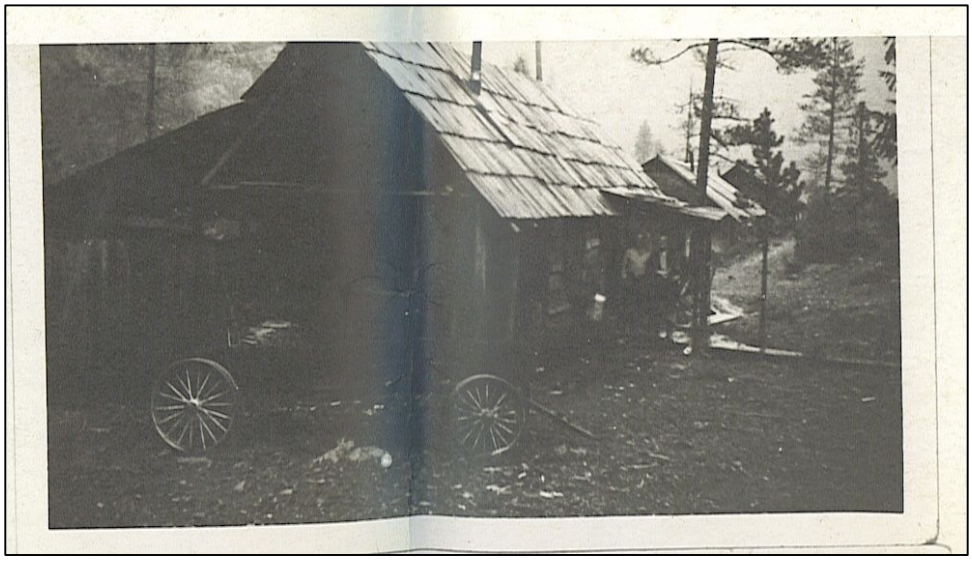

Fig. 6. Old Homestead at Bald Eagle Mine, Spokane Creek, Oregon (Reproduced from F.E. Cooke, private collection, circa 1934).

In the late 1920's, Clyse S. (Jack) Cooke, prospector and mining promoter picked up a trace of gold in the Smith River behind Gasquet, California. He followed the trace upstream to the confluence of Baldface and Spokane Creeks. Even in the middle of the "Great Depression" he was able to raise enough money to start a mining operation. A claim was filed, copy on the next page, and mine and ground development followed. Using horse teams and a brand new Cletrack "20", materials and equipment were transported down the canyon to Baldface Creek.

Fig. 7. 16 foot water wheel drove sawmill, ball mill, and generator (Reproduced from F.E. Cooke, private collection, circa 1934).

Over the next several years, a sawmill was built, streams were bridged, a complete mining camp consisting

of a cook house with running water, bunk house, a blacksmith shop, a car barn, and miscellaneous out buildings. Ditches were dug, penstock emplaced and twelve inch pipe routed downhill to run the giant.

Fig. 8. C.S. Cooke, white hat, testing for traces along miles of sluice (Reproduced from F.E. Cooke, private collection, circa 1934).

Clause P. Cooke engineered and supervised the construction of a sixteen foot water wheel and the power train to drive a ball mill and generator. Another Cletrack "20" was brought in to replace the old one which was worn out. Hydraulic mining took place during the later winter and early spring when there was enough runoff to operate the giant. Finds were run through a series of sluice boxes, and the heavy concentrates were run through the ball mill. How much gold did they recover? The author has never been able to discover the true answer to that one.

Fig. 9. [add name] and [add name] ready to pack in (Reproduced from F.E. Cooke, private collection, circa 1934).

Serious mining operations were halted in 1938. Nothing much remains of the buildings and the bridges are all gone, but enough still remains to make one marvel at the amount of work they did in the remote and beautiful wilderness location.

But, most of all, let us remember these ordinary people, whose surname happened to be Cooke, could have been Fattig, Graham, Miller, Kennedy, Farmer, Day, McCollum, Crow, Lewis, Crabtree, or Logan. Yes, the most ordinary people. But, truth be known, they were of those who built this Nation!
~Forrester "Jack" Cooke, 1934-2011

Fig. 10. Miners working Bald Eagle Mine, Spokane Creek, Oregon (Reproduced from F.E. Cooke, private collection, circa 1934).

After the U.S. Government action in 1938 that outlawed private gold ownership, mine operations at Bald Eagle came to a halt. Soon after, the sawmill was salvaged and hauled out of the canyon. It was purportedly used to cut timber for numerous projects in the Illinois Valley. Out the outset of World War II, the old Cooke crew affectively disbanded. Some joining the war effort itself, others receiving various service exemptions from the Government.

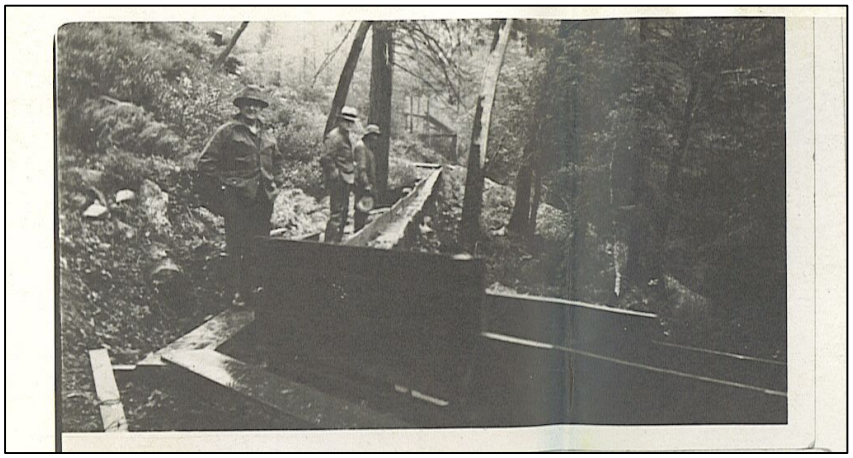

Fig. 11. [add name], foreground, C.S., white hat, and [add name](Reproduced from F.E. Cooke, private collection, circa 1934).

Edwin Cooke, the University of Washington educated mining engineer that built the exploratory tunnel in *Fig. 4*, received a War Exemption and was resettled in Butte, Montana to mine copper in support of the war.

The post-World War II years in the Illinois Valley, Oregon, saw a new bonanza; this time in timber. And although Bald Eagle Mine continued to be worked in the years 1945 to about 1970, the idea of permanent residency had long since been abandoned. The Cooke boys turned to earning livings and raising families as lumberjacks, cattlemen, and business owners. During these years, Bald Eagle Mine was under the stewardship of Edwin Cooke who also held several other mining claims in the Illinois Valley.

Fig. 12. C.S. Cooke inspecting an elevated section of sluice (Reproduced from F.E. Cooke, private collection, circa 1934).

The years' 1970 to the present have unfortunately been witness to the gradual dilapidation of the original wooden structures once populated Bald Eagle. Although the houses, car barns, and water wheel are long gone, Frank E. and Jack F. Cooke somehow kept the original dream alive.

Today, we have many "Cooke" family members that we might look to for sincere thanks for keeping Bald Eagle alive. Not to mention people that we today can all turn to for true inspiration.

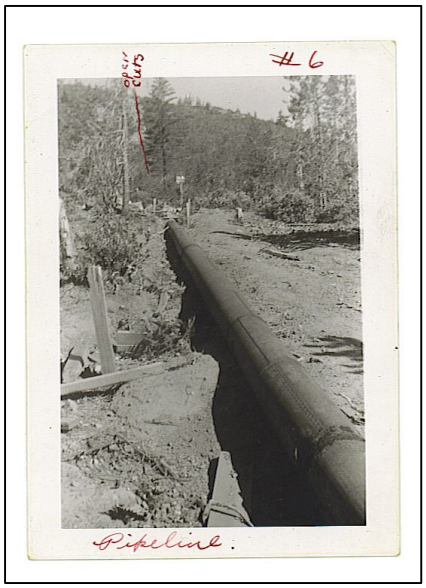

Fig. 13. Water pipe to "open cuts", (Reproduced from F.E. Cooke, private collection, photo #6, circa 1934).

If not for them, and like so many other mines in the area, Bald Eagle would have long since been abandoned and all mineral rights returned to the U.S. Government. Instead though, we can all look forward to the very exciting opportunities described in the following report.

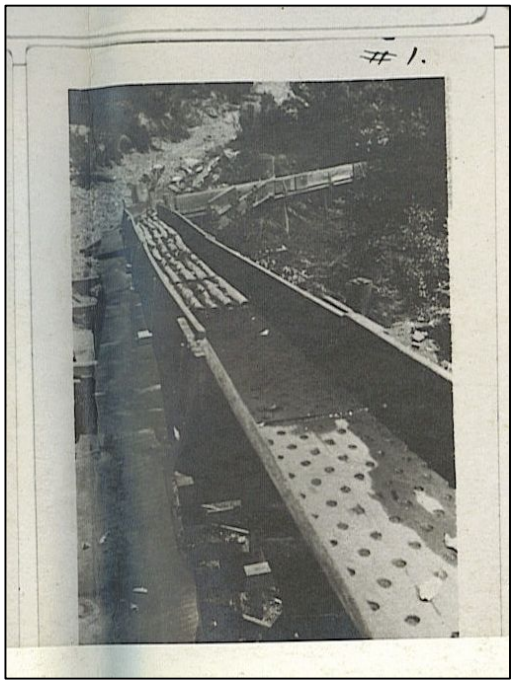

Fig. 14. View of sluice works (Reproduced from F.E. Cooke, private collection, circa 1934).

6.0 Local Geologic Setting

As already briefly mentioned, the author believes the property comprising Bald Eagle probably shares the same unique ophiolite geology with Turner-Albright and Monkey Creek Ridge. In fact, Bald Eagle appears to be much more easily recognizable. There appears to be massive dunite dikes, pegmatite or rodingite?, which occur within major shears in the ultramafic mass. The site also has massive well-preserved extrusive volcanic flows that conformably overlie large sections of the dyke complex, most noticeably on the east side of Spokane Creek.

It is the theory of the author that Bald Eagle also has an additional geologic feature; a well-preserved, stratigraphically intact camp of hydrothermal vents; "magma pipes" according to likely mistaken oral history. The ancient sea floor vents appear to have remained protected within the protective clutches of dyke complex; sort of like long-traveled mummified bugs stuck in a car grille.

Fig. 15. Textural banding of restite veins of dunite in harzburgite? Vicinity, Bald Eagle Mine, Curry County, Oregon (Reproduced from K.M. Day, private collection, 2011).

Michael Strickler (1986), registered geologist and noted expert on the Josephine Ophiolite, observed that the unique geology of Turner-Albright is probably shared by other adjacent properties, he wrote "…while the data prohibits a definitive genetic classification for most of the showings, it is probable that several may be associated with ophiolite development (Monumental, Fall Creek, Eagle Group, etc)" (pg.2, para.4).

Although exposed sections of the Josephine Ophiolite can be notoriously hard to identify, when examined closely Bald Eagle appears to be one of the best examples to be found anywhere in the valley. Strickler (2011) wrote online, "…I've shown hundreds of people the dikes … lots of them real geologists, and many leave unconvinced that they are seeing what they are seeing" (see *Mileage 4.8 to 5.5: Sheeted dikes*) It is probably for this very reason that Bald Eagle has long evaded recognition for what it really is. Josephine Ophiolite features can be very hard to distinguish.

When asked the question directly of the possibility of an ophiolite basis for Bald Eagle, the area geologist responded, "...an association with the Josephine Ophiolite would seem to be possible" (M. Strickler, email, November 27, 2011).

Fig. 16. Example of foliation of area rock formations (Reproduced from K.M. Day, private collection, 2011).

Unfortunately Mike is spread thin and will not be able to assist us until after January 2012, if then. But he has expressed interest and encouragement in our project.

The author believes the noted area geologist would have already shot-down any wild, unfounded theories however. Instead Mike Strickler has expressed support; at least on the basic theory of a possible ophiolite basis for Bald Eagle gold.

Fig. 17. Darlingtonia californica at "pollywog springs" (Reproduced from K.M. Day, private collection, 2011).

Although the geological processes are far more complex than the author can probably imagine, Bald Eagle can be thought of as sort of a massive, geologic Noah's Ark. Imagine, a large section of ancient sea floor now resting high and dry; complete with all of the original sea floor plumbing. It's rather amazing to contemplate!

Based on oral history, it's not at all clear whether or not the 1930's placer crew spent much time contemplating Bald Eagle's geological mysteries. Oral history describes the volcanics present there as magma pipes. No mention of "sea vents" is remembered by anybody still living. Because of the fact the author believes a classic sheeted dyke complex exists, and is part of the larger Josephine Ophiolite, he also believes it much more likely the volcanics present at Bald Eagle to be extinct hydrothermal vents.

Whether magma pipes or extinct sea vents, Bald Eagle has never been test-drilled in an effort to determine whether or not massive sulfide deposits exist below the surface.

Again, it is useful to remember that Bald Eagle was operated as a placer mine and the crew at the time likely had scant knowledge of the larger geologic picture.

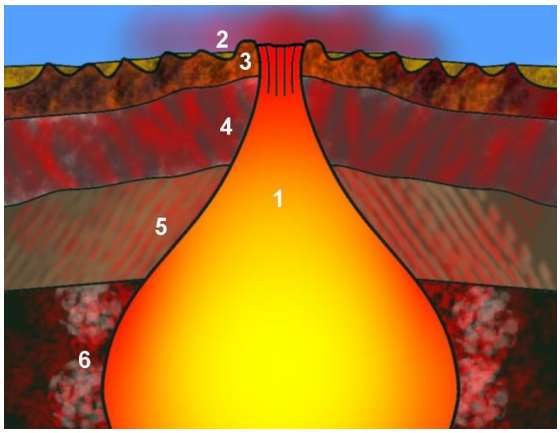

Fig. 18. According to Wikipedia (2011), "An ophiolite is a section of the Earth's oceanic crust and the underlying upper mantel that has been uplifted and exposed above sea level and often emplaced onto continental rocks". 1. axial magma chamber, 2. sediments, 3. pillow basalts, 4. sheeted basaltic dykes, 5. layered gabbro, 6. dunite/peridotite cumulates (Reproduced from Wikipedia, 2011, pg.1).

However, based on the geologic interpretation herein and upon Bald Eagle's oral history, the source of the fine gold that has been recovered at Bald Eagle is most likely due to leaching into the surrounding ultramafic mass, from gold-bearing sulfide deposit in close proximity to the surface. It's the author's contention that penetration of the deep stratified sulfide layers, *such as they exist*, was simply never achieved.

Like the known dike complexes to the south, the ophiolite sequence at Bald Eagle, which regionally trends NNE with a steep SE dip, is essentially complete, with preservation of all major lithographies associated with classical ophiolite stratigraphy.

