Majestic View Domestic Water Improvement District
2024 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 did not do a SWA in 2024.

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.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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. MGLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

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.

Level 1 Assessment: 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 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.

The following are terms related to water quality data presented in this table:

Not Applicable (NA): Sampling was not completed because it was not required by regulation.

Not Detected (ND or <): Not detectable at reporting limit.

Minimum Reporting Limit (MRL): The smallest concentration of a substance that can be reliably measured by a given analytical method.

Millirems per year (MREM): A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measure of water clarity.

Million fibers per liter (MFL): Measure of asbestos fibers.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Measure of the radioactivity in water.

ppm: Parts per million or Milligrams per liter (mg/L), equal to 1/1000 of a gram.

ppb: Parts per billion or Micrograms per liter (µg/L), equal to 1000 ppm.

ppt: Parts per trillion or Nanograms per liter (ng/L), equal to 1000 ppb.

ppq: Parts per quadrillion or Picograms per liter (pg/L), equal to 1000 ppt.

2024 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	Positive Sample(s) Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	1	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL: A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E.coli positive.	1	N	April 2024	Naturally present in the environment

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine.	2024	1.1	0.7 – 1.1	MRDLG =4	MRDLG =4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	2	1.8-1.8	No goal for total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic – While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral know to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked	2/28/22	4.8	4.8-4.8	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes

to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.								
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC) (continued)	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Barium	2/28/22	0.67	0.67-0.67	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2/28/22	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.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2024	2	2.3-2.3	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	2/28/22	6.4	6.4	N/A	N/A	ppm	M	Erosion of natural deposits

Volatile Organic Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Xylenes	2024	0.0011	0.0011-0.0011	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories. Discharge from chemical factories.

Lead Informational Statement

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. SHDWID is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. To address the potential presence of lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. This is the first step for beginning lead service line replacement for the protection of public health. The lead service line inventory may be viewed online at: https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/ . Please contact us if you have any questions about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact MVDWID at 928-814-9990. 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.

Lead and Copper

Lead & Copper	**Date Sampled**	**MCLG**	**Action Level (AL)**	**90th Percentile**	**# of Sites over AL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper	2024	1.3	1.3	0.023	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

All contaminants listed below were tested for and were NOT found in our water. These contaminants are considered Non-Detect or not present:

2024 Water Quality Table – Unregulated Contaminants

Your drinking water was sampled 10/31/2024 for the presence and concentration of 29 different per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, some known by the acronyms PFAS, PFOA, PFNA, PFHxS, PFBS, and GenX, a group of contaminants in the final stages of becoming regulated by the EPA. PFAS are man-made chemicals that are resistant to heat, water, and oil. They have been used since the 1940s to manufacture various consumer products, including fire-fighting foam and stain resistant, water-resistant, and nonstick items. Many PFAS do not break down easily and can build up in people, animals, and the environment over time. Scientific studies have shown that exposure to certain PFAS can be harmful to people and animals, depending on the level and duration of exposure.

To learn more about this group of chemicals, we encourage you to visit the ADEQ website at https://www.azdeq.gov/pfas-resources. You may also read the ADEQ-provided "PFAS 101 Fact Sheet" or view ADEQ's Introduction to PFAS video on YouTube at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t44kSh0uKXE

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples	Proposed MCL
PFOA (in parts per trillion)	0	0	4.0 ppt
PFOS (in parts per trillion)	0	0	4.0 ppt
PFNA (in parts per trillion)	0	0	10 ppt
PFHxS (in parts per trillion)	0	0	10 ppt
PFBS (in parts per trillion)	0	0	N/A*
GenX (in parts per trillion)	0	0	10 ppt
Calculated Hazard Index (HI)	N/A		1 (no units)

*** Hazard Index or HI:** The Hazard Index is an approach that determines the health concerns associated with mixtures of certain PFAS in finished drinking water. Low levels of multiple PFAS that individually would not likely result in adverse health effects may pose health concerns when combined in a mixture. The Hazard Index MCL represents the maximum level for mixtures of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and/or PFBS allowed in water delivered by a public water system.

2024 Violations Table

Lead and Copper Rule

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
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	10/01/2023	06/27/2024	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.

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
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DPB), MAJOR	01/01/24	01/31/24	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 our drinking water during the period indicated.
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DPB), MAJOR	02/01/24	02/29/24	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 our drinking water during the period indicated.
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DPB), MAJOR	03/01/24	03/31/24	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 our drinking water during the period indicated.
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DPB), MAJOR	04/01/24	04/30/24	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 our drinking water during the period indicated.
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DPB), MAJOR	07/31/24	07/31/24	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 our drinking water during the period indicated.
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DPB), MAJOR	08/01/24	08/31/24	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 our drinking water during the period indicated.
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DPB), MAJOR	09/01/24	09/30/24	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 our drinking water during the period indicated.
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DPB), MAJOR	10/01/24	10/31/24	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 our drinking water during the period indicated.
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DPB), MAJOR	11/01/24	11/30/24	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 our drinking water during the period indicated.
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DPB), MAJOR	12/01/24	12/31/24	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 our drinking water during the period indicated.

Public Notification Rule

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
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	07/20/22	06/27/24	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	08/17/22	06/27/24	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	08/18/22	06/27/24	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	12/03/22	06/27/24	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	08/09/23	06/27/24	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	01/02/24	06/27/24	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	04/02/24	2024	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	07/02/24	2024	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	012/20/24	2024	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)

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
LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENT, 2ND LEVEL 1 (RTCR)	11/02/20	6/27/24	We failed to properly complete a Level 2 Assessment in our water system.