The Social Experiment for the Horikawa River Clarification

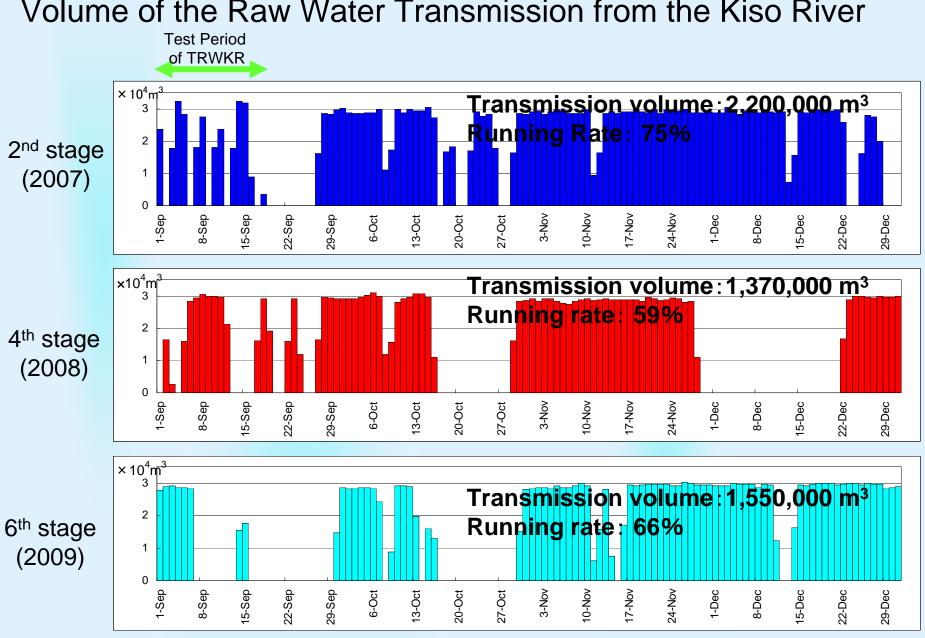
- Achievement of the Raw Water Transmission
- Survey results by Nagoya city

Results of the Raw Water Transmission from the Kiso River

(As the end of January 2010)

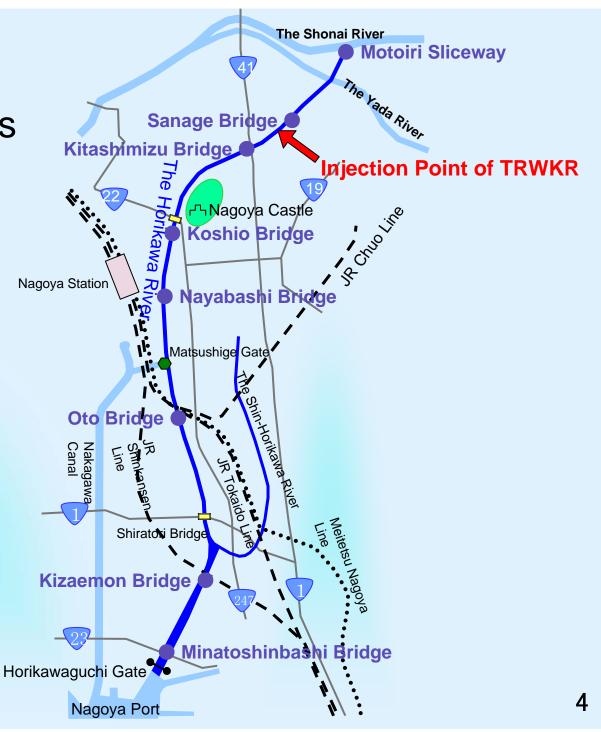
	2nd Stage 8 th Sep 16 th Dec. 2007	4th Stage 28 th Sep 16 th Dec. 2008	6th Stage 27 th Sep 16 th Dec. 2009	Total
Running Hours (hr)	1,807.3	1,135.0	1,286.3	16,736.7
Down Hours (hr)	592.8	785.0	657.7	7,636.5
Total Available Hours (hr)	2,400.0	1,920.0	1,944.0	24,371.0
Running Days	75.3	47.3	53.6	697.4
Down Days	24.7	32.7	27.4	317.9
Total Available Days	100.0	80.0	81.0	1,015.3
Running Rate (%)	75.3	59.1	66.2	68.7
Volume of Transmitted (m ³)	2,201,200	1,372,200	1,554,000	20,489,900

