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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

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Replacing GB/T 11730-1989

Rural domestic water quantity

农村生活饮用水量

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Table of Contents

1 Scope

This document specifies the daily domestic water quantity and the emergency domestic water quantity of rural residents.

It applies to the requirements for the daily domestic water quantity of rural residents under centralized water supply, and to the requirements for the basic domestic water quantity of rural residents in an emergency. Decentralized supply may follow it by reference.

2 Normative references

This document has no normative references.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1 rural areas. The towns, townships and subdistricts, and the villages and communities, below the urban area of a county, city or district.

3.2 rural residents. Natural persons who have a fixed place of residence in a rural area and live there for six months or more in the year.

3.3 domestic water quantity. The sum of the water used for drinking, for cooking food, for personal hygiene and for household cleaning, together with the water used for livestock and poultry kept by the household and for privately used cars and tractors.

4 Daily domestic water quantity

The daily domestic water quantity is determined from Table 1 according to the type of water supply and sanitation facilities, the supply conditions and the regional conditions. Before fixing a value, the local authority investigates the water sources available to its rural residents, the method of supply, the standard of living, the habits of use and the development plans, and follows these principles: areas with a higher standard of living should take the upper value; areas with another source of good quality and convenient access should take the lower value; areas with little development potential should take the lower value; and areas where water is expensive to produce should take the lower value. Where the survey departs from Table 1, the figures may be adjusted to local circumstances.

Table 1 gives, for each climatic and geographical zone, three columns in litres per person

per day: a public standpipe or a tap in the house with a supply at fixed hours; a tap in the house with an essentially all-day supply and no or few sanitary fittings; and a tap in the house with an essentially all-day supply and fairly complete sanitary fittings. Zone 1 gives 20 to 40, 40 to 60 and 60 to 100; zone 2, 25 to 45, 45 to 70 and 70 to 110; zone 3, 30 to 50, 50 to 80 and 80 to 120; zone 4, 35 to 60, 60 to 90 and 90 to 130; zone 5, 40 to 70, 70 to 100 and 100 to 140.

Zone 1 covers Xinjiang, Tibet, Qinghai, Gansu, Ningxia, western Inner Mongolia, the loess plateau and gully regions of Shaanxi and Shanxi, and western Sichuan. Zone 2 covers Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning, Inner Mongolia outside the west, and northern Hebei. Zone 3 covers Beijing, Tianjin, Shandong, Henan, Hebei outside the north, the Guanzhong plain of Shaanxi, Shanxi outside the loess plateau and gully regions, and the north of Anhui and Jiangsu. Zone 4 covers Chongqing, Guizhou, Yunnan outside the south, Sichuan outside the west, north-western Guangxi, the western mountains of Hubei and Hunan, and southern Shaanxi. Zone 5 covers Shanghai, Zhejiang, Fujian, Jiangxi, Guangdong, Hainan, Anhui and Jiangsu outside the north, Guangxi outside the north-west, Hubei and Hunan outside the western mountains, and southern Yunnan. The table does not cover Hong Kong, Macao or Taiwan.

An essentially all-day supply means a supply running continuously for more than fourteen hours a day. Sanitary fittings mean washing sinks, flush lavatories, showers and washing machines; fewer than three counts as none or few, three or more as fairly complete.

5 Emergency domestic water quantity

Where a sudden disaster, a failure of the supply or another exceptional circumstance makes normal supply impossible, the emergency domestic water quantity of rural residents is determined from Table 2. The figures are for reference, and each locality fixes its own requirement according to its climate, terrain, water resources, habits of life and cultural customs.

In the emergency phase, lasting from day 0 to day 7, the quantity is 5 to 7 litres per person per day: the water needed for individual survival, namely 2 to 3 litres for drinking and 3 to 4 litres for cooking food, excluding personal hygiene and household cleaning.

In the stabilization phase, from day 8 to day 30, the quantity is 15 to 20 litres per person per day: the drinking and cooking water above, with the addition of a minimum for personal hygiene, 6 to 7 litres, and for household cleaning, 4 to 6 litres.