

ELOISE W. KAILIN, M. D.  
~~RT. 2 BOX 510~~ - NEW: 253 Old Blyn Highway  
SEQUIM, WASHINGTON 98382  
AREA CODE 206  
TELEPHONE 683-6644

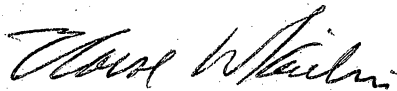
Sept. 21, 1979

Linda Reymers  
Box 375  
Eugene, Oregon 97440

Dear Miss Reymers:

This is in response to your request for a written statement.  
I am willing to testify in connection with EPA's hearings on  
cancellation of 2, 4, 5-T and Silvex.

Yours truly,



Eloise W. Kailin, M. D.

EXCELLENT EXPOSURE

WITNESS

~~WORKER EXPOSURE~~

— FRANCIS CONE

— AESO FWCA  
WORKERS

— GISELA GREEN

Anthony M. Franciscone  
P.O. Box 364  
Neskowin, Oregon 97149

Ms. Patton  
Office of General Consul  
West Power Room 521  
401 M St. S.W.  
Washington D.C. 20460

I, Anthony M. Franciscone, age 26, forest worker, carpenter, hereby say that all that is written which follows is true. I will swear in court if need be and in any other instances in which I am called to do so.

I was working, (precommercial thinning trees), during the summer of 1978 in the Siuslaw National Forest out of the Alsea Ranger District. During the week of September 31, 1978 until October 6, 1978. I was exposed to the Phenoxy herbicide, silvex through the inhalation of slash smoke. The ranger district (Alsea) that week was slash burning so heavily that visibility was limited to under 75 feet. The smoke had a strange chemical smell to it. It was burning both myself and my partners; John Sheridan and Michael Vanebo, eyes and nostrils. We had a very hard time breathing.

I, myself had the following symptoms starting Monday October 2, 1978, the day we returned to work:

I had chronic diarrhea the whole week, headaches, dizziness, gastrointestinal cramps. These cramps were so painful that they would cause me to buckle over in intense pain. The cramps occurred about every 20 minutes to one half hour for four full days. I had such a shortage of breath that about every ten to fifteen minutes I had to sit down to catch my breath and energy. This went on the whole week I was working on the unit. I have never been sick like this before, at some points the cramps, weakness, etc., were so intense that I thought I was going to die. I had no appetite, every bit of food made me nauseated, but I still ate because I knew my body needed food. Also I had a very hard time sleeping each night.

My partners also experienced all the same symptoms, except the bad cramps and bad diarrhea. We were so irritable that we almost got into a fight between each other, which was so odd, because we never had any problems between us before. I have known Mike Vanebo for seven years and John Sheridan for a year. Today we go along as good friends. It was just during that week that there was any form of disharmony in our friendship which I think is rather odd. Also, our COR., (inspector), from Alsea ranger district of Siuslaw National Forest told us during that week that a larger amount than normal of his co-workers for the district were out sick with the flu, which was causing him to work more hours because of the small crews.

We had to drive to the coast (25 miles) every day after work just to be able to breath. I never experienced air so polluted before.

Attached to this report is the lab work done on my blood. You can see that there was residue of silvex in my blood even two days (when the blood was drawn) after I left the woods. The lab received the blood 3 days after it was drawn and reported the results 7 days after it was drawn.. As soon as I left the work area on October 6, 1978, the very next day I began to feel better. The diarrhea slowed way down, energy was coming back, my eyes quit burning, my lungs weren't as sore, irritability was subsiding, all the symptoms were slowly vanishing. I never went back after October 6, 1978 to that

...continued on following page.

area. It took two months afterwards before I could say that I felt physically good again. In other words, that my energy was up and that I felt strong and healthy again.

This incident was report to Bob Erny, head of contracting, Siuslaw National Forest Corvallis, Oregon, by Mike Vanebo who handle the negotiation for our crew. Bob's response was that there was no recent spraying in the area we were working in of herbicides. The smoke wasn't coming from our immediate area, it was coming from miles away. He said that the forest service isn't liable for any damages. Please contact me if need be.

Sincerely,

*Anthony M. Franciscone*  
Anthony M. Franciscone

STATE OF OREGON,

County of Lincoln

ss.

FORM NO. 23 — ACKNOWLEDGMENT  
STEVENS-NESS LAW PUB. CO., PORTLAND, ORE.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on this 30th day of April, 19 79,  
before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared the within  
named Anthony M. Franciscone

known to me to be the identical individual described in and who executed the within instrument and  
acknowledged to me that he executed the same freely and voluntarily.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed  
my official seal the day and year last above written.

Notary Public for Oregon.  
My Commission expires 4/14/82

GHT LABORATORIES OF IMPERIAL VALLEY, INC.

106 SO. 8th STREET, BRAWLEY, CALIFORNIA 92227

344-2532

|                |                  |          |          |
|----------------|------------------|----------|----------|
| LABORATORY NO. | 001346 E         | REPORTED | 10-13-78 |
| FOR            | DR. C. STRINGHAM | SAMPLED  |          |
| SAMPLE         | BLOOD & URINE    | RECEIVED | 10-9-78  |
| IDENTIFICATION | TONY FRANCISIONE |          |          |
|                | 1. BLOOD         |          |          |
|                | 2. URINE         |          |          |

Based on sample --- drawn by this laboratory ☐

delivered to us - - - ☒ X

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

ALL REPORTED IN MICROGRAMS/L

|                     | BLOOD | URINE |
|---------------------|-------|-------|
| KRENITE             | N.D.  | N.D.  |
| PHENOXY HERBICIDES: |       |       |
| SILVEX              | 0.025 | N.D.  |

NOTE: N.D. = NONE DETECTED

GHT LABORATORIES OF IMPERIAL VALLEY

*Robert A. Reynolds*

ROBERT A. REYNOLDS

To D.M. April 1, 1976  
From Safety Coordinator  
Subject: Herbicide Spraying

Duane Enger called me this A.M. to inform us that the FHWA crew performing line surveys in Sec. 8, T. 29S, R. 11W got hit by herbicide Tues. The following day they became sick and vomited.

We should get their names and monitor the situation for after effects, if any.

We need to find out why these men were exposed to herbicide poisoning and devise procedures to prevent similar accidents in the future.

