Bureau of Environment

土壌汚染対策に関するアドバイス

目的:都市再開発における土壌汚染による環境リスクの回避

都市の再開発が進む東京では、工場やガソリンス タンド等の事業場を廃止して、ビルやマンション、 公園や市場建設が進んできた。その際、土壌汚染に ついて調査し、地下水汚染、飛散防止、搬出先での 環境汚染防止を図るため、防止策を講じている。

概要:土壌汚染対策の仕組み

汚染土壌による地下水汚染や直接摂取による健康 リスクを防止するため、東京都は土壌汚染対策法及 び環境確保条例に基づき、有害物質を使用する工場 等を廃止する者、又は、大規模な開発等の工事を行 おうとする者に対して、揮発性有機化合物や重金属 など25物質を対象とした土壌汚染状況調査や汚染 土壌に対する措置の実施を指導している。

また、ダイオキシン類対策特別措置法に基づき、 公有地におけるダイオキシン類汚染土壌対策を進めてきた。

工場 基準不適合土壌 どのような どのような (平面/深度)

詳細:土壌汚染対策のノウハウ

東京都では、これまでの公共施設における対策実績、民間事業者が行う対策の届出・監視の実績か ら、土壌汚染防止対策に係る豊富なノウハウを有している。

· 水銀汚染対策指導 1970 年代~

・六価クロム鉱さい汚染対策実施 1979 年~ 1 地域 ・ダイオキシン類汚染対策実施 1999 年~ 3 地域

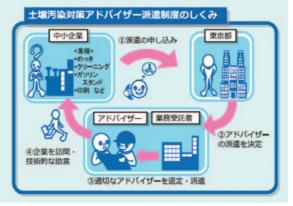
・ベンゼン等汚染対策実施 2012年~ 食材卸壳市場予定地

・重金属及び有機化合物等に係る土壌汚染調査・対策指導 2001年~ 法及び条例に基づく届出(2013年度 2585件)

・土壌汚染対策を行おうとする中小事業者への土壌汚染対策アドバイザー派遣制度 2012年~



六価クロム鉱さい処理の完了後に公園として利用されて いる土地



土壌汚染対策アドバイザー派遣制度の手続き

Guidance on Soil Contamination Measures

Objective: To avoid environmental risks from soil contamination in urban redevelopment projects

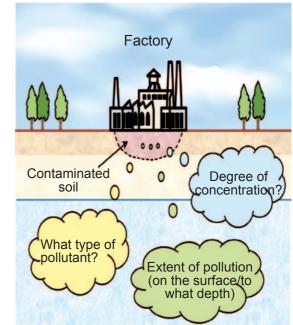
In Tokyo, where urban redevelopment is constantly in progress, buildings, condominiums, parks, and markets are being constructed on the former sites of factories and gas stations. When a project to redevelop such a site is undertaken, the site is tested for soil contamination, and measures are taken to prevent groundwater pollution, airborne pollutants, and environmental contamination at the place where excavated soil is sent.

Soil Pollution

No. 48

Overview: Soil contamination measures mechanisms

In accordance with the Soil Contamination Countermeasures Act and the Tokyo Metropolitan Environmental Security Ordinance, the TMG provides guidance to factory and business operators who are closing down facilities that use hazardous substances, as well as those who will be undertaking large-scale development projects, on carrying out soil contamination



surveys covering 25 substances, including VOCs and heavy metals, and measures to address contaminated soil. in order to prevent the health risks of groundwater pollution or direct intake of contaminated soil.

Furthermore, the TMG has advanced measures to clean up dioxin-contaminated soil on public land based on the Act on Special Measures against Dioxins.

Details: Expertise on soil contamination measures

TMG has a wealth of know-how with respect to soil contamination measures, through its implementation of measures at public facilities and through supervising and receiving notifications from private companies.

