◆牛田浄水場

USHITA PURIFICATION PLANT

この浄水場は、広島市水道の創設時である明治31年に現在の東区牛田新町につくられました。この間、幾度かの拡張や改良工事を重ね、現在の給水能力は11万9,000㎡/日です。

ここでは、戸坂取水場で取水した太田川の水を急速ろ過方 式でろ過し、市内東部地域と安芸郡府中町及び坂町へ給水 しています。

当初、約19万4,000㎡の敷地を有していましたが、このうち約11万5,000㎡は、新牛田公園やひろしんビッグウェーブとして生まれ変わりました。これに伴い、創設時の古い施設が廃止されましたが、歴史的な資料を永久保存し、水道に対する理解と認識を深めてもらうため、場内に大正13年築造の送水ポンプ室を改修した水道資料館を設置しています。

戸坂取水場 Hesaka Intake Station

This water purification plant was constructed in Ushita-shin-machi, Higashi-ku in 1898 when the water supply system was established. After many expansions and improvements, the plant's present supply capacity has reached 119,000 m/day.

Here, untreated water from the Ota-gawa River drawn in at Hesaka Intake Station is filtered through rapid sand filters. This plant supplies water to the eastern part of the city, and to Fuchu and Saka Towns, Aki-gun.

Initially, the site was about 194,000 m. However about 115,000 m was redeveloped into Ushita Park and HIROSHIN BIG WAVE. At that time, the pumping station, built in 1924, was redeveloped into a waterworks museum in order to preserve historical materials and promote understanding and awareness of the water supply system.



牛田浄水場 Ushita Purification Plant

現有施設概要 Present Facilities

| 戸 坂 取水場 Hesaka Intake Station | 所 在 地 Location | | 広島市東区戸坂千足二丁目 2-chome, Hesaka-senzoku, Higashi-ku, Hiroshima City |
|--|--------------------------|-----------------|---|
| | 計画取水量 Intake Capacity | | 132,000 ㎡/日 132,000 ㎡/day |
| | 所 在 Location | _ | 広島市東区牛田新町一丁目 1-chome, Ushita-shin-machi, Higashi-ku, Hiroshima City |
| | 給水能 Supply Cap | | 119,000 ㎡/日 119,000 ㎡/day |
| 牛 田 浄水場 | 沈でん池 | 池 数 Quantity | 2 池 2 basins |
| Ushita Purification Plant | Sedimentation Basin | 方 式 Type | 傾斜板式 Inclined parallel plate type |
| | ろ過池 | 池 数 Quantity | 1 系:8 池 (内 1 池予備) 2 系:10 池 (内 1 池予備) Primary: 8 (1 in reserve), secondary: 10 (1 in reserve) |
| | Sand Filter | 方 式 Type | 急速ろ過 Rapid sand filtration |



緑井浄水場

MIDORII PURIFICATION PLANT

この浄水場は、安佐南区緑井町の標高68mの高台に第5 期水道拡張事業で建設され、昭和44年7月1日から給水を開始しました。現在の給水能力は20万㎡/日です。

ここでは、八木取水場で取水した太田川の水を急速ろ過方 式でろ過し、安佐南区及び安佐北区の一部へ給水するととも に、配水池を兼ねた送水ずい道で己斐配水池へ送り、市内西 部地域へ給水しています。 Located 68 meters above sea level in Midorii-cho, Asaminami-ku, this purification plant was constructed during the 5th Phase Expansion Project. Service began on July 1, 1969. Current supply capacity is 200,000 m/day.

Here, untreated water from the Ota-gawa River drawn in at Yagi Intake Station is filtered through rapid sand filters. This plant supplies Asaminami-ku and part of Asakita-ku, and the western part of the city where it is distributed from Koi Service Reservoir.



