## Measures to make Horikawa River Limpid

### Implementation by Nagoya city

Sep.29<sup>th</sup> .2013 Nagoya City Greenification &Public Works Bureau River Dep.River Planning Div.

### Reservation of additional water source

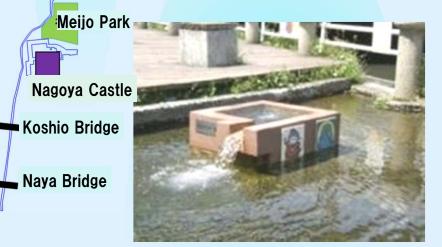
#### Use of shallow ground water in the upstream of Horikawa River



Simizu-wakuwaku-water 0.0005m<sup>3</sup>/s









# Reservation of additional water source (fiscal year 2013)

 At downstream of Chigomiya Bridge transmitted into Horikawa River (0.01m3/s)

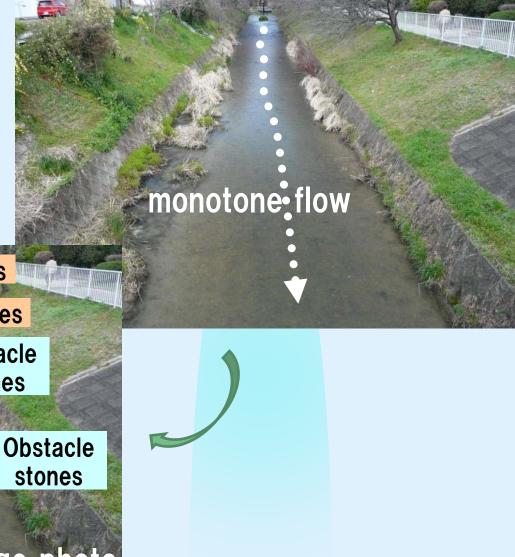




### **Improvement of water quality**

Improvement in the self-clarification by changing monotone straight flow to diversionary flow with wood piles, stones and vegetation.



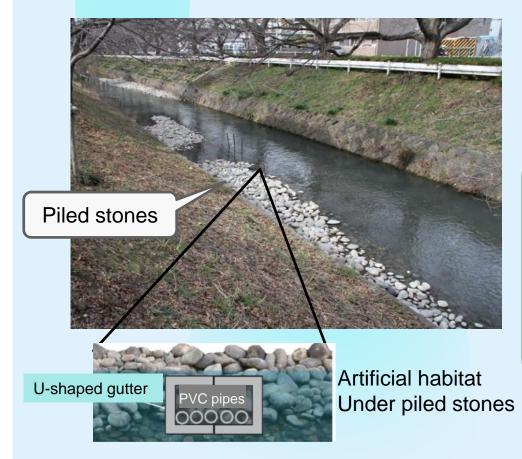


### **Improvement of water quality** in

#### in fiscal year 2012

#### **•**Kizune Bridge – Kurokawa No.2 Bridge

Putting stones in the river to change the flow. Habitats for the living things and Plants were also set under the stones.





Children also supported this activity.



6 months later, September 2013

### **Reserve additional water resource**

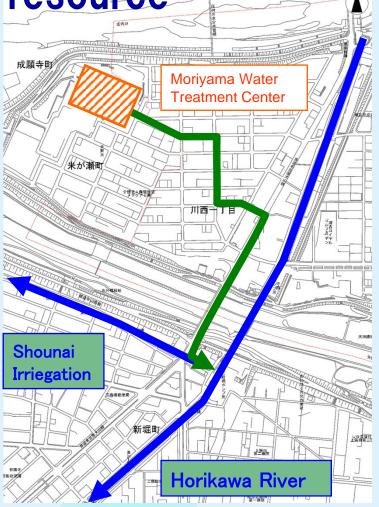
### Use of reclaimed wastewater

Conducting reclaimed wastewater that was membrane filtered in Moriyama Water Treatment Center into Horikawa River up to 4000m<sup>3</sup>/day



