

Mr. GAMMELGARD. With the rules that are currently under study in New York and New Jersey, it looks like the three-tenths, and the .37 they are talking about, is more realistic as to what their goal is than 1 percent.

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Gammelgard, when will New York City have what you would expect to be a good monitoring system? They are developing it at the moment, as I understand it, but when will they achieve it?

Mr. GAMMELGARD. I believe that they expect to have it by the end of this year. I think his goal is 36 stations with a grid covering the five boroughs.

Mr. DADDARIO. Taking New York as one area, where do we stand in our other cities?

Mr. GAMMELGARD. Chicago has an excellent system which went in about 4 years ago in which they girded the entire city and then telemetered in from some of the key stations—not all of them, because telemetering is expensive. They know what the air in Chicago contains. There are eight telemetered stations measuring wind velocity and direction plus SO₂ and they soon will add devices to measure particulates.

I am quite certain Los Angeles has a good grasp on what is in their atmosphere. I don't know what their monitoring system is, but very few cities have a sufficient number of stations to really know what is in their atmosphere.

The Government CAMP system, or continuous air monitoring program, usually consists of one station per city, and this is not a good indication of what is in the atmosphere of a big city.

Mr. DADDARIO. Are the techniques which are being developed to set up these stations, even though the weather conditions are different in certain places, are they systems mutually compatible so that the lessons being learned in those cities where we are doing a good job, such as Chicago, can be transferred quickly and without too much cost to these other cities?

Mr. GAMMELGARD. Yes.

Mr. DADDARIO. Do you have any idea as to what the size of the city ought to be to necessarily compel it to have a good monitoring system?

Mr. GAMMELGARD. I think it would probably depend on what the air pollution problem seems to be in the city. Certainly some cities have a much lesser problem, obviously, than others.

Mr. DADDARIO. But it would be wise for most cities of size to take a look at this and to come to some judgment about what they do need.

Mr. GAMMELGARD. I think so, like your Clevelands, Toledos and Detroits. They certainly should have their air system adequately monitored.

Mr. DADDARIO. Which they presently do not have?

Mr. GAMMELGARD. They don't in my opinion.

Mr. MOSHER. You say there is a need for more than one monitoring location in each city?

Mr. GAMMELGARD. Yes.

Mr. MOSHER. Can you put this in terms of square miles or number of population? How about a city of 80,000, would one monitoring spot be all right for small cities such as that, or does this depend on what the industrial situation is there, and the location of the industries? Is that what determines it?