

NaS(sodium-sulfur) Battery

Electricity bill is reduced by using the power from the sodium-sulfur battery that is charged in the nighttime with low power rate.

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



▲NaS battery

Seaside Ball Game Field on top of the Treatment Facility

Edogawa City Rinkai Ball Game Field, which has been built on the space above the water treatment facilities, is used by many people to play soccer, baseball, etc. The field would serve as an evacuation area in the event of an earthquake.

Application for use : Edogawa City Rinkai Ball Game Field
Phone:03-3680-9251



▲Treatment facilities are underneath the field

Sawayaka (fresh) Smoke Stack

The height of the smoke stack is 100 meters. Immediately after opening, it was painted red and white. However, in 2001 we solicited design ideas from local elementary school students and changed it to a more pleasant blue gradation.

It was then repainted and reborn in 2018, with further consideration made for the surrounding landscape.



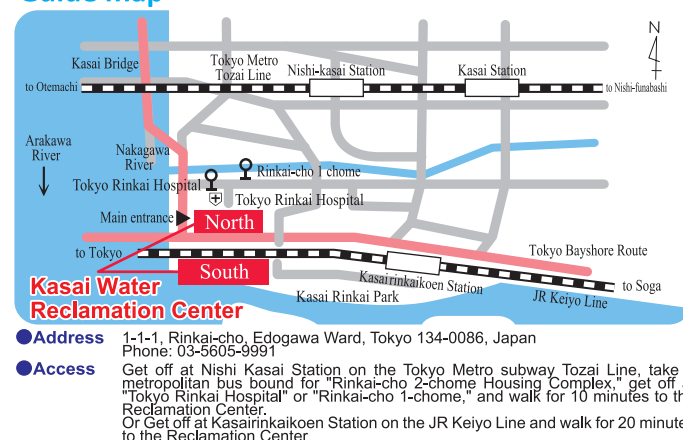
▲The smoke stack appears to be sucked into the blue sky.

Hydrogen Station

Part of the center site is being used to build a facility that supplies hydrogen, a next generation fuel. (This will be a base for refueling hydrogen fuel cell buses operated by the Tokyo Metropolitan Bureau of Transportation, also known as Toei Bus)



Guide map



Beware of crooked dealers who pretend to be related to the Bureau of Sewerage!

The Bureau of Sewerage does not rely on businesses to repair or clean drainage facilities in housing.

Facility tours of Water Reclamation Centers

Facility tours of water reclamation centers are available except weekends, holidays, and the New Year's season.

Please contact us about reservations and details.

«Contact point for arranging facility tours»

Telephone: 03 (3241) 0944

Hours: 9:00 ~ 17:00 (weekdays only)



Water environment cultivated by the district Kasai Water Reclamation Center



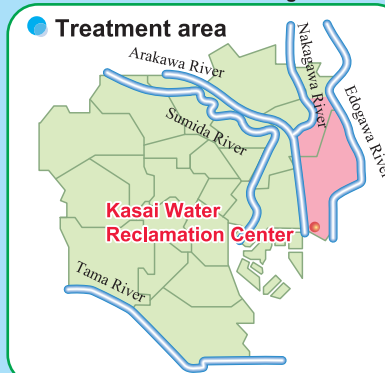
Earth-kun, the mascot of Bureau of Sewerage

Kasai Water Reclamation Center, which is located at the mouth of Arakawa River, consists of facilities in the southern and northern areas that sandwich the Metropolitan Expressway Bayshore Route. Its treatment area is 4,889ha, including most of Edogawa ward surrounded by Arakawa River and Edogawa River and part of Katsushika ward.

Treated wastewater is discharged into Tokyo Bay, while some of it is sand-filtered and use for washing/cooling machines and toilet water in the center.

The generated sludge is dewatered and incinerated at the center along with sludge pumped from Nakagawa Water Reclamation Center and Kosuge Water Reclamation Center.

The treatment area has 8 pumping stations, 4 of which are operated remotely from Kasai Water Reclamation Center.



(As of April 2025)

● Operation started :
September 1981

● Site area :
361,744m²

● Treatment capacity :
400,000m³/day

● Wet weather storage tank :
87,300m³

● Stormwater storage tank :
69,000m³

● Wastewater treatment facilities
Grit chamber : 18
Primary sedimentation tank : 10
Reaction tank : 10
Secondary sedimentation tank : 10
High-rate filtration system : 1

● Sludge treatment facilities
Thickener : 4
Concentrator : 7
Dewatering machine : 18
Incinerator : 3

● Average quality of influent and final effluent

The final effluent from the water reclamation center complies completely with the water quality standards of the Tokyo Metropolitan Environmental Security Ordinance and is sufficiently clean for fish to live in.