Membrane units

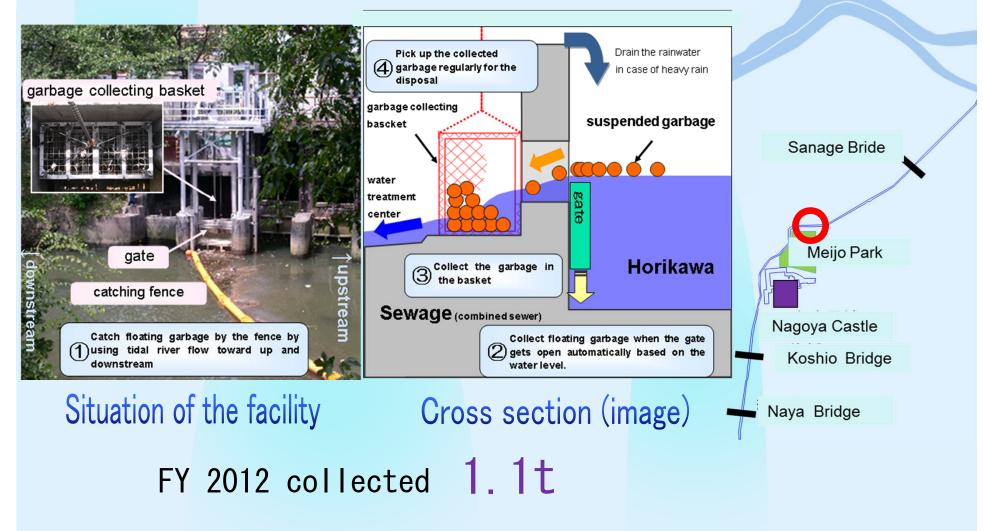




Reclaimed wastewater was conducted during irrigation season(Apr.-Oct.)

### **Removal and inflow reduction of pollutants**

#### ◆Garbage Catcher (near Johoku Bridge)

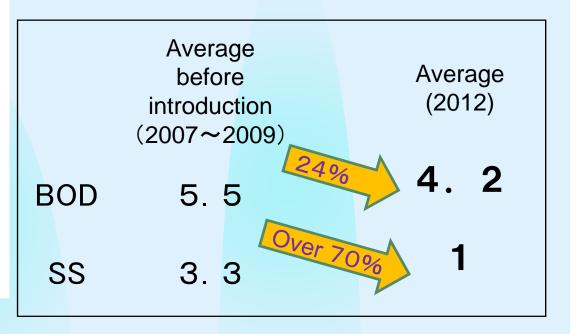


### Removal and inflow reduction of pollutants

Advanced water treatment in Meijo Water Treatment Center



Filtering equipment ,Disc Filters, removes more fine particles remaining in treated water.



### **Removal and inflow reduction of pollutants**

#### Control of combined sewer overflow

Rain-water reservoirs (RWR) for pollution control are constructed for storing rainwater temporarily and decreasing pollution load.

