

Mr. WAGNER. When TVA's decision was made to build a nuclear plant, this was the most economical source of energy available to us and we will continue to analyze the situation when we make each addition to our capacity. I am confident that there will be more nuclear plants built. I don't think that means there will be none of the other kinds built.

Mr. BELL. But this will have some effect on pollution.

Dr. GARTRELL. Our planning with regard to the preoperational and postoperational studies for any effects on the environment will carry through the same regime of study with nuclear powerplants as with coal powerplants. So as time goes on we will have a body of knowledge and experience there to guide us that we can make available to others.

The fact that all of the safety features are there does not mean that we are not going to give as much attention to that facility as we are to others that are burning coal.

Mr. DADDARIO. Let's please proceed with your statement.

Dr. GARTRELL. Some progress is being made and with the worldwide research effort currently being directed to the problem, practical processes for removal of SO_2 from fossil-fuel-fired powerplant stack gases and economic recovery of sulfur for useful purposes probably will be developed. However, at present we know of no generally applicable process that has been sufficiently proved to be relied upon as a primary method of controlling SO_2 air pollution from a large powerplant. Thus, at least for the next few years, SO_2 air pollution control for new fossil-fuel powerplants and additions to existing plants where low sulfur fuels are not reasonably available, will have to be planned with principal reliance upon dispersion from high stacks, with possible supplementary control.

That concludes my statement.

Mr. DADDARIO. We had a very intriguing proposition put before us when Dr. Spilhaus was here. He was the chairman of one of the studies which was made on the subject of pollution. He proposed that we somehow establish an experimental city through which we would try to solve all these problems, not only pollution problems, but also transportation health and education problems. The experimental city would be used as a means to develop new concepts, materials and architecture.

If we were to develop such a city, and the government were to participate and using the technology which exists today, could you supply power under conditions where there would be absolutely no pollution?

Mr. WAGNER. We could supply power so that there would be no appreciable resulting pollution in that city, but we would not supply it from a plant in that city. We don't put our generating plants in cities. When you say absolutely no pollution, you have established a pretty high criterion and I believe Dr. Gartrell would agree that you couldn't fully meet it. For instance, you pollute the atmosphere when you breathe, and so when you say absolutely none, you are setting a very high—

Mr. DADDARIO. Let's qualify it. Considering that we have to breathe, let us take into consideration pollution in the sense of those things that we add to our environment through the process of developing energy, such as the case of TVA.