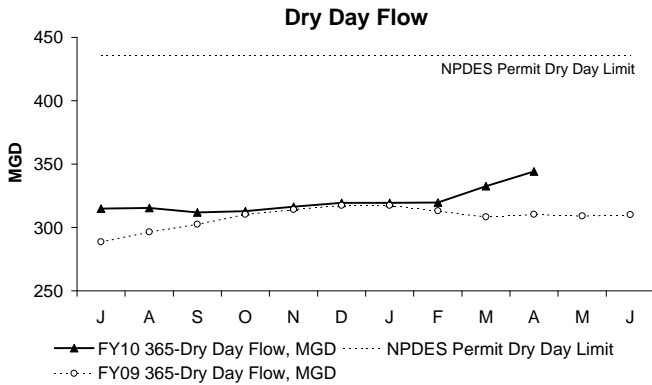
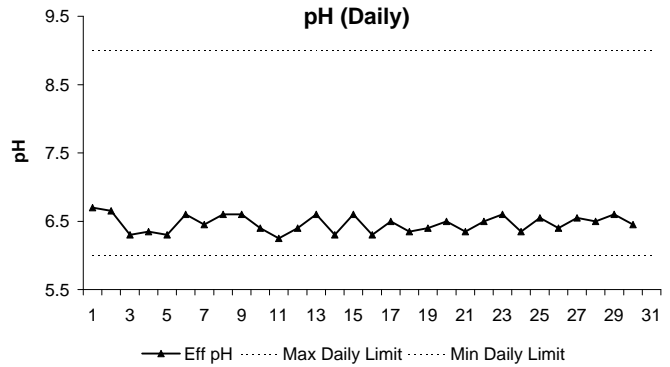


**Massachusetts Water Resources Authority  
Deer Island Treatment Plant Performance  
April 2010**



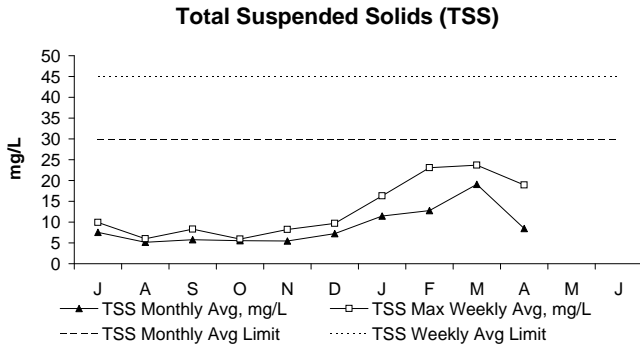
April's Dry Day Flow is the average of all dry day flows for the period from 5/1/2009 to 4/30/2010. The Dry Day Flow for April was below the permit limit but higher than expected as a result of several flooding rain events that occurred from February 24 to March 31 which produced record plant flows and 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.



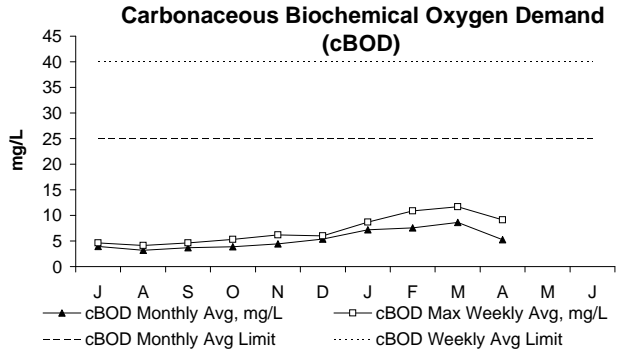
In April, all pH measurements were fairly typical for the season and within permit limits.

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.



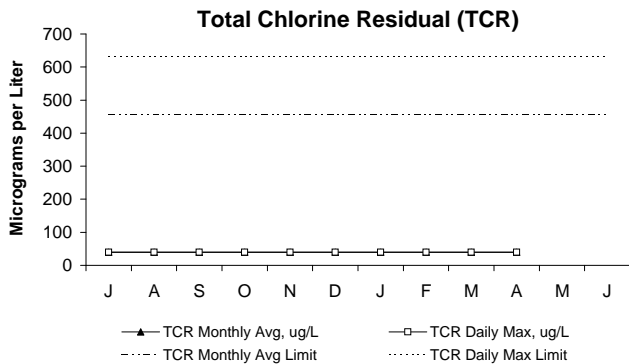
In April, concentrations of TSS were below permit limits. Elevated TSS Max Weekly and Monthly Averages started returning to normal levels in April following unprecedented high plant flows from extremely heavy rainfall in February and March. The TSS Max Weekly Average remained elevated as a result of higher plant flows from significant rainfall during the last three (3) days in March. The increased flows meant decreased solids settling at DITP.

TSS in the effluent, is a measure of the amount of solids that remain suspended after treatment.



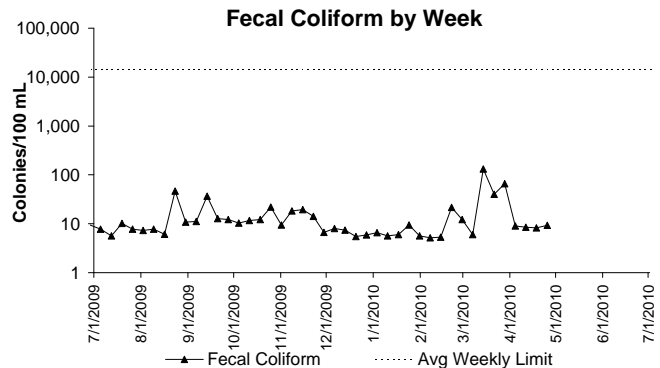
In April, weekly and monthly concentrations of cBOD were well below permit limits. The cBOD averages in April are returning to normal levels following a reduction in cBOD removal in February and March that were a result of high plant flows from numerous heavy rainstorms.

cBOD is a measure of the amount of dissolved oxygen required for the decomposition of organic materials in the environment.



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

TCR 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.



The four permit conditions for fecal coliform are: daily geometric mean; weekly geometric mean; 10% of all samples; and greater than three consecutive samples not to exceed 14,000 col/100mL. In April, all permit conditions for fecal coliform were met. Levels have returned to normal after being elevated in March and in the first week of April.

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.