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# **MANAGING WATERWORKS SYSTEM IN MEGACITY TOKYO**

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# Today's Topic

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- 1 Overview of the Tokyo Waterworks**
- 2 History of Securing Water Volume and Quality of Water**
- 3 A Path to Resilient and Sustainable Waterworks**

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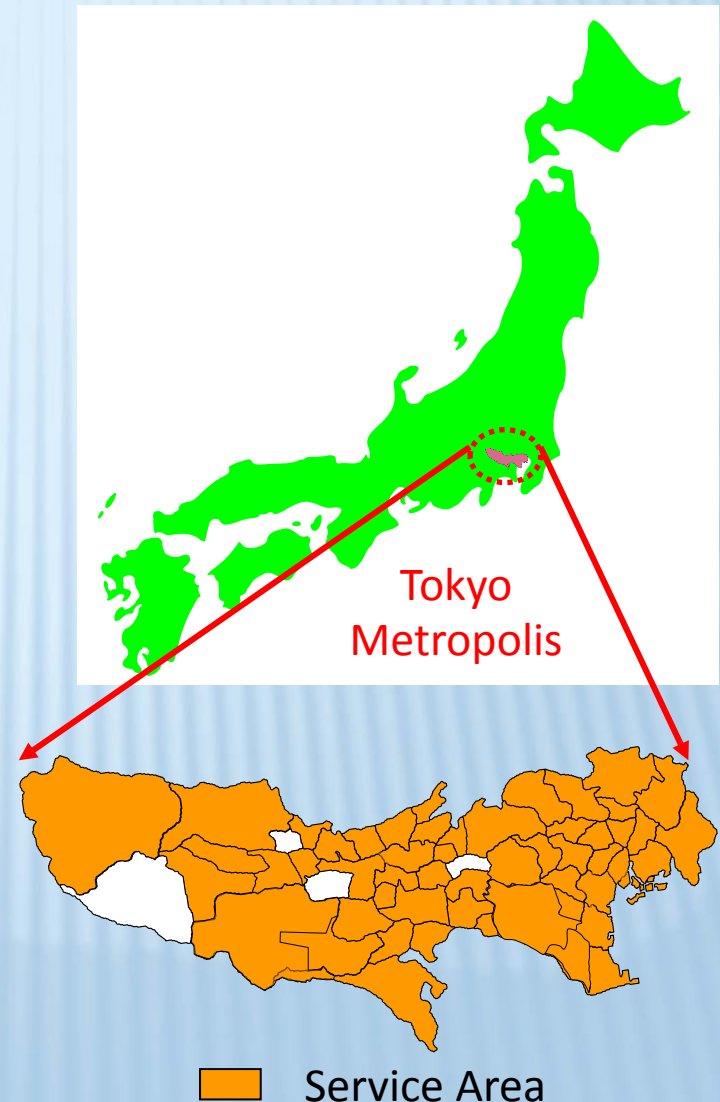
# **1 Overview of the Tokyo Waterworks**

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# Overview of the Tokyo Waterworks

Supply Started	1898
Service Population	13.3 mil.
Daily Average Distribution Volume	4.19 mil. m <sup>3</sup> /day
Daily Maximum Distribution Volume	4.51 mil. m <sup>3</sup> /day
Total Length of Distribution Pipes	27,038 km

\*As of FY 2016





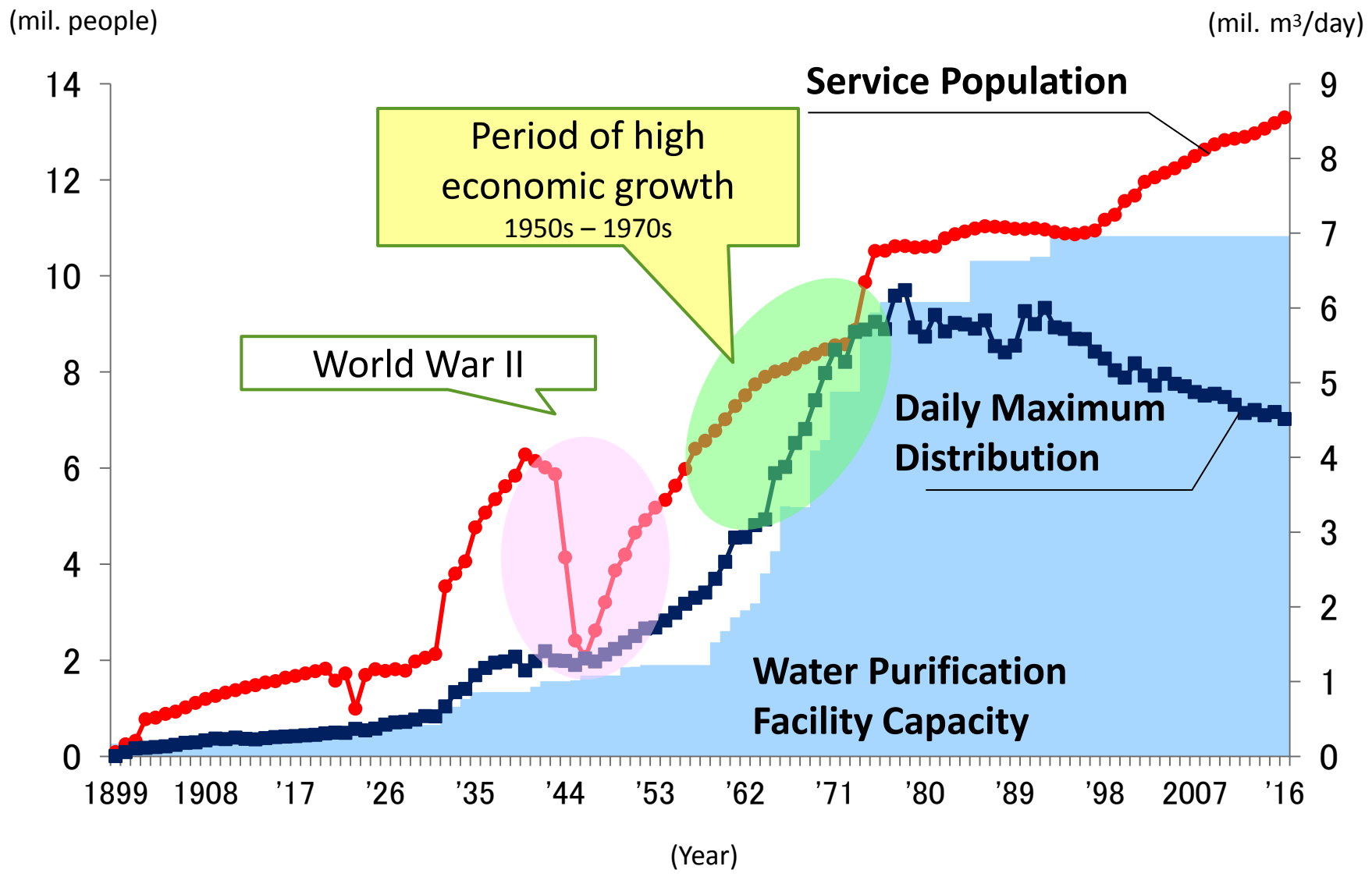
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## **2 History of Securing Water Volume and Water Quality**

- ① Responding to Increased Demand**
- ② Leakage Prevention Efforts**
- ③ Water Quality Improvement Efforts**