Larry Casey

To Files April 2, 1976  
From Herb Olson

Subject: Report of Exposure to Herbicide Spray by FHWA Survey Crew

The Myrtlewood area manager informed me that the FHWA Survey Crew had been in the spray area during our herbicide aerial spray operations. I have been unable to talk with Wayne Barber, FHWA foreman yet to get a full report on contact with the spray. The incident may have occurred during our spraying of a clearcut located in the SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, Sec. 7, T. 29S, R. 11W. This unit is designated as number 11-3 in the 1976 spray contract in the Myrtlewood area.

The unit was sprayed on Mon A.M., Mar. 29th, between the hours of 10:30 and 11:45. I examined the unit approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour before spraying and found no evidence of anyone in the area. I drove through the unit to the end of the road along the East boundary of the unit. I stopped several times to look over the unit and put out sensitized paper to check on spray coverage. I observed the spray operation from a vantage point on the West edge of the unit and did not see or hear any sign of the crew in the area at the time. The helicopter made two trips to spray the unit. Spraying started at approximately 10:30 A.M. with the second load delivered about one hour later.

Herb Olson

To Files April 6, 1976  
From Herb Olson

Subject: Herbicide Spray Incident involving FHWA Survey Crew

I called Pete Kirk, Myrtlewood silviculturalist to have him ask Tom Schaub, helicopter pilot on our spray contract, to determine if the pilot saw the FHWA crew during spray operations on the unit in Sec. 7, T. 29S, R. 11W. Pete checked with the pilot then called me to state the pilot did not see the crew and that the pilot routinely inspects each unit from the air prior to spraying. I then called Wayne Barber, FHWA foreman to get more information on the incident. He said some spray had been deposited on the crew and one man was sick the next day. He did not know if the sickness and the spray were related. I asked that he talk with the crew and if anyone on the crew felt they experienced any ill effects due to the spray to submit a report of the incident to me. Wayne said he didn't feel any harmful effects were caused but will discuss the matter with his crew and report to the district.

Herb Olson

Memo from Jim Batdorff, COAR

Subject: Accidental aerial herbicide spraying of FHWA crew by Evergreen Helicopters, Inc.

On Thursday, April 1, 1976, 10:45 A.M., I received a phone call from Wayne Barber, superintendent of a crew of FHWA employees that had been sprayed by a helicopter applying herbicides, while the crew was surveying a property line. The incident occurred on Monday, March 29, 1976, as the crew consisting of William H. Gent, Joseph F. Lambert, Foster E. Grib, and Stephen J. Couter were surveying a section line common to Sec. 7 and 8 of

T. 29S, R. 11W (approximately 10 miles South of Myrtle Point, Oregon).

In contacting the project inspector, Peter Kirk, and other personnel of the Myrtlewood Resource Area, in whose area the incident occurred, I learned that a unit fitting the above location description had been treated on Monday, March 29, 1976 under a contract with Evergreen Helicopters, Inc. for which I have the COAR. According to Pete Kirk neither the Resource Area manager, John Warner, other area personnel (either on or off the project location) nor the contractor's personnel (the service personnel) nor the pilot, Tom Schaub, had reason to suspect that any other work was being performed on that area at that time. The inspector for the contract was on the area and saw no vehicles in the immediate area. The pilot said he routinely inspects each unit prior to spraying and saw no one.

Wayne Barber said that when the incident occurred the crew moved out of the area but did not wash off until that evening. One of the crew members, William H. Gent, "might have vomited", according to Barber. The other members suffered no ill effects with the exception of being nauseated for a day.

The unit in which the incident occurred borders the section line for about 400 feet according to the project map. To have been sprayed directly the crew would have had to have been in this 400 foot area. To have been indirectly sprayed due to normal drift, the crew would have had to be within 200 feet either side of the 400 ft. area.

Wayne was also interested in finding out what chemical/chemicals the crew had been sprayed with; at what concentration, and what effects the chemicals would have at the application rate. I told him it was "strange" he should be called us 3 days after the incident happened. Then I gave him the information he asked for. The chemicals used were:  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. of 2,4-D (4 lbs. A.E.) and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. of 2,4,5-TP (Silvex, 4 lbs. A.E.) diluted with approximately 9.2 gal. of diesel oil to make a 10 gal. solution. The rate of application was 10 gal./acre. I told Wayne the approximate toxicity of the chemical on animals and that it would take a large quantity of these chemicals to be seriously affected but that different individuals have different levels of tolerance. I told him at this time (3 days later) it appeared that if there hadn't been any problems there shouldn't be any but to keep me informed.

On talking with Wayne, on April 4, 1976, the crew has experienced no further problems other than having been nauseated that first day. Wayne also mentioned that the crew was not directly sprayed but had come in contact with spray drift. Memos on this incident written by Herb Olson, the Myrtlewood Resource Area's Assistant Manager, are attached. *Wayne Barber*

11 Cap.

We were victims of Herbicide spray by Starke Forest. They came and wanted to buy a piece of our Land and we said no. He said if we didn't we'd wish we had. So we went to Town and when we came back they were spraying with Helicopter over our spring area close to where we lived near our Orchard and garden & Cattle & etc. Soon deer dropped dead we did not understand. So in April of 74 I went down my son happened to be there at that time. He thought I had a heart attack so he rushed me into the Hosp. The first thing the Doc said "Have you been spraying" I said no. He said it was a bear. I had a good health record strong heart. He told my son I would have to be near the Doctor Hosp at all times.

My Doctor came to me and said it was the most unusual case they ever had and they really didn't know what to do for me but was doing all they could. After I recuperated a little bit I told my son they said spray. now I remember they did spray up over by our spring.

with a Helicopter My Son Went up and looked  
 Came down and said every thing was dead  
 down to the water line. So a party went up  
 and got Water Samples Had to send them out  
 of the State for test. I wrote to Packwood  
 on April 1970. Lt Hedburn illegal for to  
 spray around Homes Streams ponds gardens  
 ect. a letter signed by Edwin S. Johnson.  
 I haven't been well since Mr Longyear is in  
 Hosp now in very Bad Condition I am waiting  
 for a call any moment. There is lots more  
 we lost all our Cattle Calfs No live Calfs were  
 born after that part of our Orchard + Berries  
 and we had lived over 30 years never had any  
 problems be fore <sup>there</sup> a party Brought down  
 the Barrels for Evidence so much more to tell  
 I have <sup>not</sup> time and upset over the Mrs Condition  
 I would love to Help Stop them. I got Word  
 from the government it was attempted murder  
 and it would not out Law. I have more letters  
 and papers. Another Neighbour from Lincoln City  
 Has the Similar Condition I have after they sprayed  
 over there around this place. I should have  
 another copy of this Water Sample in case I don't

Would you ever  
return this too me I have so many papers  
I don't have time to look thru all up my eyes  
were excellent before this happened but since  
it bothers me to write & read it builds  
up my tension and I don't see as well  
I am so slow & much weaker I was so  
strong I came from a long life strong strain  
of people & very intelligent with nat gift's  
Every one thinks I am 20 years younger than I  
am even yet The Doc yet says Carrie you are  
a strong old girl.

