

SKIER'S OBLIGATIONS REGARDING SAFETY AND LIABILITY

Skiers and users of the lifts must comply with the provisions of current regional and national laws and, in particular, the provisions set out in Legislative Decree no. 40/2021 and Regional Law no. 2/2009, as well as the "Skier's Code of Conduct" approved by Ministerial Decree 20/12/2005, of which they declare knowledge. Among the aforementioned obligations, the most significant are listed below: -The operator is in no way responsible for accidents that occur on off-piste routes or ski itineraries even if they are served by ski lifts, nor during competitions and training. Skiing and any activity related thereto carried out beyond the delimitations placed at the edges of the slopes and disregarding the signs and instructions posted by the manager is at the user's sole risk and peril. In the event of personal accident or damage, or injuries caused to third parties, the user shall remain solely responsible for the accident caused, and any burden, of any nature whatsoever, also relating to rescue, shall be borne by said user. - The operator is in no way responsible for accidents caused by skiers who do not observe the rules of conduct prescribed by law and regulations. - The downhill ski slopes are open to the public from fifteen minutes after the opening time of the lifts serving them until fifteen minutes after their closure. From the time the ski lifts close and until they reopen, skiing and using the designated slopes by any means, including skis or snowboards, is strictly forbidden. - Skiers are obliged to have adequate psychophysical preparation to prevent the risks connected with skiing and activities that are intrinsic to the environment in which they take place. - Use of the ski slopes is conditional upon the user having insurance for damage and injury that they may cause to third parties, including the operator. - Skiers are obliged to show their tickets in accordance with the operator's instructions. - Skiers are required to comply with the indications imposed by the signs and are obliged to behave with specific prudence and diligence appropriate to the situation on the slope, its characteristics and their own aptitudes and abilities, so as not to endanger their own safety or that of others, or cause damage to persons and property. -Users are expressly forbidden from altering or removing safety signs and equipment. - Skiers must refrain from skiing down slopes that are more difficult than they are capable of and adapt their pace to the type of slope, to their own abilities, to the condition of the equipment used, which must be kept in good working order, to the environmental conditions, to the state of the piste and the snowpack, to the crowding of the slope and to the visibility when skiing down the slope. - In any case, the presence on the slopes of signs, even if damaged by the wind, of stones, branches, icy patches or irregularities in the snowpack caused by changes in environmental and weather conditions, daily wear and tear or partial grooming of the slope are not to be considered obstacles; it is up to the skier alone to ensure that such situations do not represent a hazard. - In order to



access slopes characterised by a high level of difficulty and a gradient of more than 40 percent, marked as a black slope, the skier must possess a high level of physical and technical ability. Speed must be particularly moderate in sections where the view is not clear, near buildings or obstacles, at crossroads, at forks, in fog or mist, in the case of poor visibility or crowding, at bottlenecks and in the presence of beginners. Generally speaking, skiers must behave in such a way as to be able to cope with the dangers associated with skiing and the perils of the mountain environment; they must also adopt a line of descent such as to avoid collisions, interference and danger with the skier ahead downhill, as well as situations causing themselves or third parties to leave the slope and to run into potentially dangerous situations. - Skiers entering a slope must give precedence to those already on it and must ensure that they can do so without danger to themselves or others; skiers who are stopping must avoid endangering other skiers and move to the edge of the slope, and must not stop at crossings, near bumps or in places where there is no visibility. - The skier uphill must maintain a direction that allows them to avoid collisions, interference and danger to the skier downhill. In the event of falls or accidents, skiers must promptly clear the slope, moving to the side of it, signalling the presence of an injured person with appropriate means. When stopping at mountain refuges or in other areas, skiers must place their equipment outside the skiing area in such a way as to avoid hindering or endangering others. - A skier intending to overtake another skier must ensure that there is enough space and that there is sufficient visibility; overtaking may be done either uphill or downhill, on the right or on the left, at a distance such as to avoid blocking the path of the skier being overtaken. - At junctions, skiers must alter their course and reduce their speed in order to avoid contact with skiers coming from another direction or from another slope; when approaching a junction, the skier must take note of a skier coming from another slope, even if they are ahead of the other skier; a skier entering a slope or starting again after stopping must ensure that they can do so without danger to themselves or others. - In the event of an accident, everyone is obliged to provide the necessary assistance to the injured person, notifying the operator immediately, - When practising downhill skiing, snowboarding and telemark skiing, it is compulsory to wear an approved protective helmet. - Descending the slopes on foot or by means other than skis, in their various forms, is forbidden. Specific skiing equipment for use by disabled persons is permitted. Skiers may go back up the slopes on foot in cases of absolute necessity, and in this case the ascent must always take place at the edge of the slope, taking care to avoid any risks to the safety of skiers and in compliance with any prescriptions adopted by the person in charge of the slope, giving way to skiers and to the mechanical equipment used for the service and maintenance of the slopes and lifts, allowing them to circulate easily. - Everyone, with the exception of those identified by the

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organisers, is forbidden from going beyond the marked limits, stopping on or moving along the competition slope during competitions. - Skiing in a state of intoxication as a result of the use of alcohol or toxic substances is forbidden.