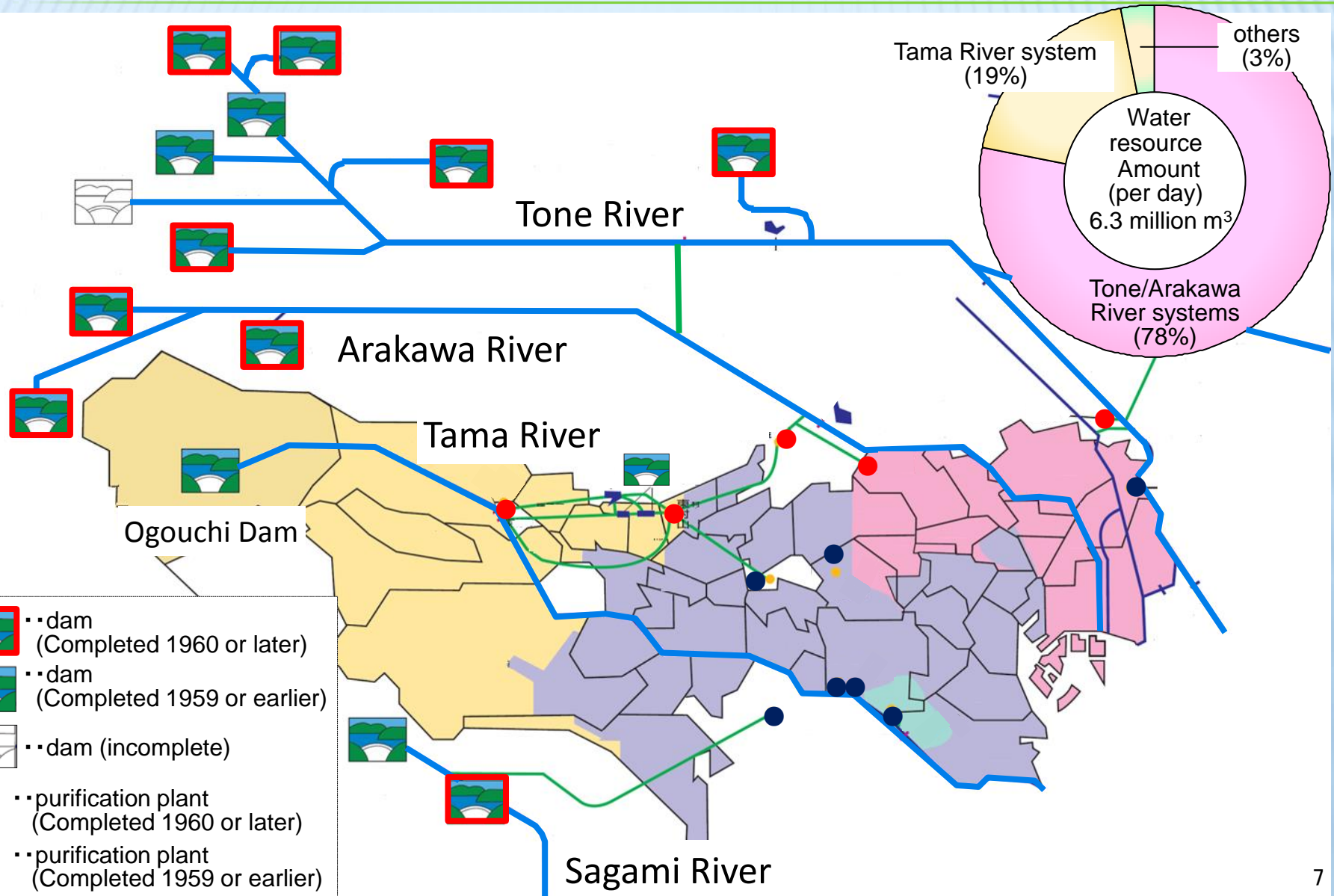
① Responding to Increased Demand

# Transition of Water Demand

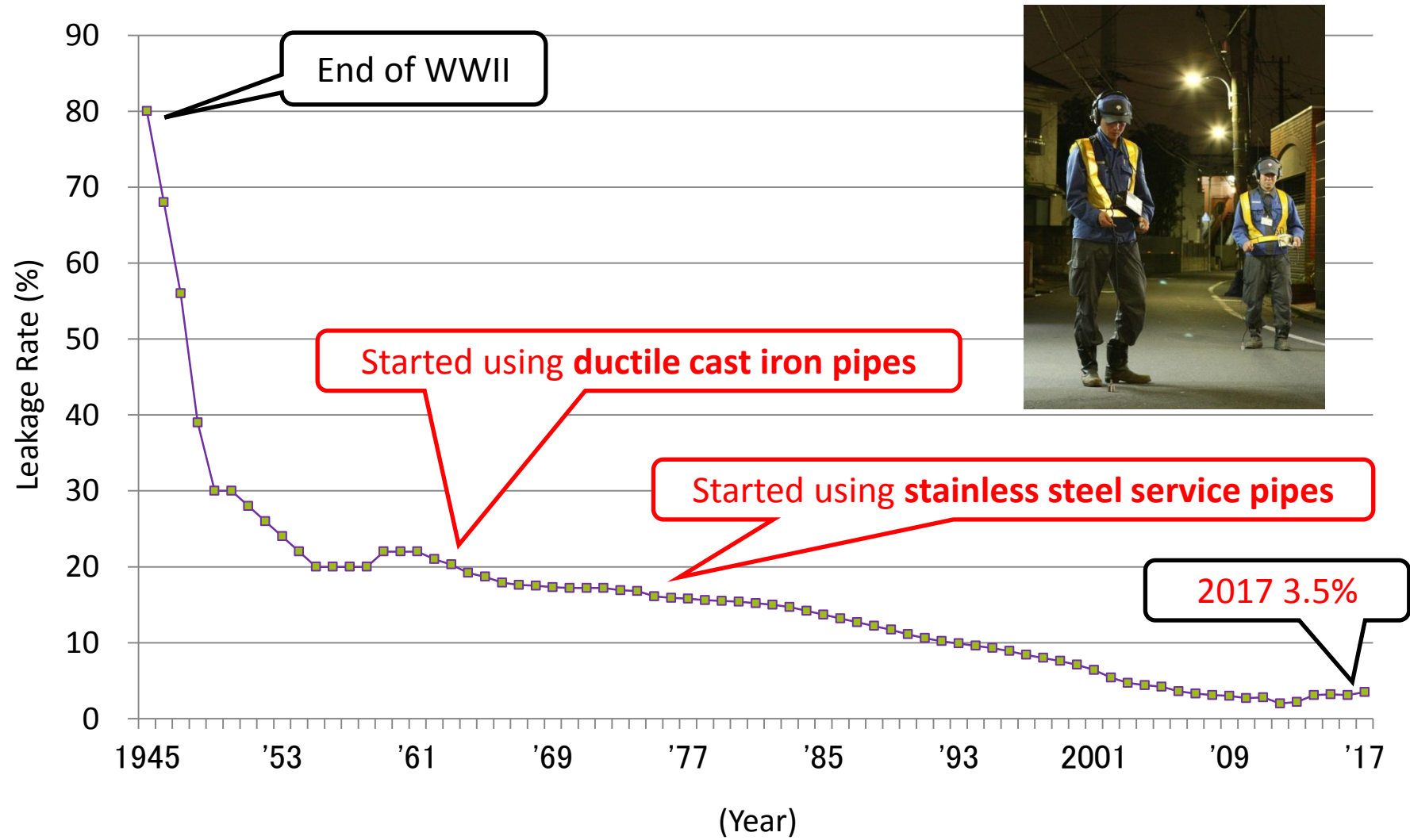


## ① Responding to Increased Demand

# Water Resources and Purification Plants



# Trends in Leakage Rate

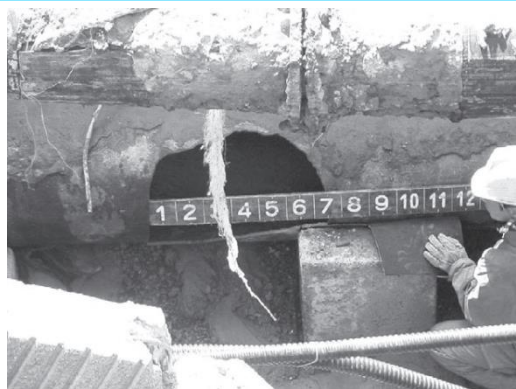




② Leakage Prevention Efforts