八木取水場 Yagi Intake Station



緑井浄水場 Midorii Purification Plant

現有施設概要 Present Facilities

| 八 取水場 | 所 在 地 Location | | 広島市安佐南区八木五丁目 5-chome, Yagi, Asaminami-ku, Hiroshima City |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|---|
| Yagi Intake Station | 計画取水量 Intake Capacity | | 220,000 mੈ/日 220,000 mੈ/day |
| 所 在 Locatio | | _ | 広島市安佐南区緑井町 Midorii-cho, Asaminami-ku, Hiroshima City |
| | 給水能。 Supply Capad | | 200,000 mੈ/日 200,000 mੈ/day |
| 緑 井 浄水場 | 沈でん池 | 池 数 Quantity | 8 池 8 basins |
| Midorii Purification Plant | Sedimentation Basin | 方 式 Type | 高速凝集 Suspended solid contact clarifier |
| | ろ 過 池 Sand Filter | 池 数 Quantity | 12 ユニット(内2ユニット予備) 12 units (2 in reserve) |
| | | 方 式 Type | 急速ろ過 Rapid sand filtration |



高陽浄水場

KOYO PURIFICATION PLANT

この浄水場は、安佐北区落合南の標高80mの丘陵地に 第6期水道拡張事業で建設され、昭和55年7月1日から給水 を開始しました。現在の給水能力は20万㎡/日です。

ここでは、高陽取水場で取水した太田川の水を急速ろ過方式でろ過し、安佐北区及び安佐南区の一部へ給水するほか、その大半を約7.7km隔てた牛田配水池まで口径1,650mmの送水管で送り、市内東部地域へ給水しています。

Located 80 meters above sea level in Ochiai, Asakita-ku, this purification plant was constructed during the 6th Phase Expansion Project. Service began on July 1, 1980. Current supply capability is 200,000 m²/day.

Here, untreated water from the Ota-gawa River drawn in at the Koyo Intake Station is filtered through rapid sand filters. In addition to supplying water to Asakita-ku and part of Asaminami-ku, most of the water from this station is sent approximately 7.7 km to the Ushita Service Reservoir through a transmission tunnel with an inner diameter of 1,650 mm, supplying water to the eastern part of the city.



高陽取水場 Koyo Intake Station



高陽浄水場 Koyo Purification Plant

現有施設概要 Present Facilities

| 高 陽 取水場 | 所 在 地 Location | | 広島市安佐北区落合二丁目 2-chome, Ochiai, Asakita-ku, Hiroshima City |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|---|
| Koyo Intake Station | 計画取水量 Intake Capacity | | 210,000 ㎡/日 210,000 ㎡/day |
| | 所 在 地 Location | | 広島市安佐北区落合南六丁目 6-chome, Ochiai-minami, Asakita-ku, Hiroshima City |
| | 給水能力 Supply Capacity | | 200,000 mੈ/日 200,000 mੈ/day |
| 高陽 浄水場 | 沈でん池 | 池 数 Quantity | 4 池 4 basins |
| Koyo Purification Plant | Sedimentation Basin | 方 式 Type | 傾斜板式 Inclined parallel plate type |
| | ろ過池 Sand Filter | 池 数 Quantity | 24 池(内 2 池予備) 24 filters (2 in reserve) |
| | | 方 式 Type | 急速ろ過 Rapid sand filtration |



KEY POLICIES

水道は、お客さまの生命や健康に直接関わる重要なライフラインであるため、将来にわたって給水の安全性・安定性を確保していく必要があります。

このため、広島市では、持続可能な水道システムの構築に向けて、令和4年度から令和7年度までを計画期間とする中期経営計画を策定し、「安全でおいしい水の供給」、「水道施設の更新・改良」、「災害対策の充実」を主要施策として掲げ、計画的な施設整備を推進しています。

The water supply is an important lifeline directly linked to citizens' lives and health. As such, it is necessary to continue providing a safe and stable water supply.

In order to establish a sustainable waterworks system, the City of Hiroshima developed a mid-term management plan for FY 2022 to FY 2025. This plan promotes facility maintenance through the implementation of three key policies: "Supply Safe and Clean Water," "Upgrade and Improve Waterworks Facilities," and "Enhance Disaster Countermeasures."

