Measures to make Horikawa River Limpid

Implementation by Nagoya City

Sep. 27th 2014

Nagoya City Greenification & PublicWorks Bureau River Dep. River Plannning Div.

Reservation of Water Source

Use of Shallow Ground Water Upstream area of Horikawa River



Upstream of Seko Brdg. 0.01m³/s
Upstream of Tsujie Brdg. 0.01m³/s
Upstream of Kizune Bridg. 0.01m³/s
Upstream of Sanage Brdg. 0.01m³/s
Shimizu wakuwaku-sui 0.0005m³/s



名城公園
Nagoya Castle
小塩橋
納屋橋





Reservation of Water Source

Use of Shallow Ground Water Upstream area of Horikawa River



Upstream of Sanage Brdg. 0.01m³/s Sanage Brdg. 名城公園 Nagoya Castle 小塩橋 納屋橋



Reservation of Additional Water Source (FY2014)

Upstream of Shiga Bridge
 0.01 m3/s of water will be added (March 2015)





Improvement of Water Quality

◆Removal of Sludge



FY 1994~2013 146,000 m³ of sludge had been removed

Reservation of Water Source

◆Use of Reclaimed Wastewater

Max. 4,000m³/day of wastewater reclaimed at Moriyama Water Treatment Center has been conducted into Horikawa River (since Aug. 2011)



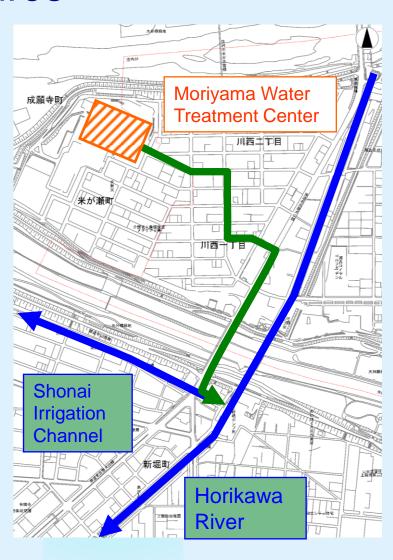
Flat membrane unit in the aerobic tank (400 sheets × 12 units)

Upper membrane case (cartridge storing 200 sheets)

Lower membrane case (cartridge storing 200 sheets)

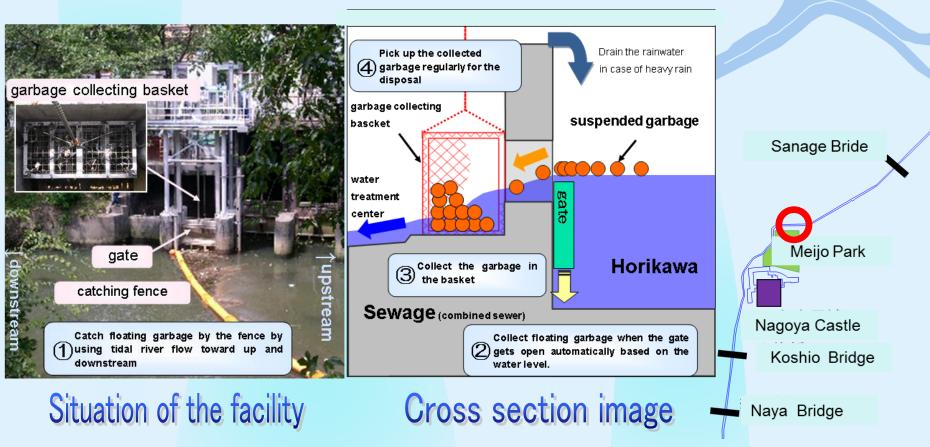


Flat membrane unit



Removal and Inflow reduction of Pollutants

◆Garbage Catcher (below Johoku Bridge)



FY 2013 collection result

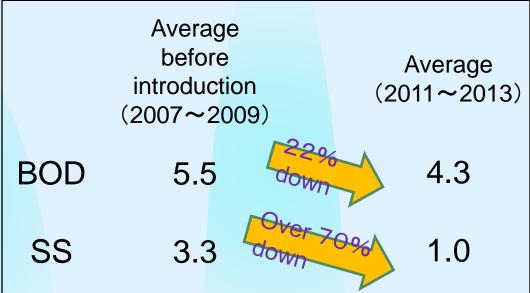
0.8t

Removal and Inflow reduction of Pollutants

◆ Advanced water treatment in Meijo Water Treatment Center



Filtering equipment (disc filters) removes 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



Completed in 2006 (12.000m³)

Horikawa-Ugan RWR



Completed in 2010 (13,000m³)

Horikawa-Sagan RWR



Under construction (14,000m³)

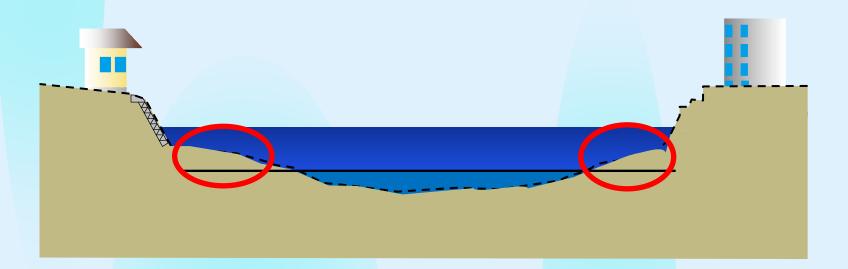
Appearance of Sludge

Sludge appears from river bed on ebb tide.