# Improving Pipe Material Quality

< Replacement with **ductile cast iron pipes** >

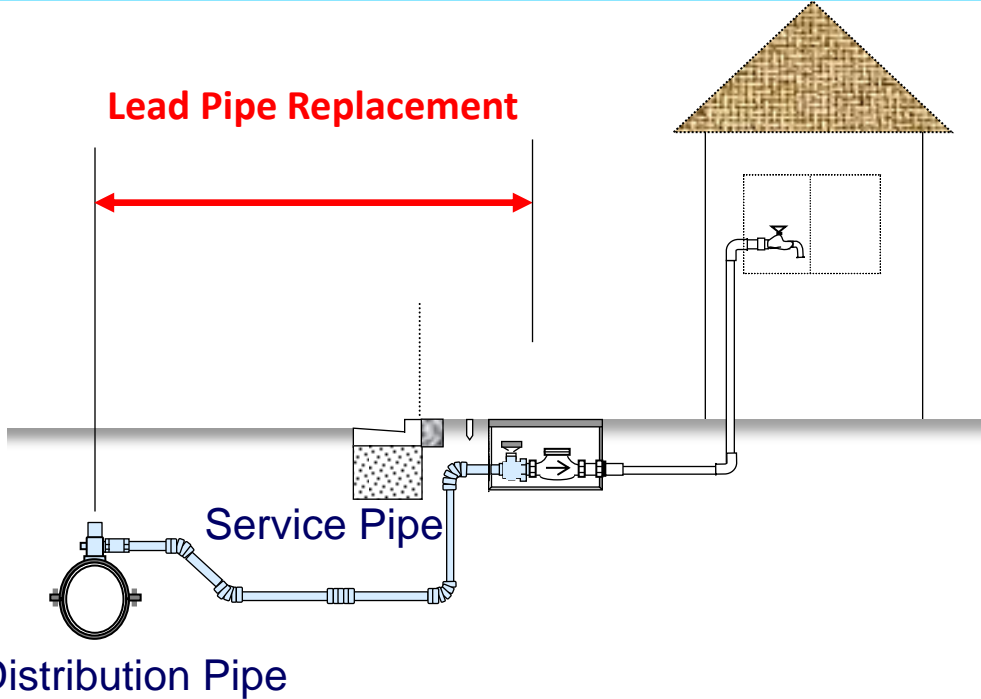


Old cast iron pipes breaking



Ductile cast iron pipe covered with a polyethylene sleeve

< Replacement with **stainless steel service pipes** >



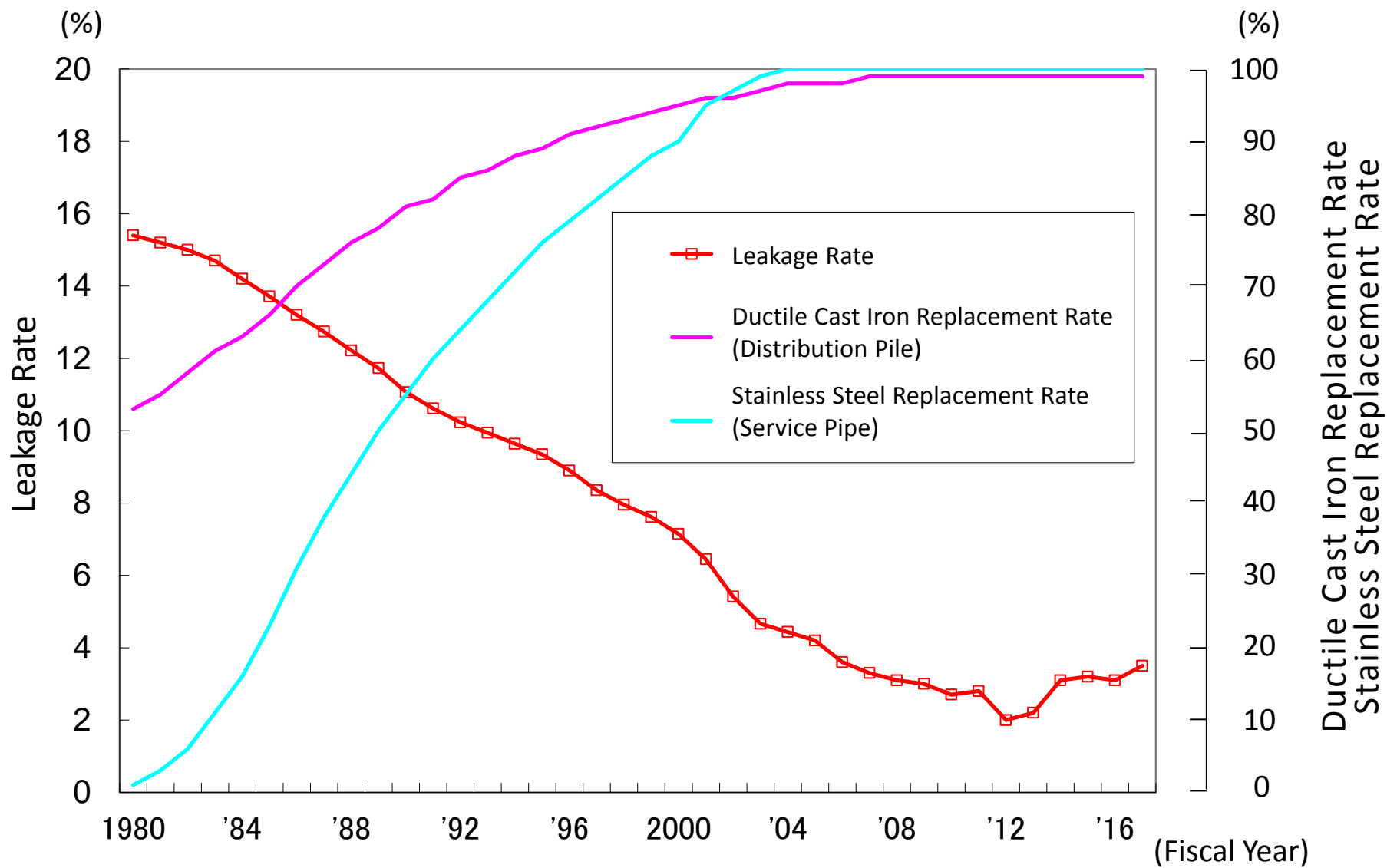
Lead Pipe



Flexible Stainless Steel Pipe

② Leakage Prevention Efforts

