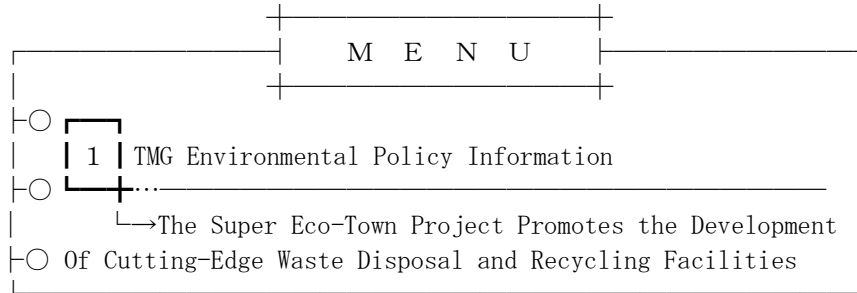


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E N V I R O N M E N T

N E W S ! b y T M G



Hello! This is the monthly information on environmental issues from Tokyo Metropolitan Government, Japan.

■ 1 TMG Environmental Policy Information

The Super Eco-Town Project Promotes the Development of Cutting-Edge Waste Disposal and Recycling Facilities

The Tokyo Metropolitan Government is making progress with development of the waste disposal and recycling facilities in the Tokyo Waterfront area as part of a national government urban renewal project, with the aim of solving waste problems and promoting environmental industry locate to make a sound material-cycle society.

The Tokyo Metropolitan Government, being the driving force and making adjustments to the entire plan, private companies selected through a public tender take responsibility themselves for maintaining and operating the facilities, after purchasing the project land (Tokyo Metropolitan Government-owned land) at the Inner Central Breakwater Landfill Site or in Ota Ward' s Jonanjima Island (except for the polychlorinated biphenyl waste treatment facility).

The companies maintain and operate the facilities with the effort of keeping safety, secure and high reliability, consideration for the environment, disclosure of information and offering public access to the facility

In April 2002, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government invited the private sector for waste disposal and recycling facility development publicly, such as the Pyrolysis and Gasification Waste-to-Energy Plant or facilities, the disposal and recycling of mixed construction waste, etc. and selected in July of that year. In addition, there was a request from the national government for a polychlorinated biphenyl waste treatment facility that the Japan Environmental Safety Corporation would operate over a wide area to dispose of PCB waste from Tokyo, Saitama Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture and Kanagawa Prefecture and accepted it. The selected companies has developed the facilities based on each of their own plan and started the operation.

By promoting the Super Eco-Town Project, two recycling facilities began the treatment of mixed construction waste that had been previously difficult to recycle, which enabled all the amount of mixed construction wastes generated within Tokyo treated in the district. The medical infectious waste incineration plant which started operation in the project, along with existing facilities within Tokyo, also ensured all the amount of infectious medical waste generated in Tokyo done there.

In May 2006, the second public offering was held for Jonanjima Island in Ota Ward, and in July of that year, three of the private companies were selected, including the facilities for recycling of rubbles and dirt, for recycling discarded carpet tiles and for recycling of waste incurred while laying pipes.

As of July 2009, there are nine facilities in operation. They are a PCB Waste treatment facility, a pyrolysis and gasification waste-to-energy facility, two facilities treating mixed construction waste, two facilities recycling food waste, two facilities recycling discarded office equipment, etc., and a facility that recycles rubbles and construction dirt. There are other facilities to be constructed based on each adopted plan after the urban planning procedure and admission in accordance with the Waste Disposal Law, etc.

Facilities of the Super Eco-Town Project (July, 2009)

(1) Inner Central Breakwater Landfill Site

PCB Waste Treatment Plant (Japan Environmental Safety Corporation)

→PCB waste such as high-voltage transformers, capacitors, stabilizers, etc. from Tokyo and the prefectures of Saitama, Chiba and Kanagawa.

→This facility dissolves PCB waste cleanses it and then chemically renders it harmless.

• Pyrolysis and Gasification Waste-to-Energy Facility (Tokyo Waterfront Recycle Power Co., Ltd.)

Waste plastics, scrap metal, wood waste, paper waste, etc., as well as infectious medical waste

→While generating highly efficient power through the use of waste plastics that cannot be used for material recycling, it also provides appropriate treatment of infectious medical wastes.

(2) Ota Ward Jonanjima Island

• Construction and Demolition Waste Recycling Facility (Takatoshi Corporation Ltd. and Recycle Peer Co., Ltd)

Rubbles, waste plastics, waste glass shards, porcelain particles, wood wastes, etc.

→These facilities carry out material recycling of mixed construction waste through machinery selection, etc.

• Food Waste Recycling Facility (1. Bioenergy Co., Ltd. and 2. Alfo Co., Ltd.)

Kitchen waste, leftover foods from the production process, etc.

→1. This is a facility where fuel cells, etc., using biogas generated from the methane fermentation of food wastes is used to generate energy.

→2. This is a facility where food wastes are dried with oil and produced feed for livestock such as poultry and pigs.

• Used Information Equipment Recycling Facility (1.Future Ecology Inc. and 2.Re-Tem Corporation)

Scrap metal, waste plastics, waste glass shards, paper wastes, etc. (including used electronic equipment, such as personal computers)

→1.This is a facility for re-use and material recycle of used electronic equipment, etc.

→2. This is a facility for the material recycling of used electronic equipment and metal products, etc.

Rubbles and Construction Dirt Recycling Facility (Seiyukogyo Co., Ltd.)

Rubbles generated through construction and demolition, etc.

→ This is a facility where wastes are crushed or ground with heat and produced as reused gravel for concrete.

Construction dirt generated through tunnel construction, etc.

→ This is a facility where dirt is dehydrated and hardened then turned into a powdery good soil. It is used effectively as a hardener for the cement created through the heated grinding process.

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