

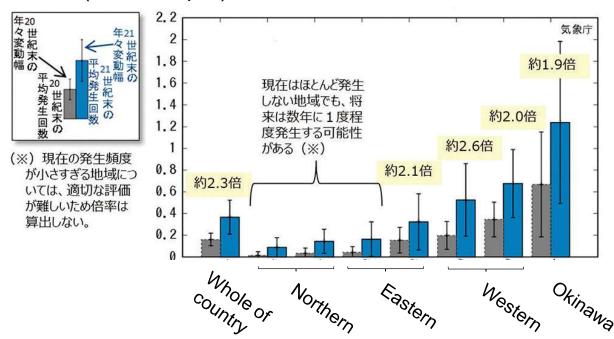
Treatment of Wastewater including human waste in disasters

~ Heavy rain disaster and countermeasure ~

Severe heavy rain disaster Global warming and increase in risk of heavy rain

Changes in number of annual occurrences of heavy rain in Japan (more than 200mm of daily precipitation)

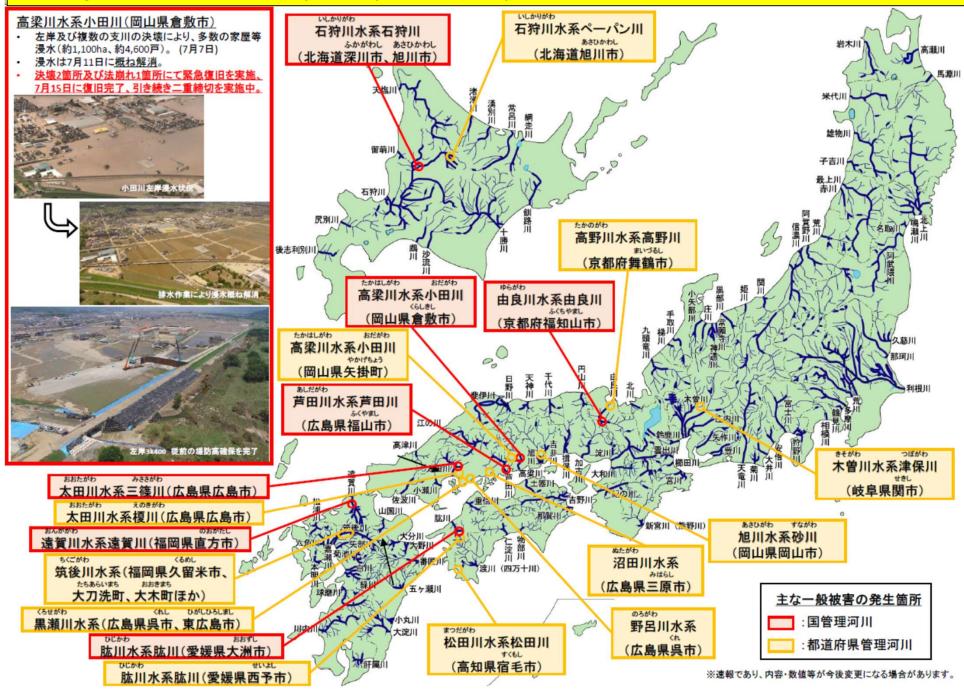
(Times / spot)



Gray bar: average number of occurrences at the end of the 20th century

Blue bar: assumed number of occurrences under high level discharge of CO₂

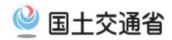
Damage to rivers caused by heavy rain on July 2018



Situation of landslide disaster caused by heavy rain on July 2018



Damage to sewage treatment system caused by heavy rain on July 2018











◆Public health perspective

Example: Spreading of waterborne disease at the time of flood disaster in the past

Occurrence of infection in 1938 in Ibaraki Pref.

Disease name	Before flood	After flood	Death
Typhoid	36	56	13
Paratyphoid	11	18	0
Dysentery	40	268	80
Weil's disease	2	18	3

Guidance of disinfection method at the time of flood disaster from public health center

Outside Place fleeded by sewage	Benzalkonium chloride	Dilute beenzalkonium chloride to 0.1%
Place flooded by sewageFlooded underfloor	Cresol and soap solution	1L of water with 30 ml of cresol and soap solution
	Ortho agent	1L of water with 20 ml of ortho agent

