Created by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) and Drinking Water Program (DWP)

MassDEP ~~Drinking Water Program~~DWP Statistical Analysis and Predictive Modeling Guidance for Evaluating Unknown Service Lines

Updated ~~July~~ September 2025

Introduction

The 2021 EPA Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) required public water systems (PWS) to develop a complete inventory of all service lines. This included identifying the materials of both public and private portions of the service lines.

The 2024 Lead and Copper Rule Improvements (LCRI) requires PWS to build on their initial Service Line Inventory (SLI) with the creation of a Baseline SLI. Additional information such as including connector and street address data is required in the Baseline SLI. The LCRI also includes further requirements to identify all unknown service lines and replace all Lead and Galvanized Requiring Replacement (GRR) Service Lines.

The statistical and predictive modeling approach(es) provide~~s~~ methods to identify ~~complete and update an inventory while eliminating or prioritizing the need to inspect every~~ lead status unknown service lines and create a more complete inventory.

What is Statistical and Predictive Modeling?

Statistical Modeling is an identification method that uses the composition of known service lines to predict the material of unknown service lines in a service area. To do this with a statistically significant result, it is normally performed with a randomly selected group of service lines. Predictive modeling is a version of statistical modeling, or often a further step after statistical modeling, that uses machine learning to predict the material of unknown service lines based on the previously selected group of known service lines.

MassDEP reserves the right to reject a statistical or predictive model as a verification method if the required submitted documentation does not demonstrate an unbiased or representative model of the system.

MassDEP DWP Approval is Now REQUIRED Prior to PWS Utilizing Statistical Analysis or Predictive Modeling for their SLI

As of July 3, 2025, prior written approval from MassDEP DWP is required for the use of statistical analysis or a predictive model.

Note the following basic requirements PWS will need to meet to create a statistical analysis/predictive model

PWS must contact MassDEP DWP at program.director-dwp@mass.gov, subject: Requesting Statistical Analysis/Predictive Modeling SLI Approval. PWS should include any relevant information regarding their PWS, including information about their distribution system, whether they are requesting to use a statistical analysis and/or predictive model, if lead or galvanized service lines have been found previously, and so on. From there, MassDEP DWP will work with PWS to schedule a meeting to discuss the proposal if necessary, and provide either approval or rejection of the proposal, and possibly next steps if further work or justification is needed to approve the request.

PWS should note the following guidelines regarding the use of a statistical analysis prior to considering using it as a verification method. However, PWS should note that no matter what conditions are met, PWS still need approval from MassDEP DWP before beginning the process of creating a statistical analysis or predictive model.

Limitations of a Statistical Analysis or Predictive Model

PWS should consider the following information when determining whether a statistical analysis or predictive model is right for your PWS:

Considerations

Some considerations when evaluating Service Line Predictive Modeling products:

1. ***Will the product meet the following objectives to:***
   - Provide Service Line Inventory acceptable for MassDEP reporting
   - Ability for improvement over time
   - Meet confidence levels (95% or greater)
   - Minimize resource inputs to alternatives (in-person verification)
   - Meet your reporting deadline
2. ***What can be the obstacles to getting this done?***
   - Level of effort and resources to provide the data inputs, *i.e.*, collecting and feeding data to the predictive model to achieve desired confidence level.
     - PWSs should be looking for a confidence level of 95% or greater and MassDEP strongly recommends PWS verify 20 - 25% of the predicted service lines through field inspections.
   - Responsibilities for data collection
   - *Cost*
     - Upfront cost
     - Future maintenance costs
3. ***Has the model encountered barriers in the past?***
   - Ask for references or examples from systems like yours
4. ***If the project doesn't succeed, what are the implications?***
5. ***PWS must carefully evaluate all products.***

For PWSs interested in exploring the use of a statistical/predictive model, please be aware of the above information from the MassDEP LCRR Q&A located at https://www.mass.gov/doc/frequently-asked-questions-about-the-lead-and-copper-rule-revisions-lcrr/download.

Cost Limitations

Statistical Analysis and Predictive Modeling can both have high upfront costs and maintenance costs, depending on the composition of your PWS (for example, the size of system, age, variety of pipe materials used) and the work planned. PWS are encouraged to consider cost now as well as long term with all other pros and cons to determine if either (or both) types of analysis are right for your PWS.

Statistical Analysis:

Statistical Analysis as a method alone can be a very cost-effective verification method, because the PWS can verify a small number of service lines with potholing and in person inspections and then use these results to predict that the rest of the PWS's unknown service lines are non-lead, instead of verifying the material of every single service line. **However, if a single lead service line is found, statistical analysis can no longer be used.** PWS at this point may need to pivot to a predictive model, or continue to physically verify all service lines, which can cost more than the PWS may have originally expected when selecting statistical analysis alone.

If the PWS has any galvanized service lines on the private side, this method may result in increased cost, as PWS with galvanized service lines may not be approved to use the verification method of statistical analysis, such as if the PWS did not meet the GRR acceptance limit and process.

Predictive Modeling:

Predictive Modeling, similar to statistical analysis (as it uses the analysis as a first step to the model), can be cost effective to PWS, as it requires less physical inspection and digging to determine all service line material. **However, the cost will increase for the following reasons:**

- If not enough lead service lines are found, creating an accurate predictive model may not be possible, and the PWS will not be approved to use a statistical analysis if any lead service lines are found. At this stage, a PWS would be in "limbo", unable to use either method of verification.
- Predictive models are living models, and updated overtime. Consider what the cost is for maintenance, and how this will affect your PWS overtime. Are costs secured by your PWS with contracts?
- Will your PWS require additional models, such as a model to determine GRR service lines?
- If your PWS finds 5% (or 1% if using a statistical analysis) of service lines were classified incorrectly, all service lines verified by this method will need to be reclassified as UNK-LG.

