

# 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 for a commercial activity or to the public, 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 for a commercial activity or to the public. 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. Supplies to single domestic dwellings not used for a commercial activity 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.

## **Supplies to SDDs where fostering takes place**

Where supplies to these premises do not exceed  $10\text{m}^3$  per day supplies and are not shared supplies, they fall within the scope of Regulation 10. Water supplied for human consumption to SDDs does not form part of a commercial activity because fostering is primarily the provision of a home. For further details see *Information Note for Regulation 9*.

## **Supplies to SDDs where child minding takes place takes place**

Supplies to SDDs where a child minding business operates usually are classified as Regulation 9 supplies, as the water is being used as part of a commercial activity. Where they do not (it is offered for free, or as a family arrangement), Regulation 10(3) applies.

## **Monitoring and risk assessment (See also Information Notes for Regulations 6 and 7 respectively)**

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;

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- 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, 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 (Wales only)?

