

◎ Abridged Chronological Table of Koriyama City Waterworks ◎

Western calendar	Japanese calendar	Events
1722	Kyoho 7	Built the Saranuma Waterworks by reconstructing the Saranuma (marsh).
1770	Meiwa 7	Built the Yamasuido (spring waterworks originating from a well dug on hills) from Hosonuma Nishi.
1882	Meiji 15	Water was transferred to the Asaka Canal, thereby increasing the amount of water stored in the Saranuma (marsh).
1887	Meiji 20	Those interested who lived in neighboring areas devised a plan for the Tadano Waterworks.
1889	Meiji 22	The areas became Koriyama Town. Started to build the Tadano Waterworks.
1890	Meiji 23	The Tadano Waterworks were completed.
1901	Meiji 34	A bill for the town-operated Saranuma Waterworks was submitted to the Town Council and the Town Council adopted the bill for the town-operated works.
1907	Meiji 40	A bill for improving the waterworks was adopted. A plan for water mains made of iron pipes was chosen.
1909	Meiji 42	A bill concerning a bond issue for the laying of waterworks and a change in the method of reimbursement of the bond was adopted thanks to the resolute decision made by Mayor Kyujiro Imaizumi. An application for the bond issue for the laying of waterworks was approved.
1912	Meiji 45	On April 1, water supply was started from the Toyota Water Purification Plant. With the completion of the water purification plant, the Saranuma Waterworks and Tadano Waterworks became disused.
1924	Taisho 13	The first expansion project was launched. The town was incorporated as a city. The drawing of water from the Ousegawa (river) was permitted by the prefectural governor.
1945	Showa 20	The quality of water in the wells inside the city was inspected in preparation for air raids. Some water supply plants were damaged by air raids. End of World War II.
1947	Showa 22	As a post-war reconstruction project, repair of the damaged water supply plants was started. (- Showa 24)
1950	Showa 25	The second expansion project was launched.
1953	Showa 28	The Local Public Enterprise Law was applied to the waterworks. Corporate accounting was adopted.
1962	Showa 37	A commemorative ceremony for completion of the second expansion project and the 50th anniversary was held. The third expansion project was launched. A new office building for the waterworks was completed.
1965	Showa 40	A petition for taking water from Lake Inawashiro was made to the prefectural governor. The fourth expansion project was launched. A new Koriyama City was born.
1967	Showa 42	The fifth expansion project was launched. Construction work for the Horiguchi Water Purification Plant was started.
1968	Showa 43	Change in the Atami Waterworks Expansion Project was approved. Concerning the division of the spots for the drawing of water from the Ousegawa (river), permission from the Tohoku Regional Construction Bureau was obtained. The drawing of water from the Fukasawagawa (river) was permitted by the prefectural governor.
1969	Showa 44	A change in the water rate system was made to adopt a water rate system using meter size.
1971	Showa 46	The Horiguchi Water Purification Plant was completed. A commemorative ceremony for the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the waterworks was held.
1973	Showa 48	Sole water rights were obtained through permission to draw water from Lake Inawashiro from the Hokuriku Regional Construction Bureau and permission to draw water from the Minamigawa (river) from the Tohoku Regional Construction Bureau. The sixth expansion project was launched. The Atami Waterworks Expansion Project was completed. The drawing of water in Hamaji was permitted by the Hokuriku Regional Construction Bureau.
1978	Showa 53	A dedicated water transfer tunnel was completed.
1979	Showa 54	A ceremony for transferring water to the dedicated water transfer tunnel was held. The drawing of water from Lake Inawashiro was started.
1980	Showa 55	The seventh expansion project was launched.
1982	Showa 57	As a commemorative project for the 70th anniversary of the establishment of the waterworks, the "Shimizu Pond" in which the waterworks had originated was put in order.
1983	Showa 58	With the arrangements made by the prefectural government, concerning the obtainment of water rights for drawing water from Lake Inawashiro, an agreement was reached with Tokyo Electric Power Company. The contract was signed in the amount of 268 million yen.
1989	Heisei 1	Construction work for the Arai Water Purification Plant was started.
1991	Heisei 3	A commemorative ceremony for the 80th anniversary of the establishment of the waterworks and completion of the office building of the Waterworks Bureau was held.
1994	Heisei 6	Permission to draw water from the Miharu Dam was obtained from the Tohoku Regional Construction Bureau.
1995	Heisei 7	Disaster recovery support was provided to the areas affected by the Great Hanshin Awaji Earthquake. The Koriyama City Waterworks Project Management Deliberation Council was established.
1997	Heisei 9	Water supply from the Arai Water Purification Plant was started.
2001	Heisei 13	A commemorative publication for the 90th anniversary of the establishment of the waterworks was issued.
2003	Heisei 15	The second phase of the seventh expansion project (Fiscal Year 1998 - Fiscal Year 2002) was completed. The facility capacity of the Arai Water Purification Plant was increased to 42,000 m3/day.
2004	Heisei 16	Disaster recovery support was provided to the areas affected by the Niigata Chuetsu Earthquake.
2005	Heisei 17	The nickname of the mascot of the Koriyama City Waterworks Bureau was determined to be "Kiraran."
2008	Heisei 20	The eighth project change was approved with a project cost of 26.4 billion yen. A project for integration of the purification plants was started.
2010	Heisei 22	The "Koriyama City Waterworks Project Basic Plan - Koriyama Water Vision" was devised (period of the plan: Fiscal Year 2010 - Fiscal Year 2019)
2011	Heisei 23	The Great East Japan Earthquake (earthquake off the Pacific coast of Tohoku; M9.0) caused stoppage of water supply to about 37,000 homes. Restored on April 1. Due to the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant of Tokyo Electric Power Company, radioactive material monitoring inspection of tap water was carried out.
2012	Heisei 24	Centennial of the establishment of the waterworks.



