

Colors, Future!

Diversity means warmth. Diversity means potential.

There's more than just one color to Kawasaki.

More like a range of colors—

Each of them bright, vivid, overlapping with the next.

What colors will we see in Kawasaki tomorrow?

The next 100 years will see the birth of an

Entirely new city here in Kawasaki.



KAWASAKI CITY

● Please send your suggestions and comments on the pamphlet to:

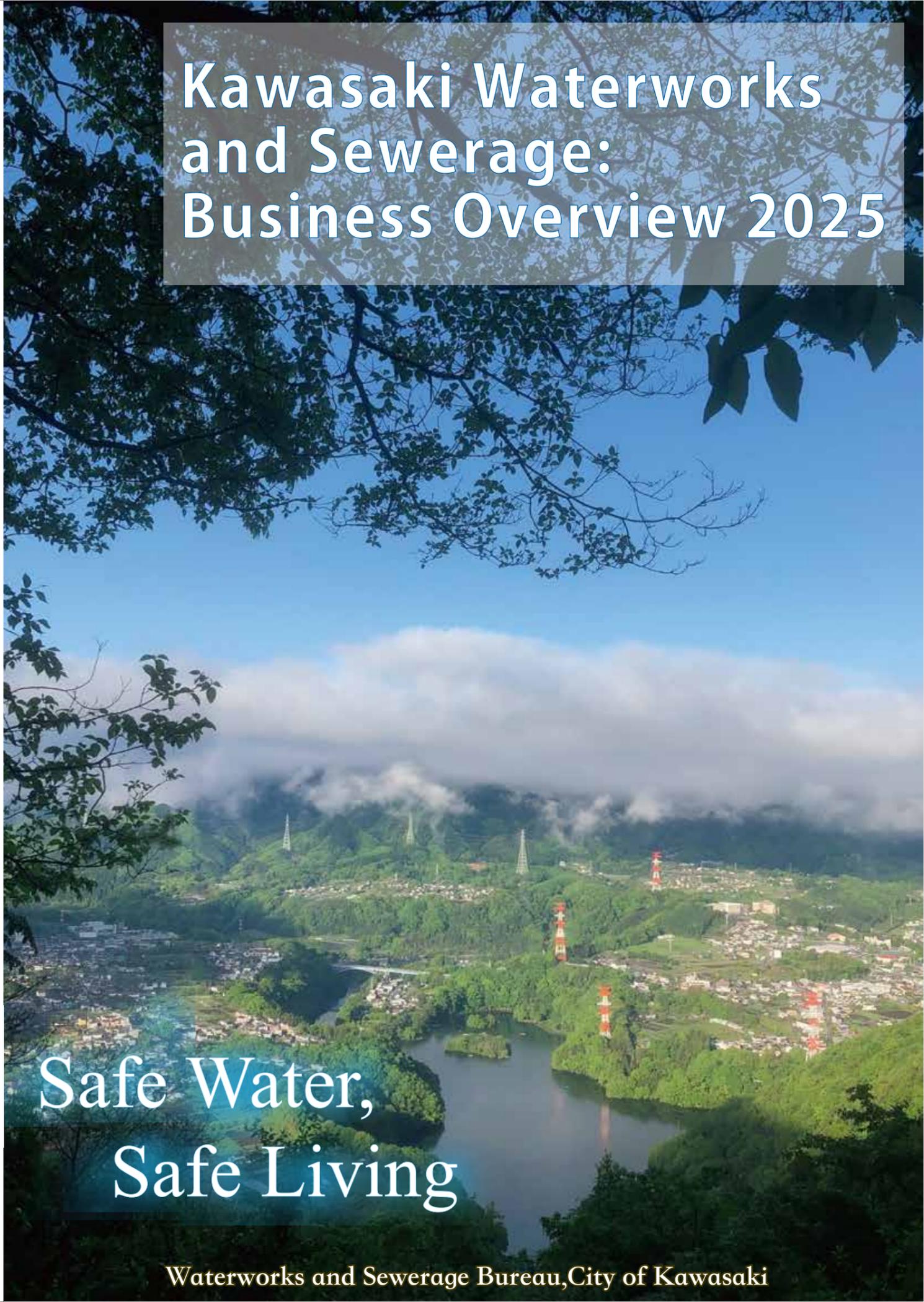
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Kawasaki Waterworks and Sewerage: Business Overview 2025

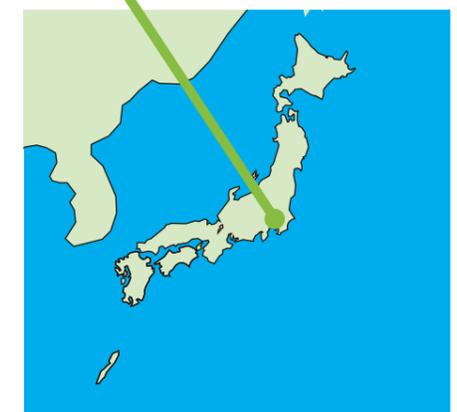


Safe Water,
Safe Living

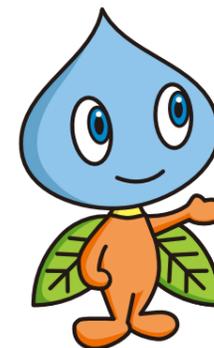
Waterworks and Sewerage Bureau, City of Kawasaki

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Kawasaki Waterworks and Sewerage Bureau Characters



Waterm



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Water Cycle



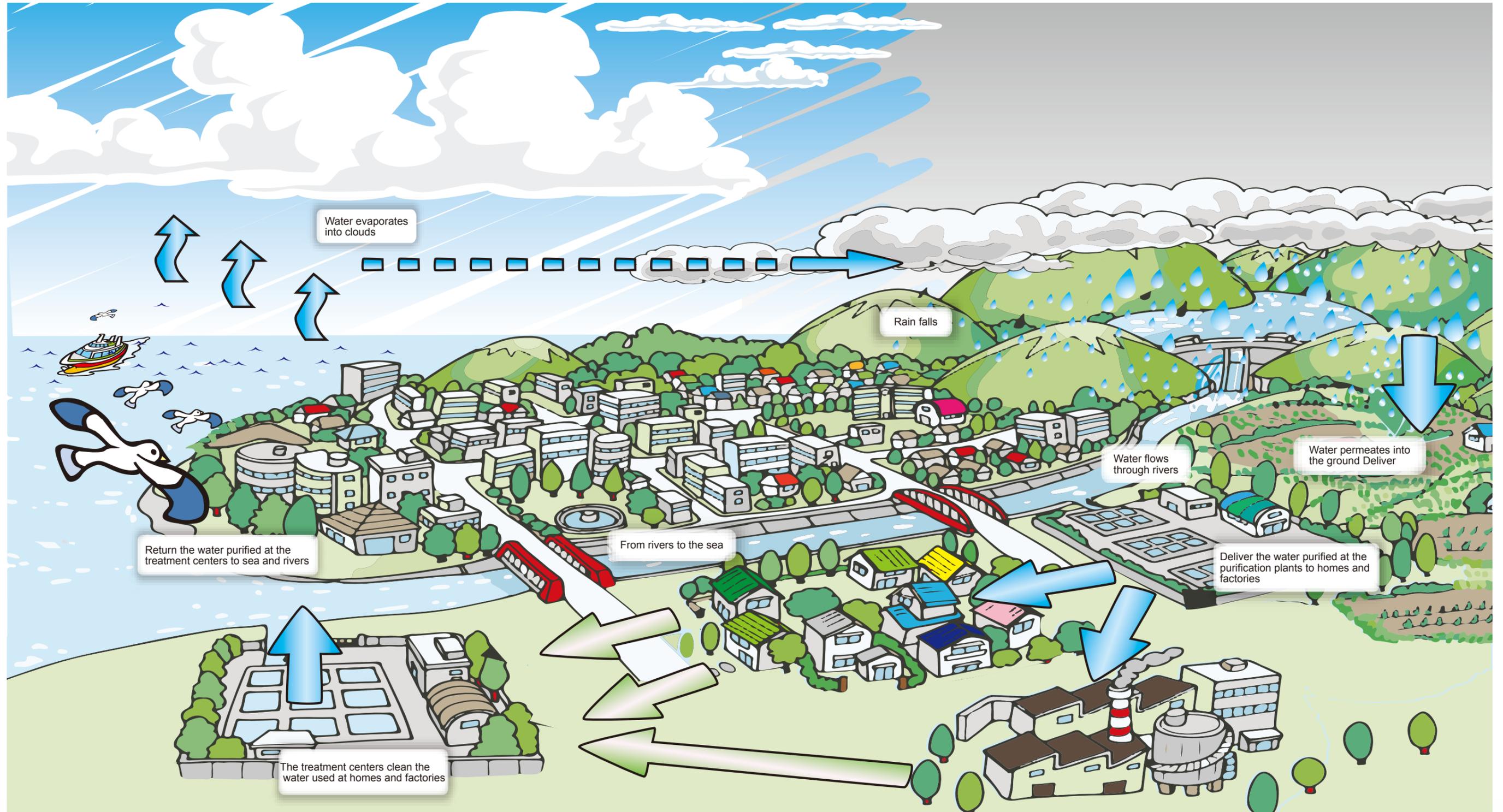
Water is an essential foundation of life—it has been cycling the globe and blessing us since the beginning of time. While of course benefiting from the continual cycle of water in the natural world, the waterworks and sewerage systems that support our daily lives/industrial activities also contribute to a sustainable cycle.

The “Fundamental Law on Water Cycle” stipulates that “water cycle is to be defined the process by which water evaporates, precipitates, flows in bodies of water/permeates into the ground, and then eventually reaches the ocean (particularly through the flow of above/below-ground rivers)”.

The water from Sagami and Tama Rivers serve as the water resource for Kawasaki; after purifying these resources into quality water for drinking and for industrial use, we distribute it to households and factories by utilizing differences in altitude.

And dirty water used in homes and factories is quickly eliminated by the sewage system, creating a comfortable living environment. The removed unclean water is purified into clean water at wastewater treatment centers and is returned to nature including the sea and rivers.

Kawasaki’s Waterworks and Sewerage Systems utilize the blessings of nature and—as one part of the larger cycle of water in nature—work to provide water for drinking/industrial uses as well as to purify wastewater and discharge it back into nature in order to help maintain a sustainable cycle of water.

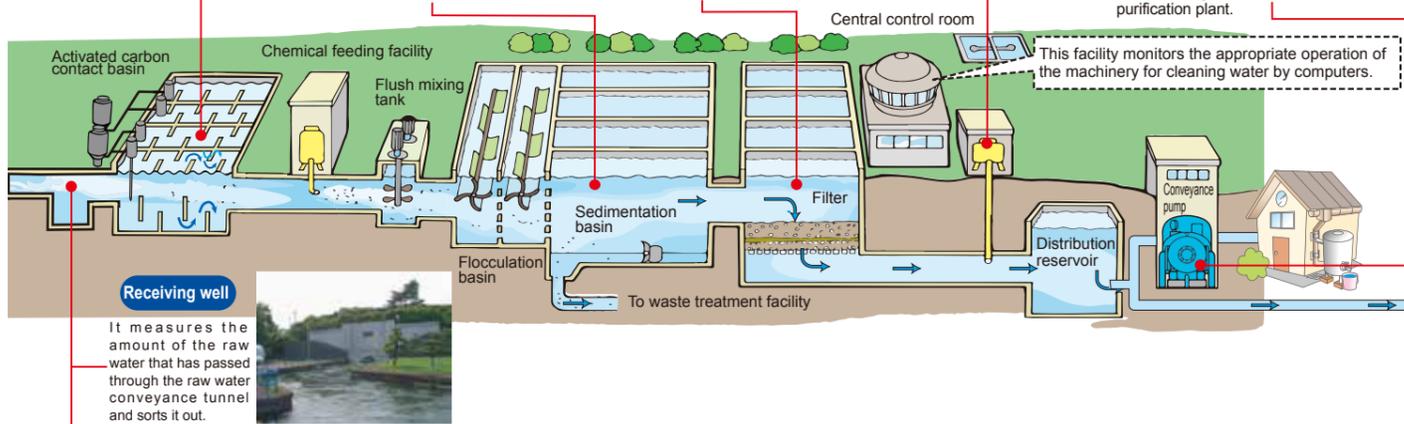
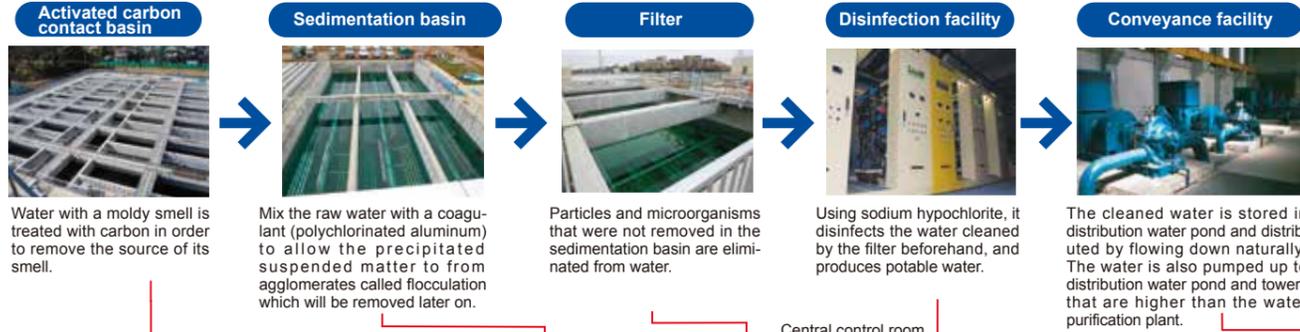




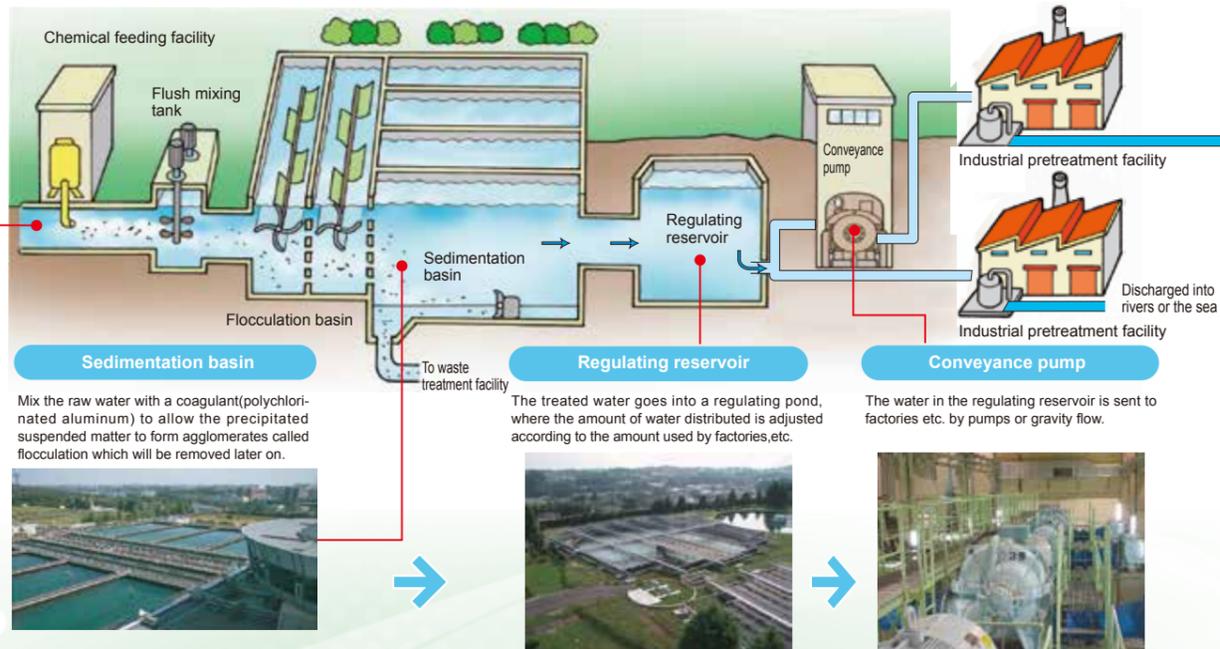
Structure of Waterworks, Industrial Water System and Sewerage System

Using an array of advanced water treatment technologies at our purification plants, we work to provide safe drinking water, as well as quality water for industrial use. In addition, we also treat the wastewater we receive from households/factories at our sewage treatment plants and then discharge the treated wastewater back into Tokyo Bay and the Tama River.

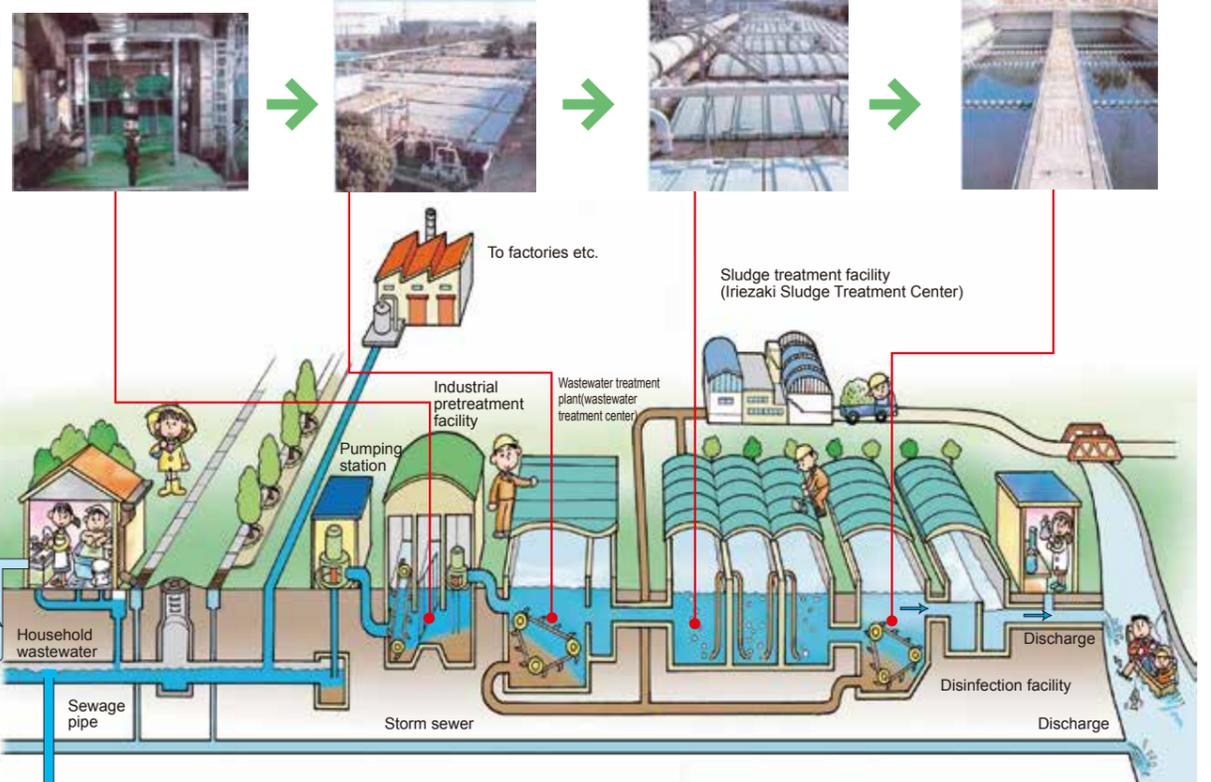
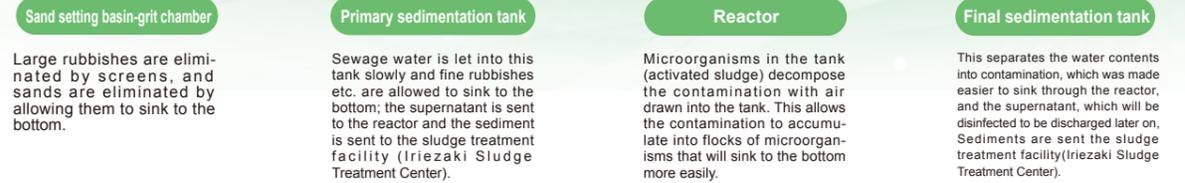
Structure of Waterworks



Structure of Industrial Water System



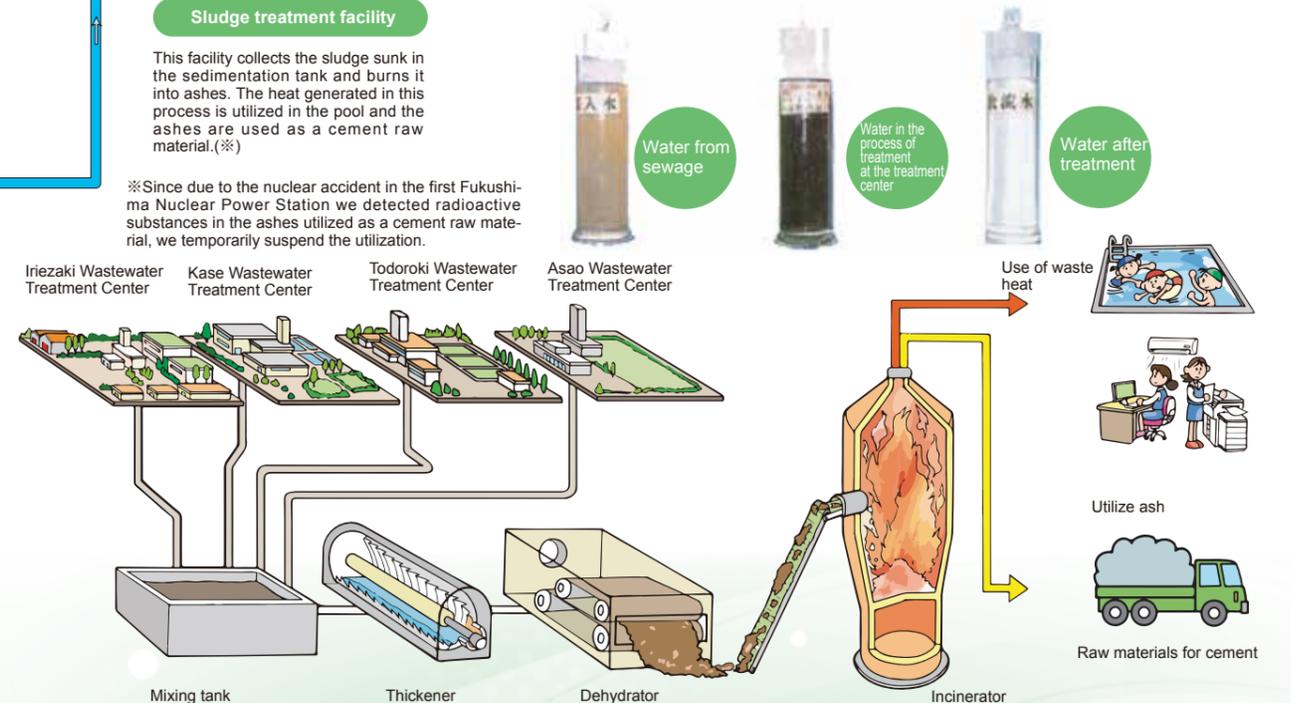
Structure of Sewerage System



Sludge treatment facility

This facility collects the sludge sunk in the sedimentation tank and burns it into ashes. The heat generated in this process is utilized in the pool and the ashes are used as a cement raw material. (*)

※ Since due to the nuclear accident in the first Fukushima Nuclear Power Station we detected radioactive substances in the ashes utilized as a cement raw material, we temporarily suspend the utilization.





Overview of Waterworks in Kawasaki

The water we utilize in Kawasaki City comes from the Sagami River, whose resource is found in the bodies of Sagami Lake and Tsukui Lake. We convert these resource waters into safe/palatable water at the Nagasawa Purification Plant and then deliver it to households and businesses in the city through the utilization of altitude differences.

Since Kawasaki City's water service started in 1921, using surface water from the Tama River as its water source, several expansion projects were carried out, and by March 1981, when the 8th expansion project was completed, the plant had a water supply capacity of 1,026,000 m³ per day. These projects were required in order to cope with increasing water demand due to rapid population growth and development of industrial activities. In 2006, facing the issues as the background, such as large-scale renewal of aging water supply facilities, improvement of earthquake resistance, and discrepancy between water supply capacity and distribution volume, we began restructuring our waterworks business, like the consolidation of water treatment functions to Nagasawa Plant by abolishing the Shiomidai Water Treatment Plant and Ikuta Water Treatment Plant. In March 2016, the water supply capacity was reduced to 758,200 m³ per day, and the renewal and earthquake resistance of the water purification facilities were completed. On the other hand, it is necessary to respond to changes in the business environment, such as the future demand for water, which is expected to slightly decrease due to the declining population, as well as the need to cope with increasingly severe natural disasters and the movement toward the realization of a decarbonized society. Currently, various initiatives are underway, including renewal and earthquake resistance of facilities and pipelines, reinforcement of backbone pipelines, measures against power outages and flooding, development of emergency water supply centers, etc., and measures to combat global warming.

Water Resource

The water resources in Kawasaki City includes own water resources such as river water of Sagami River water system and ground water in Tama Ward, and water received from the Kanagawa Water supply Authority (*) which has Sagami River and Sakawa River water systems as water resources.

Water Resource Facilities

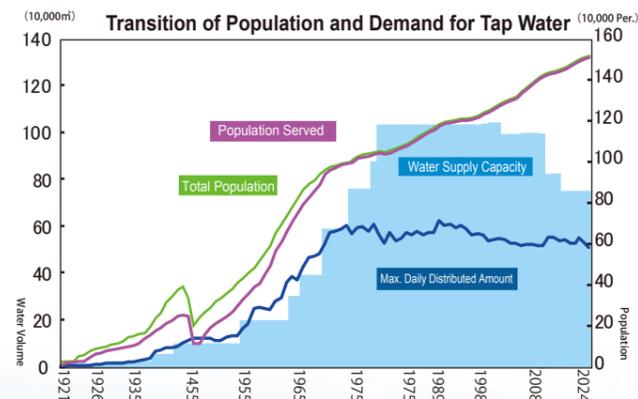
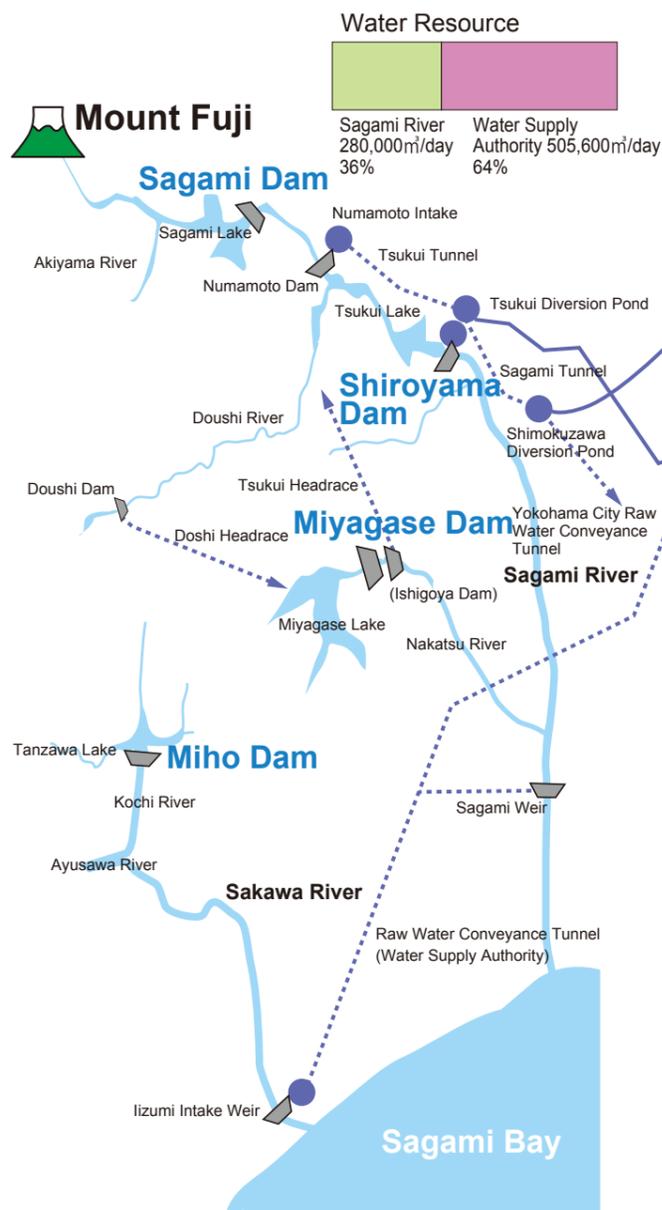
The Sagami River water system, one of our own water resources, takes its water from the Sagami Lake and Tsukui Lake consisting of the Sagami Dam and Shiroyama Dam managed by Kanagawa Prefecture. These water resources are used not only for tap water, but water resources for industrial use and power generation.