Best of Luck.

Phone 752.6639

Carrie M. Longyear  
675 N. W. Oak Ave.

Cornallis, Ore. 97330.

# MORSE LABORATORIES, INC.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH

1525 FULTON AVENUE  
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95825  
481-3141

21 August 1975

H. Longyear  
Box 121 Nashville Oregon  
Blodgett 97326

Laboratory No. 95736  
Date Received 7/21/75  
Sample 1 Water for Chlorophenoxy Acids and Esters

Identification Chlorophenoxy acids  
(inc. acids and or  
Amino Salts) Chlorophenoxy Esters

Water 2,4-D = 20.9 ppm  
2,4,5-T = 4.03 ppm None detected

Method Ref: FDA (PAM) Vol. I 222.13

Detection Limits: MCP-----0.03 ppm  
2,4,5-T -----0.03 ppm  
2,4-D -----0.03 ppm  
2,4,5-TP-----0.10 ppm  
esters -----0.02 ppm

Further information of the toxicities of the Chlorophenoxy acids  
and their esters to plants and animals can be obtained by writing  
one of the manufactures.

Agchem Products, Inc.  
Ambler, Penn. 19002

The Dow Chemical Co.  
Agricultural Chemicals Division  
Midland, Michigan 48640

Monsanto Co.  
Agricultural Division  
300 N. Lindbergh Blvd.  
St. Louis, Missouri 63166

MORSE LABORATORIES, INC.

*Margaret L. Dewey*  
Margaret L. Dewey  
Director

IVE DE ROC

ELOISE TALIN

DS HAVE TO BE IN  
SOME OREGON FOLKS  
THE F.S. MAY USE  
AL PROJECT IN  
A SUCCESS.  
NICE CARE...

FACE

BERARDI

Marla.

I'll be a witness if you need me.

March of 1977 we got fallout & drift from Amchem's Weedone sprayed by Evergreen Helicopters for International Paper. Cows aborted - then wouldn't breed back.

Grand daughters had bladder problems. Husband had liver. I gradually lost vigor until total breakdown (Thanksgiving 1977). Liver failure - affected pancreas, <sup>kidney</sup> heart, brain, breast lumps.

In July 1979 I was tested by Dr. Royal, Eugene allergy clinic. He found 2,4,5,T poison in me. Sent to Germany for 245T Ester to rid my system of the poison. In taking shots now.

Don't know how successful it will be. I've been sick a long time. Much damage done.

Evel De Rock

9 year old granddaughter had an ovary removed in Nov. 1978. (Cysts.)

P.O. Box 609

Scottsburg, OR.  
97473

Eve De Rock  
P.O. Box 609  
Scottsburg, Ore 97473  
Apr. 15, 1979

Marla Gillam  
N.C.A.P.  
P.O. Box 375  
Eugene, Oregon 97440.

Dear Marla

I'm a victim of herbicide 2,4,5,T poisoning.  
In spite of the fact that the damage done  
by previous sprayings is irreversible, I  
was overjoyed with the E.P.A. ban. However,  
that was too good to be true.

We were sprayed again this year (mid  
March)

On Mar. 12, 13 & 20 I went to Coos Bay  
for breast biopsies. When I returned (one  
of those days) our valley was filled with  
tire tracks. When my husband came home  
from work, he said, "I saw I.P.'s (International  
Paper's) spray crew coming out of Lutsinger Creek  
(our valley) today. Do you suppose they sprayed?"

Now that the sun has returned, there  
is no doubt about it. They did.

Do you know what can be done?

Sincerely  
Eve De Rock

UPDATE FROM BILL--in case I don't make the meeting...

1) Risk witness list--

I don't have any confirmed additions to make to it. Some suggestions:

☒ Technical

☐ Jack Fellman---Uof O Med Schl. Dept. of Biochemistry. He is an expert in amino acid metabolism and neurochemistry, and would be good to deal w/ Sjoten & S.; unfortunately, he is on vacation till Oct. 1 or thereabouts, so...

☐ Jeff Bland--an environmental/organic chemist at U. Puget Sound

☐ John Craighead, Wilderness Research Institute, U. Montana--has info on D and T effects on Raptors

☐ Stanton Maxey Ocean Blvd. Med. Ctr., 921 E. Ocean Blvd. Stuart Fla. 32494 387-3227

2) As far as motions go--Jim Campell is looking over my outline for the motion to not attend hearing, & will have it back by early next week if not before the meeting. Motion for field hearings is done...I have to type it up in a final form, which I will do as soon as I can...

Sorry if I don't come to the meeting, but I am being invaded by relatives, and Jim having demands put on my time...if Jim brings back the motion, could someone else deal with it if I'm not around? Thanks...

-Bill

EXPOSURE WITNESS: Claude Johnson, 2613 Howard Ave., Medford, OR 97501. Had D and T in blood, in the ppm range, with appropriate symptoms, after being out hunting on sprayed land. *where done* ☒

Also, Will Bloch, at Institute of Molecular Biology here at U of O (a phud in Biochem) says he might have a little ~~XXX~~ energy to put into helping on this, looking at papers and such - ~~XXXXX~~ was he who suggested Fellman and Bland...

If we need a neurochemsit quickly, someone could call Dell Rhodes at Yale, (203)432 4186; she's an ex-professor of mine and a neuropharmacologist...she could probably suggest some one...~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

Also, Pavel Smejtek at BSU environmental Sciences (I think) has done work on membrane c9n-ductivity and effects of 2,4-D and PCP on same...

I will be in Portland Sun. nite, can be reached at Quincy dormitory (774-9049); may or may not be able to call some of these folks on Monday am. I plan to go to Gold Beach on Monday, then to the Clinic for Tues. and Wed. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~. If I am ~~XXXXXX~~ needed to do EPA stuff, let me know in Portland Sat or Sun nite at above number, and I'll come down on Mon. and Tues. morning...Gold Beach folks'll understand (they just sent us \$50 for the cancellation hearings)...

bb

Thomas  
Whitaker

overall  
knowledge

Charlotte Taylor  
carcinogenic breasts?