# Trends in Leakage Rate in relation to Ductile Replacement Rate/Stainless Steel Replacement Rate



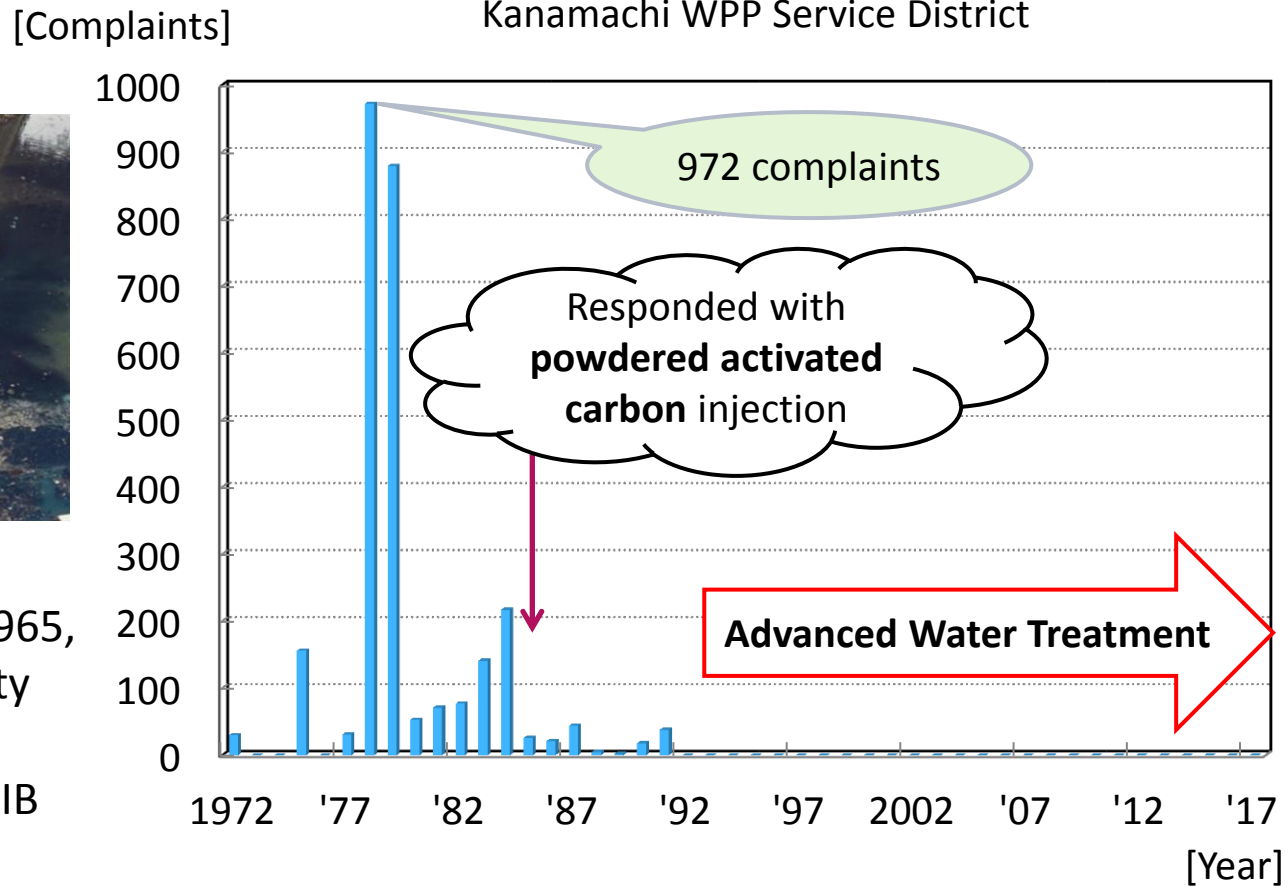
# Degradation of River Water Quality Caused by Urban Development



- Rapid urbanization since 1965, degraded river water quality
- Musty odor caused by 2-MIB

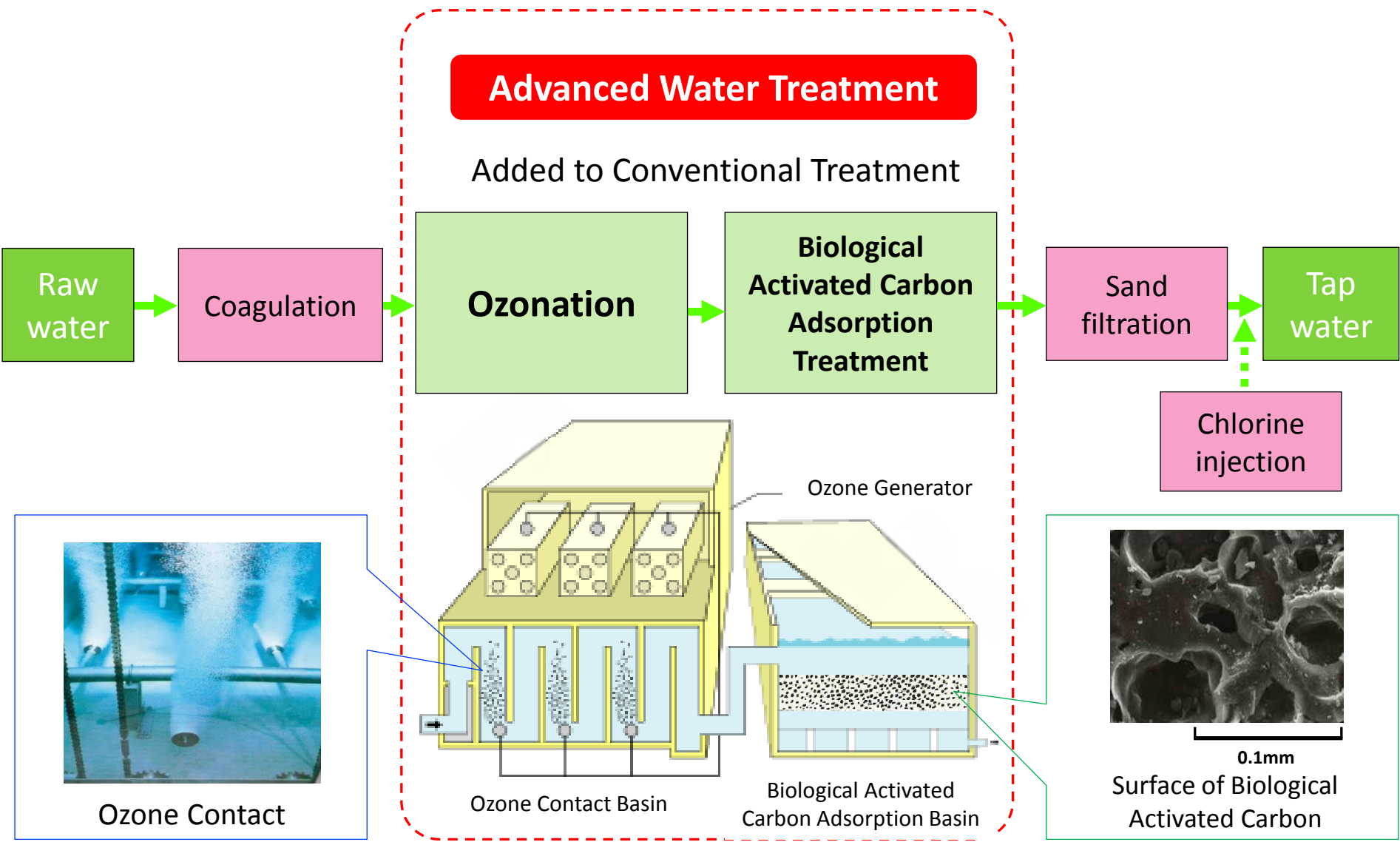
## < Trends in complaints about musty odor >