Lake Inawashiro and Hamaji Intake Tower

Centennial of the Establishment of the Koriyama City Waterworks

- Together with our Citizens Towards the Next 100 Years -



[Toyota Water Purification Plant at the time of establishment]



[Toyota Water Purification Plant 2012 at the time]

Shining and Safe Water Will Be Delivered to Future Generations



Mascot of the Koriyama City Waterworks Bureau "Kiraran"

Koriyama City Waterworks Bureau



Mascot of Koriyama City "Gakuto-kun" and his younger sister "Onpu-chan"

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The Centennial of the Establishment of the Waterworks Has Been Reached

Koriyama was a posting station whose population was slightly more than 4,000 in Bunsei 10 (1827) (around the end of the Edo era). It began with the development of Asaka in the Meiji era, and it is now a core city with a population of more than 300,000.

In Meiji 11 (1878), as the first state-run project by the national government for the vocational aid for the family members of the samurai class, the development of the Asaka wide plain and the construction of the **Asaka Canal** that would introduce the water of Lake Inawashiro into the Asaka Plain were started. As a result of completion of this project, clean water flowed into the Asaka Plain, which became a fertile land. This laid the foundation for the development of our city.

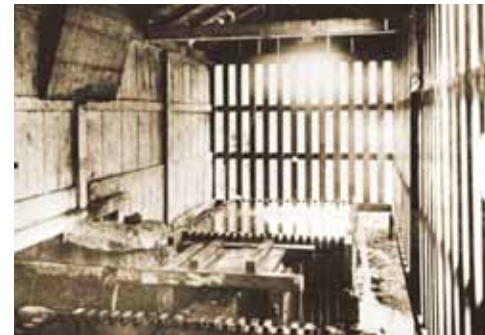
The waterworks of our city started its supply of water on April 1, Meiji 45 (1912) as the first modern waterworks in Fukushima Prefecture, the 3rd in the Tohoku, and the 23rd in Japan, thanks to the blessings of the Asaka Canal, with its major source of water drawn from Lake Inawashiro. **On April 1, Heisei 24 (2012) the centennial of the establishment of the waterworks was reached.**



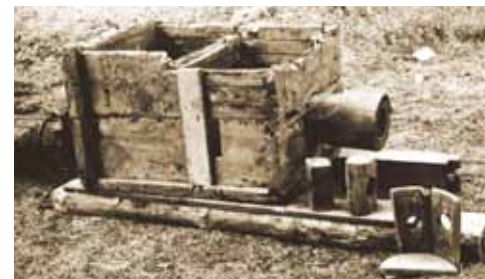
History of the waterworks

1 Origin of the Koriyama waterworks ... Saranuma Waterworks

In the Kyoho era in which a village with a population of about 1,400 was formed, the drinking water taken from wells, etc was in short supply. For this reason, in Kyoho 7 (1722), the **Saranuma (marsh)**, which had been an irrigation pond, was used as a reservoir, and a distribution tank was built there, and water was drawn to each home through a bamboo trough.



A distribution tank in the Saranuma Waterworks



Intermediate box, wooden pipe and top piece in the period of wooden pipe waterworks

2 Seeking new waterworks ... Yamasuido

Since the **Saranuma Waterworks** contained little water during the period of rice planting, in Meiwa 7 (1770), wells were dug on hills such as in Shimizudai and Hosonuma, and the **Yamasuido** was built that drew water by natural flow-down.

However, it was expensive to draw water, and there were only around 10 wealthy homes that used the waterworks. Several hundred homes in the vicinity went to these homes to get their water.

3 In search of a large quantity of high quality water (Tadano Waterworks)

In Koriyama Town around Meiji 20 (1887), the silk industry was flourishing, and with the growth of its population, there arose the need for a large quantity of high quality water. Therefore, rich merchants at the time brought funds and set up the "Koriyama Waterworks Company." Thus the **Tadano Waterworks** were built by connecting wooden pipes of about 10 km in length starting at 3 places within the Tadano District in Ouse Town at present, and the construction work was completed in Meiji 23 (1890).