On April 16, the first day of Earth Week, the US Forest Service will begin yet another assault on the productivity, health, and genetic integrity of this planet: the spraying of the Willamette National forest with toxic herbicides. At the same time, the Congressional Subcommittee on Forestry will be meeting in Eugene.

NOW IS THE TIME TO MAKE OURSELVES HEARD!!

NORTHWEST COALITION FOR ALTERNATIVES TO PESTICIDES (NCAP)  
NORTHWEST FOREST WORKERS ASSOCIATION (NFWFA)  
U OF O SURVIVAL CENTER  
GREENPEACE

ask you to join us on



EUGENE

APRIL 16

NOON-1:00 DEMONSTRATION  
FEDERAL BLDG. 6<sup>th</sup> & PEARL

SPEAKERS: JOHN PLATT, OEC  
JERRY RUST, LANE COUNTY COMMISSIONER  
NCAP/NFWFA/GREENPEACE

PARKING AVAILABLE

3:00 STRATEGY MEETING  
SITE TO BE ANNOUNCED  
ALL WELCOME

OTHER DATES TO REMEMBER: State Bill HB 3000 hearing in April  
EPA suspension hearings in April  
Symposium on Pesticides, U of O Med School, Portland  
Key demonstrations at other places, in April and May

FOR MORE INFO CONTACT: Greenpeace, POB 10362, Eugene 97440 687-8121  
NCAP, POB 375, Eugene OR 97440 344-5044  
NFWFA, POB 10107 Eugene, OR 97440 485-2424  
Survival Center, Suite 1, EMU II, U of O, Eugene OR 97403 686-4356

PAY CESALETTI

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Ray Ceraletti

688-0310



# FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF OREGON

Date

Savings

Acct. No.

## TO OUR CUSTOMER:

Out of sight, out of mind can be applied to money as well as to people! This is our way of reminding you that you have a savings account with us - an account that has been inactive for five years now. Naturally, we have been wondering.

We would like to see all of our accounts on the "active list," because we know the value of a bank savings account. And a bank such as ours can offer you such a wide variety of services in addition.

Perhaps you might prefer to do your banking by mail. Or perhaps one of our other branches is more conveniently located for you. If so, won't you please call on us and let us explain our bank-by-mail and interbranch services? Even more important, won't you at least bring in your passbook so that your interest credit can be entered up to date?

We sincerely dislike making service charges on inactive savings accounts and would much prefer to have accounts reactivated; however, the heavy accumulation of such accounts makes service charges necessary to defray the costs of supervising and handling. You can avoid such charges by arranging within the next 60 days to have us enter your interest in your passbook, as suggested above, by advising us of your current address, or by initiating any transaction affecting your account balance.

---

Branch

8/24/79

To: Maula Silham,  
Co-coordinator,  
N.C.A.P.,

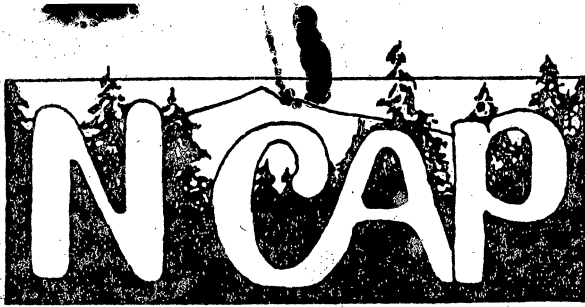
Yes, I will be one of your witnesses.

I have been a forestry worker since 1971. On many occasions, during this period, I have been exposed to herbicides and pesticides, including: 2-4-5-T, 2-4-D, and silver.

I have seen workers become violently ill on the job-site, and have myself experienced a skin condition somewhat like acne or boils, while working in recently sprayed areas.

On some of these occasions I tried to file complaints with various agencies; State, Federal, and County, because it seemed to me that the law was broken by the applicators. As far as I can tell, no action has ever been taken on a complaint filed by me.

Sincerely, Raymond D. Cesalotti



**NORTHWEST COALITION for  
ALTERNATIVES to PESTICIDES**

P.O. BOX 375 EUGENE, . OREGON 97440

(503) 344-5044

August 14, 1979

To: Prospective NCAP Witnesses in the case of Dow Chemical Co. et al before the  
U.S. EPA, Cancellation Proceedings on 2,4,5-T and Silvex

Hello.

As some of you may know, NCAP formally filed to intervene in the current administrative proceedings at EPA to cancel registration of 2,4,5-T and Silvex on forest lands, pasture, and rights-of-way. This EPA action follows their 1978 RPAR of 2,4,5-T and Silvex, and the emergency suspension of 2,4,5-T and Silvex in February 1979, following release of the Alsea Basin Study where an increase in spontaneous abortions was seen in women living/forested areas sprayed with 2,4,5-T and Silvex.

in

We have been following these cancellation proceedings since our intervention in early June, and are working at raising money to help us participate more fully. At this time we are getting ready to file a motion requesting field hearings in Oregon (and maybe in California or Washington also) (depending on what can be realistically done). If such a motion is granted, the whole show will be brought out here for a period of time and we can let the administrative law judge see what the problem is for himself, and hear in person the testimony of people who have been exposed and possibly some of our local expert witnesses.

Otherwise, the hearings will proceed in Washington, D.C. only, and testimony will be reviewed in written form only. We feel this would not adequately define the risk issue, since no one could possibly imagine what the Coast Range in December is like when it is raining from a description on a piece of paper, nor is it possible to adequately define the extent of exposure and the circumstances which convince people of their exposure by something so impersonal as a written report.

There are precedents for field hearings in other EPA actions, such as the chlorodane/heptachlor hearings. One of the EPA lawyers suggested that we file such a motion, and we are working at getting elected officials and the EPA and EDF (Environmental Defense Fund) to support our motion for field hearings. If we can do these things, there is a good chance that we will have field hearings here, probably in the late fall or early winter.

We are working on short notice right now, as we must file our motion for a field hearing and our list of exposure (risk) witnesses at the same time, no later than September 14. We are told the judge would be more inclined to grant our motion if we get it in earlier, so that he is under less time pressure to make a decision (i.e. we are being respectful of the pressure he is under). Therefore, we want to send this motion and list in by September 1, 1979.

①

Cesaletti

I am writing all persons who may be our risk witnesses. We will have to refine our list as we cannot have as many witnesses as we would like, although we will push for a maximum number. Our list includes workers and residents, possibly some applicators, physicians, and maybe some scientists and foresters. The EPA's list of witnesses is almost entirely scientists and a few foresters, etc. They have only three (3), yes THREE, exposure cases on their tentative list of witnesses. That is just not enough.