1 安全でおいしい水の供給

水源からお客さまのじゃ口に至るまでの水質管理体制の強 化を図るとともに、安心な水を安定的に使用していただけるよ う配水管路の整備を進めます。

また、省エネルギーの推進など環境負荷の低減に配慮した 施設整備に取り組みます。

Supply Safe and Clean Water

We are developing the distribution network to ensure the stable supply of water for our customer's faucet, with the aim of strengthening water quality management from the source through to the customers' faucet.

Furthermore, we are working towards upgrading and developing facilities to have less of an environmental impact through measures such as the promotion of energy conservation.

水質管理体制の強化

Enhancement of the water quality management system

水源からじゃ口までの水質管理を徹底するため、「水安全計画」*を適切に運用するとともに、水質の監視及び検査体制を確保します。また、おいしい水を供給するため、残留塩素濃度の低減に努めます。

※水安全計画…水源からじゃ口までの水道システムにおける 総合的な品質管理方法を定めたもので、広島 市では平成26年度から運用しています。 In order to ensure thorough water quality management from the source to the faucet, we have implemented the Water Safety Plan*, as well as established water quality monitoring and inspection systems. Moreover, we are making efforts to reduce the residual concentration of chlorine so that we can supply better tasting water.

*The Water Safety Plan: This plan has been implemented by the City of Hiroshima since 2014. It stipulates comprehensive quality control procedures covering all the stages from the water source to the faucet.

| 具体的な取組 Approach | 事業内容 Description |
|--|--|
| 水質監視・保安体制の確保 | 水質自動監視装置の整備 |
| Establish Water Quality Monitoring and Safety Systems | Install and Upgrade Automatic Water Quality Monitoring Equipment |
| 水質検査体制の強化 | 水質検査機器の整備等 |
| Enhance Water Quality Inspection Systems | Improve Water Quality Inspection Equipment |
| 残留塩素濃度の低減・監視 | 残留塩素計の整備等 |
| Reduce and Monitor Residual Concentrations of Chlorine | Install and Upgrade Residual Chlorine Meters |

水源での水質検査 Water Quality Inspection at Water Sources

水源である王泊ダム貯水池(太田川水系)、土師ダム貯水池(江の川水系)の調査を行うとともに、太田川水系の河川について定期的に水質検査を行っています。

Surveys are conducted at the water sources, such as the reservoirs at Odomari Dam in the Ota-gawa River system and Haji Dam in the Gono-kawa River system, and water quality inspections are periodically conducted at rivers in the Ota-gawa River system.



土師ダム貯水池での採水 Sampling water at Haji Dam Reservoir

取水場及び浄水場での水質監視

Water Quality Monitoring at Water Intake Stations and Purification Plants

職員による水質監視や検査に加え、「魚類自動監視装置」、「水中油分自動監視装置」を 導入し、24時間厳しく水質をチェックしています。

また、水質汚染事故に対して、迅速に対応するため、「水質試験車」を導入しています。

In addition to monitoring and inspections conducted by employees, we have introduced an Automated Fish Biomonitoring System and an Automated Oil-in-water Monitoring System that enable us to strictly monitor water quality 24 hours a day. Moreover, in order to respond immediately to water pollution accidents, we have introduced a Water Quality Testing Vehicle.

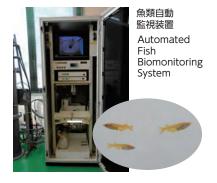


職員による水質検査 An employee inspecting water quality

魚類自動監視装置 Automated Fish Biomonitoring System

水質の異常に敏感なメダカを水槽内で飼育し、その行動をテレビカメラとコンピューターで24時間連続して自動監視・解析して、異常があれば警報を発信する装置です。水質の異常や毒物混入などを迅速に知ることができます。

Japanese rice fish are highly sensitive to abnormalities in water quality. They are kept in an aquarium, where the Automated Fish Biomonitoring System monitors and analyzes their movement patterns 24 hours a day TV cameras and computers. The system alerts us promptly if there are any abnormalities in water quality, if any toxic contaminants are detected, etc.