Future Non-Lead Validations:

All PWS should remember that the Lead and Copper Rule Improvements (LCRI) will require PWS to validate (confirm) that their non-lead service lines are non-lead by creating a pool of applicable non-lead service lines, selecting a random group of these non-lead service lines, and conducting 2-point physical inspections to confirm the material. Service lines verified by statistical analysis/predictive modeling will be included in this validation pool and may be required to be inspected in the future.

Statistical Analysis Limitations

If a PWS has Lead Service Lines:

PWS which have any known lead service lines will not be approved to perform a statistical analysis, unless there are certain conditions met which MassDEP DWP approves of. This may include scenarios such as:

- If a certain section of the PWS used lead, however there are clear records stating that lead was only used in that specific area of the PWS. This may have happened if a PWS expanded into another area where the previous owner/PWS installed lead in that area.

PWS must note that if any lead is found during the initial investigations to create a statistical analysis, the statistical analysis cannot be used to determine that unknown service lines are not lead or galvanized (UNK-NOLG). If a PWS creating a statistical analysis finds lead at any point during their investigations to create an analysis, they must stop immediately.

Should a PWS find lead during initial investigations, they must do one of the following:

1. Continue performing investigations and turn to a predictive model, or
2. Begin to plan for another method to determine service line materials, such as records review, field inspections, customer self-identifications, or other approved methods of verification which are not Statistical Analysis.

If a PWS has Galvanized Service Lines:

PWS should not create a statistical analysis on the private side of their service lines if there is a likelihood that the PWS may have multiple Galvanized Requiring Replacement (GRR) service lines. This means that if a PWS has, or expects, Galvanized service lines on the private side, and they have lead, unknown, or non-lead service lines where it is unknown if they were ever lead, on the public side, they should consider if a statistical analysis is in their best interests and cost effective, see the new GRR acceptance limit and process below for more information. PWS in this scenario may not be approved to use this verification method, or not have the method accepted in their service line inventory, should they not meet the GRR acceptance limit and process.

PWS should note that if any galvanized service lines are found on the private side during a statistical analysis, this may impact the classification of all service lines being verified by this method.

In the interest of protecting public health and to assist PWS to identify all service lines which are lead or contain lead, MassDEP has developed the following **Galvanized Requiring Replacement (GRR) acceptance limit and process** for PWS that have used statistical analysis as their verification method in accordance with MassDEP/DWP Statistical Analysis requirements in their Service Line Inventory (SLI): **A maximum of 2.5% of all service lines verified by statistical analysis, which must be less than or equal to 25 service lines, that could be GRR if the material is discovered to be a galvanized material is acceptable.** PWS which meet this limit must also provide for MassDEP/DWP's approval a Non-Lead Validation Compliance Plan, which describes the PWS's approach to finding possible GRR service lines during non-lead validations, which are required under the Lead and Copper Rule Improvements (LCRI).

PWS with galvanized service lines will have a higher chance of approval to use a statistical analysis on the private side, if they do the following:

- Perform a statistical analysis on the public side of the service lines and determine that lead is not installed on the public side of the service lines and never was.
- The PWS is aware due to other reasons that lead is not on the public side and never was installed on the public side.
- The PWS, based on evidence in their records, can document that there is a very small number of galvanized service lines in the private side, and are prepared to conduct a large number of field inspections to meet the GRR acceptance limit and process.
- PWS should note that if there are records which indicate galvanized was used only during certain times or in certain areas, this information may be taken into consideration when MassDEP is considering approving your PWSs use of statistical analysis.
- **PWS must note that if PWS cannot meet the GRR acceptance limit and process, the statistical analysis cannot be used to determine that unknown service lines are not lead or galvanized (UNK-NOLG).** PWS must reclassify all service lines classified as non-lead due to statistical analysis, which could be GRR, as UNK-LG. If the PWS is able to conduct more inspections to meet the GRR acceptance limit and process, the PWS can resubmit their SLI and required documentation for approval later on.

Note: MassDEP DWP reserves the right to reject any proposals for statistical analysis due to concern with misclassifying possible GRR service lines as non-lead.

If PWS is Using a Water Main/Block Level or Neighborhood Wide Level Analysis:

If the PWS is using a smaller scale analysis/model, MassDEP DWP may allow the PWS to use smaller scale analysis/models to determine the composition of certain areas of the PWS, even if the PWS has lead or galvanized service lines in their service area. This may be allowed if and when the PWS:

- only installed lead or galvanized in certain areas of the PWS, or
- did so only during certain time periods,

and the PWS can support a belief that certain areas of a PWS have no lead or galvanized service lines. In these cases, MassDEP DWP will review all provided information and may allow PWS to conduct an analysis/model. However, PWS should note that if they are approved to use an analysis/model, they must still follow all requirements discussed in this guidance and may have to revert selected service lines to UNK-LG if certain conditions and acceptance limits/processes are not met. For this reasoning, PWS should proceed with caution when evaluating all verification methods.

A full document of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) about Statistical Analysis and Predictive Modeling, and MassDEP requirements, is available on the MassDEP DWP LCRR and LCRI Webpage. All PWS planning to use either method are strongly encouraged to review this FAQ: https://www.mass.gov/info-details/lead-and-copper-rule-revisions.

General Statistical/Predictive Model Verification Method Requirements

General Statistical/Predictive Model Verification Method Requirements

PWS must note that if any additional requirements are included in the rest of this document not included here, PWS must still follow those additional requirements. Please read this document carefully and ensure that all requirements and guidance are followed.