Kanamachi WPP Service District



0 musty odor complaints since the introduction of advanced water treatment

# Introduction of Advanced Water Treatment



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## **3 A Path to Resilient and Sustainable Waterworks**

- ① Rebuilding Core Facilities**
- ② Preparing for Various Disasters**
- ③ Using Energy More Efficiently**



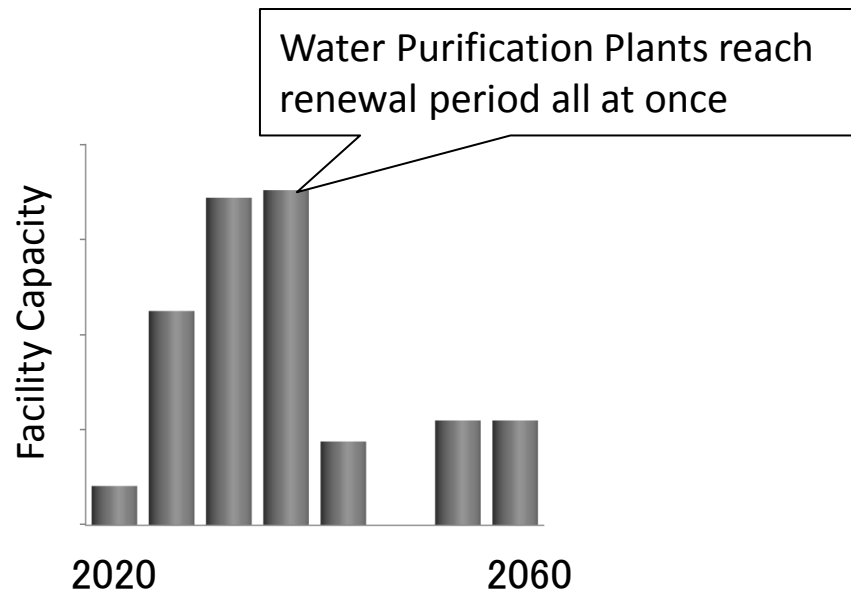
## ① Rebuilding Core Facilities

# Renewals of Water Purification Plants

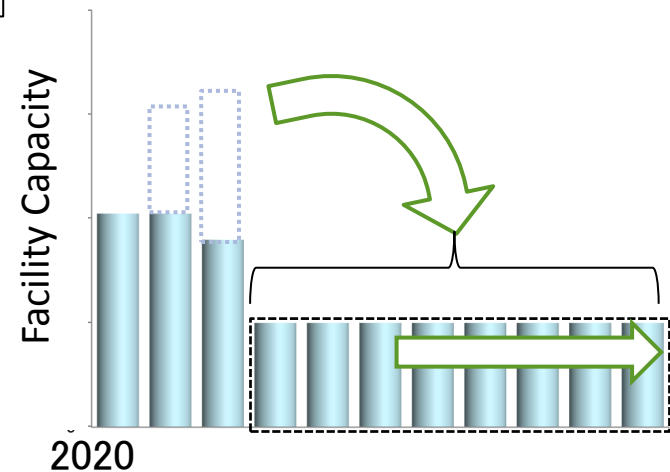
- Planned Renewals of Large Water Purification Plants
- Life Prolongation and Standardized Renewals of Facilities by Using Asset Management

### < Conceptual Diagram of Renewals >

(Renewed 60 years after Construction)

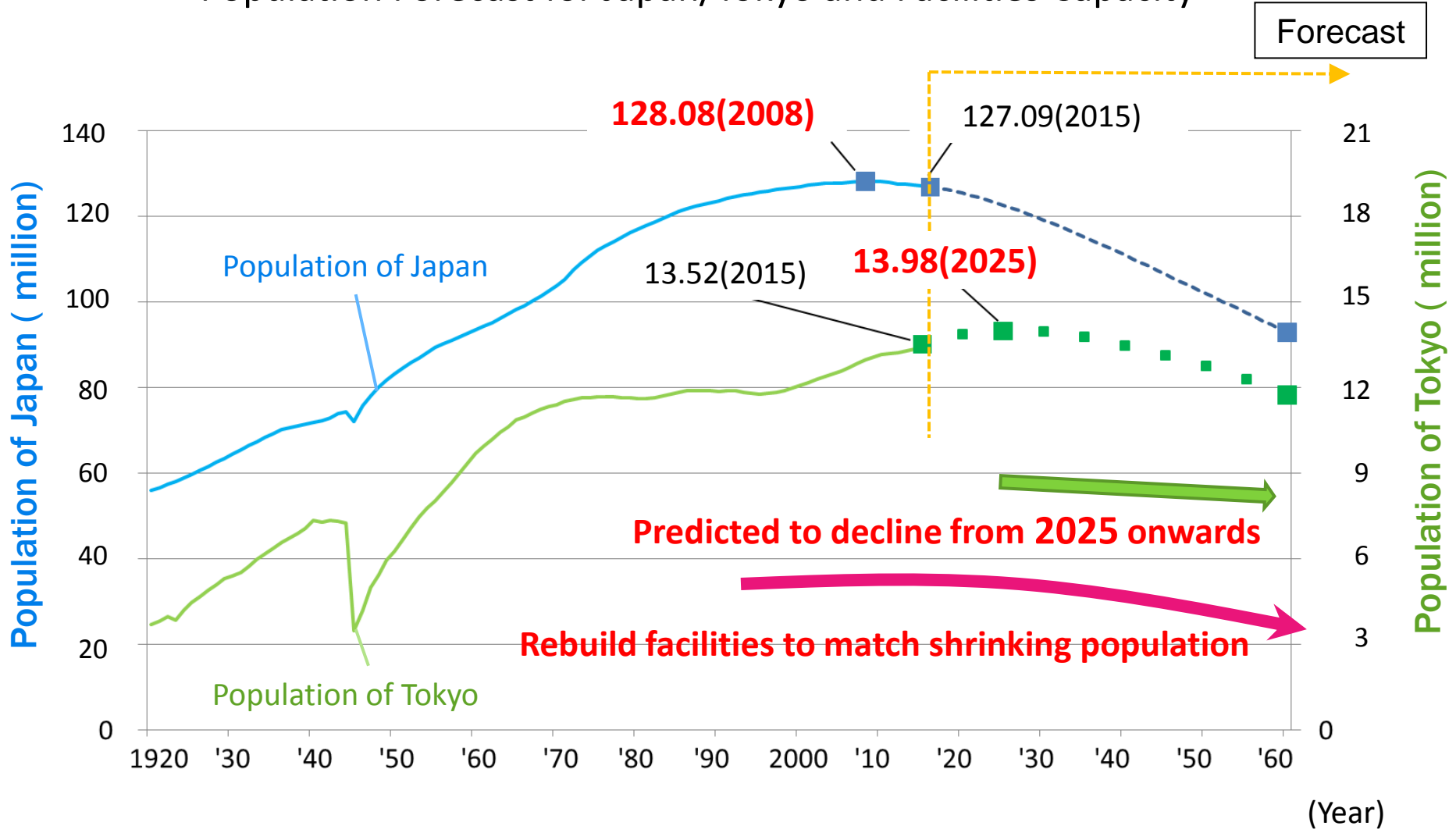


(Planned Renewals)