				(Units: mg/L)
Item		Influent	Final effluent	Regional water quality standards
B	O D	120	4	—
C	O D _{Mn}	67	9	35 or below
Total nitrogen		27.2	8.7	30 or below
Total phosphorus		2.7	1.1	3 or below

Average values of 24-hour test conducted in FY2023

※The higher values of BOD and COD indicate the higher levels of water contamination. BOD describes the amount of oxygen required by microorganisms to eat organic material in water, and COD describes the amount of oxygen required by oxidizer to decompose organic material in water. The quality levels of discharged water are specified in terms of BOD for rivers and COD for seas. Total nitrogen and total phosphorus are closely related to the generation of red tides.



Sewerage System

Sewerage system is mainly composed of 3 components*:
sewers, pumping stations and wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs)*.

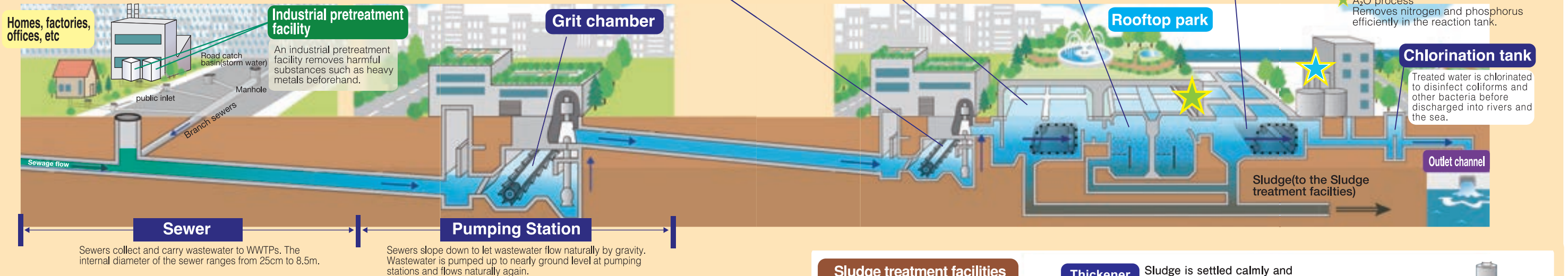
Sewers collect and carry wastewater.

Pumping stations pump wastewater to avoid sewers getting deeper.

WWTPs treat and clean wastewater.

We perform inspection, cleaning and maintenance every day to keep them working properly.

*WWTPs in Tokyo are called "Water Reclamation Centers".



The Role of Tokyo Sewerage

Improvement of a Living Environment by Treating Wastewater

We treat wastewater from houses and factories and ensure a comfortable living environment.

Flood Prevention by Draining Stormwater

We protect the city from flooding by draining stormwater immediately from roads or residential areas.

Water Quality Conservation in Rivers and the Sea

We conserve the water quality of rivers and the sea by treating wastewater and returning treated water to them.

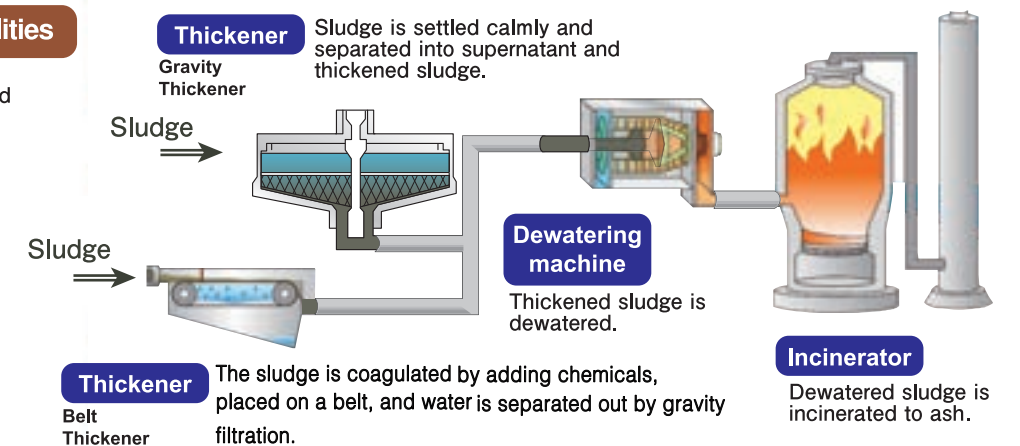
Our New Roles

Now we play new roles in creating a good urban environment. We use sewerage resources and energy effectively, for example, reclaimed water and sewerage heat. We also utilize rooftop spaces of our facilities as parks.