We want to center our case during field hearings on the people themselves. Now to why I am writing to you and what I want you to do...

We need an immediate response from all persons being contacted. You need to write us a letter saying that you either will or will not be one of our witnesses, should we decide we want to use your testimony and depending on whether or not our motion for field hearings is granted. You also need to briefly define your case. We do not need to give details of a testimony on our risk witness list, but we must briefly state what the person will testify to. Give us enough information in your brief description so that we can make decisions about which testimonies have priority. If there is anything highly unusual about your case (i.e. birth defects, spontaneous abortion, cancer, lab reports of it in your blood, water, food, how many years you applied chemicals and what happened to you, etc.) which may make your case more striking and defineable, please let us know what that information might be.

Some of you have already sent in detailed information on your exposure. I still want you to write a brief description of what happened to you (a few paragraphs is what I am talking about). We can then condense this into 3 or 4 sentences, and our work during this hectic time period will be considerably lessened.

Your response to us does not have to be typewritten or notarized. Future affidavits, etc. will have to be typed and notarized, but right now we just need to hear from you as soon as possible, and be able to file our motion for field hearings. If you have any questions, call us between 9 and 6 weekdays. There are often people here on weekends, so just try and you might be in luck. If you can get your response to us no later than August 22nd, then we will be right in the ball park for meeting our time limit.

Hope to hear from you soon, and thanks!

Marla

Marla Gillham  
Co-coordinator

P.S. Please keep any correspondence/information on this cancellation proceedings quiet. Dow is everywhere...

as  
Dan Elam → see of EPA  
- 2 mi drift

1) Martin Thurgood - Benton Co Agent  
verif. apple branch damage due  
to phenoxy

2) Homer Hepworth agronomist OSA  
maple leaf damage due to  
phyto-toxic agent not an  
organism

3) J.D. Whypelt - meteorologist  
US weather service Pt. St. Louis  
temp. inversed Alsea Valley  
← April 3 + 4 1996

4) Arnold Appleby - professor  
of ~~agri~~ science OSA - verif.  
clover ground cover ~~could~~  
could have been killed by  
the spray

5) Photos - 35 mm transparencies -  
Clover appeared as usual  
maple trees damage - stop  
after - showing vapor drift.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

(303) 491-7038

Mr. [unclear] (at 6,)  
+ [unclear]  
+ [unclear]

In re:

The Dow Chemical

7) [unclear] - [unclear] (CHT)  
+ [unclear] (CHT)

6) [unclear] - [unclear], no phone

5) [unclear]?

4) [unclear] River

3) [unclear] Pond

2) [unclear] Kallen - call after 9-17

1) [unclear] - call Tues  
also ITP

## SOILS RESOURCE

### Public Input to the Brochure

The following comments were provided in relation to evaluation criteria for the Soils Resource:

- Protection of the soils resource should be considered.
- Consider the soils resources, but don't let it preclude timber management.

### I. REQUIRED CRITERIA - IDT RECOMMENDATIONS

Quantity and quality of soil resource will be maintained at present levels.

1. Soil erosion rates will not be above \_\_\_\_% present rates.
2. Soil fertility will not be reduced by more than 5% from present level.

### WORKING GROUP RECOMMENDATIONS

The following comments and recommendations were offered by members of the Working Group:

1. Present levels are too high.
2. Present levels are good enough.
3. Add economic criteria - costs and benefits, direct and indirect.
4. Longer rotation of crop, i.e., 300 years.
5. Utilization of logging techniques to minimize soil erosion.
6. Add the following criteria - "soils stay in place and fertility rates stay high".

### DISCUSSION

In several places in the National Forest Management Act, it states that activities can only be accomplished without impairment of soil productivity. Forest Service policy also directs that soil productivity and water quality not be degraded. Therefore, it was agreed that there are "Required" criteria for the Soils Resource. The Working Group's comments also indicate a concern for soil erosion and fertility on the Mapleton Unit. There was some discussion by the Working Group as to what level the soils resource should be managed (current conditions or natural, undisturbed conditions).

Joe Bell

Dan arrogant

no way expose to T to cause  
damage

~~fred~~ catchy facts on toxicity of T  
NCA News 1-molecule  
2 trillion

1) Gisela

Greens back to DC →  
describe the effect of overspray  
on her farm in Alsea area  
supported by photos

2) Margaret Vernon - health  
effects <sup>Bethel</sup> - wildlife decline

3) Dan Elam → older → lab reports  
on plant damage show drift  
depends on vegetation - eg. garden  
vegetable roots of exposure to people

As a result, it was agreed that a "Minimum" timber criteria will be established. This criteria will be based on the programmed target for Fiscal Year 1979 as adjusted for non-programmed salvage. Through this criteria, the land management alternatives can be evaluated in relationship to current timber outputs.

\* - DECISION

MINIMUM CRITERION - TIMBER RESOURCE:

Maintain the current level of timber harvest on the Mapleton Planning Unit (measured as the FY 1979 adjusted programmed target, 83 MMBF).

II. RESOURCE EMPHASIS CRITERION - IDT RECOMMENDATIONS

Maximize the production of softwoods and hardwoods on regulated lands, while meeting the required criteria for other resources.

WORKING GROUP RECOMMENDATIONS

Add the following criteria - "Management of a certain amount of hardwoods - \_\_\_\_\_ MMBF per year".

DISCUSSION

The Working Group expressed a concern for the management of some volume of hardwood fiber. Also, public input to the brochure indicates a concern for a diversity of tree species rather than a monoculture.

Review of these concerns indicated that the planning process should consider what will be the total fiber production, for both hardwoods and softwoods, under any land management alternative. Therefore, at the Resource Emphasis level, the goal should be to maximize fiber production rather than just softwoods (conifer) or hardwoods.

\* - DECISION

RESOURCE EMPHASIS CRITERION - TIMBER RESOURCE

Maximize wood fiber production (softwoods and hardwoods) on regulated lands, while meeting the Required Criteria for other resources.