Predictive Model Requirements Only

- PWS must use their own records for training, testing, and using a model, and cannot "borrow" data from another system at any point when using a statistical/predictive model.
- All predictive models should be trained using an 80/20 model, meaning 20% of the known service lines should be held out to test the predictive model while training. The recommendation is to test a predictive model many times and choose the best version moving forward, then improve it with further identifications of service lines.
- PWS must use MassDEP's defined thresholds below to define the material of their service line, or stricter thresholds.
    - PWS using a predictive model will likely receive a percentage for each service line that will provide a likelihood of lead per service line. Service Lines with an 80% or higher likelihood of lead must be classified as "lead" in the SLI. Service lines with a 15% or lower likelihood of lead may be classified as "Unknown, definitely does not contain lead or galvanized" (UNK-NOLG). Service lines with a likelihood of lead between 15.01% and 79.99% must be categorized as "Unknown, may contain lead and/or galvanized" (UNK-LG).

Statistical Model Requirements Only

- PWS cannot use statistical modeling (without predictive modeling) as a verification method if the PWS has known lead service lines. PWS may not be approved to use statistical analysis if the PWS is aware of/expects multiple galvanized service lines to be found on the private side which could be GRR service lines.
- PWS must meet with MassDEP DWP and receive approval for their statistical analysis prior to beginning work.
- PWS will likely only be able to use statistical modeling as a verification method if there are **NO lead service lines discovered during the initial investigation.** If any lead service lines are found, systems must use another method to find the location of all expected lead service lines, whether that be predictive modeling or another approved method, or will be required to revert any predicted service lines back to UNK-LG.
- In the interest of protecting public health and to assist PWS to identify all service lines which are lead or contain lead, MassDEP has developed the following **Galvanized Requiring Replacement (GRR) acceptance limit and process** for PWS that have used statistical analysis as their verification method in accordance with MassDEP/DWP Statistical Analysis requirements in their Service Line Inventory (SLI): **A maximum of 2.5% of all service lines verified by statistical analysis, which must be less than or equal to 25 service lines, that could be GRR if the material is discovered to be a galvanized material is acceptable.** PWSs that do not meet this limit

must reclassify all non-lead services that could be GRR under their analysis/model as UNK-LG for MassDEP/DWP approval.

Statistical and Predictive Model Requirements

- All Statistical analysis and predictive modeling must be approved by MassDEP DWP prior to work beginning. If PWS do not have this verification method approved by MassDEP DWP, they cannot use this method.
- PWS must first use other MassDEP/EPA approved methodologies (records review, including post-1986 construction, exclusion of larger pipe diameters, and optionally, customer data) to categorize service lines before using a statistical/predictive model.
- PWS cannot include service lines which are known to be installed post 1986 in their pool of service lines to predict are non-lead.
- PWS should ensure their model is using all verified and accurate PWS records to train the model.
- PWS must use a random method to find the service lines included in the initial sampling/investigation pool[1]. See Appendix B for one method of doing so.
- Only 20% of the investigation pool of service lines must be verified by field inspection. This field inspection must have been conducted within the last 10 years.
- Models are reviewed to ensure they are representative of the distribution system and the unknown service lines they are identifying. Should the model not be representative of the unknown service lines and/or the distribution system analyzed, MassDEP may require the PWS to conduct further investigations to create a representative model. MassDEP reserves the right to reject a statistical or predictive model as a verification method if the required submitted documentation does not demonstrate an unbiased or representative model of the system.
- Models will require a confidence level of 95%.
- All PWS must provide a disclaimer with all public facing SLI related materials, including public notices and the public inventory, which follows the language stated in the ***Public Material Requirements*** section below.
- If more than *5% of predicted service lines* or more than **1% of statistical model predictions** are discovered to be inaccurate, all predicted service lines must revert to unknown status.
- MassDEP may also require PWS that use predictive or statistical modeling to submit a long-term compliance plan using other methods to confirm identification for all service lines initially identified by statistical or predictive modeling.
- MassDEP may ask PWSs to produce or submit identification records at any point. PWS should create, compile, and retain documentation of all service line identification efforts.
- PWS must ensure that all service lines verified by statistical analysis or predictive modeling are listed as verified by method "A", in the SLI (this option is available in the Verification Method column of the SLI Workbook). All service lines which were part of the initial investigations must be noted in the comments section.
- PWS are required to submit a statistical analysis/predictive modeling report, from the PWS and Contractor (if used), which details:
    - For Statistical Models:

[1] **Investigation Pool:** This term refers to the service lines chosen randomly that must be identified, i.e. a sample group.

        - a map of the investigation pool of service lines which were used in the model and
        - the statistical analysis used to develop the conclusions of the model.
    - For Predictive Models:
        - how the predictive model was created,
        - the service lines used to train the model,
        - how these service lines were identified to be used in the training set, and
        - information on the training results and confidence interval.

Public Material Requirements

- All PWS must provide a disclaimer with their public inventory that states: **"This Service Line Inventory was created with the use of Statistical/Predictive Modeling to predict and identify the material of unknown service lines."**
- All PWS must provide a disclaimer with all LCRR Lead Service Line Notices that states **"Your home is served by a lead service line confirmed through the use of Predictive Modeling"**; the letters provided to consumers must also list of % likelihood of lead presented by the model. See below.
- All PWS must provide a disclaimer with all LCRR Unknown Service Line Notices that states **"Through use of predictive modeling, your service line has over a [percentage] likelihood of being lead."** The percentages provided in these letters may be the exact percentage found for each service line, or within the ranges of the likelihood of lead provided below:
    - 15.01%-19.99%
    - 20%-30.99%
    - 31%-40.99%
    - 41%-50.99%
    - 51%-60.99%
    - 61%-70.99%
    - 71%-79.99%

Verifying Predicted Service Lines

Over time, during routine operations, PWS must verify the predicted materials, update the service line inventory, and submit corrections as required by the LCRR. If more than 5%[2] of service line predictions made by the predictive model are discovered to be inaccurate, MassDEP DWP may require that all predicted service lines revert to unknown status. When required, PWS must re-run its predictive model with new verified information to improve the accuracy of the model as service lines are identified.

