

Ochiai Summer Festa

We aim to be a water reclamation center loved by the local community. We hold this festival each year during summer vacation.



Seseragi no Sato Public Garden

Seseragi no Sato Public Garden has a children's square with playground equipment, and the treated sewage through membrane filtration process flows in the waterway and the pond, providing the Garden with a comfortable waterside environment.



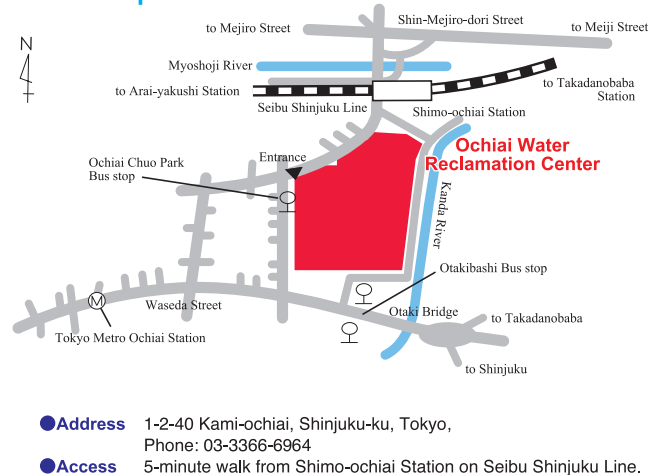
Ochiai Chuo Park

Ochiai Chuo Park is the first park in Japan which was built using the upper part of a water treatment plant in 1964. This park is equipped with baseball park, tennis courts, etc. A large number of people visit and enjoy the parks.

Phone 03-3232-7701



Guide map



There is a facility to enjoy the experience of learning about the sewerage system, its roles, and the importance of water environment.

- **Business hours:** 9:30 - 16:30
- **Entry Fee:** Free
- **Closed:** Mondays (open on holiday Mondays, closed the next day) and the year-end and New Year holidays
Open daily throughout the summer (July 16 - August 31)
Open on Sewerage Day (September 10) and Tokyo Citizens Day (October 1)
- **Address:** 2-3-5 Ariake, Koto-ku Ariake
Water Reclamation Center Management office (A-tower) 5th floor
- **Telephone:** 03 (5564) 2458
- **Website:** <https://www.nijinogesuidoukan.jp/>



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 Ochiai Water Reclamation Center



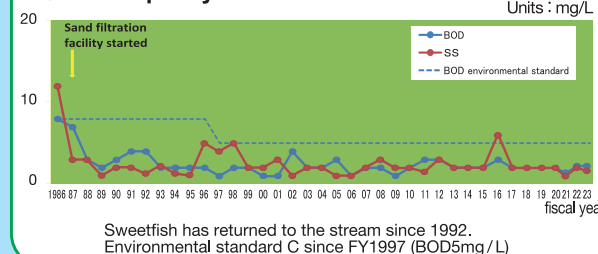
Earth-kun, the mascot of Bureau of Sewerage

Ochiai Water Reclamation Center is located very close to the subcenter of Shinjuku area, and is environment-friendly and thoroughly controlled as a wastewater treatment plant surrounded by residential area. The treatment area is in Ochiai treatment area (3,506 ha). It comprises Nakano ward, and parts of Shinjuku, Setagaya, Shibuya, Suginami, Toshima and Nerima wards.

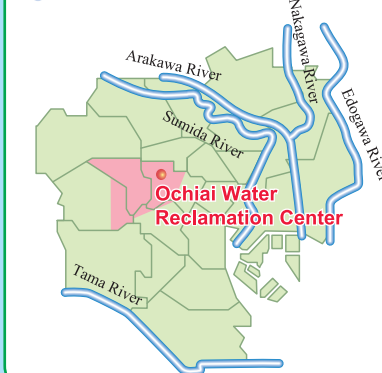
The treated water is discharged into Kanda River, with some part used effectively for toilet water in buildings of Nishi-Shinjuku and Nakano-Sakaue districts and for restoration of streams in three rivers which nearly dried up in the southern downtown area of Tokyo.

The generated sludge is pumped through pressure pipelines to Tobu sludge plant for treatment.

Water quality of Kanda River



Treatment area



(As of April 2025)

- **Operation started: March 1964**
- **Site area: 85,143m²**
- **Treatment capacity: 450,000 m³/day**
- **Wastewater treatment facilities**
Grit chamber: 8
Primary sedimentation tank: 10
Reaction tank: 10
Secondary sedimentation tank: 12
High-rate filtration system: 1
Sand filtration tank: 33
- **Storage tank in wet weather: 13,000m³**

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.

