arises because of product variability. Each major manufacturer feels he must have something different to offer. Thus, there is now no single standard against which measurements can be calibrated, so some type of compromise must be adopted.

We need a standard detergent so that all organizations can measure and compare results on the same yardstick.

We also need methods to make rapid and inexpensive differentiation between the old and the new detergents.

Mr. VIVIAN. Mr. Chairman, who is carrying on the research to do those things which you mentioned in these last three paragraphs?

Mr. WARNE. Well, I think the Federal Government is doing some work on it. We are doing a little in our State. The industry is certainly still continuing its efforts.

Mr. VIVIAN. Thank you.

Mr. WARNE. As I have indicated earlier, we in California already recognize that we must reuse our waters if we are to meet the continually growing demand. At this point, I am not suggesting that reclaimed waters should be used directly for domestic consumption purposes, but there are many purposes for which such waters can be used. For example, effluents from municipal waste treatment plants already serve as supplemental water supplies for irrigation of certain crops as well as for parks and golf courses, for development of recreational lakes, for industrial coding water, and for replenishment of ground water basins.

I am proud to note that California is far in the forefront when it comes to conserving our water resources, including the reclaiming of waste waters for reuse. A side benefit from reclamation that is becoming increasingly apparent is that the treatment of wastes to meet quality requirements for reuse often eliminates or substantially reduces the pollution burden which otherwise would be placed on other adjoining water bodies.

Some of the outstanding examples of waste water reclamation and reuse in California are at Santee, which is in San Diego County, at Whittier Narrows, in Los Angeles County, and at Fontana, in San Bernardino County—all in southern California where water supplies are sparse.

The Santee project in San Diego County involves the reuse of highly treated domestic wastes which have percolated through the ground to supply water for recreational lakes used for picnicking, fishing, and boating, for irrigation of a nearby golf course, and for swimming.

During a recent 12-month period, nearly 75,000 persons enjoyed the recreational opportunities at the Santee project, none of which would have been possible without water reclamation.

The Whittier Narrows project involves the use of highly treated domestic wastes to replenish underground basins in the county. This plant currently is reclaiming from 10 to 15 million gallons of water per day with a relatively low mineral content which has been discharged to spreading basins for replenishment of the underground supply.

At the Fontana plant of Kaiser Steel in San Bernardino County water is used over and over again until finally the last process is quenching of slag and there is no water left. They literally use even the squeal, as we used to hear about meatpacking plants.