(9-5) 08-1-101-

Lee, Angeline, 7 years (now 8?)

mother Rose Lee, 704 F St, Springfield

[2,4,5-TP & 2,4-D, I believe]

child ill with blood platelet disease  
phenoxies found in blood, water  
Spleen removed

on & off critical list  
hospitalized 4 months

M.D.'s suggested she leave Oregon  
over -

Her house was in a cluster of  
6 houses adjacent to Weyer-  
hauser land, using phenoxy  
Sprays. There are 6 cases of  
Cancer in 5 of these houses, of  
which 2 have died. They have  
the chemicals in their drinking  
water acc. to Rose Lee

# EXPOSURE SUMMARY SHEET

1. Chemical(s): Silvex and 2,4-D

2. Exposure Type:  
 Personal: inhalation ☒ dermal ☒ ingestion ☐  
 Property: water ☐ vegetation ☐ livestock ☐  
 Conifers: ☐ Other: ☐

3. Person Exposed:  
 Rural Resident ☒ Commercial Applicator ☐ Other: ☐  
 Forest Worker ☐ Home Use ☐

4. Usage:  
Forestry ☒ Rangeland ☐ Lawn & Garden ☐  
Rights-of-way ☐ Rice ☐ Other: ☐  
Pasture ☐

| Documentation:      | Yes                                 | date<br>collec. | residue<br>level | det.<br>limit | drift<br>distance | lab or agency<br>(name) |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Lab Analysis:       |                                     |                 |                  |               |                   |                         |
| tissue              |                                     |                 |                  |               |                   |                         |
| blood               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |                 | <u>1mcg/m</u>    |               |                   |                         |
| urine               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |                 | <u>.2ppb</u>     |               |                   |                         |
| water               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |                 |                  |               |                   |                         |
| vegetation          | <input type="checkbox"/>            |                 |                  |               |                   |                         |
| animal prod.        | <input type="checkbox"/>            |                 |                  |               |                   |                         |
| soil                | <input type="checkbox"/>            |                 |                  |               |                   |                         |
| air                 | <input type="checkbox"/>            |                 |                  |               |                   |                         |
| Agency Report:      | <input type="checkbox"/>            |                 |                  |               |                   |                         |
| Physician's Report: | <input type="checkbox"/>            |                 |                  |               |                   |                         |
| Other:              | <input type="checkbox"/>            |                 |                  |               |                   |                         |

Address of Lab, Agency, or Physician: Dr. Morgan M.D., Coos Bay, Oregon

6. Specifics of Exposure:  
 Date of Incident(s): ☐  
 Spraying Company or Agency (District): Wegerhauser  
 Chemical used, EPA Reg. #: ☐  
 Information source: ☐  
 Witnesses: ☐  
 Complaint filed: ☐

7. Legal Action Taken? ☐ Successful? ☐

8. Willingness to Testify? ☐

9. Name: Rose Lee Age: ☐  
 Address: Allegheny, Oregon Sex: ☐  
 Tele.: ☐

10. Affidavit on file with: Northwest Coalition for Alternatives to Pesticides  
 (Name and address of organization) P.O. Box 375  
Eugene, Oregon 97440

FROM

ALL

OVE

NEW ZEAL

Planet Earth: Christian Science Monitor, Feb. 1, 1978:

"At least 500,000 pesticide poisonings occur each year, according to the World Health Organization (WHO). And while no accurate breakdown exists, WHO officials stress that among poorer nations, the poisoning rate is alarmingly high.

"The world uses about 4 billion pounds of insect, mite, rat, and weed killer per year—about a pound for every person on Earth. Industrialized nations produce about 97 per cent of these products, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and use 80-90 percent. . . .

"The world's pesticide industries operate virtually unmonitored. In the United States, federal law allows companies to produce and export pesticides banned or not yet registered here. American companies exported more than 77 million pounds of unregistered pesticides in 1975, according to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)."

British Columbia: Mirian Doucet and her associates in B.C. have compiled a well-documented research report on 2,4-D, "The Other Face of 2,4-D", available for \$7.00 from South Okanagan Environmental Coalition, P.O. Box 163, Penicton, B.C. V2B-6K3. The report contains much unpublished research and unreleased data from industry and government ("our" government!), including "bootleg copies" of Bionetics studies run in 1965, 66 and 67 showing 2,4-D to cause liver cancer and lymph cancer in animals.

"We're quoting the still unpublished studies by Dr. Diane Courney, Chief Toxicologist for the Environmental Protection Agency (U.S.) which revealed that low doses of 2,4-D for a long period of time cause more fetal damage than large doses. We are quoting a yet unpublished Health, Education and Welfare report covering 79,000 animals which shows that the dioxin is not responsible for the birth deformities, that this is caused by the chlorophenols themselves.

"This study was confirmed by our Canadian official, Dr. W.P. McKinley, in 1972 when his group studied 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T in rats. They found that even 2,4-D, which does not contain dioxin, was producing more birth deformities at lower doses than 2,4,5-T. Our officials and even the chemical Manufacturing companies—like Dow Chemical—have been insisting that the dioxin is respon-

Coos Bay, Oregon: Rose Lee lives with her 2 children at Allegheny, outside Coos Bay. Their spring was contaminated by Weyerhaeuser spraying. In December her daughter developed bruises which wouldn't go away, so her mother took her to Dr. Morgan in Coos Bay. A blood test showed that her platelet count had dropped from the normal 200,000 count to 6500, which is well below the level at which dangerous internal hemorrhaging can occur, so she was immediately admitted to the hospital. From there she was sent to Children's Orthopedic Hosp. in Seattle. The disease is called IPT, and one known cause is industrial pollutants. There is no specifically known relation to herbicides, but this remains a possible cause. Her blood test revealed 1 microgram/liter Silvex in her blood (one part per billion) and a water sample taken from her family's kitchen tap showed .2 micrograms/liter (.2ppb), of 2,4-D. Rose came to Eugene and talked to Fred and Ann. Afterwards, there was a town meeting in Allegheny.

The Allegheny town meeting drew 150 people from a cross-section of the community including loggers. Everybody was mad at Weyerhaeuser. Why do we always assume people who work in the woods will take the side of the mill owners? No one from County or State agencies showed up to answer questions about dangers to health (they were invited). A representative of Weyerhaeuser took a list of demands but Weyerhaeuser won't do anything except maybe advertise when they are going to spray. Fred called Dept. of Agriculture, which has promised to take samples, and the Coos County Health Dept. who promised to take blood samples. Residents of the area are demanding that herbicides be kept out of their water supply.

Fred has 6 depositions from people, residents and loggers, who have suffered ill health effects from the spraying. There are six cases of cancer on the watershed, and 10 down the road.

