Environmental management of Sunamachi Water Reclamation Center

The Sun Square
There are hippos such as a little stream in "The Sun Square" on the left side containing the main gate. Moreover, in front of "Shinsuna Otaki," there is a pond which is recycling treated water and the fishes such as carps are swimming in it.

Ginkgo Road
There are about 200 kinds of 80,000 plants in the site of a vast center (its area equals to 20 Tokyo Dome), and there are also the ginkgo trees which were transplanted from former Tokyo Metropolitan Government Building’s site, or the American aloes that bloom once in 180 years.

Shinsuna Sports Ground
We provide playground or open space on the above-ground space of Toyo Amesh (Koto Ward Health Center), and there are also the ginkgo trees which were transplanted from former Tokyo Metropolitan Government Building’s site, or the American aloes that bloom once in 180 years.

Facility tours of Water Reclamation Centers
Facility tours of water reclamation centers are available except weekends, holidays, and the New Year’s season. Please contact us about reservations and details.

Water environment cultivated by the district Sunamachi Water Reclamation Center
Starting operation in 1930, Sunamachi Water Reclamation Center is the second oldest Water Reclamation Center in Tokyo. Sunamachi treatment area is a delta area surrounded by Sumida River and Arakawa river. Sunamachi Water Reclamation Center is treating the sewer generated from the vast zone of 6,153ha which consists of all of Sumida Ward, Koto Ward, and a part of Minato Ward, Shinagawa Ward, Adachi Ward and Edogawa Ward with Ariake Water Reclamation Center. The treated water is discharged to Tokyo Bay. A part of the treated water is cleaned through sand filtration and used inside the center for cleaning facilities, cooling machines, and flushing toilets. The generated sludge is carbonated and incinerated at Tobu Sludge Plant in the Center.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Influent</th>
<th>Final effluent</th>
<th>Regional water quality standards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BOD</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>35 or below</td>
<td>35 or below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COD</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>50 or below</td>
<td>30 or below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total nitrogen</td>
<td>31.3</td>
<td>3 or below</td>
<td>20 or below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total phosphates</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.3 or below</td>
<td>1.0 or below</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average quality of influent and final effluent
The influent data from the water reclamation center complex comply with the water quality standards of the Tokyo Metropolitan Environmental Security Ordinance and is sufficiently clean for fish to live in.
**Sewerage Components**

The sewerage is principally made up of 3 facilities, Sewers, which collect and carry sewage.

**Pumping stations**, where sewage is pumped up so that the sewers do not get too deep.

**Water reclamation centers**, where sewage is treated to be clean water.

Inspections, cleaning, and repairs are done daily in order to make sure each of these facilities works properly.

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**The Role of Tokyo Sewerage**

**Improvement of Living Environment through Sewage Treatment**

Sewage discharged from homes and factories is treated to ensure a comfortable living environment.

**Preventing Flooding through the Removal of Rainwater**

The city is protected from flooding through the speedy drainage of stormwater which falls on land surface.

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**Features of Sunamachi Water Reclamation Center**

**Minamisuna Stormwater Storage Tank**

Minamisuna Stormwater Storage Tank is an institution for storing the stormwater collected from the area of about 500 ha(s), such as Sunamachi area in Koto-ward area, and aiming at mitigation of flood damage.

The stored stormwater is sent to Sunamachi Water Reclamation Center at the time of fine weather, and after processing, it is discharged to Tokyo Bay. Moreover, in order to use an institution effectively, the upper part of Storage Tank is used as public facilities, such as collective housing and a parking lot for bicycles.

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**Regional Air Conditioning Project in Shinsuna 3-chome Area**

In Juntendo Tokyo Koto Geriatric Medical Center, the treated water of Sunamachi Water Reclamation Center and the waste heat of an incinerator or a carbonization furnace are utilized as a heat source of hot water supply or an air conditioning.

Utilizing such unused energy makes the amount of discharge of CO₂ less than using the electricity and any gas made from the fossil fuel, contributing to global warming prevention.

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**NaS (sodium-sulfur) Battery**

We reduce the electricity bill by using power in the daytime that was saved in the sodium-sulfur battery in the nighttime with low power rate.

Also we tackle with the power shortage caused by power demand control.