1970s Guidance on mercury contamination begins

1979 Hexavalent chromium slag pollution cleanup (1 site)

Dioxin pollution cleanup (3 sites)

2012 Benzene pollution cleanup (at the planned site for a major food wholesale market)

2001 Guidance on soil contamination surveys and measures concerning heavy metals, VOCs, and other pollutants begins

In FY2013, the TMG received 2,585 notifications from private companies in accordance with laws and

2012 System to dispatch advisors to SMEs planning to conduct soil decontamination measures



Land used as a park following hexavalent chromium slag pollution cleanup



System to dispatch advisors on measures against soil contamination

地下水と地盤の変動データ蓄積技術

目的:地盤沈下から都民の生命と財産を守る

- ・東京では、産業の進展に伴う地下水の大量汲み上げにより、大規模な地盤沈下が生じたことで水害 が発生し、都民の生命や財産が脅かされるようになった。
- ・地盤沈下は、長期にわたり徐々に進行する。このため、地下水位と地盤の変動を精密に計測し、デー タを継続的に蓄積することで、地盤沈下の状況を監視する。

概要:地下水と地盤の変動データの観測と蓄積の手法

- ・全104本の井戸の地下水位を毎日観測し、その結果をテレメータシステムにより伝送し蓄積
- ・毎年、高さ精度 0.1mm の水準測量を約 700km実施し、都内広域の地盤の変動データを蓄積
- ・今日までに、地下水位が約60年、地盤変動が約120年の長期にわたるデータを蓄積
- ・これらの情報は、揚水規制の参考情報として地下水の管理部門に報告、またインターネットや冊子 等により一般に公開

詳細:地下水と地盤の変動データの観測・伝送・蓄積・公開の技術

地盤沈下観測施設の配置

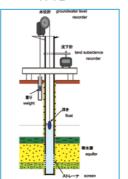
▼地盤沈下観測施設を都内 42 箇所(104 井)に設置



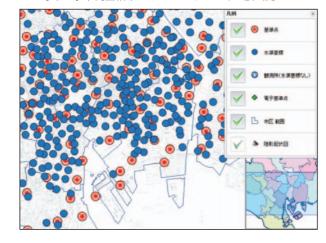
地下水観測のしくみ

▼地下水位はテレメータシステムで伝送



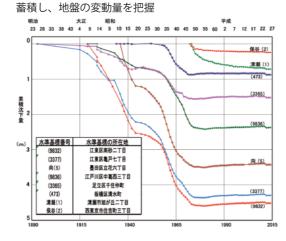


情報公開



▼水準測量、沈下量、地下水位等の情報を集約

データの蓄積



Monitoring Groundwater Levels and Land Changes

Objective: To protect the lives and assets of Tokyo citizens from land subsidence

- In Tokyo, heavy extraction of groundwater with the progression of industrialization caused massive land subsidence, making the affected areas vulnerable to flooding and putting the lives and assets of residents in
- To grasp the situation of secular subsidence, the Bureau of Construction monitors groundwater levels and land heights, and collects these data.

Overview: Monitoring and collecting data

- Groundwater levels are monitored every day at a total of 104 wells; a telemetry system is used to transmit the data, which is then accumulated.
- Every year, leveling is conducted over a total distance of about 700km with a precision of 0.1mm in height to collect land change data across a wide area of Tokyo.
- The data is provided to the groundwater management section of the TMG to help determine whether to restrict groundwater pumping. The figures are also made public over the Internet, brochures, and others.

Details: Collecting, transmitting, accumulating and publicizing data on groundwater levels and land changes

Location of land subsidence monitoring facilities ▼Land subsidence monitoring facilities (104 wells) are

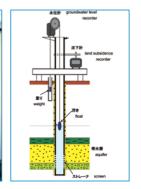
established at 42 locations in Tokyo.