Wooden pipes of the Tadano Waterworks



Birth place of waterworks: Shimizu Pond

4 Foundation of modern waterworks ... Toyota Water Purification Plant

After Meiji 30 (1897), the wooden pipes of the Tadano Waterworks started to rot, and since there was also rapid growth in the population of Koriyama, an even larger quantity of high-quality water was needed.

And therefore, **Mayor Kyujiro Imaizumi** made a decision to establish the modern waterworks, stating that "without putting the waterworks in good condition, Koriyama will never become developed." He built the **Toyota Water Purification Plant** by spending on construction work that cost 5 times (6 times at the time of completion of the construction work) the total annual budget of the town (30,000 yen at the time), and the water supply was started in April, Meiji 45 (1912) as a modern waterworks.



Mr. Kyujiro Imaizumi

5 From a period of expansion projects to a period of maintenance and control

Since the first expansion project started in Fiscal Year Taisho 12 (1923), in order to cope with demand for water that increased with development of the city, expansion projects were implemented several times.

In Fiscal Year Showa 48 (1973), the sixth expansion project was started in which the Hamaji Intake Tower that directly took water from Lake Inawashiro and the water transfer facilities up to the Horiguchi Water Purification Plant were put in order, and the project was completed in Fiscal Year Showa 54 (1979). Completion of this project established the foundation of the waterworks projects of our city at present. Now the eighth project including the "Water Purification Plants Integration Project" and others have been underway since Fiscal Year Heisei 20 (2008), and the "Water Purification Plants Integration Project" was completed in March Heisei 25 (2013).

This project involves stopping use of the **Toyota Water Purification Plant**, which has become too old for use, and to integrate its functions into the **Horiguchi Water Purification Plant**. The project will enable water to be supplied efficiently and in a stable manner with the enlargement of the areas to which water is supplied by means of the natural flow-down method as well as a change into a duplex water transfer route, and thus further environmentally friendly and disaster-resistant waterworks will be realized. Towards the next 100 years, safe and reliable tap water will continue to be delivered in the future. Our waterworks develop with our citizens.



Water transfer tunnel from Lake Inawashiro

<Elevated water tank in Hayama >



First expansion project
(Fiscal Years Taisho 12 (1923) - Taisho 14 (1925))

<Construction work for the Horiguchi Water Purification Plant >



Fifth expansion project
(Fiscal Years Showa 42 (1967) - Showa 46 (1971))

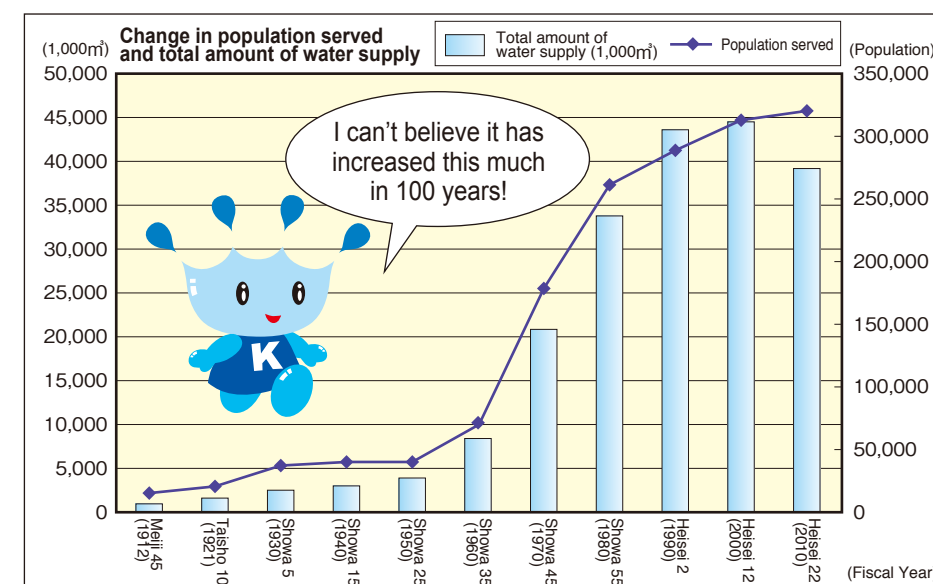
<Construction work for the Hamaji Intake Tower>



<Assembly work performed by a diver>



Sixth expansion project (Fiscal Years Showa 48 (1973) - Showa 54 (1979))



Koriyama City Water Purification Plant



Old Toyota Water Purification Plant
(March 2013 abolished)



Horiguchi Water Purification Plant



Atami Water Purification Plant



Arai Water Purification Plant