Bald Eagle might be even more fascinating geologically speaking than Monkey Ridge and Turner-Albright combined. Truly, the property holds staggering but as of yet, unproven economic potential. The geologic interpretation herein combined with the oral history of the property is beginning to tell a compelling story though.

Fig. 19 depicts, "the stratigrahic cross section during the late stages of the development of the Turner-Albright deposit and prior to the deposition of the clastic (±silica) mudstone horizon" (Strickler, see Fig.4, 1986).

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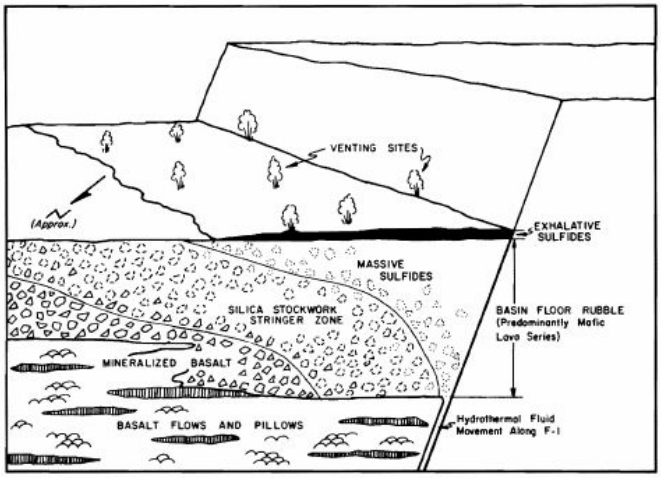


Fig. 19. Stratigrahic cross section, Turner-Albright (Reproduced from Strickler, M., 1986, Fig.4).

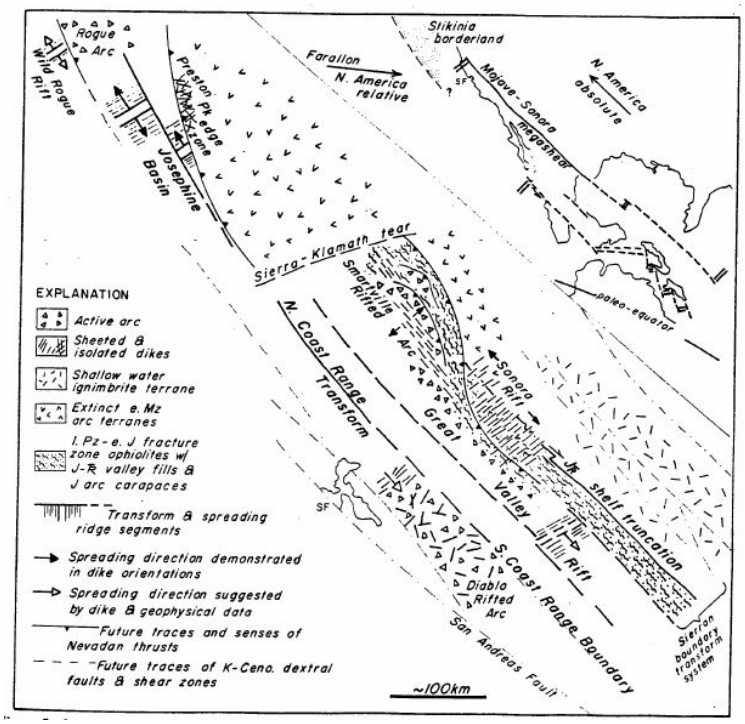


Fig. 20. Sketch showing proposed spreading and transform geometry for 160 m.y. ophiolites of California and southwest Oregon (upper left corner) (Reproduced from Harper et al, 1980, Fig.5, pg.251).

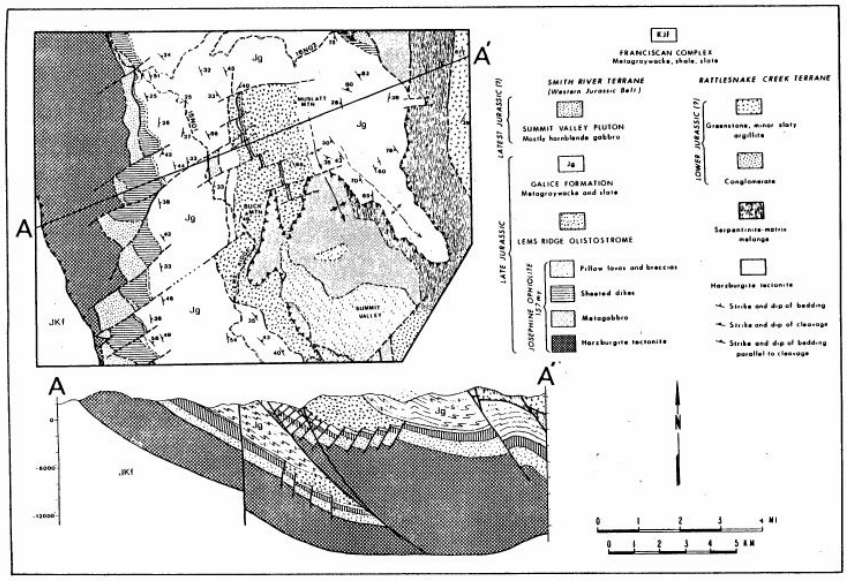


Fig. 21. Geologic map of part of the western Klamath belt showing the sheeted dike formations vicinity Bald Eagle, Turner-Albright, and Monkey Ridge (Reproduced from Harper et al, 1980, Fig.2, pg.243).

How is the geological setting discussed above helpful and relevant to understanding the minerals found at Bald Eagle? More specifically, what does the local geologic setting possibly portend for the Bald Eagle property?

Long story short, Bald Eagle could share a similar geology with a "new" gold mine located mere miles away called Turner-Albright. It is the author's geologic interpretation that a "Takilma" bench-gravel type of deposit is not at all the type of deposit that Bald Eagle harbors; instead, the source of Bald Eagles' gold is likely ophiolite-based.

7.0 Turner-Albright Gold: The short story.

Again, a discussion of Turner-Albright is relevant for two primary reasons. One, Bald Eagle likely shares the same geology. And two, the properties are close enough to be considered adjacent.

Fig. 22. Bore Hole Drilling at Turner Gold, (Reproduced from Josephine Mining Corp., July 2011, see Drilling at the Turner-Gold/Copper Property).

Josephine Mining Corp., Grants Pass, Ore., the prime contractor at Turner describes the project this way on the company's web site (2011), "The Turner Gold Project is located approximately 40 miles southwest of Grants Pass, Oregon. The deposit is a massive sulfide deposit to be mined by underground mining methods to produce concentrates of gold, copper, zinc, silver, and potentially cobalt. Most of the mineralization is amenable to flotation to produce three concentrates: 1) a copper concentrate, 2) a zinc concentrate and 3) a gold concentrate" (pg.1, para.1).

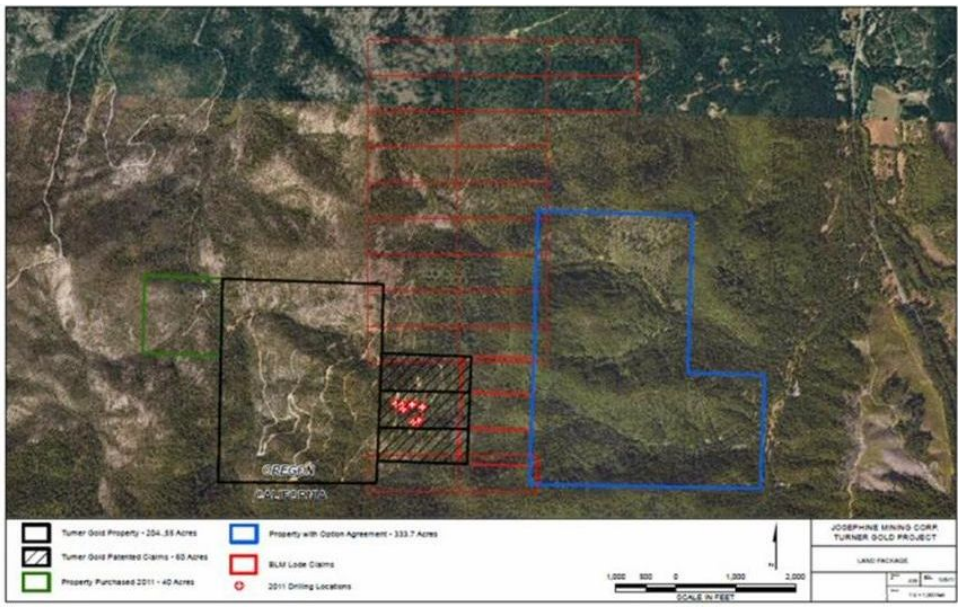


Fig. 23. Graphic depicting Turner-Albright property holdings. (Reproduced from Josephine Mining Corp, 2011, Fig.1).

Suspecting a much larger ophiolite-basis sulfide deposit backed by brand new borehole data, the Turner Gold project has also just increased in land position significantly.

According to Yahoo! Finance (2011), "Having significant confidence in the Turner Gold Project and moving forward on its plan to fast-track the development and permitting of the mine, the Company has acquired land and option agreements, resulting in a significantly larger land package at Turner Gold. Between the two large land blocks,

JMC has staked 22 federal unpatented claims, representing approximately 452 additional acres creating a continuous land package in excess of approximately 1,090 acres, more than tripling the Turner Gold Project acreage (pg.1).

At $900/ounce for gold, it was estimated that the Turner Project will produce a net profit of approximately $110 million dollars over an estimated 8 year productive life (Marek, J. Buck, B., Strickler, M., 2010, pg.18-53, see Table Econ Analysis). Added new reserves and changes in gold prices, not considered.

Original Placer Claim

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, citizens of the United States, over the age of twenty-one years, having complied with the requirements of Chapter VI of Title 32 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and the local customs, laws and regulations, did on this 5th day of June 1931, locate 160 acres of placer mining ground, situate in the Cleopatra Mining District, Josephine County, Oregon, and more particularly described as follows, to-rit:

As near as we can give this description from the unsurveyed ground. The south half of the NE 1/4, and the North half of the SE 1/4, Section 20, Township 40, Range 10. This is an eight claim associated placer claim. Their intent to hold and work said above described claim as provided by local laws and regulations, and the customs and rules of Miners and mining statutes, and laws of the United States.

Discovered June 5, 1931
Located June 5, 1931

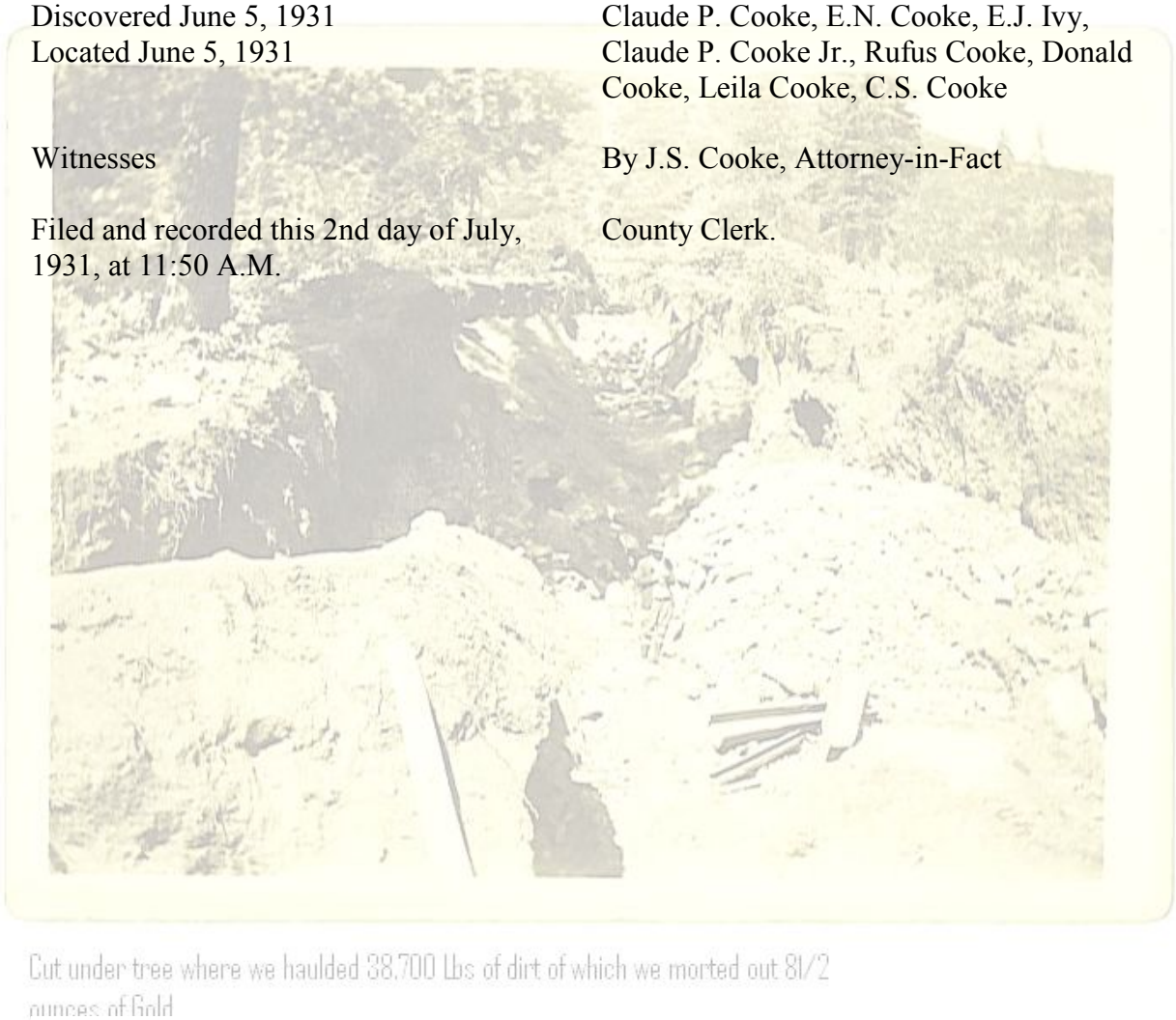
Claude P. Cooke, E.N. Cooke, E.J. Ivy, Claude P. Cooke Jr., Rufus Cooke, Donald Cooke, Leila Cooke, C.S. Cooke

Witnesses

By J.S. Cooke, Attorney-in-Fact

Filed and recorded this 2nd day of July, 1931, at 11:50 A.M.

County Clerk.



Cut under tree where we haulded 38,700 Lbs of dirt of which we morted out 81/2 ounces of Gold

Table 1. Text from original Bald Eagle Mining Claim. Photograph of a "cut" where 8 ounces of gold was recovered (Adapted from F.E. Cooke, private collection, circa 1934).

