SUMMIT WATER COMPANY, INC. - VT WSID 5599
Consumer Confidence Report – 2015

We are once again proud to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2014. 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 Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to providing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. We continually strive to deliver the best-quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Please remember that we are always available to assist you should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water. To learn more, please contact Patricia M. Beavers, Water System Operator at 802.763.3937. You can also write P^2 Environmental 19 Johnson Circle, Tunbridge,Vermont 05077 or the Town of West Windsor Utility Division at 802.484.3520

All water quality or quantity questions should be addressed to P^2 Environmental. This includes, but is not limited to: drops in water pressure, water taste or odor concerns, puddles in the yard or driveway and when there is no water.

Water Source Information - Your water comes from

Source Name	Source Water Type
MAIN WELL	Ground Water

The State of Vermont Water Supply Rule requires Public Community Water Systems to develop a Source Protection Plan (SPP). This plan delineates a source protection area for our system and identifies potential and actual sources of contamination. We have a Source Protection Plan that was approved by DEC on Oct. 7, 2014. The SPP is prepared by the Water System Operator. Please see the informational letter contained at the end of this report. Also, 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 SUMMIT WATER CO INC

Commencing February 2014, we were experiencing total coliform hits under the Influence of the Polar Vortex. Microbial growth in extreme temperatures lead us to believe we had a serious leak in the distribution system. The stand-by chlorinator was activated on March 14th and remained on through August 2014 for a total of six months. Efforts were made all spring into summer to locate and repair the leaks. By mid-August the system was tight and the chlorinator turned off. Below is the new required data we are reporting during those six months of continuous chlorination:

Disinfection Residual	RAA	Range	Unit	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
Chlorine	.53	.1 - .8	mg/l	4.0	4.0	Water additive to control microbes

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Coliform Bacteria	In the month of February, 2 sample(s) returned as positive	No more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Total Coliform Bacteria	In the month of March, 5 sample(s) returned as positive	No more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment

Chemical Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Barium	02/07/2011	0.009	0.009 - 0.009	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	02/07/2011	0.2	0.2 - 0.2	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Radionuclides	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Combined Radium	08/02/2011	0.1	0.1 - 0.1	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-226	08/02/2011	0.1	0.1 - 0.1	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection ByProducts	Monitoring Period	LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found							

Lead and Copper	Date	90th Percentile	95th Percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
Copper	2011 to 2013	0	0.17	0 - 0.34	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2011 to 2013	0	1	0 - 2	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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 2014. 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
MCL (TCR), MONTHLY	Maximum Contaminant Level Violation	COLIFORM (TCR)	02/01/2014 - 02/28/2014
MCL (TCR), MONTHLY	Maximum Contaminant Level Violation	COLIFORM (TCR)	03/01/2014 - 03/31/2014

Additional information: In February total coliform was found in the monthly sample. Follow up samples showed another one for a total of two. The next month, March, all five samples were positive of total coliform and that dictated a Boil Water Notice and the chlorinator was activated. During that cold period it was suspected a large leak was occurring. As explained on the first table of Water Quality Data, three major leaks were found and repaired in the Month of August. The chlorinator was turned off the end of August and our water remains untreated to this day!

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.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing.

SUMMIT WATER CO INC is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Public Notice - Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies: The system is required to inform the public of any significant deficiencies identified during a sanitary survey conducted by the Drinking Water and Groundwater Protection Division that have not yet been corrected. For more information please refer to the schedule for compliance in the system's Operating Permit.

Date Identified	Deficiency	Facility
No Significant Deficiencies		

Distribution information

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place and distributing copies by hand or mail.

In our on-going efforts to tighten up our system and conserve water - Please be sure to check all fixtures in your home for leaks. This includes all sinks, every toilet, hot water heaters, shower heads and the outside hose bib or spigot. When you save a little, you save a lot. Thank you! Please report all water issues to the Water System Operator P^2 Environmental at 802.384.0421. This exercise has been successful in helping us account for high run times on the well pump and boosters. We appreciate your help and cooperation.

Spring 2015

Dear Neighbor,

We are working with the Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation Water Supply Division to develop a program to protect our groundwater supply. Groundwater as a drinking water supply source is generally of high quality; however, it is vulnerable to contamination from a wide range of activities which take place on the ground surface. Once the groundwater is contaminated, it is difficult and expensive to clean to a level which is suitable for drinking.

Because of the high cost associated with groundwater clean- up, we, The Summit Water Company water supply system, are in favor of a program of protection which reduces the risk of contamination our groundwater resource. As part of this effort, we have identified that area of land, which directly contributes recharge to the public water supply source – please see the map at the bottom of this letter. This is known as the source protection area (SPA). It is especially important that activities within the source protection area do not discharge contaminants, which may threaten the groundwater which is used for human consumption.

This letter was prepared with the intention of informing you that you have been identified as being located in the source protection area for our water supply system and to increase your awareness of this public groundwater resource. Improperly operated on-site septic disposal systems, accidental chemical spills, and underground fuel storage tanks are only a few examples of land use activities which threaten groundwater quality and of which we hope you will share our concern.

We are asking you to do your best to minimize the release of contaminants in the source protection area which could threaten our groundwater supply. We have information available to help you adopt these preventative practices.

