

Tokyo Travel meets Water ~ DAY 6 ~

Tokyo Waterworks to Hold the "Hot on the Net" Campaign!

We will be holding a campaign to allow users to enjoy learning about waterworks ICT implementation and about "resilient and sustainable waterworks" which were promoted at the IWA World Congress and Exhibition. For this campaign, in addition to street events, we have also set up a special homepage that makes it easy to participate anytime, anywhere.

Special Homepage

■ Dates of Operation

Monday, February 4 until Thursday, February 28, 2019

■ Contents

- 1) A fun quiz to learn about Tokyo Waterworks
- 2) An opinion survey about Tokyo Waterworks

Visitors who have completed both 1 and 2 can enter into a special drawing

*This page is only available in Japanese



Follow the QR code here to participate—
Special homepage



Street Event

■ Date and Time

Saturday, February 9, from 10:00 am until 4:00 pm

■ Location

Yotsuya Civic Center (87 Naitomachi, Shinjuku-ku)

■ Contents

- Drink and compare tap and mineral water
- "Resilient and sustainable waterworks" panel display
- Those who participate in the "drink and compare" and web campaigns will receive a special memento



Go and See for Yourself! The Landmarks of Tokyo Waterworks

7 waterworks facilities have been selected, known for their significance in technology, scenic beauty, history, and other criteria as the "Landmarks of Tokyo Waterworks." Here is an introduction to a few sites. Please take time to visit and experience the infrastructure of the Tokyo Waterworks.

■ Ogouchi Reservoir (Lake Okutama)

The nation's largest waterworks-exclusive reservoir, located in Okutama Town, Tokyo. It has a casual hiking course where visitors can enjoy the scenery during all four of Japan's seasons.



■ Tamagawa Josui

Built to supply water to Edo (the former name of Tokyo), this unlined waterway extends about 43km from Hamura to Yotsuya Okido. In spring, visitors can enjoy cherry blossoms blooming on both banks.



■ Intake Towers of Kanamachi Purification Plant

The Kanamachi Purification Plant was first opened in August, 1926 as a facility of the "Edogawa River Water Supply Cooperative of Towns and Villages." The two intake towers take in surface water from the river and lead it to the Kanamachi Plant.



The above pictures are AR (augmented reality) service markers. By downloading a special mobile application, you can scan these pictures to watch an introduction video of each of the facilities.

For details on AR service, follow this QR code—
Bureau of Waterworks homepage

<https://www.waterworks.metro.tokyo.jp/eng/ar/>



For details on the Landmarks of Tokyo Waterworks, follow this QR code—
Bureau of Waterworks homepage

<https://www.waterworks.metro.tokyo.jp/eng/pr/waterworks/>



Thank you very much for reading!

This is the 7th and final issue of the Tokyo Waterworks Technical Magazine. Thank you very much for reading.

TokyoTokyo

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Welcome to Tokyo Waterworks Technical Magazine. This publication is a limited 7-issue web magazine packed with tourist information centered around water in the exciting capital city of Tokyo. Readers will also find information on water infrastructure technologies that support Greater Tokyo's essential utilities.



Tokyo Waterworks Magazine is comprised of the following sections. Enjoy!

2018 IWA World Water Congress and Exhibition

The Tokyo Waterworks homepage has images and content from the IWA World Water Congress and Exhibition!

Amazing Facts about Tokyo Waterworks!

Articles filled with information on Tokyo Waterworks technology. Also, featured photos capturing the spirit and passion of the Waterworks' hard-working staff.

Tokyo Travel meets Water

Featuring useful information for sightseers and people staying in Tokyo. And of course lots of information about Tokyo Waterworks!

2018 IWA (International Water Association) World Water Congress and Exhibition

The Tokyo Waterworks homepage has images and content from the IWA World Water Congress and Exhibition!

For six days, from September 16 to 21, 2018, the International Water Association (IWA) World Water Congress was held, bringing together representatives from 98 countries and a record attendance of 9,815 participants, to share knowledge and discuss opinions on the themes of sustainability and resilience.

In Governor Koike's keynote address, she emphasized the importance of adopting a "mind, skill, and body" viewpoint, in other words raising up awareness, technology and systems, in achieving resilient and sustainable waterworks, while also announcing the Tokyo Waterworks' new smart meter initiative.

At the Congress's forum, exhibition and academic paper announcements, the Tokyo Waterworks showed off the knowhow and activities which is built upon over the years.

To bring our achievements and information about the Congress to everyone, we have content from the congress and exhibition, including photos and video, on the Tokyo Waterworks homepage. We encourage you to take a look!

*Japanese language only
Scan the QR code to go to the homepage!
Bureau of Waterworks homepage



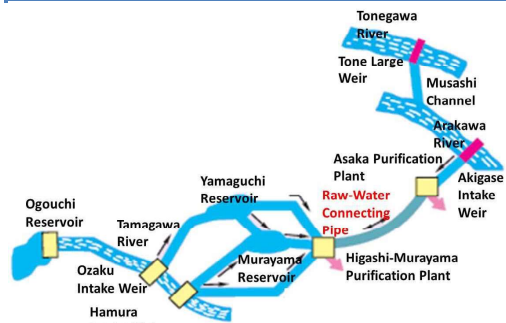
A amazing facts on Tokyo's waterworks!