[2] Because Predictive Models usually classify service lines only as lead or non-lead, if a service line predicted to be lead is discovered to be GRR, this is not counted towards this inaccurate total. This number should, however, be noted in future reports to MassDEP for reference.

MassDEP DWP may require PWS to create a plan to identify all service lines in their inventory that were previously identified using a statistical or predictive model within a time frame determined by MassDEP DWP.

Retaining Identification Records

MassDEP may ask PWSs to produce or submit identification records at any point. PWS should create, compile, and retain documentation of all service line identification efforts.

For any questions on this information please contact the MassDEP Drinking Water Program at program.director-dwp@mass.gov or 617-292-5770.

~~Questions and Answers (Q&A) about MassDEP DWP Statistical Analysis and Predictive Modeling Requirements~~

~~Q. Does MassDEP DWP allow PWS to do different levels of models for statistical analysis and predictive modeling?~~

~~A.~~ ~~Yes, *MassDEP DWP allows the following levels of models:*~~

- ~~System Wide Level~~
- ~~Neighborhood Wide Level~~
- ~~Water Main/block level~~

~~Systems are reminded to discuss with their contractor/persons completing the analysis/model what the best model may be for their service area, and which has the most representative results. Systems with lead congregated in certain areas of the service area/town may benefit from a neighborhood level approach, to focus on areas with a higher likelihood of lead, while others may prefer a system wide level.~~

~~PWS should discuss the planned procedure for their model with MassDEP DWP, should they plan to create an analysis or model, when meeting with MassDEP DWP to discuss analysis/model approval.~~

~~Q. How should PWS account for possible biases in their predictive model?~~

~~A.~~ ~~It is important that the model is used in a way that prevents biases. Biases might appear when specific home or neighborhood types show up too frequently or not at all in the data used for prediction. For instance, if a city's historical records are concentrated in one neighborhood, the model may perform well there but fall short elsewhere.~~

~~It is also possible to introduce biases when predicting service line materials by using only tie cards or only housing age or building codes.~~

~~*PWS should plan to address biases by doing the following:*~~

~~To avoid neighborhood bias:~~

- ~~Gather representative data to feed the model~~
    - ~~Service line data of all expected materials.~~

- Service line data from multiple regions of the PWS service area.

To avoid tie card bias:

- Provide numerous inputs into the model.
  - Tie cards.
  - Building age
  - Customer self-identification
  - Construction codes

PWS are encouraged to discuss all concerns with their contractor and continue to train their model with multiple iterations to strengthen the results.

Q. Can a PWS use their entire service area to pull from their investigation pool?

A. Yes, PWS may use their entire service area, known and unknown service lines, to pull from for their investigation pool. This can then allow PWS to use service lines where a service line material is already known, instead of requiring immediate field inspections. However, this pool of service lines must meet the required numbers in Appendix A, Table A to be **statistically significant.**

Q. How is the GRR acceptance limit calculated, i.e., what is the GRR acceptance process?

A. This acceptance limit is generated for PWS by doing the following:

1. Accounting for the total number of service lines inspected/included in your pool of randomly chosen service lines, which was used to create your statistical model **(Total # of Service Lines Identified to Create your Statistical Model).**
2. We then review the information included in your report and SLI to calculate the total number of galvanized service lines found during inspections. If this number is not provided in the report, it is calculated based on the number of Field Inspected service lines included in the SLI, and the total number of Galvanized service lines discovered with this verification method **(Total # of Private Galvanized Service Lines Found During Inspections)** *(If this information is unclear, MassDEP DWP can reach out for further clarification).*
3. We then divide the total number of galvanized service lines found by the total number of inspections**: (Total # of Private Galvanized Service Lines Found During Inspections) / (Total # of Service Lines Identified to Create your Statistical Model) = GRR %. GRR %** is your PWSs percentage (%) of the Highest Number of Estimated GRRs, it must be equal to or lower than the acceptance limit of 2.5% to be accepted.
4. We then use that percentage and multiple it by the total number of service lines in your SLI which could be GRR if a galvanized service line was found on the private side **(Total Number of Service Lines which Could Be GRR).** Meaning, the total number of service lines which have been classified as NON-LEAD due to statistical analysis, which are: UNK-LG on the public side, were lead previously, or it is unknown if they were ever lead previously. **GRR % * (Total Number of Service Lines which Could Be GRR) = GRR #. GRR #** is the highest estimated number of GRR service lines we could expect in your PWS. This number must be 25 or lower to be accepted by the GRR acceptance limit and process.
5. We then compare these numbers (**GRR % and GRR #)** to the acceptance **limit (2.5% & 25).** If either of the numbers are above the acceptance limit, the analysis cannot be accepted at this time.

~~Equations:~~

$$\frac{\text{Total \# of Private Galvanized Service Lines Found During Inspections}}{\text{Total \# of Service Lines Identified to Create your Statistical Model}} = GRR\ \%$$

$$GRR\ \% * \text{Total Number of Service Lines which Could Be GRR} = \text{GRR \#}$$

(GRR % and GRR #) is then compared to the acceptance **limit (2.5% & 25)**

~~For example:~~

- ~~The system has **500** service line inspections for their statistical analysis**. (Total # of Service Lines Identified to Create your Statistical Model).)**~~
- ~~The system found **15** galvanized service lines during these inspections. **(Total # of Private Galvanized Service Lines Found During Inspections)**~~
- ~~Total service lines that are predicted through statistical analysis and could be GRR if the private service line was galvanized is **2,000** service lines. **(Total Number of Service Lines which Could Be GRR)**~~
- ~~15 / 500 = 0.03 or **3% *(3% = GRR %)***~~
- ~~2,000 * 0.03 = **60 *(60 = GRR #)***~~
- ~~This systems number and percentage of possible estimated GRR service lines is **60 & 3%,** compared to the GRR acceptance limit of **25 and 2.5%,** this PWSs analysis cannot be accepted.~~

Appendix A: Creating an Investigation Pool of Service Lines

To use a statistical model, PWS must have a predetermined amount of verified service lines in their service area. See the requirements below:

- PWSs with fewer than 1,500 unknown service lines must have an investigation pool of at least 20 percent of their total number of service lines, which may include known and unknown service lines.
- PWSs with more than 1,500 unknown service lines must have an investigation pool with enough lines to reach a minimum 95 percent confidence level. This investigation pool may include known and unknown service lines installed prior to 1986, that must all be identified before continuing with a statistical model. See Table A to determine the number of service lines required. Table A uses a confidence level of 95 percent.