Purification Plants

Water taken from the rivers, etc. is treated into safe and good-tasting tap water at the purification plants. We have concentrated the city's three purification plants into the Nagasawa Purification Plant in accordance with our Restructuring Plans. As of FY2016, we are able to supply 252,600 cubic meters of water daily.

Distribution Facilities

The tap water produced at the purification plants is temporarily stored in the distribution reservoirs and elevated distribution reservoirs, controlling water distribution depending on water consumption which differs from one period of time to another. There are 7 distribution reservoirs in total, and 5 elevated distribution reservoirs, centering around the northwestern hilly terrain. The distribution pipes are stretched in a finely meshed pattern throughout the city; its total extended length is about 2,400 km.



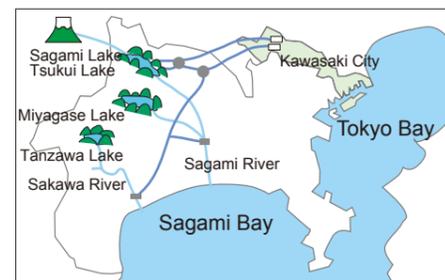
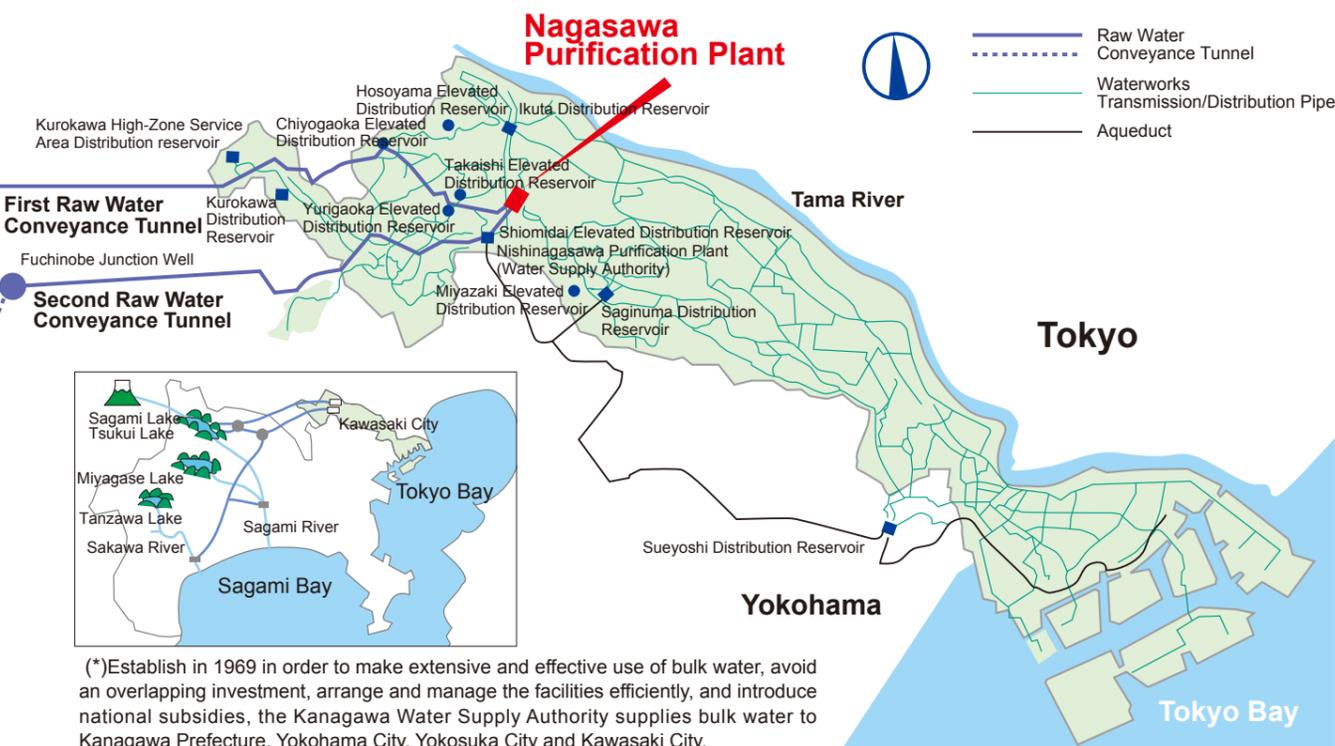
Sagami Dam

Completed in 1947. Constructed for power generation, bulk water, water resources for industrial use, agricultural water, etc. as the central facilities of the Sagami River Control Project.



Shiroyama Dam

Completed in 1965. Constructed for power generation, bulk water, water resources for industrial use, etc. as the Sagami River Comprehensive Development Project which was a joint project of Kanagawa Prefecture, Yokohama City, Kawasaki City and Yokosuka City.



(*)Establish in 1969 in order to make extensive and effective use of bulk water, avoid an overlapping investment, arrange and manage the facilities efficiently, and introduce national subsidies, the Kanagawa Water Supply Authority supplies bulk water to Kanagawa Prefecture, Yokohama City, Yokosuka City and Kawasaki City.



Nagasawa Purification Plant

Began operations in June 1954, taking water from the Sagami River. The entirety of the plant was renovated in accordance with our restructuring plans and—as of FY2016—its daily water supply capacity has increased to about 253,000 cubic meters.



Ikuta Distribution Reservoir

With a reconstruction plan, we have strengthened and renewed the Ikuta Reservoir. We completed the renewal at the end of the FY2015 with an effective capacity of about 48,000 m³.



Saginuma Distribution Reservoir

Completed in October of 1967. With an effective capacity of 112,000m³, it is the largest distribution reservoir in our city. The top surface of the distribution reservoir is used as a square, futsal courts and an elementary school's playground. Seismic-reinforcement work was completed in FY2015 and the current effective capacity is 110,000 cubic meters.



Sueyoshi Distribution Reservoir

Located in Tsurumi Ward of Yokohama City, the renewal construction of this distribution reservoir was completed in FY2018, its effective capacity is 72,000m³.



Shiomidai Distribution Reservoir

Our reconstruction plan had us get rid of the water purification function and turn this into a water distribution facility (i.e. reservoir, water pump, etc.) at the end of the FY2011. The reservoir was completed in March 1971, and has an effective capacity of about 27,000 m³. In the FY2018, seismic upgrades to the facility were completed. It was also annexed to the Kanagawa Water Supply Authority's Nishi-Nagasawa Purification Plant.



Overview of Industrial Water System in Kawasaki

The industrial water resources in Kawasaki City include river water of the Tama River and Sagami River originally from Sagami Lake and Tsukui Lake, treated into quality industrial water at Nagasawa Purification Plant and Ikuta Purification Plant, and delivered to plants and factories in Keihin Industry Belt, taking advantage of altitude differences.

Since Kawasaki City's industrial water system started its operation in 1937, as the Japan's first publicly owned industrial water service, the industrial water system, as a fundamental facility for the industrial economy, has undergone several expansion projects to cope with the increasing demand for water due to the development of industrial activities. In March 1966, when the fourth expansion project was completed, the system had a daily water supply capacity of 626,000m³. Subsequently, with the background issues such as large-scale renewal of aging industrial water supply facilities, improvement of earthquake resistance, and discrepancies between water supply capacity and distribution volume, we have been promoting restructuring of the industrial water supply business since 2006, the water supply capacity was reduced to 520,000m³ per day, and major facilities were upgraded and renewed in April 2010.

On the other hand, socioeconomic conditions are changing dramatically. So we need to keep a close eye on future water demand trends and respond to changes in the business environment, such as increasingly severe natural disasters and moves toward the realization of a decarbonized society. Currently, we have started to study ways to update the scale of our facilities to meet future demand trends. These efforts include renewal and earthquake resistance of facilities and pipelines, reinforcement of major backbone pipelines, countermeasures against power outages and flooding, global warming countermeasures, and many others.

>> Industrial Water Resource

The industrial water resources in Kawasaki City includes river water of the Sagami River and Tama River water systems, ground water in tama Ward and bulk water.

>> Water Resource Facilities

The Sagami River water system takes its water from the Sagami Lake and Tsukui Lake consisting of the Sagami Dam and Shiroyama Dam managed by Kanagawa Prefecture. These water resources are used not only for tap water and water resources for industrial use, but power generation. The Tama River water system takes surface water at the Inada Intake Station, which flows into the Nikaryo Reservoir from Kamigawara Dam. Ground Water is pumped up from 7 bored wells located in Tama Ward, making use of them as industrial water resources.

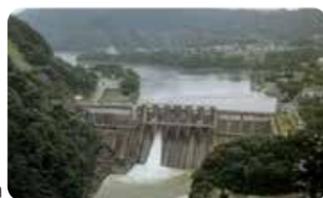
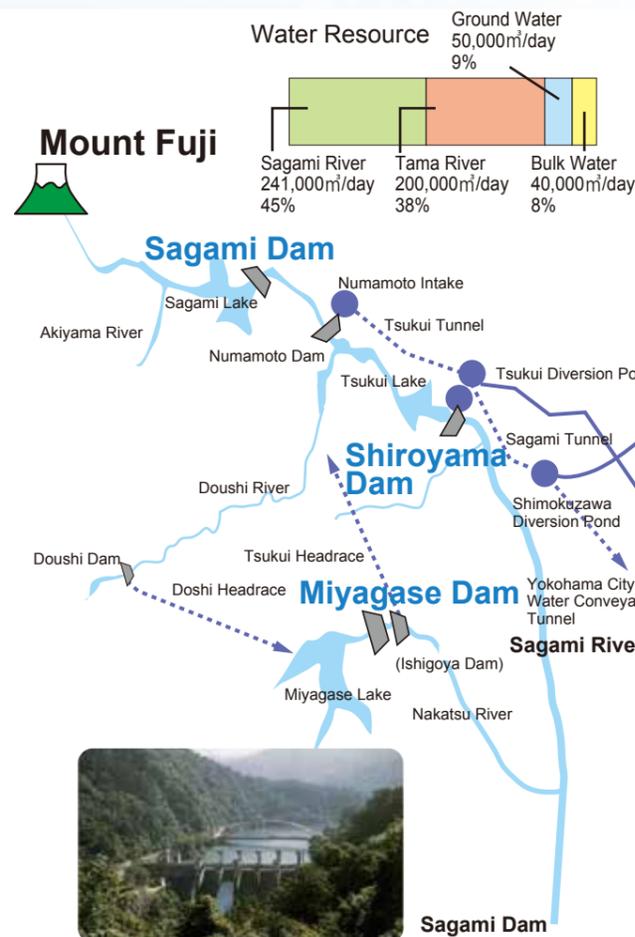
>> Purification Plants

Water taken from rivers is treated for industrial use at water purification plants. Two purification plants located in Kawasaki City have a daily treatment capacity of 480,000 m³ worth of the water resources for industrial use. Ground water does not need to be treated as the water resource for industrial use.

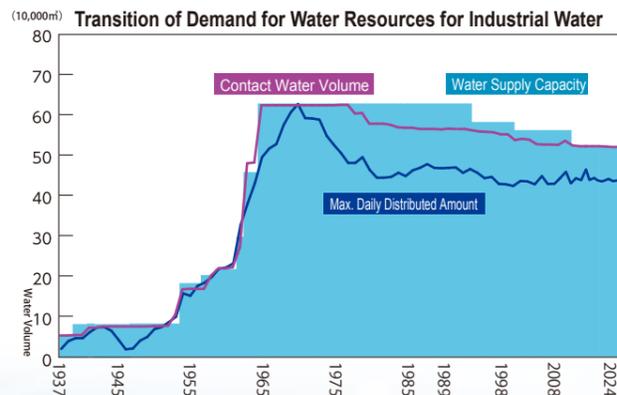
>> Transmission/Distribution Facilities

The purification plants and the Hirama Distribution Station have regulating reservoirs which store part of the water resources for industrial use to regulate a distributed amount and a water distribution pressure. The Hirama Distribution Station receives bulk water and controls water distribution.

The water resources for industrial use are fed through 3 transmission pipes from the purification plants; the extended length of the transmission pipes is about 53 km. The distribution pipes have been laid down about 43km in total length, centering around the coastal areas having many factories which consume the water resources for industrial water.



Shiroyama Dam



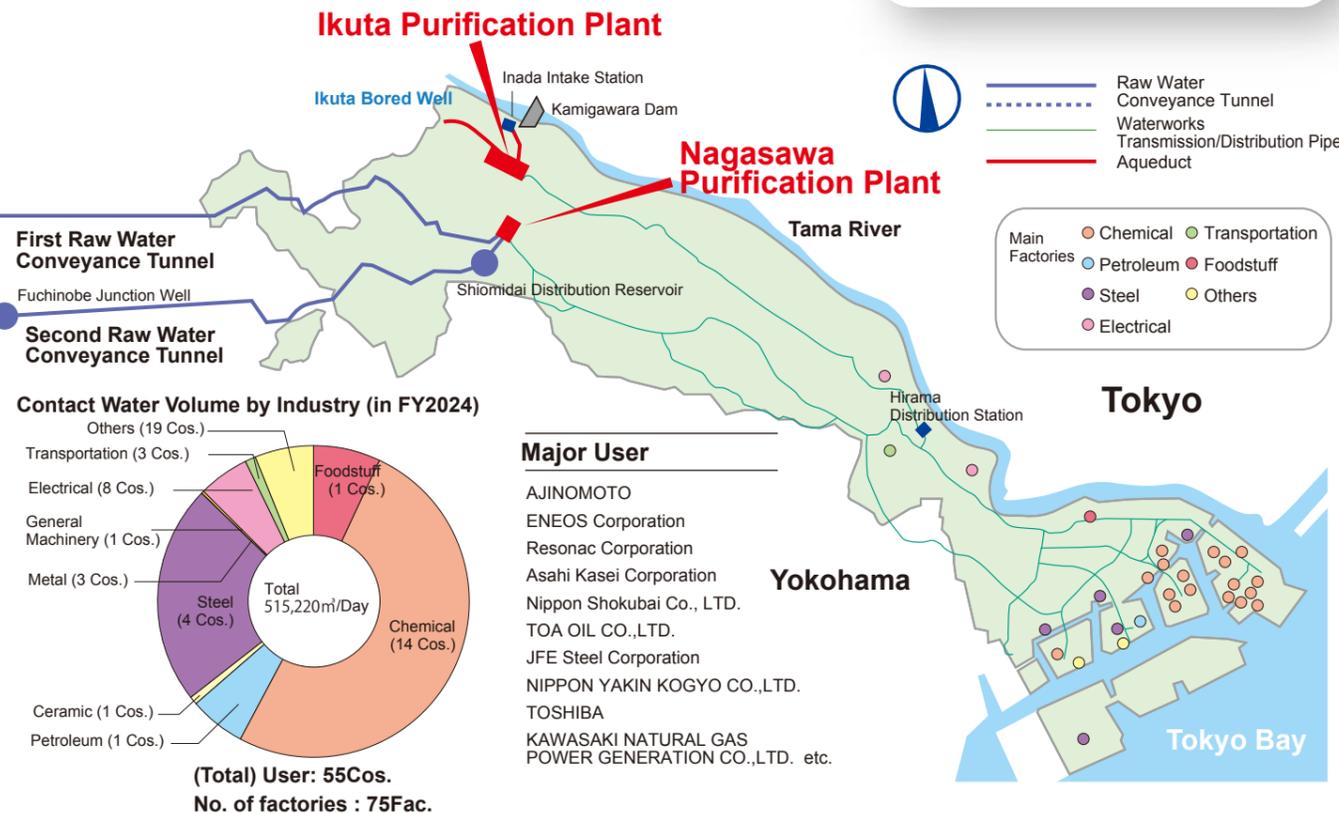
Inada Intake Station
River water of the Tama River diverted to the Nikaryo Reservoir by the Kamigawara Dam is taken at the Inada Station.



Ikuta Bored Well
Ground water is pumped up from 6 bored wells (shallow wells) in Tama Ward.



The water resources for industrial use are more economical than tap water and used for cooling, cleaning, etc. at the petrochemical factories, ironworks, etc. in the Keihin Industrial Zone in the coastal areas. (Photo: Coastal area, adjacent to Higashiogishima)



Nagasawa Purification Plant
Started passing water in June 1954. The original water is river water from the Sagami River, the treatment method is coagulation sedimentation process, and the water supply capacity is 235,000 m³/day. A regulating reservoir and other facilities were constructed under the Restructuring Plan.



Ikuta Purification Plant
Started passing water in 1962. The water source is river water and groundwater from the Tama River. The river water is treated by ultra-fast coagulation sedimentation process (groundwater is not processed), and the water supply capacity is 245,000m³/day. A regulating reservoir and other facilities were constructed under the Restructuring Plan.



Nagasawa Purification Plant Regulating Reservoir
Constructed under the Restructuring Plan and put into full operation starting from FY2013. Reservoir and other facilities were constructed under the Restructuring Plan.



Ikuta Purification Plant Regulating Reservoir
Constructed under the Restructuring Plan and put into full operation starting from FY2013. Reservoir and other facilities were constructed under the Restructuring Plan.



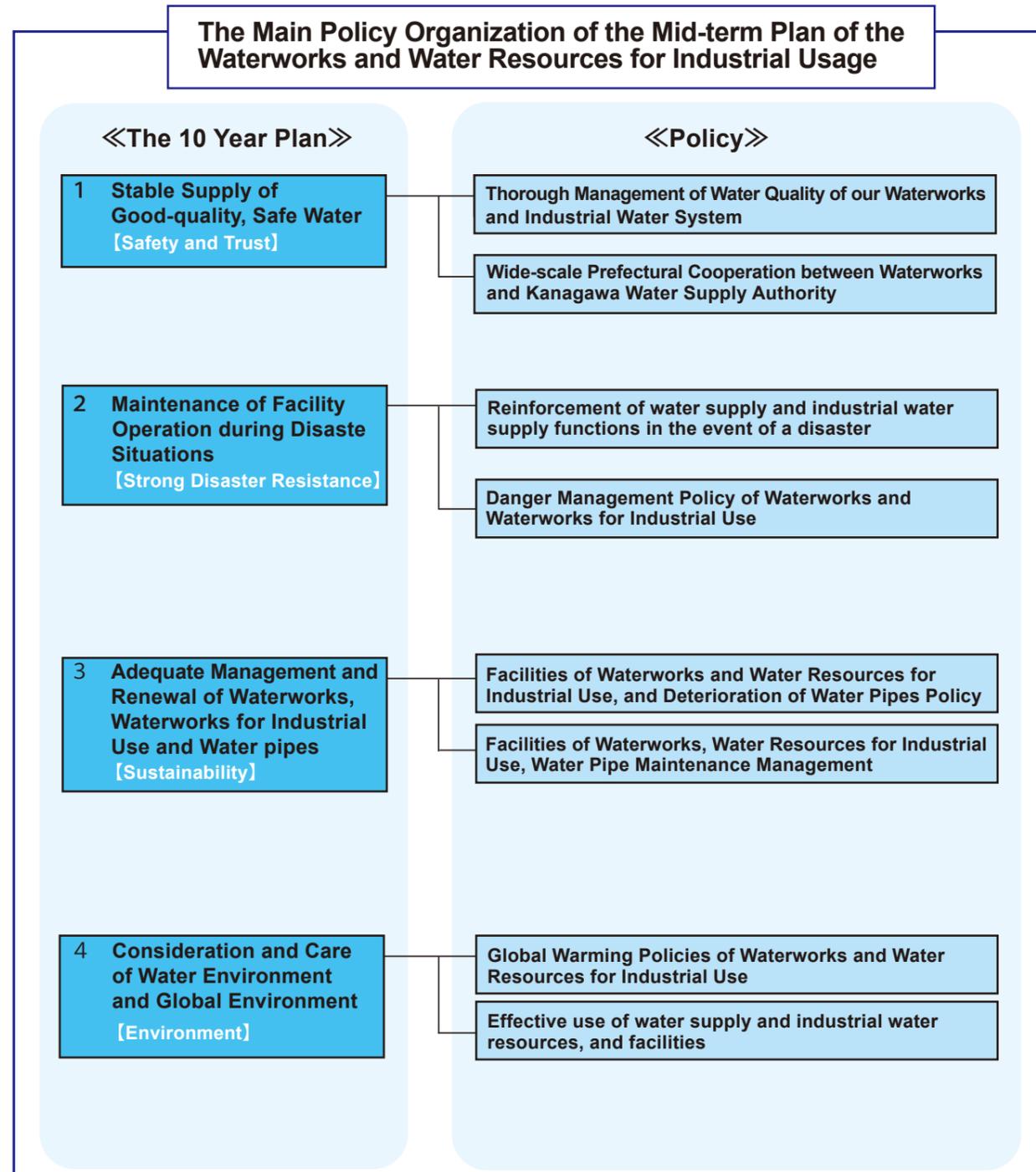
Hirama Distribution Station
Regulates a distributed amount and a distributed pressure to the coastal areas having many factories which consume the water resources for industrial use. In accordance with our restructuring plans we renovated the regulating reservoirs and other facilities, and they were put into full operation from FY2016.

Approach to a Safe and Stable Water Supply by the Waterworks and Industrial Water System

In order to provide a constant supply of water for both industrial usage as well as tap water necessary for the daily use of Kawasaki citizens and places of work, we are continuing to develop the thoroughness of our water quality management, as well as establishing secure earthquake-proof measures.

In order to maintain and develop our waterworks and industrial water system for the future generations, we established "Kawasaki City Waterworks Vision" in March 2017. It is a vision to be shared for the next ten years, overviewing our future for the next 30 to 50 years. Its implementation plan, "Kawasaki City Waterworks Mid-term Project Plan" for FY2017–FY2021, The project was formulated in March 2017 and has been steadily implemented.

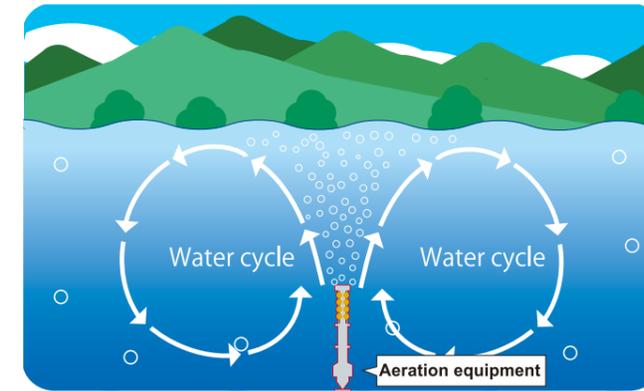
In March 2022, after properly evaluating the results of the implementation of the five-year medium-term plan, we formulated the "Kawasaki City Water Supply and Sewerage Business Medium-term Plan (2022-2025)" based on the current status and challenges of the business while accurately grasping changes in the business environment. The main policy organization of the mid-term plan of the waterworks and water resources for industrial usage is shown underneath.



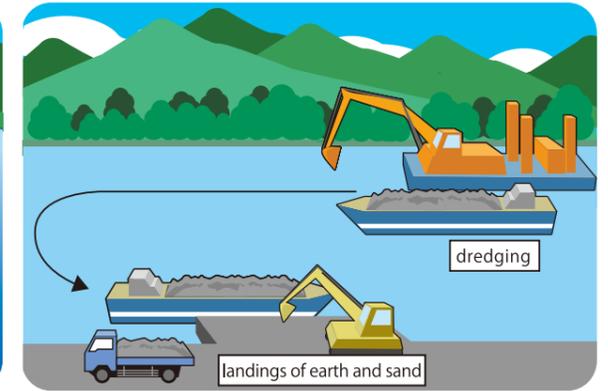
Thorough Management of Water Quality of our Waterworks and Industrial Water System

» Preserving Water Quality at their Reources [waterworks and industrial water system]

At Sagami Lake and Tsukui Lake, which are the main natural resources of water in Kawasaki City, an excessive eutrophication can cause uncommon occurrence of Blue-Green Algae growth and consequently pollutes the water quality. In order to prevent this occurrence, we are working with other prefectural waterworks in order to control the growth of Blue-Green Algae, as well as asking support from agencies around this area to prevent water pollution. Implement dredging operations to prevent a disaster in the upper stream of Sagami Lake and maintain water storage capacity.



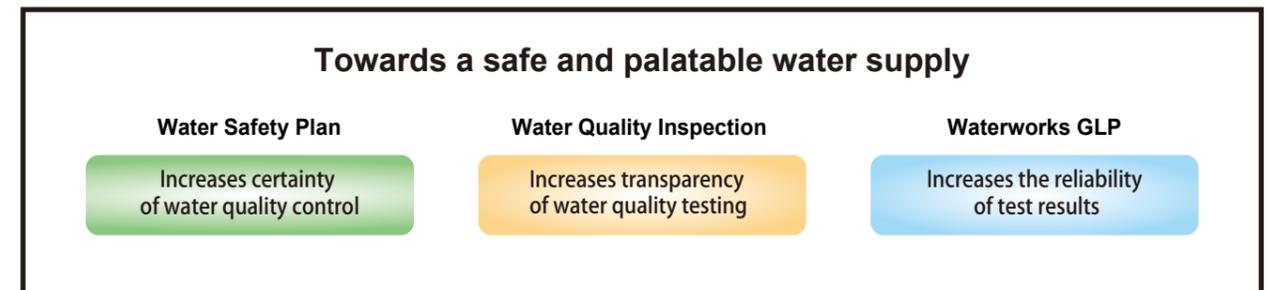
Aeration equipment



Dredging a water storage reservoir

» Our Efforts in securing Safe, Palatable Water [waterworks]

Water quality inspections of water sources and response to water quality incidents are conducted by the Regional Water Quality Control Center established at the Kanagawa Regional Waterworks Corporation, while water quality inspections of water taps from water purification plants are conducted by Kawasaki City, with a coordinated inspection system based on information sharing. As part of our efforts to provide safe and delicious water, we operate a "Water Safety Plan," a method of risk management at all stages from the water source to the tap, to enhance the certainty of water quality management, and have formulated a "Water Quality Inspection Plan" to indicate the items, location, and frequency of water quality inspections to ensure the appropriateness and transparency of water quality inspections. We have also acquired certification under the "Waterworks GLP" standard to ensure the accuracy of water quality inspections, and are working to improve the reliability of inspection results. Furthermore, we are working to reduce the residual chlorine concentration in order to produce good-tasting water with less chlorine odor.



Water sampling operations for periodic water quality inspections



Water-quality test operation

Water Service System Without Receiving Tank to Public Elementary and Junior High Schools [waterworks]

In regard to the service for public elementary schools and junior high schools, in cooperation with the board of education we are currently working on establishing a direct connection with water pipes instead of using water tanks. This system provides constant, safe and palatable water and allows us to pass on the potable tap water to the next generation. It is also effective with regards to energy consumption as pumping facilities need less electricity to create pressure in the water pipes.



Water Service System Without Receiving Tank Sticker

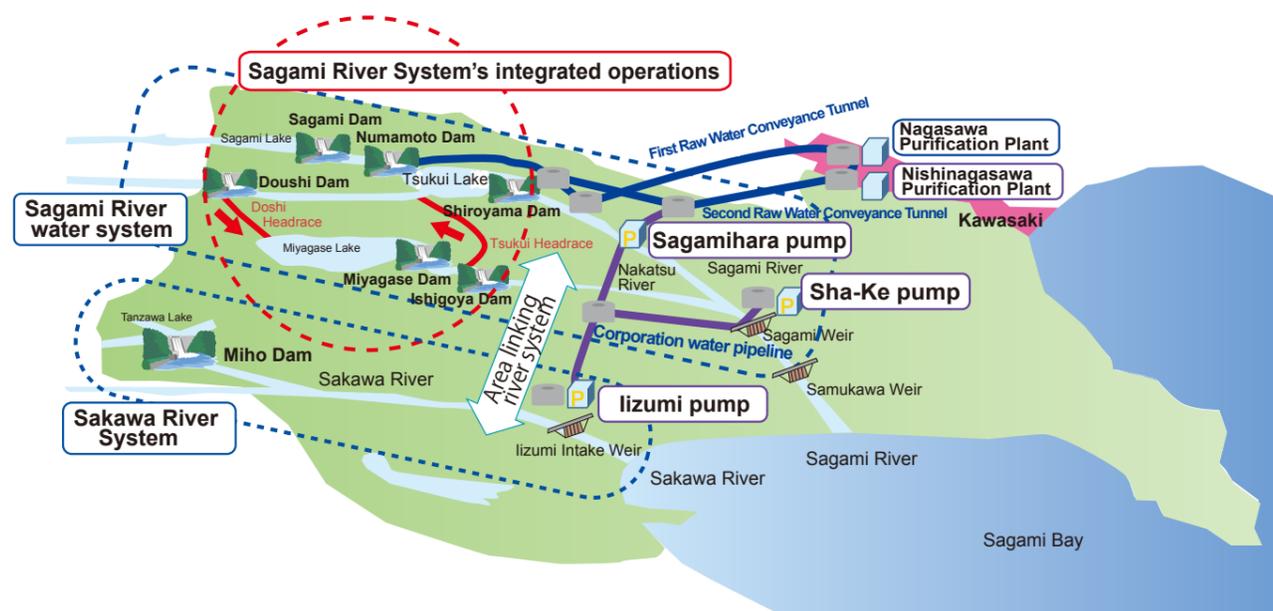


Water Service System Without Receiving Tank PR poster

Wide-scale Prefectural Cooperation between Waterworks and Kanagawa Water Supply Authority

Use of Water Transportation due to Mutual Cooperation of Dam Usage [waterworks and industrial water system]

We will continue to provide a stable water supply by connecting Sagami, Shiroyama and Miyagase dams by waterway for effective use. Moreover, in cooperation with other facilities of prefectural waterworks alongside both Sagami and Sakawa rivers, this stabilized water supply will continue to grow.



