Photovoltaic (Solar) Power Generation

Photovoltaic power generation (approx. 330 kW), a renewable energy, has been introduced to Shingashi Water Reclamation Center. Generated power is used for pumps, personal computers, lighting, etc. at the center.

▲Photovoltaic (Solar) Power Generation

NaS (sodium-sulfur) Battery

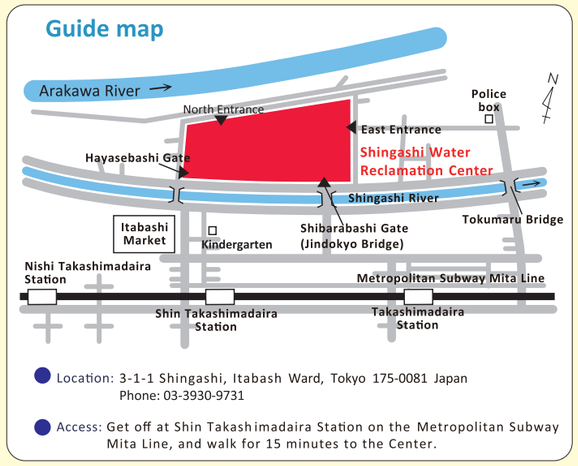
To address power shortages, we control peak electricity demand by the NaS batteries, which are charged at nighttime when electricity demand is low and used during the daytime.

▲NaS (sodium-sulfur) Battery

History of Shingashi Water Reclamation Center

"Ukima Wastewater Treatment Plant," the predecessor of this center, was constructed in order that cleaning up Shingashi River, which was considered as the worst cause of pollution in Sumida River, started operation in 1966 as a pretreatment facility of industrial wastewater from plants near Shingashi River.

Then, Ukima Wastewater Treatment Plant started treatment of wastewater from highly residential areas, most of Nerima, Itabashi and Suginami wards and parts of Na, Kita, Toshima and Shinjuku wards, in addition to wastewater from the industrial area. The name was changed to "Shingashi Wastewater Treatment Plant" in 1974 and then to "Shingashi Water Reclamation Center" in FY 2004.



● Location: 3-1-1 Shingashi, Itabash Ward, Tokyo 175-0081 Japan
Phone: 03-3930-9731

● Access: Get off at Shin Takashimadaira Station on the Metropolitan Subway Mita Line, and walk for 15 minutes to the Center.

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)
  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!

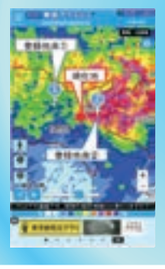
The Bureau of Sewerage does not rely on businesses to repair or clean drainage facilities in housing.

Tokyo Amesh

Tokyo Amesh is the system that shows rainfall in and around Tokyo in real time.

The rainfall is measured by radars and ground rain gauges.

※Tokyo Amesh is the registered trademark of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government.



Sewer Adventure

Pass the sewer quiz to become a sewer master.

Bureau of Sewerage website

https://www.gesui.metro.tokyo.lg.jp/

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)

令和7年3月発行：東京都下水道局総務部広報サービス課 新宿区西新宿2－8－1
☎03-5320-6515　令和6年度規格表第4類登録第122号

リサイクル適性Ⓐ
この印刷物は、印刷用の紙へリサイクルできます。
R70
古紙パルプ配合率70%再生紙を使用しています

Water environment cultivated by the district
Shingashi Water Reclamation Center

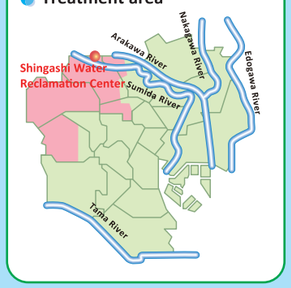
Earth-kun, the mascot of Bureau of Sewerage

The treatment area of Shingashi Water Reclamation Center includes most of Nerima, Itabashi, and Suginami wards and parts of Nakano, Kita, Toshima, and Shinjuku wards (10,474 ha). The Shingashi treatment area accounts for approximately 18% of the entire Tokyo metropolitan area, and wastewater from there is treated jointly with Ukima Water Reclamation Center.

Treated water is discharged into Shingashi River. In addition, some of it is further treated by sand filtration and used in the center for washing/cooling of the equipment, toilet water and irrigation of the center's green areas.

The generated sludge is incinerated at the center along with sludge pumped from Ukima Water Reclamation Center.

