

Mr. Chairman, denial of oil and deleterious chemicals to our waterways is absolutely essential. It behooves all of us to work vigorously toward coordination of activity and unselfish guardianship of all of our natural resources. We feel that H.R. 15906 would, with its added features over those contained in S. 2760, give this nation the "big stick" it needs to control such pollution. The Sport Fishing Institute, therefore, goes in favor and lends its full support to passage of this bill with inclusion of the above suggested considerations.

Thank you.

APPENDIX A

The Michigan Department of Conservation Official News Bulletin dated April 18, 1968, tells how to store or get rid of "hard" pesticides.

A. For proper storage and disposal of "hard" pesticides:

1. Store pesticides in a cool, dry, well ventilated building away from foods or animal feed, preferably away from house or barn. Post the area with warning signs.
2. Keep pesticides under lock and key.
3. Keep pesticides in their original containers with lids tightly closed. Mark year of purchase on container with a wax pencil.
4. Inform fire department of any chemicals stored in quantity.
5. Do not store 2,4-D type herbicides with other pesticides.
6. Check the label for any other storage instructions or precautions.
7. Post a list of poison control centers near the storage site.

B. To get rid of "hard" pesticides:

1. Check the label for special directions.
2. Do not reuse containers.
3. Bury all material at least 18 inches deep in a disposal pit in sandy soil, in an isolated area at least 1,000 feet from any water source.
4. Break glass containers and puncture and smash metal containers and bury them in the disposal pit.
5. Burn empty bags and fiber drums in an area where smoke will not endanger humans. Do not inhale the smoke. Wear respirator and goggles. Bury ashes and remaining residue in the disposal pit.
6. Do not burn containers which have held 2,4-D type herbicides as the fumes may injure surrounding crops. Do not burn containers containing chlorates. They may explode.
7. Do not wash out sprayers or dump excess materials in areas where they could contaminate water sources. Left-over spray mixtures should be poured into a pit in sandy soil.

APPENDIX B

In June, 1958, DDT was sprayed over 302,000 acres of spruce-fir forest, Aroostook County, Maine, to control spruce budworm. The result was considerable reduction of young-of-year trout in 1958, and large trout in 1959 in waters of this area.

The period June to October, 1960, involved reports by the USPHS from 30 cooperating states indicating that agricultural pesticides and industrial wastes caused 70 per cent of 185 fish kills on 600 miles of streams and 5,000 acres of lakes. An average of 6,100 fish were observed in the pollution-caused kills, ranging from one hundred to five million. Agricultural poisons were listed in 40 per cent of the cases.

Thirty-six state conservation agencies reported in 1960 that of 305 cases of fish kills, agricultural poisons accounted for 73,000 fish killed in 81 instances.

The Oklahoma Wildlife Conservation Department was receiving at least one report weekly of fish losses in ponds and small lakes adjacent to areas where insecticides were being used in 1961. These reports are increasing and the chief of the department of fisheries stated that losses usually occurred after big rains following applications of insecticides.

During 1961, the USPHS received 411 notifications of pollution-caused fish kills in 45 state fish and game agencies. Nearly 15 million fish were reported killed in 263 instances (64 per cent) where numbers were estimated. River mileage affected, given in 240 reports, amounted to 1,686 miles. About 83 per cent of the kills were in rivers. Twenty-one per cent of the kills from known sources were attributed to agricultural poisons.