Item	Influent		Final effluent	Regional water quality standards
	Extra-low stage	High stage	High stage	
B O D	250	170	2	25 or below
C O D _{Mn}	120	100	8	—
Total nitrogen	37.3	34.6	12.2	30 or below
Total phosphorus	4.6	3.4	2.1	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)*.

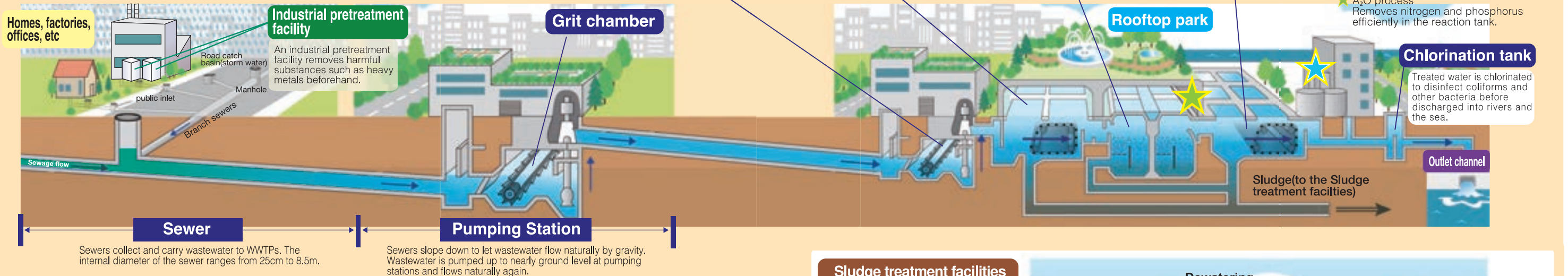
Sewers collect and carry wastewater.

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.

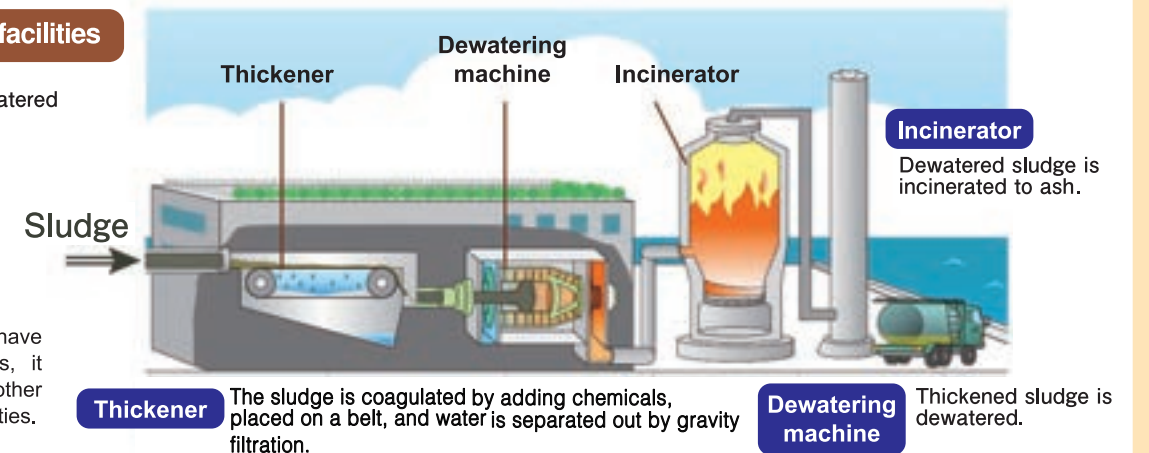
Our New Roles

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.

