Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Vivian?

Mr. VIVIAN. I have several questions.

I mentioned earlier the possible use in cities of multiple water distribution networks, one say very pure water, and a second say ocean water. The ocean water could be used for cooling air conditioners and flushing wastes. Has this proved to be economic?

Mr. JONES. No; it is too expensive to build separate distribution systems and to reduce the type of water you refer to in your question of Mr. Blatnik, say in the New York area. You can't locate a sufficient quantity of brackish water or water with a low salt content to make it inexpensive to operate. I have seen statements to the effect that it could be done, but I can't for the life of me conceive of the most advanced type of operation such as we have in North Carolina and Texas could be located in the New York area with the high power costs that New York has, that a cost structure would justify that.

Mr. VIVIAN. Some manufacturers object to the use of saline water for cooling purposes or flushing purposes because the pipes and tubes used in their plants or air conditioners would erode very quickly. Conceivably new technology could provide protection against erosion and save some of that cost.

Mr. JONES. Well, that's one of the problems that you create rather than resolve by getting a multiple type of operation. Where the savings are going to come about is to get combined systems and to make those combined systems both in the pollution and the distribution of water through an area development type program.

Mr. VIVIAN. I would like to relate an example of the problem of combined sewage overflows that you just mentioned. Detroit has this problem. On days when the rain comes down heavily for a short period of time, the total Detroit sewage treatment plant is effectively put out of operation by the great flow of water through the plant, and the sewage from the city goes right into the river.

Mr. JONES. They built that to take care of 2⅓ of the normal streamflow of the expected capacity in the year 1912.

Now, when you build all these parking lots, these apartment buildings, and pave all the streets and sidewalks, then you get about six or seven times the amount of water which were constructed to accommodate that.

Mr. VIVIAN. I would like to remind the committee of a fact, Mr. Jones, that you well know, that this overflow problem doesn't bother Detroit very much because the overflow goes right down the river away from the city. However, it does bother my constituents, for the overflow ends up off my district shortly after.

To turn to another question, I wanted to point out that costs of many types can be saved by even moderate improvements of pollution treatment systems. In my district, the Corps of Engineers is considering proposing damming up of the headwaters of one of the rivers to provide a water storage reservoir to control waterflow in the river, to maintain a high waterflow in the fall as well as the spring. The sewage treatment plants now along the river release sufficient effluent to cause troublesome pollution in the fall, during low waterflow, though not in the spring.

Now, if we could raise the efficiency of those sewage treatment plants from say 92 percent to 96 percent, we might not have to build