There had been no az herbicides for 20 year Bay, New Zealand, wh September the peace w helicopter showering with 2,4,5-T. The nearer had 18 months previous a baby daughter with normalities and suspecta spraying early in her possible cause, was this take action, especially a ply came from the sprayed. All branches of were informed immedi days a public meeting w the local people unanim their strong concern at ing brought to bear on eradicate so-called noxi such poisons. Feeling w decided that a commi formed to investigate the ated with spraying in committee has since w carrying out its investig ing the news media w wherever possible. Soo

incident another attempt spray with Tordon con from the back of a landro to some private residen raged residents marched and confronted the contr have decided discretion part of valor as he beat He has not returned since realizes that to request any herbicide is out of this agriculturally dom but we do feel we have here in Governors Bay geographic location. We the head of Lyttelton Ha slopes gently up from steepens to 1,500 ft. Most ces, which are on the land near the sea, rely o spring water from the ag above. Our case, request

The Wall Street Journal, Feb. 13, 1978: "Under Attack: Small Chemical Firm has Massive Problems With Toxic Products". A detailed account of corporate irresponsibility on the part of Velsicol, a subsidiary of Northwest Industries (a diversified holding company

Oregon Rancher--Not identified because of the effect it would have on his court case.

"I have a ranch in Oregon and in the early Spring of this year a helicopter came over and sprayed a large section of hill land adjacent to my ranch. While they were doing this they violated the Oregon Forest Practices Act and sprayed directly into my spring water.

"Three days after we were sprayed we took extensive blood and urine tests and we found considerable amounts of a combination of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T in the blood and urine of my wife and myself.

"Let me run through her symptoms which began 24 to 36 hours after the spraying occurred, and we were unknowingly drinking this water because we had been away from the ranch while the spraying

Cave Junction  
Agnes Wetzel

592-3657

5525 Caves Hwy,  
Cave Junction, OR

~~Del~~ Non-Responsible  
Demonstration

Oct 19 1977

LAO Bid Care Control Unit

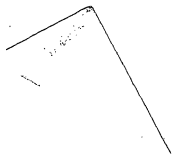
Case no 6-139755

To Corwell Aer. Service  
Inc. from Fred ~~Leary~~  
Kenner, Region 6 Forest Service

Solicitation

RB-77-137

63-20 contracting  
for the no. 1 <sup>cover</sup> letter  
from Fred. Ringar  
to Corwall's <sup>PT</sup> ~~area~~  
w/attachment  
Non-Res. Bldg. Determination  
Oct. 19, 77



5525 CAVES HIGHWAY  
CAVE JUNCTION, OREGON  
97523  
MAY 22, 1979

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

ON A DAY IN FEBRUARY 1978 A HELICOPTER FLEW OVER MY HOUSE  
AND WHEN IT REACHED THE FOREST BEHIND THE HOUSE MY DAUGHTER  
LIVED IN ACROSS THE STREET IT RELEASED A LARGE STREAM OF  
LIQUID FROM THE WIDE BAR OR PIPE HANGING BENEATH THE  
HELICOPTER. THIS RUN, FROM THE WOODS ON MY SIDE OF THE  
ROAD TO THE FOREST ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE ROAD AND OVER  
A GREAT DEAL OF THE AREA ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE ROAD  
FROM ME, WAS REPEATED MANY TIMES. SINCE THERE SEEMED TO BE  
TRUCKS WHICH HAD GONE UP THE OLD LOGGING ROAD ACROSS THE STREET  
I SENT MY SON UP TO FIND OUT WHAT WAS BEING SPRAYED. WHEN  
I FOUND IT TO BE 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T I GOT IN TOUCH WITH THE  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IMMEDIATELY SINCE A CREEK, KELLEY  
CREEK, WHICH RUNS THROUGH THE WOODS ACROSS THE STREET,  
SUPPLIED MY DAUGHTERS HOUSE WITH DOMESTIC WATER. THE  
LONGVIEW FIBER COMPANY'S REPRESENTATIVE AND WESTERN HELICOPTERS'  
REPRESENTATIVE BOTH ASSURED ME A BUMPER STRIP WAS BEING LEFT

STATE OF OREGON,

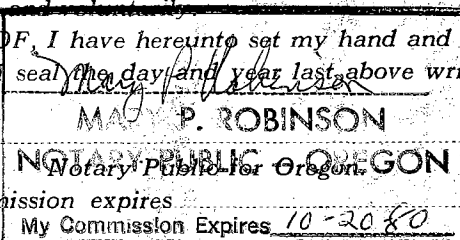
County of Josephine

ss:

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on this 22nd day of May, 1979,  
before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared the within  
signed Agnes A. Wetzel

known to me to be the identical individual described in and who executed the within instrument and  
witnessed to me that she executed the same freely and voluntarily.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed  
my official seal the day and year last above written.



My Commission expires

My Commission Expires 10-20-80



## LABORATORY ANALYSIS REPORT

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DATE 3/6/78

Plant Division

Agriculture Bldg.

Salem, OR 97310

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION: Water Samples from Kelly Creek - Cave Junction

(B) 150 yard upstream from water intake and water intake (A)

Mike Jennings, Sam Hamilton

SAMPLED BY: and Jeff Schwanke

SHIPPED BY: \_\_\_\_\_

RECEIVED ON: 2/28/78

RECEIVED BY: A.C. Cornwell

ANALYZE FOR: 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T

LABORATORY NO.

SAMPLE NO.

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

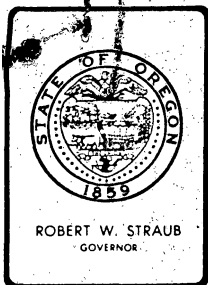
2,4-D

2,4,5-T

|       |          |         |         |
|-------|----------|---------|---------|
| 03083 | 2-24 (A) | 6 ppb   | 8 ppb   |
| 03084 | 2-24 (B) | 3.0 ppb | 5.0 ppb |
| 03085 | 2-25 (A) | 1.1 ppb | 1.7 ppb |
| 03086 | 2-25 (B) | 1.5 ppb | 2.1 ppb |
| 03087 | 2-26 (A) | 1.3 ppb | 1.5 ppb |
| 03088 | 2-26 (B) | 1.4 ppb | 2.1 ppb |

ANALYST: *John A. Smith*

ANALYSIS COMPLETED ON: 3/3/78



## State Department of Agriculture

AGRICULTURE BUILDING, SALEM, OREGON 97310

March 15, 1978

Agnes Betty Wetzel  
5525 Cave Highway  
Cave Junction, OR 97523

### ANALYTICAL RESULTS OF WATER SAMPLES TAKEN FROM KELLY CREEK

I am enclosing for your information laboratory analytical results of water samples taken from Kelly Creek by state forestry personnel and subsequently submitted to this department for analysis.

