

is quite important that the standards be set industry by industry for the following reasons. We have in my district in the city of Monroe, bordering on Lake Erie a number of papermills. Second after second, they pour volumes of what can best be labeled as "goop" into the local waters which flow into the lake. The papermills do have facilities for cleaning the effluent from the mills. Now when the officials of the mills know I'm about to visit, these facilities are always operating. But when I visit unannounced, they're shut off. Now I have talked at length with Public Health officials in the area. They tell me that they are reluctant to enforce the codes affecting these mills because they are afraid the mills will move from the area and relocate in some other location, such as some location bordering the ocean, or in some other State where the laws will not be enforced. The net result is, nothing happens. And Lake Erie continues to be filled up with more of this goop.

If nationwide industry-by-industry standards existed, there would be less incentive for papermills to move to other places, and there will be more reason for them to install better treatment equipment, and to operate it without lapse.

Fortunately there is a distinct change in attitude in these industries in the last few years.

The industries themselves are attempting to improve their ways. Tax incentives tied to performance could increase their pace.

Mr. VANIK. I might say the paper industry is running, I saw, down at the Gulf of Mexico, a once-beautiful beach area that is now polluted.

Mr. VIVIAN. You indicated that the steelmills anticipate pumping pickling acid waste into a thick stratum of porous sandstone.

Mr. VANIK. That process has been indicated by a producer in Indiana.

Mr. VIVIAN. Doesn't that create large holes in the ground?

Mr. VANIK. I might give you one sentence and I have this from their announcement. They are going to pump 4,300 feet down into a strata of limestone and it is going to be able to take 115,000 gallons a day and as the affluent pickle liquor pours into the limestone, it develops a chemical reaction with the alkali and limestone and becomes neutralized and spent, and this bit of strata of limestone has the capacity to apparently treat the affluent so that it can continuously be poured in.

Mr. VIVIAN. Doesn't the subsurface rock structure become weakened physically? Can't it collapse like coal mine overburden occasionally does?

Mr. VANIK. Well, it comes into strata of open areas. Limestone has caverns and open areas in it but what we are doing is pouring the affluent into open areas of strata of limestones. It was said that the same process would be workable in the Cleveland area. We have the same limestone formations below Cleveland, but our industry is going to use what they call the hydrochloric acid regeneration system. They say this works at Gadsden and they say that it works very successfully there, but I don't know whether this will take care of the total problem or not. This is one of the questions I raise. I feel that as you do, we should have some research on these matters to determine