

Get to Know the Monitoring Assistance Program (MAP)



What is MAP?

The Monitoring Assistance Program helps small drinking water systems comply with the Safe Drinking Water Act by providing assistance with regulated drinking water contaminant sampling taken at the entry point to the distribution systems (EPDS).

Who is required to participate in MAP?

All community and non-transient non-community public water systems serving 10,000 people or less (except those owned by state or federal governments).

How does MAP help water systems?

MAP allows water systems to save money. The program provides required baseline sampling at an economies of scale rate by contracting large volumes of sampling in a competitive bid environment.

What are the fees associated with MAP?

\$250 base fee, plus \$2.57 per service connection.

Who performs MAP sampling?

The MAP contractor has several subcontractors who travel throughout the state to collect scheduled samples for water systems. These visits do not constitute an inspection by ADEQ.

Which contaminants does MAP sample?

Regulated inorganic contaminants (IOCs), volatile organic contaminants (VOCs), synthetic organic contaminants (SOCs), nitrate, nitrite, asbestos and radionuclides (RADs).

Can the number of service connections in my water system change and affect fees?

Yes. If you add buildings plumbed to your water system or additional water meters, the number of service connections will increase. If you disconnect the water availability to those buildings or meters, the number of service connections will decrease.



How does MAP get updated information about my water system?

Each year, MAP provides a postage-paid 8.5 x 11 card to all participants with instructions for completing the card. If you have not received your card by July of any given year, contact MAP to have a duplicate sent.

Why is it important that reported population counts are NOT estimated on the update card?

Population only impacts MAP sampling for synthetic organic contaminants, when the population exceeds 3,300. However, system population can influence contaminant group schedules not conducted by MAP, such as coliform, lead and copper. If the population listed on a submitted update cards is incorrect, it is possible the system will accrue a missed monitoring violation for coliform. (The population count only affects sampling schedules, not the amount of your MAP invoice.)

Are MAP samples taken every year for all contaminants?

No. The initial monitoring year includes: four quarters of VOCs, four quarters of SOCs, an annual IOC sample and an annual nitrate, nitrite and asbestos for each EPDS. For community water systems only, there are also four quarters of RADs. Once initial monitoring is complete, all sampling is scheduled on a tiered basis (depending on sampling results) with: SOCs every three years, VOCs annually for three years (then once every three years), nitrate every year, and nitrite and asbestos once every nine years.

For more information about MAP, including fees and monitoring information, visit:

azdeq.gov/map

Mary Kaye Black

P: 602-771-4518

E: Mb13@azdeq.gov



www.azdeq.gov