Selecting the Service Lines to Include in an Inspection Pool

Randomly select service lines for physical inspection.

- Compile a list of all service lines (known and/or unknown) in your PWS service area.
- Your selection must be uniformly random and not based on any specific criteria which can introduce bias. In other words, each service line must have an equal chance of being chosen for verification. See Appendix B for an easy way to generate a uniformly random set of service lines for inspection.

Note: It may be tempting to introduce a "logic" to the site selection process, such as selecting within periods of construction or targeting portions of town. However, doing so can unintentionally bias the data set. Be certain to use a truly random selection method such as the one described in Appendix B.

Verify All Unknowns in the Investigation Pool

PWS may use other verification methods for this method, however, PWS must use methods they believe are valid, and use records that are likely to be accurate. MassDEP recommends PWS use field inspections whenever possible, as it is the most accurate verification method.

Field Inspection Reminders

- When performing field inspections, if the model is created to identify both the public and private side of the service line, at least one-point physical identification is required for **each** portion of the unknown service line. If the service line is jointly owned, each portion that is unknown (public and/or customer) must be inspected.
    - If the model is only conducted for one side of the service line, then inspections would only be required for the side of the service the model is analyzing/predicting (public or private)

- Physical identification methods include excavation, in-home inspections, and other emerging methods and must be conducted or overseen by water system personnel.[3]
- Record the actual material observed at each point.
- If inspecting near the meter, ensure the observed material is the actual service line and not part of the metering components.

Record results of the physical inspection process.

- The PWS should record the results for their investigation pool using their own SLI database or the MassDEP SLI Excel Workbook [https://www.mass.gov/doc/service-line-inventory-excel-workbook-version-103/download]. If using the MassDEP SLI workbook, in the dropdown list, enter the service line material observed at each point. The spreadsheet will automatically categorize the entire service line into one of the many categories that align with the required EPA categories; lead, non-lead, galvanized requiring replacement and unknown.

[3] Refer to EPA's "Guidance for Developing and Maintaining a Service Line Inventory," Chapter Five, for typical methods of service line identification. See Inventory Guidance_Final 080322.pdf (epa.gov).

Table A. Minimum number of service lines requiring verification.

~~This table refers to a PWS creating a random sample of service lines from their entire service area. If a PWS is only using a model for a section of the service area or will be creating a model by only finding a sample/investigation pool from their unknowns, use that number in the lefthand column instead of your total service lines.~~

Total Service Lines being Analyzed/Predicted with your Statistical/Predictive Model*~~Service Lines in Service Area~~	Number of Required Service Lines to be Verified **	Minimum number of known service lines[4] required to test your predictive model during the training process. (20% Testing Pool)***
Fewer than 1,500	20% of service lines	5% of service lines
1,500	306	75 - 80
1,600	310	
1,700	314	
1,800	317	
1,900	320	80 - 85
2,000	322	
2,200	327	
2,400	331	
2,600	335	
2,800	338	85 - 90
3,000	341	
3,500	346	
4,000	351	
4,500	354	
5,000	357	
6,000	361	90 - 95
7,000	364	
8,000	367	
9,000	368	
10,000	370	
15,000	375	
20,000	377	
30,000	379	
40,000	381	95 - 100
60,000	382	
90,000	383	
225,000 or more	384	

Table adapted from Oregon Health Authority: Statistical Guidance for Evaluating Unknown Service Lines.

[4] The service lines used to test the model do not need to be chosen randomly, unlike the service lines in the investigation pool.

*The first column must be used to identify the total number of service lines that are being analyzed/predicted. This may be either the total unknown service lines, or the total number of service lines installed prior to 1986, if the PWS is using the entire service line area installed prior to 1986 to create the statistical analysis/predictive model.

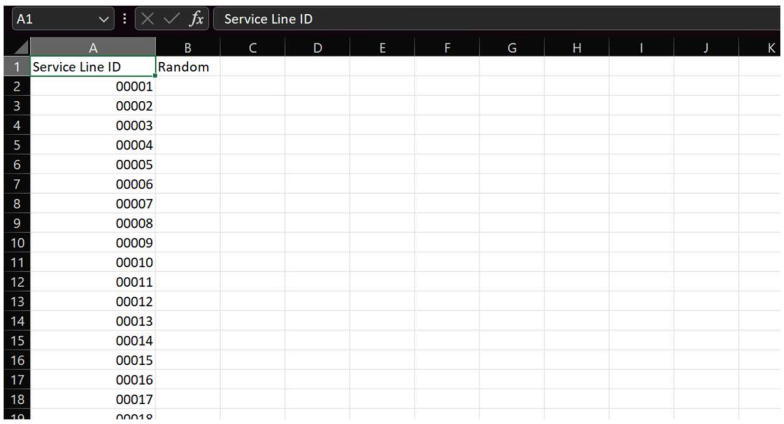
**The number of service lines that must be physically inspected is based on the required number to meet a 95% confidence interval. MassDEP recommends that PWS inspect/verify as many service lines as possible, meeting this number and going beyond, to improve the accuracy of your statistical and/or predictive model.