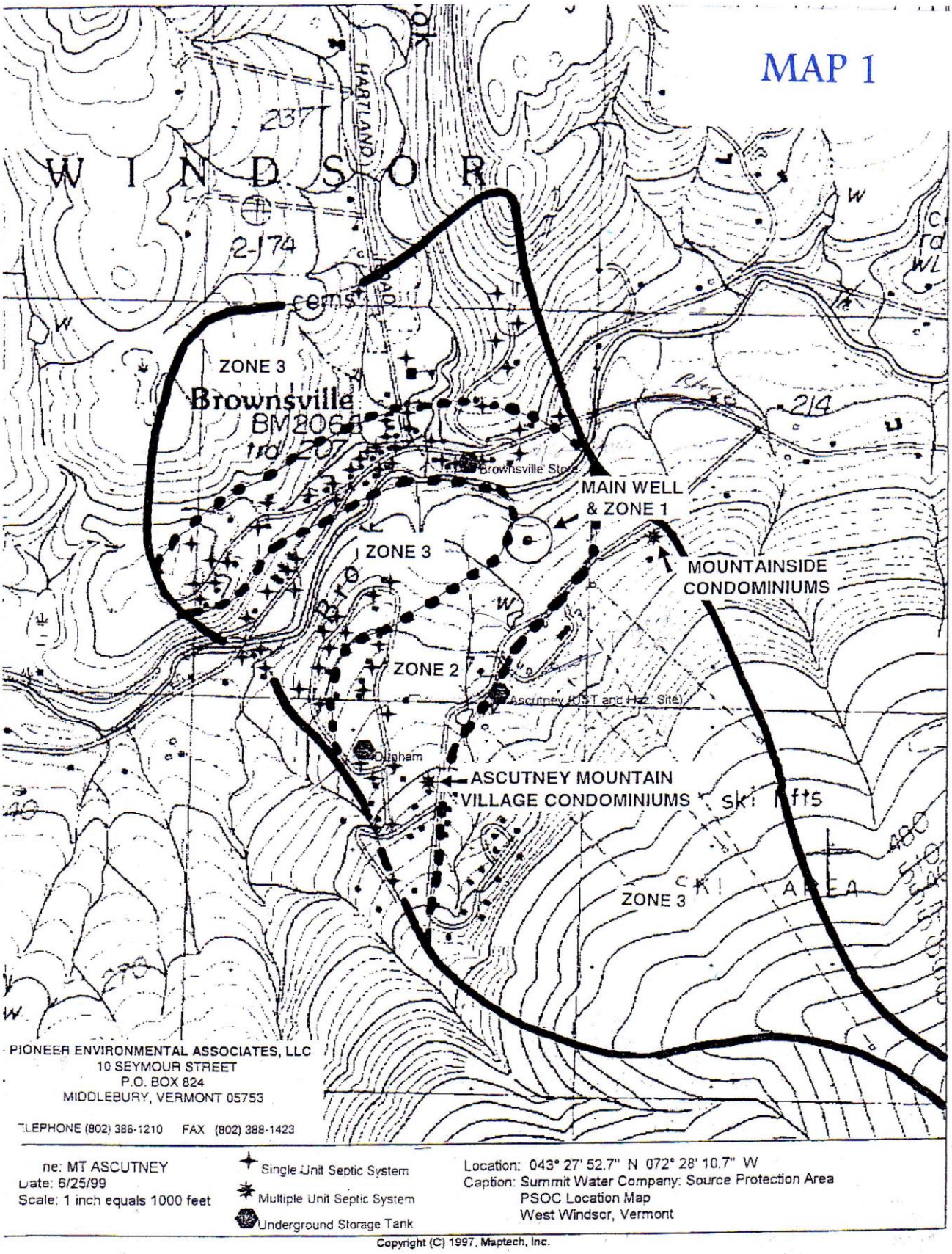
If you have any questions, want further information, or want to discuss this letter or your operating practices, please contact me 802.763.3937 I can, in turn, with your permission, contact the State Department of Environmental Conservation, Water Supply Division, or whomever else would best respond to your request.

Sincerely,

Patricia M. Beavers

Patricia M. Beavers
Water System Operator

cc: Public Water System O&M Manual


MAP 1
WINDSOR
ZONE 3
Brownsville
BM2061
Brownsville Store
MAIN WELL
& ZONE 1
ZONE 3
MOUNTAINSIDE
CONDOMINIUMS
ZONE 2
Ascutney (UST and Haz. Site)
Depham
ASCUTNEY MOUNTAIN
VILLAGE CONDOMINIUMS
ski lifts
ZONE 3
PIONEER ENVIRONMENTAL ASSOCIATES, LLC
10 SEYMOUR STREET
P.O. BOX 824
MIDDLEBURY, VERMONT 05753
TELEPHONE (802) 388-1210 FAX (802) 388-1423
ne: MT ASCUTNEY
Date: 6/25/99
Scale: 1 inch equals 1000 feet
Single Unit Septic System
Multiple Unit Septic System
Underground Storage Tank
Location: 043° 27' 52.7" N 072° 28' 10.7" W
Caption: Summit Water Company: Source Protection Area
PSOC Location Map
West Windsor, Vermont
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