

Center is or to their State. That is about the best they can do if they don't have a travel budget. But they don't often have a chance to have someone come to their plant and spend a few days and say, Oh, yes, what you should be doing is this and this, and try that and that. I do not know of the existence of such a group.

Mr. CONABLE. This strikes a responsive chord with me because we had some hearings of the Subcommittee on Natural Resources and Power of the Committee on Government Operations up in Rochester this past week at which I was present because I happen to represent part of that area. The Eastman Kodak Co. was on the panel as well as others. Eastman has had primary treatment of its industrial waste for some time but they have not gone to secondary treatment. They have plans for it and have been doing a lot of experimenting on it. We discovered that they had requested health services from State and Federal sources to help with some specific chemical problems they have. They were told to go ahead and experiment and to figure it out alone because they had a unique problem. This put them in the position of relying on their own research department again. I imagine this example is fairly typical in industry particularly because each industry has really a different type of problem, many of which admittedly have techniques that can be addressed to them and many others of which probably don't.

Mr. RAYNES. Yes; some still need work.

Mr. CONABLE. Yesterday, in talking with the water pollution people we were advised that the best techniques available now, primary and secondary treatment and the activated carbon treatment beyond that, would not have any effect on dissolved chemicals.

Mr. RAYNES. Inorganic chemicals.

Mr. CONABLE. Inorganic chemicals, that is right. We apparently do still have some substantial technology problems. It is not just as simple as saying, "Let's clean it all up tomorrow."

Mr. RAYNES. If there weren't some additional problems I wouldn't be around talking large-scale development programs.

Mr. CONABLE. But you are not aware of any really substantial troubleshooting group in the country.

Mr. RAYNES. In my experience, which is limited to about 3 years, I haven't found such a group. There are water pollution agencies, scientific organizations that provide handbooks and this sort of thing, and these are personal contacts, but I don't know of any Federal group which is able to go out and help these fellows on the spot.

Mr. CONABLE. I'm very much inclined to agree, Mr. Chairman, with Mr. Raynes' testimony that this is going to require the force of law to clear it up and it is also going to require the Federal Government in a large measure.

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Raynes, I would look to ask just one question before I turn the questioning over to Mr. Brown.

I'm reminded that you touched upon the fact that industry is interested in pollution abatement devices because they see a market possibility. Do you have any estimate as to the size of this market? What kind of incentive should we consider as we review this problem?

Mr. RAYNES. The figure of \$10 or \$20 billion just for the Lake Erie watershed is one I've heard. I think it came from an HEW survey,