

to be refined, too, perhaps by this, unwittingly, you are combining with them and delaying the day when we really get down to the job.

Mr. GRISWOLD. Not intentionally, Congressman.

Mr. MULTER. I might call the Committee's attention to the fact that S. 780 passed the Senate on July 18 and the House Interstate Foreign Commerce Committee will start its hearings on that bill probably tomorrow and conclude them within the next two weeks; and it may be necessary for us to integrate our bill with theirs because their bill covers interstate commerce throughout the country and it specifically includes the District of Columbia. I think in that bill they do set forth specific criteria. It may be we can merely adopt that criteria by reference or on the other hand add to this bill sufficient directives to the local government to implement those provisions by regulation. Thank you very much, gentlemen.

Mr. WINN. I am sorry, Mr. Griswold, but I had to leave the room a minute. But I would like a little more clarification so that I can get a better understanding. I have seen these test stations around the District and in Virginia. I don't believe I have seen any in Maryland. I suppose there are some. Are those run by the National Center for Air Pollution Control? Who puts those up?

Mr. GRISWOLD. Those were installed here last January, last December, to measure the air quality at strategic locations in the metropolitan area in connection with the abatement action which the Secretary initiated last October.

Mr. WINN. How many do you have in the general area?

Mr. GRISWOLD. We have, as I understand it, five stations in addition to the camp station, the permanent station which we have here.

These are what you call temporary or mobile air monitoring stations and we move them from place to place.

Prior to this time they were in New York when we were working on that abatement agency.

Mr. WINN. What type of air pollution are you looking for in that type of station?

Mr. GRISWOLD. That type of station would measure five different contaminants. We are getting sulfur dioxide and carbon monoxide and oxygen. They are operated 24 hours a day seven days a week and we utilize this in connection with meteorology, our meteorological data to determine the air quality in the Washington area during different times of the year.

Mr. WINN. Now back to the Kenilworth dump, which is pretty well known as one of the trouble spots. Do you have a station close to that where you can pick up the pollution from the dump?

Mr. GRISWOLD. During certain conditions when the wind is blowing in that direction it will show that. We don't have one established just for the specific purpose of measuring the quantity of the material that comes from that. That we pretty much know. We have undertaken to evaluate the quantity of air pollution that is coming from that, the amount of material that is burned along with all the other open burning dumps and incinerators and other sources of pollution in the area.

Mr. WINN. How many open dumps do we have in the district?

Mr. GRISWOLD. There are about five.

Mr. WINN. Are they similar types?