

THE ADEQUACY OF TECHNOLOGY FOR POLLUTION ABATEMENT

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1966

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND ASTRONAUTICS,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, RESEARCH, AND DEVELOPMENT,
Washington, D.C.**

The committee met, pursuant to adjournment, at 10:10 a.m., in room 2325, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C., Hon. Emilio Q. Daddario (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Mr. DADDARIO. This meeting will come to order.

Our first witnesses this morning are Mr. Gammelgard and Dr. Eckardt.

Mr. Gammelgard is director of the Committee for Air and Water Conservation for the American Petroleum Institute and Dr. Eckardt is also with the American Petroleum Institute. If you two gentleman will come forward, please.

We are very happy to have you here.

Mr. GAMMELGARD. Thank you, sir.

Mr. DADDARIO. If you would, please, go right into your statement.

STATEMENT OF P. N. GAMMELGARD, DIRECTOR OF COMMITTEE FOR AIR AND WATER CONSERVATION, AMERICAN PETROLEUM INSTITUTE

Mr. GAMMELGARD. My name is Nick Gammelgard and with me on my right is Dr. Eckardt. My background is engineering and administration and Dr. Eckardt's background is medicine and toxicology.

We appreciate the opportunity to discuss with you the adequacy of science and technology presently available for pollution abatement, and to consider the future course of research and development, with particular application to the oil industry.

As background for our presentation, I might note that API and its supporting members have been engaged in research and practice in water conservation for nearly 40 years, and in air conservation research and practice for more than 10 years.

During this period, the oil industry has sponsored a variety of biological and engineering studies seeking answers to our pollution problems. One project that might interest you is our "Manual on Disposal of Refinery Wastes" which I have here with me. This is a continuing project, begun in the 1920's, and it now represents the cur-