

Waterworks Date (Industrial Use Waterworks)

Industrial Use Waterworks

Commence of Operations (partial)
15-Jun-54

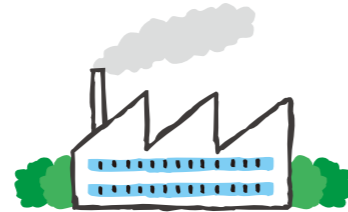


Number of Companies and Factories Served
294 companies and 359 factories
(As of April 1, 2015)

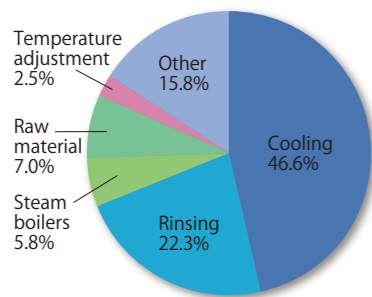
Daily Water Supply Capacity
260,000m³

Maximum Daily Supply
89,570m³ (FY 2014)
(The largest maximum daily supply recorded in 1970: 471,640m³)

Average Daily Supply
70,110m³ (FY 2014)

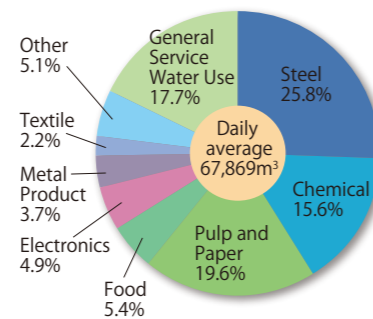


Main applications for FY 2014



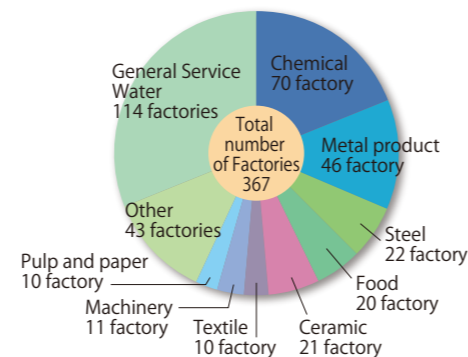
Steel (Cooling)

Use rates by industrial category for FY 2014



Paper processing (Raw material)

Number of Factories by Industrial category for FY 2014



General Service Water Use (beautification)

History of Waterworks

The Osaka Municipal Waterworks Bureau came into operation on November 13, 1895. It was the fourth municipal waterworks in Japan, following Yokohama, Hakodate, and Nagasaki. Since then, the Bureau has been continuously supporting and improving the lifestyle of the city's population. In March 2000, the Bureau started providing all customers in the city with water treated with the advanced water treatment system.

Year	Brief History of Osaka Municipal Waterworks Bureau
1886	H. S. Palmer was contracted to design the waterworks for Osaka.
1890	Enactment of the waterworks local ordinance. Passing of the waterworks supplement bill by the City Council.
1895	Completion of foundation of the waterworks facilities and commencement of service from the Sakuranomiya Service Reservoir on November 13.
1914	Completion of the Kunijima Service Reservoir.
1917	Creation of the Department of Waterworks.
1942	Promotion from the Department of Waterworks to the Bureau of Waterworks.
1949	Establishment of the Water Examination Laboratory as the first independent waterworks testing agency in Japan.
1952	Establishment of the bureau as a local municipal enterprise under the enactment of its ordinance.
1954	Industrial Waterworks Operations partly came into operation.
1955	Completion of foundation work of Industrial Waterworks Operations.
1957	Enactment of the Waterworks Act. Completion of the Niwakubo Purification Plant.
1966	Enactment of the Local Ordinance of the Osaka Municipal Waterworks Bureau and Industrial Waterworks Operations.
1968	Completion of the Toyono Purification Plant.
1981	Completion of the pilot plant for the Kunijima Purification Plant Advanced Water Treatment System.
1988	Completion of the Distribution Information System.
1989	Operation of Service Office Online System.
1995	Centennial Anniversary of the Waterworks and Inauguration of the Waterworks Museum.
2000	The Advancement Water Treatment System processed water provided to all regions of the city.
2002	The Waterworks Bureau (WTC office) certified by ISO 14001.
2004	The disbandment of the Osaka Bay Area Industrial Waterworks Enterprise and transfer of administration to the Osaka City government.
2005	The Water Quality Test Laboratory becomes the first waterworks facilities to achieve GLP accreditation.
2006	Three purification plants were certified according to ISO 9001.
2008	The Waterworks Bureau was certified according to ISO 22000. (It is the first case in the world where the public water supply received certification as a total organization.)