This place of Tokyo Waterworks is amazing

Tokyo's waterworks are a vital lifeline supporting the activities of people and communities of the capital of Japan. As it is believed that there is a 70% chance of an earthquake directly striking the city in the next 30 years, efforts to make water supplies more disaster-resistant are a primary mission of Tokyo Waterworks. Below is an overview of the efforts toward an interruption-resistant water network and earthquake-resistant water pipelines.

■ Interruption-Resistant Water Network

1. Linking facilities between the Tonegawa and Tamagawa systems

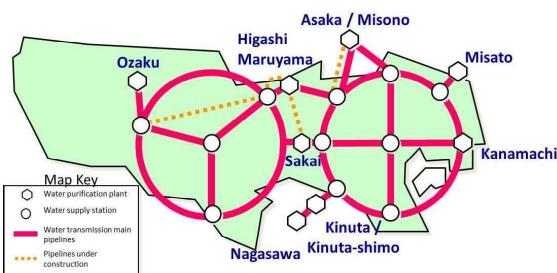


Raw-water connecting pipelines 2200mm in diameter link between separate rivers, allowing water to be received from either source.

Normally, by utilizing raw water from the Tonegawa and Arakawa Rivers (approximately 80% of Tokyo's water resources), Tokyo Waterworks stores water from the Tamagawa River System including the Ogouchi Reservoir, Tokyo's own water resource.

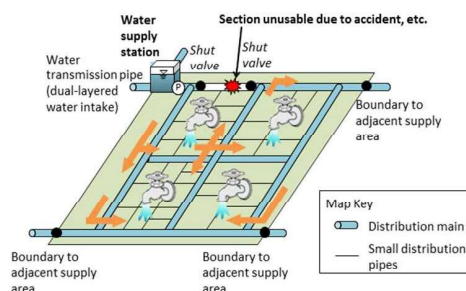
Raw water from the Tamagawa River System is efficiently utilized in the event of water quality problems and/or drought in the Tonegawa and Arakawa River Systems.

2. Network of water transmission pipes



A network of water transmission pipes extending throughout Tokyo ensures backup functionality in the event of accidents or natural disasters.

3. Water supply station and distribution pipe network

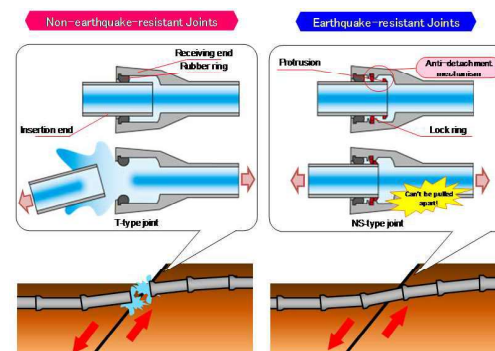


By constructing independent water distribution areas based on water supply stations, it is possible to limit the effect of water interruptions or contamination caused by accidents or natural disasters, ensuring the water supply by having the distribution pipe network function as a backup.

Reservoirs at supply stations can also ensure water supplies in emergencies, such as when water from purification plants is cut off.

■ Earthquake-Resistant Water Pipelines

1. Structure of earthquake-resistant joints that can handle motion



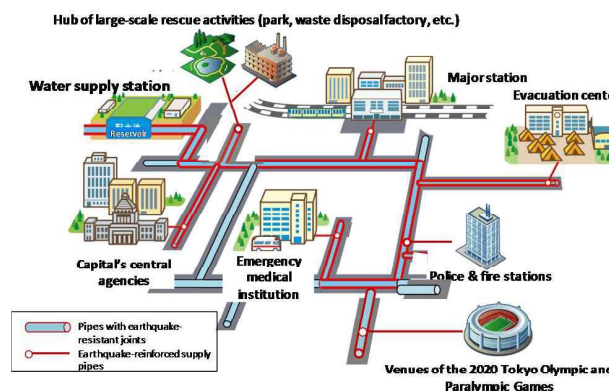
Tokyo Waterworks uses high-strength ductile cast-iron pipes that are hard to break, and the earthquake resistance improvement of all the pipes is nearly complete.

However, in the Hanshin Awaji Earthquake of January 1995, water was cut off in many places due to pipe connections being pulled apart.

Based on the lessons learned from this, the adoption of earthquake-resistant joints has been strongly promoted since 1998.

The earthquake-resistant joints give the pipe more flexibility to absorb displacement caused by a quake. They are also made with a lock ring at the receiving end and a protrusion at the insertion end to prevent the pipe sections from being pulled apart.

2. Earthquake-resistant joints for supply routes to priority facilities



In order to effectively and efficiently upgrade to earthquake-resistant joints, supply routes are first being implemented to high priority facilities such as governmental facilities, emergency medical institutions, and evacuation shelters.

In addition, earthquake-resistant joints are being adopted in areas where the risk of liquefaction is high, areas expected to be seriously damaged, and also facilities related to the Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games.