1. Introduction

Okinawa Prefecture (OP), isolated island, has been historically suffering from water shortage by severe condition due to geographical feature and topography. Water rationing was repeated like an annual event, and especially, at the time of water shortage in 1987, it was performed over about one year, and it had a great influence on Okinawan’s life. For this reason, many dams have been built on the mountains in the northern part of Okinawa main island, but the construction site of dam is restricted due to small OP’s area. Therefore, they regarded seawater as new water resources, and constructed Desalination Plant in 1997. The Plant has played an important role as precious water sources for OP that has been suffering from water shortage.

People pay attention to Okinawa sightseeing. Because, TV programs dealing with Okinawa have been frequently broadcast recently. "Kyushu and Okinawa Summit" held in 2000 was successful. Therefore, tourist business has been in good condition for the reason that the number of tourist breaks through 5 millions. Moreover, while population decrease is indicated nationally, the population of OP is increasing in number. Therefore, it is expected that water demand will continue.

Although one hundred percent of sludge (145t/day) generated within prefecture plants was recycled for green farmland-return, treated water (270,000m³/day) was almost discharged to the sea. They have been expecting that the water is used effectively in OP that has been suffering from water shortage. Therefore, OP reuses treated wastewater which occurs constantly in urban environment as precious water resources. I introduce Sewerage Business of Recycled Water Use (SBRWU) implemented by OP to you.
2. Sewerage Business of Recycled Water Use

SBRWU treats secondary disposal water discharged from Naha Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) highly, and supplies the water to Naha New Urban District (NNUD) mainly for flushing toilets and sprinkling in the parks.

Redevelopment enterprise was planned to utilize vast area of 4.4% of Naha-City and good location of NNUD which used to be U.S. Forces housing area. At present, a large-sized commercial store, a public facility, and a large-sized apartment are under construction at NNUD.

2.1 Advanced Wastewater Treatment Plant

Advanced Wastewater Treatment Plant (AWTP) was built in Naha STP in 2002. The flow of advanced processing is as follows:

2.2 Technical problems

A few technical problems have been caused over 4 years after supply. One of them is to secure residual chlorine 0.4 mg/litter or more. At the beginning of the supply, it was difficult to keep the density, because the water remained for a long time in the pipe for small-volume use. However, it was solved by releasing the water at the end of the pipe and by changing the current of water and by adjustment of the infusion quantity of sodium hypochlolite at AWTP.

2.3 Supply achievement

The Number of Supply Places and Water Use per Day is the following figure:
According to the figure, after supply, between 2002 and 2005 fiscal year, supply places increased from 20 to 36. Amount of water consumption per day also increased steadily from 200 to 462 cubic meters. Naha Water Resources Effective Use Promotion Outline created by Naha City, which encourages citizens to use recycled water. OP is also going to examine whether the demand can be increased further.

3. Conclusion

If water shortage happens in OP, a local newspaper begins to indicate the number of water rate of dams. Moreover, the number is also indicated on Okinawa Prefectural Enterprise Bureau Homepage, to which Okinawans pay attention. Fortunately, water rationing has never happened by hard work of the persons in charge of water works and sewage works since March, 1994. But, reservation of water resources is an important subject for our island prefecture. As stated in the introduction, it is expected that the water demand of OP will has been increasing.

STP plays a part of constantly-available dam in urban environment. It is the best to treat secondary effluent and to utilize it. We think that SBRWU is very important when water condition is considered in OP that has been suffering from water shortage, and that it is indispensable to promote and spread "Recycled Water Use without water shortage" from now on.
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Department of Planning, Statistics Data Reading Room in Okinawa Prefecture, Statistics Division Home Page

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Promotion of Treated Wastewater Reuse in Okinawa

Takashi KUROSHIMA
Okinawa Prefecture Sewerage System Construction Office

Location of Okinawa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distance Between Naha &amp; Each City</th>
<th>Distance (km)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Naha - Taipei</td>
<td>630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naha - Kagoshima</td>
<td>656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naha - Shanghai</td>
<td>820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naha - Fukuoka</td>
<td>861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naha - Seoul</td>
<td>1,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naha - Hong Kong</td>
<td>1,440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naha - Manila</td>
<td>1,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naha - Tokyo</td>
<td>1,554</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Naha: capital city in Okinawa
Okinawa’s Main Features

- **Land**: Consists of about 160 islands. Total area: 2,274 km².

