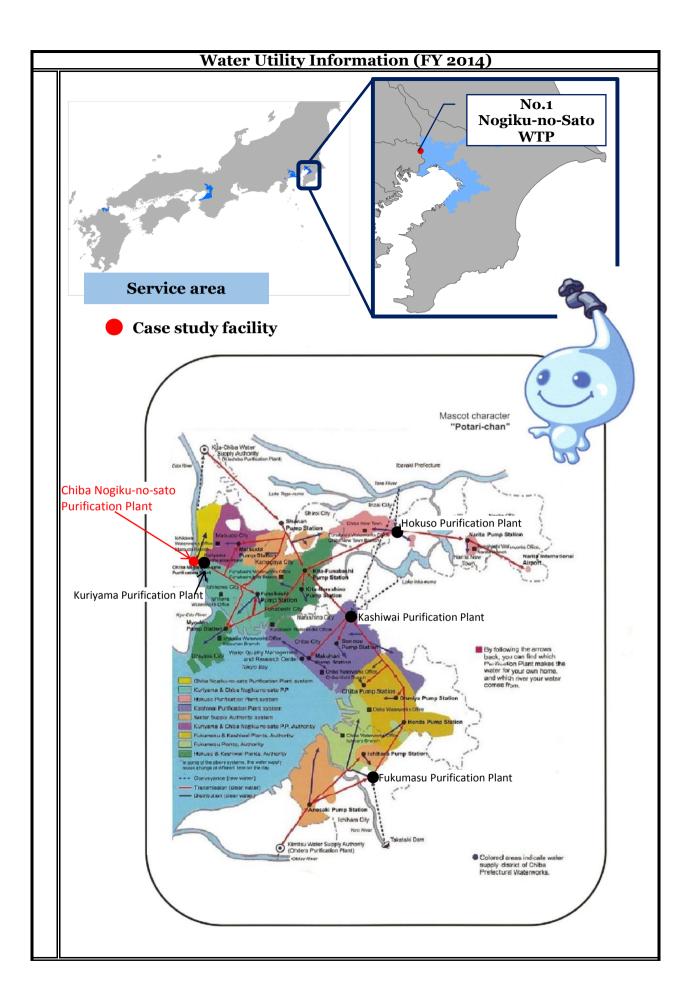
Water Utility Information (FY 2014)											
		Name of utility:	Chiba Prefectural Waterworks Bureau			Service type:	Water service provider				
		Administrative population:	3.5 million people		Start of service:		1936				
		Population served:	3 million people		Service area:		566.37	km ²			
	Water supply volume										
					Break down	Household use	690,000	m ³ /d			
В		Average daily water supply:	870,000	m3/d		Commercial and institutional use:	120,000	m ³ /d			
a						Others:	50,000	m ³ /d			
s i c						From wholesale supplier	13,000	m ³ /d			
S		Average daily water supply per capita:	292	L/per son/ d	Service coverage:		96.4	%			
		Effectiveness:	98.7	%	Re	evenue water:	94.7	%			
		NRW:	5.3	%		Water loss	1.6	%			
	Water rates										
			1,020 yen (including taxes)								
		Water rates	*Calculation conditon: The service pipe has a 13- mm diameter. The fixed charge is 410.10 yen/month. The volumetric charge is 61.56 yen/m3 up to 10m3.								
		Water production cost:	181.85	yen/m ³	Wate	r supply cost:	202.39	yen/m ³			

		Name		Capacit	y	Water	source	Tı	eatment proc	ess	
F a c i l i t i e	Water Treatment Plant and Facilities (including water from wholesale supplier):	Kuriyama WTP		186,000	m³/d	Surface water (river)		Coagulation/Sedimentation + Rapid filtration + Chlorine disinfection			
		Kashiwai WTP (west wing)		360,000	360,000 m ³ /d		Surface water (river)		Coagulation/Sedimentation + Rapid filtration + Chlorine disinfection		
		Kashiwai WTP (east wing)		170,000	m ³ /d	Surface water (lake)		Coagulation/Sedimentation + Rapid filtration + Ozone + Granular activated carbon + Chlorine disinfection			
		Hokuso WTP		126,700	m ³ /d	Surface water (river)		Coagulation/Sedimentation + Rapid filtration + Chlorine disinfection			
		Fukumasu WTP		90,000	m ³ /d	Surface water (lake)		Coagulation/Sedimentation + Pre-ozonation + Rapid filtration + Ozone + Biological activated carbon + Chlorine disinfection			
S		Chiba Nogiku-no- Sato WTP		60,000	m ³ /d	Surface water (river)		Coagulation/Sedimentation + Ozone + Biological activated carbon + Rapid filtration + Chlorine disinfection			
		Water for wholesale supplly		261,300	m ³ /d	-		-			
		Total		1,254,000 m ³ /d							
Р	Pipieline length:	8,970	km	Conveyance:	: 7	70	km	Trans missio n:	170	km	
i	r · · · · · ·	- 131 -		Distribution	: 8,7	,730 km		Other s:	_	km	
p e s	Type of material:	•Cast iron: 8,530 km •Asbest cement: 6.9 km •Steel: 167 km									
O t e r s	Other information:	 Number of employees: 875 Seismic reinforcement rate of pumping stations: 79.8% Seismic reinformcement rate of distribution reservoirs: 56.5% Maximum daily supply: 1 million m3 Maxiumum facility utilization rate: 82.8% (Maximum daily supply/treatment capacity) Facility utilization rate: 69.2% (Average daily water supply/treatment capacity) 									
	Remarsk:	 All the infromaiton above (except for the length of the lead service pipe) was cited from the Annual Report FY2014 of the Chiba Prefectural Waterworks Bureau. The length of the lead service pipe was cited from the Annual Report FY2013. 									