水中油分自動監視装置

Automated Oil-in-water Monitoring System

原水に混入した油分を気化させ、においセンサーで検出し、警報を発信する装置です。24時間連続して自動監視しており、油の混入を迅速に知ることができます。

The Automated Oil-in-water Monitoring System vaporizes any oil detected in untreated water, which in turn triggers the odor sensor. The system is active 24 hours a day, continuously monitoring the water supply, and alerts us promptly if any oil is detected.





水質試験車 Water Quality Testing Vehicle

pH計や濁色度計などの携帯型分析機器を搭載し、水質汚染事故や水質調査の現場において迅速な対応を行っています。

This van is equipped with portable analysis devices such as a pH meter, turbidimeter, and colorimeter for rapid response in case of accidental contamination and for water quality testing.



水質試験車 Water Quality Testing Vehicle

水質監視装置 Water Quality Monitoring Equipment

水道水の濁度、色度、遊離残留塩素、水温の4項目を24時間連続して自動監視する装置です。各浄水場系統区域の末端地区に設置しており、残留塩素濃度の適正化、低減化を図りながら、常に安全でおいしい水道水が供給されているかを監視しています。

Water Quality Monitoring Equipment is installed along the boundaries of each of our purification plant service areas. It automatically analyses the color, free residual chlorine levels, temperature, and turbidity of our water supply 24 hours a day, regulates and reduces chlorine concentration levels, and monitors and ensures that we are always supplying safe and clean drinking water.



水質監視装置 Water Quality Monitoring Equipment

ご家庭のじゃ口での水質検査 Water Quality Inspection at the Faucet

給水区域内の92か所において水道法で定められた定期水質検査を行っています。この うち29か所では、遊離残留塩素などの検査を毎日実施しています。

As established in the Waterworks Law, periodic water quality inspections are conducted at 92 locations within the water service area. Measurements of substances such as free residual chlorine are conducted at 29 of these locations each day.



遊離残留塩素の測定 Measurement of free residual chlorine

水道水質検査優良試験所規範 (水道GLP) を取得 Waterworks Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) Compliance

広島市は、水質検査結果の精度と信頼性を高いレベルで保証する体制を構築し、お客さまにより一層安心して水道水を使用していただくために、水道水質検査優良試験所規範(水道GLP)を取得しています。令和5年度末時点で147の検査機関が認定されていますが、原水から浄水場の処理過程、お客さまのじゃ口(水道水)まで一連の水質検査を適用範囲とした認定は、広島市が全国初です。

水道GLPは、検査が適切に実施されたことを保証する仕組みです。国際規格であるISO9001とISO/IEC17025をモデルとして、水道水質検査の実情に合わせて具体化したもので、公益社団法人日本水道協会が審査・認定を行っています。

The City of Hiroshima obtained Waterworks GLP Compliance so as to create a system that guarantees a high level of precision and reliability in the results of our water quality inspections, thus giving our citizens a greater peace of mind about the tap water they drink. As of the end of FY 2023, 147 inspection facilities have been certified as being in compliance. Hiroshima was the first city to be in compliance for an extensive array of water quality inspections that start from raw water, continue through the purification plants and all the way onto our citizens' faucets.

Waterworks GLP is a certification system which guarantees that inspections are properly carried out. It is the specific standard for water quality inspections that is modeled after international standard ISO9001 and ISO/IEC17025, which the Japan Water Works Association uses in conducting examination and authorization for compliance.

Stable supply of safe water

安心な水を安定的に使用していただけ

安心な水の安定供給

るよう、配水管路などの整備に取り組みます。 We ensure the stable supply of safe

We ensure the stable supply of safe water through constantly striving to improve distribution networks and pipelines.

●配水監視装置の整備 主要な配水管路の

流量・流向を測定しています。

 Improvement of Water Distribution Monitoring Equipment
 We monitor the flow rate and direction of the main water distribution networks and pipelines.