8.0 The Earth Diver Landslide: A new geologic discovery?

As already mentioned, the geology around Bald Eagle Mine is truly wondrous. The possibility of a association with the proven Josephine Ophiolite structures to the south at Turner-Albright, is also very interesting.

But is there an even more interesting geologic story behind the terrain we see in this remote and beautiful place? The author now believes so.

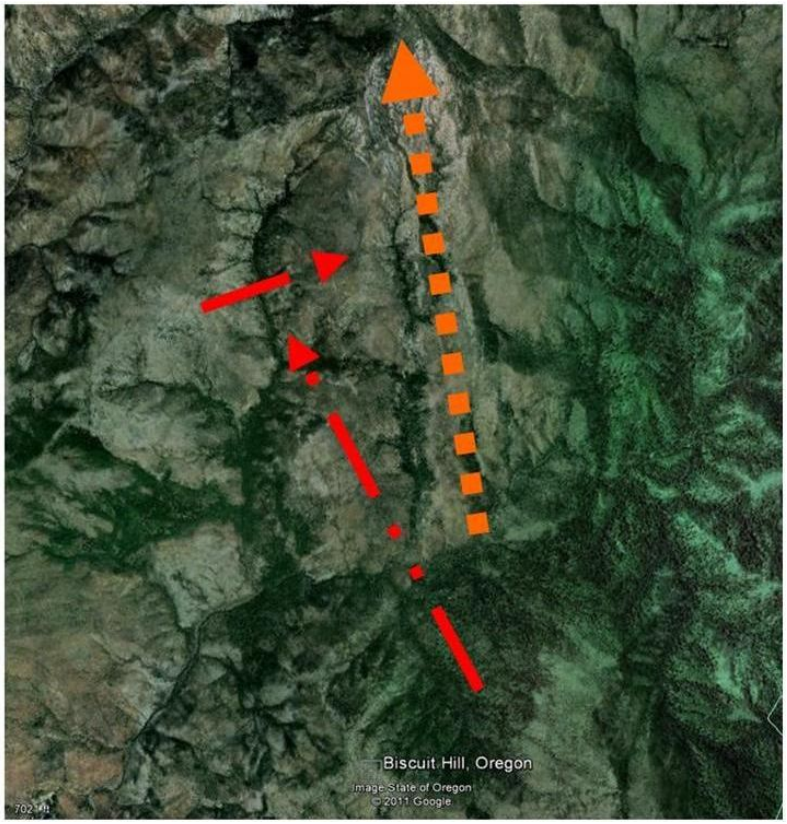


Fig. 24. Image depicting landslide movements at Bald Eagle (Adapted from Google Earth®, Europa Technologies®, 2011).

Convinced by his research, the author suspects a massive, previously unknown landslide occurred some untold time ago. The author also believes he can provide evidence supporting the notion that the area of present-day Bald Eagle, was once instead the top and north side of Biscuit Hill. A gigantic landslide occurred carrying the entire local Ophiolite; dyke structures, extinct hydrothermal vents, and, *hopefully*, most of the sulfide deposits with it.

The author calls his geologic interpretation the *Earth-Diver Landslide;* an as yet undiscovered example of the Northward movement of a *local Ophiolite* formation. As depicted in *Fig. 24*, the 1st landslide traveled north/northwest down the mountain as depicted by the large red arrow, the most immediate local affect being the deritus-smear represented in the ground under the orange arrow. The 2nd landslide, occurring in part as a result of earth-fracturing tensional energy, is depicted by the smaller red arrow.

Biscuit Hill today is as rugged as they come. And explains why something even more rugged came to rest on the top of it; as the Pacific Plate very slowly accreted into the Continental Plate. Gravity bearing down on the unstable rocks of the northward-moving Ophiolite eventually won though, and the top-heavy mass known today as Bald Eagle went swooping down the mountainside. Leaving a huge gash that is today the steep, rugged North canyons on Biscuit Hill.

The 1st landslide (large orange swoosh) traveled northwest collapsing as it plunged headlong and across the valley below, smearing over anything in the way (large red arrow) before slamming into the mountains on the other side. The 2nd landslide (small orange swoosh) occurred in part as a result of the tremendous recoil unleashed by the elastic nature of the ophiolite formation as it suddenly stopped - feet first, shoulders only later.

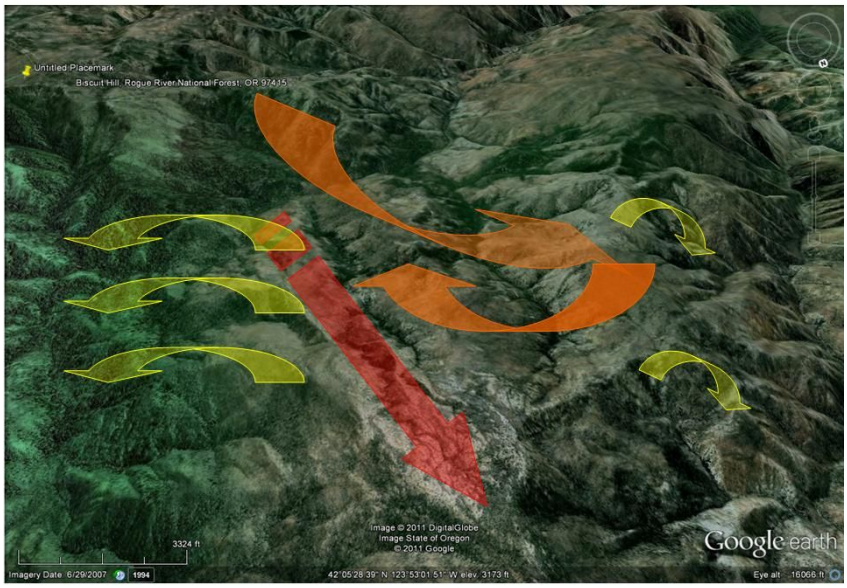


Fig. 25. Author's depiction of notional land movements (Adapted from Google Earth®, Europa Technologies®, 2011).

The tremendous recoiling forces actually cleaved the formation along the fault, with the very crown of the outcropping sliding like icing off a cake towards the east. The land to the east folding up suddenly and forcibly, sending airborne any loose deritus caught up in the bow wave assault (yellow arcs).

Fig. 26. View looking north from 1st summit, ~3650 feet (Reproduced from K.M. Day, private collection, 2011)

Deritus which the author predicts to include the extremely large, "freshly-made" dunite boulders that now lie approximately 1 mile east of Eagle, many at higher altitudes! Please see *Fig. 26*, do you see that horseshoe shaped white area in the upper middle of the photograph? Those are trees growing in an area of huge boulder piles. The same area is depicted in *Fig. 27*. Look at the white area shaped like the state of Florida.

It's the author contention that plenty of geo-physical evidence for the ground action described above must still exist. In fact, many of those clues can be seen while studying satellite imagery in greater detail.

In fact, some of that evidence may be visible in *Fig. 26*. Remember this entire area for hundreds of square miles is a confusion of rocks and minerals, seemingly without rhyme or reason. Perhaps the only thing uniform about the geology is its distinct geologic, non-uniformity. Why then, this small area of homogenous, uniform boulders? Where did they come from? Per *Fig. 27*, the academic literature reveals the area of land underneath those white boulders, to not even be a part of the Josephine Ophiolite; why is that? Is it because geologists misinterpreted the ophiolite as having been destroyed in this area, as evidenced by piles of dunite boulders? There's an easy way to find out of course, but that is the subject of a later section of this document.

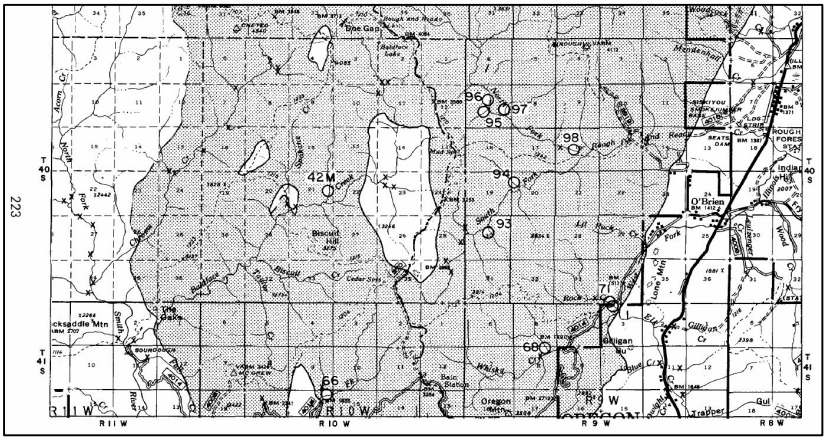


Fig. 27. Graphic depicting area of the Josephine Ophiolite (Reproduced from Strickler, 1986, Fig.4, pg.119).

The author predicts these massive piles of stone depicted in the Fig.s above were once the bottom, underground dikes or supporting sections of the local ophiolite that slid. As the trillion tons of earth ground itself down the mountainside, the tremendous forces pulverized the formation ejecting megalithic-sized deritus out of the way, towards the north and east.

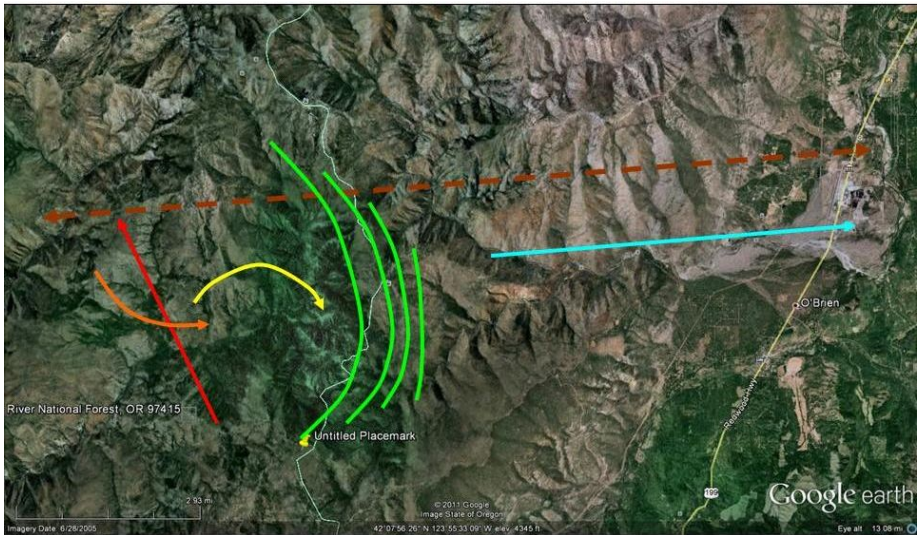


Fig. 28. Author's depiction of Earth Diver's wide geologic impact (Adapted from Google Earth®, Europa Technologies®, 2011).

Amazingly the freshly-pulverized boulder piles were then catapulted eastward when the 2nd iron-hard landmass struck them, only this time it was like pea gravel before a snowplough.

The author predicts the forces must have been so tremendous that even large trees with roots down deep were simply torn out and flung asunder. A shallow, local Richter 10+ earthquake probably occurred as well; with a focused ground-vector carrying terrific geo-physical magnitude focused directly at the nearby eastern mountains as depicted by the green waves in *Fig. 28*. Lastly, the author believes the Rough & Ready Creek ultramafic washout to be a direct result of localized earth shaking from the Earth-Diver Landslide, in the western mountains. The red arrow in *Fig. 29* depicts the massive force of energy released by the 2nd landslide. The ultramafic land formations were fractured, causing tertiary landslides that are still happening to this day, depositing ever more highly unstable, highly mineralized rock to the massive Rough & Ready ultramafic alluvial washout seen in the image.

Fig. 29. Author's depiction of the O'Brien, Oregon, Ultramafic washout (Adapted from Google Earth®, Europa Technologies®, 2011).

Most astonishing then perhaps, is to realize that the Earth-Diver Landslide is still happening today! A contention the author believes will be relatively easy to prove, with plenty of well-preserved geologic evidence; revealed through image analysis, rock samples, and on the ground exploration.

9.0 Predictions Based on Earth-Diver: 4 things that should be true.

Consider for a moment, all that you have read. If the author is correct, then several other things could easily be true as well.

The author believes the magic runes have now been uttered and long-traveled Eagle is finally ready to reveal her keep! While *that* might be a little dramatic, the following predictions, or "grounded theories" if you will, might prove to be even more so:

Prediction #1: When Bald Eagle plateau came to a temporary halt during the first landslide, the bottom stopped first with the top of the mass stopping only later. This caused a whiplash effect that completely fractured the formation. Upon springing back, the entire top of the old Bald Eagle plateau was cleaved off along the major fault and, like frosting off a cake, flung downhill and towards the east. The affect was massive, rolling ground up like loose carpet and fracturing rock all the way east to present day O'Brien, Oregon.

Prediction #2: Massive sulfide deposits, such as they still exist intact, are located proximal to "top-cleaved", extinct hydrothermal sea vents on the Westside of Spokane Creek. The 1930's Cooke placer crew was likely mining leached gold originating from this underground ore source.

Prediction #3: Based in part on oral histories of abnormally large animals including birds, snakes, mountain lions, deer, and even lizards, as well as eerie stories of strange, thundering, earth-shaking booming sounds that seemingly emanate from nowhere and everywhere at once; the author believes that underground bio-sanctuaries of undetermined size must exist under parts of the rocky crown that is now the east side of Spokane Creek. The author speculates the underside of the rocky top must have eroded from below over the eons, creating a sort of hollow underground "Jurassic Park". Plant, insect, fossil, and possibly even archeological finds could easily be waiting discovery. Record-size snakes too, of course (Adapted from E. Cooke, personal interview notes with author, 1998). The author fully acknowledges the speculative nature of his prediction that landslide created underground caves exist on the Eastside of Spokane Creek.

Prediction #4: The authors' theories will be relatively easy to support; or disprove. The author contends that analysis of Bald Eagles' strangely folded lands, tell-tale deritus piles, attainable rock and core samples, and the localization and observation of hidden animal sanctuaries openly offer the conclusive keys.

10.0 Earth-Diver Geo-Physical Assumptions & Research Questions

Fortunately, the very nature of the author's geological interpretations renders them to relatively easy verification methods. The author's theories should be relatively easy to prove wrong, if that turns out to be the case.

