and effect for various water use. These water uses will be not only for fish but for municipal purposes, industrial purposes, and agricultural purposes.

Figure 2 represents what concentrations you should have in order to protect a particular water use.

Referring to figure 3 (p. 195), it indicates what we are trying to accomplish through our waste treatment or control technology program.

Figure 3 indicates that cost to achieve final concentrations in waste treatment or through control.

What this chart indicates is that knowing your initial concentration in waste, what would it cost to treat, or using other methods of control, to reduce that concentration to any level.

With the information available from figure 2 and figure 3, the Administrator having responsibility for establishing water quality standards will be in a position of knowing what kind of water he must have to protect that water use and what it will cost him to accomplish that.

I would say there our entire research effort can be almost summarized by getting those two sets of answers. I might say there is one category that is extremely important, touched on very briefly. That would be research into socioeconomic bases, the policy-science basis for enabling the Administrator to take the scientific and technical information we have developed in figures 2 and 3 and make his decision as to what water use we are going to have in any particular location.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman?

Mr. DADDARIO. Yes.

Mr. FULTON. One of the chief pollutants is the detergents, cleaners, or soap mixtures of various kinds. What do you do to prevent this before you get this tremendous perpendicular column of heavy pollutants? Are you doing anything there?

Do you say to the manufacturer you cannot make this kind of a detergent because we know it is going to pollute the streams? What do you do then?

Dr. WEINBERGER. We do not have any legislative authority which would enable us to prohibit any manufacturer from manufacturing a product. However, we have called it to the attention of manufacturers when their products may cause a pollution problem.

The detergent industry about 3 years ago had brought to their attention that the type of detergent they were formulating was causing pollutional problems, that it would be very desirable if they had or were able to come up with a substitute product.

There was legislation introduced in the Congress. Before that legislation was enacted, industry voluntarily converted from one from of detergent to another, primarily for the purpose of reducing its pollutional impact.

Mr. FULTON. Is the present type of detergent a pollutant?

Dr. WEINBERGER. If the present type of detergent went into a river without treatment it would be a pollutant.

Mr. FULTON. Would it be feasible to put a tax on pollutants so that when the person buys the can of detergent he likewise pays for the cost of cleaning it up. What do you think of that?

Dr. WEINBERGER. This is certainly a possibility and one of the things that ought to be looked into in terms of meeting our overall cost and ways of accomplishing pollution control. It is an alternative.