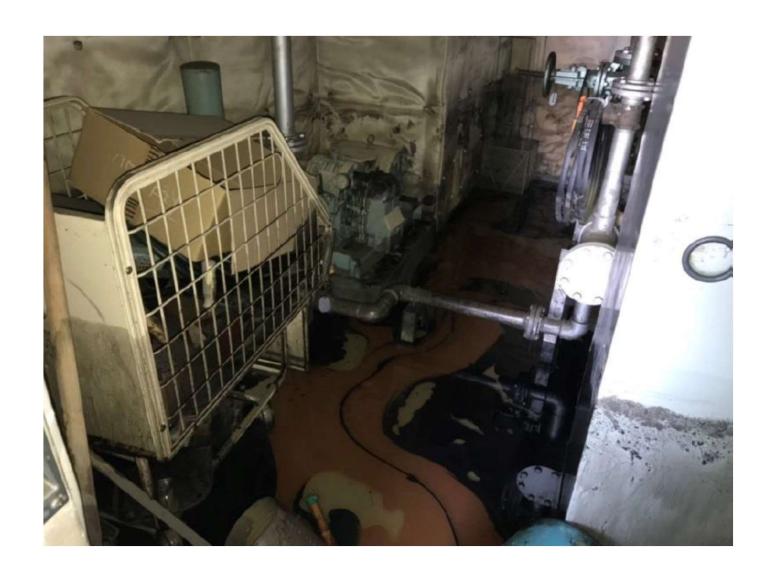
Damage case

Damage to Johkasou in Okayama Pref. in 2018

Research on damage to Johkasou

Case			5-10 PE	≥11 PE	Total
1 Number of damaged johkasou			4,181	348	4,529
2Complete collapse (washing)			14	1	15
	Damage to body		53	3	56
	Drive part	Motor	6	8	14
③Partial damage		Blower	1,374	76	1,450
		Effluent pump	1	0	1
		Flow monitor	0	1	1
4Inflow and outflow pipe			462	25	487
⑤Shutdown by blackout			2,559	146	2,705
6Shutdown by water outage			2,941	129	2,955
7Number of nonusable (assumed)			27	7	34
8 Number of recovery after disaster			4,154	341	4,495