While various methods might exist to gather quantifiable geo-physical evidence to either

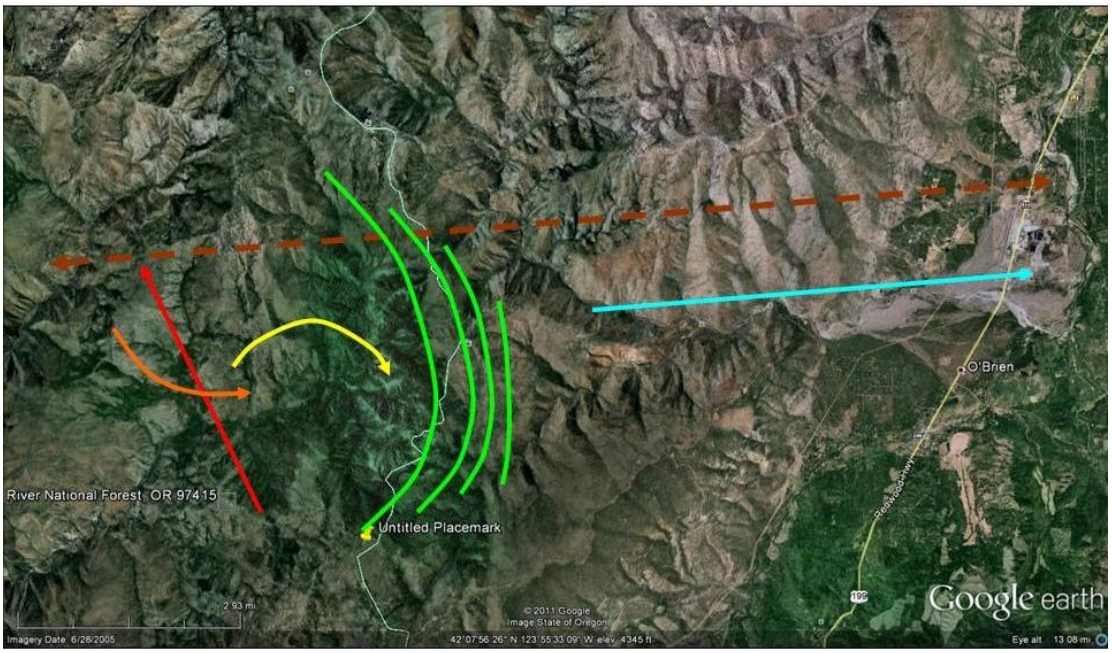


Fig. 30. Author's depiction of Earth Diver's widespread and as yet unproven, geologic impact (Adapted from Google Earth®, Europa Technologies®, 2011).

prove or disprove *Earth Diver,* the author is compelled to begin any such endeavor guided first by considered assumptions, then by research-questions based on those assumptions. Once the right questions are asked, hopefully it becomes a simple matter of identifying the easiest means for answering those questions.

- ASSUMPTION #1: If the Earth Diver landslide did occur, direct evidence for the event should exist in the local geo-physical record.
    - RESEARCH QUESTION #1: What evidence for 1st landslide should there be?
- ASSUMPTION #2: If Eagles' Keep exists (result of 2nd landslide), direct evidence for that event should also exist in the local geo-physical record.
    - RESEARCH QUESTION #2: What evidence for the 2nd landslide should there be?

- ASSUMPTION #3: If underground bio-sanctuaries were created as a result of the 2nd landslide, direct evidence for their existence should be locatable.

    - RESEARCH QUESTION #3: What evidence for underground bio-sanctuaries, or caves, should there be?

- ASSUMPTION #4: If the 2nd landslide is associated with the Rough & Ready Creek ultramafic washout in O'Brien, Oregon, direct evidence for that event should exist in the local geo-physical record.

    - RESEARCH QUESTION #4: What evidence for an Eagle-caused ultramafic washout should there be?

- ASSUMPTION #5: If massive sulfide deposits do exist, direct evidence should be obtainable.

    - RESEARCH QUESTION #5: What methods are available for proving underground sulfide deposits and/or sea-vent stratigraphy?

11.0 General Mission Planning & Evidentiary Standards

In an effort to triangulate a compelling evidentiary-based record supporting the author's thesis, any prospective geologic expedition to Bald Eagle would call for assembling ample imagery, collecting targeted rock samples, doing a little math, as well as no small amount of on-the-ground exploring and narrating.

Also, certain research themes begin to emerge such as the general question: what evidence should exist in the local geologic record? Because any *missions* conducted at Bald Eagle would probably need to ask this same basic question, certain general evidentiary standards and methodologies can be shared by all research focuses.

Planning for specific missions really becomes a matter of "what photographs, which rock samples and surveys, and where do I need to go and what do I need to look for?" In general, the geo-physical evidence we need can be described as follows:

- Satellite Imagery: The overall geological story-line should be clearly evidenced by good-enough satellite imagery. Also geo-physical spacing of large geo-bodies should be clearly identifiable and realizably measurable.
    - Large & small scale imagery both topographical and 3D.
    - Key data points collected from imagery using GPS.

- Rock Samples: Rock samples should directly support the geological story-line. Evidence of pulverized dunite and thermal-basis rock should exist in very predictable areas.
    - Thermal-basis rock veins exposures predicted, located and documented.

    - Homogeneous piles of dunite boulders lying ~1 mi. east of Eagle, some at higher altitudes, predicted, located, and documented.
    - Gold-bearing sulfide ore and thermal vent wall-rock exposures predicted, located, and documented.

- Ground Imagery: Ground imagery should directly support the geological story-line. Ground-based photographs of bowed, bent, pushed, and folded micro-geographies as a result of Earth Diver should be easy to find and document.
    - Clear, evidentiary images of mechanically altered micro-landscapes.
    - Key data points collected using a combination of GPS and on-the-ground measurements.

- Statistical Analysis: Obtain software capable of using statistical models for similar and known folded-geographies around the world, analyze found geo-physical data (images, ground surveys, measurements, etc.) to determine the presence of a correlation to known earth-shaping causes.
    - Key data points are analyzed statistically.
    - A strong correlation to like-known earth anomalies should exist in the numbers.

12.0 Identifying Specific Mission Areas

Continued research and on the ground efforts in 2012-13 can be grouped into specific mission areas. Because the topological area in question is so large and rugged, and the geological claims being made so incredible, significant ground studies must be conducted that are quite distant from the boundaries of 160 acre Bald Eagle Mine property itself.

The following four separate but related mission areas have been identified by the author: *Eagles' Flight, Eagles' Keep, Eagles' Perch, and Earth Diver*. Asking the above research questions during specific mission planning will hopefully result in an integrated, simple, holistic research plan that puts all the pieces of the geologic puzzle together.

> ***Eagles' Flight Mission Area:*** The Eagles' Flight Mission area and plans will be focused on gathering evidence for a Josephine Ophiolite-basis, and the Earth Diver Landslide.
>
> ***Eagles' Keep Mission Area:*** The Eagles' Keep Mission area and plans will be focused on gathering evidence for the 2nd landslide and the existence of gold-bearing sulfide deposits on the West side of Spokane, Creek.
>
> ***Eagles' Perch Mission Area:*** The Eagles' Perch Mission area and plans will be focused on finding the gold source of the Lost Mine; a prospective new claim site potentially stratigraphically related too, but now some distance from Bald Eagle.
>
> ***Earth Diver Mission Area:*** The Earth Diver mission area and plans will be focused on working with proper authorities on finding and protecting

underground sanctuaries and archeological evidence, such as it exists; as well as proving an association with the O'Brien, Oregon, Rough & Ready Creek ultramafic washout which so wonderfully paints life into the earth-diver Native American creation myth.

13.0 Eagles' Flight Mission Planning:

Note: The following report sections, 13.0 through 16.6, are formatted using a repetitive wording structure that will assist the addition of future evidence and narrative.

Mission Summary: The Eagles' Flight Mission area and plans will be focused on gathering evidence for Josephine Ophiolite-basis and the Earth Diver Landslide.

Visual Analysis of Satellite Imagery: Ample large and small scale imagery depicting the associated areas. Also, 3D images depicting the "saddle formation" and folded land in the area at 42 05 12.44N -123 52 11.98W to 42 05 34.64 -123 52 21.51W.

- Status: Completed per Section 13.1

Satellite Imagery Statistical Analysis: Compare key points interpolated from satellite imagery to known key-points that demonstrate a correlation to known earth-shaping geo-mechanisms.

- Status: Started per Section 13.2

Rock Samples: Predict, locate, and document thermo-basis rock samples. Further exploration of Lost Canyon, as well as immediate adjacent canyons, should provide more than ample geo-physical demonstration of exposed thermo-basis outcroppings. Also, the "saddle" depicted in *Fig. 32*, might demonstrate an intrusion of unique deritus overlying the host ultramafic.

- Status: Started per Section 13.3

Visual Ground-Based Imagery: Ample photographs taken at select locations demonstrating mechanically altered landscapes in the theorized associated landslide area; this area is depicted by *Fig. 34*.

- Status: Started per Section 13.4

Ground Imagery Statistical Analysis: Compare key points interpolated from photographs taken on the ground to known key-points that demonstrate a correlation to known earth-shaping geo-mechanisms.

- Status: Started per Section 14.5

Ground Team Membership & Requirements: Identify team members and specific requirements needed to support the mission.

- Status: Completed per Section 15.6

13.1 Eagles' Flight: Visual Analysis of Satellite Imagery

The Eagles' Flight Mission will focus on 2 major areas of land. The areas shaded orange and red as depicted in *Fig. 31*.

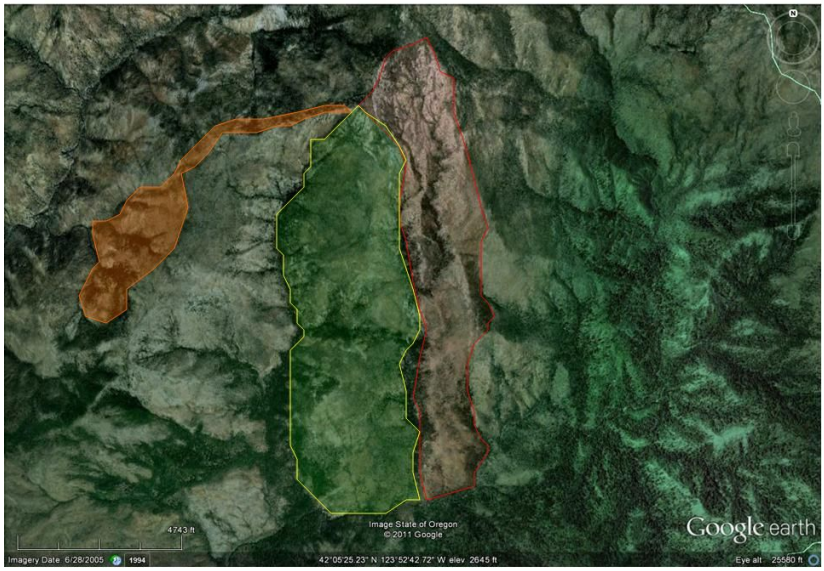
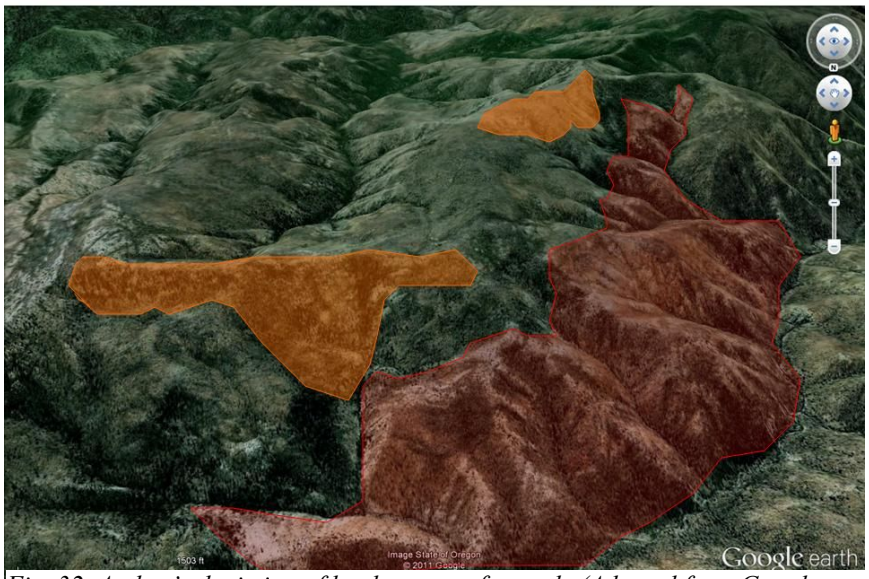


Fig. 31. Author's depiction of land areas to for study (Adapted from Google Earth®, Europa Technologies®, 2011).



The shaded areas in *Fig. 32* should all contain deritus including dunite boulders deposited by the 1st landslide. On the ground exploration of evidence is required.

Fig. 32. Author's depiction of land areas to for study (Adapted from Google Earth®, Europa Technologies®, 2011).

Fig. 33. Author's depiction of land areas to for study (Adapted from Google Earth®, Europa Technologies®, 2011).

The 2nd area of land needing on the ground exploration is located just east of Eagle. It's an area of the strangely folded land, believed by the author to be deritus from the 1st landslide.

In *Fig. 34* it appears as though the deritus was originally scattered north, then the 2nd landslide pushed and flung the deritus east; bowing, folding, and intruding on the host landscape towards the eastern mountains. The blue lines denoting just a few areas of interest.

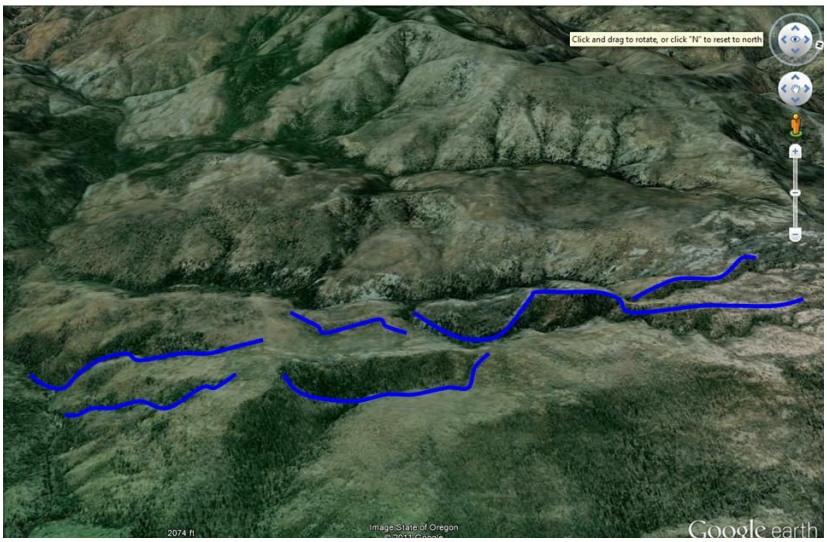


Fig. 34. Author's depiction of land areas to for study (Adapted from Google Earth®, Europa Technologies®, 2011).

13.2 Eagles' Flight: Satellite Imagery Statistical Analysis

Software will be needed in order to conduct statistical analysis or other types of data modeling. High-end software such as RockWare and Surfer can run as much as $3,000 for a single site license. Too much! However, a two-week trial version is free.