Water operations image outlining the interconnected dams, etc.

Reinforcement of water supply and industrial water supply functions in the event of a disaster

Earthquake-proofing Facilities [waterworks and industrial water system]

Regarding water supply facilities, the consolidation and restructuring of purification plants under the reconstruction plan has resulted in the completion of the renewal and seismic retrofitting of the Nagasawa Purification Plant. This brings the seismic retrofitting rate for purification facilities to 100%. Furthermore, the seismic retrofitting of distribution reservoirs and water towers was also completed in fiscal year 2024. For industrial water supply facilities, based on the restructuring plan, the seismic retrofitting rate for industrial water regulating reservoirs reached 100% through the development of regulating reservoirs at the Nagasawa Purification Plant, Ikuta Purification Plant, and Hirama Distribution Station. Seismic retrofitting of purification facilities was also completed in fiscal year 2017.



Seismic retrofitting work on facilities (Chiyogaoka Water Tower)

Earthquake-proofing Water pipes. [waterworks]

With a target of replacing 40 km of pipelines a year, water pipes that are due for replacements will be retrofitted and reinforced for earthquake resistance. Since we have completed the seismic retrofitting of supply routes of important infrastructures (municipal elementary, junior high, senior high schools and other structures that act as evacuation centers, and crucial medical institutions), we will continue to efficiently and effectively upgrade the earthquake resistance of pipelines buried along emergency transportation roads and supply routes to facilities such as fire stations and police stations that need to continue water supply even in case of disaster according to disaster prevention plans.



Earthquake-proofing Water pipes

Establishment of Emergency Water Supply Bases [waterworks]

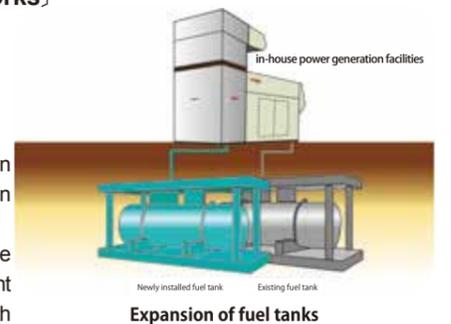
Please refer to "Ensuring drinking water supply" on Page 23.

Maintenance of Drinking Water during Natural Disasters [waterworks]

Please refer to "Emergency water supply locations" on Page 23.

Power outage countermeasures for facilities [waterworks and industrial water system]

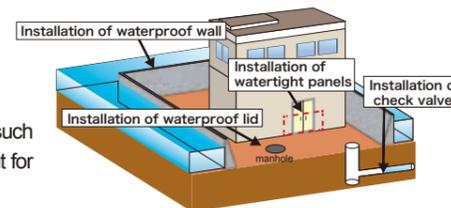
To prepare for power outages in the event of earthquakes and other disasters, we have been installing double commercial power sources and emergency private power generation equipment, etc. In the event of power outages caused by the Great East Japan Earthquake and other recent disasters, which took a long time to restore power, we will further increase the number of fuel tanks for emergency in-house power generation facilities installed at important facilities and other facilities, and will further increase the number of fuel tanks in conjunction with the replacement of in-house power generation facilities.



Expansion of fuel tanks

Flooding countermeasures for facilities [waterworks and industrial water system]

Of the facilities that are included in the expected flooding area in the event of a flooding disaster such as a river flooding, we will avoid or reduce damage based on the results of damage assessment for facilities with a high priority for implementation of inundation countermeasures (flood proofing). Countermeasure methods are classified into "flood prevention measures" to prevent flooding and avoid damage and "flood reduction measures" to mitigate damage and enable early restoration, and flood countermeasures (flood proofing) are implemented using methods appropriate for each facility.



Flooding measures for facilities (example)

Facilities of Waterworks and Water Resources for Industrial Use, and Deterioration of Water Pipes Policy

Reinforcement of Disaster Response Capability and Cooperation in Times of Disaster [waterworks and industrial water system]

Please refer to "Strengthening Disaster Response Capabilities and Cooperation in Times of Disaster" on Page 23.

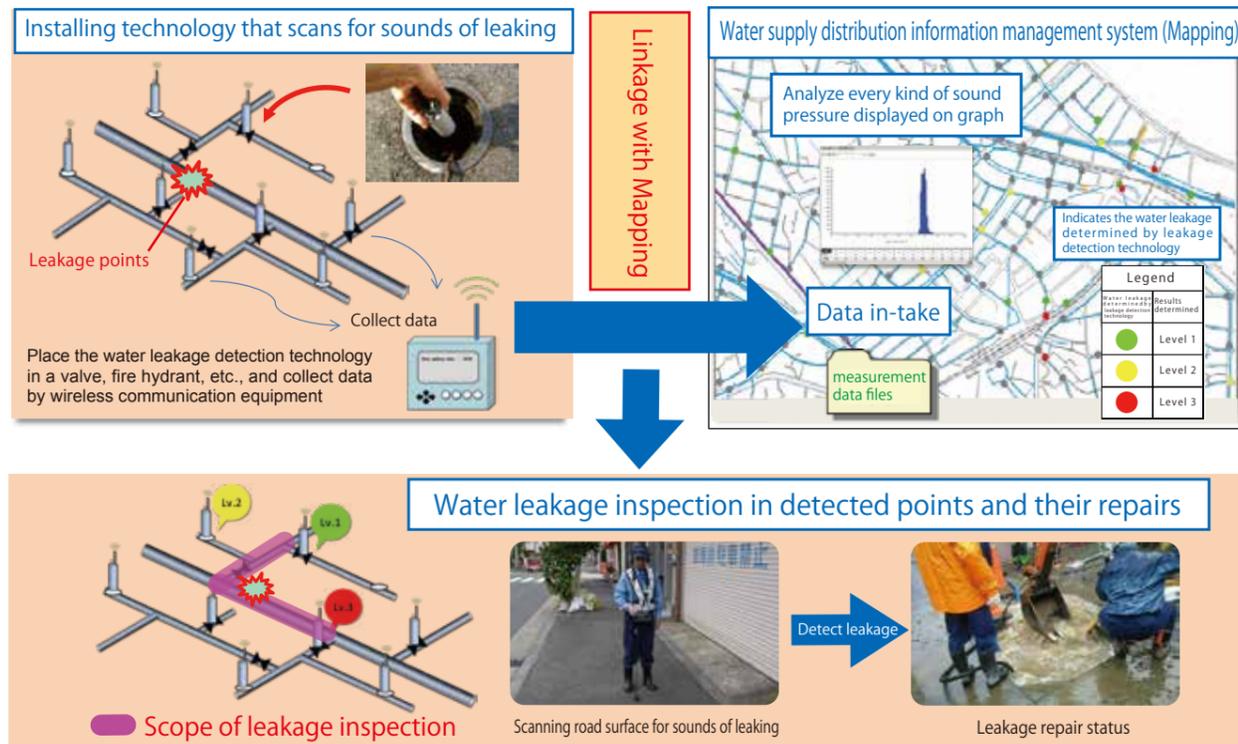
Facilities of Waterworks and Water Resources for Industrial Use, and Deterioration of Water Pipes Policy

Water Pipe Plan Renewal and Renovation [waterworks and industrial water system]

The renewal of the waterworks and industrial water system water pipes is currently in progress. For small-diameter pipelines with a bore size of 350 mm or less, we will continue to promote the renewal of aging water distribution pipes (pipelines with functional maintenance and earthquake resistance issues due to their materials and joint types). Regarding core conduits with a diameter over 400mm, we will systematically renew them while ensuring their full and long-lasting use and considering their degree of importance, earthquake-proofing etc., material quality, and coupling types. The total length of water pipelines is 2,550 km, and we will promote the renewal of pipelines that are due for renewal, with an annual target of renewing approximately 40 km.

Maintenance and Management of Water Pipes [waterworks and industrial water system]

Regarding items included in the water distribution pipeline, to guarantee pristine functionality, we are continually conducting systematic inspections, investigations, exchanges, etc. Furthermore, we also run leakage prevention counter measures by means of underground leakage investigations, etc. that use ICT (Information-Communication Technology).



Efficient inspections of underground leakage using ICT (Information-Communication Technology)

Maintenance of water supply pipes [waterworks]

Since aging water pipes may affect water quality and cause secondary disasters such as road cave-ins due to leakage, we are renewing aging water pipes on public roads and parts of private property (from the road boundary to a horizontal extension of 2 m for water pipes). In addition, new distribution pipes will be installed along public roads where water pipes are not buried and where water pipes are congested, in order to eliminate the congestion of old water pipes.

Global Warming Policies of Waterworks and Industrial water system

Effective Use of Reusable Energy [waterworks and industrial water system]

Please refer to "Small Scale Generation of Hydro-Electricity" on Page 39, and "Installation of solar power generation systems and generation of electricity" on Page 40.

Energy Saving Measures [waterworks and industrial water system]

Please refer to "Adoption of Energy-Saving Apparatus" and "Natural Flow of Water Intake, Water Supply and Distributed Water" on Page 39.

Effective Usage of resources and facilities for Waterworks and Industrial water system

Effective Utilization of Generated Sludge [waterworks and industrial water system]

Please refer to "Effective use of soil generated from water purification and sewage sludge" on Page 40.

Overview of portable water resource facilities

Name	Effective storage capacity (million m ³)	Type	Commissioning Entity
Sagami Dam	48.2	Concrete gravity dam	Kanagawa Prefectural Public Enterprises Agency
Numamoto Dam	1,534	Concrete gravity dam	Kanagawa Prefectural Public Enterprises Agency
Shiroyama Dam	51.2	Concrete gravity dam	Kanagawa Prefectural Public Enterprises Agency
Miyagase Dam	183	Concrete gravity dam	Kanto Regional Development Bureau of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
Miho Dam	54.5	Soil impervious wall type rockfill dam	Kanagawa Prefectural Public Enterprises Agency

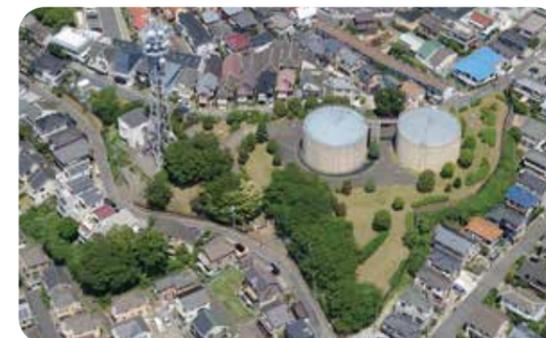
Overview of waterworks facilities

Purification facilities

Name of Purification Plants	Installed capacity (m ³ /day)	Treatment method
Nagasawa purification plant	280,000	Rapid sand filtration method

Distribution facilities (distribution reservoir)

Name of distribution reservoirs	Effective storage capacity (m ³)
Nagasawa Distribution Reservoirs	40,622
Shiomidai Distribution Reservoirs	27,262
Ikuta Distribution Reservoirs	47,698
Saginuma Distribution Reservoirs	109,608
Sueyoshi Distribution Reservoirs	72,082
Kurokawa Distribution Reservoirs	14,784
Kurokawa High-Zone Service Area Distribution Reservoirs	1,998



Takaishi Elevated Distribution Reservoir

Distribution facilities (elevated distribution reservoir)

Name of elevated distribution reservoir	Effective storage capacity (m ³)
Takaishi Elevated Distribution Reservoirs	6,280
Yurigaoka Elevated Distribution Reservoirs	514
Hosoyama Elevated Distribution Reservoir	1,899
Chiyogaoka Elevated Distribution Reservoirs	1,849
Miyazaki Elevated Distribution Reservoirs	2,926



Chiyogaoka Elevated Distribution Reservoir

Overview of Industrial water facilities

Water resource facilities

Name of facilities	Amount of water intake (m ³ /day)	Water system
Suge wells sinking for Industrial water	50,000	Groundwater
Inada Water Intake Station	200,000	Tama River surface water

Purification facilities

Name of purification plants	Installed capacity (m ³ /day)	Treatment method
Nagasawa Purification Plant	275,000	Coagulation-sedimentation process
Ikuta Purification Plant	200,000	Ultra-high rate coagulates sedimentation process

※Groundwater is not purified.

Distribution facilities (regulation reservoir)

Name of regulating reservoir	Effective storage capacity (m ³)
Nagasawa Regulating Reservoir	6,920
Hirama Regulating Reservoir	6,197
Ikuta Regulating Reservoir	6,626



Overview of the Sewerage Systems of Kawasaki

Kawasaki City's Sewerage Administration Department provides quality sewerage services, protecting citizens' safe and comfortable life, as well as considering the environment.

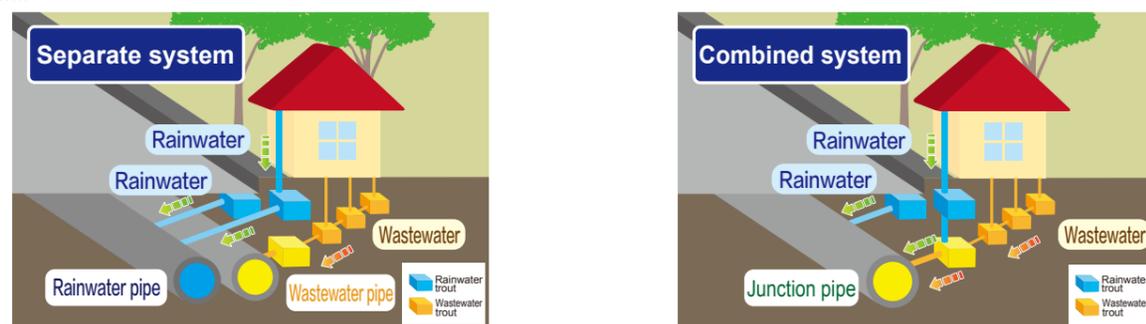
Kawasaki sewage works was developed in 1931 to avoid flooding in the old town surrounding Kawasaki Station. From 1963, based on the 5-year-plan in cooperation with national government, a policy of establishing sewerage for 100% of the population to improve the quality of public water was established. The 5-year plan took place 8 times, and as a result, in March 1995 sewage works reached 90% of the population. Currently, it has reached 99.5%.

Due to these actions, the water quality of the sea and rivers has been improved, and the bubbles of neutral detergent completely covered the surface Tama River during the 1960s and 1970s but in recent years the "Ayu" known as sweet fish have been swimming upstream and this water environment has been greatly beneficial to them.

In addition to sewage treatment and rainwater elimination, the roles required of sewage systems have become increasingly diverse and sophisticated over time. The city is taking various measures against wind and flood damage, which are becoming more severe and frequent due to climate change, as well as earthquake countermeasures, aging countermeasures, advanced treatment, and global warming countermeasures.

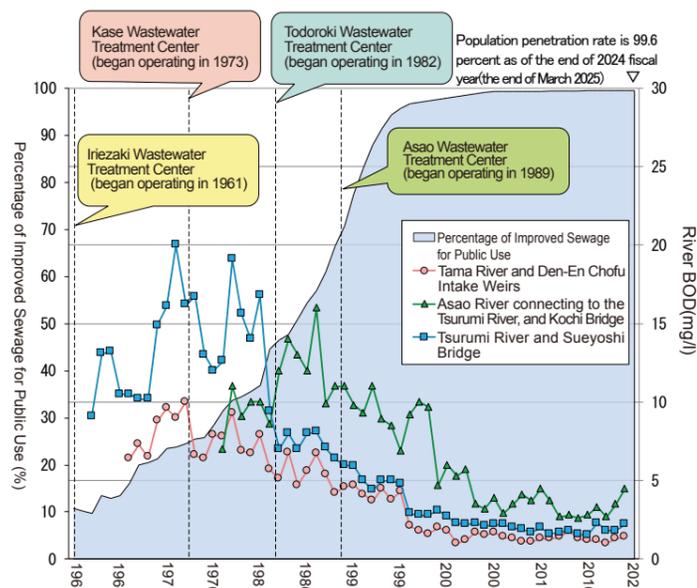
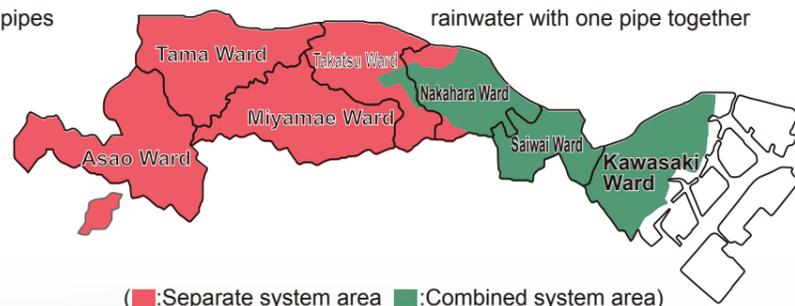
» Drainage method of sewerage systems

Sewerage systems include combined systems, which flush down rainwater and household wastewater(wastewater from the toilet and laundry)through single sewer pipes, and separate systems that flush them down through separate sewer pipes .In Kawasaki City , Iriezaki Treatment District and a part of the Kase Treatment District use the combined system, while the other section of the Kase Treatment District, the Todoroki Treatment District,and the Asao Treatment District use the separate system.



● Method to drain wastewater and rainwater with separate pipes

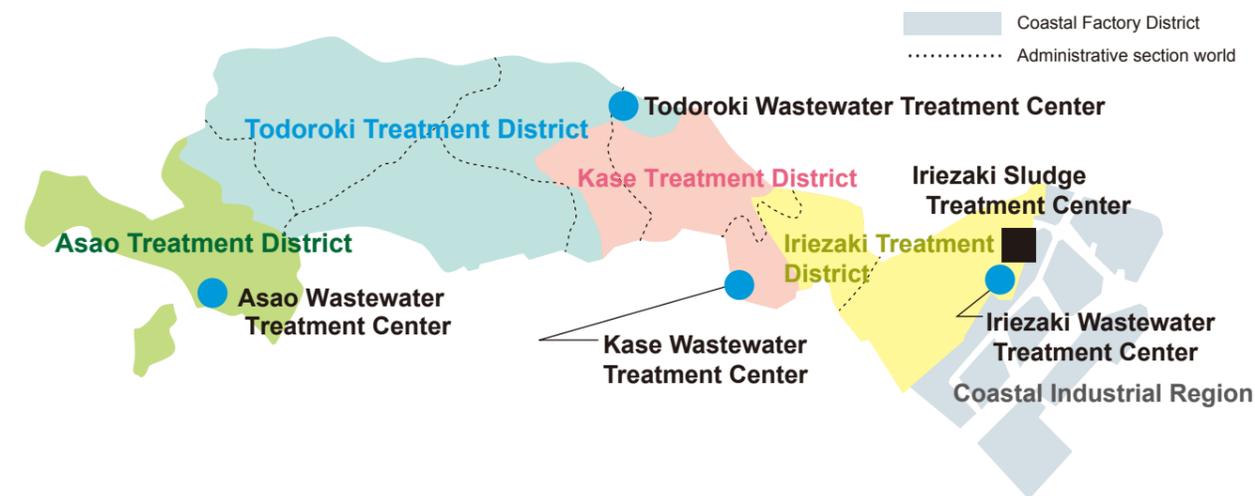
● Method to drain Wastewater and rainwater with one pipe together



※The BOD is an indicator that tells how polluted water is. Generally speaking, the higher the number, the more polluted the water, and vice versa.

»Sewage facilities

The sewage water collected by sewer pipes(3,162km) go through pumping stations to Wastewater Treatment Centers (wastewater treatment plants), where the wastewater is cleaned and discharged to public water bodies. Rainwater is directly discharged to public water bodies, and in case of combined sewerage systems it is temporarily stored in stormwater tanks and storage pipes for the purpose of preserving the quality of public water bodies, and then it is discharged after treated at wastewater treatment centers. Meanwhile, the sludge generated in the process of sewage treatment is collected in sludge treatment center(incineration facilities) and burned.



Iriezaki Wastewater Treatment Center

It began operation in September 1961. The treatment district is composed of the entire Kawasaki Ward and parts of Saiwai and Nakahara Wards, all covered by combined systems. As a full scale sewage treatment center, the center in Kanagawa prefecture is the one of the oldest sewage plants in Japan.Upon the completion of part of the Eastern System in FY2002 and the West Line Advanced Wastewater Treatment System Facilities in FY2018, treated water has been efficiently used in the Zero-Emission Industrial Complex of the Coastal Area and adjacent bus service offices.



Asao Wastewater Treatment Center

Beginning operation in March 1989, it covers a greater part of Asao Ward and uses separate systems. An advanced wastewater treatment facility was partly completed in December 2000 and started service. Pedestrian malls are arranged around the facility, and the upper part is also opened as a multipurpose space.



Kase Wastewater Treatment Center

It began operation in in November 1973. It covers the area composed of Saiwai, Nakahara, Takatsu Wards and a part of Miyamae Ward which are located among Tama River, Yagami River and Tsurumi River and use combined systems and separate systems. The upper part of the facility is used as a multipurpose space in normal times and as an emergency evacuation site in times of disaster.



Iriezaki Sludge Treatment Center

It began operation in November 1995. In order to effectively maintain sludge treatment, sludge is collected in 4 treatment centers within the city and is transported through a conveying pipe and then incinerated. The waste heat generated from this process is utilized for heated swimming pools. All amounts of the burnt ashes are effectively used as a cement raw material.



Todoroki Wastewater Treatment Center

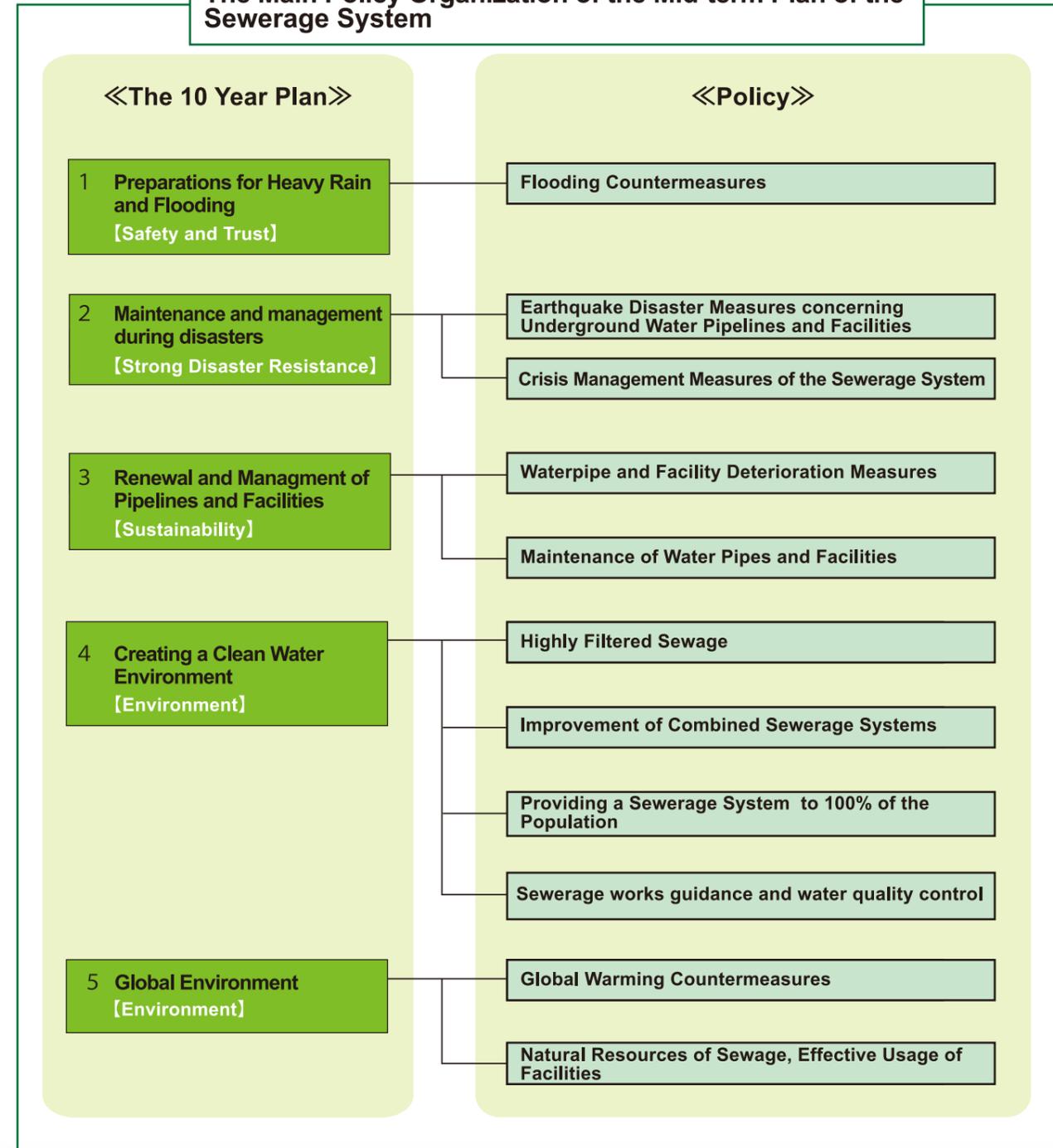
Beginning operation in November 1982. It covers the area over the right bank of Tama River including Nakahara, Miyamae, Takatsu, Tama and Asao Wards and uses separate systems. It is an entirely underground wastewater treatment facility constructed in the Todoroki Ryokuchi Park. A part of the advanced wastewater treatment facility was completed in FY2003, the treated water is effectively used as headwater for Egawa Seseragi Promenade.

Our Strategy to form a Good Circulatory Function of our Sewerage Systems

We provide fine sewerage services by designing medium to long term plan to project public's secure and comfortable life with care for the environment.

In the future, in order for the waterworks and industrial water system in our city to all-round develop and to expand alongside future generations, it has become necessary for us to take a hard look at the current situation (2017) within the next 30 to 50 years and over the next 10 years implement the "Kawasaki City Waterworks Vision", and "Kawasaki City Waterworks Mid-term Project Plan" (from FY2017-FY2021) which is set to begin in March 2017. The project was formulated in March 2017 and has been steadily implemented. In March 2022, after properly evaluating the results of the implementation of the five-year medium-term plan, we formulated the "Kawasaki City Water Supply and Sewerage Business Medium-term Plan (2022-2025)" based on the current status and challenges of the business while accurately grasping changes in the business environment. The main policy organization of the mid-term plan of the waterworks and water resources for industrial usage is shown underneath.

The Main Policy Organization of the Mid-term Plan of the Sewerage System



Flooding Countermeasures

Due to cities progression in recent years, heavy rainfall happening over a short time period and isolated showers etc. correspond to the increase of the flow of rain water and climate change. Due to the change as to how the rain falls, the risk of flooding is increasing. We are therefore continuing to place much effort into creating a stronger, more stable waterworks system to avoid overflow.