*** This column refers to the number of service lines that must be identified and used to test the model. This is the 20% of the 80/20 model required by MassDEP. The 20% is a number of service lines **separate** from the number of service lines that must be identified in the investigation pool.

Appendix B: Generating a uniformly random set of service lines for inspection

You can use a spreadsheet (such as Microsoft Excel or Google Sheets) to generate a uniformly random set of locations of service lines for verification using the following Microsoft Excel steps (the same formulas and method work for Google Sheets):

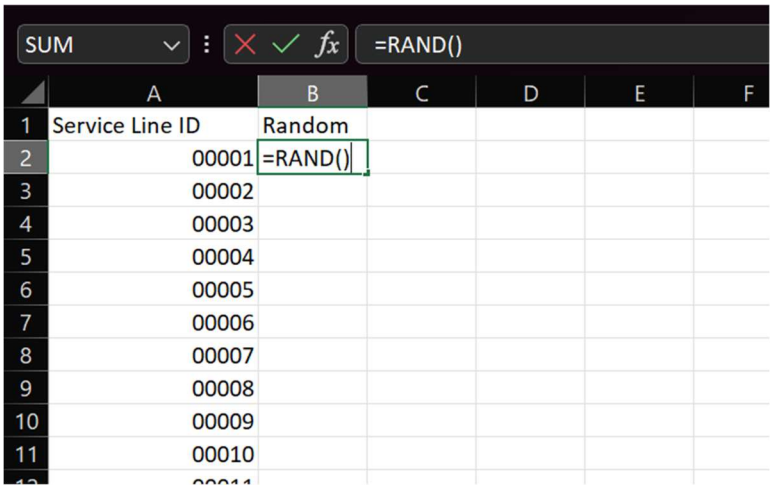
1. In the first column of a spreadsheet, list every unique service line. They can be listed by address, service line ID, or other identification method.



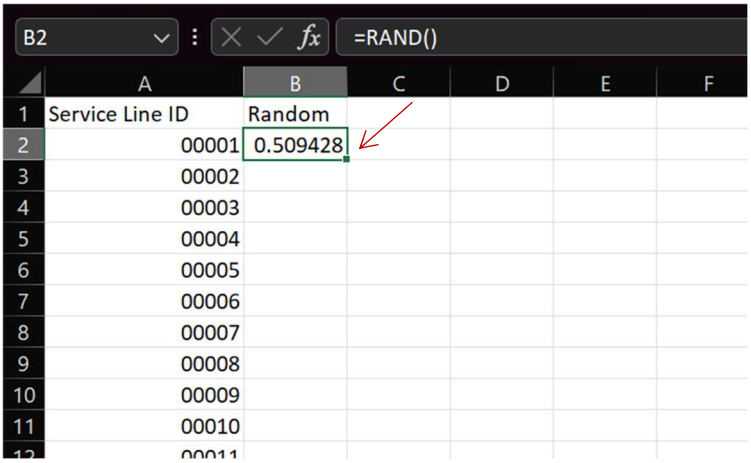
2. In the second column, generate uniformly random numbers, so that each service line is associated with a randomly generated number.

Follow these steps:

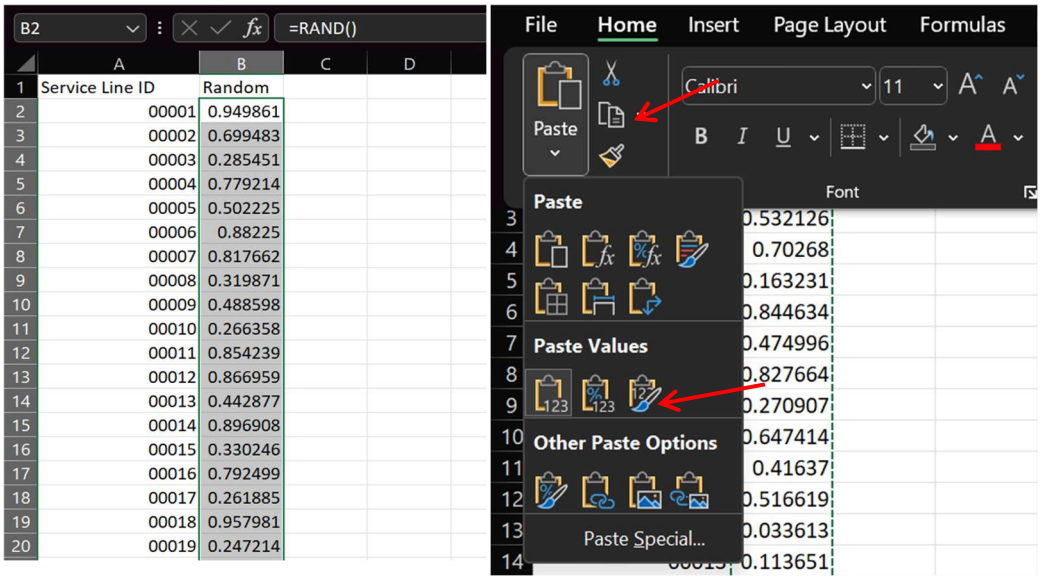
a. Enter the formula =RAND() into the first cell of the second column next to the first service line location and press Enter. This generates a number between 0 and 1 for each service line.