Fig. 35. Author's depiction of land areas to for study (Adapted from Google Earth®, Europa Technologies®, 2011).

Fig. 35 and *Fig. 36* depict target areas chosen by the author for further software analysis.
Basically 3 types of data can be used in most software applications; image sources, ground measurements, and samples. Data using the depicted image sources herein has been analyzed by the author as discussed next.

Fig. 36. Author's depiction of land areas to for study (Adapted from Google Earth®, Europa Technologies®, 2011).

13.3 Eagles' Flight: Rock Samples

It is the author's contention that ample evidence for his theories should exist in the rocks, found in and around the Bald Eagle property. Of specific interest, rock samples from the same areas depicted and discussed above.

By applying his theories, the author has predicted where areas of dunite boulders, dike sections, and thermal-basis rock outcroppings should exist for example. The December 7, 2001 Lost Canyon expedition provided the first confirmation of a predicted, thermal-basis outcropping.

Further ground expeditions to the areas depicted in the Figs. above, are needed to collect additional rock samples.

13.4 Eagles' Flight: Visual Ground-Based Imagery

Much like in the case of collecting rock samples, on the ground photographs of targeted land features is required. The areas are targeted.

13.5 Eagles' Flight: Ground Imagery Statistical Analysis

Analysis of ground imagery is still many months away from the time of this writing. Procedures used for the analysis of satellite imagery in 13.2 above, will also be used in the analysis of ground photography when it becomes available.

13.6 Eagles' Flight: Ground Team Membership & Support Requirements

Personnel: 2 man team
Transportation: Hike, from Base Camp
Special Equipment: GPS, camera, comms, sample & photo collection plan

14.0 Eagles' Keep Mission Planning:

Mission Summary: The Eagles' Keep Mission area and plans will be focused on gathering evidence for the 2nd landslide and the existence of gold-bearing sulfide deposits and thermal-basis rock on the West side of Spokane, Creek.

Visual Analysis of Satellite Imagery: Imagery depicting the 2nd landslide and interpretation. The motion of the land should be described through an analysis of the images; specifically, both the west and east sides of Spokane Creek.

- Status: Completed per Section 14.1

Satellite Imagery Statistical Analysis: Analysis of the cleaved dunite dikes.

- Status: Started per Section 14.2

Rock Samples: Massive exposed dunite stone dikes should exist on the east side of Spokane Creek. Also extensive dunite-based deritus should exist. Collection of rock samples is required.

- Status: Started per Section 14.3

Visual Ground-Based Imagery: Photographs of the dunite dike formations and exposed sea vent structures are needed.

- Status: Started per Section 14.4

Ground Imagery Statistical Analysis: Compare key points interpolated from photographs taken on the ground to known key-points that demonstrate a correlation to known earth-shaping & other geo-mechanisms using analysis software.

- Status: Started per Section 14.5

Ground Team Membership & Requirements: Identify team members and specific requirements needed to support the mission.

- Status: Completed per Section 14.6

14.1 Eagles' Keep: Visual Analysis of Satellite Imagery

The author strongly encourages the reader to use Google Earth or a similar product when considering the visual arguments forwarded in this document. For now though, please consider *Fig. 37* and *Fig. 38* for a moment.

Fig. 37. Google Earth image of Bald Eagle at Spokane Creek, Oregon (Adapted from Google Earth®, Europa Technologies®, 2011).

Again, it is the author's unqualified geologic interpretation that, some untold time ago, the area of Bald Eagle was once the top and north side of Biscuit Hill. A gigantic landslide occurred carrying the entire local Ophiolite; dike structures, extinct hydrothermal sea vents, and, *hopefully*, most of the sulfide deposits with it.

The 1st landslide traveled northwest collapsing as it plunged headlong and across the valley below, slamming into the mountains on the other side. The 2nd landslide occurred in part as a result of the tremendous recoil unleashed by the elastic nature of the ophiolite formation as it suddenly stopped - feet first, head later.

Fig. 38. Author's depiction of hydrothermal vent locations post-geologic shearing (Adapted from Google Earth®, Europa Technologies®, 2011).

The tremendous recoiling forces actually cleaved the formation along the fault, with the very crown of the outcropping sliding like icing off a cake towards the east. The land to the east folding up suddenly and forcibly, sending airborne any loose deritus caught up in the bow wave assault.

Deritus which the author predicts to include the extremely large, "freshly-made" dunite boulders that now lie approximately 1 mile east of Eagle, many at higher altitudes. Please see *Fig. 38* above, along the right side of the picture strangely homogenous light-colored

boulders can be clearly seen. Why are they there, all collected together, in this otherwise ultramafic landscape? The author has yet to visit this area.

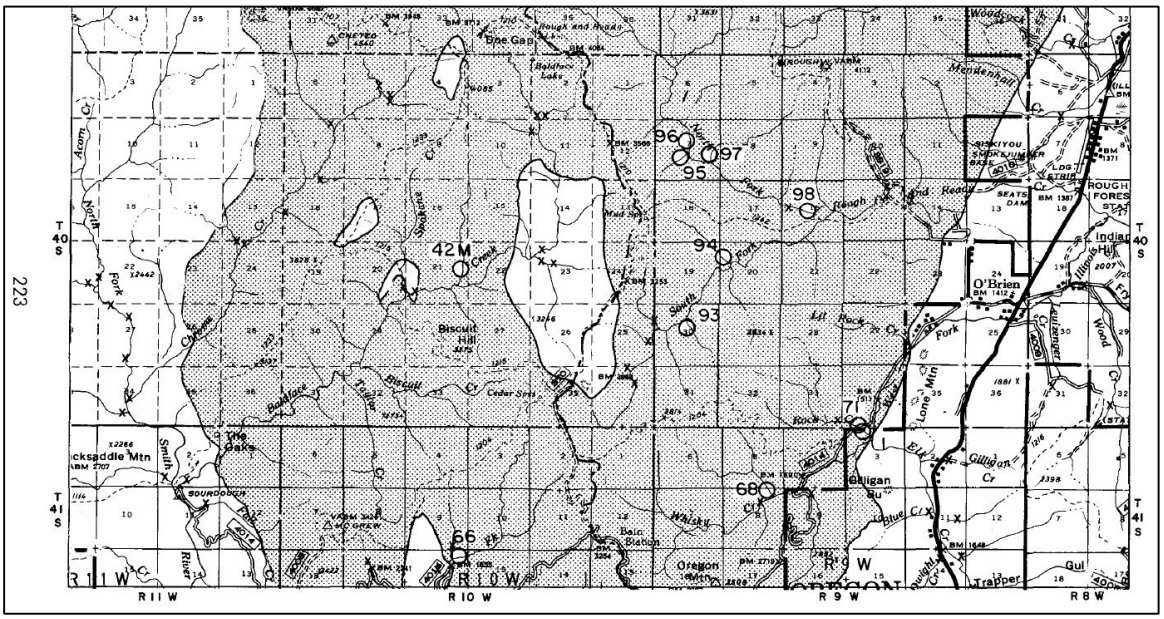


Fig. 39. Graphic depicting the Josephine Ophiolite (Reproduced from Strickler, 1986, Fig.4, pg.119).

This area also, interestingly enough, has been designated as a "non-Josephine Ophiolite" micro-region. Referring to Fig. *39* and *Fig. 40*, homogeneous area in *Fig. 39* roughly aligns with the large white "island" in the ophiolite depicted in gray shading.

Fig. 40. Author's depiction of land areas to for study (Adapted from Google Earth®, Europa Technologies®, 2011).

If the area does turn out to be populated with large dunite boulders, perhaps the original geological interpretation that rendered the map above was not fully understood. The author though, was not surprised to discover the map above.

Did the original interpretation forward the idea that the ophiolite in this particular area had been completely destroyed? And, was that interpretation based on the presence of large dunite boulders? The author suspects the answer to both questions is yes, but will follow up with more research.

But if so, the original findings that produced the map above are completely logical, if not fully understood at the time, in light of the author's proposed geologic interpretation.

Fig. 41. View of Bald Eagle looking towards the East (Adapted from Google Earth®, Europa Technologies®, 2011).

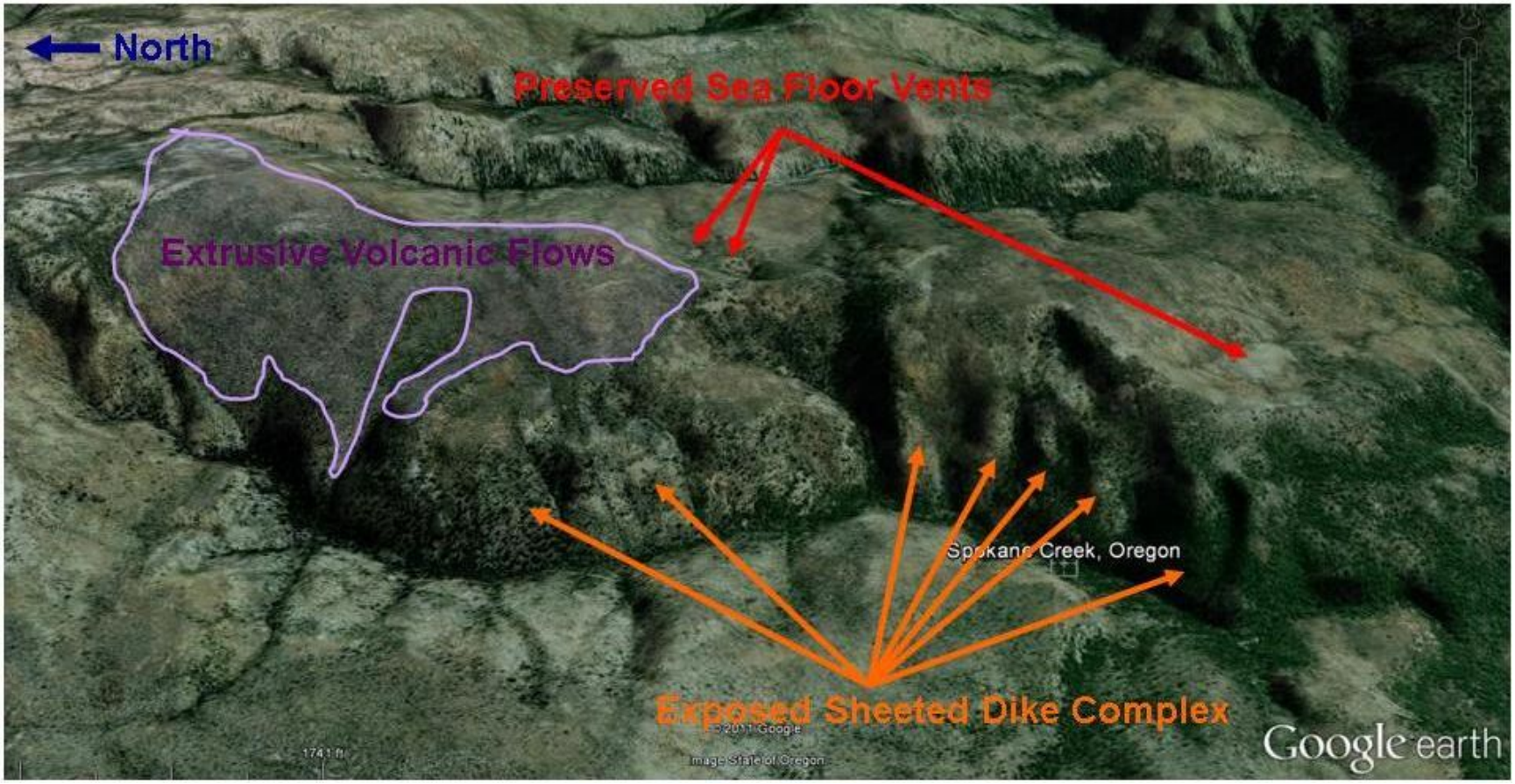


Fig. 42. View of Bald Eagle looking towards the East with author's unqualified geologic interpretation noted (Adapted from Google Earth®, Europa Technologies®, 2011).

Fig. 43. Southern-most exposed vent complex (2602 ft. elev. 42’04’’3900N -123’53’’1900W) (Adapted from Google Earth®, Europa Technologies®, 2011).

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Fig. 44. Northern-most exposed vent complex (2959 ft. elev. 42'05''22N 123'53'0300W). (Adapted from Google Earth®, Europa Technologies®, 2011).

14.2 Eagles' Keep: Satellite Imagery Statistical Analysis

Software will be needed in order to conduct statistical analysis or other types of data modeling. High-end software such as RockWare® and Surfer® can run as much as $3,000 for a single site license. Too much! However, a two-week trial version is free.

Fig. 38 and *Fig. 40* depict target areas chosen by the author for further software analysis. Basically 3 types of data can be used in most software applications; image sources, ground measurements, and samples. Data using the depicted image sources herein has been analyzed by the author as discussed next.

14.3 Eagles' Keep: Rock Samples

The target samples are exposed dunite dike structures, thermal-vent rocks, and mineral-bearing ores.

14.4 Eagles' Keep: Visual Ground-Based Imagery

Much like in the case of collecting rock samples, on the ground photographs of targeted land features is required. The areas are targeted.

14.5 Eagles' Keep: Ground Imagery Statistical Analysis

Analysis of ground imagery is still many months away from the time of this writing. Procedures used for the analysis of satellite imagery in 14.2 above, will also be used in the analysis of ground photography when it becomes available.

14.6 Eagles' Keep: Ground Team Membership & Support Requirements

Personnel: 2 man team
Transportation: Hike, from Base Camp
Special Equipment: GPS, camera, communications, sample & photo collection plan

15.0 Eagles' Perch Mission Planning:

Mission Summary: The Eagles' Perch Mission area and plans will be focused on finding the gold source of the Lost Mine, as well as uncovering possible evidence that this canyon too, might be the site of yet another, ancient landslide.

Visual Analysis of Satellite Imagery: Imagery covering Lost Canyon, top to bottom. Geo-references for key points and features should be annotated.

- Status: Completed per Section 15.1

Satellite Imagery Statistical Analysis: TBD.

- Status: TBD per Section 15.2

Rock Samples: Further location prediction and collection of thermal-based rock and mineral bearing ore.

- Status: Started per Section 15.3

Visual Ground-Based Imagery: Photographs of key outcroppings and land features are desired.

- Status: Started per Section 15.4

Ground Imagery Statistical Analysis: TBD.

- Status: TBD per Section 15.5

Ground Team Membership & Requirements: Identify team members and specific requirements needed to support the mission.

- Status: Completed per Section 15.6

15.1 Eagles' Perch: Visual Analysis of Satellite Imagery

Background: On November 27, 2011, a small exploration team consisting of Frank Cooke, Dennis Kennedy Sr., and Kevin Day attempted to relocate a "lost mine" in the vicinity of Bald Eagle Mine. Although they did not find any gold, they did find the old trail head as well as an interesting rock sample.