# Shrinking Population and Rebuilding Facilities

< Population Forecast for Japan/Tokyo and Facilities Capacity >

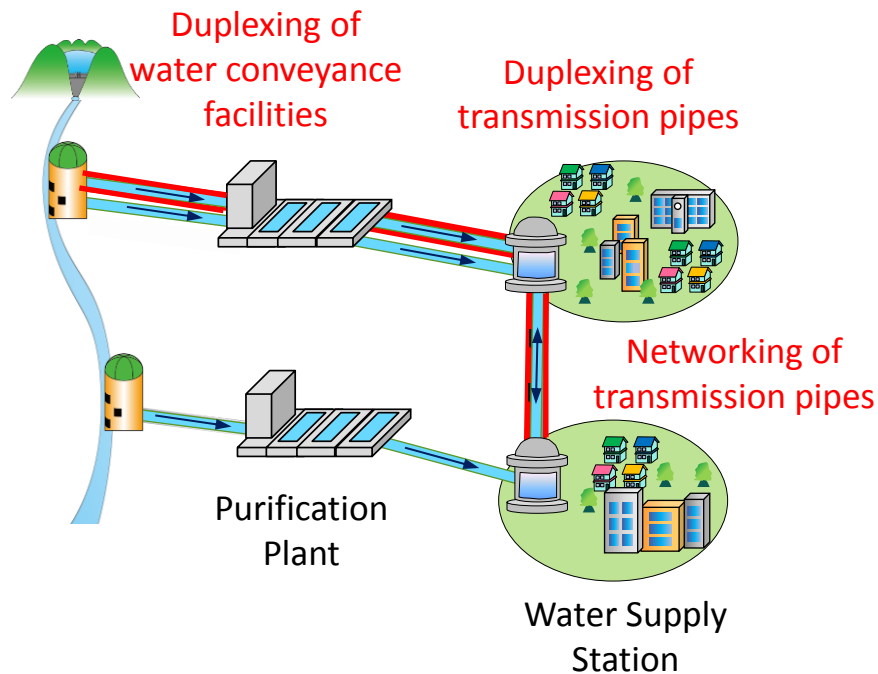


## ① Rebuilding Core Facilities

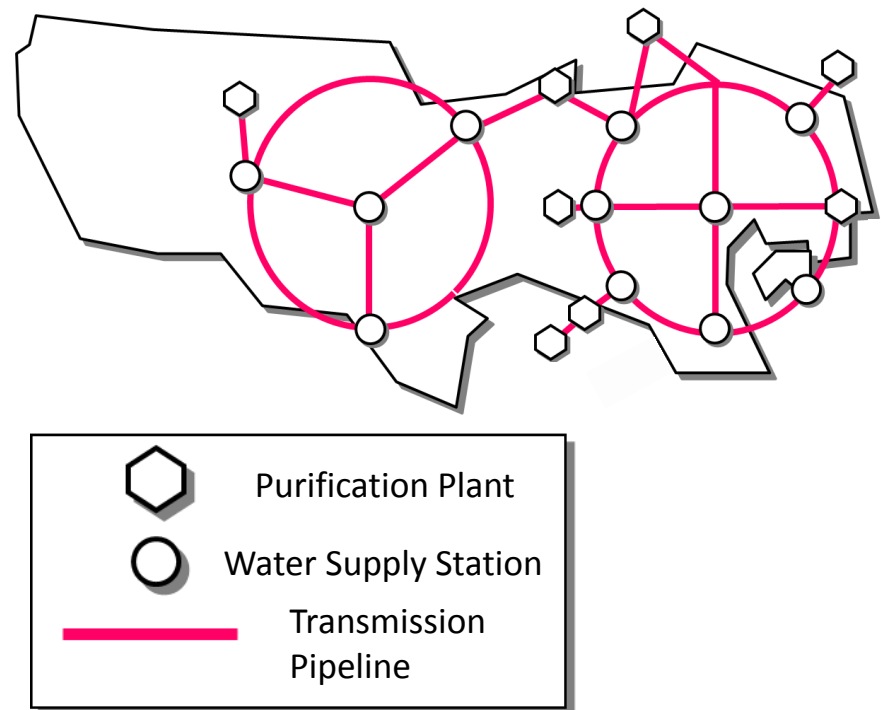
# Duplexing and Networking of Main Pipelines

- Securing **Back-up Functions** upon Constructions due to **Disasters, Accidents, or Renewals**

