

made by the Public Health Service as I recall. It is just one indication of a rather large business. That's, let's say, \$10 billion to be expended in one part of the country hopefully in 10 years. That's a very large business and when you extend that to the entire country, I have heard figures as high as, I think, \$40 billion, something of that sort.

I think American industry picks up its ears when it hears \$40 billion in 10 years.

Does that answer your question, sir? My understanding is that that is water pollution abatement work alone, and does not take into account air pollution control and all the other environmental pollution problems.

There is something like a \$2 billion chemical and equipment market per year right now just for existing sewage treatment facilities, not taking into account new facilities that are going to be put in.

Mr. DADDARIO. I ask the question not because there is any precise answer that can be given to it, but because as we go through these hearings, it becomes clear that if we undertake to do the job we need to do there is every reason for industry to use its best efforts to participate.

Mr. RAYNES. Yes, sir.

Mr. DADDARIO. There will be some economic advantages to them.

Mr. RAYNES. Yes, sir.

Mr. VIVIAN. Will the chairman yield?

Mr. DADDARIO. Yes.

Mr. VIVIAN. On that particular point we just discussed, the information which I received from one of the agencies fairly recently indicated that over the next 20 years approximately—I think we picked 20 years simply as an arbitrary time to allow sufficient investment to take place and existing plants to wear out—on the order of \$30 to \$40 billion will be spent for operation and installation by municipalities and such organizations if they followed the present trends and bought present equipment.

Mr. RAYNES. In just water?

Mr. VIVIAN. Just in water—this represents approximately a billion and a half a year. This will, however, by no means meet the demand. This will leave us with worse conditions than we now have. According to the estimates made, if we tried to clean up all river systems to the secondary level and only a very limited number to a tertiary level, the cost would run to about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times that amount, or \$100 billion nationwide, of which roughly \$20 billion would be in the Great Lakes, and roughly \$5 billion in Lake Erie. An increment of about \$40 to \$60 billion is necessary to make a dent on the real problem rather than simply staying behind as we are now. I think that's approximately the size of the market.

Mr. DADDARIO. Does that make sense to you?

Mr. RAYNES. Yes, sir. It is a big market.

Mr. DADDARIO. You agree it is a big market.

Mr. RAYNES. Yes, sir.

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Brown?

Mr. BROWN. I wanted to get some views from you on another aspect of the problem. We are holding these hearings primarily, of course,