

of solvent each day. Laboratory analyses have provided data needed on the efficiency of units in incinerating solvents evaporated during the baking of various organic surface coatings to guide the Air Pollution Control District engineers in their evaluations of permit applications.

The adoption of Rule 66 will be the District's major action to eliminate or reduce the effect of solvent emissions. Cognizance by industry of the District's intent with regard to solvents has led to several technological advances which are Engineering "firsts" in air pollution control. One such "first" is the integral bake oven-afterburner combination wherein the direct-fired afterburner supplies all the heat required by the oven. The first such unit was placed in operation August 1964. There are now many units in operation in Los Angeles County that are partially heated by the afterburner control.

CONCLUSIONS

From our experiences over the years we can draw two important conclusions. First, the technical know-how and the actual control devices are now available for the control of almost any air pollution problem existing from stationary sources and soon will be available for the control of vehicular sources. Second, each community must determine for itself the degree of clean air it desires and the price that the community is willing to pay for that degree of clean air.

In Los Angeles, the price has been high because the control program was a pioneering effort. The price in other areas should be much lower because of that effort. Results, answers and techniques now are available that can be of benefit to other areas. Our experiences need not be repeated in every urbanized area facing an air pollution problem. The mistakes, as well as accomplishments, should prove valuable guidelines for other areas to follow. The price any community pays, therefore, for a comparable reduction in air pollution should be far less than it has been in for Los Angeles.

Mr. FULLER. The ink is hardly dry on this report, but I would like to invite your attention to page 15 of that report, gentlemen. Now, when I tell you that millions of dollars have been spent locally, and that the burden of the expenditure has been borne by the local taxpayers, this is what I mean to indicate. That as a result of the work we have accomplished over the past 18 years, in conjunction with industry, and I would like to stress that, we have achieved a degree of control of stationary sources which I believe is second to none anywhere in this world.

Now that this research has been accomplished, the results of the research are very apparent. The types of industry which are being controlled is clearly set forth and delineated here.

If I might, I will ask you to move forward in the report to page 25. There is a list of sources of air pollution from industrial operations, the size of equipment, the cost of the basic equipment, and type of control equipment and the cost. I am sure this may be of interest to the Library of Congress because I think it belongs there.

I believe further, gentlemen, that all of this work which has been done has shown conclusively that the vast majority of industrial operations which produce air pollution can be controlled. There is no question about this.

I think it would be a waste of public funds to duplicate this. I would suggest to the committee for their consideration that all of the research and data which has been accomplished by this district over the past 18 years be made available to every other urban area with a population in excess of 50,000.

We have produced some guidelines in the way of manuals which are the Bible now for other air pollution agencies. The Public Health is now printing our Engineering Manual of which there has been a