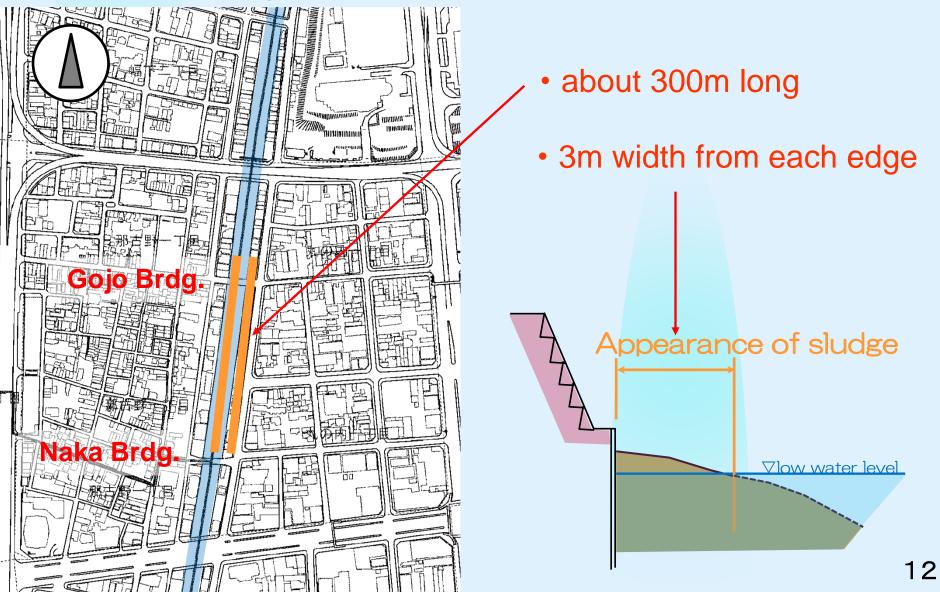


Toxic and stinking H₂S gasses pass out from exposed sludge.

 We implemented several clarification experiments focused on sludge appeared on ebb tide.



Location of Experiments



■ Experiment <u>1 cover with sand bed</u>

Cover the sludge with 30cm-thick sand bed

Appearance of sludge

Vlow water level

[Expected effects]

- •inhibit elution of nutrient salt ⇒ prevent deterioration of water quality
- •inhibit generation of H2S ⇒ remove a bad odor
- •as H₂S is inhibited, ecosystem is getting restored and water quality will be more improved.

Experiment

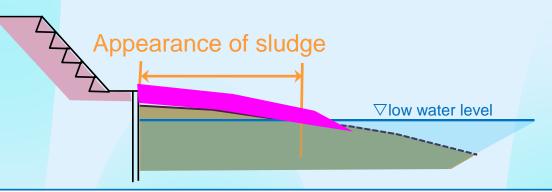


2 cover with clarification materials

Cover the sludge with 30cm-thick clarification materials*

*made from solid clinker ash (by-product of coal thermal power station) Work as H₂S absorber for its porousness



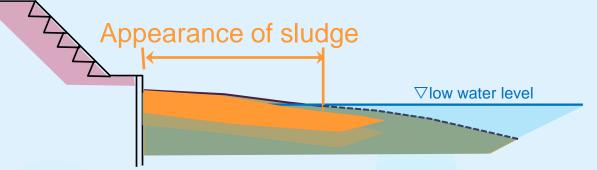


[Expected effects]

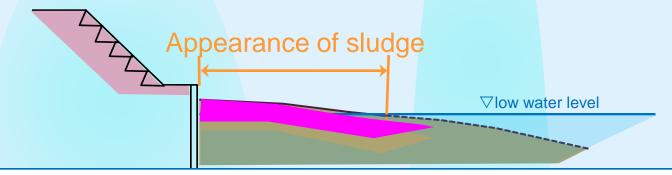
- perform like sand bed
- with feature of clarification material, might be able to leads better result than sand bed cover

Experiment <u>3 cover with sand bed (after removing sludge)</u>

remove 30cm-thick sludge, and cover with same-thick sand bed



4 cover with clarification materials (after removing sludge) remove 30cm-thick sludge, and cover with same-thick materials

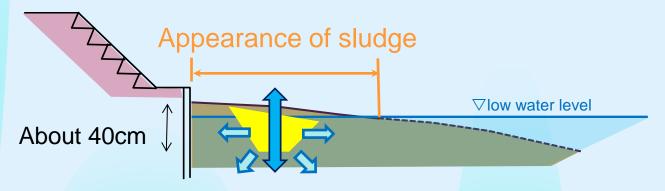


We focused on difference between the case of covering and the case of covering after removing sludge.

Experiment

5 settle infiltrator

settle corn-shaped infiltrators made with solid clinker ash every 1m through sludge bed



(mechanism of infiltrator)

- stream was generated inside the facilities by ebb and flow
- •supply bottom layer with oxygen ⇒ improve the bottom layer around facilities [Expected effects]
 - •improve sludge layer by supplying it with oxygen
 - the ecosystem getting restored and the water quality
 will be improved more

Images after the experiments

Experiment image

Present condition





Plan of monitoring survey

We verify effect of experiments for several years.

Survey items...bottom layer, odor, benthic organism