

Dr. Leon Weinberger, who is the Assistant Commissioner for Research and Development of the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration.

Dr. Weinberger, you may proceed in your own way with whatever approach you feel is most convenient.

STATEMENT OF DR. LEON WEINBERGER, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ADMINISTRATION

Dr. WEINBERGER. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I would like to abstract some of the remarks in the publication that you have before you.

The Nation and the world are beginning to realize that natural resources must be used and used again many times to sustain our increasing rate of population growth and industrial and economic development. It is not fully recognized that our waters are reusable resources and are being used, reused, and used again.

The purpose of this presentation is to indicate that a more deliberate reuse of our water is not only possible but also practical and that it will be one of the best ways of meeting our water needs.

We have been relying, at least in part, on nature to modify our waste discharges by natural forces, but remedial measures are being overwhelmed by increased waste loads.

Fortunately, science and technology can be expected to meet the challenge. What is this challenge? The challenge is to conserve rather than to destroy our water resources.

Gentlemen, I will try to cover a few points very briefly.

What is the pollution relationship between water quality and water quantity? What is the relationship between water pollution control and water quality—water quantity? The relation revolves around the reuse of water.

I will present some examples of water use and reuse facilities and additionally, I will perform for you an actual demonstration of the redemption of water purification and reuse.

What is water pollution? Well, it is the introduction of bacteria, carbon or any impurity that interferes with a water use.

On the chart are some of the classifications we can use to define water, but the uses I am referring to include, of course, all uses: by cities, municipalities, and industries; uses for agriculture and irrigation, plus for propagation of fish and other aquatic life and wildlife.

What is the relationship between water quality and water quantity? A question frequently asked is: Are we running out of water? The correct answer is: We may be running out of water.

I will concentrate the next few moments on the question of our fresh water resources.

There are increased demands for water—for example due to our industrial growth, our population growth, and water requirements for agriculture and recreation. Increased demands are associated with all water uses, even the increase in the amount of waste that must be disposed of. One of the most common ways of disposing of these wastes is into these waters. To meet the increased demands for fresh