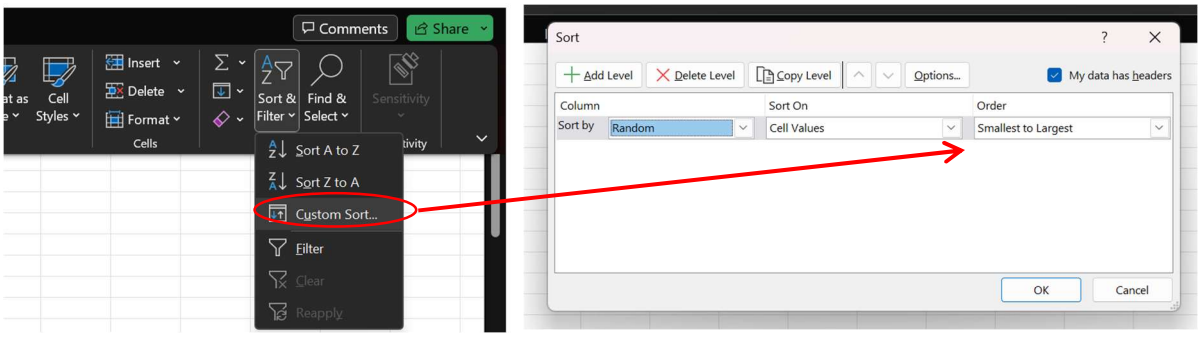
b. Select the lower right corner of the first cell in the second column (the column with the random value) and double click the small square to copy the formula into the cells below it so that every service line location is assigned a random number.



c. With the entire second column still selected, select Copy and then the Paste Special option to Paste Values Only into that same column. This will overwrite the formula with the set of random numbers and ensure these random numbers remain static.



d. Use the Sort feature to list the randomly generated numbers from lowest to highest. If the Sort Warning appears, select Expand the Selection, then Sort.



2. Select only the top N service lines, where N is the number requiring inspection. For example, if you need to inspect 20 service lines, select the first 20 service lines on the list. These are the 20 uniformly random service lines to be inspected.

	A	B	C	D	E
1	Service Line ID	Random			
2	00085	0.000922			
3	00071	0.004868			
4	00049	0.01286			
5	00027	0.018663			
6	00031	0.037531			
7	00036	0.061321			
8	00069	0.064076			
9	00029	0.066213			
10	00028	0.079171			
11	00021	0.098848			
12	00059	0.098886			
13	00054	0.10848			

See the brief video on-line tutorial at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q8fU001P2II for generating random samples on Microsoft Excel.

~~Questions and Answers (Q&A)~~Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) about MassDEP DWP Statistical Analysis and Predictive Modeling Requirements

Updated ~~August~~ September 2025

1. ~~Q.~~**Does MassDEP DWP allow PWS to do different levels of models for statistical analysis and predictive modeling?**

~~A.~~ Yes, *MassDEP DWP allows the following levels of models:*

- System Wide Level
- Neighborhood Wide Level
- Water Main/block level

Systems are reminded to discuss with their contractor/persons completing the analysis/model what the best model may be for their service area, and which has the most representative results. Systems with lead congregated in certain areas of the service area/town may benefit from a neighborhood level approach, to focus on areas with a higher likelihood of lead, while others may prefer a system wide level.

PWS should discuss the planned procedure for their model with MassDEP DWP, should they plan to create an analysis or model, when meeting with MassDEP DWP to discuss analysis/model approval.

2. ~~Q.~~ **How should PWS account for possible biases in their predictive model?**

~~A.~~ It is important that the model is used in a way that prevents biases. Biases might appear when specific home or neighborhood types show up too frequently or not at all in the data used for prediction. For instance, if a city's historical records are concentrated in one neighborhood, the model may perform well there but fall short elsewhere.

It is also possible to introduce biases when predicting service line materials by using only tie cards or only housing age or building codes.

PWS should plan to address biases by doing the following:

To avoid neighborhood bias:

- Gather representative data to feed the model
    - Service line data of all expected materials.
    - Service line data from multiple regions of the PWS service area.

To avoid tie card bias:

- Provide numerous inputs into the model.
    - Tie cards.
    - Building age
    - Customer self-identification
    - Construction codes

PWS are encouraged to discuss all concerns with their contractor and continue to train their model with multiple iterations to strengthen the results.

3. ~~Q.~~ **Can a PWS use their entire service area to pull from their investigation pool?**

~~A.~~ PWS may use their entire service area installed before 1986 of known and unknown service lines to pull from for their investigation pool. This can then allow PWS to use service lines where a service line material is already known, instead of requiring immediate field inspections. However, this pool of service lines must meet the required numbers in Appendix A, Table A to be **statistically significant.**

Please note that service lines known to be installed after 01/01/1986 cannot be included in your statistical analysis. This is because these service lines may already be classified as non-lead due to the installation date, and the purpose of the statistical analysis/predictive model is to identify Lead Status Unknown service lines installed prior to 1986.

4. ~~Q.~~ **How is the GRR acceptance limit calculated, i.e., what is the GRR acceptance process?**

~~A.~~ This acceptance limit is generated for PWS by doing the following:

1. ~~•~~ Accounting for the total number of service lines inspected/included in your pool of randomly chosen service lines, which was used to create your statistical model **(Total # of Service Lines Identified to Create your Statistical Model).**
2. ~~•~~ We then review the information included in your report and SLI to calculate the total number of galvanized service lines found during inspections/included in your random group of service lines which are identified to create the statistical analysis. If this number is not provided in the report, it is ~~may~~ be calculated based on the number of Field Inspected service lines included in the SLI, and the total number of Galvanized service lines discovered with this verification method **(Total # of Private Galvanized Service Lines ~~Found During Inspection~~s Identified in your Random Service Line Pool)** *(If this information is unclear, MassDEP DWP can reach out for further clarification).*
3. ~~•~~ We then divide the total number of galvanized service lines found by the total number of inspections**: (Total # of Private Galvanized Service Lines ~~Found During Inspections~~Identified in your Random Service Line Pool) / (Total # of Service Lines Identified to Create your Statistical Model) = GRR %. GRR %** is your PWSs percentage (%) of the Highest Number of Estimated GRRs, it must be equal to or lower than the acceptance limit of 2.5% to be accepted.
4. ~~•~~ We then use that percentage and multiple it by the total number of service lines in your SLI which could be GRR if a galvanized service line was found on the private side **(Total Number of Service Lines which Could Be GRR).** Meaning, the total number of service lines which have been classified as NON-LEAD due to statistical analysis, which are: UNK-LG on the public side, were lead previously, or it is unknown if they were ever lead previously. **GRR % * (Total Number of Service Lines which Could Be GRR) = GRR #. GRR #** is the highest estimated number of GRR service lines we could expect in your PWS. This number must be 25 or lower to be accepted by the GRR acceptance limit and process.
5. ~~•~~ We then compare these numbers (**GRR % and GRR #)** to the acceptance **limit (2.5% & 25).** If either of the numbers are above the acceptance limit, the analysis cannot be accepted at this time.

