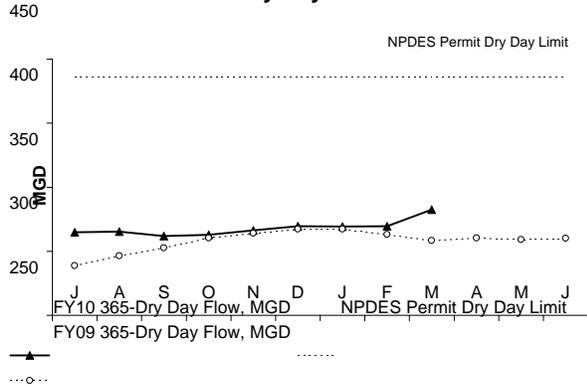


Massachusetts Water Resources Authority Deer Island Treatment Plant Performance March 2010

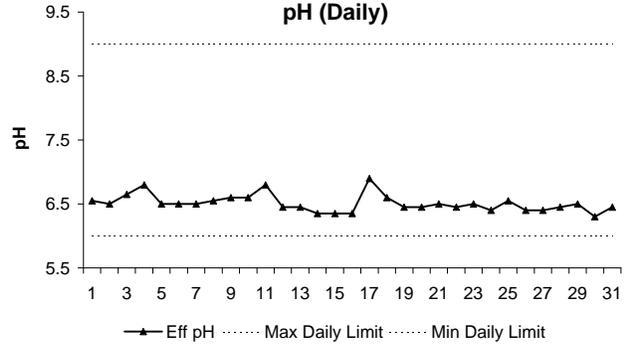
Dry Day Flow



March's Dry Day Flow is the average of all dry day flows for the period from 4/1/2009 to 3/31/2010. The Dry Day Flow for March was below the permit limit but higher than expected as a result of several flooding rain events that occurred from February 24 to March 31 which produced record plant flows and higher than usual dry day flows as well.

Dry Day Flow is calculated by averaging influent flows over the previous 365 days during dry weather.

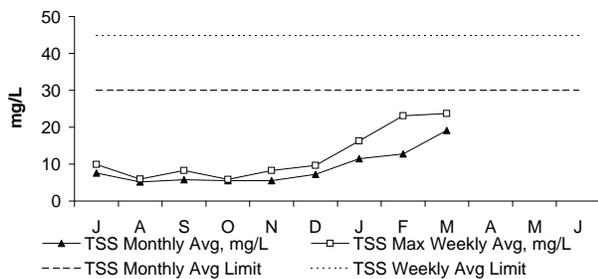
pH (Daily)



In March, all pH measurements were fairly typical for the season and within permit limits.

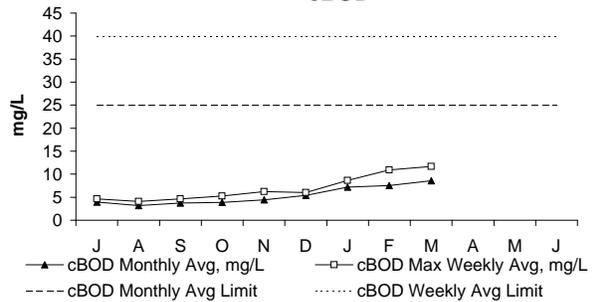
pH is a measure of the acidity or basicity of the effluent. Small fluctuations in pH do not have an adverse effect on marine environments. Because pure oxygen is used in the activated sludge reactors, the effluent pH tends to be at the lower range.

TSS



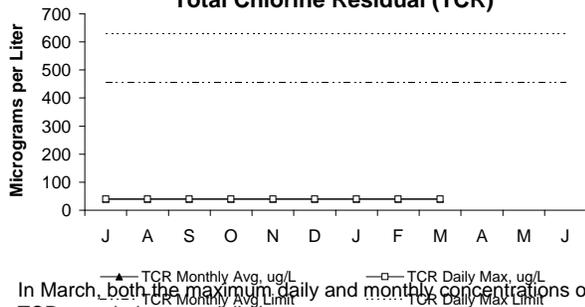
In March, both the weekly and monthly concentrations of TSS were below permit limits. However, continuation of the elevated TSS Max Weekly and TSS Monthly Averages this month are due to unprecedented high plant flows resulting from numerous extremely heavy rain events. The significantly higher plant flows during much of the month meant decreased solids settling especially as DITP operated at maximum flow capacity on a number days this month.

cBOD



In March, both the weekly and monthly concentrations of cBOD were well below permit limits. The slight increase in cBOD in March is due to a reduction in cBOD removal because of the high plant flows resulting from numerous heavy rainstorms.

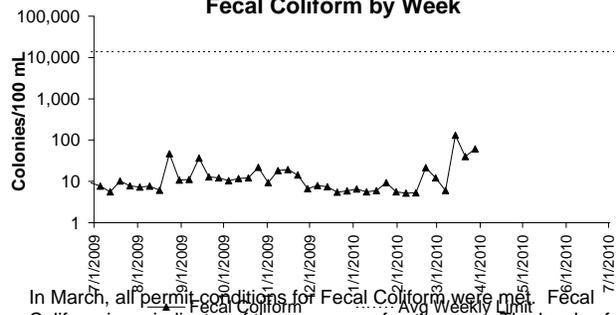
Total Chlorine Residual (TCR)



In March, both the maximum daily and monthly concentrations of TCR were below permit limits.

TCR, or Total Chlorine Residual in the effluent, is a measure of the amount of chlorine that remains after the disinfection/dechlorination process. If the chlorine residual in the effluent is too high, it may threaten marine organisms.

Fecal Coliform by Week



In March, all permit conditions for Fecal Coliform were met. Fecal Coliform is an indicator of the presence of pathogens. The levels of these bacteria after disinfection show how effectively the plant is inactivating many forms of disease-causing microorganisms. The slight increase in Fecal Coliform levels especially beginning in mid-March is due to shorter disinfection chlorine contact times resulting from record high plant flows during the second half of the month.

There are four conditions in the permit that must be met: daily geomean; weekly geomean; 10% of all samples; and greater than three consecutive samples not to exceed 14,000 col/100mL.