Flood control measures in priority areas and limited area to a certain region

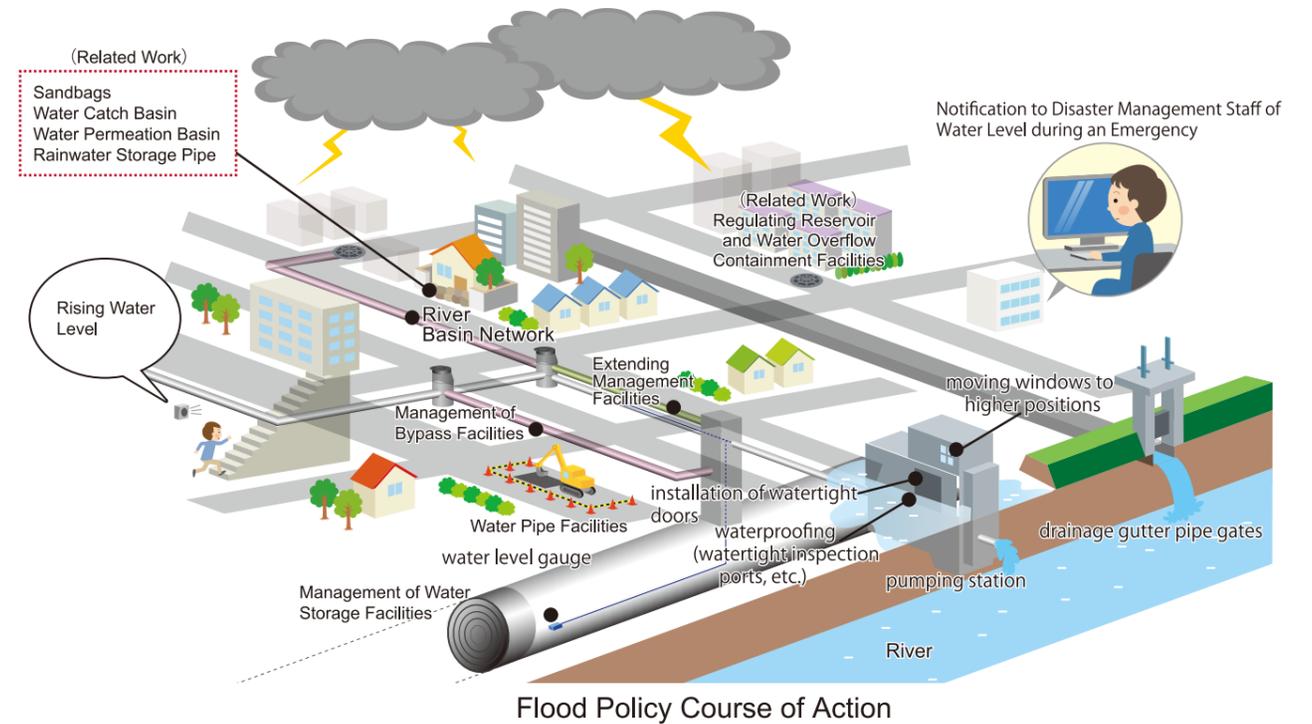
In response to the increasingly severe and frequent flooding caused by climate change, based on flooding records and flooding simulations, we have designated areas with high risk of flooding as priority areas and are steadily implementing flooding countermeasures, including the maintenance of rain water drain pipelines. Furthermore, effective flood countermeasures tailored to local characteristics will be advanced in areas prone to localized flooding. This includes regions surrounding drainage culverts that suffered flood damage during the 2019 Eastern Japan Typhoon (Typhoon Hagibis), as well as areas affected by topographical factors or partial capacity shortfalls in drainage facilities. In areas surrounding drainage culverts, measures implemented to date include gate improvements, introduction of drainage pump trucks, reinforcement of the Suwa Temporary Drainage Station, and installation of bypass pipes. We will continue advancing medium- to long-term measures such as upgrading pump gate facilities.



Daishigawara Storage Pipe (Operations started in March 2019)



Electrification of drainage gutter pipe gates (started operation in July 2020)



» Waterproofing of Water treatment center and pumping station

At water treatment centers and pumping stations, we will promote waterproofing in stages according to the magnitude of risk in the event of a disaster and the importance of the facilities, thereby ensuring the necessary sewerage functions in the event of a disaster.



Waterproofing of facilities (watertight panels)

Earthquake Disaster Measures concerning Underground Water Pipelines and Facilities

In Kawasaki City, too, there is concern that the city may be hit by a large scale earthquake in the near future. To prevent the loss of sewer functions even in the event of a large-scale earthquake, the city will systematically and efficiently promote earthquake countermeasures for sewer pipes and facilities, including the reinforcement of pipelines and the promotion of earthquake resistance in conjunction with seismic reinforcement and reconstruction of facilities.

» Water Pipe Earthquake Countermeasures

Among the important pipe lines that are not earthquake-resistant, priority is given to earthquake-resistant pipe lines connecting water treatment centers with wide-area evacuation centers, regional disaster prevention centers/evacuation centers, and medical institutions positioned in the regional disaster prevention plan.

» Earthquake Countermeasures of the Water Treatment Center and Pumping Stations

To prevent sewage water from remaining in pipelines and overflowing into urban areas even in the event of a large-scale earthquake, we will promote the earthquake proofing of water treatment centers and pumping stations in phases. The earthquake proofing of the functions that operate and control the facility (management functions) was completed in 2019, and efforts are underway to upgrade the earthquake proofing to ensure the sewage pumping and disinfection functions.

» Secure fuel storage capacity

Efforts are underway to increase existing fuel storage capacity, as it will be necessary to secure the necessary fuel to maintain sewer functions for the first 72 hours after the disaster. See "Strengthening Disaster Response Capabilities and Cooperation in Times of Disaster" (page 23) and "Conducting Drills" (page 29).



Earthquake-proofing important Water Pipes through Reorganization Measures



Earthquake proofing Buildings under Construction (by using braces etc.)

Crisis Management Measures of the Sewerage System

» Improving our Ability to continue functioning as normal in Disaster Situations

See "Strengthening Disaster Response Capabilities and Cooperation in Times of Disaster" (page 23) and "Conducting Drills" (page 29).

» Strengthen coordination and promoting disaster risk information during disasters

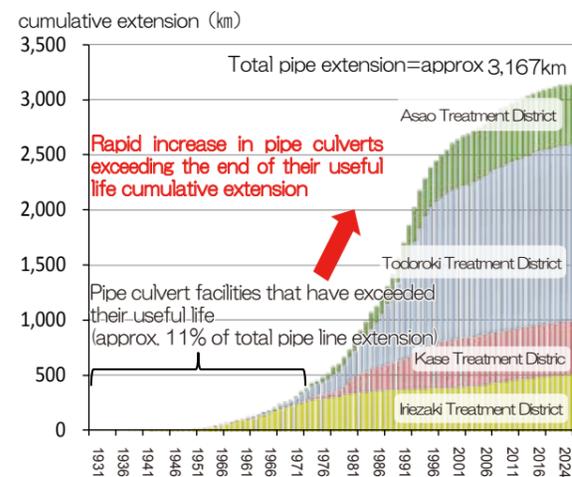
See "Strengthening Disaster Response Capabilities and Cooperation in Times of Disaster" (page 23) and "Promotion of Transmission for Disaster Risk Information" (page 30).

Deterioration Measures and Maintenance of Water Pipes and Facilities

In the sewerage system, which has a huge stock, aging of facilities is expected to further accelerate in the future. Therefore, we will promote aging countermeasures that balance medium- and long-term risks and costs.

» Reconstruction of Waterwork Pipes

The total length of Kawasaki City's sewer pipelines reached approximately 3,167 km (as of the end of fiscal year 2024). Of this, pipelines exceeding their standard 50-year service life total 353 km, accounting for 11% of the total. The number of pipes exceeding their service life is expected to increase further. To ensure stable sewerage services, the city is promoting systematic pipe rehabilitation through appropriate risk management and the leveling of project costs.



Management of extension for sewer pipeline (as of the end of Fiscal year 2024)

» Reconstruction of Wastewater Treatment Center and Pump Facilities

We are currently working on the renewal of the aging sewage facilities that are reaching their replacement date in our city. In addition, as the facility is reconstructed, we will upgrade its functions (energy saving, water resistance, earthquake resistance, improved treatment capacity, etc.).



Reconstruction project of Watada Pumping Station (Left: Reconstruction status, Right: Completion image)



Reconstruction project of Iriezaki General Sludge Center (left: before reconstruction, right: completed image)

» Renewal and life extension of facilities at water treatment centers and pumping stations

For the countermeasures against aging mechanical and electrical equipments, we prioritize the renewal and life extension of equipment based on the condition of the equipment and the risk of functional deterioration of the water treatment center and pump stations in the event of equipment failure, and then proceed efficiently and effectively with a combination of renewal and life extension to minimize the equipment life cycle costs.

» Management and Maintenance of Wastewater Treatment Center Sewerage Water Pipes and Pumps

In order to keep sewerage pipelines, water treatment centers, and pump station facilities in sound condition, we conduct maintenance management that combines preventive maintenance with planned inspections, investigations, and repairs. In addition, the asset management information system allows us to manage maintenance and facility information in an integrated manner, thereby implementing appropriate asset management through the effective use of information.



Inspection status of equipment using tablets

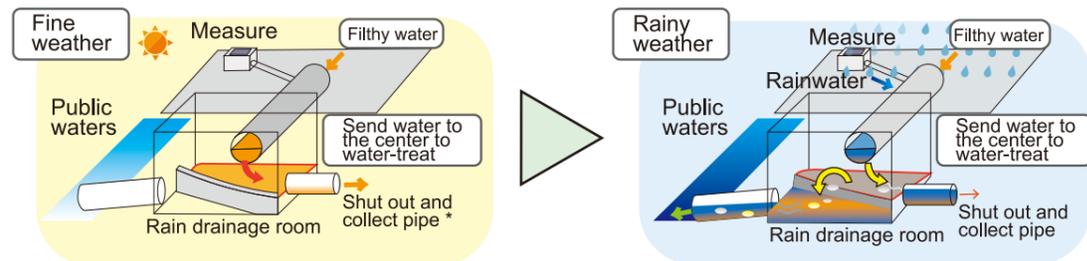
Highly Filtered Sewage

All of the processed sewage from our city all eventually runs into Tokyo bay and this includes remains such as nitrogen and phosphorus etc. which continue the eutrophication process. As this causes problems such as red tide damage etc., further water quality improvement is necessary.

Tokyo and 3 prefectures surrounding Tokyo Bay have formulated the "Comprehensive Basin-wide Planning of Sewerage Systems in Tokyo Bay Plan", and the local government relations which include our city are working on improving facilities' function of purification in order to clear the target stated in the planning. While some waste water treatment centers in Kawasaki City have implemented advanced treatment, we will continue advancing efforts to upgrade treatment centers for advanced processing aimed at removing nitrogen and phosphorus, substances identified as causes of eutrophication.

Improvement of Combined Sewerage Systems

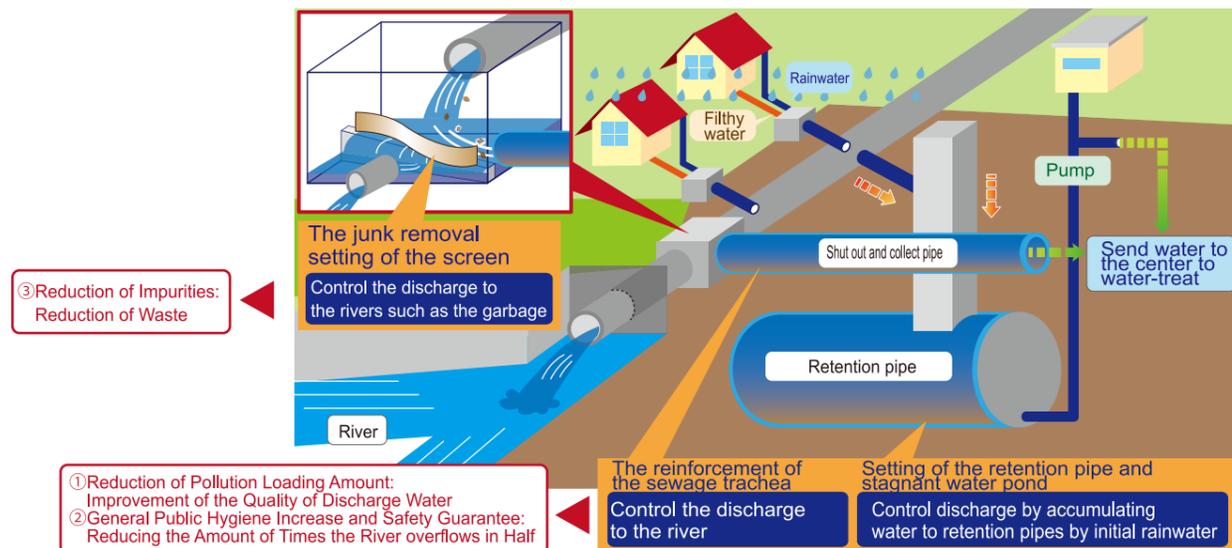
Combined sewer systems discharge untreated sewage mixed with stormwater into public waterways via pumping stations and storm outfalls during rainfall. This poses challenges regarding water pollution and sanitary safety. Therefore, we have set targets, such as minimizing the volume of untreated water discharged, and are advancing initiatives.



All wastewater is sent to one of the city's wastewater treatment centers.

When the sewage level rises too high as a result of excess rainfall, a portion of sewage containing both rainwater and wastewater discharges directly into public bodies of water.

Construction of Merging Sewerage Systems



Improvement example of combined sewerage systems

Providing a Sewerage System to 100% of the Population

Kawasaki City's sewerage coverage rate has reached 99.6%, enabling most citizens to use the sewer system. We will continue working to eliminate areas without coverage.

Workplace guidance and water quality control of sewerage systems

In order to prevent wastewater from interfering with the function of these sewerage facilities, the Water Treatment Center monitors wastewater from business sites and provides guidance to business operators to prevent wastewater that may interfere with the treatment of the water treatment center.

In addition, to ensure that appropriate water treatment can be implemented in response to the daily changes in incoming sewage, necessary water quality inspections are conducted periodically at each stage of the water treatment process, and good, clean water is continuously returned to the river and ocean.



Wastewater sampling at business sites

Global Warming Countermeasures

Please refer to "Energy Saving and Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions" and "Efficient Use of Reusable Energy Sources" on Page 39.

Natural Resources of Sewage, Effective Usage of Facilities

Please refer to "Effective Use of Resources and Energy" on Page 40.

Overview of facilities

Wastewater treatment centers

Name of wastewater treatment centers	Iriezaki	Kase	Todoroki	Asao
Time of starting operation	September 1961	November 1973	November 1982	March 1989
Planned treatment area(ha)	2,009	1,871	5,490	1,920
Planned treatment population(people)	322,700	318,900	681,500	143,200
Planned treatment capacity(m ³ /day)	318,600	168,900	313,900	62,800
Treatment method	○Conventional activated sludge process ○Carrier-use anaerobic-anoxic-oxic process	○(Pseudo) Anaerobic aerobic activated sludge method	○Anaerobic-oxic Oxygen aeration activated sludge process, Biological aerated filter + ozonation ○Carrier-use Oxygen Circulation Nitrification-Denitrification Process + Aerobic Biofilter Method + Ozone Treatment	○(Pseudo) Anaerobic aerobic activated sludge method ○Carrier-use anaerobic-anoxic-oxic process
Effluent water area	Tokyo Bay	Tributaries of Tsurumi River/Yagami River	Tributaries of Tama and Tsurumi River/Yagami River	Tributaries of Tsurumi River/Asao River

Sludge treatment center facilities

Division	Iriezaki Sludge Treatment Center
Time of starting operation	November 1995
Planned treatment capacity(t-DS/day)	120
Treatment method	Concentration-dehydration-incineration (fluidized bed incinerator)

Pumping station facilities

Treatment district	Name of pumping station	Time of starting operation	Pump type	Treatment district	Name of pumping station	Time of starting operation	Pump type
Iriezaki	Rokugo	March 1935	Rainwater/wastewater	Kase	Maruko	June 1962	Rainwater/wastewater
	Oshima	December 1938	Rainwater/wastewater		Kase	October 1961	Rainwater
	Watarida	November 1943	Rainwater/wastewater		Shibukawa	September 1975	Rainwater
	Kyomachi	June 1952	Rainwater/wastewater		Tennomori	August 1973	Rainwater
	Furuichiba	January 1953	Rainwater/wastewater		Egawa	February 1988	Rainwater
	Kannongawa	July 1953	Rainwater/wastewater		Kanigaya	August 1991	Rainwater
	Daishigawara	July 1955	Rainwater/wastewater	Hisasue	August 1991	Rainwater	
	Tode	September 1967	Rainwater/wastewater	Todoroki	Noborito	June 1964	Rainwater
	Komukai	March 1956	Rainwater/wastewater		Todoroki	June 1973	Rainwater
				Asao	Odoriba	August 1991	Wastewater

Storm water tank facilities

Name	Oshima storm water tank	Kyomachi storm water tank	Watarida storm water tank	Kannongawa storm water tank
Time of starting operation	April 1988	May 1992	June 1992	May 1997
Covered area	393ha	178 ha	241ha	252ha
Retarding basin method	Storage sedimentation discharge method (improvement of combined system)	Storage method (improvement of combined systems, anti-inundation measures)	Storage method (improvement of combined systems, anti-inundation measures)	Storage method (improvement of combined systems, anti-inundation measures)
Capacity of retarding basin	21,280 m ³	18,000 m ³	24,000 m ³	26,000 m ³

Overview of Storm Water Storage Pipes and Storage Reservoirs

Name	Location	Type, Pipe Diameter	Extension(m)	Storage Capacity(m ³)	Activated in
Daishigawara	Daishigawara area, Kawasaki Ward	Storm water storage pipe(φ5,000mm)	2,050	35,600	Mar.2019
Daishigawara No.1	Nakase area, Kawasaki Ward	Storm water storage pipe(φ2,600mm)	512	2,600	Apr.1994
Daishigawara No.2	Minatocho area, Kawasaki Ward	Storm water storage pipe(φ3,000mm)	278	1,700	Apr.1994
Tode No.2	Miyakocho area, Saiwai Ward, and others	Storm water storage pipe(φ4,250mm)	740	10,300	Mar.1995
Tode No.3	Todehonmachi area, Saiwai Ward	Storm water storage pipe(φ3,000mm), storage reservoir	106	4,100	Mar.1995
Hirama	Kamihirama area, Nakahara Ward	Storm water storage pipe(φ2,400mm)	1,167	5,300	Apr.1995
Egawa	Ida area, Nakahara Ward	Storm water storage pipe(φ8,500mm)	1,490	81,000	Jun.2001
Shibukawa	Yagami area, Saiwai Ward	Storm water storage pipe(φ10,400mm)	1,760	144,000	Aug.2004
Kawasaki Station Square	Nisshincho area, Kawasaki Ward	Storm water storage pipe(φ2,200mm)	1,123	4,470	Sep.2006
Shimohirama	Simohirama area, Saiwai Ward	Storage reservoir	—	2,640	Apr.1990
Chitose	Chitose area, Takatsu Ward	Storage reservoir	—	3,500	Jun.1994
Nogawa	Nogawa area, Takatsu Ward	Storage reservoir	—	4,200	Apr.1997
Kawasaki Station West Entrance	Horikawacho area, Saiwai Ward	Storm water storage pipe(φ1,000mm), storage reservoir	653	4,000	Jan.2007



Measures for Earthquakes, Downpours and Flooding

Waterworks and sewerage systems are vital infrastructures used to protect citizens' lives and properties. We are implementing our strategies to minimize the impact on the everyday lives of citizens from the occurrence of disasters such as earthquakes, downpours and flooding.

Crisis Management Measures at Waterworks and Sewerage Bureau

Strengthening coordination of disaster response and responding capabilities during disaster

In light of large-scale earthquakes and increasingly severe and frequent wind and flood disasters, we will continue to conduct drills, review, and make improvements by the PDCA cycle. Verify and review the Waterworks and Sewerage Bureau Disaster Prevention Plan and Business Continuity Plan, etc., to improve their effectiveness and strengthen disaster response capabilities.

In addition, we will promote the strengthening of cooperation in the event of a disaster by continuously conducting drills with major cities, etc., which will lead to the establishment of a wide-area support system.

By certifying our staff with considerably high skills as waterworks specialist, expecting an emergency would motivate individuals as well as the whole bureau to improve our strategies and capability to cope with disasters.

Moreover, in case of emergency regarding water resources such as natural disasters and drought, we will take flexible actions to cope with the situation at hand and with mutual support from other water works and related organizations in the prefecture.



Qualifying Ability of Waterworks Specialists



Drills Based On our Mutual Assistance Agreement with Shizuoka City



Countermeasures meeting based on the Waterworks and Sewerage Bureau's Disaster Prevention Plan

Preparations for Earthquake

We promote the earthquake resistance of water supply facilities and water for industrial use way facilities and sewer facilities to prepare for a large-scale earthquake. (Please refer to page 12 for an overview of the seismic-reinforcement initiatives taking place at waterworks/industrial waterworks facilities and to page 18 for the sewerage system overview)

Ensuring drinking water supply

In order to secure drinking water necessary for the daily lives of citizens in the event of a disaster, water supply facilities that can store tap water have been established.

These facilities are called water distribution reservoirs and distribution towers or disaster countermeasure water storage tanks. Emergency shutoff valves that automatically activate when strong tremors are detected are installed in the water inflow and outflow portions of the facilities, and all or part of the stored water in the facilities are shut off to be used during a disaster.

As a result, a total of 160,000 m³ of drinking water can be secured for use in times of disaster.

Emergency water supply locations

Emergency water supply locations are facilities that provide emergency water supply when waterworks facilities are damaged and water supply is interrupted. Currently, to enhance the convenience of emergency water supply locations and enable faster emergency water supply, we are advancing the development of non-setup-required emergency water supply locations. These locations can be used without the need for installing water supply equipment, etc., at all municipal elementary and junior high schools designated as evacuation shelters, as well as at some water distribution reservoirs and water towers. Development at all municipal elementary and junior high schools was completed by the end of fiscal year 2024 (172 locations developed by the end of fiscal year 2024). As of April 1, 2025, there are 312 emergency water supply points established throughout the city, including those that do not require setup.

In addition, necessary equipment and materials are provided for temporary emergency water supply using fire hydrants, etc., so that emergency water supply can be carried out outside of the emergency water supply locations depending on the disaster situation.



Scan here for emergency water supply bases

Emergency water supply locations where opening procedure is not necessary

The water supply faucets



The utilization of existing water faucets such as outdoor water fountains in elementary and junior high school playgrounds, etc. as an emergency water supply locations.

The water pipes connected, and distribution pipes that branch out from these water fountains use highly earthquake-resistant pipes. In addition, the water fountains are separated from the water supply system of the school buildings, etc., so they will not be affected at the same time even if the school buildings are damaged. Since the elementary and junior high schools with the water fountains installed are designated as evacuation centers, residents in the surrounding areas will be able to supply their own water in the event of a disaster.

The dual function emergency water supply location



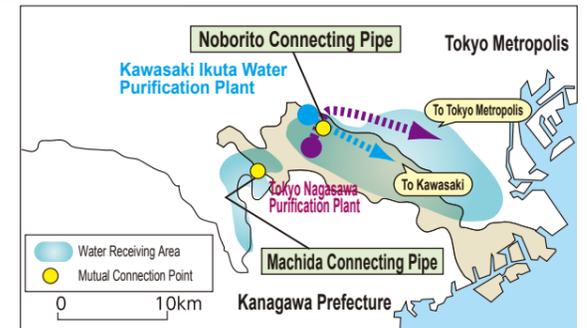
The combined disaster water supply point is an emergency water supply locations that has a water fountain that does not need to be set up, and through a connected water distribution reservoir and distribution tower, is capable of securing drinking water and dispensing water to water tanker trucks in the event of a disaster.

The water distribution reservoir and tower connected to the water fountain are earthquake-resistant.

The entrance to the water fountain is locked during normal times, so in the event of a disaster, the staff or members of the local volunteer disaster prevention organizations can unlock and provide water to the residents of the surrounding community on their own.

Mutual Tap Water Accommodation with Tokyo Metropolis

In order to ensure a stable water supply in the event of an emergency such as an earthquake or a large-scale water quality accident, we have established a system to mutually supply water by establishing a connecting pipe in cooperation with the Tokyo Metropolitan Government. The Noborito and Machida connecting pipes were installed in FY2006 to enable mutual water supply of 115,000m³/day.

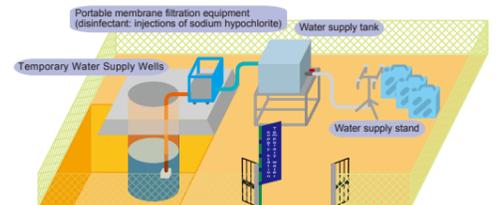


Mutual Tap Water Accommodation with Tokyo Metropolis

Development of wells for disaster

The Waterworks and Sewerage Bureau has been investigating the effective usage of a well in Tama Ward. As a source of water for the waterworks, of the wells both permanently and temporarily out of use, wells with high water quality are being developed for use in the event of a disaster.

※Wells for disasters will be used to supplement emergency water supply locations.



Arranging Image of Temporary Water Supply Wells

Comprehensive Toilet Measures in Times of Disaster

When toilets are unavailable during a disaster, various problems such as poor physical condition become apparent. For this reason, we are promoting measures such as raising awareness of the stockpiling of portable toilets that can be used immediately in the event of a disaster at sewage facilities.

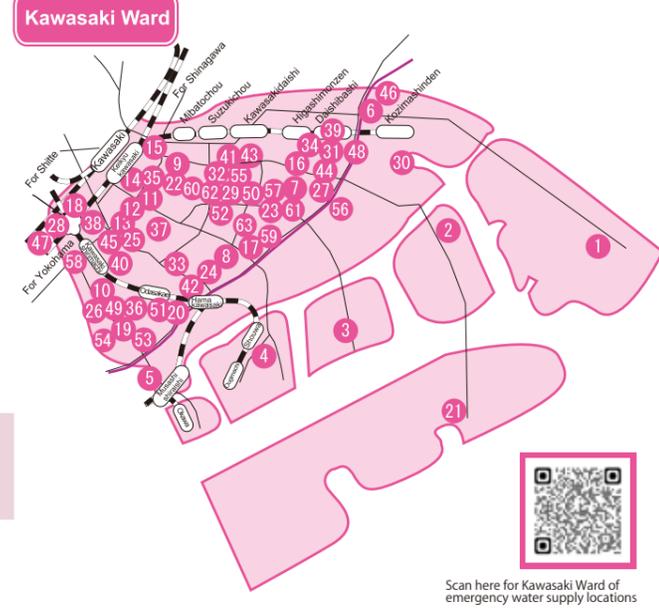
In addition, we are promoting an all-departments study on how toilet measures, including manhole toilets, should be implemented in the event of a disaster, and are promoting efforts to enhance comprehensive toilet measures in the event of a disaster.



Leaflet "Toilet problems during disasters (published on Waterworks and Sewerage Bureau website)"

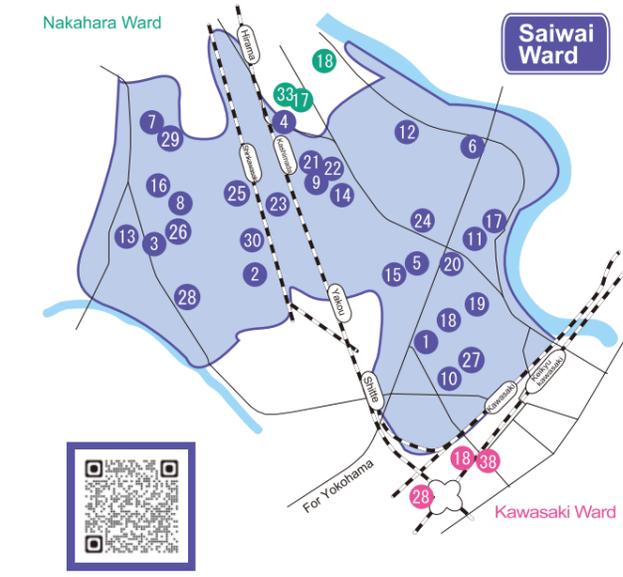
Development of emergency water supply locations

Emergency water supply locations are used to provide water to households in Kawasaki in the event of a water outage caused by a natural disaster (e.g. earthquakes). As of April 1st, 2025, the city has been developing 312 emergency water supply locations. Presently, we are building emergency water supply locations that do not require any specialized equipment for establishing. For a description of the types of water supply locations, please visit the Waterworks and Sewerage Bureau website.

