

measures must be developed for the treatment of these wastes as well as for control of the snail which acts as an intermediate host in the life cycle of the parasite.

Proper control measures can be applied to prevent the gross production of such vectors of disease.

RADIOLOGICAL EFFECTS

The effects of radiation on human beings are viewed as harmful and any unnecessary exposure to radiation in the environment should be avoided.

The development of the nuclear industry has been attended by a small unavoidable increase of radioactivity in the environment. Above average levels of intake occur only in unusual situations where drinking water may contain naturally occurring Radium 226 in greater than average amounts, or from pollution of a water supply by industrial discharges of wastes containing radioactive materials.

CONCLUSIONS

In a recent report to the Secretary, Health, Education, and Welfare, "Strategy for a Livable Environment", June 1967, the statement was made that "50 million Americans drink water that does not meet Public Health Service Drinking Water Standards. Another 45 million Americans drink water that has not been tested by the Public Health Service." This represents a rather sad commentary on the state of surveillance of domestic water supplies in this country. The Task Force which prepared the report recognized the need for a new and larger approach to protect the public from environmental health hazards incident to water pollution and as it relates to drinking water supplies. A substantive question can be raised as to whether our present protective barriers are being strained to their ultimate limit without due regard for an examination of the future potential of the numerous problems in the water supply field as outlined above.

One other point. When you speak of the grants to the States for construction of facilities to prevent pollution or clean it up, it is really the understatement of the year when you say that funds are limited. The answer is that there are not any. There are too many applications to take care of even in part the proposals that have been made, or that Mr. Ryan is speaking about. You are so far down the list of applications that you just might as well give up to the Federal Government.

For example, in Pennsylvania we have figured that in a period of 5 years if we went after pollution of mine drainage alone, or surface mining, it would take \$3 to \$5 billion.

You just cannot do it. There are not funds; are there? You do not have funds; do you?

Dr. WEINBERGER. We do not.

Mr. FULTON. There are no funds in the Federal Government for this construction at the present time because the applications are tremendous and the funds are miniscule; is that correct?

Dr. WEINBERGER. Yes, sir.

Mr. FULTON. That is all.

Mr. DADDARIO. You would not agree it is a hopeless situation?

Dr. WEINBERGER. Absolutely not.

Mr. DADDARIO. Finish your statement.

Dr. WEINBERGER. Thank you, sir.

Mr. FULTON. The chairman had commented on your charts with the inference they either were completely no good, partially no good, or slightly no good.

Mr. DADDARIO. Those are your own conclusions, not mine.

Mr. FULTON. I think if you will read the record, the question then is: How did you make up your charts? What sources? How did you