

Mr. DADDARIO. Provide that for the record.

Dr. WEINBERGER. I will be happy to.

Mr. RYAN. Simply the inconsistency between the conference recommendation, which apparently is low compared to the state of technology anyway, and the initiation of a plant which would achieve at best 70 percent, and, according to my information, would go down to 53 percent in the next few years.

Dr. WEINBERGER. Mr. Ryan, I will be happy to go into that and, as I say, I think there are two different factors. That is why I hesitated originally in responding to your question. There is a question of available technology, I think, and the second question then is, In any particular installation, what is the required treatment to achieve your objective?

So when you asked the question initially, What is the best degree of treatment we can have? And I indicated it is substantially a complete removal of all impurities, we have not reached the point where this is being recommended for each and every community in the United States. So at the present time, one finds recommendations which provide for treatment facilities which do not necessarily remove all of the impurities that we can.

Do I make that clear?

Mr. RYAN. That is the difference between complete and 80 percent. We are now talking of the difference between complete and 70 percent going down to 53 percent.

Dr. WEINBERGER. In terms of the individual situation, and I will look into that.

(The information requested is as follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL
ADMINISTRATION

Have water quality standards been approved by the Federal Government for the State of New York? What is the relationship between the Hudson River conference recommendation of 80 percent removal and the water quality standards as approved by the Federal Government in New York State?

Water quality standards have been approved by Secretary Udall for the interstate waters of New York under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended. These standards, which are presently being implemented by the State of New York, provide for a minimum of secondary treatment or the equivalent for all municipal and industrial discharges. "Secondary treatment" is generally defined by water pollution control officials as ranging from about 75 percent to about 95 percent reduction in biochemical oxygen demand.

The water quality standards anticipated reconvening of the Hudson River Enforcement Conference. A letter of August 4, 1967, from Dwight F. Metzler, Deputy Commissioner of the New York Department of Health, was included in the standards affirming the State's intent to implement the recommendations of all Federal enforcement conferences of which it had been a part, and indicating that the State would "... carry out its responsibilities as a conferee at the re-opening of conferences in the formulation, endorsement, or modification of the conclusions and recommendations of such conferences."

Cognizance of water quality standards was taken by the conferees at the second session of the Hudson River Enforcement Conference, and the recommendation in question reads:

All wastes prior to discharge into the waters covered by the conference (a) shall be treated to provide a minimum of 80% reduction of biochemical oxygen demand at all times. It is recognized that this will require a design for an average removal of 90% of biochemical oxygen demand. Or (b) shall be treated, as approved by the State water pollution control agency, to the degree necessary to meet the water quality standards approved by the