

Supply of Reclaimed Water to Tokyo Waterfront City

At Ariake Water Reclamation Center, some highly treated water is supplied to Tokyo Waterfront City as reclaimed wastewater.

The reclaimed wastewater is used for toilet water in buildings and for the cleaning of train bodies on the Tokyo Waterfront New Transit Waterfront Line (Yurikamome).

Treated wastewater is the water resource of the metropolitan city. It revitalizes the water. That's our job.



▲Base of Yurikamome vehicles

Above-ground Space full of Sports Facilities

Most of the treatment facilities are installed underground, with the above-ground space used for gymnasiums, heated pools, and sport gyms of Koto-ward and Ariake Tennis Park. These facilities are used and enjoyed by a large number of people.

Phone 03-3528-0191



Guide map

Address 2-3-5 Ariake, Koto-ku, Tokyo 135-0063, Phone: 03-5564-2033

Access 8-minute walk from Odaiba-kaihinkoen Station on Yurikamome Line (Tokyo Waterfront New Transit). 13-minute walk from Tokyo-Teleport Station on Rinkai Line (Tokyo Waterfront Area Rapid Transit). 3-minute walk after getting off the Metropolitan bus to "Tokyo Big Sight" or "Tokyo Teleport" at "Ariake 1 chome" from Monzennakachou station on Tokyo Metro Tozai Line or Toyosu station on Tokyo Metro Yurakucho Line.

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)

- 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.

Tour of the Water Reclamation Center

You can tour the water treatment facilities at water reclamation centers.

Please refer to the page on the right for information on eligible water reclamation centers and how to apply.

We look forward to your tour.



● 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/>



Water environment cultivated by the district Ariake Water Reclamation Center



Earth-kun, the mascot of Bureau of Sewerage

Ariake Water Reclamation Center treats wastewater collected in a separate sewer system and is located Ariake Clean Center in Tokyo Waterfront City. The treatment area is part of Sunamachi treatment area (Tokyo Waterfront City and surrounding areas).

The center adopts advanced wastewater treatment using A2O method (anaerobic-anoxic-oxic process) and biological filtration process, and discharges the treated water into Tokyo Bay (Ariake-nishi Canal).

Some of the treated water is further cleaned through ozone treatment and fiber filtration processes, and used for machine cleaning, cooling, and landscaping purposes within the facility. Additionally, it is supplied as reclaimed wastewater for toilet use in buildings in Tokyo Waterfront City and for the cleaning of train bodies on the Tokyo Waterfront New Transit Waterfront Line (Yurikamome).

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



(As of April 2026)

- Operation started: September 1995
- Site area: 46,600m²
- Treatment capacity: 30,000 m³/day
- Wastewater treatment facilities
Grit chambers: 2
Primary sedimentation tanks: 3
Reaction tanks: 2
Secondary sedimentation tanks: 3
Biofilm filtration tanks: 6

● 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	140	1	—
C O D _{Mn}	100	9	15 or below
Total nitrogen	42.4	7.4	20 or below
Total phosphorus	4.4	0.3	1 or below

Average values of 24-hour test conducted in FY2024

※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".

WWTP

Grit chamber
 Wastewater flows into this chamber first. Large objects are removed, then sand and grit are settled out.

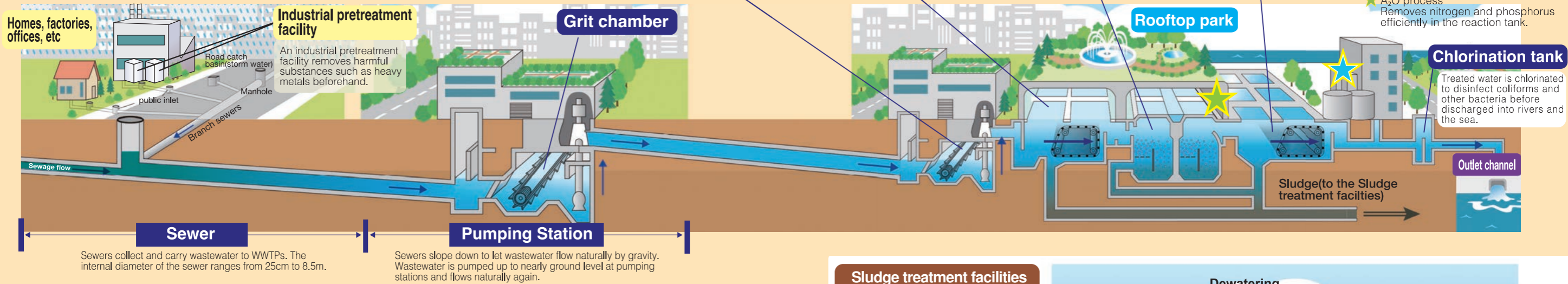
Primary sedimentation tank
 As wastewater flows slowly through this tank for 2 to 3 hours, solids sink to the bottom.

Reaction tank
 Organic matter in wastewater is absorbed to activated sludge, where microorganisms break it down. As microorganisms grow, activated sludge becomes easy to settle.

Secondary sedimentation tank
 As activated sludge formed in a reaction tank flows slowly in this tank for 3 to 4 hours, it is separated into supernatant and sludge.

