

quality goals Ohio has set and the ambitious program the standards provide for protecting and enhancing interstate waters to make beneficial water uses, such as recreation and fishing, broadly available. The program which Ohio proposes for upgrading the quality and uses of the Great Miami River is admirable.

One component of this agreement which I consider particularly significant to our future programs is that Ohio indicates its acceptance of the recommendations of the Lake Erie Federal Enforcement Conference and Technical Committee report for upgrading the quality of the Lake. This will require vigorous and early implementation of treatment requirements and programs for nutrient control, especially in the Toledo and Cleveland harbor areas. We anticipate that implementation of treatment measures will provide significant enhancement of presently polluted areas. In particular, I hope that accomplishment of treatment will raise the quality in Toledo Harbor to such an extent that the existing "Aquatic Life B" criteria and classification can be raised. It will be desirable to monitor water quality continuously so that improvements are readily discerned and any appropriate upgrading of criteria, use designations or treatment requirements can be made as soon as possible.

I am excepting standards for the Mahoning River from my approval until the State has adopted standards for the River above Newton Falls and satisfactory compliance with the actions of the Federal Enforcement Conference held on the Mahoning River is obtained.

I am also expecting from my approval the odor criterion for Little Ronver, Yankee and Pymatuning Creeks pending completion of current studies on this problem. Further, I am excepting from approval the temperature and dissolved oxygen criteria for waters classified as "Aquatic Life A." These criteria, particularly in the case of high quality waters, should reflect natural conditions more closely and thereby more adequately protect the indigenous aquatic life. This will, in our opinion, necessitate lowering the maximum temperature limits in many cases. As for the dissolved oxygen criteria, it appears that establishment of higher limits is possible and warranted in many parts of the State. In particular regard to the cold water streams, Turkey and Conneaut Creeks, we believe a very stringent temperature limit should be set, preferably allowing no change over normal, to fully protect the scarce cold water fisheries. I have asked the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration to contact your water pollution control officials for the purpose of conducting a cooperative study of available data which will enable establishment of more adequate and tailored criteria.

In view of the special needs and conditions of Lake Erie and the necessity of establishing a lake-wide program, I believe that compatibility of Lake Erie's temperature criteria among the Lake States is very important. I am requesting the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration to contact the water pollution control officials in each of these States so that consistent temperature limits can be developed.

In addition, it appears that clarification is required of the areas in the Ohio River where (primary contact) recreational use is protected. We believe that a substantial part of the Ohio River should be protected by bacteriological standards so that recreational use is possible. I would appreciate receiving within six months supplemental information from Ohio showing the areas on the Ohio River where recreation is designated as a use, along with appropriate bacteriological criteria.

In addition to the items which I am excepting from my approval and the necessary clarification discussed above, I would like to call your attention to an area in which I believe an addition to the standards would be desirable. This is protecting, by means of appropriate bacteriological criteria, secondary contact recreation associated with fishing in waters classified for protection of aquatic life. Ohio's standards do not presently include bacteriological limits in the aquatic life criteria, and I recommend that Ohio adopt such limits to protect secondary contact recreation in waters classified for aquatic life which are not classified for other uses (e.g., public water supply or primary contact recreation) which provide bacteriological criteria that are comparable or more stringent.

Successful implementation of the standards is the key to accomplishing our mutual goals of enhancing the quality and productivity of our waters. Adherence to the high degree of treatment specified and the time schedule proposed in the implementation plan is thus very important. The annual State program plan, which your State water pollution control agency prepares and submits to the