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. 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.

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

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.

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.

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

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

2021 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	3		0	N	Naturally present in the environment

E. Coli - violation

Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation	Violation Resolution
MONITOR GWR TRIGGERED;ADDITIONAL MAJOR	8/15/2021	2021	Failed to collect follow-up samples within 24 hours of learning of the total coliform positive sample. These needed to be tested for fecal indicators from all sources that were being used at the time the positive sample was collected.	Repeat samples were taken until the system was clear

Lead and Copper

Lead & Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# of Sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	10/31/2020	1.3	1.3	0.011	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 Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation	Violation Resolution
INITIAL TAP SAMPLING	07/01/2021	2021	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.
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE	10/01/2020	2021	We failed to provide the results of the lead tap 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.	Notices were sent when notified of the violation.

LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE	04/03/2021	06/16/2021	We failed to provide the results of the lead tap 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.	Notices were sent when notified of the violation.
OCCT/SOWT RECOMMENDATION/STUDY	01/01/2021	2021	We failed to propose treatment to ur regulator in response to results that indicate our water needs treatment to reduce lead and/or copper levels.	Subsequent samples showed no MCL.

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	2021	0.5	0-0.5	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2021	2.9	0-2.9	No goal for total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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
MONITORING, ROUTINE, MAJOR	01/01/2021	03/31/2021	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.	Subsequent samples have been taken and submitted to ADEQ.
MONITORING, ROUTINE, MAJOR	04/01/2021	06/30/2021	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.	Subsequent samples have been taken and submitted to ADEQ.
MONITORING, ROUTINE, MAJOR	07/01/2021	09/30/2021	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.	Subsequent samples have been taken and submitted to ADEQ.
MONITORING, ROUTINE, MAJOR	10/01/2021	12/31/2021	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.	Subsequent samples have been taken and submitted to ADEQ.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2021	5	5-5	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2021	0.63	0.63-0.63	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2021	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)	2021	1	0.49-0.65	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Ethylbenzene	2021	42	0-42	700	700	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Styrene	2021	3.1	0-3.1	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Xylenes	2021	0.32	0-0.32	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

Consumer Confidence Rule - violation

The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation	Violation Resolution
CCR Report	07/01/2021	07/26/2021	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.	Provided report 7/26/2021

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
PUBLIC NOTICE LINKED TO VIOLATION	01/22/2021	2021	We failed to notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.	Not resolved
PUBLIC NOTICE LINKED TO VIOLATION	02/22/2021	2021	We failed to notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.	Not resolved
PUBLIC NOTICE LINKED TO VIOLATION	04/28/2021	2021	We failed to notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.	Not resolved
PUBLIC NOTICE LINKED TO VIOLATION	05/22/2021	2021	We failed to notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.	Not resolved