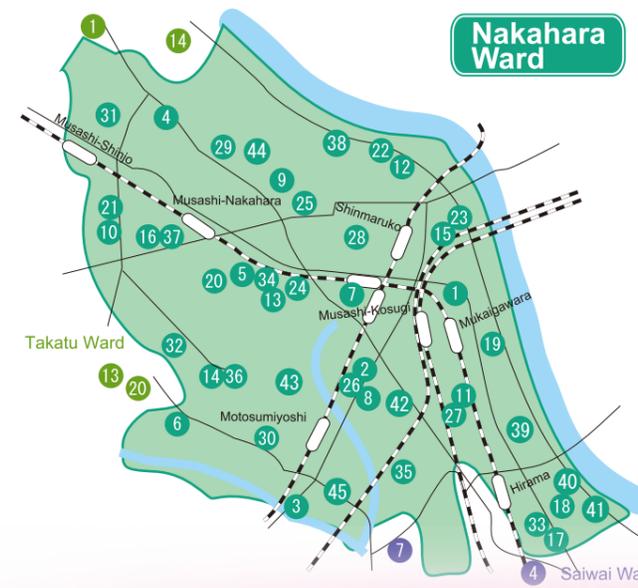


1	Ukishimacho 11-3	In front of Ukishima Bus Terminal
2	Chidoricho 13-1	In front of ENEOS Corporation, Kawasaki Plant
3	Mizuecho 3-3	In front of Mitsubishi Cable Industries Ltd.
4	Ohgimachi 2-5	On the west side of the Ohgimachi Crossing
5	Shiraishicho 1	In front of Asahi Breweries Ltd.
6	Tonomachi 1-17-19	In front Tonomachi Municipal Elementary School
7	Daimachi 7-2	On the south side of the Daishi Park Front Crossing
8	Hamacho 1-10-3	In front of the Head-Office building of Akiyama Co.
9	Fujimi 1-1-4	In front of CULTTZ Kawasaki
10	Oda 1-9-17	In front of Oda 1-chome Chuo Park
11	Higashidacho 8-14	In front of NTT Kawasaki Branch Office (Route 15)
12	Higashidacho 11-27	In front of Shinkwabashi Hospital (Route 15)
13	Minamimachi 17	In front of Minamimachi Koban (Route 15)
14	Higashidacho 5-4	In front of Kawasaki City Hall South building
15	Horinouchicho 10-14	In front of SUSHIRO Kawasaki Daiichi-keihin Store
16	Daishikoen 1	In the premise of Daishi Park
17	Sakuramoto 1-14-3	In the premise of Sakuragawa Park
18	Nisshincho 5-1	West Kaminamiki Park
19	Oda 4-20	In the premise of Oda Park
20	Oda 7-3-1	On the north side of Disaster Prevention Center
21	Higashi-ohgishima31	In front of Higashi-ohgishima Welfare center
22	Fujimi 2-1-2	In the premise of Fujimi Municipal Junior High School
23	Ikegamishincho 1-2-4	On the west side of Sakuramoto Municipal Junior High School
24	Hamacho 2-11-22	On the north side of Rinko Municipal Junior High School
25	Wataridamukaicho 11-1	On the east side of Watarida Municipal Junior High School
26	Oda 2-21-7	On the west side of Tajima Municipal Junior High School
27	Yotsuyakamicho 24-1	On the south side of Minamidaiishi Municipal Junior High School
28	Shimonamiki 50	On the east side of Kawasaki Municipal Junior High School
29	Fujisaki 2-19-1	In the premise of Kawanakajima Municipal Junior High School
30	Hinode 2-17	In the premise of Dekino Park
31	Daishigawara 2-1-1	On the west side of Daishi Municipal Junior High School
32	Nakajima 3-3-1	On the west side of Kawasaki Municipal Junior High School
33	Tajimacho 14-1	In the premise of Watarida Municipal Elementary School
34	Higashimonzen 2-6-1	In the premise of Daishi Municipal Elementary School
35	Miyamaecho 8-13	In the premise of Miyamae Municipal Elementary School

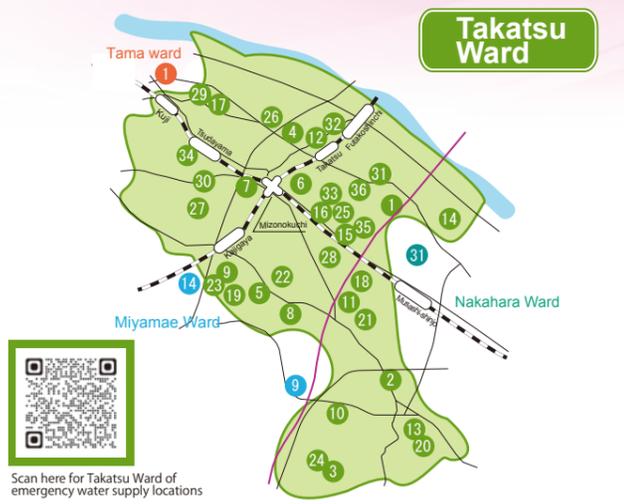
36	Oda 4-12-24	In the premise of Oda Municipal Elementary School
37	Watarida 1-20-1	In the premise of Tajima Municipal Elementary School
38	Nisshincho 20-1	In the premise of Kawasaki Municipal Elementary School
39	Higashimonzen 3-4-6	In the premise of Higashimonzen Municipal Elementary School
40	WataridaShincho 3-15-1	In the premise of Shincho Municipal Elementary School
41	Asahicho 2-2-1	In the premise of Asahicho Municipal Elementary School
42	Hamacho 2-11-22	In the premise of Rinko Municipal Junior High School
43	Kawanakajima 2-4-19	In the premise of Kawanakajima Municipal Elementary School
44	Yotsuyakamicho 24-1	In the premise of Minamidaiishi Municipal Junior High School
45	Wataridamukaicho 11-1	In the premise of Watarida Municipal Junior High School
46	Tonomachi 1-17-19	In the premise of Tonomachi Municipal Elementary School
47	Shimonamiki 50	In the premise of Kawasaki Municipal Junior High School
48	Daishigawara 2-1-1	In the premise of Daishi Municipal Junior High School
49	Oda 2-21-7	In the premise of Tajima Municipal Junior High School
50	Fujisaki 3-2-1	In the premise of Fujisaki Municipal Elementary School
51	Oda 5-11-20	In the premise of Higashi-Oda Municipal Elementary School
52	Oshima 5-25-1	In the premise of Higashi-Oshima Municipal Elementary School
53	Asada 2-11-21	In the premise of Asada Municipal Elementary School
54	Kyomachi 3-19-11	In the premise of Kyomachi Municipal Junior High School
55	Fujisaki 2-19-1	In the premise of Kawanakajima Municipal Junior High School
56	Yotsuya Shimocho 4-1	In the premise of Yotsuya Municipal Elementary School
57	Oshima 4-17-1	In the premise of Mukai Municipal Elementary School
58	Kyomachi 1-1-4	In the premise of Kyomachi Municipal Elementary School
59	Hamacho 1-5-1	In the premise of Oshima Municipal Elementary School
60	Fujimi 2-1-2	In the premise of Fujimi Municipal Junior High School
61	Ikegamishincho 1-2-4	In the premise of Sakuramoto Municipal Junior High School
62	Nakajima 3-3-1	In the premise of Kawasaki Municipal High School Affiliated Junior High School
63	Sakuramoto 1-9-15	In the premise of Sakura Municipal Elementary School



1	Miyakocho 39-1	On the east side of Minamigawara Park
2	Ogura 4-3-24	On the east side of the crossing at City Bus Ogura Shimocho bus stop
3	Minamikase 3-10-1	On the west side of Minamikase Municipal Junior High School
4	Shimohirama 1-2	In front of Kawasaki Municipal Housing Corporation Kashimada Green Heights
5	Totehonmachi 1-11-1	In the premise of Saiwai Ward Office
6	Higashifuruichiba 1	In the premise of Miyuki Park
7	Kitakase 2-3-1	In front of Hiyoshi Municipal Junior High School
8	Minamikase 2-19-4	In the premise of Minamikase-Gotan Park
9	Tsukagoshi 1-60	In the premise of Tsukagoshi Municipal Junior High School
10	Nakasaiwaicho 4-31	In the premise of Minamigawara Municipal Junior High School
11	Tote 4-2-1	On the west side of Miyuki Municipal Junior High School
12	Furuichiba 1-1	In the premise of Furuichiba Municipal Elementary School
13	Minamikase 4-24-1	In the premise of Minamikase Municipal Elementary School
14	Furukawamachi 70	In the premise of Furukawa Municipal Elementary School
15	Totehonmachi 1-165	In the premise of Tote Municipal Elementary School
16	Minamikase 2-13-1	In the premise of Yumemigasaki Municipal Elementary School
17	Tote 4-2-1	In the premise of Miyuki Municipal Junior High School
18	Miyakocho 18	In the premise of Minamigawara Municipal Elementary School
19	Nakasaiwaicho 2-17	In the premise of Saiwaicho Municipal Elementary School
20	Endomachi 1	In the premise of Miyuki Municipal Elementary School
21	Shimohirama 175	In the premise of Shimohirama Municipal Junior High School
22	Tsukagoshi 1-60	In the premise of Tsukagoshi Municipal Junior High School
23	Higashiogura 1-1	In the premise of Higashiogura Municipal Elementary School
24	Komukainishimachi 4-30	In the premise of Nishimiyuki Municipal Elementary School
25	Kitakase 1-37-1	In the premise of Hiyoshi Municipal Elementary School
26	Minamikase 3-10-1	In the premise of Minamikase Municipal Junior High School
27	Nakasaiwaicho 4-31	In the premise of Minamigawara Municipal Junior High School
28	Ogura 2-20-1	In the premise of Ogura Municipal Elementary School
29	Kitakase 2-3-1	In the premise of Hiyoshi Municipal Junior High School
30	Shin Ogura 2-15	In the premise of Shin Ogura Municipal Elementary School

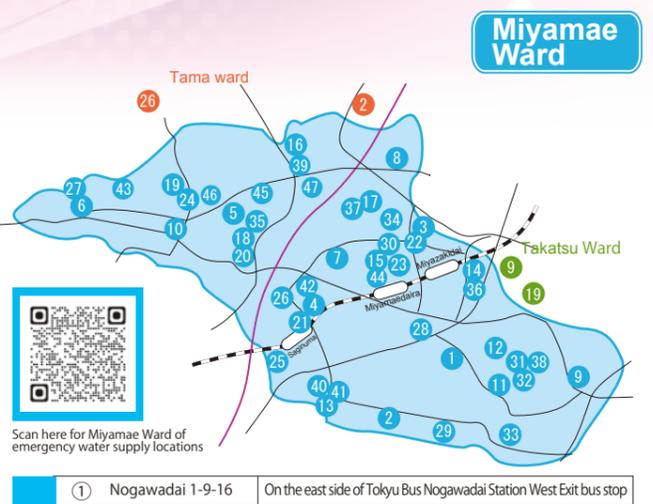


1	Kamimarukosannocho 2-1369	On the east side of the Kamimarukosannocho West Crossing
2	Kizukisumiyoshicho 1-1	In front of Japan Organization of Occupational Health and Safety
3	Kizuki 4-32-1	Under the Tokyu-Toyoko Line girder bridge
4	Miyauchi 2-11-1	Tokyu Bus Kamimiyauchi bus stop
5	Shimokodanaka 2-17-1	On the east side of Nishinakahara Municipal Junior High School
6	Ida 1-40	In front of the Bus Depot of Ida Bus Operation Office, Transportation Bureau
7	Kosugimachi 3-245	In the premise of Nakahara Ward Office
8	Kizukisumiyoshicho 33-1	In the premise of Nakahara Peace Park
9	Miyauchi 4-1-2	At the front entrance of Todoroki Green Space
10	Shimoshinjo 1-15-2	On the west side of Shinjo Municipal Elementary School
11	Nakamaruko 562	At the east gate of Tamagawa Municipal Junior High School
12	Kosugijinyacho 1-24-1	At the south gate of Nakahara Municipal Junior High School
13	Imainakamachi 7-1	On the west side of Imai Municipal Junior High School
14	Idasugiyamacho 11-1	In the premise of Ida Municipal Junior High School
15	Kamimarukohachimancho 815	In the premise of Kamimaruko Municipal Elementary School
16	Shimokodanaka 1-4-1	In the premise of Ohto Municipal Elementary School
17	Kamihirama 1480	In the premise of Hirama Municipal Elementary School
18	Kamihirama 1368	On the south side of Hirama Municipal Junior High School
19	Shimonumabe 1955	In the premise of Shimonumabe Municipal Elementary School
20	Shimokodanaka 2-17-1	In the premise of Nishinakahara Municipal Junior High School
21	Shimoshinjo 1-15-1	In the premise of Shinjo Municipal Elementary School
22	Kosugijinyacho 1-24-1	In the premise of Nakahara Municipal Junior High School
23	Kamimarukohachimancho 815	In the premise of Kamimaruko Municipal Elementary School
24	Imainakamachi 7-1	In the premise of Imai Municipal Junior High School
25	Kosugigotencho 1-950	In the premise of Nakahara Municipal Elementary School
26	Kizukisumiyoshicho 1-11	In the premise of Higashi-Sumiyoshi Municipal Elementary School
27	Nakamaruko 562	In the premise of Higashi-Sumiyoshi Municipal Junior High School
28	Kosugimachi 2-295-1	In the premise of Kosugi Municipal Elementary School
29	Miyauchi 2-4-1	In the premise of Miyauchi Municipal Elementary School
30	Idanakanochi 29-1	In the premise of Ida Municipal Elementary School
31	Kamikodanaka 1-27-1	In the premise of Ogayato Municipal Elementary School
32	Shimokodanaka 3-35-1	In the premise of Shimokodanaka Municipal Elementary School
33	Kamihirama 1480	In the premise of Hirama Municipal Elementary School
34	Imainishimachi 3-18	In the premise of Imai Municipal Elementary School
35	Kariyado 25-1	In the premise of Kariyado Municipal Elementary School
36	Ida Sugiyama-cho 11-1	In the premise of Ida Municipal Junior High School
37	Shimo-Kodanaka 1-4-1	In the premise of Ohto Municipal Municipal Elementary School
38	Kosugijinyacho 2-19-1	In the premise of Nishimuruko Municipal Elementary School
39	Kitayacho 32	In the premise of Gyokusen Municipal Elementary School
40	Kamihirama 1368	In the premise of Hirama Municipal Junior High School
41	Kamihirama 585	In the premise of Shimogawara Municipal Elementary School
42	Kizukisumiyoshicho 27-1	In the premise of Sumiyoshi Municipal Junior High School
43	Kizuki Gion-cho 17-1	In the premise of Sumiyoshi Municipal Elementary School
44	Miyauchi 4-13-1	In the premise of Miyauchi Municipal Junior High School
45	Kizuki 4-53-1	In the premise of Kizuki Municipal Elementary School



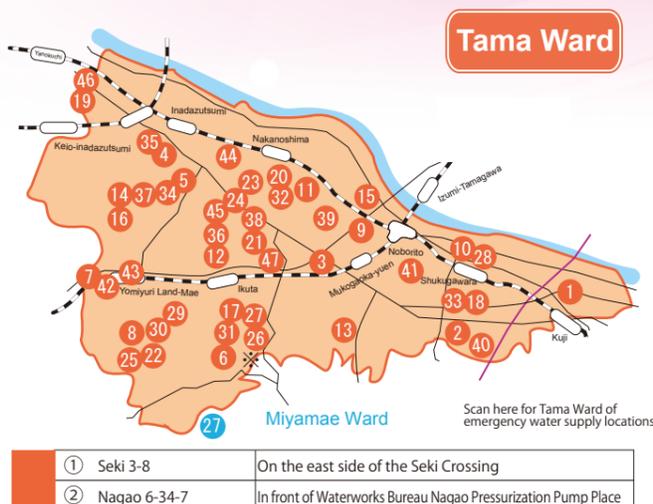
Scan here for Takatsu Ward of emergency water supply locations

① Kitamigata 1-11-2	Under Daisan Keihin Road, in front of Watanabe Heights
② Chitose 578	In front of Chitose Koban
③ Hisasue 637	On the southeast side of Hisasue Amaterasuomikamisha
④ Mizonokuchi 5-24	On the west side of CLIO Mizonokuchi Ichibankan
⑤ Shinsaku 1-24-5	On the west side road of Tachibana Treatment Center
⑥ Mizonokuchi 1-6-7	In front of JA CERESA Kawasaki
⑦ Shimosakunobe 2-8-1	In front of Takatsu Ward Office
⑧ Shinsaku 1-19-1	At the east gate entrance of Citizens' Plaza
⑨ Kajigaya 2-10	In the premise of Kajigaya No.1 Park
⑩ Hisasue 1938	In the premise of Hisasue Omotekouchi Park
⑪ Chitose 1300	On the south side of Tachibana Municipal Junior High School
⑫ Mizonokuchi 4-19-1	In the premise of Takatsu Municipal Elementary School
⑬ Shibokuchi 730	On the north side of Shibokuchi Municipal Elementary School/ Higashitachibana Municipal Junior High School
⑭ Shimonoge 2-8-3	Shimonoge 2-chome Park
⑮ Suenaga 4-1-1	On the east side of Higashitakatsu Municipal Junior High School
⑯ Hisamoto 3-11-3	In the premise of Hisamoto Municipal Elementary School
⑰ Kuji 3-16	In the premise of Kujinosato Park
⑱ Chitose 1300	In the premise of Tachibana Municipal Junior High School
⑲ Kajigaya 4-12	In the premise of Kajigaya Municipal Elementary School
⑳ Shibokuchi 730	In the premise of Shibokuchi Municipal Elementary School/ Higashitachibana Municipal Junior High School
㉑ Chitose 1024	In the premise of Tachibana Municipal Elementary School
㉒ Shinsaku 1-9-1	In the premise of Shinsaku Municipal Elementary School
㉓ Kajigaya 2-14-1	In the premise of Nishikajigaya Municipal Elementary School
㉔ Hisasue 647	In the premise of Hisasue Municipal Elementary School
㉕ Hisamoto 3-11-2	In the premise of Takatsu Municipal Junior High School
㉖ Kuji 1-10-1	In the premise of Nishitakatsu Municipal Junior High School
㉗ Kamisakunobe 3-9-1	In the premise of Minamihara Municipal Elementary School
㉘ Suenaga 3-8-1	In the premise of Suenaga Municipal Elementary School
㉙ Kuji 4-2-1	In the premise of Kuji Municipal Elementary School
㉚ Kamisakunobe 559	In the premise of Kamisakunobe Municipal Elementary School
㉛ Kitamigata 2-5-1	In the premise of Higashi Takatsu Municipal Elementary School
㉜ Mizoguchi 4-19-1	In the premise of Takatsu Municipal Elementary School
㉝ Hisamoto 3-11-3	In the premise of Hisamoto Municipal Elementary School
㉞ Shimosakunobe 5-19-1	In the premise of Shimosakunobe Municipal Elementary School
㉟ Suenaga 4-1-1	In the premise of Higashi Takatsu Municipal Junior High School
㊱ Sakado 1-18-1	In the premise of Sakado Municipal Elementary School



Scan here for Miyamae Ward of emergency water supply locations

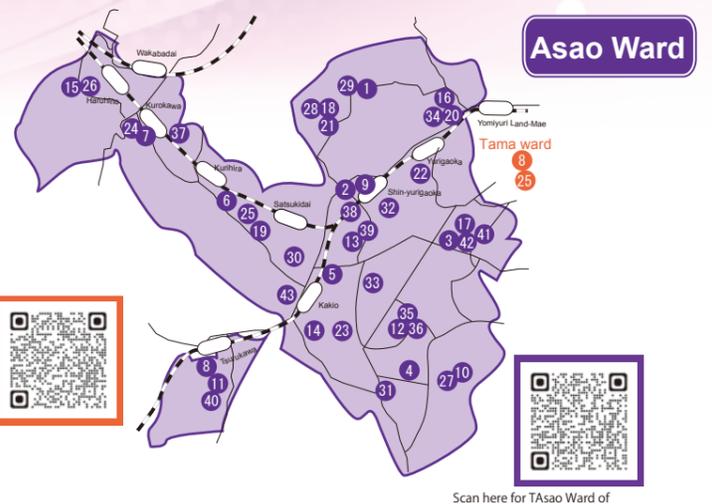
① Nogawadai 1-9-16	On the east side of Tokyu Bus Nogawadai Station West Exit bus stop
② Arima 6-6-1	On the east side of Nakaarima Crossing
③ Miyazaki 3-5-15	On the northeast side of Miyazakidai Municipal Elementary School
④ Tsuchihashi 3-1-11	On the southeast side of Tsuchihashi Municipal Elementary School
⑤ Sugao 6-33-13	In front of Heights Bloom
⑥ Sugaogaoka 29-8	On the north side of the Hiebara Crossing
⑦ Miyamaedaira 2-20-5	In the parking lot of Miyamae Ward Office
⑧ Shibokuhoncho 2-10-1	In the premise of Higashitakane Forest Park
⑨ Nogawahoncho 2-29-1	City/Tokyu Bus: Nogawa Post Office bus stop
⑩ Sugao 4-6-1	At the entrance of Mukougaoka Driving School
⑪ Nishinogawa 2-2-1	On the north side of Nogawa Municipal Junior High School
⑫ Nogawadai 2-8-1	In the premise of Nogawa No.3 Park
⑬ Arima 7-7-1	On the south side of Arima Municipal Junior High School
⑭ Miyazaki 107	On the east side of Miyazaki Municipal Junior High School
⑮ Miyamaedaira 2-7	On the south side of Miyamaedaira Municipal Junior High School
⑯ Taira 3-15-1	On the north side of Taira Municipal Junior High School
⑰ Shiboku-honcho 5-11-1	On the east side of Mukougaoka Municipal Junior High School
⑱ Inukura 1-10-1	On the north side of Inukura Municipal Junior High School
⑲ Sugao 2-10-1	On the north side of Sugao Municipal Junior High School
⑳ Inukura 1-10-1	In the premise of Inukura Municipal Junior High School
㉑ Tsuchihashi 3-1-1	On the south side of Waterworks Bureau Saginuma Distribution Reservoir
㉒ Miyazaki 3-18-2	In the premise of Miyazakidai Municipal Elementary School
㉓ Miyamaedaira 3-14-1	In the premise of Miyamaedaira Municipal Elementary School
㉔ Sugao 2-10-1	In the premise of Sugao Municipal Junior High School
㉕ Saginuma 2-1	In the premise of Saginuma Municipal Elementary School
㉖ Saginuma 4-11-6	On the north side of Waterworks Bureau Miyazaki Distribution Reservoir
㉗ Shiomidai 4-1	On the north side of Waterworks Bureau Shiomidai Distribution Reservoir
㉘ Maginu 1-30-9	In the premise of Miyazaki Municipal Elementary School
㉙ Higashiarima 5-12-1	In the premise of Arima Municipal Elementary School
㉚ Miyamaedaira 2-7	In the premise of Miyamaedaira Municipal Junior High School
㉛ Nogawadai 3-10-1	In the premise of Nishinogawa Municipal Elementary School
㉜ Nishinogawa 2-2-1	In the premise of Nogawa Municipal Junior High School
㉝ Minaminogawa 2-12-1	In the premise of Minaminogawa Municipal Elementary School
㉞ Taira 6-5-1	In the premise of Taira Municipal Elementary School
㉟ Inukura 1-3-1	In the premise of Inukura Municipal Elementary School
㊱ Miyazaki 107	In the premise of Miyazaki Municipal Junior High School
㊲ Shiboku-honcho 5-11-1	In the premise of Mukougaoka Municipal Junior High School
㊳ Nishinogawa 2-19-1	In the premise of Nogawa Municipal Elementary School
㊴ Taira 3-15-1	In the premise of Taira Municipal Junior High School
㊵ Arima 7-6-1	In the premise of Arima Municipal Elementary School
㊶ Arima 7-7-1	In the premise of Arima Municipal Junior High School
㊷ Tsuchihashi 3-1-11	In the premise of Tsuchihashi Municipal Elementary School
㊸ Mizusawa 3-7-1	In the premise of Hiebara Municipal Elementary School
㊹ Miyamaedaira 2-18-3	In the premise of Fujimidai Municipal Elementary School
㊺ Nanpeidai 13-1	In the premise of Shirahatadai Municipal Elementary School
㊻ Sugao 1-5-1	In the premise of Sugao Municipal Elementary School
㊼ Taira 1-6-1	In the premise of Mukaigaoka Municipal Elementary School



Scan here for Tama Ward of emergency water supply locations

① Seki 3-8	On the east side of the Seki Crossing
② Nagao 6-34-7	In front of Waterworks Bureau Nagao Pressurization Pump Place
③ Masugata 3-4-1	In front of Chaler Mukougaokayuen
④ Suge 2-3-12	City/Odakyu Bus: Inadatsutsumi Station Entrance bus stop
⑤ Sugebanba 2-17-1	On the east side of Higashisuge Municipal Elementary School
⑥ Mita 4-6-15	On the north side of Waterworks Bureau Nagasawa Purification Plant
⑦ Nishiikuta 1-15-6	Takaishi Footbridge
⑧ Nishiikuta 5-28-1	On the north side of Waterworks Bureau Takaishi Distribution Reservoir
⑨ Noborito 1775-1	In front of Tama Ward Office
⑩ Shukugawara 4-21	East of the crossing on the west side of Inada Municipal Junior High School
⑪ Noborito 599	In front of Charmer Noborito
⑫ Ikuta 7-22-1	In the premise of Ikuta Municipal Junior High School
⑬ Masugata 6-26	In front of the entrance of Japan Open-air Folk House Museum
⑭ Sugekita 4-13	In the back of Nishisuge Park Parking Lot
⑮ Sugekita 4-13	In the premise of Noborito No.2 Park
⑯ Sugebanba 4-1	On the north side of Minamisuge Municipal Junior High School
⑰ Mita 2-5420-2	On the west side of Ikuta Municipal Junior High School
⑱ Shukugawara 3-18-1	In the premise of Inada Municipal Elementary School
⑲ Sugeshirosita 28-1	In the premise of Suge Municipal Junior High School
⑳ Nakanoshima 3-12-1	In the premise of Nakanoshima Municipal Elementary School
㉑ Masugata 1-22-1	On the west side of Masugata Municipal Junior High School
㉒ Minamiikuta 3-4-1	On the west side of Minamiikuta Municipal Junior High School
㉓ Nakanoshima 1-16-1	On the east side of Nakanoshima Municipal Junior High School
㉔ Nakanoshima 1-16-1	In the premise of Nakanoshima Municipal Junior High School
㉕ Nishiikuta 5-28-1	On the north side of Waterworks Bureau Takaishi Distribution Reservoir
㉖ Mita 5-1-1	On the northeast side of Waterworks Bureau Nagasawa Purification Plant
㉗ Mita 3-6-4	In the premise of Mita Municipal Elementary School
㉘ Shukugawara 4-1-1	In the premise of Inada Municipal Junior High School
㉙ Minamiikuta 3-1-1	In the premise of Minami Ikuta Municipal Elementary School
㉚ Minamiikuta 3-4-1	In the premise of Minami Ikuta Municipal Junior High School
㉛ Mita 2-5420-2	In the premise of Ikuta Municipal Junior High School
㉜ Nakanoshima 3-12-1	In the premise of Nakanoshima Municipal Elementary School
㉝ Shukugawara 3-18-1	In the premise of Inada Municipal Elementary School
㉞ Sugebanba 2-19-1	In the premise of Higashisuge Municipal Elementary School
㉟ Suge 2-6-1	In the premise of Suge Municipal Elementary School
㊱ Ikuta 7-22-1	In the premise of Ikuta Municipal Elementary School
㊲ Sugekita 4-2-1	In the premise of Nishi-Suge Municipal Elementary School
㊳ Masugata 1-22-1	In the premise of Masugata Municipal Junior High School
㊴ Noborito 1329	In the premise of Noborito Municipal Elementary School
㊵ Nagao 7-28-1	In the premise of Nagao Municipal Elementary School
㊶ Shukugawara 2-1-1	In the premise of Nishi-Suge Municipal Elementary School
㊷ Sugebanba 4-1-1	In the premise of Minamisuge Municipal Junior High School
㊸ Sugebanba 3-25-1	In the premise of Minamisuge Municipal Elementary School
㊹ Fuda 23-1	In the premise of Shimofuda Municipal Elementary School
㊺ Ikuta 1-1-1	In the premise of Ikuta Fureai Plaza
㊻ Sugeshirosita 28-1	In the premise of Suge Municipal Junior High School
㊼ Masugata 4-9-1	In the premise of Higashi Ikuta Municipal Elementary School
※ Mita 5-1-1	Odakyu Bus: Water Purification Plant Entrance bus stop (Tokyo Metropolitan Bureau of Waterworks Facility)

※ A facility of the Tokyo Metropolitan Bureau of Waterworks.