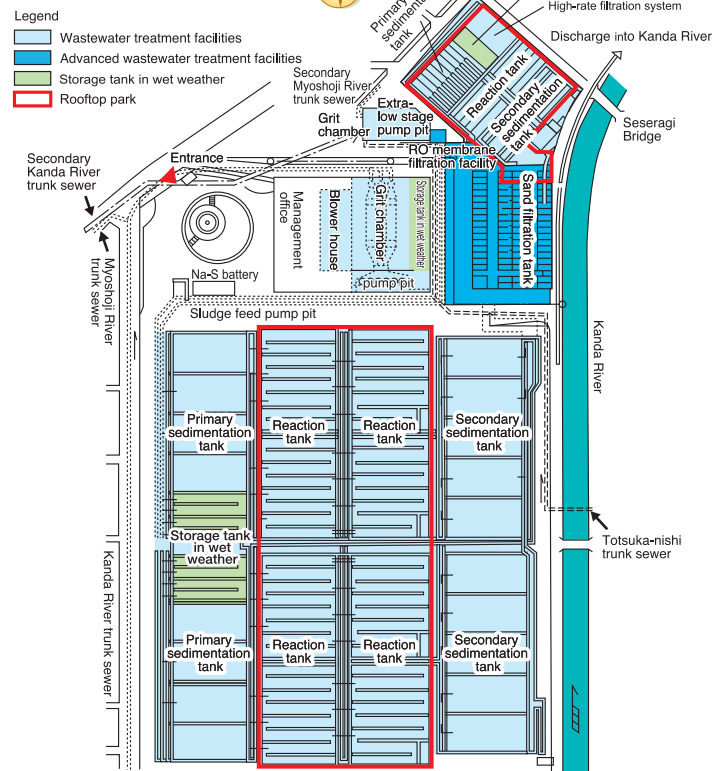
Sludge treatment facilities

Sludge is thickened, dewatered and incinerated.

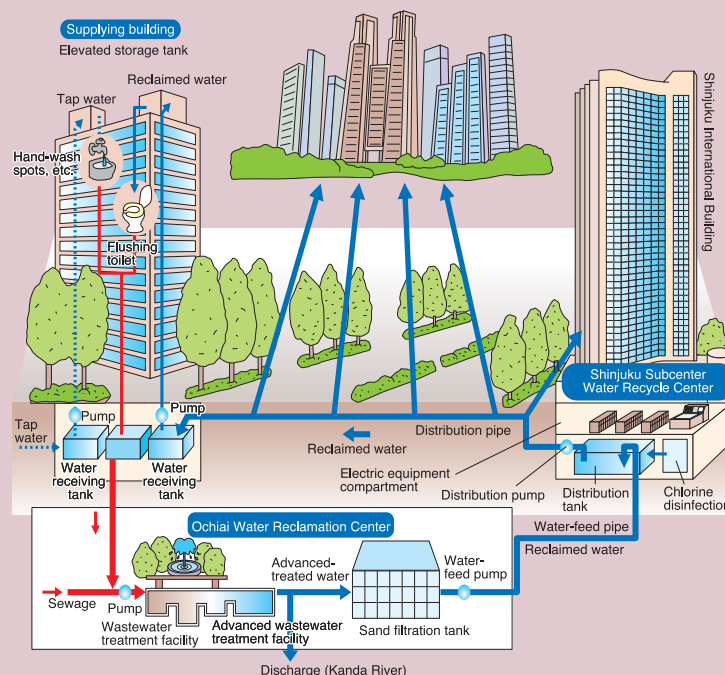
※If a WWTP does not have sludge treatment facilities, it transports its sludge to another WWTP that has such facilities.



Ground plan



Features of Ochiai Water Reclamation Center Contribution to urban water environment



The treated water is abundant in volume and steady in quality, and can be effectively used as the water for miscellaneous use in buildings. Ochiai Water Reclamation Center uses a sand filtration method for advanced water treatment. It sends reclaimed water to the Shinjuku Subcenter Water Recycle Center in Nishi-Shinjuku. The reclaimed water is effectively used as toilet water in buildings in Nishi-Shinjuku and Nakano-Sakaue districts.

Restoration of streams in three rivers in the southern downtown area of Tokyo



▲Recuperated Meguro River with reclaimed water

The reclaimed water after advanced wastewater treatment in Ochiai Water Reclamation Center is fed into the three streams - Shibuya & Furu River, Meguro River and Nomi River, where water was stagnated and stream environment deteriorated in the past. This has contributed to the increase of water volume and recuperation of affluent water environment in the streams.

RO Membrane Filtration Facility

In Ochiai Water Reclamation Center, the treated wastewater from the secondary sedimentation tank is all subjected to advanced treatment in the sand filtration tank. Further, 50 m³/day of advanced-treated water is subjected to Reverse Osmosis membrane filtration to supply hygienic and safe water to "Seseragi no Sato Public Garden" for children to play with the water.



Distance Monitoring and Control using Optical Fiber Communication Network

The operation control of the wastewater treatment facilities in Nakano Water Reclamation Center about 3 km away is carried out by using the optical fiber communication network installed inside sewer pipes.

Ochiai Water Reclamation Center



Nakano Water Reclamation Center