municipality. The effect of this method on collection and disposal practices was also demonstrated.

Agricultural wastes including animal wastes are included in the Nation's solid waste contribution to an extent not realistically considered by the average citizen. Reliable estimates of the magnitude are not only available but preliminary estimates indicate this contribution exceeds 1 billion tons per year.

Public Health Service solid waste research grants awarded to Purdue and Rutgers Universities are supporting study of new methods to dispose of dairy and poultry manure. A demonstration grant awarded to Washington State University is demonstrating facilities and techniques that will reduce the possibility of water pollution and increase the fertilizer values actually realized from dairy manure.

There are several special solid waste problems caused by technological advances in a particular industry or by other sociological and economic progress. As urban renewal and slum clearance grows, what does one do with the mountains of demolition material which results from this endeavor? Our country is the most affluent society in the world and has to worry about more abandoned automobiles than any other country has traveling down their highways. Sophisticated methods have been developed by private industry to compact and reclaim these vehicles but how about transporting them economically to the site and preparing or stripping them for disposal or reclamation without causing air pollution? Old railroad cars have for decades been ignited to dispose of the wooden portion and allow salvage of valuable metal parts. This can no longer be tolerated because of the threat to our air resources—but what do we do with them?

A Public Health Service research grant to New York University supported the development of a special incinerator to handle demolition material and other bulky solid wastes economically and effectively control particulate emission to protect air resources.

We would be glad to have our staff sit down with yours and give them whatever information they need.

The cost of collection of solid waste at its source and transportation of this material to a disposal site is estimated to be about 75 percent of the current total cost of handling solid waste. It is evident that the development of methods which improve technology and lower the cost of collection will materially affect the overall solid waste management picture.

Mr. DADDARIO. Hold it right there a moment.

Dr. Hibbard, we had some discussion on this problem when you appeared before the committee some time back.

As I recall it, your statement included the possibility of mixing solid wastes with taconite for certain steel production purposes. This does fall in this category. I wonder what comment you might have about where we stand in that at the moment?

Dr. HIBBARD. This subject is covered in my prepared statement, Mr. Chairman.

The procedure is technically feasible. We have carried it out in a pilot plant and we have plans for a demonstration plant at Hibbing, Minn. The funds for this plant have been put in reserve due to the current budgetary situation so there is a stretchout involved here.

This approach would have two advantages. It would not only use the scrap automobiles but it would also be the means of getting rid