Scan here for Asao Ward of emergency water supply locations

① Chiyogaoka 7-3-20	Odakyu Bus: Chiyogaoka bus stop
② Manpukuji 1-11-3	On the east side of the crossing in front of Asao Police Station
③ Higashiyurigaoka 4-42-7	In front of Mitsuimitomoto Bank Yurigaoka Branch
④ Ozenjihigashi 5-50-46	On the north side of Higashikakio Post Office
⑤ Kamiasao 5-11-1	In front of Grand Maison Kamiasao
⑥ Kurihira 1-1-26	Odakyu/Kanagawa Chuo Bus: Azuma bus stop
⑦ Kurigidai 2-15-1	In front of Kawasaki City Kurokawa Youth Outdoor Activity Center
⑧ Okagami 680	At the crossing on the north side of Okagami Municipal Elementary School
⑨ Manpukuji 1-5-1	In the premise of Asao Ward Office
⑩ Nijigaoka 1-21-1	In the premise of Nijigaoka Park
⑪ Okagami 675-1	In the premise of Okagami Municipal Elementary School
⑫ Ozenjihigashi 4-14-2	On the west side of Ozenji-Chuo Municipal Junior High School
⑬ Kamiasao 4-39-1	On the north side of Asao Municipal Junior High School
⑭ Kamiasao 6-40-1	On the north side of Kakio Municipal Junior High School
⑮ Haruhino 4-8-1	On the west side of Haruhino Municipal Elementary School and Municipal Junior High School
⑯ Hosoyama 2-2-1	On the north side of Nishiikuta Municipal Elementary School
⑰ Higashiyurigaoka 4-12-1	On the north side of Nagasawa Municipal Junior High School
⑱ Kanahodo 3-16-1	On the east side of Kanahodo Municipal Junior High School
⑲ Shiratori 1-5-1	On the south side of Shiratori Municipal Junior High School
⑳ Hosoyama 2-2-1	In the premise of Nishiikuta Municipal Elementary School
㉑ Kanahodo 2-10-1	In the premise of Kanahodo Municipal Elementary School
㉒ Yurigaoka 2-1-2	In the premise of Yurigaoka Municipal Elementary School
㉓ Kamiasao 6-40-1	On the East Side of Waterworks Bureau Kurokawa Water Distribution Reservoir
㉔ Kurokawa 313	In the premise of Kakio Municipal Junior High School
㉕ Shiratori 1-5-1	In the premise of Shiratori Municipal Junior High School
㉖ Haruhino 4-8-1	In the premise of Haruhino Municipal Elementary & Junior High School
㉗ Nijigaoka 1-21-2	In the premise of Nijigaoka Municipal Elementary School
㉘ Kanahodo 3-16-1	In the premise of Kanahodo Municipal Junior High School
㉙ Chiyogaoka 8-9-1	In the premise of Chiyogaoka Municipal Elementary School
㉚ Katahira 5-28-1	In the premise of Katahira Municipal Elementary School
㉛ Ozenjihigashi 6-3-1	In the premise of Higashikakio Municipal Elementary School
㉜ Ozenjinishi 1-26-1	In the premise of Minamiyurigaoka Municipal Elementary School
㉝ Hakusan 5-3-1	In the premise of Shinpukuji Municipal Elementary School
㉞ Takaishi 3-25-1	In the premise of Nishi-Ikuta Municipal Junior High School
㉟ Ozenjihigashi 4-14-1	In the premise of Ozenji Chuo Municipal Elementary School
㊱ Ozenjihigashi 4-14-2	In the premise of Ozenji Chuo Municipal Junior High School
㊲ Kurigidai 5-15-1	In the premise of Kurigidai Municipal Elementary School
㊳ Kamiasao 3-24-1	In the premise of Asao Municipal Elementary School
㊴ Kamiasao 4-39-1	In the premise of Asao Municipal Junior High School
㊵ Okagami 675-1	In the premise of Okagami Municipal Elementary School
㊶ Higashiyurigaoka 2-24-7	In the premise of Nagasawa Municipal Elementary School
㊷ Higashiyurigaoka 4-12-1	In the premise of Nagasawa Municipal Junior High School
㊸ Katahira 3-3-1	In the premise of Kakio Municipal Elementary School



Measures for Downpours, Flooding

Recent urbanization has increased the volume of rainwater runoff and climate change has changed the way rainfall occurs, increasing the risk of flooding due to heavy rainfall exceeding the drainage capacity of sewage systems and rising water levels in rivers. In light of this, in order to steadily realize the creation of a flood-resistant city, we are promoting the improvement of rainwater harvesting pipes, retention ponds, and rainwater trunk lines, as well as crisis management measures to minimize the impact on the lives of citizens. (See page 18 for flood control measures and page 22 for an overview of storage pipes and retention ponds.)

▶▶ Conducting training

• Training for operating drainage gutter pipe gates

If forward flow cannot be confirmed when the water level of the Tama River rises to a certain level, the drainage flume gate must be closed immediately. Therefore, training is continuously conducted based on the operation procedures reviewed in 2020 to ensure reliable operation of the flume gate. In addition, since nighttime operations are expected under certain circumstances, we are further strengthening our response capabilities by conducting training under conditions of poor visibility.



Operation training of drainage flume gate

• Operational training of drainage pump trucks

At the closing time of drainage flume gate, a drainage pump truck must be deployed immediately to ensure drainage to eliminate internal water. For this reason, we conduct drills to control traffic and secure work zones in anticipation of the dispatch of drain pump trucks, as well as to confirm work using crossing pipes to clear full roadblocks and man-holes for drain pump input to shorten the preparation time for drainage work.



Operational training of drainage pump trucks

Scan here for results of drainage pump trucks operation training



▶▶ Promotion of Information Transmission on Disaster Risks

• The Inland Flood Hazard Map

The Inland Flood Hazard Map is an easy-to-understand compilation of information on flooding, such as anticipated flooded areas and depth of flooding, as well as information on flood damage mechanisms and evacuation methods, in order for citizens to confirm in advance the risk of flooding in their homes, etc. and their actions in the event of flooding, and to prepare on a daily basis for flooding caused by inland waters. They are distributed at City Hall main building (Kawasaki Information Plaza) and each ward office, and are also published on the Waterworks and Sewerage Bureau website.

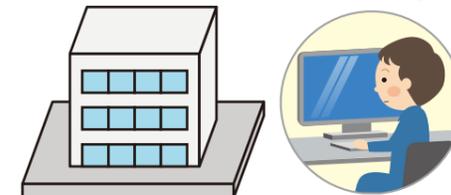
Scan here for the inland flood hazard map



The Inland Flood Hazard Map

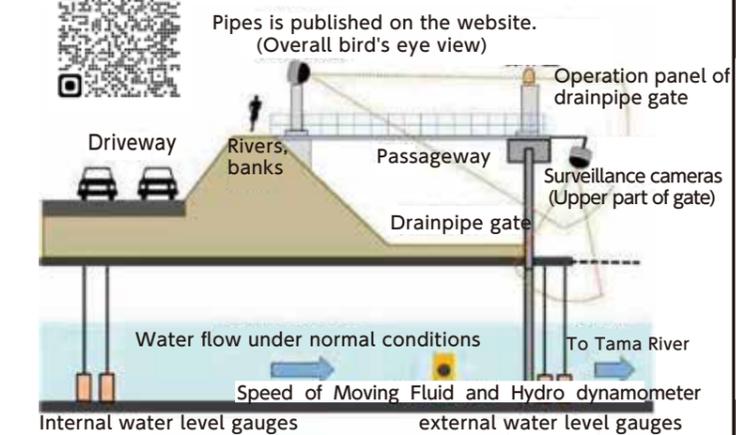
• Providing Information on Drainage Gutter Pipes

As a countermeasure against flooding that occurred around drainage gutter pipes in Nakahara, Takatsu, and Tama wards during Typhoon Hagibis (Reiwa 1 East Japan Typhoon) in 2019, observation equipment (internal water level gauges, external water gauges, flow velocity and flow direction meters, surveillance cameras) has been set up at five gutter pipes affected by floods: Sanno, Miyauchi, Suwa, Futako, and Unane. Information collected from these devices is published on the Waterworks and Sewerage Bureau website.

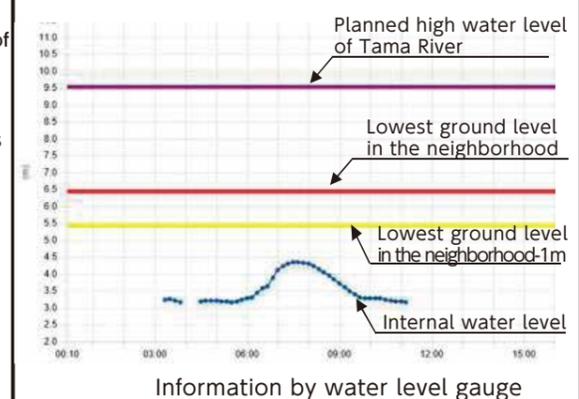


Information obtained from observation equipment in the drainage gutter pipes is published on the website.

Scan here for drainage gutter pipe information



Video from surveillance cameras



Information by water level gauge

Providing information on drainage gutter pipe

• Designation of sewers under known water level

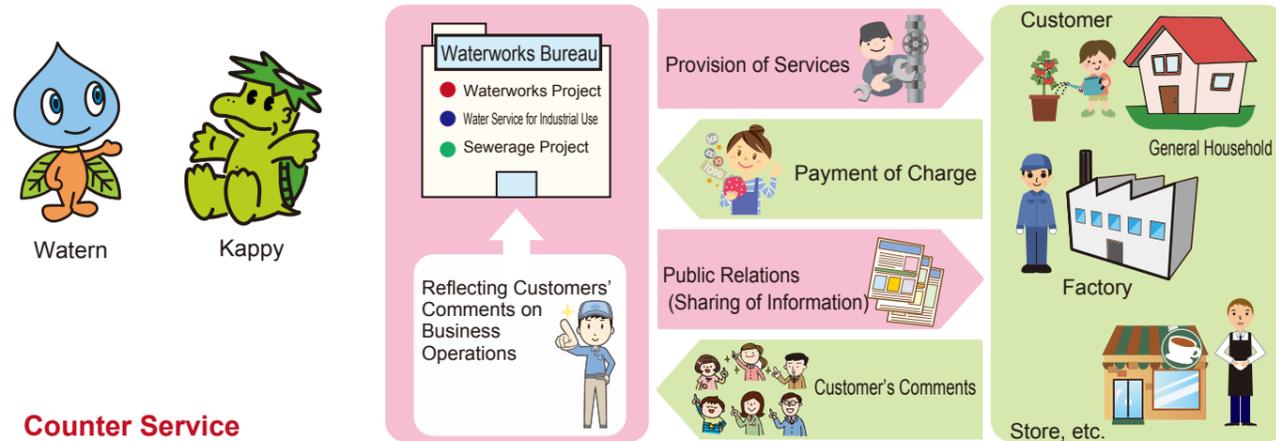
The Horikawa Trunk Line of Kawasaki City's public sewer system, which drains rainwater from the area around Kawasaki Station East Exit where large underground shopping complexes are located, has been designated as a "sewers under known water level". When the water level inside the sewer pipes reaches the special warning level for rainwater flooding, the city will notify underground facility managers to support smooth and rapid flood prevention and evacuation measures.



Substantial Customer Service

In order to enhance customer satisfaction, we listen to our customers and enrich counter service.

Waterworks and Sewerage Bureau provide the customers with waterworks, industrial water system and sewerage system services and receives a water rate, water rate for industrial use and sewerage service charge in exchange for the services. The information on the waterworks, industrial water system and sewerage system is publicized through a public relations magazine "Waterworks and Sewerage System of Kawasaki" and its website. Paying utmost attention to the "customers' comments" to increase customers' satisfaction, we have been reflecting them on our business operations to enrich customer service.



Watern Kappy

Counter Service

Customer Service Counters for inquiries regarding commencement and interruption of use, fees, repairs, etc.

We established the "Waterworks Customer Service Center" in January 2013 in order to accept requests for the opening/closing of water meters following a change of residence, fee payments, and other such general inquiries. The facility is open 7 days a week all year round and accepts general requests regarding opening/closing of meters, fee-related requests, etc., from 8:30 A.M. to 8:00 P.M. Requests for leakage repairs, restoration of clogged pipes, etc., are accepted 24 hours a day.

Kawasaki Waterworks and Sewerage App

We have released the "Kawasaki Waterworks & Sewerage App" which allows users to check water consumption and amounts, make payments, apply for credit card payment, suspend services due to relocation, and more.

Payment of water and sewerage usage charges

Payment can be made with direct debit, credit card, payment slips at convenience stores, smartphone payment apps, or electronic payment slip (through the Kawasaki Waterworks and Sewerage App).

Category	Payment Method
Water rate, sewage service charge	Account transfer, credit card continuing payments Payment forms (Water and Sewerage Bureau Service Center, designated financial institutions, convenience stores, PayPay, au PAY, d-payment, Jcoin, Rakuten Pay, Famipay) Electronic payment slip (Kawasaki Waterworks and Sewerage App) convenience stores (※), PayPay ※Electronic payment slip payment are not available at some convenience stores.

To pay by Account transfer

Please apply using the application form or the Web Account Transfer Acceptance Service (except for corporate accounts).

To pay by credit card

Please apply for F-REGI Public Utility Payment through the Kawasaki Waterworks and Sewerage App. Billing amounts over 10 million yen cannot be processed.

Public Relations and Public Hearing Activities

Through the "Kawasaki's Waterworks & Sewerage" newsletter, the Waterworks & Sewerage Bureau's website, and events such as the Mizumizu Fair, we actively disseminate information customers want to know and issues we are facing in the waterworks and sewerage business in an easy-to-understand manner, and are making an effort to enhance customer understanding and trust.

As well, in order to accurately comprehend the needs of our customers and their awareness of waterworks policies, along with carrying out public awareness questionnaires. We teach water supply and sewerage to elementary school students in order to give children—the leaders of the future—the opportunity to learn about waterworks systems.

Nagasawa Purification Plant Information Facility (With a Glimpse of the Future)

At this facility, visitors will be guided on Water Circulation to learn about the characteristics of Kawasaki's waterworks and sewerage system that utilizes the blessings of nature. They will deepen their understanding of water that we casually use in every day.



With a Glimpse of the Future

Wakuwaku Aqua

Kawasaki Waterworks and Sewerage Information Facility (Wakuwaku Aqua)

Visitors will have hands-on experience as they observe water being processed in front of them to understand the importance of the role of waterworks and sewerage within the water environment.

Yamakita Town Interaction Project

With the goal of promoting understanding among Kawasaki citizens and creating a vibrant water source area, various interaction activities are being conducted between Kawasaki City and Yamakita Town as well as Kanagawa Prefecture, which hosts Lake Tanzawa, one of Kawasaki's water sources.



Yamakita Town Interaction Project

Artwork Contest for Elementary School Students

In order to deepen understanding and interest in the water supply and sewerage operations, art contests are held for elementary school students under two categories: painting and poster design category and slogan design category.

Manhole Card

As an aim to help deepen the understanding and the interest of the sewerage projects, we have made manhole cards which are being distributed as of August 2017.

Distributed at Kawasaki City Tourist Information Centers (such as Kawasaki Kita Terrace, etc.), and at other events such as the Mizumizu Fair.



Manhole Card

Industrial Water System Users Council

This council exchanges opinions with the corporate users of the industrial water system on the problems in using the industrial water system and provides the information on the financial conditions and facilities development plans.

Facilities Available for Public Use

Top Surfaces of the Facilities

As an effective use of the upper part of the Saginuma Water Distribution Pond and the Asou Water Treatment Center, a multi-purpose plaza has been developed and opened to the public.

Iriezaki Yonetsu Riyou Pool

An environmentally-friendly hot-water swimming pool effectively using after-heat produced from the sludge incineration process of the Iriezaki Sludge Treatment Center.

Effective utilization of Ikuta Purification Plant Grounds

The grounds of the Ikuta Purification Plant have been effectively utilized by developing a community plaza, multi-purpose square, and jogging course, which are now open to the public.



Opened Asao Community Hill

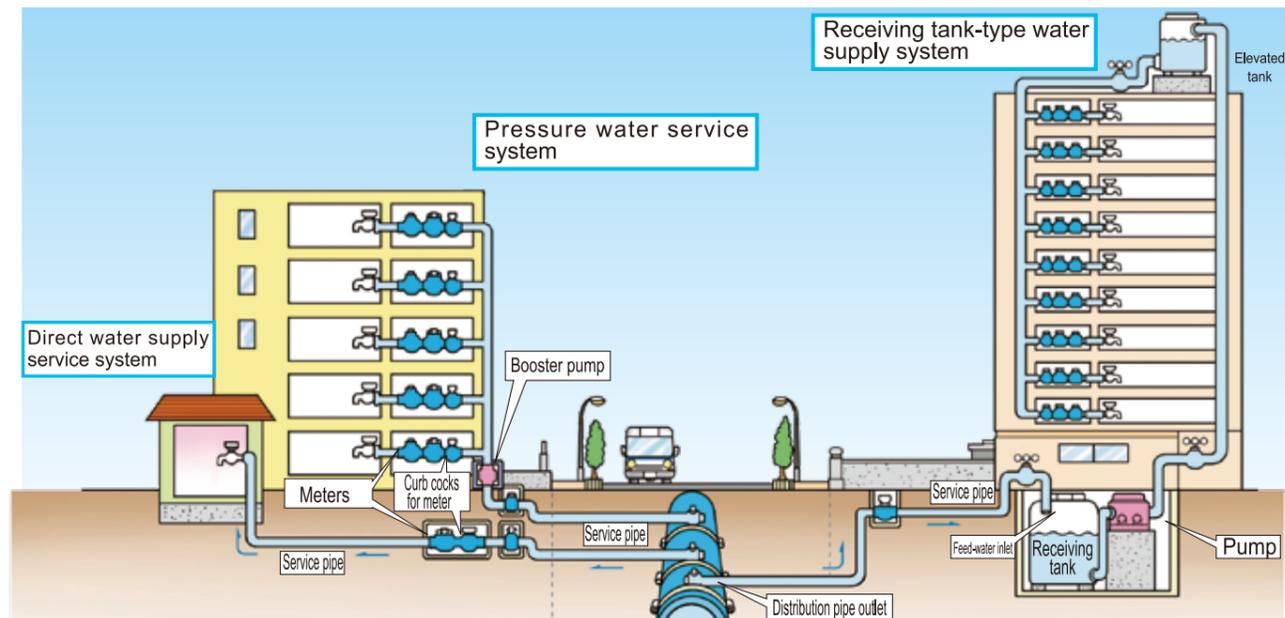


Water Service Installations and Private Sewers

Water service installations and drainage facilities are part of the architecture and are assets of clients. Therefore, Kawasaki Waterworks Bureau will conduct design review and inspection upon construction completion of these water service installations and drainage facilities.

Water service installation (waterworks)

The water supply system of waterworks is classified into several types; direct water supply service system which directly supplies water by utilizing water pressure of the distribution pipe; pressure water service system which directly supplies water using a booster pump when water pressure of the distribution pipe is not enough to provide water to upper floors; and receiving tank-type water supply system which supplies water with a pump stored in a receiving tank or which supplies water after delivering it in an elevated tank installed on a place such as a rooftop.



Category	Building site area	Road area	Road area	Building site
Name	Water service installation	Distribution pipe	Water service installation (from the distribution pipe outlet to the feed-water inlet of receiving tank)	Water supply facility with receiving tank
Maintenance and management of water service installation	Customer (owner and user)	Waterworks and Sewerage Bureau	Customer (owner and user)	
Water quality control	Waterworks and Sewerage Bureau			Person who installed water supply facility with receiving tanks

※ In order to resolve the problem of old service pipes that may cause water leakage, the Waterworks Bureau is improving service pipes under roads and service pipes including water meters within 2 m from building sites by replacing them with stainless steel pipes during renewal construction of distribution pipes or when water leakage occurs from a service pipe.

Water service installation is asset of a customer
A water service installation (excluding a water meter) is a part of a construction and an asset of a customer. A water service installation has to be maintained and managed, and its costs have to be borne by a customer. (The Waterworks and Sewerage Bureau repairs service pipes with problems such as water leak in the road area or within 2 m from the building site.)

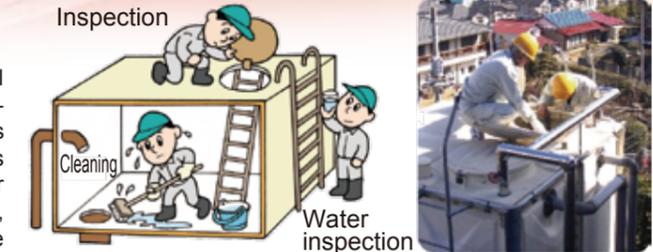
Person who installed water supply facility with receiving tanks is responsible for the water supply facility with receiving tanks of a building or condominium
A water supply system in a building or condominium which supplies water to users after receiving water in a receiving tank supplied from the Waterworks and Sewerage Bureau is referred to as "water supply facility with receiving tanks." A person who installed a water supply facility with receiving tanks (i.e., owner of the building, condominium association, etc.) is responsible for cleaning and inspecting the receiving tank periodically (once a year) and ensuring supply of sanitary and safe water.

Benefits of a Direct Water Supply Service System

The direct water supply service system is a system which directly supplies water from the distribution pipe and not via a receiving tank, providing customers with a lot of benefits such as a supply of fresh tap water, and the elimination of the necessity of periodical cleaning and inspection of receiving tanks.

Involvement to water supply facilities with receiving tanks

The Waterworks and Sewerage Bureau conducts external examinations and simple water quality tests (of residual chlorine, color, turbidity, smell, and taste) on water supply facilities with receiving tanks that have an effective capacity of less than 8m³, and which are not required by law to have regular tests. When test results show that improvement is needed, advice and instructions are given to those who installed the receiving tank.



Obligation of the person who installed water supply facility with receiving tanks

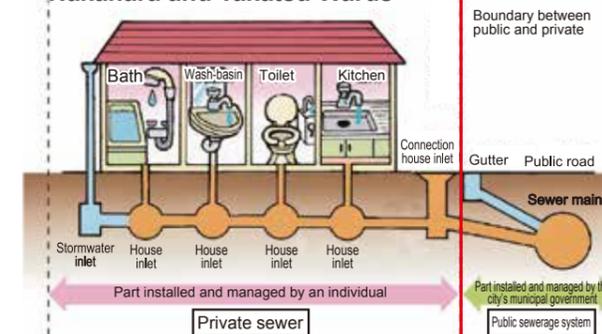
Investigation on receiving tank

Private sewer (sewerage system)

The sewerage system consists of a part which is installed under a public road and managed by the city's municipal government (public sewerage system); and a part which is installed in a customer's building site and managed by a customer (private sewer). Like public sewerage system, there are 2 types of private sewers: combined sewer system and separated sewer system. A customer is required to install a private sewer of the same type as that public sewerage system.

Combined sewer system

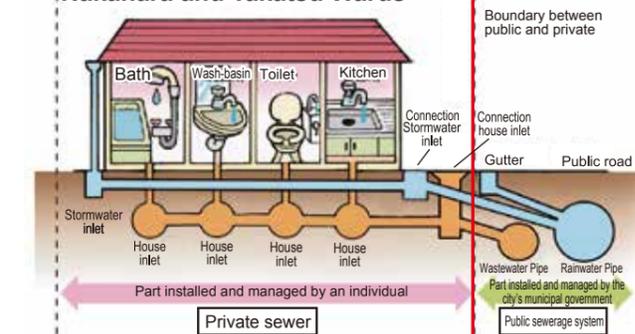
Kawasaki and Saiwai Wards, and a part of Nakahara and Takatsu Wards



The combined sewer system is a type which carries sanitary sewage from toilet, bath and kitchen, etc. and stormwater together in a single drain pipe.

Separated sewer system

Miyamae, Tama and Asao Wards and a part of Nakahara and Takatsu Wards



The separated sewer system is a type which carries sanitary sewage from toilet, bath and kitchen, etc. in a sanitary sewer pipe, and stormwater in a storm sewer pipe or a gutter.

Construction of water service installations and private sewers

Only water pipe plumbers certified by Kawasaki city are allowed to conduct construction of water service installations including new construction and remodeling, and only private sewer companies certified by Kawasaki city are allowed to conduct construction of private sewers including remodeling to flush toilets. (Remodeling of a pit latrine into a flush toilet also requires construction of water service installation.) In addition, when construction of water service installation and/or private sewer installation is to be conducted, the installation and/or sewer has to undergo design review by the Waterworks and Sewerage Bureau, or check and inspection upon completion of the private sewer.

Subsidization and loan facilitation program

Private sewer (sewerage system)

A person who owns a building in an area where a sewerage system has been established and their wastewater can be treated at a water treatment center (referred to as "treatment district") is obliged to promptly remodel their toilet to flush toilet and install a private sewer. The Waterworks and Sewerage Bureau is working to promote use of the sewerage system by establishing subsidization and loan facilitation programs for the construction cost of private sewers accompanying remodeling to flush toilets.

Subsidization and loan facilitation program

This program is to subsidize the construction cost and provide interest-free loan (through financial institutions) when construction of remodeling of a pit latrine to a flush toilet, and construction of abolishing existing domestic wastewater treatment units and enabling sanitary sewage to flow into the sewerage system.

Subsidies (per sewer)
When there is 1 toilet: 10,000 yen
When there are more than 2 toilets: 5,000 yen per toilet
Loan (per sewer)
Within 450,000 yen (to be calculated according to the criteria set by the city)

※ There are certain requirements for the subsidization and loan facilitation program to be applied.

Private-road public sewerage development program

This is a program for promoting flush toilets by which the city's municipal government develops a sewerage system as public one under a private road upon request if certain criteria and conditions are satisfied.

Subsidization program for installing private-road common private sewers

This is a program to subsidize a part of costs for construction of installing a common private sewer under an existing private road in a treatment district, and, upon completion, remodeling toilets into flush toilets.

Subsidization program for repairing private-road common private sewers

This is a program to subsidize a part of the construction costs for repairing a common private sewer under an existing private road.

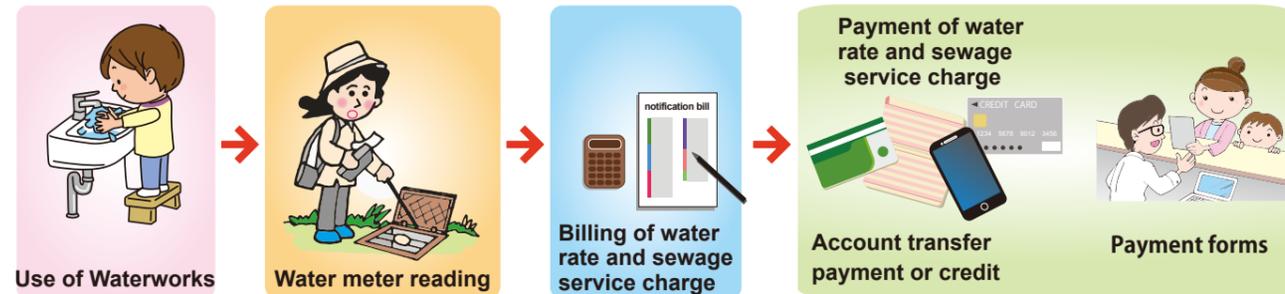


Water Rates, Water Rates for Water Resources for Industrial Use, and Sewage Service Charges

Water rates and sewage service charges are calculated according to water consumption of waterworks, etc. on the basis of the benefit principle.

Water rates

Basic charges, excess charges and calculation method, etc. of water rates are stipulated by Waterworks Ordinance of Kawasaki city. A water rate to be paid by a customer is calculated according to the measured water consumption determined by meter reading. Water meter reading, and calculation and billing of water rates are usually conducted every 2 months.



Sewage service charges

Basic amounts, excess amounts and calculation method, etc. of sewage service charges are stipulated by Sewage Ordinance of Kawasaki city. A sewage service charge to be paid by a customer is calculated according to the water consumption when the customer uses waterworks and/or water resources for industrial use. Customers who use groundwater and rainwater and requested to pay sewage service charges based on the individually recognized amount of wastewater flow discharged to the sewerage.

Sewage service charges are usually charged and paid every 2 months with water rates.

Unit price schedule for water rates (for 2-month period)

Effective from April 2010

Type	Water consumption (m ³)	Unit price (yen)	
Private, general	Basic charge	16 or less	1,060
		17 ~ 20	95
		21 ~ 40	139
		41 ~ 50	185
		51 ~ 60	194
	Excess charge	61 ~ 100	209
		101 ~ 200	253
		201 ~ 400	278
		401 ~ 1,000	329
		1,001 ~ 2,000	343
	2,001 ~	357	
Public bath	Basic charge	16 or less	1,060
	Excess charge	17 ~	46

※Consumption tax or amount equivalent to local consumption tax are not included in the unit prices.

Unit price schedule for sewage service charges (for 2-month period)

Effective from April 2004

Type	Wastewater discharge amount (m ³)	Unit price (yen)	
Private, general	Basic amount	16 or less	1,320
		17 ~ 20	10
		21 ~ 40	128
		41 ~ 60	164
		61 ~ 100	242
	Excess amount	101 ~ 200	303
		201 ~ 400	364
		401 ~ 1,200	393
		1,201 ~ 4,000	422
		4,001 ~ 10,000	446
	10,001 ~	475	
Public bath	Basic amount	20 or less	220
	Excess amount	21 ~	11

※Consumption tax or amount equivalent to local consumption tax are not included in the unit prices.

