

A dynamic splash of water droplets and bubbles against a deep blue background, with some droplets appearing to be in motion, creating a sense of freshness and purity.

Majestic View Domestic Water Improvement District 2023 Consumer Confidence Report PWS ID # AZ04-03044

Questions?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Adam Deibel, Certified Operator, at (928)814-9990.

Majestic View DWID is happy to be able to keep our customers informed about their drinking water quality. The Environmental Protection Agency is always looking for ways to make our drinking water safer. Our staff works diligently to comply with those requirements, as well as looking for ways to make our system more sustainable.

The District regularly holds public meetings to discuss the current situation and upcoming issues and projects. If you are interested in attending the meetings or even serving on the District Board of Directors, please contact the office at 928-391-1555.

Please report anything that may appear to be a water leak in our distribution system or on private property, such as wet spots, discolored ground, or green vegetation that is out of place. Distribution leaks may not affect your current water bill, but leaks will affect your water rates over time. Save water - every drop counts.

Where Does My Water Come From? Majestic View draws from two groundwater wells sourced by the Little Colorado River watershed.

Source Water Assessment: A Source Water Assessment Plan is an assessment of the delineated area around our listed sources through which contaminants, if present, could migrate and reach our source water. It also includes an inventory of potential sources of contamination within the delineated area and a determination of the water supply's susceptibility to contamination by the identified potential sources. The District is currently working with Rural Water Association of Arizona to develop this plan. Once completed, a copy will be made available at the office.

Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Some contaminants may cause taste, odor or color problems. These types of problems do not necessarily indicate a health risk. Call the office if you have questions about the taste, color or odor of the drinking water. The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, in some cases, radioactive material, and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;

Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in the 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. More information about contaminants in tap water and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or visiting www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline. Information on bottled water can be obtained from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

Definitions – the following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

AVG: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. Coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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 the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Definitions – the following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation. (continued)

mrem: Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

ppm: Milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7.35 gallons of water.

ppb: Micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

na: Not applicable

Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in the drinking water.

2023 Water Quality Data – Regulated Contaminants Detected

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	1		0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper

Lead & Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# of Sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2023	1.3	1.3	0.029	0	ppm	Y	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Lead and Copper Rule - violation

The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

Violation Type	Violation period or begin date	Violation End	Violation Explanation	Violation Resolution
INITIAL TAP SAMPLING (LCR)	July – Dec 2021 Jan – June 2021 July – Dec 2022 July – Dec 2023	08/09/2023	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of the water during the period indicated.	Subsequent samples have been taken with no MCL. Consecutive 6-month sampling completed and system moved to yearly sampling in 2024
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	10/01/2023	ongoing	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.	Reported late.
OCCT/SOWT RECOMMENDATION/STUDY (LCR)	01/01/2021	2023	We failed to propose treatment to our regulator in response to results that indicate our water needs treatment to reduce lead and/or copper levels.	Subsequent samples showed no action level exceedance, study and recommendations no longer required.

Lead in Home Plumbing

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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 two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Disinfection and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2023	0.5	0-0.5	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Chlorine - violation

Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation	Violation Resolution
LATE REPORTING	01/01/2023	12/31/2023	We failed submit our drinking water results for the contaminant and period indicated.	Late data submitted

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	02/28/2022	4.8	4.8-4.8	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	02/28/2022	0.67	0.67-0.67	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	02/28/2022	0.1	0.1-0.1	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Dichloromethane	2023	1	0-1	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.
Xylenes	2023	0.0008	0-0.0008	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

Other Violations

Public Notification Rule - violation

The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with drinking water (e.g. a boil water emergency).

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation	Violation Resolution
Failure to distribute notice of missed level 2 bacteria assessment from October 2020	01/22/2021	2024	We failed to notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.	Reported on 2022 CCR. PN included with current 2023 CCR

Failure to distribute notice of missed lead and copper OCCT study	07/20/2022	2024	We failed to notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.	Reported on 2022 CCR. PN included with current 2023 CCR
Failure to distribute notice of missed chlorine residuals in April 2021	08/17/2022	2024	We failed to notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.	Reported on 2022 CCR. PN included with current 2023 CCR
Failure to distribute notice of missed Jan to June 2021 lead and copper	08/18/2022	2024	We failed to notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.	Reported on 2022 CCR. PN included with current 2023 CCR
Failure to distribute notice of missed chlorine residuals in Q3 2021	12/03/2022	2024	We failed to notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.	Reported on 2022 CCR. PN included with current 2023 CCR
Failure to distribute notice of 2 missed lead samples from July – Dec 2022 lead and copper sampling	08/09/2023	2024	We failed to notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.	Reported on 2022 CCR. PN included with current 2023 CCR

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)- violation

The Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by E. Coli. E.Coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for certain people with immuno-compromised health.

Violation Type	Violation Dates	Violation End	Violation Explanation	Violation Resolution
LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENT, 2 ND LEVEL 1 (RTCR)	November 2020 July and August 2021 December 2022	6/27/24	We failed to properly complete the following level 2 assessments; November 2020, July and August 2021	Level