Equations:

$$\frac{\text{Total \# of Private Galvanized Service Lines Identified in your Random Service Line Pool}}{\text{Total \# of Service Lines Identified to Create your Statistical Model}} = GRR\ \%$$

$$GRR\ \% * \text{Total Number of Service Lines which Could Be GRR} = \text{GRR \#}$$

(GRR % and GRR #) is then compared to the acceptance **limit (2.5% & 25)**

For example:

- The system has **500** service line inspections for their statistical analysis**. (Total # of Service Lines Identified to Create your Statistical Model).)**
- The system found **15** galvanized service lines during these inspections/in your random service line pool. **(Total # of Private Galvanized Service Lines Identified in your Random Service Line Pool~~Found During Inspections~~)**
- Total service lines that are predicted through statistical analysis and could be GRR if the private service line was galvanized is **2,000** service lines. **(Total Number of Service Lines which Could Be GRR)**
- 15 / 500 = 0.03 or **3% *(3% = GRR %)***
- 2,000 * 0.03 = **60** ***(60 = GRR #)***

This systems number and percentage of possible estimated GRR service lines is **60 & 3%,** compared to the GRR acceptance limit of **25 and 2.5%,** this PWSs analysis cannot be accepted.

5. If our PWS does not meet the GRR acceptance limit and process, can our PWS conduct a predictive model for Galvanized pipes (on the private side)?

Running a predictive model on the private side to find the likelihood of GRR on the private side is acceptable. Since this would be a predictive model created in addition to the original statistical analysis, the GRR acceptance limit would be bypassed, as the predictive model would instead provide the percentage of likelihood of GRR per each service line. If doing so, PWS may use a standard of 20% to determine the likelihood of galvanized. Meaning, anything that is 20% or less likelihood of galvanized can be classified as non-lead/non-galvanized (UNK-NOLG), and anything that is greater than 20% likelihood, can be called galvanized (G) or UNK-LG (unknown, may be lead or galvanized).

6. **My PWS did not meet the GRR acceptance limit and process, what should we do now?**

There are multiple ways to meet the GRR acceptance limit, depending on what your percentage and number of possible GRR service lines is determined to be.

These methods are as follows, and multiple methods can be used:

- Investigate more service lines that are unknown to increase your number of inspections, which if not galvanized, can reduce your GRR %.

- Identify more service lines are and never were lead on the public side. Reducing this number can reduce your GRR #.

- Go forward with a predictive model to determine if your public service lines were ever lead, a statistical analysis to determine if the public service lines are/were ever lead, or if the private service lines could be galvanized.

7. **Why are possible GRR service lines a concern now, when the non-lead validations will require some of these service lines to be inspected?**

The point of this strategy is to ensure systems do not classify many service lines as NON-LEAD now, when, due to their SLI composition and the number of galvanized service lines in their SLI, we expect them to find many more GRR service lines in the future (above the acceptance limit). While the NON-LEAD Validations would find some of these service lines, the chances of the system finding all of them are unlikely.

To give an example, if a system estimates they could have over 200 GRR service lines using the GRR acceptance limit and process, but have 3,000 non-lead service lines and only have to validate 341 lines, the chance of the PWS finding all 200 possible GRR service lines is slim, and there will be customers who expect that their service line is NON-LEAD, that could be unknowingly consuming drinking water which is at a higher risk for lead.

8. **If a PWS performs a statistical analysis on the public side and the results support the conclusion that the unknown lines are not lead, can this analysis be used to classify remaining public side unknowns as non-lead, AND associated private side galvanized lines as not requiring replacement, under the "never known to be served by lead" criteria?**

If the system does not find any lead on the public side, has no history of lead service lines, and believes the system has never had lead, based on institutional knowledge and available records, t**he PWS may use this statistical analysis along with records and institutional knowledge**, and submit a **certification statement** explaining the reasoning why this PWS is believed to never have lead. Based on this, MassDEP can review this statement and if accepted, the PWS can use this statement as evidence that no lead was installed on the public side, recategorize all service lines to "No" never lead, and the GRR acceptance limit would therefore be bypassed.

If there is a way for the statistical analysis to take into consideration the history of lead while it is created, PWS are welcome to provide this information to MassDEP prior to submitting their SLI, for MassDEP review. Based on previous meetings regarding statistical analysis, it has been stated that the "ever lead" status was not determined by using a statistical analysis. If there is now a method in place to analyze this, PWS can submit information on their method of analyzing lead history for review and approval.

9. **If my PWS has determined that my PWS does not have any lead, and has never used lead (on the public side), does my private statistical analysis still need to meet the GRR acceptance limit?**

If your PWS determined that your (public) service lines were never lead due to institutional knowledge, records review, your public statistical analysis, and any other relevant information, your PWS may do the following:

Please provide a certification statement, signed by all relevant parties, which states that your PWS certifies that the service lines are not lead and were never lead to the best of your knowledge, based on the listed resources and evidence, and provide your resources and evidence. Please make sure, if using institutional knowledge, to include a list of all operators with years of experience who determined this, with their signatures. If all service lines could not be GRR, as the public side is not and was never lead, the change of finding GRR in the future would be 0, and therefore the GRR acceptance limit and process would be bypassed.