

Detroit River should be limited to. They talk of 20 parts per million as what they would like to see municipal plants and industries meet in their discharges. So, our discharges were within this, and this was why I was so unsure. I remembered these figures, but not precisely and didn't want to get too involved before I made certain. So I think it is important to set the record straight.

Now, the other aspect that bears on this whole question is that if you calculate the effect of this particular plant's discharge on the Niagara River and assume that you have only 10 percent of the flow available for distribution—and I select 10 percent of the flow of the Niagara River because this is the flow in the American channel—this becomes less than two-tenths of a part per million of biochemical oxygen demand in the stream.

Now, I haven't looked up what the normal biochemical oxygen demand in that stream is, but I think it is well over two-tenths of a part per million, and under one part per million is considered reasonable in a stream. So there are these things that arise and sometimes misinterpretations can be placed on figures. Other times in attempting to develop information, things can be looked at in manners that aren't exactly a complete picture.

Mr. ROUSH. I want to make it clear that my first statement that the chemical industry is one of the greater polluters of our streams was not based on that particular figure.

Mr. WILKENFELD. Well, as you realize, I'm sensitive about this particular point.

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Vivian?

Mr. VIVIAN. I have a very brief question, but if he wishes to respond to a previous question, I will be glad to wait.

Mr. WILKENFELD. There is one other point I should make. This reduction or discharge of 1,600 pounds a day—to cite a specific case—resulted from a great deal of effort over 10 years to reduce waste loadings by inprocess modifications, and inprocess changes, and inprocess treatment of a chemical engineering nature which does not correspond to secondary treatment. This is a plant that produces a lot of organic chemicals, and this is why we feel so strongly.

On the other point of this whole business of research, I would like to make one other comment here. To our mind the concept of a systems approach and a major effort at developing new approaches to pollution abatement is radical rather than conservative. It is our feeling that we have to find completely new ways for the future. The currently accepted techniques, if we applied them completely to all our effluents, both domestic and industrial, would probably bring the waters back to an acceptable quality.

But, looking ahead 10, 20 years, I think we recognize that this is not going to be enough and this is why we feel so strongly that it is necessary to find completely new approaches, not necessarily only treatment, but new ways of doing things.

Mr. VIVIAN. Mr. Chairman, I recognize that time is passing but I would like to make a brief comment.

The statements you make on the bottom of page 7 of your statement that continues over to page 8 regarding the relative roles of organizations is a very pertinent one. You suggest that the Federal Govern-