< Duplexing and Networking Main Pipelines >



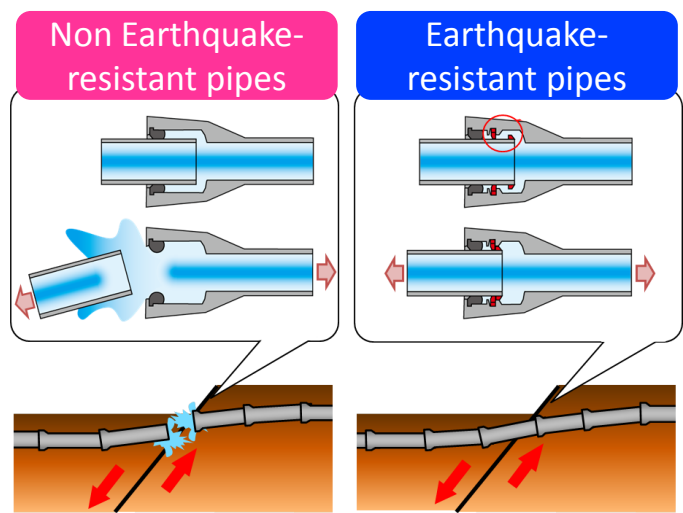
< Transmission Pipe Network >



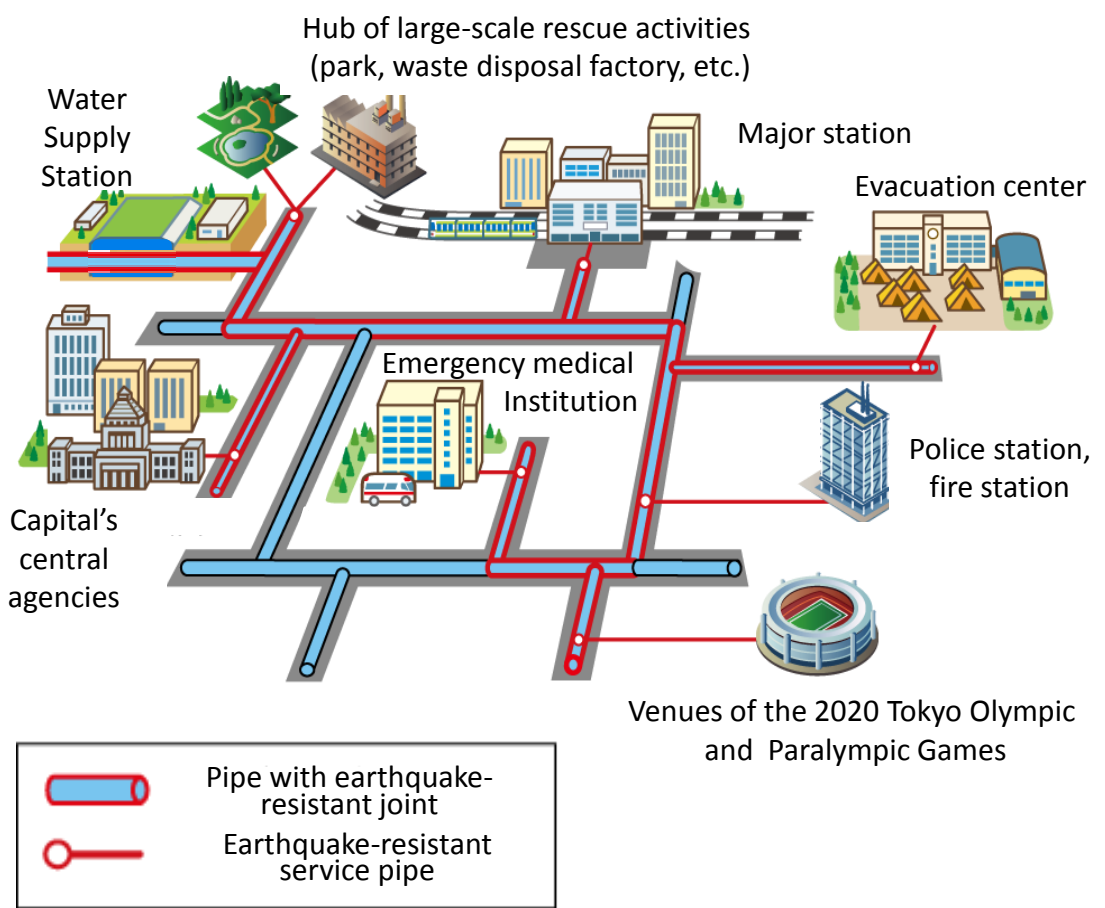
② Preparing for Various Disasters

# Reinforcement of Distribution Pipes to Earthquake-Resistant Joints

< Structure of earthquake-resistant pipes and movement in earthquakes >



< Pipe jointing by earthquake-resistant joints in water supply pipes connected to major facilities >

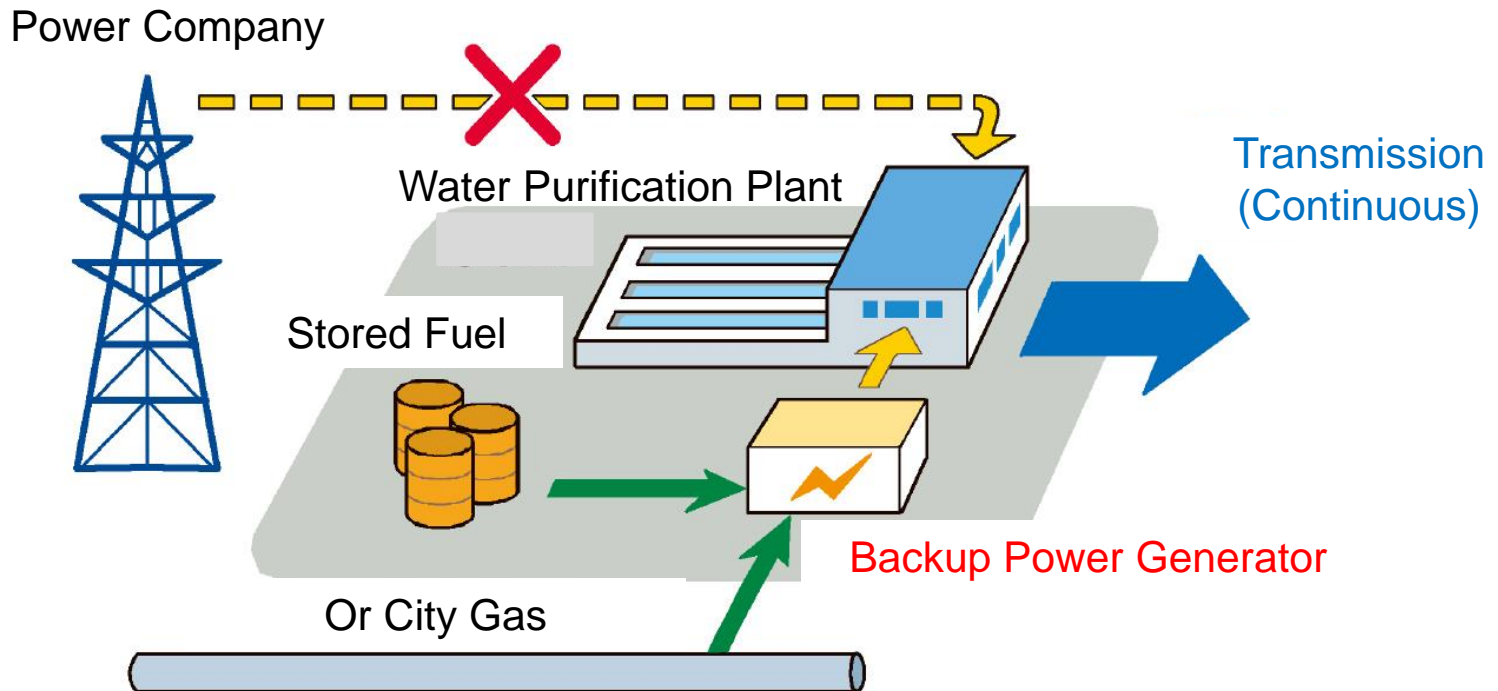


## ② Preparing for Various Disasters

# New Construction and Reinforcement of Backup Power Generators

- Scale that allows **water purification plants** to demonstrate **100% of capacity**
- **Service stations** to operate **the same as normal**

< Securing electric power in a large blackout (conceptual image) >





## ② Preparing for Various Disasters

# Measures against Flooding due to Heavy Rain

< Example of flood damage in Yamaguchi >

Courtesy of JWWA



Submerged water  
purification plant



Flooded pump room

< Example of flood countermeasures >



Elevation

Courtesy of Central Disaster Management Council  
Committees for technical investigation



