

There is another side of this shield, however, which is a little more attractive. In 30 years the nature of our solid-waste problem has changed, aside from these discarded beer bottles and containers and the like. Our refuse used to be 65 percent organic and 35 percent inorganic—not inorganic, but burnable, combustible material. Today it is the other way around. It is 35 percent organic. This is entirely due to the introduction of refrigeration and packaging. In other words, we do not throw away the food we used to throw away and which was our problem. So there is a good side to this. However, it does make the salvaging of organic material practically unwarranted from an economic standpoint.

The piggeries of Los Angeles, which used to be the largest in the world, went out of business, having been originally paid \$3 or \$4 a ton for Los Angeles garbage. In the course of time gradually Los Angeles had to pay them, and later they decided to have not much of a piggery, because the supplementary food necessary in addition to garbage was too costly.

Let me go to standards and criteria in the testimony for waste or receiving water and air.

There are two things which appear from the testimony. One, that the official agencies are engaged now under congressional acts in establishing throughout the country over the next year standards for stream quality and ultimately standards for air quality.

This I think wisely is being done on a regional basis, because again there are differences between the rivers, the lakes, and the oceans. And this is being actively pressed with all the States and with the Federal Government.

Standards for wastes themselves or waste discharges generally have not been formulated on any official basis. But since Mr. Vivian has been very much interested in this, it should be pointed out that, first of all, such standards if made would probably be minimum requirements and, secondly, again, ought to be on a geographical or regional basis.

I call his attention to the fact that in the Ohio Valley, through Orsanco they have what they call the four freedoms, rather aptly named. Their standards for discharges are as follows:

Freedom from suspended matter, in order to avoid the sludge deposit:

Freedom from materials which will float; namely, those which give you slick or even uprising sludge deposit;

Freedom from color, and

Freedom from toxic materials.

These are the prevailing four freedoms in the Ohio Valley.

I might say in checking with them yesterday that they feel that a great deal has been accomplished by and with such waste discharge minimum requirements, those which apparently they were successful in selling to industry and municipalities.

Mr. MOSHER. Dr. Wolman, should not you indicate for the record what you are talking about when you say Orsanco? This is an interstate compact?

Dr. WOLMAN. Yes. This is the Ohio River Sanitation Commission and it is a compact group between the States in the whole Ohio River