- **Population**: 1.37 million as of 2005.

- **Tourism**: Tourism is one of the main industries.

- **US Army Base**: Presently, 75% of US Army bases in Japan are situated in Okinawa, taking up about 10% of the total land area.

Okinawa’s Rainfall

*The Only Semi-Tropical Region in Japan*

**Periodically Hit by Typhoons**

- 7 typhoons per year on the average
- Lots of annual rainfall occurs during typhoon and rainy seasons

Annual rainfall: 2,037 mm  Average temp.: 72.7 degF (22.7 degC)
Available Water Resources

# Okinawa
- Average rainfall: 2,037 m³/year
- High population density
- Available water resources: 1,973 m³/year per person

# National average
- Low population density
- Available water resources: 3,337 m³/year per person

Without typhoon, water shortage happens in Okinawa

Okinawa's Water Situation

Unstable Water Sources
- Low rainfall per capita
- Large seasonal fluctuation in rainfall
- Short river length & steep riverbed

Water Demand
- Water demand increases due to: increasing population, increasing tourists

Water Rationing
- 14 out of 32 years from 1972 to 2004

Days of water service restriction
- Elevate Water tank
Water Resources Development

# Dam
- The construction site is restricted due to small area

# Seawater Desalination Plant
- The plant is operating as important water sources

# Advanced Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Okinawa Prefecture has been suffering from water shortage. Sewage Treatment Plant plays a part of constantly available dam in urban environment. It is the best to treat secondary effluent and to utilize it.

Beginning of Sewage Works

1935 Sewage lines constructed in Naha (but not developed for public use)
1964 Okinawa City set out on a sewage works project & formulated the Okinawa Central/South Districts Integrated Sewage Works Plan
1969 Primary treatment began at Naha Sewage Treatment Plant
1970 Primary treatment began at Ginowan Sewage Treatment Plant
1972: Okinawa restored to Japan
1976 Secondary treatment began at Ginowan Sewage Treatment Plant
1977 Secondary treatment began at Naha Sewage Treatment Plant
Effect of Sewage Works (river water quality vs Percentage of Sewered Population)

- Changes in Sewered Population Rate & BOD (75% value)
- Sewered Population Rate in Naha:
  - Kokuba River
  - Kumoji River
  - Asato River
  - Naha City
- BOD (mg/L)
  - Fiscal year

---

Effect of Sewage Works (Naminoue Beach, Naha City)

- Naminoue around 1969 (unsanitary without toilets)
- July 4, 1972
  - Ryukyu Shimpo
- July 3, 1974
  - Okinawa Times

Do you swim in the ocean around Okinawa?
Present Status of Sewage Works in Okinawa

Prefecture Plants
- Total sludge generated: approx. 145t/day
- Total final effluent: approx. 270,000m³/day

Ginowan Plant
- Treatment capacity: 2009: 188,000m³/day, 2018: 215,000m³/day

Naha Plant
- Treatment capacity: 2009: 250,000m³/day, 2018: 250,000m³/day

Gushikawa Plant
- Treatment capacity: 2008: 53,100m³/day, 2020: 61,900m³/day

Nishihara Plant
- Treatment capacity: 2009: 35,600m³/day, 2015: 47,500m³/day

Advanced Waste Treatment Plant

Note
- Reuse of Highly Treated Water (treatment process)

Bio-filtration process
- From secondary treatment
- Bio-filtration media (Polypropylene foam, 10x10mm)
- To ozone treatment

Ozone treatment process
- To new urban district, etc.
- Purpose of advanced water treatment at Naha Sewage Treatment Plant:
  To stabilize & conserve water resources toward the establishment of a recycling society by reusing treated sewage water that is abundant & constantly available in urban environment for flushing toilets and other purposes. Highly treated water means recycled water.