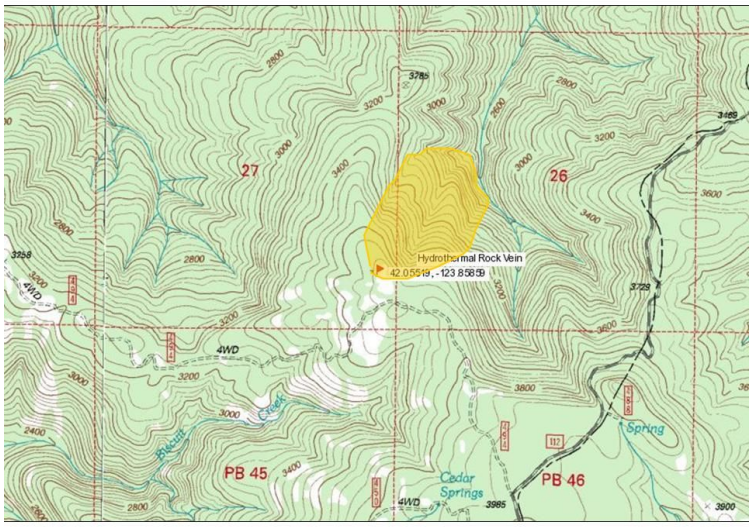

Fig. 45. General search area of the "lost mine" (Adapted from myTopo®, Map Pass Service, 2011).

A return trip to the same canyon on December 7th, located the source of the rock sample collected on the weeks prior trip – thermal-basis rock outcroppings starting at around the 3,700 feet. The author suspects that higher quality, thermal-basis gold-bearing ore is likely located somewhere in the canyon as well, likely at much lower altitude. Or in altitude zones actually of 2800, 2500, and 2100 feet. It is the author's theory that high-grade sulfide veins are the source of the Lost Canyon gold.

Fig. 46. Vein of hydrothermal-associated rock? (Reproduced from K.M. Day, private collection, 2011)

Fig. 45 depicts the area of the Lost Canyon. Although the author did not originally believe the ophiolite to be so large, there may have been more than one landslide, involving at least two separate present-day canyons. The presence of dunite dike structures in addition to thermal-basis rock would certainly increase the likelihood.

The rock outcropping depicted in *Fig. 47* is located at 42 03.311N -123 51.515W

Fig. 47. Likely source of Kennedy Sample (Reproduced from K.M. Day, private collection, 2011).

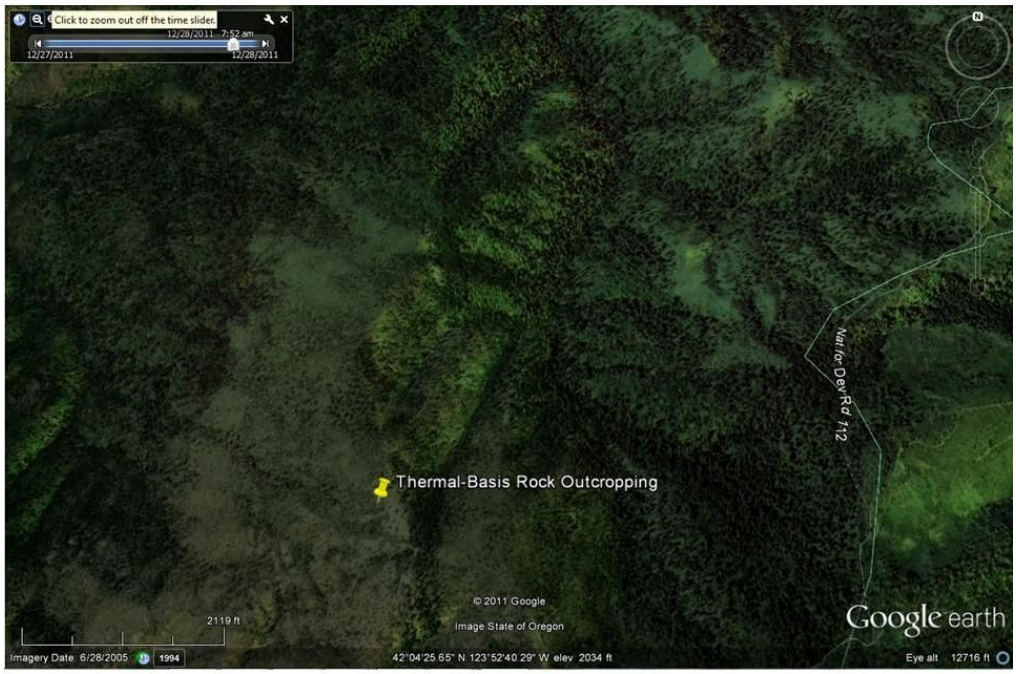

Fig. 48. General area of the lost canyon search area (Adapted from Google Earth®, Europa Technologies®, 2011).

Fig. 49. General area of the lost canyon search area (Adapted from Google Earth®, Europa Technologies®, 2011).

15.2 Eagles' Perch: Satellite Imagery Statistical Analysis

To be added later.

15.3 Eagles' Perch: Rock Samples

The target samples are exposed dunite dike structures, thermal-vent rocks, and mineral-bearing ores.

Fig. 50. The Kennedy Sample, size of golf ball (Reproduced from K.M. Day, private collection, 2011).

15.4 Eagles' Perch: Visual Ground-Based Imagery

Much like in the case of collecting rock samples, on the ground photographs of targeted land features is required. The areas are targeted.

15.5 Eagles' Perch: Ground Imagery Statistical Analysis

To be added later.

15.6 Eagles' Perch: Ground Team Membership & Support Requirements

Personnel: 2-3 man team
Transportation: Motorized, local hiking
Special Equipment: 4W DR vehicle with trailer, Quad, GPS, camera, communications, sample & photo collection plan.

Fig. 51. Vein of hydrothermal-associated rock in Lost Canyon? (Reproduced from K.M. Day, private collection, 2011).

The Lost Mine Canyon altitude hot zones are 2800, 2500, and 2100 feet. The dark-grey sulfide veins should surface from under the gossans, running perpendicular across the fall-line.

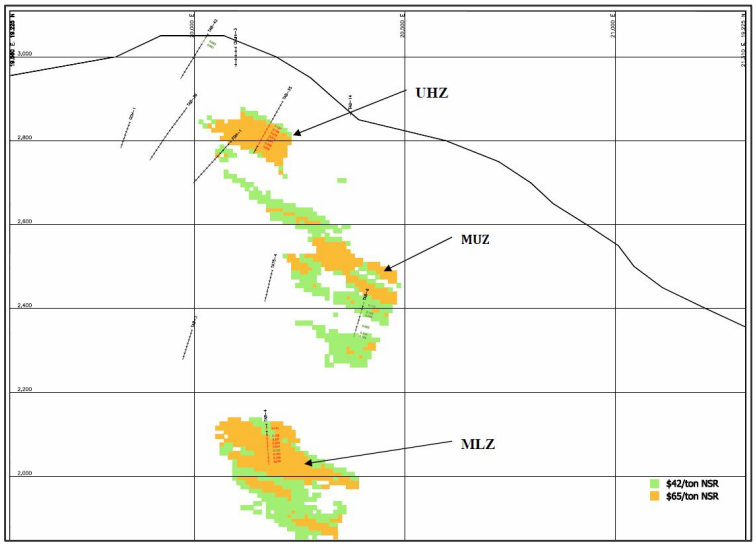

Fig. 52. Turner-Albright Massive Sulfide Deposit altitude zones (Marek et al, 2010, Fig. 9-3, pg.9-5).

GPS coordinates have been recorded including the riding route, vein exposure, as well as the location of a "chiseled" marker stone from the North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Because oral history tells of a brass plague laid in an room-sized outcropping of rose quartz (probably from NAD 83), the old miners camp is close-by as well.

The old diggings still need to be relocated of course, but are suspected to be close-by as well due do the severe ruggedness of the canyon. Walking far simply isn't practical or even advisable.

The next search will center on the immediate area of the NAD 27 "marker stone". The brass plague (NAD 83), if not stolen, should be close-by as well. Hopefully, the Biscuit Fire did not burn all evidence of the old corral; barbwire well embedded in four large cedar trees.

No new claims are intended until gold-bearing ore or placer sources are more precisely relocated. However, the groundwork has been laid for an exciting adventure in June 2012. The oral history combined with new information certainly makes a compelling argument for a continued search effort.

16.0 Earth Diver Mission Planning:

Mission Summary: The Earth Diver mission area and plans will be focused on working with proper authorities on finding and protecting underground sanctuaries and archeological evidence located under the old Bald Eagle crown, now the eastside of Spokane Creek, such as they exist; as well as proving an association with the O'Brien / Rough & Ready Creek ultramafic washout which itself so wonderfully paints life into the earth-diver creation myth.

Visual Analysis of Satellite Imagery: Imagery covering Bald Eagle to Indian Hill. Geo-references for key points and features should be annotated.

- Status: Completed per Section 16.1

Satellite Imagery Statistical Analysis: TBD.

- Status: TBD per Section 16.2

Rock Samples: Further location prediction and collection of displaced deritus exposed by the 1st and 2nd landslides Eagle Mountain; as well as evidence of landslide activity on the eastern facing mountains.

- Status: Started per Section 16.3

Visual Ground-Based Imagery: Photographs of key displaced deritus, exposed outcroppings, mechanically altered landscapes, and ultramafic washouts.

- Status: Started per Section 16.4

Ground Imagery Statistical Analysis: TBD.

- Status: TBD per Section 16.5

Ground Team Membership & Requirements: Identify team members and specific requirements needed to support the mission.

- Status: Completed per Section 16.6

16.1 Earth Diver: Visual Analysis of Satellite Imagery

Background: It is the author's geological interpretation that the O'Brien / Rough & Ready Creek ultramafic washout, was in turn caused by the earth movements at Bald Eagle.

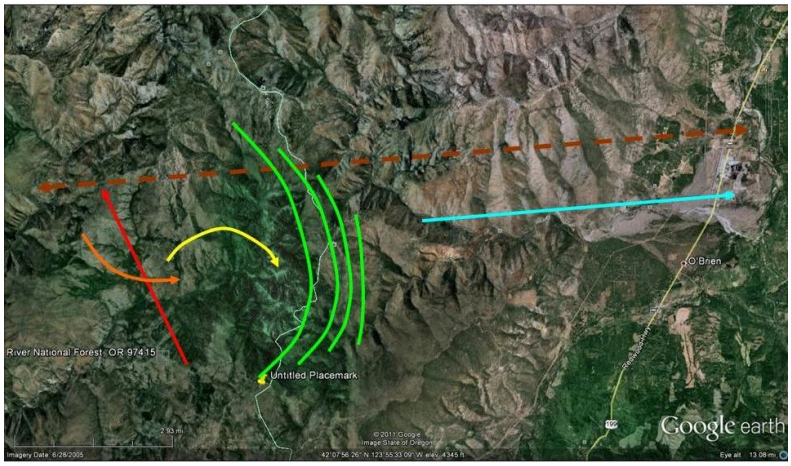

Fig. 53. Author's depiction of Earth Diver's widespread, and as yet unproven, geologic impact (Adapted from Google Earth®, Europa Technologies®, 2011).

Essentially, the 2nd landslide unleashed tremendous seismic forces, depicted by green waves in *Fig. 53*, focused directly at the low mountains to the east.

The sudden impact causing opposite facing ultramafic land formations to fracture and landslide. The results of this event are now clearly represented by the incredible ultramafic washout we see in *Fig. 54*.

Fig. 54. Author's depiction of the O'Brien, Oregon, Ultramafic washout (Adapted from Google Earth®, Europa Technologies®, 2011).

The Earth Diver mission area and plans will be focused on working with proper authorities on finding and protecting underground sanctuaries and archeological evidence located under the old Bald Eagle crown, now the eastside of Spokane Creek, such as they exist; as well as proving an association with the O'Brien / Rough & Ready Creek ultramafic washout which itself so wonderfully paints life into the earth-diver creation myth.

16.2 Earth Diver: Satellite Imagery Statistical Analysis

Software will be needed in order to conduct statistical analysis or other types of data modeling. High-end software such as RockWare and Surfer can run as much as $3,000 for a single site license. Too much! However, a two-week trial version is free.

Fig. 55 depicts the target areas chosen by the author for further software analysis.
Basically 3 types of data can be used in most software applications; image sources, ground measurements, and samples. Data using the depicted image sources herein has been analyzed by the author as discussed next.

Fig. 55. Bald Eagle Mine, Spokane Creek, Oregon. Old diggings located in light gray, west-side of creek.(Adapted from Google Earth®, Europa Technologies®, 2011).

16.3 Earth Diver: Rock Samples

The target samples are exposed dunite dike structures, thermal-vent rocks, and mineral-bearing ores.

16.4 Earth Diver: Visual Ground-Based Imagery

Much like in the case of collecting rock samples, on the ground photographs of targeted land features is required. The areas are targeted.

16.5 Earth Diver: Ground Imagery Statistical Analysis

Analysis of ground imagery is still many months away from the time of this writing. Procedures used for the analysis of satellite imagery in 9.2 above, will also be used in the analysis of ground photography when it becomes available.

16.6 Earth Diver: Ground Team Membership & Support Requirements

Personnel: 2 man team
Transportation: Drive, Hike, Quad
Special Equipment: Car, 4WD with trailer, quad, GPS, camera, comms, sample & photo collection plan

17.0 References

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TAB A: Proposed 2012 Expedition, Logistics & Reporting Timeline

Activity	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Planning									
Meetings		Kickoff		Coord.					Future
Logistics				Staging				Retrograde	
Pack In/Out						1st Week		TBD	
Mission Sked.		RSVPs Sent & Received				TBD			
"Open Camp"		RSVPs Sent & Received				Published Logistics Schedule			
Website		Website Rollout		Ongoing Bald Eagle Donation Campaign & Internet Reporting					
Report Series		1st Printing			2nd Printing				Final

Fig. 56. Proposed 2012 Bald Eagle Mine Expedition, Logistics & Reporting Timeline (Adapted from K.M. Day, planning notes, 2011).