Advanced wastewater treatment
 We introduce following facilities to clean treated water even more.
 ★ Sand filter/Biologically active filter
 Removes residual suspended solids that the secondary sedimentation tank cannot remove completely.
 ★ A₂O process
 Removes nitrogen and phosphorus efficiently in the reaction tank.

Chlorination tank
 Treated water is chlorinated to disinfect coliforms and other bacteria before discharged into rivers and the sea.



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.

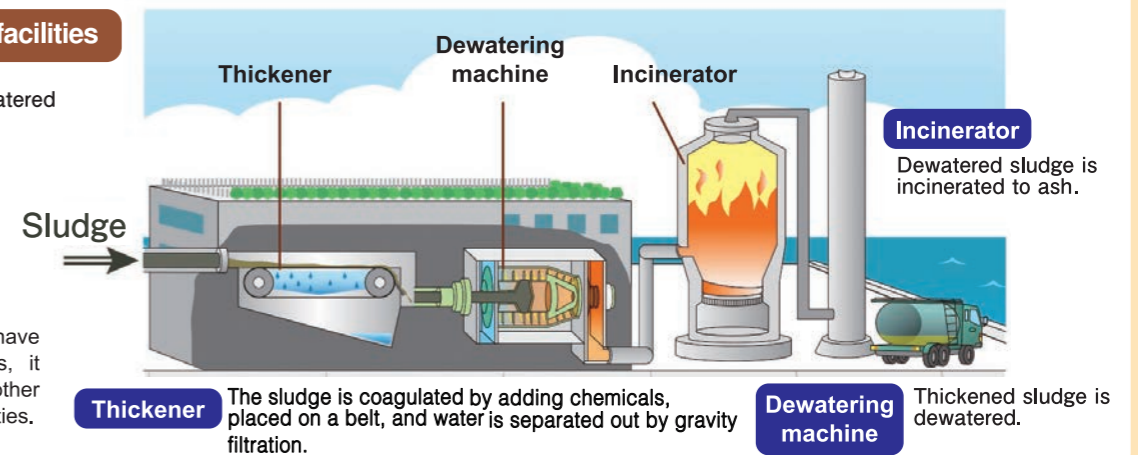
Our New Roles

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 Ariake Water Reclamation Center

Advanced Wastewater Treatment Facility (A₂O method)

Because of nitrogen and phosphorus hard to get removed by means of the wastewater treatment so far used, the red tides still appear in Tokyo Bay due to eutrophication. Hence, we are adopting an advanced wastewater treatment called A₂O method (anaerobic-anoxic-oxic process) in order to remove larger amount of nitrogen and phosphorus.

Anaerobic tank

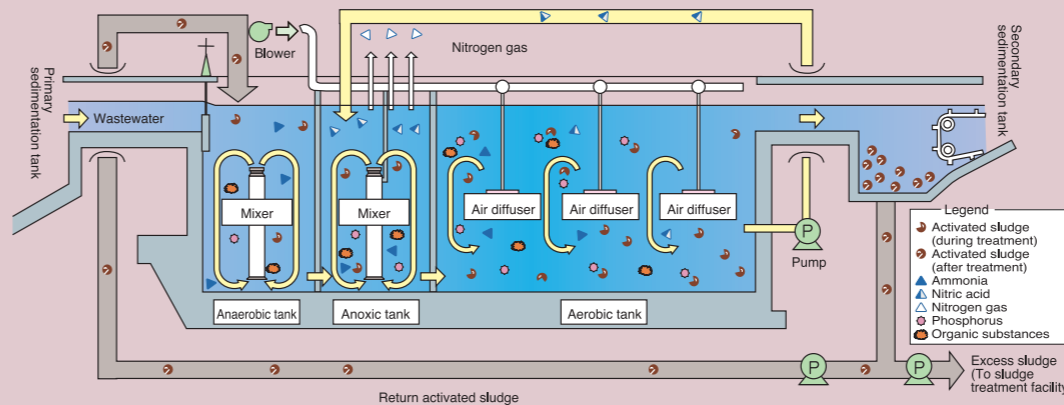
Wastewater and activated sludge are mixed here without air supply. Due to the lack of oxygen, the microorganisms in the activated sludge discharge the phosphorus that they have stored within themselves into the water.

Anoxic tank

The water from the aerobic tank containing nitrogen combined with oxygen is fed back to the water from the anaerobic tank. The microorganisms then take in the oxygen combined with the nitrogen and start breathing, while the nitrogen deprived of the oxygen gets released in the form of gas.

Aerobic tank

By blowing sufficient oxygen, the organic substance gets decomposed by microorganisms while nitrogen is combined with oxygen. Further, the microorganisms absorb more phosphorus than is released from the anaerobic tank.



Biological Filtration Method

The biological filtration facility has almost the same structure as the sand filtration facility, so that the suspended solids (SS) get removed through physical filtration. Further, air is passed through the bottom of the filter to create a film of aerobic microorganisms (biofilm) on the surface of the filter. This allows the biodegradable dissolved organics remaining in the raw water (treated wastewater using A₂O method) to get adsorbed, dissolved and removed. In this way, cleaner treated water can be obtained.

