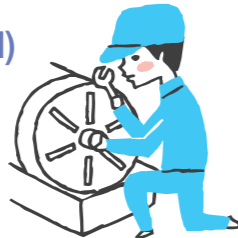


Waterworks Data (industrial water supply business)

Industrial water supply business

● Operation start (partial)
June 15, 1954

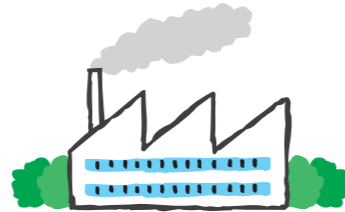


● Number of companies and factories served
283 companies and 347 factories (as of April 1, 2017)

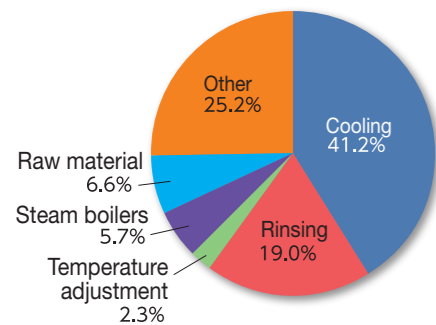
● Daily water supply capacity
151,000 m³ (as of April 1, 2018)

● Maximum daily supply
85,390 m³ (FY 2016)
(The largest maximum daily supply was 471,640 m³ in 1970.)

● Average daily supply
67,116 m³ (FY 2016)

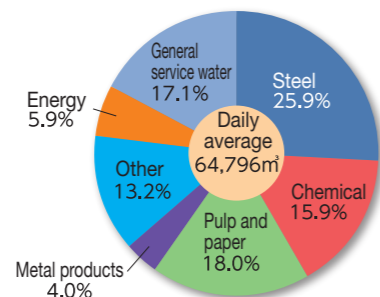


FY 2016 ● Main applications



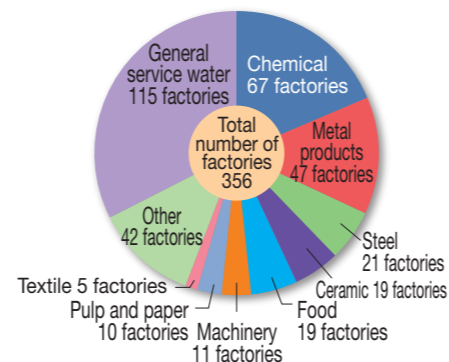
Steel (cooling)

FY 2016 ● Use rates by industrial category



Paper processing (raw material)

FY 2016 ● Number of factories by industrial category



General service water use (beautification)

History of Waterworks

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

Year	Events for the Osaka Municipal Waterworks Bureau
1886	Requested H. S. Palmer to design the waterworks for Osaka.
1890	National ordinance for waterworks was enacted. Installation of waterworks was resolved by the City Council.
1895	The installation of waterworks was completed and service commenced from the Sakuranomiya Service Reservoir on November 13.
1914	The Kunijima Service Reservoir was completed.
1917	The Waterworks Department was set up.
1942	The Waterworks Department was promoted to the Waterworks Bureau.
1449	The Water Examination Laboratory was established as the first independent waterworks testing agency in Japan.
1952	The bureau was established as a local public enterprise upon the enactment of the Local Public Enterprise Act.
1954	Industrial water supply system partly came into operation.
1955	The construction of industrial water supply system was completed.
1957	The Waterworks Act was enacted. Niwakubo Purification Plant was completed.
1966	The Local Ordinance concerning Osaka Municipal Waterworks and Industrial Waterworks Operations was enacted.
1968	Toyono Purification Plant was completed.
1971	The pilot plant for the Kunijima Purification Plant Advanced Water Treatment System was completed.
1988	The water distribution information system was completed.
1989	Operation of the service office online system started.
1955	Celebrated the centennial anniversary of the waterworks operation and opened the Waterworks Museum.
2000	Started provision of water processed by the advancement water treatment system to all regions of the city.
2002	The Waterworks Bureau (WTC office) acquired ISO 14001 certification.
2004	The Osaka Bay Area Industrial Waterworks Enterprise was disbanded and the Osaka City government took over the business management.
2005	The Water Quality Test Laboratory became the first to acquire GLP accreditation in Japan.
2006	Three purification plants acquired ISO 9001 certification.
2008	The Waterworks Bureau acquired ISO 22000 certification. (Became the first public water supply entity in the world to acquire this certification.)