Methods for calculating water rates and sewage service charges (assuming the case where water consumption in a 2-months period is 40 m³)

Water rate	
16m ³ or less (basic charge)	1,060yen①
17m ³ ~ 20m ³ 95 yen ×4m ³	=380yen②
21m ³ ~ 40m ³ 139yen ×20m ³	=2,780yen③
①+②+③	=4,220yen
Amount equivalent to consumption tax	422yen
Water rate (to be charge)	4,642yen

Sewage service charge	
16m ³ or less (basic amount)	1,320yen①
17m ³ ~ 20m ³ 10 yen ×4m ³	=40yen②
21m ³ ~ 40m ³ 128 yen ×20m ³	=2,560yen③
①+②+③	=3,920yen
Amount equivalent to consumption tax	392yen
Sewage service charge (to be charged)	4,312yen

The charge for the above 2-month period is 4,642yen for water rate and 4,312yen for sewage service charge, or 8,954yen in total.

Water rates for water resources for industrial use

Basic charges, service charges, excess charges and calculation method, etc. of water rates for water resources for industrial use are stipulated by the City of Kawasaki Industrial Water Ordinance. Water rates to be paid by customers are calculated according to the water consumption determined by water meter reading and charged monthly. Customers are requested to make payment for water rates for water resources for industrial use at a designated financial institution based on a notification bill issued by the Waterworks Bureau.

Effective from April 2025

Category	Unit price
Basic charge	37.40yen per 1 m ³ of obligatory water consumption
Service charge	5.10yen per 1 m ³ of consumed water within the range of obligatory water consumption
Excess charge	112.20yen per 1 m ³ of consumed water in excess of obligatory water consumption

※Consumption tax or amount equivalent to local consumption tax not included in the unit prices.

Connection charge for use of waterworks

The connection charge for use of waterworks is a charge to be paid by customers such as those who use the city's waterworks for the first time so that they will bear a part of the cost required for developing waterworks facilities. The connection charge aims to preserve fairness between existing and new users of the waterworks, and is charged in the following cases:

- when a customer applies for water service installation construction in order to newly use waterworks,
- when a customer applies for remodeling construction such as increasing of aperture diameter of water meter, and increasing of the number of households supplied, or
- when water rates for apartment house are to be applied.

Amount of connection charges for use of waterworks

Meter aperture diameter	New installation of meter	Increase of meter diameter
13~25mm	150,000yen	Difference between before and after remodeling commensurate with the aperture diameter of water meter
40mm	1,250,000yen	
50mm	1,950,000yen	
75mm	4,450,000yen	
100mm	7,950,000yen	
150mm	17,950,000yen	

※In the case where the water meter has a diameter exceeding 150mm, the amount specified in the City of Kawasaki Waterworks Ordinance Enforcement Rules in collected.

※The amounts described above do not include the amount equivalent to consumption tax.

What is benefit principle?

It takes costs to provide services. The benefit principle is the idea that the cost required for providing a service should be borne by a person who receives the service according to the benefit he or she receives. The benefit of water supply service corresponds to the volume of water consumed by the customer.

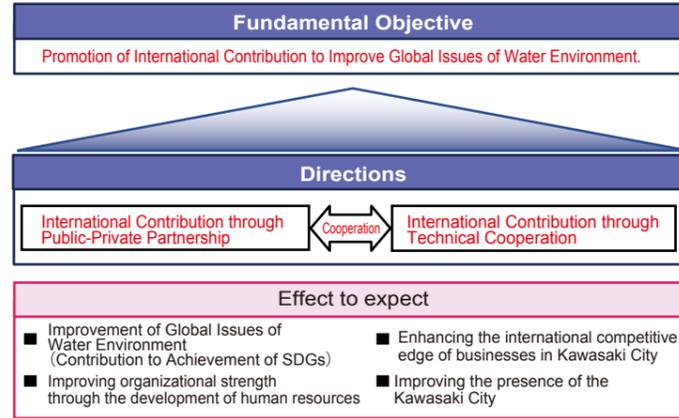


International Contribution to Improve Global Issues of Water Environment

To improve the water environment's global issues, we accelerate international projects through public-private partnerships and technical cooperation.

Accelerating international projects in the field of waterworks

Global water environment faces many issues including shortage of water resources and water contamination associated with rapid growth of economy and population. Kawasaki has real potential for promoting international contribution such as technologies and expertise of waterworks/sewerage management, experience in international contribution, many companies with water related technologies/products. To fulfill our fundamental objective - contributing to the improvement of the water environment's global issues - We are working on international initiatives in the field of waterworks and sewerage mainly in two directions: 1) through public-private partnerships in international development, and 2) through technical cooperation.



1) Kawasaki Water Business Network's International Contribution by Public-Private Partnerships

In order to promote international development through public-private partnerships, the Kawasaki Water Business Network (KAWABIZNET) was established in August 2012 as a platform to promote water business with the participation of private companies in various fields of water business and the City of Kawasaki, and with the cooperation of related ministries and organizations.



General meeting of KaWaBiz NET



Major KAWA-BIZ-NET Projects

Vietnam, Bà Rịa-Vũng Tàu Province

- Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare "Overseas Water Business Public-Private Partnership Initiative for Identification and Formation of Projects" (2014-2015)
 - Members and Kawasaki City studied and proposed a business model utilizing Japanese water environment technology in Con Dao District, Ba Ria Vung Tau Province.
- Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism "Study on Dissemination Strategy of Japanese Sewerage Technology" (2015-2016)
 - Members of the project and Kawasaki City studied a sewerage system development plan suitable for the site and proposed measures to disseminate Japanese sewerage system technology.
- JICA "Business Support Project for Small and Medium Enterprises and SDGs (feasibility study)" (2022-2023)
 - JICA members and Kawasaki City, etc. conducted a feasibility study on the introduction of environmentally friendly prefabricated stainless steel water distribution reservoirs.
- JICA "SME/SDGs Business Support Project (Assessment of Needs)" (2023)
 - Members and Kawasaki City, etc. conducted a needs assessment survey for the introduction of sewage sludge condensation and dehydration equipment.
- Ministry of the Environment "Asia Water Environment Improvement Model Project" (2023-2025)
 - Members and Kawasaki City, etc. implemented a project to improve the water environment in public water bodies by introducing organic sludge volume reduction equipment.

Indonesia, Bandung City

- Kawasaki City "Joint Public-Private Needs Assessment" (2017)
 - Members and Kawasaki City conducted field surveys, etc.
- Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism "Sewerage Technology Overseas Demonstration Project" (2019-2020)
 - Members and Kawasaki City conduct a demonstration for the development and construction of a sewer pipeline information database using cloud GIS.

Other activities

- Providing information to members and disseminating information overseas
 - Organize seminars, matchmaking events, etc.
 - Develop and utilize a dedicated websites, e-mail newsletter, etc.
 - Production of public relations media
 - Exhibit booths at international exhibitions
 - Install exhibition corners in waterworks and sewerage facilities



Having a booth at Kawasaki International Eco-Tech Fair (from 2013)



PR at "With a Glimpse of the Future" Kawa Biz Net Corner

2) International Contribution through Technical Cooperation under the Coordination of JICA, and others.

Kawasaki City, in accordance with requests from JICA and other organizations, has been providing technical cooperation in the waterworks and sewerage sector, including the deployment of staff members to overseas and the acceptance of trainees from overseas. By establishing a sustainable water cycle through waterworks and sewerage, we are contributing to the development of societies and economies in such places as developing countries.

Main achievements from technical cooperation

JICA Technical Cooperation Projects

Lao PDR

"The Capacity Development Project for Improvement of Management Ability of Water Supply Authorities" (This project is commonly called "MaWaSU") (2012-2017)

Lao PDR

"The Project for Improvement of Management Capacity of Water Supply Sector (MaWaSU2)" (2018-2023)

In order to meet the national goals of Laos, this project aims to improve the management system of the water sector and the operational capacity of the water supply authorities. In cooperation with Saitama City, Yokohama City, and Saitama Prefecture, we dispatched staff to provide on-site technical support and conducted training in Japan. MaWaSU2 was the first project the Waterworks and Sewerage Bureau dispatched experts on a long-term basis.



Lao PDR

"The Project for Improvement of Management Capacity of Water Supply Sector (MaWaSU3)" (2024-2028)

This is the successor project to MaWaSU2, and aims to strengthen the sustainable system of the water sector at the national and prefectural levels, and improve management, planning, and operation capacity. We will dispatch experts on a long-term basis and accept trainees from Laos.



JICA Partnership Programs (Special Entry for Local Revitalization)

Indonesia

"The Project for Improvement of Implementation Capacity of Underground Leakage Countermeasure in Makassar City" (2022-2025)

For the utilization of water resources, we provide technical assistance focusing on underground leakage control measures that are effective in reducing non-revenue water in Makassar City, improve the implementation competency of staff, and promote initiatives aimed at establishing a sustainable system.



Indonesia

"Service improvement project to improve wastewater quality in Bandung City" (2023-2026)

In order to improve the water environment of public watersheds in Bandung City, we are promoting technical assistance to improve the capacity of staff members related to sewage systems, and to raise awareness among residents of the need to improve wastewater quality as well as the initiatives needed towards such improvement.



Other activities

Acceptance of Overseas Trainees and Visitors

For trainees and observers from overseas (1,535 trainees from 84 countries/regions visited over a period of 14 years since FY2011), we provide study tours for waterworks and sewerage facilities and give lectures, etc. according to their needs.



Field training at Nagasawa Purification Plant



Field training at Iriezaki Wastewater Treatment Center

Water Environment Solution Hub (WES Hub) Hub City Certification

The Water Environment Solution Hub (WES Hub) is a network that was established for the provision of sewerage technology and knowledge, as well as the transmission of information to the Asia-Pacific region. Kawasaki City was certified by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (March 2013) as a Hub City (AAA) for its progressive efforts in overseas expansion in the sewerage sector. It is currently working on tasks such as implementing training and observation tours.



PR at Wakuwaku Aqua Kawa Biz Net Corner



Consideration to the global environment

We are working to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote recycling of resources and energy, aiming to build a decarbonized and sustainable recycling-oriented society where the environment and economy are in harmony.

Establishment of the City of Kawasaki Waterworks Bureau environmental plan

In order to promote environmental measures in a comprehensive and systematic manner, Waterworks and Sewerage Bureau publishes the results of its efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote recycling of resources and energy in the Annual Environmental Plan Report every fiscal year.

Realization of a decarbonized society

Energy Saving and Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Adoption of Energy Saving Apparatus

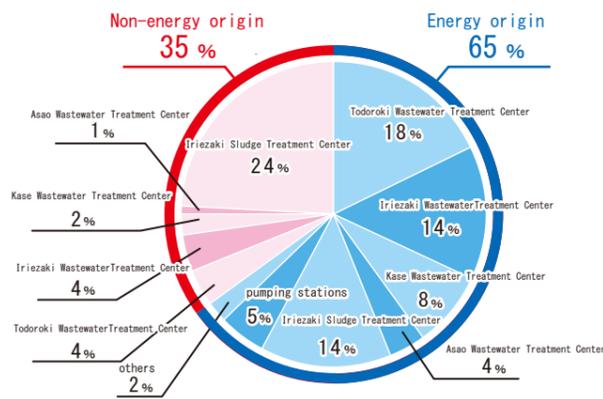
We will promote energy conservation by adopting high-efficiency power receiving and transforming equipment, diffusers, and LED lighting equipment in conjunction with the renewal of facilities and equipment and renovation of business offices.

Natural Flow of Water Intake, Water Supply and Distributed Water

Our effort towards controlling the amount of electricity in use for waterworks projects and for industrial usage is in action and moreover we are adopting a natural flow system to effectively utilize the difference in elevation of points of intake, supply and distribution at the maximum level.

High-temperature incineration and two-stage combustion of sewage sludge incinerators

The incineration process of sewage sludge emits dinitrogen monoxide (N₂O), which has a greenhouse effect about 270 times greater than that of carbon dioxide (CO₂). Since dinitrogen monoxide (N₂O) accounts for a large portion of the greenhouse gas emissions from the entire sewerage business, we are working to introduce a two-stage combustion technology that uniformly raises the temperature evenly inside the incinerator (over 850°C) as a technology to reduce the amount of N₂O emissions.



Ratio of greenhouse Gas Emissions released by Sewerage Treatments (During FY2023)

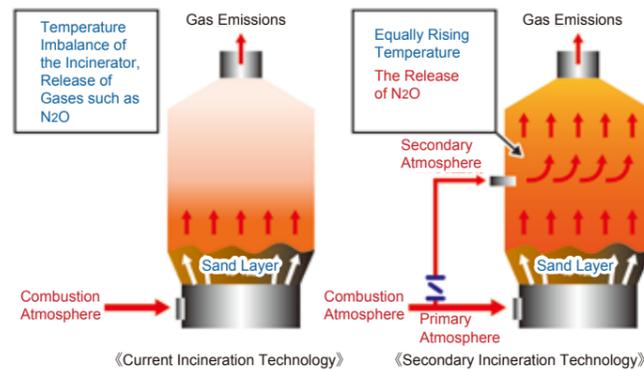
Efficient Use of Reusable Energy Sources

Small Scale Generation of Hydro-electricity

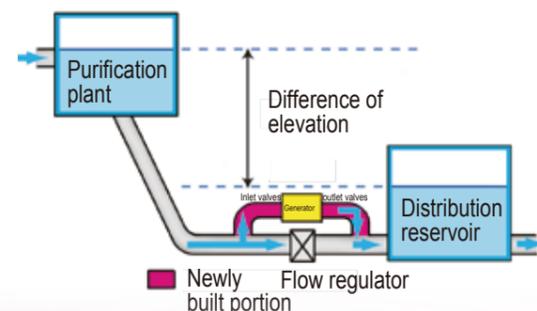
In Egasaki Control Room, Saginuma Water Distribution Pond, Hirma Regulating Pond, small scale hydro-electricity is being generated and we are utilizing energy from the natural flow caused by difference of elevation between water facilities.



Hirma Power Plant Facility



New Sludge Incineration Technology developed to reduce N₂O Emissions during the Secondary Incineration Process



The Structure of a Small-scale Power Plant

Introduction of solar power generation system and its implementation of electricity generation

In addition to the filtration tanks, distribution reservoirs, and stormwater retention basins at the Nagasawa Purification Plant, we have installed a solar power generation system on the roof of the Iriezaki Wastewater Treatment Center administration building. This system supplies electricity within the facility. We are also proceeding with the installation of a solar power generation system on the roof of the Iriezaki Wastewater Treatment Center's West System water treatment facility. Also, we have installed a solar power generation system on the roof of the Ikuta Distribution Reservoir. By selling this renewable electricity to the market, we are contributing to the reduction of greenhouse gases. Furthermore, we are considering installing a solar power generation system on the Sueyoshi Reservoir as well.



Ikuta Distribution Reservoir Solar Power System

Introduction of generation system by waste heat power

The waste heat generated during the incineration of sewage sludge will be used to generate electricity with a high-efficiency steam turbine to reduce CO₂ emissions.

Utilization of Green Infrastructure

Planting Conservation and Greening

By placing trees on the grounds of water supply facilities, industrial water supply facilities, and sewerage facilities, and by appropriately managing tree planting, they will absorb CO₂ and contribute to improving the appearance of the facilities and mitigating the heat island phenomenon.



Asao Wastewater Treatment Center



Nagasawa Purification Plant

Recycling Resources and Energy

Recycling and Reducing Waste

Effective use of soil generated from water purification and sewage sludge

All the soil generated during the water treatment process at the Nagasawa and Ikuta water purification plants is effectively used as raw material for improved soil.

The Iriezaki Sludge Center incinerates sewage sludge generated at four water treatment centers in the city, and this sludge incinerated ash is regarded as a resource that can be effectively used as a raw material for cement.



Sludge generated

Recycling Byproducts from Construction

Byproducts from waterworks-related construction including industrial waterworks are to be recycled as industrial materials etc. This policy is implemented for the sustainable development of organizing a recycling society.

Effective Use of Resources and Energy

Heated swimming pool using heat from sewage sludge incineration

The heat generated in the incineration process at Iriezaki Sludge Treatment Center is being used to heat the swimming pool situated next to the center as well as to air-condition and boil water in the administration building.



Iriezaki Waste heat utilization Pool

Effective Use of Highly Treated Water

To effectively use water resources, highly treated water is efficiently used in the process of producing recycled paper and to wash buses, and is supplied to the Zero Emission Industrial Park to bus service offices. Moreover, the role of the Egawa River was terminated due to the establishment of the sewer service however it is now partly reconstructed as waterway (from the Yagami river merging section to Taiyo Dai-ichi Kindergarten point) in the view of conserving a good water environment. Furthermore, by discharging water cleaned by advanced treatment into the sea and rivers, we contribute to the recycling of precious water resources.



Egawa Waterway

Organization Structure



We are proceeding with administrative and financial reform including reviewing the enforcement system in order to provide waterworks and sewerage services more efficiently.

Efforts towards Administrative and Financial Reform

Ever since FY2002, to cope with the changes in the social-economic environment, Kawasaki City Waterworks has been making efforts in administrative and financial reform to guarantee a sustainable management platform. In addition to the "Kawasaki City Water Supply and Sewerage Vision" formulated in FY2017, we have been reviewing our organizational structure and the number of employees based on the "Kawasaki City Medium-Term Plan for Water Supply and Sewerage Business (2022-2025)" and the "Kawasaki City Third Phase Program for Administrative and Financial Reform" since FY 2022. We continue to become an operating organization with better efficiency and effectiveness on the premise of ensuring immediate and responsive services in large-scale disasters, transcending technology and skills, and maintaining and improving our customer service.

Change in the number of staff members

➤ From 1,534 members in FY2002 (including 41 members dispatched to Sewerage Public Corporations) to 1,032members (less 502) in FY2025

Major efforts to date

FY2010 Establishment of a New Waterworks and Sewerage Bureau

➤ With the full application of the Local Public Enterprise Law on sewerage projects which were under the control of Kawasaki City' s Construction Bureau, the sewerage projects under the control of the Waterworks Bureau (for waterworks projects and water service for industrial use) were integrated.

Waterworks projects and water service for industrial use

Sewerage projects

- **Basic Philosophy of Integration**
Synergy effects by integrated project operation
- **The Effect of Integration**
 - ◇ Enhancement of convenience for people and corporations through unified customer service contacts
 - ◇ Promotion of environmental measures centered on water circulation
 - ◇ Enhancement of crisis control system as a lifeline business establishment
 - ◇ Improvement of the level of project operation

➤ FY2012

Abolition of Shiomidai Purification Plant (Waterworks Projects)

➤ FY2016

Abolition of Ikuta Purification Plant (Waterworks Projects)
Outsourcing of operation, maintenance and management work at Kase Wastewater Treatment Center and an execution system to apply asset management at sewerage system facilities, were developed in multiple phases (completed in FY2019)(Sewerage projects).

➤ FY2019

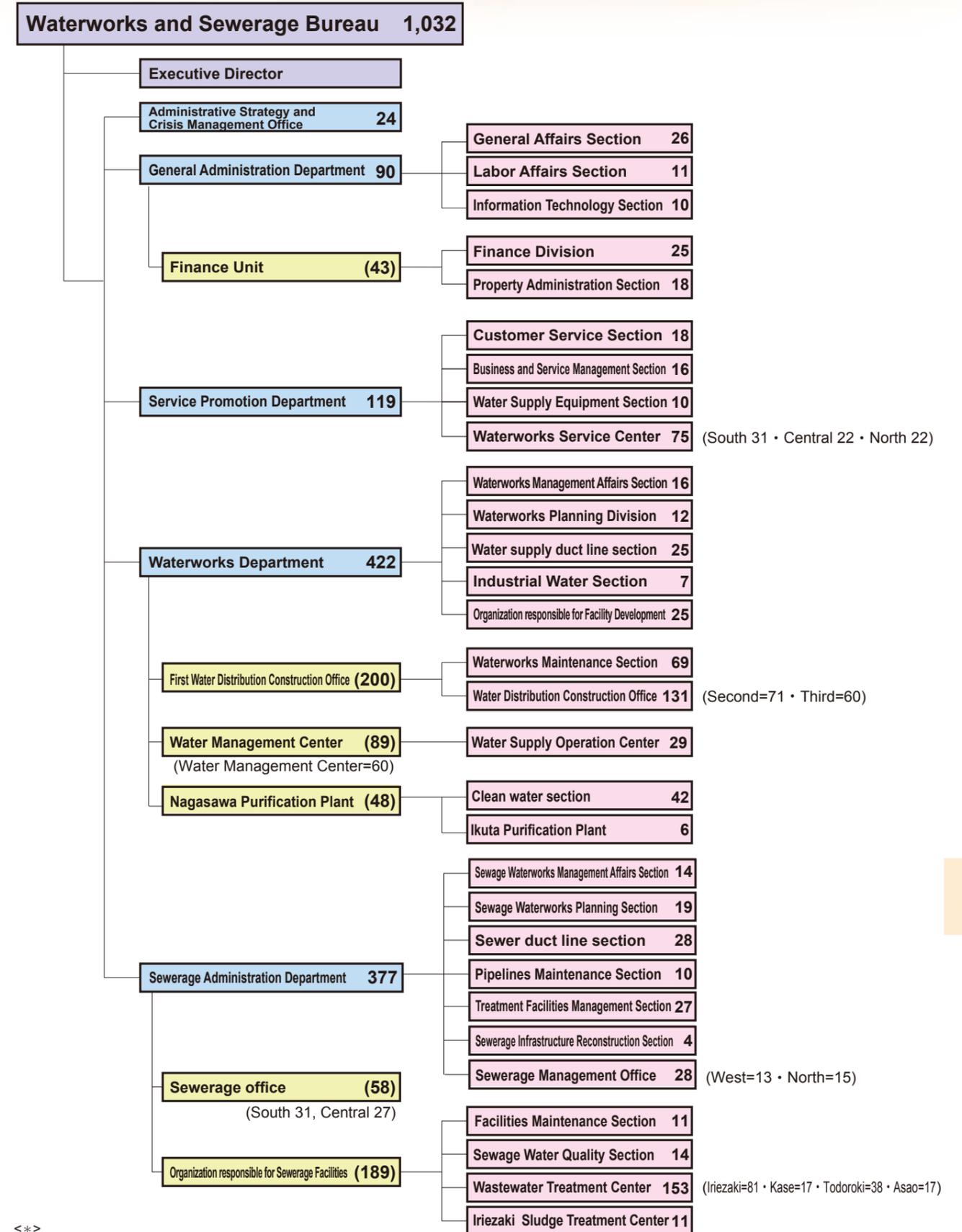
Phased outsourcing of operation, maintenance, and management work at Ikuta Purification Plant (completed in FY2019) (Waterworks for Industrial Use)

➤ FY2021

Establishment of the Administrative Strategy and Crisis Management Office

※ In order to accurately respond to important management issues in the waterworks and sewerage business, promote sustainable business management based on long-term strategies, and further strengthen crisis management measures, including responses to various crisis events, an Executive Director position supervising all departments was established along with the Administrative Strategy and Crisis Management Office as an organization that can comprehensively oversee the entire Bureau while assisting the Chief Management Officer.

Organization structure chart (FY2025)



< ※ >

○ The figures in the frame shows the set numbers of staff members (as of April 1, 2025).

* The number of staff members shown in each Office/Department includes Directors, while the number of staff members exhibited at the top for Waterworks and Sewerage Bureau does not include managers.

○ The Executive Director post is not counted since it doubles as Director.

○ Finance Unit, First Water Distribution Construction Office, Sewerage management Office, and Organization responsible for Sewerage Facilities are offices or other organizations reporting to their corresponding departments.

* The descriptions within the parenthesis show the breakdown of the set numbers of staff members in the applicable



Outline of Waterworks and Sewerage Project Management

The waterworks project, sewerage project and water service for industrial use are managed based on an independent accounting system which pays for their costs with the revenues such as water rates and service charges as a local public enterprise

The waterworks project, water service for industrial use and sewerage project in Kawasaki City are managed as a local public enterprise based on the Local Public Enterprise Law.

The expenses required for the business operations of waterworks/industrial water services are covered primarily by the revenue gathered from household/industrial water fees. (Principle of sharing the expenses)

The expenses required for treatment of storm water—a natural phenomenon—are garnered from municipal taxes, as the treatment of this water provides a tangible benefit to all citizens of our city. Meanwhile, the expenses required for the treatment of the wastewater produced in daily living/manufacturing activities are gathered from sewerage service charges. (Principle of public expenses for storm water and private expenses for waste water)



Public Expenses (Taxes) for Storm water



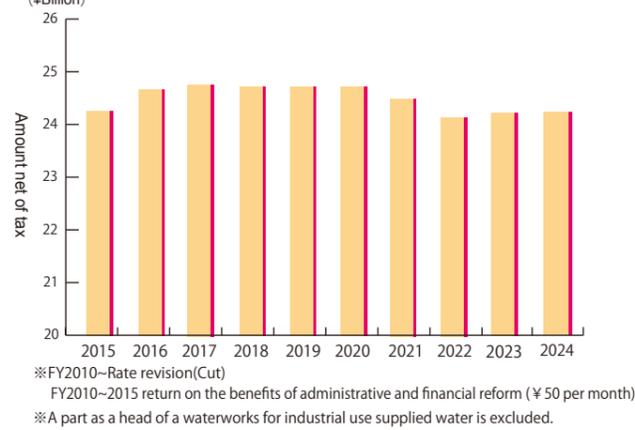
Private Expenses (Sewage Service Charge) for Wastewater

Current situation of water rates, industrial-use water rates, and sewerage service charges

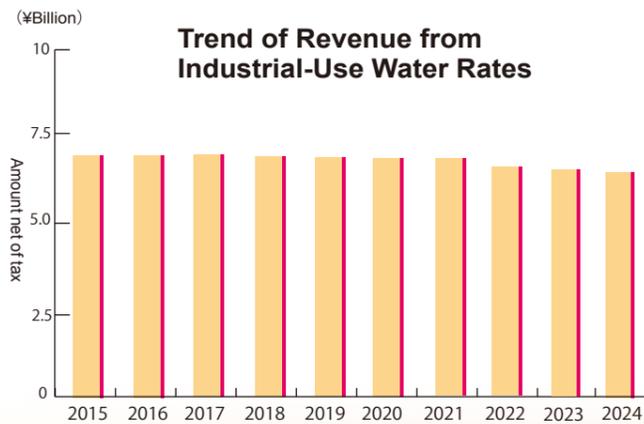
While the population has been increasing, water rates as well as sewer usage rates are expected to decline in the long run. Industrial water supply charges are based on contracted water volume and had remained stable through FY2024. However, considering future water demand trends, the contracted water volume was revised in April 2025. To ensure sound business operations, a new tariff system was introduced along with a rate adjustment.

In order to continue providing a stable supply of safe water, and offer reliable sewerage service, using limited revenues, we continue to pursue ever-increasing management efficiency.

