# How to Size a Farm and Home Water System 

Afarmstead water system should be able to supply peak demand continuously for one hour. If the peak use rate exceeds the maximum well yield, provide intermediate storage.
If you want water for fire control, the system should be able to supply 20 gallons per minute at 60 pounds per square inch pressure.
For more details on computing system capacity, see the Private Water Systems Handbook by Midwest Plan Service, available online from Iowa State University at https://wwww-mwpps.sws.iastate.edu/catalog/water-septic-systems/private-water-systems-bandbook or at:

Table 1. Home and outdoor living water requirements.

| Use | Flow rate (gallons/minute) | Total use (gallons) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adult or child |  | 50-100/day |
| Baby |  | 100/day |
| Automatic washer | 5.0 | 30-50/load |
| Non-automatic washer | 5.0 | 15-45/load |
| Dishwasher | 2.0 | 7-15/load |
| Garbage disposer | 3.0 | 4-6/day |
| Kitchen sink ${ }^{1}$ | 3.0 | 2-4/use |
| Shower or tub ${ }^{1}$ | 5.0 | 25-60/use |
| Toilet flush ${ }^{2}$ | 3.0 | 4-7/use |
| Bathroom lavatory | 2.0 | 1-2/use |
| Water softener regeneration ${ }^{3}$ | 5.0 | 50-100/time |
| Backwash filters ${ }^{3}$ | 10.0 | 100-200/ backwashing |
| Outside hose faucet | 5.0 |  |
| Fire protection ${ }^{4}$ | 10.0 | 1,200/2 hour period |

${ }^{1}$ Water flow restricting valves and shower heads can reduce flow and water use by up to 50 percent.
${ }^{2}$ Ordinary toilet; Iow-flow toilets will reduce water usage by 40 to 90
percent.
${ }^{3}$ Water hardness, softener size, etc., affect water use.
${ }^{4}$ For limited fire fighting; at least 10 gallons per minute with a $1 / 4$-inch nozzle at 30 psi for 2 hours/day (1,200 gallons). Preferred: 20 gallons per minute at 60 psi for 2 hours/day ( 2,400 gallons).

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## Home flow rates

Table 1 gives water use rates of several commonly used items. For an easy way to determine flow rates for a home, refer to Table 2. Add the home flow rate to the farmstead rate to determine total system capacity.

Table 2. Recommended flow rates for home water systems.

|  | Number of bathrooms |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of <br> bedrooms | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{1} 1 / 2$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ |
| 2 | Flow rate (gallons/minute) |  |  |  |
| 3 | 6 | 8 | 10 |  |
| 4 | 8 | 10 | 12 |  |
| 5 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 |
| 6 |  | 13 | 15 | 17 |

[^0]Table 3. Approximate farm water requirements.

| Water use per animal | Gallons/day |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Milk cow | 35 to 45 |  |
| Dry cow | 20 to 30 |  |
| Calves (1 to 1122 gallon/100 pounds body weight) | 6 to 10 |  |
| Swine |  |  |
| Finishing | 3 to 5 |  |
| Nursery | 1 |  |
| Sow and litter | 8 |  |
| Gestating sow | 6 |  |
| Beef animal | 8 to 12 |  |
| Sheep | 2 |  |
| Horse | 12 |  |
| 100 chicken layers | 9 |  |
| 100 turkeys | 15 |  |
| Water use for milk houses and parlors |  |  |
| Washing operation | Water volume |  |
| Bulk tank |  |  |
| Automatic Manual | 50 to 60 gallons/wash 30 to 40 gallons/wash |  |
| Pipeline in parlor (volume increases for long lines in large stanchion barn) | 75 to 125 gallons/wash |  |
| Pail milkers | 30 to 40 gallons/wash |  |
| Miscellaneous equipment | 30 gallons/day |  |
| Cow preparation | ```(Gallons/wash/cow) 1 to 41/2 2 1/4 to 1/2``` |  |
| Automatic |  |  |
| Estimated average |  |  |
| Manual |  |  |
| Parlor floor | 40 to 75 gallons/day |  |
| Milk house floor | 10 to 20 gallons/day |  |
| Water use flow rates* |  |  |
|  | Average summer use (gallons per minute) |  |
|  | Minimum | Preferred |
| Automatic waterers |  |  |
| Cattle, hogs or sheep (20 to 40 head per bowl) | 1/2 | 2 |
| Poultry (100 to 150 layers) | $1 / 4$ | 1 |
| Cleaning hose for milk house and dairy utensils | 3 | 5 |
| Cleaning and manure removal hose for milking barn or hog house | 5 | 10 |
| Outdoor hydrant for uses other than firefighting | 3 | 5 |

*Air temperature, size of animal, species, age, milk or egg production, type of ration, dry matter consumed and other variables affect livestock water consumption. Average summer values are listed - use 60 percent for cool weather. Also use 60 percent of the tabulated livestock consumption for pond storage if the average year-round temperature is about 50 degrees Fahrenheit.

Table 3 gives farm water requirements. Use this information to determine peak use in gallons per day, then refer to Table 4 to determine peak use and flow rates for livestock production provided in gallons per minute.

## Table 4. Flow rates for livestock production.

| Peak use (gallons/day ) | Flow rate (gallons/minute) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Up to 1,000 | 8 (minimum) |
| 1,500 | 12 |
| 2,000 | 16 |
| 2,500 | 20 |
| 3,000 | 24 |
| 4,000 | 28 |
| 5,000 | 32 |
| 6,000 | 36 |
| 7,000 | 39 |
| 8,000 | 42 |
| 9,000 | 45 |
| 10,000 | 48 |
| 12,000 | 50 |

## ALSO FROM MU EXTENSION PUBLICATIONS

EQ378 Selecting a Site for Livestock and Poultry Operations
G1800 Sources for Farm and Home Water Supply
G6720 Home Lawn Watering Guide
WQ660 An Action Program for Safe Drinking Water
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