配水監視装置 Water Distribution Monitoring Equipment

●配水管路の整備

未配管路線に配水管路を 整備し、水質の保全や 安定給水を図ります。

JWWA-GLP018

Development and Improvement of Water Distribution Networks and Pipelines We are installing water distribution pipelines in unlaid peripheral areas to conserve water quality and secure a stable supply of water.

具体的な取組Approach事業内容Description配水施設の機能向上
Upgrade Water Distribution Functions配水管路と配水監視装置の整備
Upgrade Water Distribution Networks and Pipelines as well as Water Distribution Monitoring Equipment

豊かな清流である太田川を次世代に引き継いでいくため、水源かん養林を整備するとともに、流域自治体と連携して水道水源の保全に努めます。また、省エネルギーや資源リサイクルを推進し、環境負荷の低減に努めます。

To secure the abundant clear waters of the Ota-gawa River for generations to come, we are conserving the watershed protection forest and are working closely with municipalities located in the river-basin to protect water sources. We are also reducing environmental impacts through the promotion of energy conservation and recycling.

| 具体的な取組 Approach | 事業内容 Description |
|--|---|
| 水源かん養林の整備 | 水源かん養林の整備、啓発活動 |
| Improve and Maintain the Watershed Protection Forest | Improve the Watershed Protection Forest, Implement Educational Activities |
| 流域自治体との連携 | 森林保全活動、森林学習等 |
| Collaborate with River-basin Municipalities | Forest Conservation, Learning about Forests |
| 省エネルギーの推進 | 空調設備の整備等 |
| Promote Energy Conservation | Improve Air Conditioning |

水源涵養モデル事業 Water Source Conservation Model Project

広島市の水道が、明治31年8月に創設されて以来、安全でおいしい水を供給し続けることができたのは、豊富な水量に恵まれた清流・太田川とその源をなす豊かな森林のおかげです。

そこで、この川を守り、豊かな清流として次世代に引き継いでいくため、水道創設100周年という節目を迎えた平成10年に、それを記念するシンボル事業として「水源涵養モデル事業」に着手しました。

この事業は、太田川の源である冠山が位置する源流域の森林を取得し、モデル水源林として整備するとともに、市民参加による森林保全活動や森林学習を通じて、水源かん養の重要性について啓発していくことを目的として実施しています。

取得した森林の名称は、一般公募により「広島市・太田川源流の森」と名付けました。

Since completion in August 1898, the City of Hiroshima has continued to supply safe and clean water to its citizens. This is largely due to the Ota-gawa River, which has an abundance of crystal clear water and bountiful forests that form its source.

To protect this river and ensure it stays abundant with clear water well into the future, the symbolic "Water Source Conservation Model Project" was launched in 1998 to commemorate the 100th year of water supply services.

Through this project, we obtained forested areas on Mt. Kanmuri, the source of the Ota-gawa River, which are being maintained as a model watershed protection forest. In addition, we also run citizen-led forest conservation activities and educational programs as part of this project, with the aim of educating our citizens about the importance of protecting our water sources.

The acquired forest areas were named the "Hiroshima Ota-gawa Riverhead Forest" through a public call for name suggestions.



広島市・太田川源流の森場所:広島県廿日市市吉和字吉和東1588番・11589番3面積:355ヘクタール



Hiroshima Ota-gawa Riverhead Forest Location: 1588/11589-3 Yoshiwa-Higashi, Yoshiwa, Hatsukaichi City, Hiroshima Prefecture Area: 355 hectares



市民参加による森林保全活動 Local residents participating in forest conservation activities

水道施設の更新・改良

Upgrade and Improve Waterworks Facilities

広島市の水道施設の多くは昭和40年代以降に整備 しており、浄水場や配水池などの施設は333か所、管路 延長は4,878kmに達しています(令和5年度末現在)。

これらの水道施設は、今後、更新需要が増加していく ため、計画的な更新を推進します。

The majority of the City of Hiroshima's waterworks facilities have been upgraded since the 1960s. The number of purification plants and service reservoirs has reached 333, and the distribution network has been expanded to 4,878 km (as of the end of FY 2023).

