

out by the Public Health Service sort of watered that down. That is one of the types of air pollution that you are referring to?

Dr. GRANT. Yes, sir.

Mr. WINN. And this would be one of the types of air pollution that would come from the Kenilworth dump, with dirt in the air.

Dr. GRANT. Certainly this would be one of the important contributing factors.

Mr. WINN. So those people that live closer to the Kenilworth dump would be more affected by the pollution of dirt in the air than from possibly the gasoline fumes from cars and buses.

Dr. GRANT. There is another complicating factor. There is another large plant located in the same general vicinity that is also an important contributor to air pollution and that is the Pepco plant. That is not too far from the Kenilworth dump. Which one causes which kind of pollution is not too easy to determine.

Mr. WINN. This is again why I would think that the studies would dig into the types of air pollution that are affecting us. I think mainly, Mr. Chairman, we are first interested in what is affecting the daily lives of the people who live there, then animals and plants and on down the line.

Dr. GRANT. Yes, sir, I see what you are getting at and I think it would be possible to design a study where you would compare the morbid or mortality rates of people who live in that area with those who live in other areas of the city.

However, I really question whether the results would be conclusive. For a number of reasons. First, there is a migratory factor of approximately ten percent. We estimate people move within the District of Columbia, about ten percent of them in the District move. So you have difficulties in following these people and any study of this nature would have to be a long term study over many years. In addition, once again these people do travel moving outside of this area just not to live but for traveling purposes and, therefore, they are exposed to a number of other pollutants and it would be very difficult to prove that any condition that he had would be directly attributable to that.

Mr. WINN. I think you have a very good point. They would also be exposed in many cases to good, fresh air, too.

Dr. GRANT. Yes, sir.

Mr. GUDE. Dr. Grant, of course you are talking about long range cumulative effects of low-grade air pollution.

What about the possibility of an air pollution episode in the District?

Dr. GRANT. Yes, I think it is possible if you had the right type of temperature, wind conditions, and so on. I think it is possible we could have a large, strong episode such as has occurred in other cities and that it might prove harmful to people here. I think this is possible. We have had, as you know, occasions in the past when we have had a rather substantial amount of air pollution with very obvious irritation to the nose and throat. I think it is conceivable under certain kinds of conditions that we could have this kind of episode.

Mr. GUDE. If you get a sluggish air mass with an inverted layer and in a few days you get a build-up of the pollution which normally goes off in the area, then we could really be in trouble.