Advanced water treatment at Naha Sewage Treatment Plant (capacity: 2,130m³/day)
- Ozone contact: about 40 min.
- Ozone injection: 11.2mg/L
- Ozone generator
- Chlorine sterilization
- Bio-filtration
- Ozone treatment

From sewage treatment
To ozone treatment
## Reuse of Recycled Water (quality of recycled water)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Secondary treated water</th>
<th>Recycled water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromaticity (degree)</td>
<td>20 or higher</td>
<td>2 or less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity (degree)</td>
<td>0.5 or less</td>
<td>0.5 or less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOD ( (\text{mg/L}) )</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cl ( (\text{mg/L}) )</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO₃-N ( (\text{mg/L}) )</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO₂-N ( (\text{mg/L}) )</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>N.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH₄-N ( (\text{mg/L}) )</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cl⁻ ( (\text{mg/L}) )</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOD ( (\text{mg/L}) )</td>
<td>0.5 or less</td>
<td>0.5 or less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity (degree)</td>
<td>2 or less</td>
<td>2 or less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine (ppm)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coliform (count/100mL)</td>
<td>(66 \times 10^4)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Reuse of Recycled Water (supply area)

- **Secondary treated water**
  - Supply area boundary
  - Water service pipe

- **Recycled water**
  - Supply area boundary
  - Water service pipe

- **Legend**
  - Water service pipe
  - Supply area boundary

### Supply Area

- **Naha New Urban Center District**
  - Approx. 214ha (192 ha was the site of former US Army base)

- **Map features**
  - Minatomachi
  - Tomari
  - Wakasa
  - Tsuji
  - Matsuyama
  - Kumoji
  - National Route No. 58
  - Kume
  - Higashimachi
  - Kumoji
  - Advanced Treatment Facility

- **Buildings**
  - Naha International High School
  - Naha New Urban Center Media Building
  - Okinawa Pref. Women’s Center “Ti-Ru-Ru”
Reuse of Recycled Water (change of consumption, etc.)

No. of Supply Places & Water Use per Day

Comparison of Charge

Rates of Recycled Water

Low-volume user

Okinawa Prefecture

240yen/m³

Large-volume user

Naha City

200yen/m³

Rates of Tap Water

Water charge depends on the diameter

If the diameter is 150mm or more

Naha City

311yen/m³

330yen/m³

Exceed 300m³

300m³ or less
Promotion of Recycled Water Use

# Naha City Water Resources
Effective Use Outline

Mayor must try to promote reuse of treated waste water and treated drain water.

# Naha City Home Page for recycled water

On the homepage, they try to promote and spread recycled water by introducing people the meaning of recycled water and the system of the business of recycled water use and the area in which they can use it.

Reuse of Highly Treated Water for creating soothing cityscape

- Itoman City (capacity: 400m³/day)
  - Secondary treated water
  - Bio-filtration process
  - Chlorine sterilization
  - Send water to Nishizaki Aquatic Park

- Nago City (capacity: 4,000m³/day)
  - Secondary treated water
  - Bio-filtration process
  - Ozone treatment
  - Send water to Nago Central Park
Plan of Treated Water Reuse

- **Planning for Agricultural Water**
  - Secondary treated water
  - Advanced water treatment
  - Sterilization
  - Send the water to farmland

- **Proposal**
  - Secondary treated water or highly treated water
  - Send the water to the upstream of the river that flows through Naha City for purification

Diagram showing:
- Recycled Water Production Plant
- Supply pipe
- Southern part of Okinawa Main Land
- Kokuba River
- Kumoji River
- Asato River
- Naha City
- Naminoue Manmade beach
- Southern part of Okinawa Main Land