SEASONS ON MOUNT SNOW – VT0005636
Consumer Confidence Report – As Reported July 1, 2008

This report is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year form January 1, 2007 to December 31, 2007. Included are the details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. To learn more, please attend The Seasons On Mount Snow Annual Meeting which is held on:

10/11/2008 at the SportsCenter

For more information please contact John Densmore at 802-464-3640

Water Source Information

Your water comes from

Source Name	Source Water Type
CARINTHIA WELL #2	Ground Water under the Influence of Surface Water
MAIN WELL D	Ground Water
NORTHBROOK WELL #2	Ground Water

The State of Vermont Water Supply Rule requires Public Community Water Systems to develop a Source Protection Plan. This plan delineates a source protection area for our system and identifies potential and actual sources of contamination. Please contact us if you are interested in reviewing the plan.

Drinking Water Contaminants

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include surface water (streams, lakes) and ground water (wells, springs). As water travels over the land's surface or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals. It also picks up substances resulting from the presence of animals and human activity. Some "contaminants" may be harmful. Others, such as iron and sulfur, are not harmful. Public water systems treat water to remove contaminants, if any are present.

In order to ensure that your water is safe to drink, we test it regularly according to regulations established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the State of Vermont. These regulations limit the amount of various contaminants:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife
Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
Pesticides and herbicides, may come from a variety of sources such as storm water run-off, agriculture, and residential users.
Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of mining activity
Organic contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off, and septic systems.

Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the past year. It also includes the date and results of any contaminants that we detected within the past five years if tested less than once a year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily show that the water poses a health risk.

Terms and abbreviations - In this table you may find terms you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

Maximum Contamination Level Goal (MCLG)**:** The "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Contamination Level (MCL): The "Maximum Allowed" MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of disinfectants in controlling microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. Addition a disinfectant may help control microbial contaminants.
Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
90th Percentile: Ninety percent of the samples are below the action level. (Nine of ten sites sampled were at or below this level).
Treatment Technique(TT): A process aimed to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l): (one penny in ten thousand dollars)
Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l): (one penny in ten million dollars)
Picocuries per liter(pCi/L): a measure of radioactivity in water
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): NTU is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
Running Annual Average (RAA): The average of 4 consecutive quarters (when on quarterly monitoring); values in table represent the highest RAA for the year

Detected Contaminants SEASONS ON MOUNT SNOW

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2007				

Chemical Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
NITRATE	4/10/2007	0.68	0.68	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Radionuclides	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2007							

Disinfection ByProducts	Monitoring Period	RAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2007							

Lead and Copper	Date	90th Percentile	95th Percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2005 - 2007	0.75	0.81	0.31 - 0.86	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

Violation(s) that occurred during the year

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. The below table lists any drinking water violations we incurred during 2007. A failure to perform required monitoring means we cannot be sure of the quality of our water during that time.

Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
MONITORING (TCR), ROUTINE MAJOR	Failure to Monitor	COLIFORM (TCR)	6/1/2007 - 6/30/2007
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	Failure to Monitor	LEAD & COPPER RULE	

Additional information (including steps taken to correct any violations listed above)

Seasons was issued a failure to monitor violation for coliform testing as our water system identification number was not written on the monthly testing report. **There was a monthly coliform test taken and the results came back negative during the specified testing period.** The issue was of an administrative nature not a problem with our water quality.

We received a failure to monitor violation for not doing the required number of lead and copper tests. We did the traditional amount of 5 and the new rule requires we do 10. A notice was delivered to every unit on December 31, 2007 advising all Seasons owners of this situation. For the past several years we have completed four lead and copper tests every quarter of the year (16 tests per year) in addition to the mandated testing by the State of Vermont. All these tests have come back below the action level and as such are deemed to pose no health risks. We will be doing 10 lead and copper test at the end of June, 2008.

On site water storage consists of 150,000 gallons in finished concrete water storage tank(s). The current metered average daily demand is 18,231 gallons per day. The current metered maximum daily demand is 75,000 gallons per day. Total water consumption for the year 2006 was 6,654,400 gallons.

In 1995, following results of Micro-Particulate Analysis (MPAs) testing, it was determined that the Well D water supply sources for Seasons on Mount Snow is not under the direct influence of ground water. Due to this result, waivers have also been granted for future MPA testing. This waiver, plus tests indicating no Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs) in the water system resulted in additional waivers for SOCs. A request for a VOC waiver was made in 2005, however this request was denied. (Please note that our back up well , Carinthia Well #2, is currently under the influence of ground water and is being worked on to resolve this situation. See below for ore details.)

Prior to January 1, 1998, the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL - see Definitions - Page 2) for lead in the water supply was exceeded. The primary cause of this situation is commonly corrosion of plumbing fixtures which used lead solder. Following careful study of the chemical makeup of the water supply, a treatment technique known as corrosion control involving the injection of an orthopolyphosphate product known by the commercial name Aqua-Mag was approved by the State of Vermont, Agency of Natural Resources, Water Supply Division. This method of corrosion control coats all pipes limiting the ability of water to corrode metal in the distribution system.

A disinfectant, Chlorine, is also added to the drinking water at Seasons. This was mandated at the inception of the development.

Health information regarding drinking water

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants, can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

There are no additional required health effects notices.

Distribution information

The **Seasons on Mt. Snow Water System (the Water System)**, a public water system under the laws of the State of Vermont, was recently reissued a Temporary Operating Permit. The Secretary of the Agency of Natural Resources found that such issuance will not unreasonably contribute to a public health risk, although the **Seasons on Mt. Snow Water System** does not presently comply with certain requirements of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act and applicable state statutes and rules. The nature and extent of the noncompliance are as follows:

The Water System's Carinthia Well source is under the direct influence of surface water. This source of water is Seasons' back up supply if our main source, Well D, is not in service. If we do have a need to utilize this source, the water system would be required to continuously disinfect with chlorine and proceed with providing filtration for the well source, or provide for an alternative improvement plan as permitted by the Agency. The Water System is has been requested to follow through on specific requirements outlined in a Temporary Operating Permit to eliminate sanitary hazards and to provide for future system durability and reliability. To obtain more specific information regarding these necessary public drinking water improvements, please call Seasons on Mt. Snow COA Inc. at (802) 464-3640.

At the time of this writing (6/08) the Carinthia Wall has had extensive work done to it in an attempt to resolve the surface water issue. A new cement sleeve has been grouted in the well shaft to seal any cracks or fissures that may have been contributing to this problem. An MPA test, which determines if a well is under the influence of ground water, will be conducted in the very near future. The results will be realized soon to see if the work done did in fact have a positive impact with this problem.

Owner/Operator and Public Participation Opportunities

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water quality utility, please contact the person(s) listed below. We want our customers to be informed about their water quality. If you want to learn more, please call John Densmore at the Season's Management Office. Questions about our water system may be raised at the annual meeting which is held in October, 2007 at The Seasons SportsCenter.

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