Heavy rain in Niigata, Fukushima Pref. on Jul 2011



写真:福島県浄化槽協会



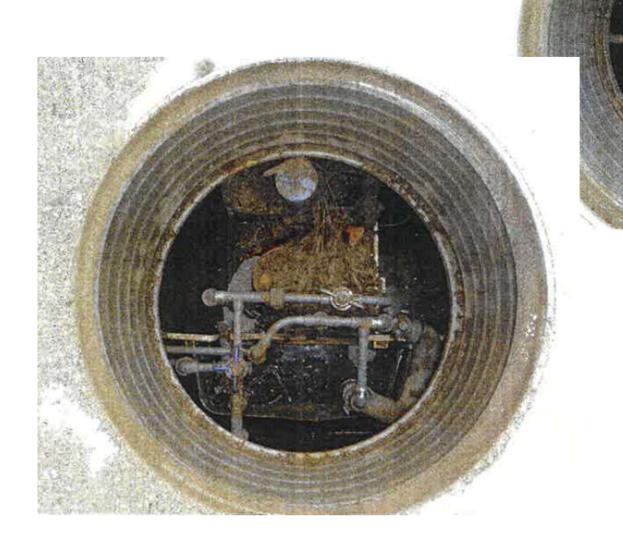




Fall of Disinfectant holder by adverse water current



Inflow of rubble by adverse water current









Severe damage often occurred near washout point of river

Very close to the levee breach site



写真: 防災科学技術研究所

Downstream area of the levee breach site

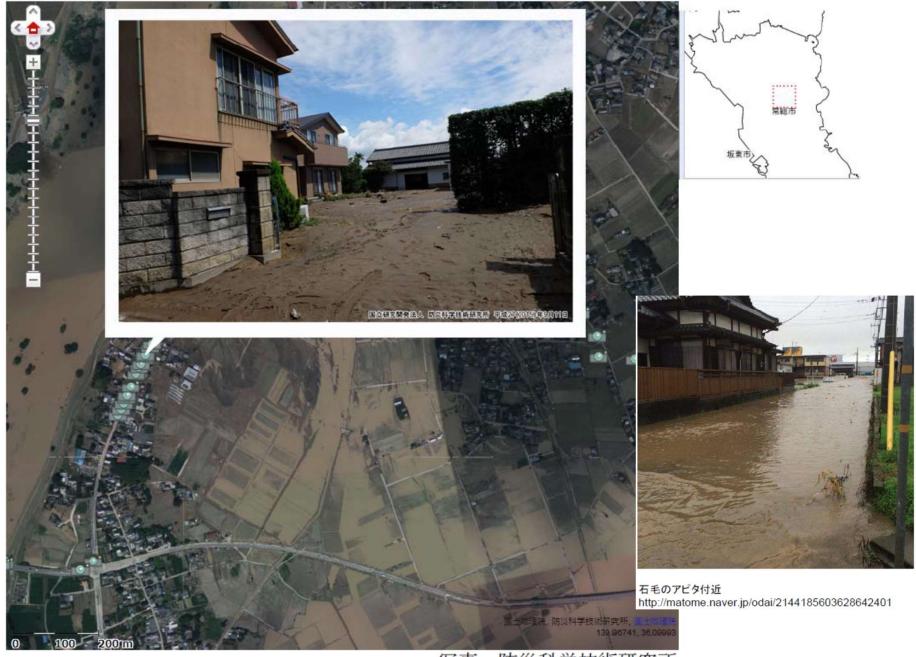
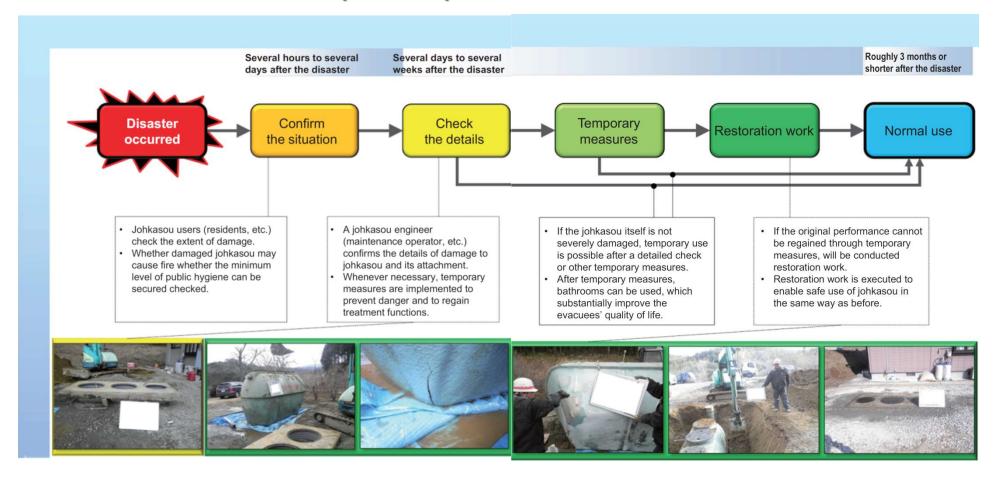


写真:防災科学技術研究所

Measures after the Great East Japan Earthquake



Temporary toilet at evacuation shelter

(Case of maintenance of simple vault toilet by desludging vendor)





^{*} public facility such as school is used as evacuation shelter when in disaster.

Measure to prevent flood disaster (disaster preparedness)

1. Prevention of mechanical and electronic equipment from flood

Raise the installation position of equipment

2. Countermeasures against backflow from the discharging pipe

Introduce non-return valves etc.

3. Prevention of Johkasou from floating

Implementation of proper burial / floating prevention measures

Regarding the manipulation of Johkasou etc. provided in disaster under the Building Standards Act

国住指第 4338 号 平成 29 年 3 月 23 日

各都道府県建築主務部長 殿

国土交通省住宅局建築指導課長

災害時に設ける合併処理浄化槽等の建築基準法上の取扱いについて

貴職におかれましては、建築行政の円滑かつ適切な運用にご尽力いただいておりますことを感謝申し上げます。

Summary: installation of Johkasou to prepare for the malfunction of sewerage in disasters

第67号)第245条の4第1項の規定に基づく技術的助言として通知します。

貴職におかれましては、貴管内の特定行政庁及び特定行政庁以外の市町村並びに 貴都道府県知事指定の指定確認検査機関に対しても、この旨周知いただきますよう お願いします。

なお、国土交通大臣指定及び地方整備局長指定の指定確認検査機関、一般財団法 人日本建築設備・昇降機センター並びにその他関係団体に対しても、この旨通知し ていることを申し添えます。

Usage of Johkasou in disasters (under considering)

