

that others may apply this technology to the real problem. In this context, as the Secretary said, we work with the Bureau of Reclamation, with the corps, and with the State agencies, to provide technical information for their planning studies.

Senator BELLMON. Your thrust is at coping with the removal of these salts once they get into the stream. Do you do anything to keep them out of the stream?

Mr. O'MEARA. No, sir.

Senator BELLMON. This is the responsibility of the corps?

Mr. O'MEARA. In one sense, yes, in the Arkansas-Red-White where they are trying to block off some of the salt springs, yes, sir.

Senator BELLMON. And there is nothing in this bill that would give you authority to get into this other field?

Mr. O'MEARA. No, sir.

Mr. SMITH. No, sir.

Senator BELLMON. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Senator ANDERSON. Senator Allott is here. He has been a long time friend of this subject. I am happy to have him with us today.

Senator ALLOTT. I thank the chairman. I understand that Mr. O'Meara has a statement of his own. Is that correct?

Mr. O'MEARA. Yes, sir.

Senator ALLOTT. I think I would just as soon wait until that has been given, Mr. Chairman.

Senator ANDERSON. Senator Jordan?

Senator JORDAN. I have some questions that Senator Moss would like to ask someone. Maybe I had better ask them now.

Senator Moss has asked that these questions be propounded to some of the saline water witnesses: The Office of Saline Water, the Atomic Energy Commission, and the State of Utah cooperated in a study several years ago on the potential brackish water desalting-power installation for the Wasatch Front in Utah. Where would the project be located?

Mr. O'MEARA. We have conducted this cooperative study, which was an in-house feasibility study, as you said, Senator, undertaken with the AEC and the Division of Water Resources of the State of Utah. The study was a preliminary assessment of reclaiming brackish return flows entering Great Salt Lake through desalting. Simultaneous production of power and steam to serve developing mineral recovery industries utilizing brines of the Great Salt Lake also were studied. The study was completed and the report was released in February 1969. A follow-on study with Utah is contemplated with the Dow Chemical Co. as a participant. A detailed review of mineral recovery aspects of the study is to be made.

The major result of the study we conducted is that brackish river return flows entering the Great Salt Lake—from the Jordan, Bear, and Weber Rivers—is a potential long-range supplemental source for municipal and industrial waters for the Wasatch Front. This envisions a plant in the range of 50 to 100 million gallons per day.

The second is that a unique opportunity exists in the Great Salt Lake area for the simultaneous production of desalted water, power, and process steam to meet the projected water and industrial requirements of that area. A large potential mineral repossessing industry using brines of Great Salt Lake exists, requiring both power and