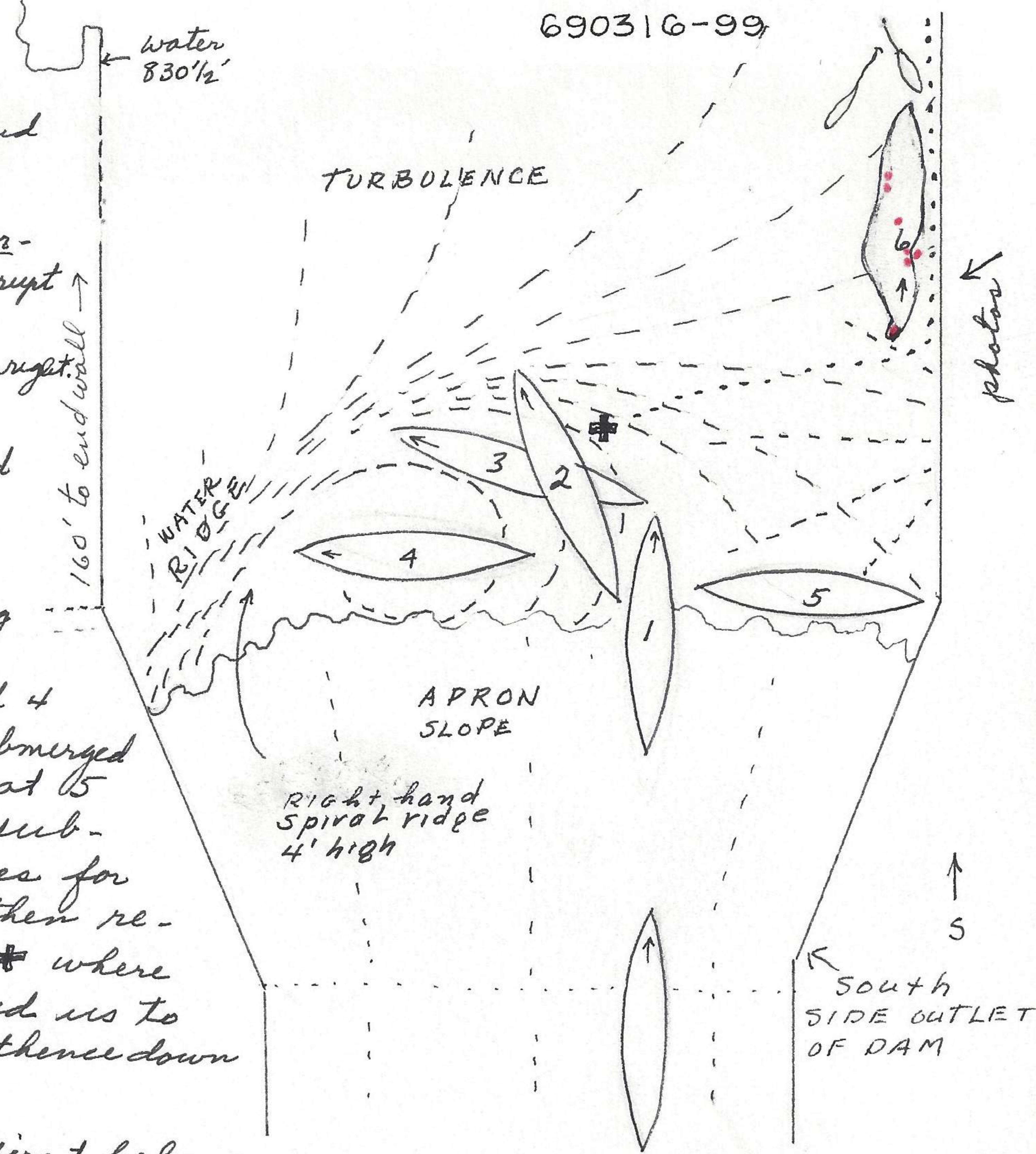


1. Contact with white water at high velocity and immediate flooding of conae.
2. Immediate stop of forward movement and abrupt jolt and thrust of conae to left by back wash from right.
3. Another abrupt jolt and shift of conae toward apron. Conae 2 feet under water and we were precariously riding in kneeled position. Between position 3 and 4 the conae abruptly submerged with last foot contact at 5 feet deep. Temporary submergence of our bodies for a second or two and then re-surfacing at position + where surface waters carried us to right toward wall and thence down stream.



4. Conae circulating first below and then above water in perpendicular toppling, moving slightly to left, then in spiral ridge moved right to position 5.
5. Conae toppling in horizontal position for 10 seconds with considerable conae noise.
6. Reappearance of conae and paddles preceding.

General observations:

1. speed of apron greater than anticipated
2. abrupt change of velocity at instant conae becomes inundated at first contact with turbulent water. No gliding ^{from entrance speed} movement. Forward movement stops immediately and all control of conae is lost.
3. Shock and abrupt change of conae physically impressive.
4. Great power of undertow underestimated
5. Superficial appearance of water not indicative of subsurface action.
6. Great power in turbulent water.
7. Life preservers are effective in buoyancy and should be official kind. Head protection a necessity.
8. Rapids with consistent forward movement are navigatable and safe.
9. Rapids with counterflow and water moving laterally are non-navigatable with open conae and dangerous.
10. Shift weight forward, not posteriorly in entering turbulence.
11. Have rescue crew standing by with rope and hook ^{and cracked}.
12. Extent of damage to conae: Stern bent to left, right side at first thwart bent 6" and hole torn below in side. Floor (2nd) support broken several push-in areas and mainly in stern area. 2 holes on left side bow