We will be implementing systematic upgrades in the future due to the growing necessity to renovate of these facilities.

施設の更新・改良

Upgrade and improvement of facilities

浄水場や配水池などの施設について、点検・補修による長寿命化を図った上で、計画的な更新を推進するとともに、更新に併せて 耐震化や統廃合等による維持管理効率の向上を図ります。

また、浄水場ごとに管理しているポンプ所や配水池の情報を集中管理できるよう、浄水場間の ネットワークの整備を行います。

We are aiming at extending the service lives of waterworks facilities, such as purification plants and service reservoirs, through regular inspection and maintenance. We are also aiming to implement systematic renovation, during which we plan on carrying out earthquake-proofing, while also improving management efficiency, such as through consolidation.



Moreover, we are updating networks between water purification plants to enable 更新した配水池 central control of the data and information from pump stations and service reser- The renewed service reservoir voirs currently under local control at each water purification plant.

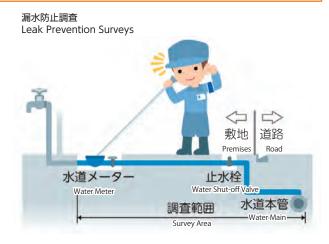
| 具体的な取組 Approach | 事業内容 Description |
|--|---|
| 浄水・配水施設の統廃合 | 施設の統廃合の関連整備等 |
| Consolidate Water Purification/Distribution Facilities | Prepare and Execute Facility Consolidation |
| 構造物の更新・改良 | 配水池の整備等 |
| Structural Upgrades and Improvements | Improve Service Reservoirs |
| 機械及び電気設備の更新・改良 | 受変電設備の整備等 |
| Replace and Improve Machinery and Electrical Equipment | Improve Transformers and Related Equipment |
| 効率的な運転管理体制の構築 | 浄水場間の情報ネットワークの整備 |
| Develop a More Efficient Management System | Update Information Sharing Networks Among Purification Plants |

管路の更新

Improvement of distribution pipelines and networks

管路については、点検や漏水防止調査の結果を活用して計 画的な更新を推進します。更新に当たっては、すべて耐震管を 採用し、管路の耐震化を図ります。

We are implementing systematic upgrades and renovations based on the outcomes of inspections and leak-prevention surveys. While undertaking renovations, all pipes will be replaced with earthquake-proof piping.



| 具体的な取組 Approach | 事業内容 Description |
|---|---|
| 管路の更新 | 鋳鉄管・ビニル管等の更新等 |
| Improve Distribution Pipelines and Networks | Replace and Renew Cast-Iron Pipes, PVC Pipes, etc |
| 漏水防止の推進 | 漏水防止調査 |
| Implement Leak Prevention Measures | Carry Out Leak Prevention Survey |

3 災害対策の充実

Enhance Disaster Countermeasures

南海トラフ巨大地震などを想定した災害対策として、 水道施設の耐震化や土砂・浸水災害対策を推進します。 また、事故や災害の発生に備え、配水幹線の相互 連絡管などバックアップ機能の強化を図るとともに、 応急用資機材の整備などを推進します。 In anticipation of natural disasters, such as a Nankai Trough megathrust earthquake, we are implementing earthquake-proofing, as well as landslide and flooding measures in all waterworks facilities

Furthermore, in preparation for accidents and natural disasters, we are strengthening backup functions, such as introducing interlinking pipelines for water mains as well as stocking necessary emergency equipment and materials.

水道施設の耐震化

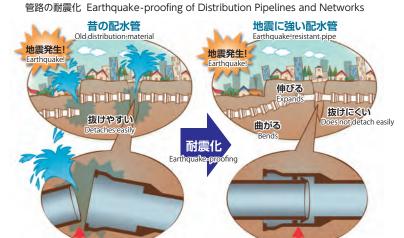
Enhancing earthquake-resistance of waterworks facilities

地震による被害を最小限にとどめるため、計画的に 水道施設の耐震化を推進します。

また、災害拠点病院などの重要給水施設への配水管路の耐震化を計画的に実施します。

To mitigate damage from earthquakes, we are undertaking systematic earthquake-proofing of waterworks facilities.

