

Now are these matters of public record, and could we have a table by States and by contaminant or property of the water to show what those numerical values are?

Dr. HIRSCH. Well, the standards are public documents, and the way we have dealt with the issue to date is to have an available supply of these for public inspection. Reading copies of the standards are available in our Washington, D.C. headquarters and in the regional offices.

Now, some of these documents, as you may know, are literally about that thick (indicating). Others are a small booklet.

We do have underway, although I am not quite sure when it will be completed, the compilation of summary reports which will serve the purpose that you described, namely, taking this vast conglomeration of material and putting it down in simple form. We don't have those available today.

Mr. CARPENTER. Maybe I am asking for something that is impossible, but can you imagine a three-dimensional matrix, one dimension being States, the second dimension being use, and the third dimension being criteria. For example, salinity standards for industrial water use by States?

Dr. HIRSCH. I think you are asking for something that would take perhaps four dimensions here, and the reason for that is that a State might have a range of rivers for which salinity was classified to support industrial water use. Some States do have statewide criteria for a given usage, like fisheries. They would say any stream in the State designated for fisheries should meet the following numerical limits.

Other States, on the other hand, have tailored individual waters with some relationship to the existing quality and so on. So that there would not be one statewide, what have you, criterion.

I do think that we will somewhere along the line categorize the criteria that have been adopted for industry by parameters. I might say that the report of the National Technical Advisory Committee does this in a recommendatory sort of way generally.

Mr. CARPENTER. Yes.

Dr. HIRSCH. But then what the States submit and what the Secretary approves is perhaps more germane to what you are looking for here.

Mr. CARPENTER. I had made a study of that interim report and it seemed to me that there were certain uses which encompassed almost all of the properties, for instance, aquatic life. If a stream is chosen to support aquatic life, then it is useful for almost every other purpose—

Dr. HIRSCH. Well—

Mr. CARPENTER. With the exception of drinking water.

Dr. HIRSCH. That is not necessarily true, because, let's take salinity, which is a major problem in some of the Western States. Many of those streams support aquatic life and support recreational usage at levels of salinity which do substantial damage to industrial water supply or municipal water supply or agricultural use.

Mr. CARPENTER. I see.

Dr. HIRSCH. The general rule of thumb is, sure, if it supports fish, it is great for all uses, but in a more specific and scientific sense that is not necessarily true.