	Case Stu	dy Report (Chiba Nogiku-no-Sato Water Treatment Plant)					
	Case #1:	Chiba Nogiku-no-Sato Water Treatment Plant					
	Key word:	Advanced water treatment (ozone + biological activated carbon), Surface water (river), Odor control, Elimination and consolidation of facilities, Private sector involvement					
Water Tre	Outline:	 <outline and="" characteristics=""></outline> Purpose of construction The Chiba Nogiku-no-Sato Water Treatment Plant began operation in October 2007. It's a seismic resistant plant built to replace the old Kogasaki (1940) and Kuriyama (1958) Water Treatment Plants. Upon its completion, the Kogasaki was demolished in 2007. The Kuriyama will also be out of service in 2023, when the Chiba Nogiku-no-Sato will have completed an ongoing construction of a new water treatment facility that will fully replace the capacity of the Kuriyama. System features Safe and high quality water supply: Ozone + biological activated carbon (advanced water treatmet) to control musty odor as well as bad smells from fish eggs Emergency preparedness: Seismic resistance reinforcement of water facilities and preparation of on-site water supply stations for residents in the event of an emergency Private sector involvement: Private Finance Initiative (PFI) for the construction and operation of its drainage facility. The operation contract is for 20 years. Among others, the contract provides for the use of surplus soil from on-site excavations as raw materials of improved soil for reclamed land. Environmental measures: Solar power generation system for clean energy Recreational area for the public: areas on the top of reservoirs is open to public access for recreational use. Barrier-free design: assures all the visitors a comfortable access to the buildings and facilities on the premises <others></others> 					
a t	Address:	Kuriyama 478-1, Matsudo City, Chiba Prefecture					
m	Land area:	125,000 m ²					
e n t	Water treatment process:	Coagulation/Sedimentation + Ozone + Biological Activated Carbon + Rapid filtration + Chlorine disinfection					
P r c e s	Capacity:	 •Final capacity: 246,000 m3/d (to be complete in 2023) •Current capacity: 60,000 m3/d •Additional capacity under construction: 186,000 m3/d 					
S	Water source:	Surface water (Edo River of the Tone River System)					

	Case Study Report (Chiba Nogiku-no-Sato Water Treatment Plant)								
		Raw water quality:	 Affected by upstream river conditions because of the plant's downstream location Frequent oil spills Algae blooms tend to increase the pH and adversely affect the coagulation process An issue of musty odor and fish eggs flowing from upstream <average (maximum)="" fy2014="" in="" quality="" raw="" water=""></average> •Turbidity: 11 degrees (24 degrees) •Hardness: 60mg/L (68mg/L) •TOC: 1.5 mg/L (2.9 mg/L) •pH: 7.7 (8.7) •Color: 10 degrees (64 degrees) •Geosmin: 0.002 µg/L (0.004 µg/L) •2-MIB: <0.001 µg/L (0.005 µg/L) •TON: 21 (40) 						
		Chemical dose:	Sulfuric acid (pH adjustment), Sodium hydroxide (pH adjustment), Polyaluminum chloride (coagulation), Sodium hypochlorite (disinfection)						
		Start of operation	Oct-07						
Water Treatm		Layout:	<section-header></section-header>						
ent Proces		Treatment process flow diagram:	Advanced Water Treatment Sulfuric acid '(Pre-alkali agent) Pre-PACI + Receiving + Rapid well + Receiving + Rapid + Receiving + Rapid + Floccula + Sedimentat ion + Secondary Chlorination + Chemical ion + Carbon (depending on raw water quality) + Secondary + Rapid + Reservoir + Pumping + Secondary - Tertiary chlorination + Secondary + Rapid + Reservoir + Pumping + Secondary + Rapid + Reservoir + Rapid + Reservoir + Rapid + Secondary + Secondary + Rapid + Secondary + S						