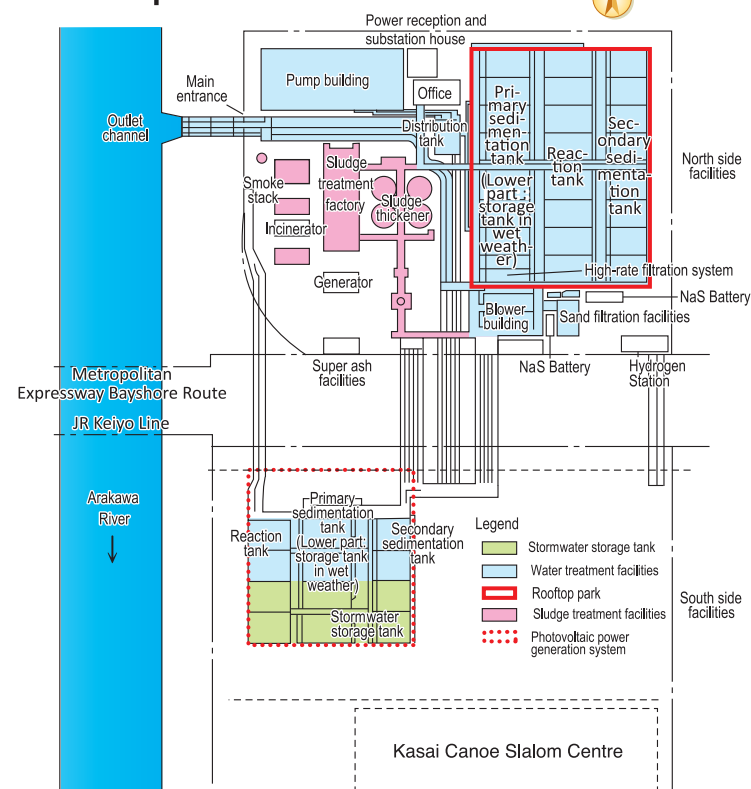
Sludge treatment facilities

Sludge is thickened, dewatered and incinerated.

※If a WWTP does not have sludge treatment facilities, it transports its sludge to another WWTP that has such facilities.



Ground plan



Features of Kasai Water Reclamation Center

Photovoltaic (Solar) Power Generation

To help prevent global warming, a photovoltaic power generation system, which does not emit CO₂ at the time of power generation, was installed and the generated power is consumed by the center as part of its total power consumption.

The total power generation capacity is 490kW, 290kW of which is generated by single-axis tracking type generators. The annual power production is equivalent to the power consumed by 160 ordinary households.



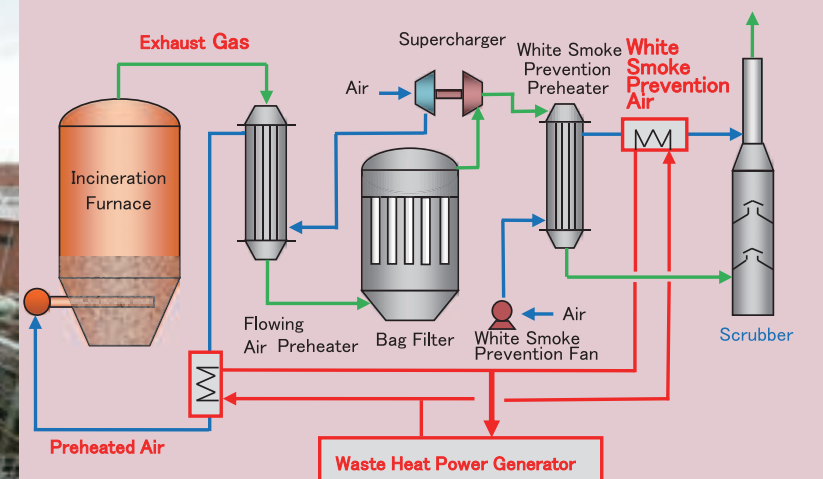
▲ Single-axis tracking type photovoltaic cell

Energy Independent Incinerator

Since the incinerator is designed to generate electricity by waste heat from sludge incineration and to provide power for itself, it contributes to the reduction of energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.



▲ Energy Independent Incinerator



▲ Power Generation Flow Utilizing Waste Heat