

you wish to separate them at this point, to contend with in an episode situation.

Another part of the program that we unfortunately don't understand at the moment is what are the differences in pollution levels indoors and outdoors. What is the difference in this room compared to outside on the street?

We just have not had time, money, or facilities to answer this, and it is part of the question of how well can you protect people indoors. We are very poorly prepared to cope with that question. We could just enunciate that we don't have any practical way of doing it.

Mr. AUERBACH. The next question, which I think we fairly well covered [reading]:

Please discuss the meaning to practical administration of the law of such statements as "air quality that will not harm or offend man, animals, or plants" and "the health of even sensitive or susceptible segments of the population would not be adversely affected."

I believe those statements come from the air quality criteria document. Dr. Middleton has already commented on the meaning of those.

The next question [reading]:

Odors are considered air pollutants but raise a great problem of value judgment. As Senator Randolph has said, some people are willing to put up with the odor of limburger cheese. Are there instruments which will evaluate odors (not merely detect chemical compounds)? Or odors evaluated by panels of persons? Are criteria for odors contemplated under the Air Quality Act?

The next question also talks about measuring odors.

Mr. FELTON. First of all, are you in the odor business?

Dr. MIDDLETON. Yes. We are getting rid of them.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Everybody doesn't believe it, but—— [Laughter.]

Dr. MIDDLETON. Yes; we consider odors to be air pollutants, not only because they are a nuisance, but also because they have other adverse effects.

We recognize odor as being a serious problem in some places and a nuisance, of course, in many places. There are some cases in which odors are serious enough to be a well-documented health hazard.

We have conducted consultations, a conference, and also recently had a hearing, have we not, Mr. Griswold, on an odor problem in the State of Delaware?

But to the point can we measure odors easily, available instruments to measure odor objectively are very crude. We rely on panels of people. We rely on multiple-choice, three-point validation system.

We are in the process, through several contracts, of establishing the selection of panels and how to use them. These things, I think, emphasize that we do not now have instrumentation to sense odor and make a quantitative evaluation of it.

We do have the capability in a limited way to identify chemical compounds and quantify them. We are now in the process of trying to identify what the chemical compounds are that are specifically associated with an odor factor. So this is the state of our knowledge in this particular field.

Mr. FELTON. In other words, would you say that the common law of nuisance could not take care of the odor problem?

Mr. WILLIAMS. It hasn't.