Treatment area



(As of April 2025)

- Operation started: September 1974
- Site area: 184,626 m²
- Treatment capacity: 670,000 m³/day
- Wet weather storage tank:
  South side 59,000 m³
  North side 14,000 m³

Wastewater treatment facilities

Grit chamber	17
Primary sedimentation tank	9
Reaction tank	24
Secondary sedimentation tank	15

Sludge treatment facilities

Thickener	6
Concentrator	4
Storage tank	4
Dewatering machine	11
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	Final effluent quality standard stipulated by the Ordinance
	Ukima/Nerima trunk sewer	Hasune trunk sewer		
BOD	210	130	6	25 or below
COD_{Mn}	95	87	7	——
Total nitrogen	31.2	29.6	11.1	30 or below
Total phosphorus	4.4	2.9	0.8	3 or below

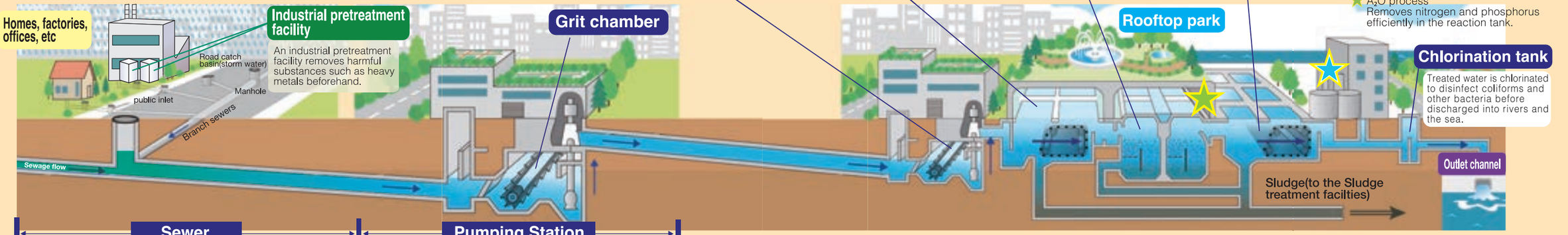
Average values of 24-hour test conducted in FY2023

※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.

東京都下水道局

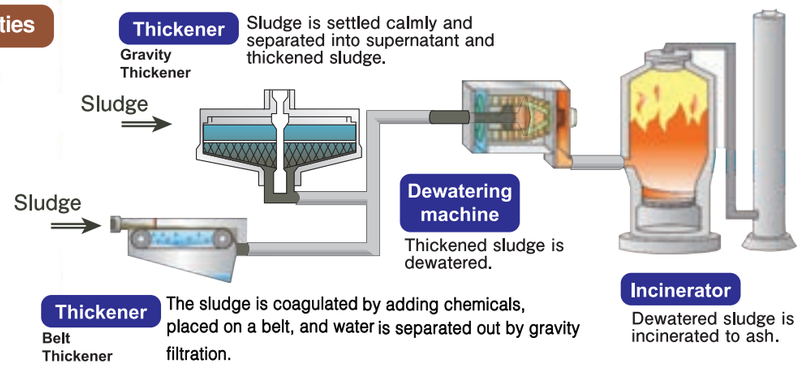
Sewerage System

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”.



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.

Thickener
Belt Thickener
The sludge is coagulated by adding chemicals, placed on a belt, and water is separated out by gravity filtration.

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.

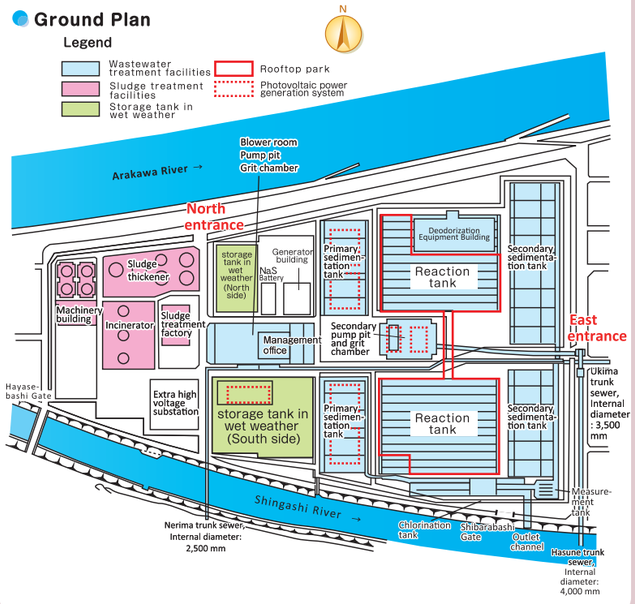
Water Quality Conservation in Rivers and the Sea

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.

Features of the Shingashi Water Reclamation Center



Wet Weather Storage Tank

Stormwater that exceeds the treatment capacity and flows into the water reclamation center during rainy weather is temporarily stored in this tank. Particularly dirty wastewater at the beginning of a rain is stored here, treated at the water reclamation center after the rain stops, and then discharged into Shingashi River.

▲ Top of the storage tank (north side)

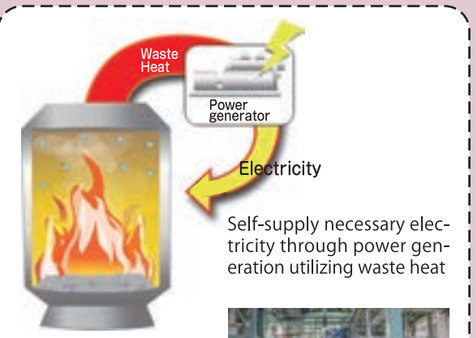
Sludge Incinerator

We have installed a state-of-the-art energy neutral incinerator, for the first time in the Bureau of Sewerage.

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

▲ Sludge incinerator

Image of energy neutral incinerator



Self-supply necessary electricity through power generation utilizing waste heat

▲Power generator (maximum output 980kW)