Volume of the Raw Water Transmission from the Kiso River

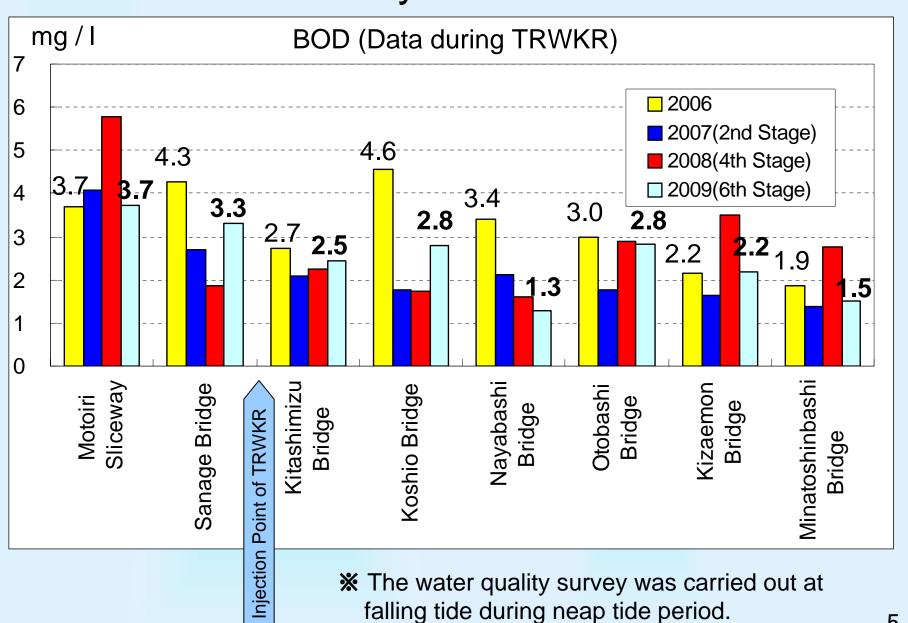


Running rate in the 6th stage increased by 7% compared with the 4th stage 3

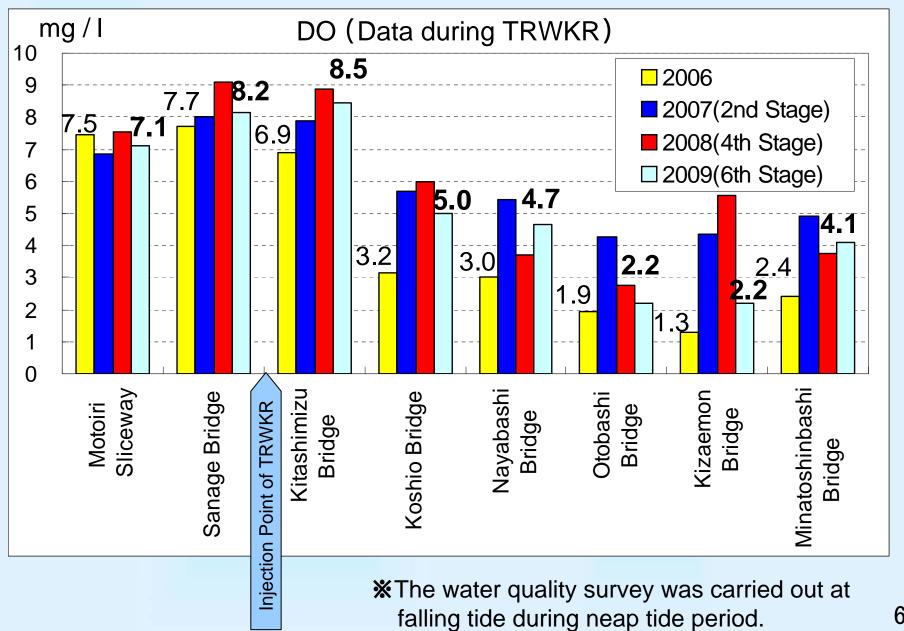
The Key Investigation Spots of Administration Survey



Administration Survey



Administration Survey



Glossary

BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand)

BOD describes the amount of oxygen consumed when microbes degrade organic compounds in water. It is determined by the amount of organic compounds in drainage water flowing in the river measured by activity of microbes. It is commonly used to show the level of organic pollution in the river.

DO (Dissolved Oxygen)

DO means dissolved oxygen in water. It is necessary for water creatures to live and is also necessary for self-purification of the river and lakes. When drainage water flow in and pollute the water, DO is consumed to degrade organic compounds and is decreased. On the other hand, photosynthesis by algae increases DO. If it shows less than 3mg/L, fishes hardly survive.