

New Jersey—Dissolved oxygen criteria for FW-2, FW-3, TW-1, CW-1 and CW-2; temperature criteria for all coastal and tidal waters except Delaware Bay and Estuary and temperature change limits for FW-2 and FW-3 trout waters.

Delaware—Treatment requirements for Delaware City and Milton; dissolved oxygen value of 50% saturation where applied to fresh waters.

District of Columbia—Dissolved oxygen and temperature criteria.

Mr. CARPENTER. I would—recognizing the difficulty which we just heard about, could we take a half dozen properties—say dissolved oxygen, rise in temperature, salinity, residual BOD, and maybe one or two others, and get a table of the actual numerical standards that you approved, by State?

Dr. WEINBERGER. When you put it that way—

Mr. BARNHILL. Can I—I don't want to seem to be uncooperative, or unresponsive or anything, but this could only come from our water quality standards staff, who are—

Mr. CARPENTER. Busy?

Mr. BARNHILL. Well, it has the highest priority in the Department, not only in FWPCA, but in the Department. The Secretary, of course, is anxious to get on and to get these approved and these people are really up to their ears.

Now I will be happy to ask the director of the staff over there if he thinks he can possibly do this for you. If he can, if I can, we will be happy to do it.

Mr. CARPENTER. If he could do it for one use, say sport fishing—again, what I want it for is not idle curiosity, but I would like to see both the actual levels that you have approved with respect to this interim report of the technical advisory committee and also I would like to see what variation there would be between States.

Mr. BARNHILL. Well, I will see—

Dr. WEINBERGER. Dick, let me come in.

One of the things behind all this, John, is apparently a certain amount of confusion as to the amount of scientific data available in terms of setting of standards. Now you remember I referred to you the report that Jack McKee prepared.

Mr. CARPENTER. Yes; California—

Dr. WEINBERGER. With support from our agency.

Now, if we take any one of these—and here is one of the things you were asking about. Here, for example, is dissolved oxygen.

Mr. CARPENTER. Yes.

Dr. WEINBERGER. These would have to be updated, but you see just in the case of dissolved oxygen, here is a general statement, and then this is related to domestic water supplies, fish and other aquatic life, and you see it starts—

It starts running here. Now here is shellfish culture. Now here is dissolved solids. You see, there is a general statement. Then it relates to effects upon beneficial use, which you are talking about. Now here is domestic water supply—I am trying to read upside down. Here is for industrial waters. Here is for irrigation water.

Mr. CARPENTER. Let's go back to this dissolved oxygen now. In summary he says:

On the basis of available information described above, it is not feasible to attempt to suggest an optimum dissolved oxygen content of water to domestic, industrial, stock and wildlife or recreational uses, or fish and other aquatic life. The recommendations of the Aquatic Life Advisory Committee of Orsanco, as quoted above, appear to be logical.