

Estimated flows from Assisted Living Facilities:

Our Indiana Commercial On-site Sewage Systems Rule does not specifically include “Assisted living facilities” but it does include “Nursing Home” with a design daily flow of 100 gallons per bed and 20 gallons per employee. We would also consider additional flow for a property that included a community room that was available for use by those other than the residents.

Here in Mississippi, we use 100 gpd per bed and 15 gpd per employee.

PA: We would look at them as an institution other than a hospital. Flow would be 125 gallons/day/bed and that would include food service and support staff. All non-residential flow figures can be approved as case specific if the applicant can show actual water meter or sewer meter flow data indicating peak daily flows different than what is in our regulations. The flow figures would have to be over a 1-year period for a similar establishment.

In Idaho we would size the system based on 125 GPD/bedspace for the residents. We would add additional flow for the support staff under our subsurface rules as well likely at 20 GPD/employee with no shower facilities or 35 GPD/employee with shower facilities. These flows are based on our rule requirements of IDAPA 58.01.03.007.08. The facility would also be able to provide empirical data on flows from other similar facilities if they felt these flows set by rule are too high. Our empirical wastewater evaluation process is described in section 3.3 of our technical guidance manual available at: <http://www.deq.idaho.gov/media/1148/tgm-entire.pdf>. Please let me know if you have any other questions.

And for systems smaller than 3500 gpd, in Washington State, we refer to the *EPA On-site Wastewater Treatment Systems Manual 2002*, which gives:

		Range g/day	Typical g/day
Rest home	Resident	50-120	90
	Employee	5-15	10

In North Carolina we would use,

1. 60 gpd/person for assisted living facilities
2. 120 gpd/person for rest home and nursing home with laundry, and
3. 60 gpd/person for rest home and nursing home without laundry.

Here in Massachusetts, we were wondering what the design flow is for assisted living facilities in your state. Here in MA, we hold it equivalent to a nursing home/rest home for which we have a design flow of 150 gpd/bed (thereby wrapping up all the residents flow with the associated nursing, administrative and support functions).

In Illinois we would use 125 gpd/bed and 15 gpd/workers for this type of facility.

Our Georgia On-site Manual lists Nursing Homes/Personal Care Homes in the Sewage Flow Schedule. We apply the same peak flows to Assisted Living Facilities because they often offer progressive care and eventually will provide the resident the same services as a nursing home. Food service and laundry flows are inclusive in our per bed peak flow schedule... In GA, these facilities have institutional wastewater strength (high strength) and would require advanced treatment to address the additional FOG and organic loading, etc.

Maryland Design Guidelines: **ASSISTED LIVING/HOMES FOR THE AGED** - Per bed space 100 gpd.
(Consider more flow for Assisted Living facilities that provide more extensive care)

In Virginia, we have two related design flows.

- Nursing homes at 200 gpd/bed
- Homes for the aged at 100 gpd/bed

In Florida we have the 100 per bed plus 15 for meals for the more commercial ventures and go with a more residential 50 gal plus 15 for staff for the smaller ones.

In South Dakota we would use 125 gpd/bed and 15 gpd/workers for this type of facility.

In West Virginia our design flow chart has the same category, "Nursing or Rest Home" and lists the same daily flow per resident of 150gpd, but also lists flows for staff at 70gpd per employee.

Colorado would include this in our "Nursing Home" category: 125 gal. /bed space. Employees would be additional to that flow.

Presently Vermont uses 125 gallons per day for "Institutions other than hospitals". Assisted Living falls in this category and includes meals, laundry and employees. Often Assisted Living Facilities include banks, hair dressers, etc., and flows associated with these facilities are added onto the 125. We recently received water meter readings from facilities in VT and MA. Based on these results, we are proposing to reduce Assisted Living Facilities to 85 gpd/bed space. Again, this will cover meals, laundry and employees. Full nursing facilities will remain at 125 gpd/bed space.

New Mexico does not have a specific category "assisted living" we use the table excerpt as below:

- 12. Institutions (resident) 75 per person
- nursing homes 125 per person
- rest homes 125 per person

In Washington State for "large" onsite sewage systems (with design flows 3500-100,000 GPD) we use: 100 GPD/bed for "elder care facilities" + 15 gpd/person/8-hr shift.

In Nebraska, onsite wastewater design flows for facilities other than residential dwellings are based on: site-specific data using occupancy rates and fixture counts, or actual measured flow rates from similar facilities, or EPA Design Manual guidance if no other data exists. We would use 100 gpd per bed space, and 10 gpd per employee, if no other information were available.