

waste was proposed, but it was not sufficient. The second plant, the one that did build, produces finished paper products. The process actually uses about 60 percent of the log and wastes only 40 percent. Also, this 40 percent is much more amenable to treatment than the wastes from the first mill proposed.

Mr. VIVIAN. Which made the disposal of the paper waste more readily possible?

Mr. WARNE. Less difficult.

Mr. VIVIAN. In my district we have a number of paper plants and a very serious problem of pollution. I gather this was a new type of process.

Mr. WARNE. I believe it was entirely new, yes, though it is not new now. It is being used in several places today.

Mr. VIVIAN. On pages 29 and 30 of your testimony, you refer to the same subject again. When you say a trend has developed whereby many heavy industries have been pushed to the ocean shores, bays, and estuaries rather than bear the additional cost of locating inland, can you indicate what types of business these have been?

Mr. WARNE. Refineries, sugar mills, chemical plants, particularly.

Mr. VIVIAN. Congressman Vanik of Ohio, who testified before this committee, proposed that there should be industry-by-industry standards. Each industry, whether it was located in Nebraska or along the Atlantic or Pacific coast, for example, would have to reduce its effluent to acceptable nationwide and industrywide levels. If such standards were established plants could not locate in communities which either had no laws or refused to enforce the laws.

Do you have any personal opinion on this subject?

Mr. WARNE. Well, I would doubt where a national standard as high as those we are imposing would be enforced and I think we might object to it.

Mr. VIVIAN. Why would you object to it?

Mr. WARNE. Because we want the higher standard.

Mr. VIVIAN. Why would you object to a national standard which would be as high as your standards?

Mr. WARNE. Oh, I say, no, I wouldn't object to that necessarily. It might be a feasible solution. It might be. In other words, so that someone wouldn't get an advantage by locating a mill in a place where you could produce it as cheap as possible without regard to consequences, I think in most instances we found that the enforcement of higher standards have not really in the end been an economic deterrent. Lots of times, it is just an excuse for carelessness and not to have good standards.

Mr. VIVIAN. What procedures do you have available for monitoring the effluent output of plants and municipal treatment systems in California?

Mr. WARNE. These are monitored through the good offices of our nine water quality control boards, regional boards, on a regular basis, I believe every month. In addition, the department of fish and game monitors waters that have importance for fishery—both offshore and inland, and the department of water resources has ground water quality monitoring programs, very extensive throughout the State, and surface water quality monitoring. The programs of the depart-