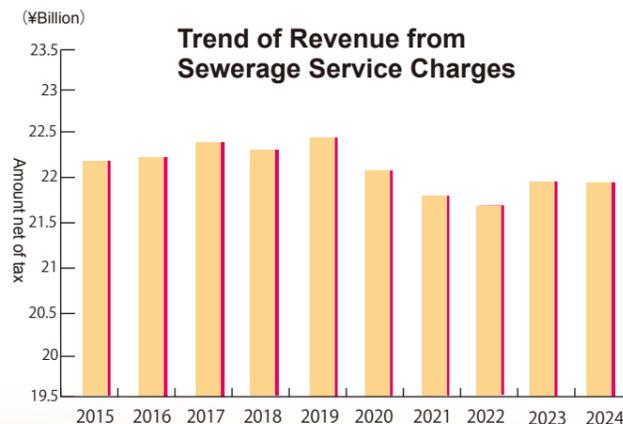
Trend of Revenue from Water Rates



Trend of Revenue from Industrial-Use Water Rates

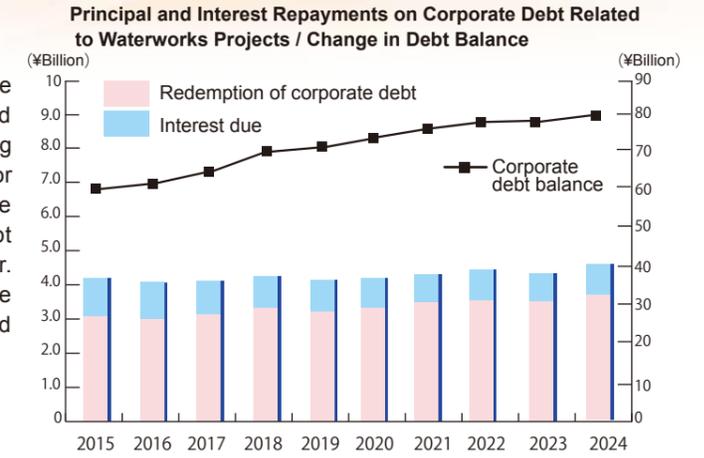


Trend of Revenue from Sewerage Service Charges

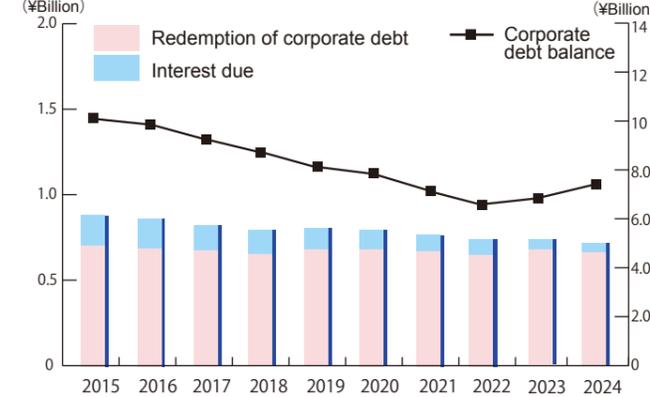


Situation of Corporate Debt Related To Facilities Improvement (Long-Term Loans)

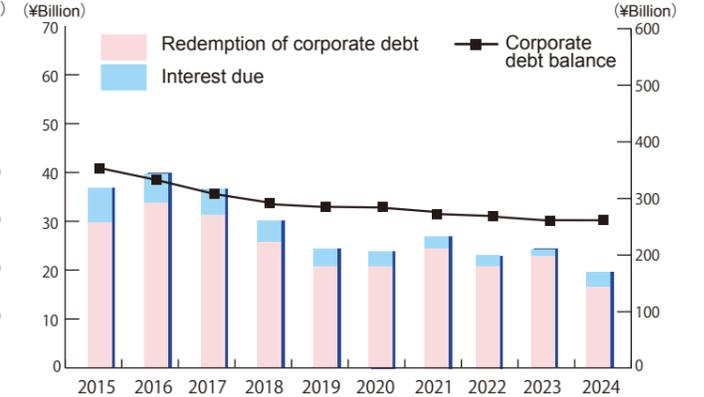
It takes a significant amount of capital to create/upgrade the facilities used for waterworks, industrial waterworks, and sewerage treatment. For facilities that will be used over a long period of time, taking out long-term loans allows us to pay for them over a long period. So, we will manage our corporate debt balance appropriately. In particular, the corporate debt balance related to sewerage projects is still as high as ever. To lighten the debt burden on the next generation we are trying to reduce the balance by prioritizing projects and leveling out our construction investments.



Principal and Interest Repayments on Corporate Debt Related to Industrial-Use Waterworks Projects / Change in Debt Balance



Principal and Interest Repayments on Corporate Debt Related to Sewerage Projects / Change in Debt Balance



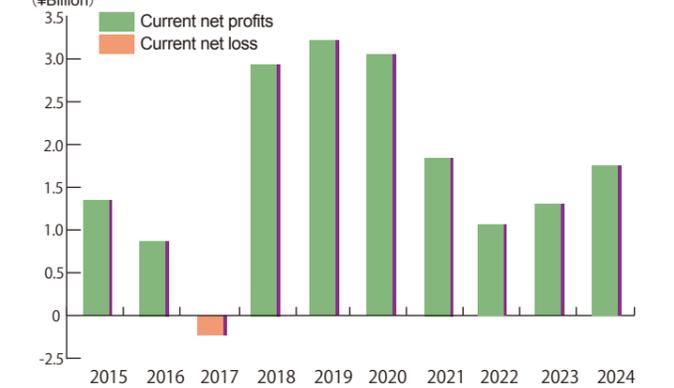
Management Conditions (current net profits etc.)

Although the waterworks project delivered a net loss in FY2017 because of the occurrence of reconstruction projects that included the elimination of large scale facilities, through efficient review, streamlining, etc. of performance systems, the waterworks project and industrial waterworks project continue to yield a net profit.

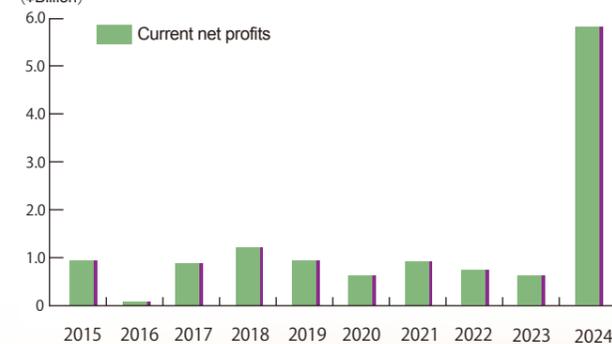
The sewerage projects are making efforts toward financial consolidation due to an improvement for management efficiency, reduction of interest burden by decreasing the outstanding balance of the corporate debt and so on. Consequently we have been recording net income since FY2010.

In addition, rising commodity prices and other factors are affecting our future fiscal balance outlook. In order to continue a stable water cycle, we are currently considering revising the water rate structure and reviewing the rates.

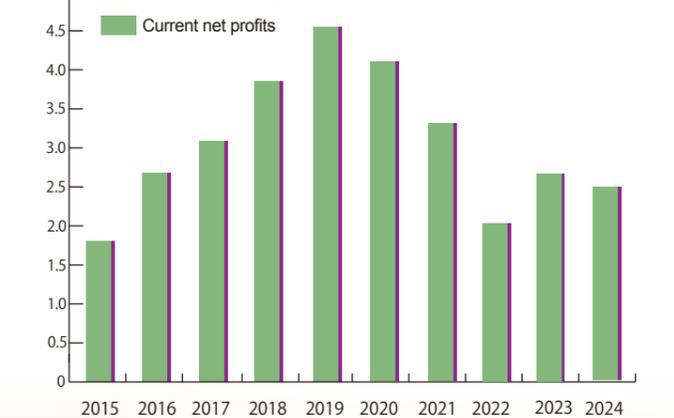
Changes in Current-Term Net Profit for the Waterworks Projects



Changes in Repayment of Corporate Debt for the Industrial-Use Waterworks Projects



Changes in Repayment of Corporate Debt for the Sewerage Projects





Overview of FY2024 Accounting

The waterworks project, sewerage project and water service for industrial use all use a corporate accounting system.

Unlike general accounting which is an accounting system for the public offices, a corporate accounting system is employed. In order to clarify financial condition every year, we have been preparing and publicizing revenues and expenditures of management (profit-and-loss statement), assets and status quo of liabilities/capital (balance sheet).

The accounting system used in the public offices pays attention to the inflow and outflow of cash, and so has the advantage of preventing shortage of funds. However, it makes it difficult to understand the economic situation of the project in question, and the project tends to become dependent on money from the general accounts. On the other hand, the corporate accounting system, in wide use outside the government offices, helps to clarify the economic situation of an undertaking. It also has the advantage of helping an organization achieve management flexibility.

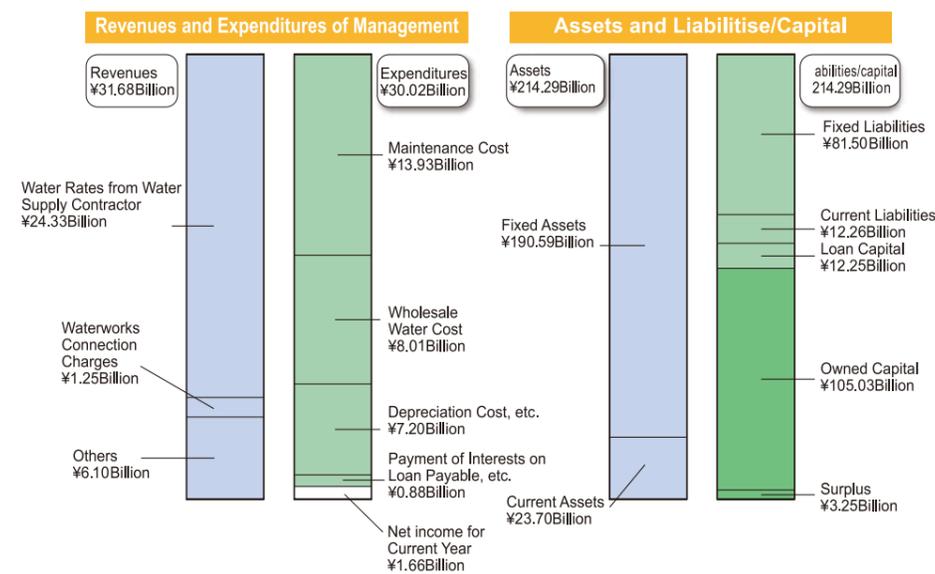
Waterworks Operation

Waterworks are essential urban infrastructure for citizens' comfortable lives and industrial development. We have worked to ensure the stable supply of safe, high-quality water.

Regarding recent revenue water volume, while the city's population has increased and small-scale usage has risen, large-scale usage has decreased. Consequently, overall volume has remained largely flat.

On the operational side, based on the "Kawasaki City Waterworks and Sewerage Vision" and "Medium-Term Plan", the city has promoted renewal and seismic reinforcement of core facilities and aging pipelines, as well as redundancy and network strengthening of main water pipelines to enhance backup capacity.

Financially, although water supply revenue decreased compared to the budget, reductions in outsourcing and repair costs led to an increase in net income for the fiscal year. However, a cash shortfall occurred for the year, reducing the cumulative cash balance.



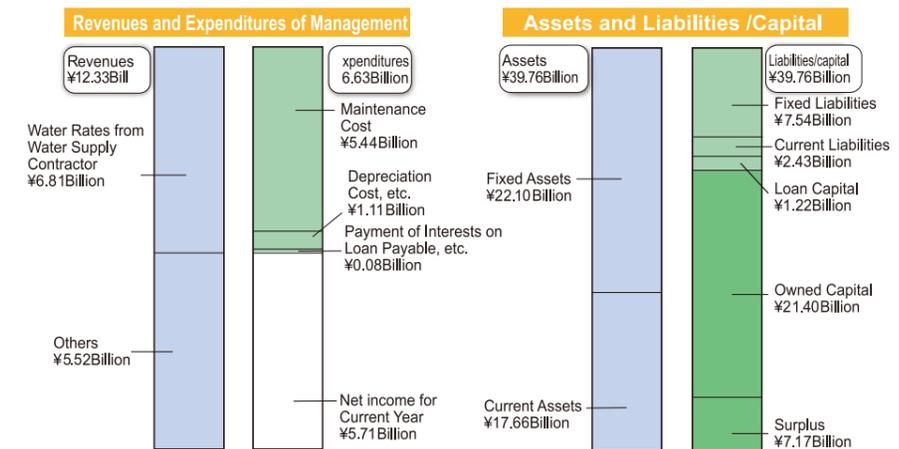
Industrial water Operation

Kawasaki' s industrial water supply system began in 1937 as Japan' s first public industrial water supply service, contributing to the development of the city' s industrial economy, particularly in heavy chemical industries. In FY2024, efforts continued to ensure a stable supply of industrial water, supporting industrial growth and a vibrant urban environment.

In recent years, water consumption has declined due to changes in industrial structure and resource-saving measures, including reuse of recovered water.

Operationally, based on the Kawasaki City Waterworks and Sewerage Vision and Medium-Term Plan, the city has worked on connecting pipelines between purification plants and renewing aging pipelines.

Financially, although water supply revenue decreased compared to the budget, temporary income from the introduction of the reduced-volume surcharge system and lower repair costs resulted in an increase in net income for the fiscal year. Cash flow also improved significantly due to surcharge income, increasing the cumulative cash balance.

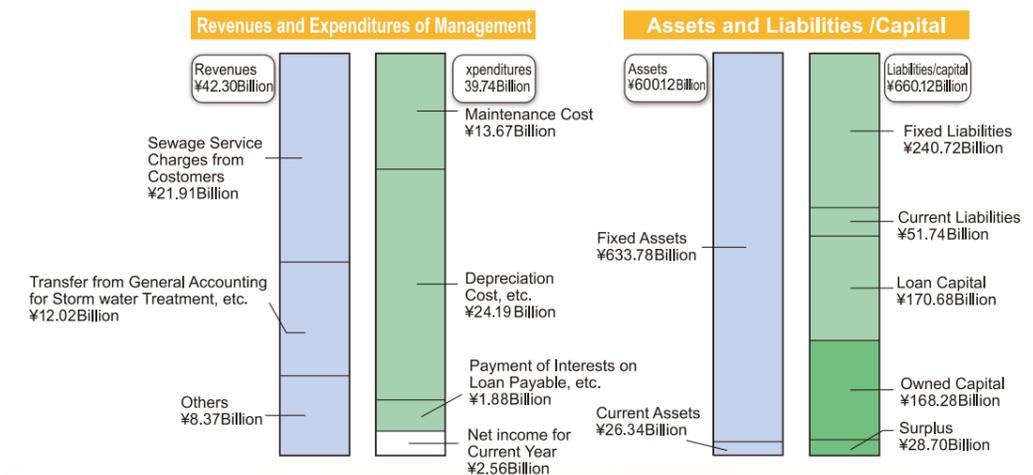


Sewerage Operation

Sewerage is an indispensable core urban facility for realizing comfortable living environments for citizens, preserving water quality in public waterways, and managing stormwater drainage. In fiscal year 2024, we continued to implement projects as one of the city's key policies.

Operationally, based on the Kawasaki City Waterworks and Sewerage Vision and Medium-Term Plan, the city implemented measures to address flooding risks highlighted by Typhoon Hagibis (2019) and seismic measures to maintain sewerage functionality during major earthquakes, along with other initiatives to resolve sewerage-related challenges.

Financially, although revenue decreased compared to the budget due to lower general account contributions, reductions in power costs and other expenses led to an increase in net income for the fiscal year. However, a budget shortfall occurred for the year.





The History of Kawasaki Waterworks, Industrial Water and Sewerage

Along with an increasing demand due to an expanding urban district, increasing population and developing economy, the waterworks, industrial water system and sewerage system in Kawasaki City have been improved step by step. Currently, the aged facilities are being renewed on a massive scale based on a mid-and long-term project.



Kawasaki Devastated by Pacific War



Kawasaki City Hall after Kawasaki was designed as a city



Tachibana District Office

The waterworks project in Kawasaki began with supplying water in 1921, using the surface water of the Tama River as a water source. After that, a demand for water increased due to expansion of an urban district, higher population, development of industrial activities and so on, and expansion work was conducted in several phases to use a Sagami River water system as a water resource in addition to a Tama River water system. In 1969, we joined in establishment of the Kanagawa Water Supply Authority to secure a Sakawa River water system as a water resource and now have a daily water supply capacity of 989,000m³ since the Miyagase Dam in completed. (In April 2006)

Due to a changing industrial structure at bulk users, recycling of returned water, diffusion of water-saving devices among households, however, a demand for water has been leveling off these days. Under these circumstances, we formulated the "Kawasaki City Waterworks and Industrial Waterworks Reconstruction Plan" in FY2006, and carried out reconstruction/renovation of a number of facilities, including the elimination/consolidation of multiple purification plants. Shiomidai Purification Plant was shut down in March 2012. With the new Nagasawa Purification Plant and the closure of the Ikuta Plant, we reduced this facility's daily water supply capacity to 758,200 m³.

Kawasaki City features the largest industrial water system among the government-decreed cities. Along with development of the Keihin Industrial zone in the coastal areas of Kawasaki, an industrial city Kawasaki grew greatly and started water supply service as the first industrial water supply project in Japan in 1937.

After an oil crisis in 1973, however, a demand for water started declining due to an industrial structural change, promotion of recycling of returned water as a resource-saving measure and so on, and has been plateauing for these several years. Paying heed to these trends, the "Restructuring Plan of Water Service for Industrial Use in Kawasaki City" had been formulated and promoted to reduce our daily water supply capacity from 560,000m³ to 520,000m³ in April 2010 and renew the aged facilities.

Sewer business planning and investigation started in 1926, and was launched in 1931 in the old city areas surrounding Kawasaki Station as a countermeasure for flooding. In the mid-50's Japan started to enjoy its high economic growth as well as a rapid expansion of industry boosted by estate development and population growth. As a result, the deterioration to the environment as well as water pollution became serious issues in the cities such as Kawasaki. In order to tackle these issues, a series of laws regarding the works of the sewer system was established in 1958. This is based on two concepts: improving our living environment and avoiding overflow. This was considered to be the turning point and in 1961 Iriezaki Water Treatment Center, the first water treatment center in Kanagawa Prefecture, began operation. The city continued its effort to develop its sewage operations and opened new treatment centers in Kase in 1973, in Todoroki in 1982 and in Asao in 1989 to promote further establishment of the sewerage system. As a result, as of March 2020 the rate of the population who has access the sewerage filtration is at 99.5%.

Currently, based on the Kawasaki City Medium-Term Plan for Water Supply and Sewerage Business (2022-2025), we are promoting initiatives aimed at safety, security, resilience, environment, and sustainability.



Coastal Area Industrial Zone



"Water Vendor" Selling Water in Water Channel



Painting Featuring Kawasaki Town Office.

Waterworks/Industrial Water System



Tode Purification Plant

Made a waterworks installation plan.
Started water supply through founding waterworks (Tode Water Purification Plant)

1910

1921

1926

1931

1935

1936

1937

1938

1939

1943

1947

1948

1952

1954

1958

1959

1961

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2012

2016

2017

2018

2021

2022



Sagami Dam

Started industrial water system installation work.
Started partial water supply through founding industrial water system (first in Japan)
Started intake from Inada water resource (Inada water resource area, Ikuta Purification Plant)



Shiroyama Dam under Construction

Completed founding industrial water system (Hirama Purification Plant)
Started ground water in Suge area.
Completed Sagami Dam to create Sagami Lake.

Completed first raw water conveyance tunnel.
Started partial intake from Sagami Lake System.
Started intake from Sagami Lake system from industrial use.
Started operation of Nagasawa Purification Plant.

Started intake from Tsukui Lake system.

Completed Shiroyama Dam to create Tsukui Lake.

Opened Saginuma Swimming Pool.
Completed second raw water conveyance tunnel.

Established Kanagawa Water Supply Authority.

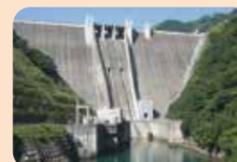
Started operation of Shiomidai Purification Plant.



Saginuma Swimming Pool

Started partial reception from Water Supply Authority.

Completed Miho Dam to create Tanzawa Lake.



Miyagase Dam

Completed Miyagase Dam to create Miyagase Lake.

Opened Saginuma Community Square on site of Saginuma Swimming Pool.
Completed improvement work of first raw water conveyance tunnel.

Started facilities reconstruction project. (To be completed in 2016)



Nagasawa Purification Plant

Inaugurated Waterworks and Sewerage Bureau.
Abolition of purification function of Shiomidai purification plant.
Completion of renovation/reinforcement of the Nagasawa Purification Plant
Ending of waterworks services at Ikuta Purification Plant

Completion of Reconstructed Facilities
Completion of Nagasawa Purification Plant information facility (With a Glimpse of the Future)

Kawasaki Waterworks – A century of service in water supply.
The Ikuta Fureai Plaza and the Ikuta Multi Plaza was opened on the grounds of the Ikuta Water Purification Plant.

Sewerage System



Kawasaki Town in Early Meiji Period

Started investigation for sewerage project.

Started sewer work.

Started operation of Rokugo Stormwater Pumping Station.

Enacted Sewerage Usage Ordinance of Kawasaki city.

Started collection of sewerage service change.

Enacted Sewage Law.

Enacted ordinance for enforcement of Sewage Law.

Enacted Sewage Ordinance of Kawasaki city.

Iriezaki Sewage Treatment Plant (Iriezaki Wastewater Treatment Center) started operation.



Kase Sewage Treatment Plant

Kase Sewage Treatment Plant (Kase Wastewater Treatment Center) started operation.

Todoroki Environment Center (Todoroki Wastewater Treatment Center) started operation.

Asao Environment Center (Asao Wastewater Treatment Center) started operation.

Started operation of regional radar precipitation information system (Rain Net).

Opened Asao Community Hill.

Started operation of Iriezaki Sludge Treatment Center.



Iriezaki Yonetsu Riyuu Pool

Opened Iriezaki Yonetsu Riyuu Pool.

Opened Kase Community Square.

Started advanced treatment operation at Asao Wastewater Treatment Center.

Started operation of Egawa Stormwater Storage Pipe.

Started advanced treatment operation at Iriezaki Wastewater Treatment Center.

Started advanced treatment operation at Todoroki Wastewater Treatment Center. Completed Egawa Saseragi Promenade.

Started operation of Shibukawa stormwater Storage Pipe.

Started operation of Kawasaki Station Square Stormwater Storage Pipe

Started operation of Kawasaki Station West Entrance Stormwater storage Facilities.



Egawa Saseragi Promenade

Inaugurated Waterworks Bureau.

Started advanced treatment Operation a part of the Western System at Iriezaki Wastewater Treatment Center.

Construction of the West Line Advanced Wastewater Treatment System completes at Iriezaki Wastewater Treatment Center
Completion of Kawasaki Waterworks and Sewerage Information Facility (Wakuwaku Aqua)

Started operation of Daishigawara Storage Pipe



Statistics

Listed below are the statistical data for Kawasaki City Waterworks, Industrial Waterworks, and Sewerage Systems.

Division	Unit	2024	2023	2022	
Water works Project	Total population	Per.	1,553,920	1,548,254	1,541,640
	Current population served	Per.	1,553,892	1,548,226	1,541,612
	Pervasion	%	99.99	99.99	99.99
	No. of water taps	Tap	835,882	827,884	816,046
	The amount of annual water supply	m ³	180,212,100	180,294,900	180,471,300
	Annual revenue earning water	m ³	168,962,895	168,510,326	168,744,740
	Daily water supply capacity	m ³	758,200	758,200	758,200
	Daily average distributed amount	m ³	493,732	492,609	494,442
	Rate of facility utilization	%	65.1	65.0	65.2
	Accounted-for Water as Percent of Total	%	93.76	93.46	93.50
	Extended length of distribution pipe	m	2,429,584	2,426,738	2,422,332
	No. of personnel	Per.	544	544	547
	Revenue from water rates	1,000Yen	24,324,698	24,255,132	24,120,624
	Water Service for Industrial Use	Water supply company	Co.	55	57
No. of factories		Fac.	75	77	77
Water year contract		m ³	188,055,300	188,570,520	188,055,300
The amount of annual water supply		m ³	120,148,300	130,403,800	141,496,400
Annual water consumption		m ³	117,697,549	128,873,637	140,021,576
Daily water supply capacity		m ³	520,000	520,000	520,000
Daily average distributed amount		m ³	329,173	356,295	387,661
Rate of facility utilization		%	63.3	68.5	74.6
Accounted-for Water as Percent of Total		%	98.0	98.8	99.0
Extended length of distribution pipe		m	43,198	43,198	43,420
No. of personnel	Per.	73	75	76	
Revenue from water rate for industrial use	1,000Yen	6,810,936	6,856,097	6,876,157	
Sewerage Project	Sewered population	Per.	1,547,488	1,541,588	1,534,852
	Sewered population rate	%	99.6	99.5	99.5
	Sewered area	ha	10,725	10,723	10,721
	No. of houses to be sewered	House	787,005	775,659	764,292
	No. of sewered houses	House	784,800	773,431	763,063
	Sewering rate	%	99.7	99.7	99.7
	Treated sewage volume	m ³	201,752,974	196,298,703	199,360,408
	Daily average treated sewage volume	m ³	552,748	536,335	546,193
	Daily treatment capacity	m ³	1,034,900	1,034,900	982,500
	Accounted-for Sewerage	m ³	151,620,308	151,395,502	151,637,201
	Extended length of installed pipe	m	3,167,061	3,162,413	3,158,220
	No. of personnel	Per.	416	414	412
	Revenue from sewage service charge	1,000Yen	21,908,928	21,929,747	21,682,839



Contacts

The following lists the contacts for the waterworks and sewerage system.

Inquiry Item	Charge	Phone		
Water works System	-Water rates, procedures when moving in / out -Other general questions	Water Supply and Sewerage Customer Center (Phone calls from customers are received by outsourced service)	044 (200) 3548	
	-Inquiries on leakage, clogged drains, and repair	Water Supply and Sewerage Customer Center (Phone calls from customers are received by outsourced service)	0120 (014) 734	
	-Water service installation	[Kawasaki Ward, Saiwai Ward, Nakahara Ward] South Waterworks Service Center	044 (544) 5433	
		[Takatsu Ward, Miyamae Ward] Central Waterworks Service Center	044 (855) 3232	
		[Tama Ward, Asao Ward] North Waterworks Service Center	044 (951) 0303	
	-Water supply works on the road(public road)	[Kawasaki Ward, Saiwai Ward] Waterworks Maintenance Section	044 (544) 3642	
		[Nakahara Ward, Takatsu Ward, Miyamae Ward] Water Supply Construction Office 2	044 (888) 3141	
		[Tama Ward, Asao Ward] Water Supply Construction Office 3	044 (945) 8277	
	Industrial Water System	-Concerning water contracts, or water rate for industrial water	Industrial Water Section	044 (200) 3153
	Sewerage System	-Sewage service charge	Business and Service Management Section [Sewerage Fee Unit]	044 (200) 2872
-Subsidy/loan for switching to a flush toilet		Sewerage Management Section	044(200)0351	
-Failure between a connection chamber and a sewer -Response to a private road, arrangement of a private sewer -Notes on sewer work		[Kawasaki Ward, Saiwai Ward] Southern Kawasaki Sewerage Office	044 (344) 4866	
		[Nakahara Ward, Takatsu Ward] Central Kawasaki Sewerage Office	044 (751) 2966	
		[Miyamae Ward] Western Kawasaki Sewerage Management Office	044 (852) 5131	
[Tama Ward, Asao Ward] Northern Kawasaki Sewerage Management Office		044 (954) 0208		
-Treated wastewater quality -Notification of plant/factory wastewater, discharge standards to sewerage, etc.		Sewerage Water Quality Section	044 (200) 2878	
-Clogged gutter and storm water inlet of the road		Kawasaki Ward Office Roads and Parks Management Center Development Section	044 (244) 3206	
		Saiwai Ward Office Roads and Parks Management Center Development Section	044 (544) 5500	
		Nakahara Ward Office Roads and Parks Management Center Development Section	044 (788) 2311	
	Takatsu Ward Office Roads and Parks Management Center Development Section	044 (833) 1221		
	Miyamae Ward Office Roads and Parks Management Center Development Section	044 (877) 1661		
	Tama Ward Office Roads and Parks Management Center Development Section	044 (946) 0044		
	Asao Ward Office Roads and Parks Management Center Development Section	044 (954) 0505		
-Failure of a flush toilet or drain pipe in housing land	Designated sewer company which installed drainage facilities or Kawasaki plumbing Heating and Air-conditioning Constructor's Association	Kawasaki Plumbing Heating and Air-conditioning Constructor's Association 0120(320)419		



An appeal for citizens to keep a stock of water on hand

A minimum of three liters of water/day per person for at least 3 days , if possible for 7 days or more.

In the event of an emergency, **water** is needed first of all. Please secure potable water for your family at home in case of an emergency. It is said that adult human beings need about 2 to 2.5 liters of water a day to survive. Please keep a stock of water in plastic bottles—at least three liters/day per person for at least 3 days (if possible for seven days or more)

Scan here for website



Keep spare emergency toilet kits on hand

A minimum of five times of emergency toilet kit/day per person for at least 3 daysdays , if possible for 7 days or more.

Toilets are likely to become unusable in disasters because of water outages or broken sewage pipes. So for emergencies, always be ready with the stock of spare disaster- preparedness toilet kits.

Scan here for website



With a Glimpse of the Future
(Nagasawa Water Purification Plant Information Facility)

For reservations / contact

044-911-1966

Waterworks and Sewerage Bureau Service Promotion Department
Reservations accepted between: 08:30 to 16:30



Waterm

Scan here for website



Address : 5-1-1 Mita, Tama Ward, 214-0035

Fax : 044-200-3996

Open hours : 09:00 to 15:30 (not during 11:30 to 13:00)

Closed on : Wednesday, Saturdays, Sundays and national holidays, and from Dec.29 to January 3

Reservations are required for all persons, both for individuals as well as groups.



Wakuwaku Aqua (Kawasaki Sewerage Information Facility)

For reservations / contact

044-287-5214

Waterworks and Sewerage Bureau Iriezaki Wastewater Treatment Center
Reservations accepted between: 08:30 to 16:30



Kappy

Scan here for website



Address : 3-17-1 Shiohama, Kawasaki Ward, 210-0826

Fax : 044-287-5311

Open hours : 08:45 to 16:15 (not during 12:00 to 13:00)

Closed on : Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays and national holidays, and from Dec.29 to January 3

Reservations are required for all persons, both for individuals as well as groups.