a result of the water study, there were some that were well documented and some that were not so well documented. Some I think that the Public Works Committee was disappointed that they were not better documented. But this particular problem, the pollution problem, is one of the better documented problems in Nebraska. For that reason I think that this particular bill has probably more support than others. I would like to direct myself a little bit to Senator Kahle's question or a couple of the questions that Senator Kahle asked. He asked for example what dangerous. . .what was the dangerous level of nitrate concentration. I might say in that regard that the federal government has set up a standard of ten parts per million as being the level at which we should start becoming concerned. The research that was done on that, as far as best I can tell as to why that standard was set up, I think that it goes back to an old 1951 study that was done which draws a correlation between a disease that causes problems in babies, the blue baby disease, and I think that I may venture just once to pronounce the name of it "methemoglobinemia", but in this particular study that was done there were 214 documented cases. In none of those cases were the concentrations in the water of nitrates less than 10 parts per million. Ten parts per million they had no cases. There were five cases associated with concentrations between ten and twenty parts per million. All right, between ten and twenty parts per million there are 15-20 cities in Nebraska now where the nitrate levels have gotten up into that area. Some as high as 18%. So, it is slowly increasing. Then there were 36 cases with concentrations between 20-50 parts per million and the rest of them were in concentrations over 50 parts per million. So I think the standard, nobody can prove, or at least it has not been proved to my satisfaction that ten parts per million is any sort of inviolate standard. But there is at least one study that shows that after ten parts per million cases start showing up of this particular disease in babies. In 1979 there were 18 communities in Nebraska that had drinking water with nitrate levels greater than 10 parts per million. So that is the kind of situation that we are getting into. Another part of the problem is, and perhaps what is a little scary about this situation is that we have no economical method right now of getting the nitrate concentrations out of the water once it is in. So, at least as far as current technology is concerned if we let the problem go, if the nitrate concentrations continue to increase and increase to levels that are not acceptable, we do not know presently how to get them out. So I think that we should have some extra concerns about accumulating those levels in the first place. I might also mention that it takes some time to measure these things. So it may well be at this present point in time that the nitrate levels actually in the water and on their way down leaching through the soil would result in concentratins higher than what we are currently