The analytical results from Laboratory Services Division are given in parts per billion (ppb). I have converted the results into parts per million (ppm) and listed them in order that you may relate to the allowable tolerances in water. See the enclosed xeroxed copies of pages 77 and 78 of "Sivicultural Chemicals and Protection of Water Quality" and page 14 of the EPA Bulletin: "Is Your Drinking Water Safe?" Milligrams per liter as given in the EPA Bulletin equal one part per million (ppm).

### RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION (ppm)

| <u>Date</u> | <u>2,4-D</u> | <u>2,4,5-T</u> |
|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| 2/24 (A)    | .006 ppm     | .008 ppm       |
| 2/24 (B)    | .003 ppm     | .005 ppm       |
| 2/25 (A)    | .0011 ppm    | .0017 ppm      |
| 2/25 (B)    | .0015 ppm    | .0021 ppm      |
| 2/26 (A)    | .0013 ppm    | .0015 ppm      |
| 2/26 (B)    | .0014 ppm    | .0021 ppm      |

*Tom Harrison*  
Tom Harrison  
Pesticide Supervisor  
Plant Division  
(503) 378-3776

1k2/5

Enclosure

cc: Neil Skill, State Forestry  
Norm Parker, Western Helicopters  
Stan Benson, Longview Fiber Co.



## LABORATORY ANALYSIS REPORT

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DATE 3/6/78

Plant Division

Agriculture Bldg.

Salem, OR 97310

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION: Water Samples from Kelly Creek - Cave Junction

(B) 150 yard upstream from water intake and water intake (A)

SAMPLED BY: Mike Jennings, Sam Hamilton  
and Jeff Schwanke

SHIPPED BY: \_\_\_\_\_

RECEIVED ON: 2/28/78

RECEIVED BY: A.C. Cornwell

ANALYZE FOR: 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T

| LABORATORY NO. | SAMPLE NO. | ANALYTICAL RESULTS | <u>2,4-D</u> | <u>2,4,5-T</u> |
|----------------|------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 03083          | 2-24 (A)   | 6 ppb              |              | 8 ppb          |
| 03084          | 2-24 (B)   | 3.0 ppb            |              | 5.0 ppb        |
| 03085          | 2-25 (A)   | 1.1 ppb            |              | 1.7 ppb        |
| 03086          | 2-25 (B)   | 1.5 ppb            |              | 2.1 ppb        |
| 03087          | 2-26 (A)   | 1.3 ppb            |              | 1.5 ppb        |
| 03088          | 2-26 (B)   | 1.4 ppb            |              | 2.1 ppb        |

ANALYST: [Signature]

ANALYSIS COMPLETED ON: 3/3/78

~~1~~  
Agnes Wetzel

FORM NO. 23 — ACKNOWLEDGMENT  
STEVENS-NESS LAW PUB. CO., PORTLAND, ORE.

STATE OF OREGON,

County of Josephine

SS.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on this 22nd day of May, 1979,  
before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared the within  
signed Agnes H. Wetzel

known to me to be the identical individual described in and who executed the within instrument and  
acknowledged to me that she executed the same freely and voluntarily.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed  
my official seal the day and year last above written.

Mary J. Robinson  
P. ROBINSON

Notary Public for Oregon

My Commission expires

My Commission Expires 10-20-80

MAY 22, 1979

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

*What day*  
ON A DAY IN FEBRUARY 1978 A HELICOPTER FLEW OVER MY HOUSE  
AND WHEN IT REACHED THE FOREST BEHIND THE HOUSE MY DAUGHTER  
LIVED IN ACROSS THE STREET IT RELEASED A LARGE STREAM OF  
LIQUID FROM THE WIDE BAR OR PIPE HANGING BENEATH THE  
HELICOPTER. THIS RUN, FROM THE WOODS ON MY SIDE OF THE  
ROAD TO THE FOREST ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE ROAD AND OVER  
A GREAT DEAL OF THE AREA ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE ROAD  
FROM ME, WAS REPEATED MANY TIMES. SINCE THERE SEEMED TO BE  
TRUCKS WHICH HAD GONE UP THE OLD LOGGING ROAD ACROSS THE STREET  
I SENT MY SON UP TO FIND OUT WHAT WAS BEING SPRAYED. WHEN  
I FOUND IT TO BE 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T I GOT IN TOUCH WITH THE  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IMMEDIATELY SINCE A CREEK, KELLEY  
CREEK, WHICH RUNS THROUGH THE WOODS ACROSS THE STREET,  
SUPPLIED MY DAUGHTERS HOUSE WITH DOMESTIC WATER. THE  
LONGVIEW FIBER COMPANY'S REPRESENTATIVE AND WESTERN HELICOPTERS'  
REPRESENTATIVE BOTH ASSURED ME A BUMPER STRIP WAS BEING LEFT  
ON BOTH SIDES OF THE CREEK. ENCLOSED ARE THE RESULTS OF THE  
TESTS MADE ON THE CREEK WATER A DAY OR TWO AFTER THE SPRAYING.

*Spraying Area*  
*w*  
*H<sub>2</sub>O Supply*  
*CREEK*  
*Bottom*  
*pre-spraying*  
*health record??*  
*post-spraying*



LABORATORY ANALYSIS REPORT

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DATE 3/6/78

Plant Division

Agriculture Bldg.

Salem, OR 97310

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION: Water Samples from Kelly Creek - Cave Junction

(B) 150 yard upstream from water intake and water intake (A)

SAMPLED BY: Mike Jennings, Sam Hamilton  
and Jeff Schwanke

SHIPPED BY: March 27/78  
Cave Junction  
of Mike Jennings

RECEIVED ON: 2/28/78

RECEIVED BY: A.C. Cornwell

ANALYZE FOR: 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T

LABORATORY NO.

SAMPLE NO.

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

2,4-D

2,4,5-T

|       |          |         |         |
|-------|----------|---------|---------|
| 03083 | 2-24 (A) | 6 ppb   | 8 ppb   |
| 03084 | 2-24 (B) | 3.0 ppb | 5.0 ppb |
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| 03087 | 2-26 (A) | 1.3 ppb | 1.5 ppb |
| 03088 | 2-26 (B) | 1.4 ppb | 2.1 ppb |

ANALYST: Robert Smith

ANALYSIS COMPLETED ON: 3/3/78