TAB B: Base Camp & Mission Equipment Listing

Equipment Item	Quantity	Category	Purpose	Status	POC
10'x14' Canvas Tent	2	Base Camp Item	Bunk/Office	Sacramento	Kevin Day
Quad Motorcycle	1	Base Camp Item	Transportation	Cave Junction	Frank Cooke
Sat. Phone	1	Base Camp Item	Communications	Auburn	Ed Cooke
Galley / Mess Kit[1]	1	Base Camp Item	Camp Kitchen	Needed Item	Kevin Day
Bunk Cots	5	Base Camp Item	Bunk	Needed Item	Kevin Day
Generator	1	Base Camp Item	Camp Operations	Needed Item	Ed Cooke
Lighting & Cordage[2]	Var.	Base Camp Item	Security	Needed Item	Ed Cooke
Fire Extinguisher	2	Base Camp Item	Fire Suppression	Sacramento	Kevin Day
Sanitation E & S	Var.	Base Camp Item	Sanitation	Needed Item	Kevin Day
Food Storage	Var.	Base Camp Item	Storage/Protection	Needed Item	Kevin Day
Fuel Storage	Var.	Base Camp Item	Storage/Protection	Needed Item	Ed Cooke
Desk & Chairs	1	Base Camp Item	Office	Needed Item	Frank Cooke
1st Aid w/ litter	1	Base Camp Item	Health & Safety	Needed Item	Kevin Day
Kitchen P/U Kit	1	Base Camp Item	Food Production	Needed Item	Kevin Day
Pantry P/U Kit	1	Base Camp Item	Storage/Protection	Needed Item	Kevin Day
Tool Shed P/U Kit	1	Base Camp Item	Storage/Protection	Needed Item	Kevin Day
Outhouse P/U Kit	1	Base Camp Item	Sanitation/Safety	Needed Item	Kevin Day
Shower P/U Kit	1	Base Camp Item	Sanitation/Safety	Needed Item	Kevin Day
Modified Freezer Unit/Dry Ice Box	1	Base Camp Item	Cold Storage/ Protection	Needed Item	Kevin Day
Battery Recharger	2	Base Camp Item	Camp Operations	Needed Item	Kevin Day
Hand Tools	Var.	Base Camp Item	Repair/Maint.	Auburn	Ed Cooke
Fastener Kit*	1	Base Camp Item	Camp Construction	Needed Item	Kevin Day
Base Comms Set	1	Base Camp Item	Camp Operations	Needed Item	Kevin Day
Small Sand Bags	1,000	Base Camp Item	Camp Construction	Needed Item	Kevin Day
Bag Filler & Screen**	1	Base Camp Item	Camp Construction	Needed Item	Kevin Day
Sleeping Cots	4-6	Base Camp Item	Health & Safety	Needed Item	Kevin Day

Portable GPS	1	Mission Item	Data collection	Sacramento	Kevin Day
Digital Camera	1	Mission Item	Data collection	Sacramento	Kevin Day
Printed Maps	Var.	Mission Item	Navigation	Sacramento	Gregg Kennedy
Laptop Computer	1	Mission Item	Report Processing	Sacramento	Kevin Day
Geo-Software	1	Mission Item	Report Processing	Needed Item	Kevin Day
Quad Motorcycle	1	Mission Item	Transportation	Cave Junction	Frank Cooke
1st Aid w/ Litter	1	Mission Item	Health & Safety	Needed Item	Kevin Day
Core Drilling Equip.	Var.	Mission Item	Core Sampling	Auburn	Ed Cooke
Generator	1	Mission Item	Portable Power	Needed Item	Ed Cooke
Air Compressor	1	Mission Item	Portable Tools	Needed Item	Ed Cooke
Hand Tools	Var.	Mission Item	Repair/Maint.	Auburn	Ed Cooke
Binoculars	Var.	Mission Item	Observation	Auburn	Ed Cooke
Assort. Fasteners	Var.	Mission Item	Construction/Repair	Sacramento	Kevin Day
Pneumatic Tools	Var.	Mission Item	Navigation	Auburn	Ed Cooke
Equipment Storage	Var.	Mission Item	Storage/Protection	Needed Item	Kevin Day
Landscape Pennants	Var.	Mission Item	Storage/Protection	Needed Item	Kevin Day
Neon Safety Vests	2	Mission Item	Storage/Protection	Needed Item	Kevin Day
Survey Rig	1	Mission Item	Ground Surveying	Auburn	Ed Cooke
Walki-Talki Set	1	Mission Item	Communications	Needed Item	Kevin Day
Laser Pointer	3	Mission Item	Communications	Needed Item	Kevin Day
**Steel wire, zip-ties, "small stuff" cordage, line, duct tape, nails, screws, nuts & bolts ** Simple, portable device that can screen loose dirt and assist with filling sand bags.*					

Fig. 57. Bald Eagle Mine Expedition Equipment List (Adapted from K.M. Day, planning notes, 2011).

TAB C: Bald Eagle Campsite Design & Layout

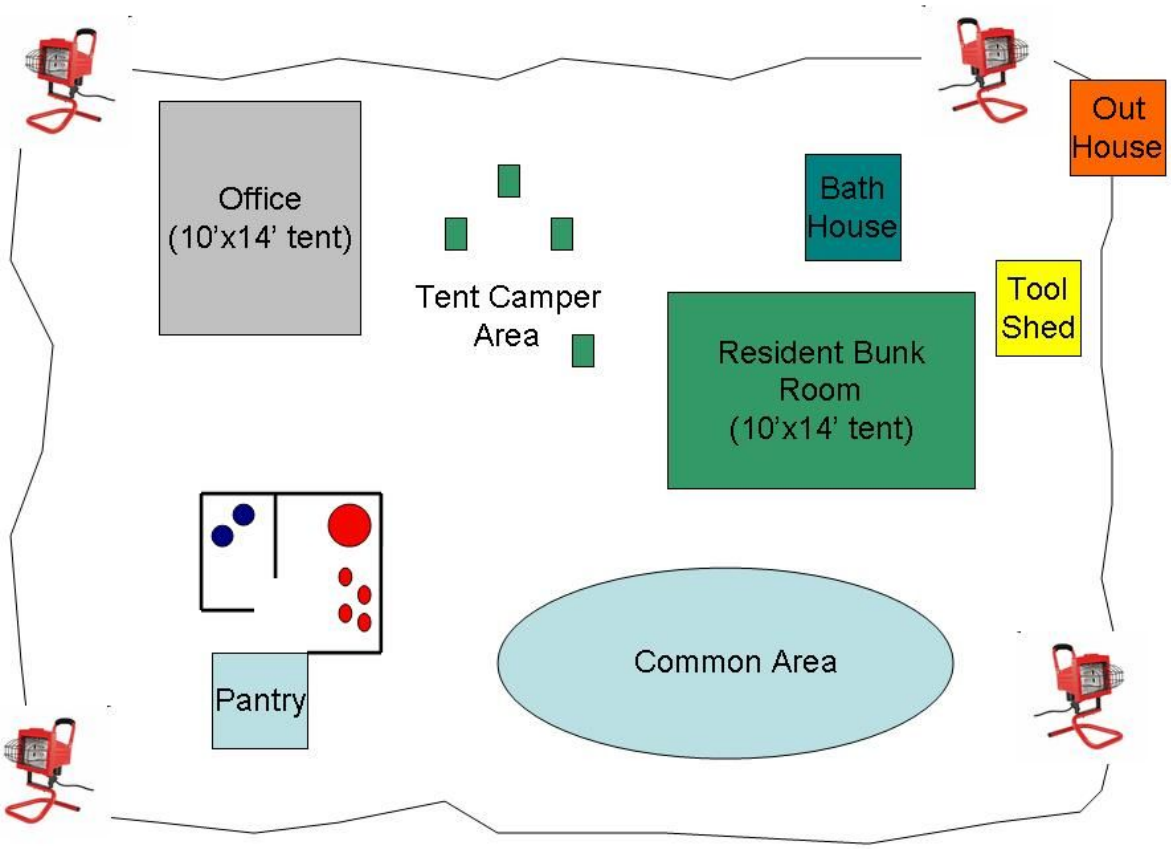

Fig. 58. Bald Eagle Campsite Design & Layout (Adapted from K.M. Day, planning notes, 2011).

Camp Kitchen:

- Propane based cooking w/4 burners
- Large Wood-Fired Baking Oven
- Food Pantry Building (Sled House)
- Sand-Bag Kitchen Wall Design
- Open-sided tenting
- Dry Ice Box
- Extra-large cast iron frying pan
- Medium griddle
- Large cast iron Dutch oven
- Large sauté pans
- Eating & cooking utensils
- Large & small chopping blocks
- Spice Rack & Bulk items
- Recipe System
- Cotton Towels
- Fly & ant control
- Carpets / Ground coverings
- Palletized Loading System

Camp Security Lighting:

- Portable Halogen Light Stands
- Motion Switch Activation
- Dedicated Night-Time Generator

Hygiene, Sanitation, & Sewage:

- Potable Water Storage Plan
- Bath Building (Sled House)
- Dishwashing/Laundry Pots
- Outhouse Building (Sled House)

Fire Suppression & Fuel Storage:

- Adequate Fire Extinguishers
- Isolated Fuel Can Storage

TAB D: How to make a large wood-fired baking oven out of mostly natural materials in easy 10 steps.

Step 1. The outdoor oven should be carefully located as a primary feature of a larger outdoor kitchen design. The most important feature of which, being the safe use of all outdoor cooking fires. The location should be carefully considered.

Step 2. Prepare needed quantity of clay on-site by first choosing soil free of organic material. Sift soil to remove large particles. Fill buckets about half way with the sifted material, then fill to about two-thirds with water, then add a 1/8th cup of liquid dish soap, and mix. Allow mixture to settle for at least 24 hours.

Step 3. Clear and level a 10’ x 10’ area of ground at the chosen location.

Step 4. Lay-in a 4’ x 4’ layer of imported firebricks or flat rocks within the area. Sand-in cracks and smooth.

Step 5. Place a large burlap bag in the middle of the firebricks and fill with loose dirt.

Step 6. Place selected fireplace rocks around perimeter of burlap dirt sack, building a dome-shaped igloo-like rock structure. Secure the rocks in place with wire. Place the rocks to form opening in the ovens face, as well as a smoke vent at the top.

Step 7. Pack prepared wet clay in all cracks, crevices, and smooth remaining clay over entire rock structure. Let clay dry completely.

Step 8. Dig out the dirt from inside the structure, allowing the burlap to remain sticking on the rough rock walls.

Step 9. Cure new pizza oven with a hot enough fire to harden the clay, forming the finished structure. A forced-air appliance may be needed.

Step 10. Whenever using outdoor oven, always remember to screen oven openings to prevent airborne sparks!

TAB E: 11 Day Perpetual Menu Planner

Day	Dinner	Lunch	Breakfast	Main Ingredients	Quantity Guide
1	• Pinto Beans • Fried Potatoes • Corn Bread	• Sandwiches • Fruit	• Bacon/ Sausage • Eggs • Toast • Oatmeal	Dry beans, ham hock, potatoes, bacon/sausage, eggs, cold cuts, baked bread, corn bread	1 to 3: 3 to 5: 5 to 7: 7 to 9: 9 to 11: 11 to 13:
2	• Goulash & Cheese Bake • Green Bean w/Bacon • Baked Bread	• Navy Bean Soup • OVERs	• Bacon/ Sausage • Eggs • Muffins • Oatmeal	Hamburger, dry noodles, dry Navy bean, canned green bean, b/s, eggs, baked bread	
3	• Chili con Carne • Rice • Corn Bread	• Sandwich • OVERs	• Bacon/ Sausage • Eggs • Toast • Oatmeal	Hamburger, dry pinto bean, dry rice, cold cuts, baked bread, corn bread, eggs, b/s	
4	• Pan Fried Chicken • Mashed Potatoes	• Tortilla Soup • Fruit • Baked Bread	• Bacon/ Sausage • Eggs • Muffins • Oatmeal	Whole fry chicken, potatoes, hamburger, canned tomato, b/s, eggs, corn tortillas	
5	• Chicken Pot Pie • Applesauce	• Sandwich • OVERs	• Bacon/ Sausage • Eggs • Toast • Oatmeal	Canned chicken, canned applesauce, pie crusts, canned green bean, fresh carrot, canned peas, cold cuts, baked bread, b/s, eggs	
6	• Pork Medallions • Green Beans w/Bacon	• Chicken Noodle Soup • Baked Bread	• Bacon/ Sausage • Eggs • Toast • Oatmeal	Pork tenderloin, canned chicken, canned green bean, dry noodles, baked bread, b/s, eggs	

7	• **Meatloaf** • **Mashed Potatoes**	• **Pork Chop Soup** • **Fruit** • **Baked Bread**	• **Bacon/ Sausage** • **Eggs** • **Muffins** • **Oatmeal**	**Hamburger, baked bread, potatoes, b/s, eggs**	
8	• **Mac & Cheese w/Ham** • **Green Beans w/Bacon**	• **Sandwich** • **OVERs**	• **Bacon/ Sausage** • **Eggs** • **Toast** • **Oatmeal**	**Cheese, dry noodles, canned green beans, cold cuts, ham, baked bread, eggs, b/s**	
9	• **Grandma Helen's** • **Green Peas w/Ham**	• **Sandwich** • **OVERs**	• **Bacon/ Sausage** • **Eggs** • **Toast** • **Oatmeal**	**Hamburger, potatoes, green pepper, canned peas, ham, b/s, eggs, cold cuts, baked bread**	
10	• **Pizza** • **Applesauce**	• **Tomato Soup** • **Fruit** • **Baked Bread**	• **Bacon/ Sausage** • **Eggs** • **Muffins** • **Oatmeal**	**Packaged pizza dough, canned tomato soup, port wine salami, cheese, dry Navy bean, canned applesauce, b/s, eggs, baked bread**	
11	• **Spaghetti Bake** • **Green Beans w/Bacon**	• **Navy Bean Soup** • **OVERs**	• **Bacon/ Sausage** • **Eggs** • **Toast** • **Oatmeal**	**Hamburger, spaghetti noodle, canned tomato soup, canned tomato, canned green bean, b/s, eggs, baked bread**	

Fig. 59. 11- Day Perpetual Recipe System (Adapted from K.M. Day, planning notes, 2011).

TAB F: Lone Mountain RV Resort, O'Brien, Oregon

Fig. 60. Lone Mountain RV Park, O'Brien, Oregon (Reproduced from Lone Mountain RV Park, lonemountainrv.com, 2011).

Fig. 61. Map location of Lone Mountain RV Park (Reproduced from Lone Mountain RV Park, lonemountainrv.com, 2011).

Background: Lessons learned from past mine excursions has revealed the need for a mutual rendezvous area for people planning on visiting the mine this summer. Please remember that it takes considerable effort to move people in and out of the mine, often spanning more than one day's time in each direction. The Lone Mountain RV Resort is the perfect solution. It relieves the burden on our local area families and is ideally located in O'Brien; providing our dedicated logistical team the perfect rendezvous area for all mine-bound travelers. We ask that travelers plan on staying here at least one night, either on the way in or out of the mine. If you arrange alternate accommodations, please remember the RV Park remains the rendezvous area and all mine logistics will be coordinated from there.

Contact Information: Park Manager: (541) 596-28RV, Owner: (541) 821-8715, Host@Lonemountainrv.com, Reservations@Lonemountainrv.com. For more information please visit their website at http://www.lonemountainrv.com.

TAB G: Logistics and Sequencing

Leg 1 (in red): Independent arrival to O'Brien, Oregon via POV. PAX should plan on knighting-over at the RV Park. There is space and you already have the tent.