#### **Ozone RWR**

#### Horikawa–Ugan RWR Horikawa–Sagan RWR





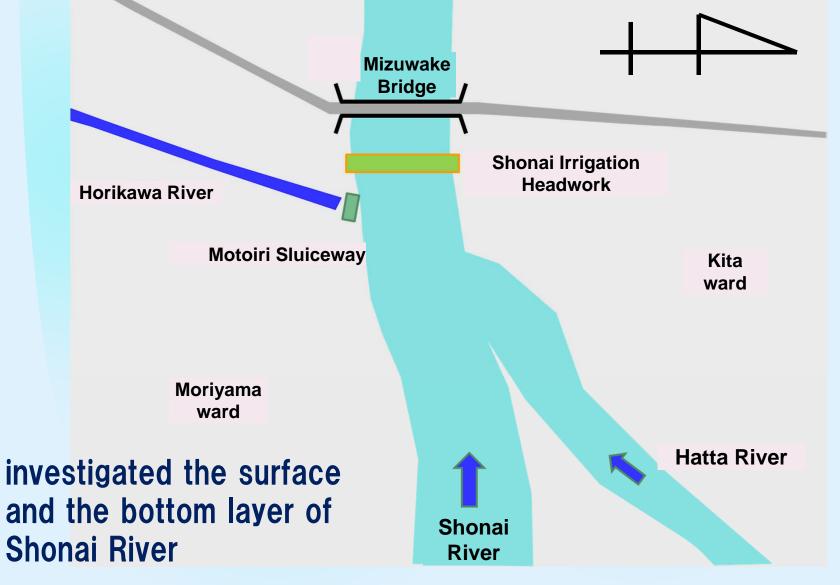


Completed in 2010  $(13,000m^3)$ 



Under construction  $(14,000m^3)$ 

### Water quality survey with operating gate of Shonai Irrigation Headwork



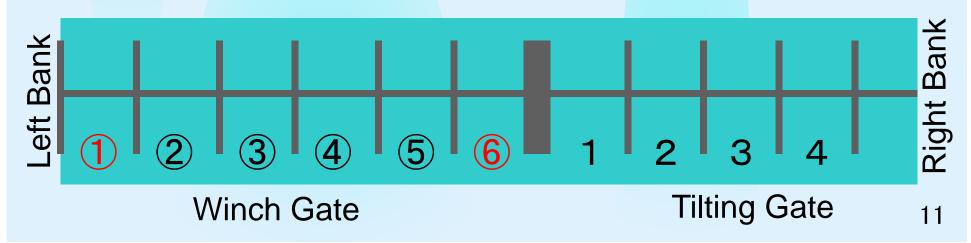
### Gate Number



(Left Side) 6 winch gates

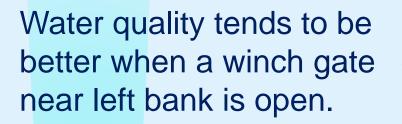


(Right Side) 4 tilting gates



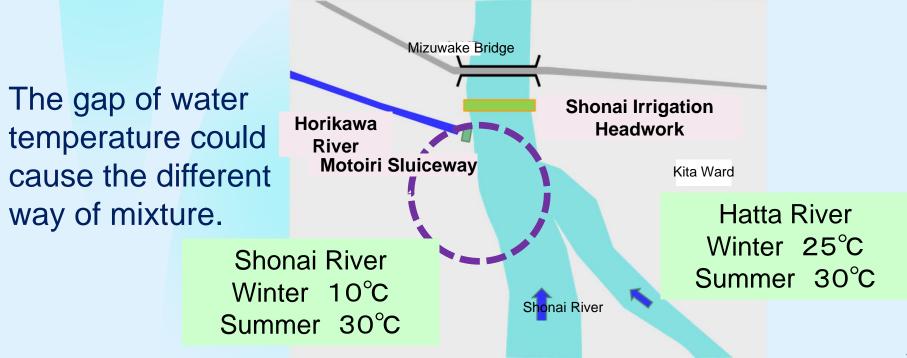
### The difference between Winter and Summer

### Winter



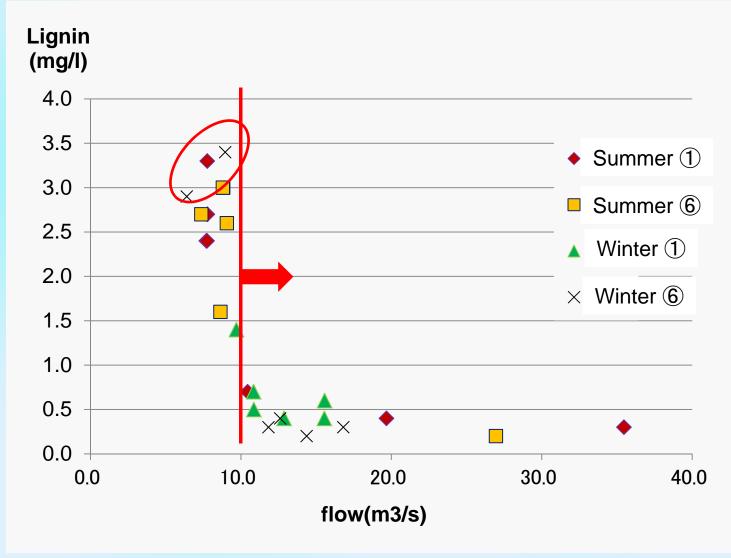
### Summer

Water quality does not seem to depend on which gate is open.