Furthermore, we are systematically implementing earthquake-proofing of water supply networks to key supply facilities, such as disaster base hospitals.



引っかかって抜けにくい

| 具体的な取組 Approach | 事業内容 Description |
|--|---|
| 構造物の耐震化 | 配水池等の耐震化 |
| Earthquake-proofing of Buildings and Structures | Earthquake-proofing of Service Reservoirs, etc |
| 重要給水施設への配水管路の耐震化 | 災害拠点病院等への配水管路の耐震化 |
| Earthquake-proofing of Pipes Distributing Water to Key Supply Facilities | Earthquake-proofing of Pipes Distributing Water to Disaster Base Hospitals, etc |

抜けやすい

土砂・浸水災害対策の推進

Development of landslide and flooding measures

近年頻発する豪雨災害や、今後予測される南海トラフ巨大地震等による津波への対策として、配水施設等の土砂災害対策や、 浄水場など基幹施設等の浸水災害対策を推進します。

Heavy rain disasters have become more frequent in recent years, and it is predicted that a future Nankai Trough megathrust earthquake will cause a tsunami. In preparation for these, we are promoting landslide measures in distribution facilities and flooding measures in purification facilities.

高陽取水場の防水壁 Flood barriers at Koyo Intake Station



| 具体的な取組 Approach | 事業内容 Description |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| 土砂災害対策 | 施設の土砂災害対策 |
| Landslide Measures | Landslide Measures in Facilities |
| 浸水災害対策 | 施設の浸水災害対策 |
| Flooding Measures | Flooding Measures in Facilities |

バックアップ機能の強化

事故や災害に備えて配水幹線の相互連絡管などのバックアップ施設を整備するとともに、停電に備えて非常用電源を確保します。

In preparation for accidents and disasters, we continue to implement backup enhancements, such as interlinking pipelines, and are securing off-grid power sources for emergency use in case of power outages.

Enhancement of backup functions

国道2号線(江波大橋)に架けた広島南配水幹線 Southern Hiroshima water main attached to the Eba Bridge on National Highway Route 2.



| 具体的な取組 Approach | 事業内容 Description |
|--------------------------------|--|
| バックアップ施設の整備 | 配水幹線の相互連絡管の整備等 |
| Upgrade Backup Facilities | Install Interlinking Distribution Pipelines |
| 非常用電源の確保 | 自家発電設備の整備等 |
| Secure Emergency Power Systems | Install Off-Grid Power Generation Facilities |

応急対策の推進

水道施設が被災した直後においても必要最低限の飲料水をお届けできるよう、災害時の給水拠点となる配水池に緊急遮断弁を整備するとともに、応急給水用資機材等を整備します。

Development of emergency response measures

To ensure we can supply the minimum necessary amount of drinking water immediately after damage to waterworks facilities in a disaster, we are installing emergency shutdown valves in service reservoirs (key water supply points following a disaster), and securing equipment and materials for emergency water supply.

| 具体的な取組 Approach | 事業内容 Description |
|--|---|
| 飲料水の確保 | 給水拠点となる配水池への緊急遮断弁の整備 |
| Secure Drinking Water | Install Emergency Shutdown Valves in Service Reservoirs (Water Supply Points) |
| 応急用資機材の整備 | 応急給水用資機材の整備等 |
| Secure Emergency Equipment and Materials | Secure Equipment and Materials for Emergency Water Supply |



緊急遮断弁による 飲料水の確保 Securing drinking water with the emergency shutdown valve

地震動を感知して 自動的に弁が閉止 します。 Valve automatically closes when an

earthquake is detected

給水車による応急給水 Emergency water supply using water trucks