Personal vehicles can be left here. Most mine-bound cargo will also get pre-staged here.

Leg 2 (in blue): PAX and cargo are loaded for transportation to either "Camp Rob Roy" or the "Umbrella Tree".

Leg 3 (in green): PAX and cargo are moved down the canyon to Bald Eagle via several methods; walking, quad w/trailer, crawler, and possibly JeepMee's.

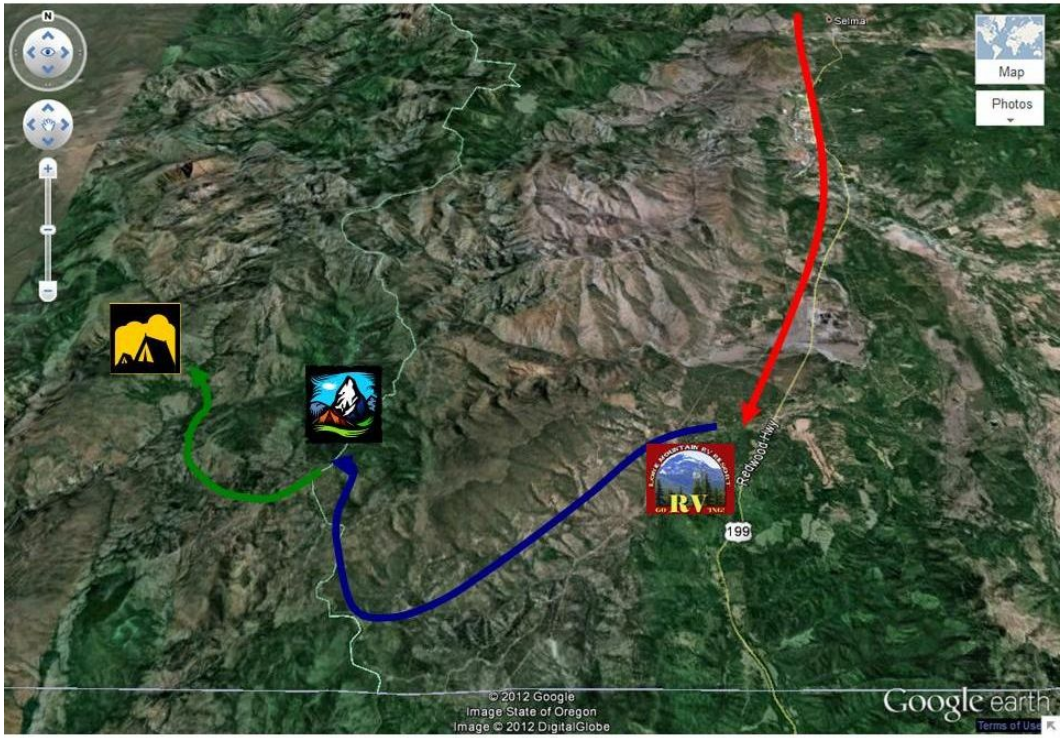

Fig. 62. Proposed Logistics Plan, Bald Eagle Expedition 2012 (Adapted from Google Earth®, Europa Technologies®, 2011).

TAB H: the JeepMee, a concept Mountain Cargo Sled

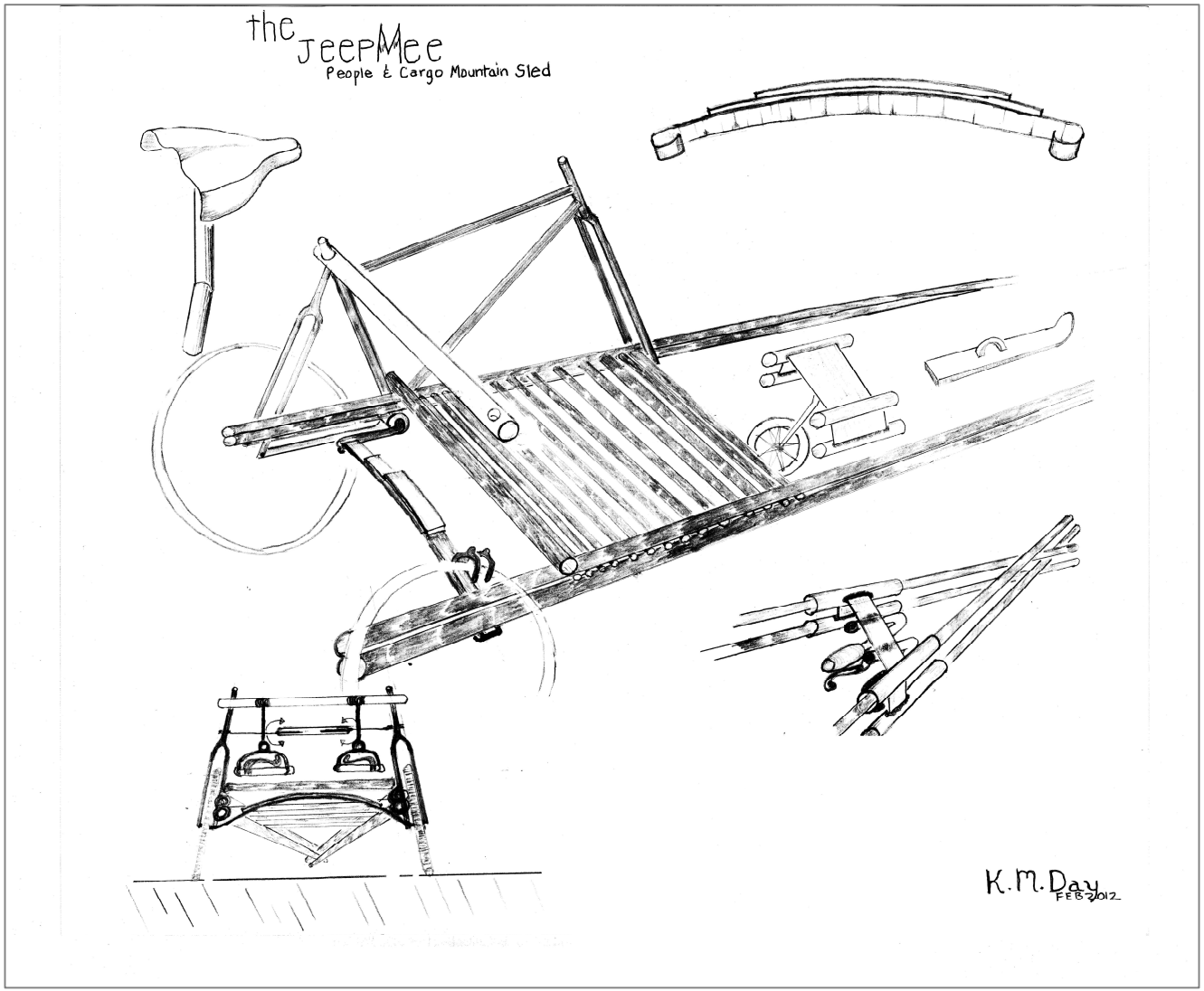

Fig. 63. The JeepMee, People & Cargo Mountain Sled (Reproduced from K.M. Day, original artwork, 2012).

TAB I: The Sledhouse, a concept Building in a Box

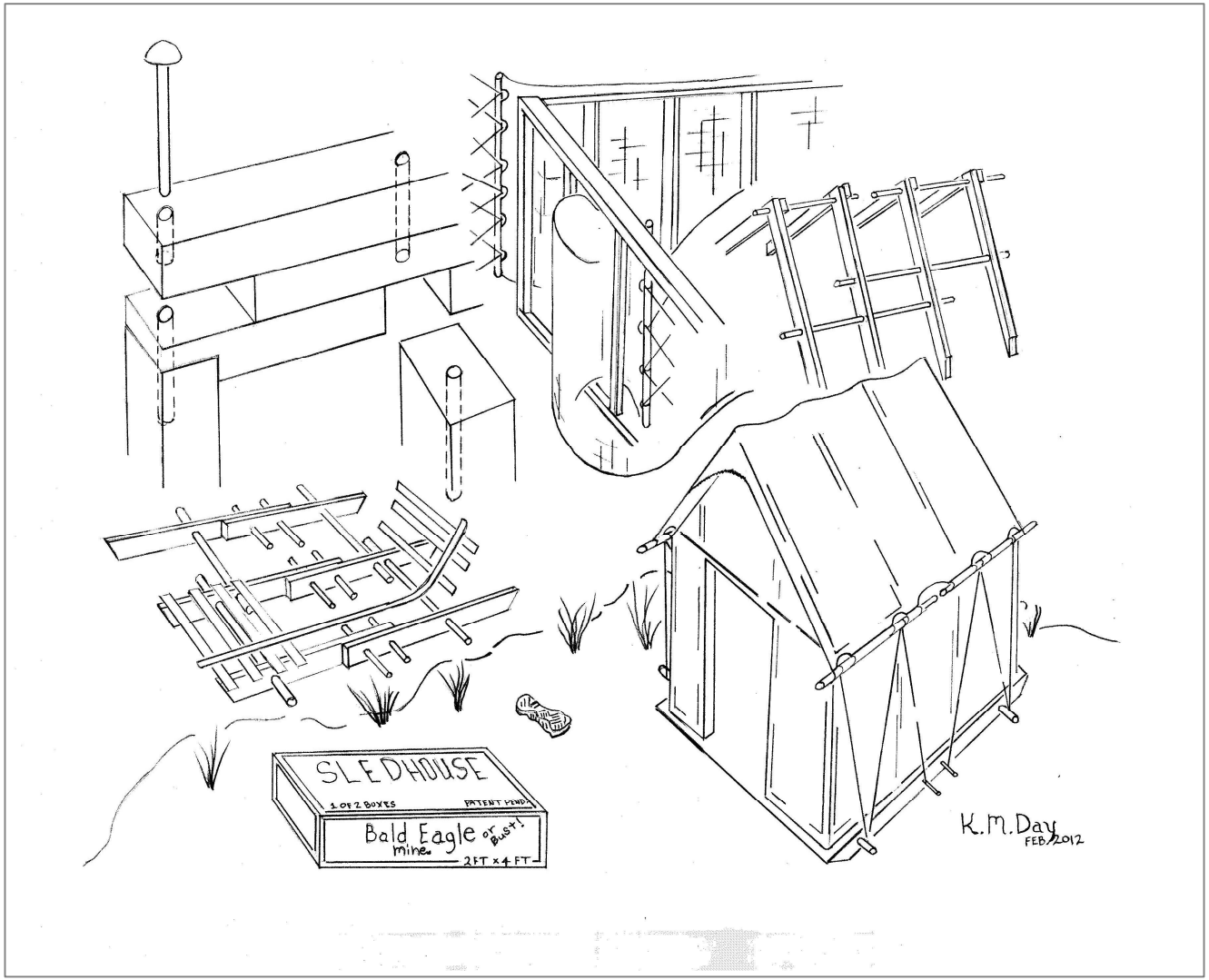

Figure 64. The Sledhouse, a concept House in a Box (Reproduced from K.M. Day, original artwork, 2012).

TAB J: Sampson Sticks, a concept mechanical advantage system

Figure 65. Sampson Sticks, a concept mechanical advantage system (Reproduced from K.M. Day, original artwork, 2012).

TAB K: Bald Eagle Property Fire Protection & Fire Mitigation Plan

Control of cooking fires: The Bald Eagle Kitchen and cooking facilities are purposefully designed to help prevent, and in the case of, help to mitigate fires. AT ALL TIMES, Camp Fire Policy must strictly adhere to State and Local fire codes, restrictions, and conditions. Only centralized, approved cooking apparatus and enclosed cooking fire systems are ever authorized at Bald Eagle Camp. Once camp has been established, no independent cooking by "campers" should ever be permitted.

Control of smoking areas: Smoking during ANY FORM of travel at Bald Eagle is strictly prohibited; this is not only in adherence with government code, but it is also simply smart. Approved, comfortable, fire-protected areas will be provided at Bald Eagle for those who chose to smoke.

Defensible Space: Defensible space is the result of doing fuel reduction around any fire source. When fuels are reduced, not only is a wildfire's intensity is also reduced, but it makes it harder for a wildfire to start in the first place by escaping a controlled fire area such as an outdoor kitchen (Adapted from ODF, 2012, see Defensible Space, para.1).

Fire Extinguishers: Numerous fire extinguishers and other fire suppression systems should be strategically located around the Bald Eagle Camp Site.

Fire Truck/Ensemble: Ideally, a fire truck and/or cart-based fire ensemble would be on permanent standby at the Bald Eagle Camp Site**.** Hose reel, water pump, water tank, generator, and fire gear.

Open Flame & Camp Closures: In extreme fire conditions, even cooking fires might be limited. Or Bald Eagle Camp Site itself abandoned for safety reasons.

Important Definitions: "Open fire" means the outdoor burning of any matter in such a way that the combustion air is not effectively controlled and the products of combustion are emitted directly into the atmosphere without passing through a stack or chimney.

"Campfire" means any open fire used for cooking, personal warmth, lighting, ceremonial or aesthetic purposes that is hand built and that is not associated with any debris disposal activities (Reproduced from ODF, 2012, see Definitions).

Regulated Use Closure: Regulated use closures do not effect where people can go but do effect what they can do. Affected lands will often be marked with signs along with instructions and prevention reminders. You should determine the specific restrictions that apply to your destination before traveling. The following restrictions are commonly put in place during a regulated use closure:

1. Prohibition of smoking while traveling, except in vehicles on improved roads, in boats on the water, and at designated locations. An "improved road" is a road that has been constructed for automobile use and is maintained clear of flammable debris.
2. Open fires such as campfires, charcoal fires, and cooking fires are allowed only in designated locations. Portable cooking stoves using liquefied or bottled fuels are allowed.
3. Restrictions or prohibition of non-industrial use of chainsaws. This includes private woodcutting. An axe, shovel, and fire extinguisher of at least 8 oz. capacity must be kept with each saw.
4. The use of motor vehicles, including motorcycles and all-terrain vehicles, may be prohibited, except on improved roads.
5. Possessing the following fire equipment while traveling in timber, brush or grass areas may be required: one axe at least 26 inches in length, with a head weighing at least 2 pounds; one shovel at least 26 inches in length, with a blade at least 8 inches wide; and one gallon of water or one fully charged and an operational 2.5 lb or larger fire extinguisher.
6. Prohibition on the use of fireworks.
7. Prohibition on the cutting, grinding and welding of metal in dry, grassy or forested areas between the hours of 1:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m.
8. Prohibition on the use of exploding targets (Reproduced from ODF, 2012, see Public Use Restrictions).

Fire and Permitted Burn Contact Information: Coos Forest Protective Association (CFPA), Gold Beach Unit, 94276 Gauntlet Street, Gold Beach, Oregon 97444, (541) 247-6241.