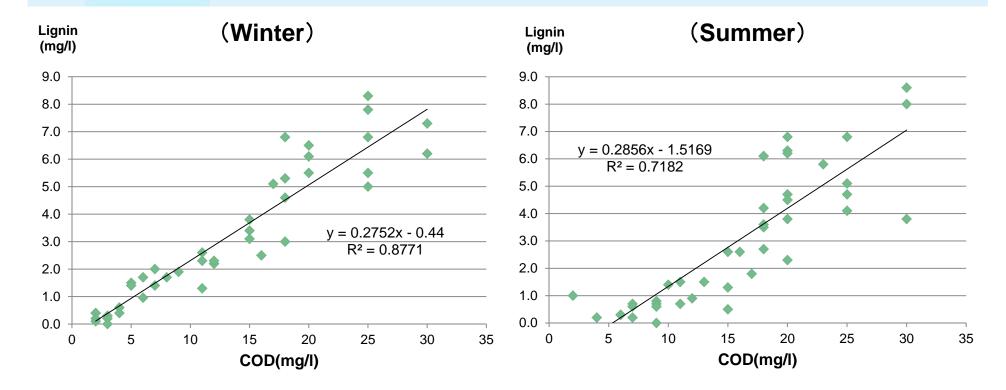


Result of survey						
		Mizuwake Bridg	e			
	Difference between surface and bottom Winch gate No.1					
		water temperature		Lignin		
		winter	summer	winter	summer	
	average	0. 9	-0. 45	0. 27	-0. 03	
			Shonai River	Hatta River		1

### Relation between flow and concentration of Lignin

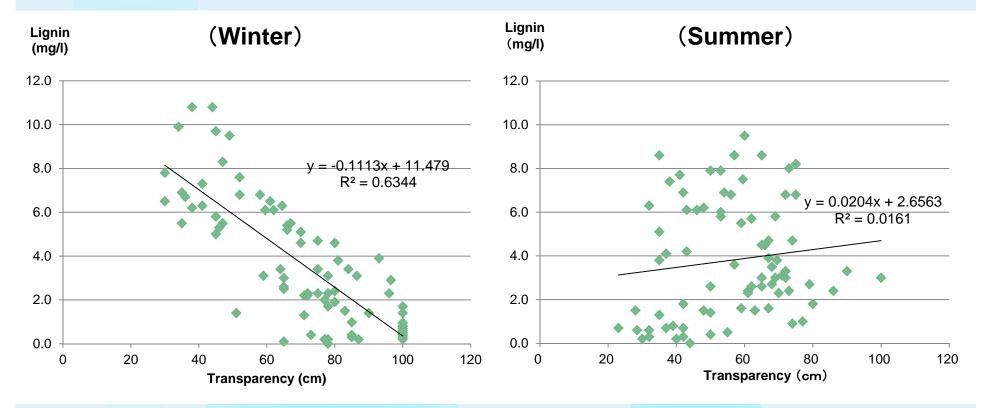


### Relation between COD and concentration of Lignin



COD and concentration of Lignin relate each other In the research of both Winter and Summer.

### Relation between transparency and concentration of Lignin



Transparency and concentration of Lignin relate each other in Winter but not in Summer.

### **Conclusion of survey**

•Both the concentration of Lignin and water temperature are different between surface and lower layer at the confluence of the Shonai River and the Hatta River. At that point, water from two rivers sometimes make different layers.

•When the flow volume of the main stream of the Shonai River is more than some extent, the concentration of Lignin of inflow into the Horikawa River doesn't probably increase.

•The difference of water quality caused by the operation of gates appears in winter, but does not in summer.

•Because there's a correlation between the concentration of Lignin and COD, the volume of inflow from Hatta River can be estimated by measurement of COD.

O We keep operating gates from the left side.

