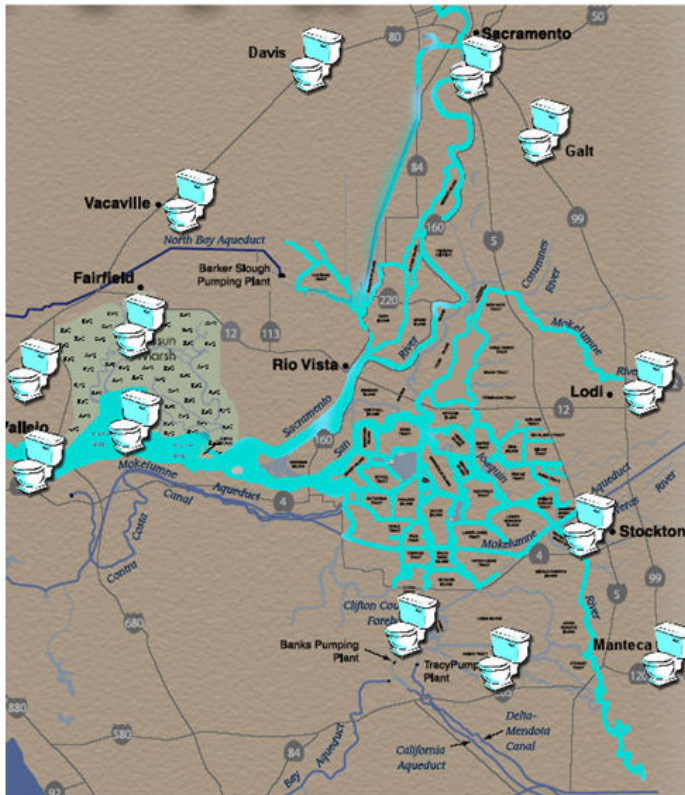


The Great Delta Toilet Bowl



**Major Wastewater Dischargers
In and Around the Delta**

City/ Wastewater Facility	Design Permit Flow: (million gallons/day)
Sacramento Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant	181 mgd
Davis Davis Wastewater Treatment Plant	7.5 mgd
Galt City of Galt Wastewater Treatment Plant	3 mgd
Vacaville Easterly Wastewater Treatment Plant	15 mgd
Fairfield FFSD Sub Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant	17.5 mgd
Benicia Benicia Wastewater Treatment Plant	4.5 mgd
Vallejo Vallejo SFCO Wastewater Treatment Plant	15.5 mgd
Martinez Central Contra Costa SD Wastewater Treatment Plant	53.8 mgd
Lodi* White Slough Water Pollution Control Facility	8.5 mgd
Stockton Stockton Regional Wastewater Control Facility	55 mgd
Mountain House* Mountain House Wastewater Treatment Plant	5.4 mgd
Tracy* Tracy Wastewater Treatment Plant	16 mgd
Manteca Manteca Wastewater Quality Control Facility	6.95 mgd
TOTAL 389.65 mgd	

* denotes tertiary treatment

Each day up to one billion gallons of partially treated sewage is dumped into Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and its associated waterways.

Municipalities in and upstream of the Delta increasingly use the estuary as a TOILET BOWL for their sewage discharges. With each flush comes increased pollution, including toxic contaminants such as ammonia, heavy metals and even pharmaceuticals. These toxic discharges increasingly degrade water quality and greatly impact the fragile delta ecosystem and food-web as well as threatened and endangered species. As population growth in the Delta region continues to increase, so will wastewater discharges and their impacts on this critical estuary. Consider the following:



The Sacramento region is by far the largest polluter and each day discharges over 146 million gallons of partially treated sewage. Contained in this wastewater are significant concentrations of ammonia. On a monthly basis, Sacramento adds 125,000 gallons of ammonia to the Delta – far more than any other source. These discharges are believed to have a significant impact on the delta smelt and other threatened and endangered species.



In addition to Sacramento, another dozen municipalities each day flush an additional 200 million gallons of treated sewage directly into the heart of the Delta. These discharges have grown substantially over the past 30 years as populations have expanded.



The Stockton wastewater treatment plant has been repeatedly cited for illegal discharges of toxic contaminants. A recent lawsuit filed by environmentalists identifies over 1,500 sewage spills in Stockton over the past 5 years, endangering human health and the environment.



Another 600 million gallons of treated sewage is discharged each day by some 300 additional communities upstream of the estuary and its habitat.



A 2008 investigation by the Associated Press revealed the presence of pharmaceuticals in the drinking water of major metropolitan areas. Scientific evidence suggests even small amounts of such substances – including estrogen, antibiotics and heart medications – may adversely affect habitat and fish species. A recent Public Information Act request confirmed that none of the major municipal agencies which discharge directly to the delta are testing for the presence of drugs and other pharmaceuticals in their wastewater.



Despite the availability of more stringent treatment methods, Sacramento and other wastewater treatment facilities have not yet implemented these technologies.

