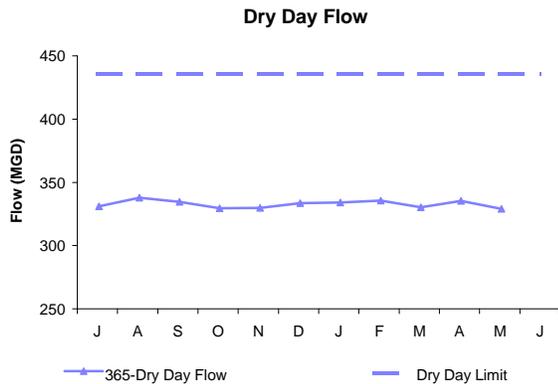
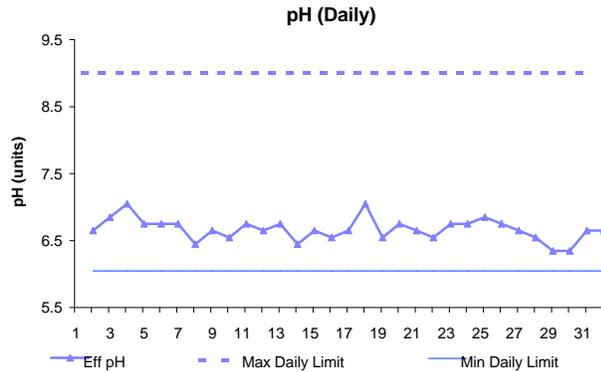


Deer Island Treatment Plant Performance

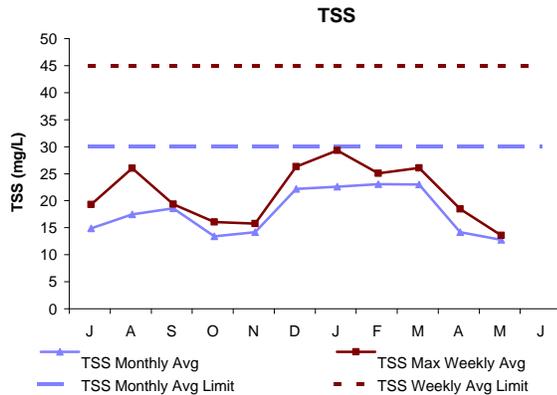
May 2001



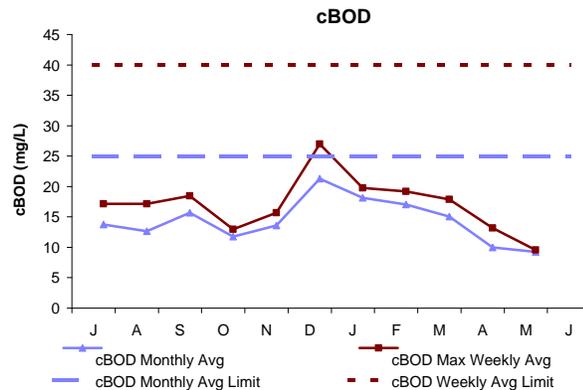
The dry day flow is calculated by averaging influent flow over the previous 365 days during dry weather. The May dry day flow therefore is the average of all dry day flows for the period June 1, 2000 to May 31, 2001.



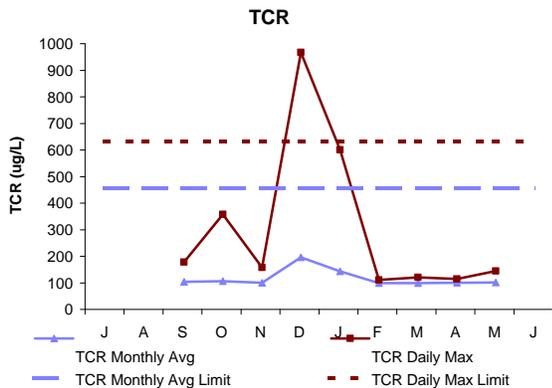
pH is a measure of the acidity or basicity of the effluent. **Small fluctuations** in pH do not have an adverse effect on marine environments. Because of the pure oxygen used in the activated sludge reactors, the effluent pH tends to be at the lower pH range. In May, all pH measurements were within the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



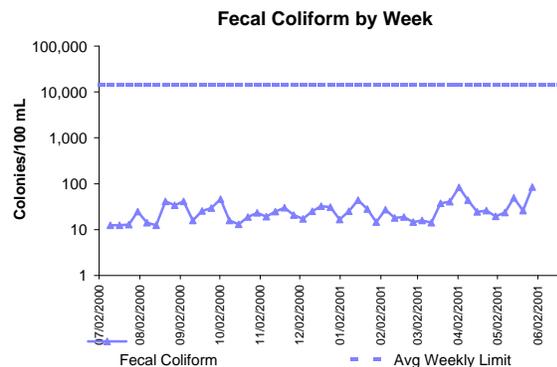
Total Suspended Solids in the effluent is a measure of the amount of solids that remain suspended after treatment. In May, both the weekly and monthly concentrations were below permit limits.



Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand is a measure of the amount of dissolved oxygen required for the decomposition of organic materials in the environment. In May, both the weekly and monthly concentrations were well below permit limits.



Total Chlorine Residual in the effluent is a measure of the amount of chlorine that remains after the disinfection/dechlorination process. Chlorine in high enough levels may threaten marine organisms. In May, both the weekly and monthly concentrations were below permit limits.



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. There are four conditions in the permit including daily geomean, a weekly geomean, 10% of all samples, and three consecutive samples not to exceed 14,000 col/100mL. In May, all of these conditions were met.