

Information note on Regulation 10



Regulation 10 applies to all supplies *other than* those where water from a public supply is further distributed (Regulation 8) and where water is used as part of a commercial or public activity, or where it supplies $>10\text{m}^3$ per day (Regulation 9).

Regulation 10 supplies include.

- (a) Those where the supply is $<10\text{m}^3/\text{day}$, where the water is NOT used as part of a commercial or public activity. Where the supply is not metered, this equates to approximately up to 50 persons using a supply for normal domestic purposes. These supplies include those that provide water to a work premises where employees use the water only for domestic purposes (where consumption is $<10\text{m}^3$ per day).
- (b) Those where the supply serves a single domestic dwelling unless it is used as part of a commercial or public activity (Regulation 9 supplies). Supplies to single domestic dwellings do not require regular monitoring and risk assessment. However, the exception is where an owner or occupier requests that a risk assessment and/or monitoring be carried out.

Monitoring and risk assessment

Local authorities are required to monitor Regulation 10 supplies (but not SDDs unless requested) at least every five years and more frequently if indicated by the risk assessment, for the following parameters:

- Conductivity;
- Enterococci;
- *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*);
- Hydrogen ion (pH value);
- Turbidity.

Local authorities may monitor a supply to a single domestic dwelling by its own choosing (e.g. if it suspects a potential risk to human health), but it must not make a charge for this activity. However, local authorities must monitor a supply to a single domestic dwelling (for the same parameters) if requested to do so by the owner and/or occupier of that dwelling, which is chargeable.

Regulation 9 or 10 supply (England only)?