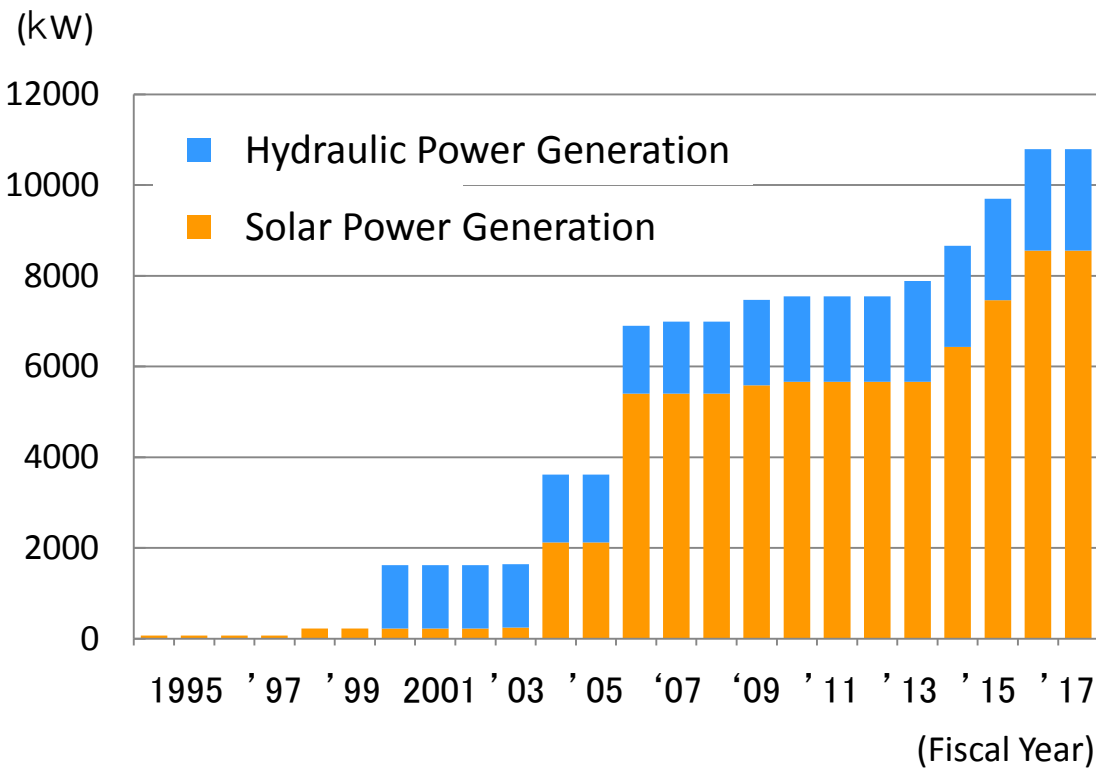
Cutoff weir

③ Using Energy More Efficiently

# Use of Renewable Energy

- Tokyo Waterworks consumes approximately 1% of electric power used in Tokyo
- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by using renewable energy

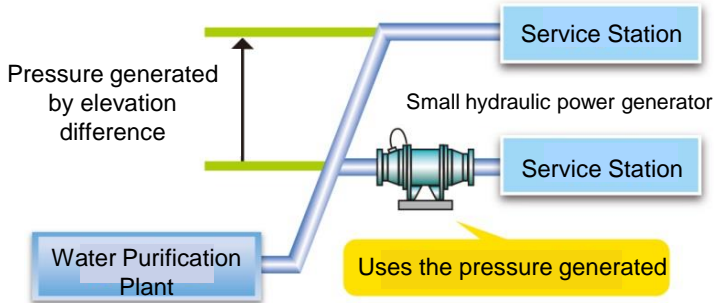
< History of renewable energy use >



< Solar panels on top of filtration basins >



< Small hydraulic power generators >



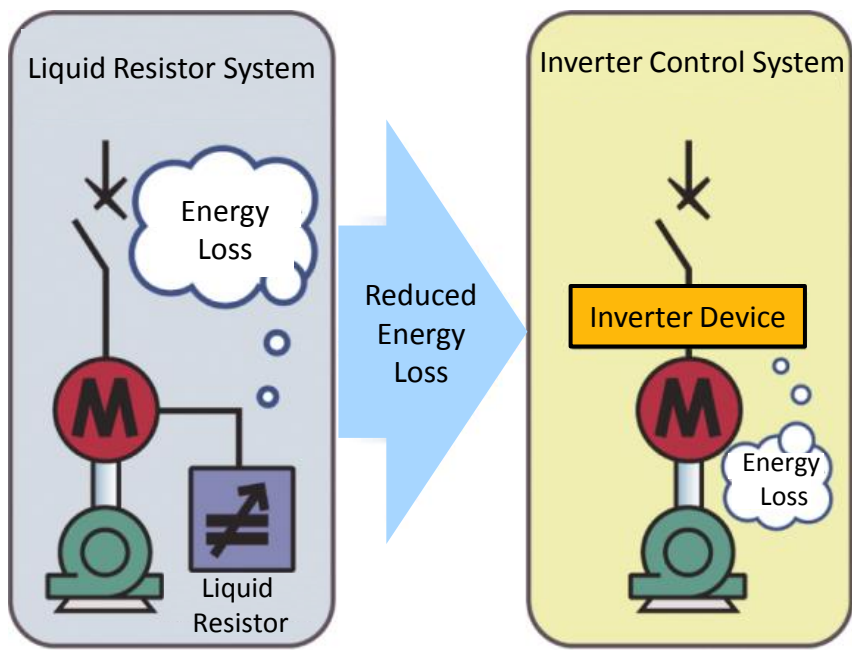
③ Using Energy More Efficiently

# Energy Saving

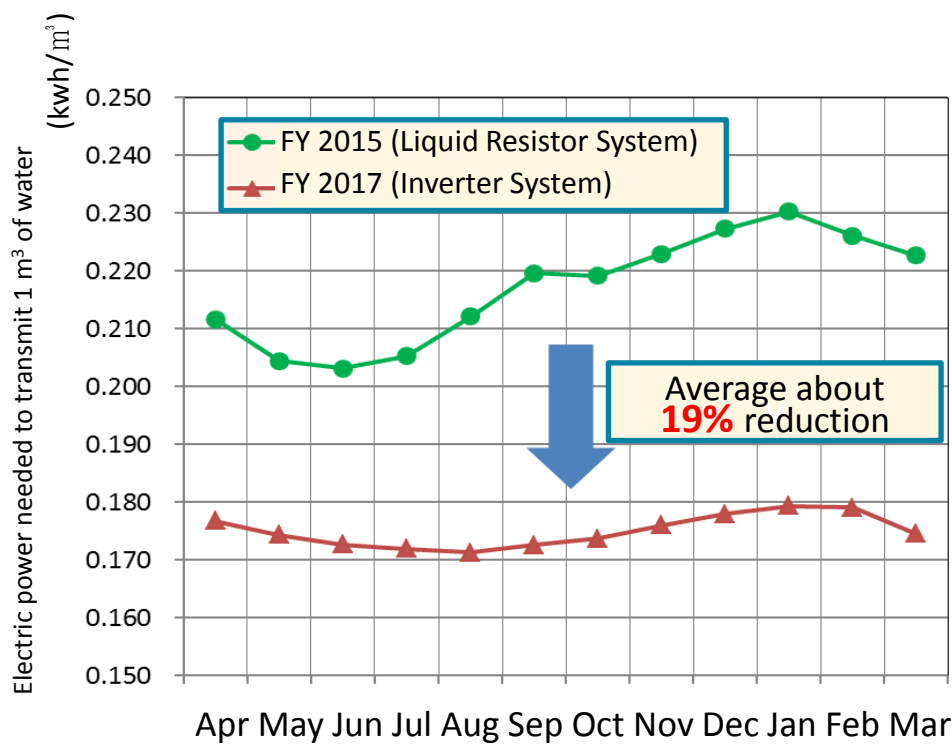
Example:

- ◎ Improve energy efficiency in pump operation using inverter control

< Conceptual diagram of inverter control >



< Energy saving benefits from converting to inverters >



- Experience and Technology Cultivated through History over 120 years
- Response to Disasters, Climate Change, and Social Change



**Realizing Resilient and Sustainable Waterworks  
that Support Tokyo, the Capital of Japan**



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**THANK YOU FOR LISTENING!**