Monitoring Monitoring spot

Monitoring groundwater levels

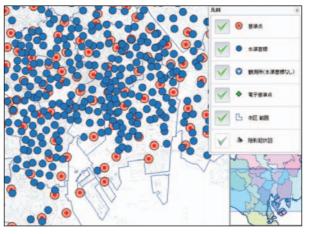
▼Data on groundwater levels are transmitted by a telemetry system





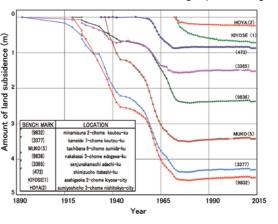
Data disclosure

▼ Each year, leveling data are made public over the Internet.



Data accumulation

▼ Various data such as leveling, subsidence, and groundwater levels. are collected and accumulated to grasp land changes.



No. 50

大規模事業所に対するキャップ・アンド・トレード制度

交流実績都市:アメリカ・フランス・ドイツ・中国・タイなど世界の諸都市及び国家政府等

目的:大規模事業所対策

大規模事業所に対する省エネ対策及び CO。排出削減の推進

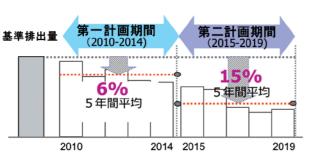
概要:世界初の都市型キャップ・アンド・トレード制度

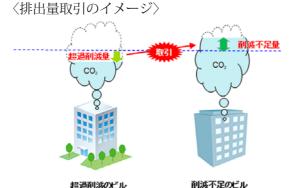
温室効果ガス排出量の上限を定めて排出削減の確実な実施を担保するとともに、その過不足を取引 によって移転又は獲得することを認める世界初の都市型キャップ&トレード制度。

詳細:削減義務及び排出量取引

- ○対象事業所:約1,300事業所(原油換算で年間1,500kL以上のエネルギーを使用する事業所)
- ○計画期間:5年ごと(第1計画期間 2010~2014年度、第2計画期間2015~2019年度)
- ○削減義務内容: 基準排出量 *×削減義務率 **×5年間
- * 基準排出量は、2002~2007年度までのいずれか連続する3か年平均
- ** 削減義務率は、第1計画期間は6% (工場等) 又は8% (オフィスビル等)。 第2計画期間は15% (工場等) 又は17% (オフィスビル等)
- ○義務履行手段: 自らの事業所での削減対策の実施のほか、他の事業所の削減義務以上の削減(超 過削減量)、再エネクレジット等の排出量取引による義務履行が可能
- ○実行性の担保: 削減義務未達成の場合、不足量を削減するよう措置命令 (義務不足量× 1.3 倍の削 減量)。命令違反の場合、違反事実の公表等、不足分に対する費用請求、その他の罰則が適用される。

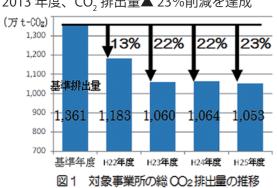
〈削減義務のイメージ〉



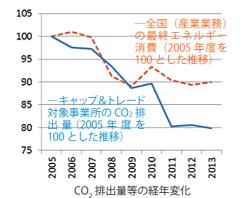


〈成果〉

2013 年度、CO₂ 排出量▲ 23%削減を達成



全国と比べて、大幅かつ継続的に削減



Tokyo Cap-and-Trade Program

Exchange with major cities and countries such as China, France, Germany, Thailand and the United States

Objective: To reduce CO₂ emissions from large facilities

This CO, reduction program aims to promote energy efficiency measures in large facilities and reduce their CO, emissions.

Overview: First urban program in the world that covers office buildings

The Tokyo Cap-and-Trade Program is a mandatory reduction program designed to reduce total CO₂ emission levels in Tokyo, targeting factories and commercial facilities, including office buildings. Covered facilities are required to reduce their emissions by themselves or through emissions trading.

Details: Cap and Trade

Covered facilities: Approx. 1,300 facilities (facilities with annual energy consumption of 1,500 kL or more

Compliance period: 5-year periods (1st period: FY2010-2014; 2nd period: FY2015-2019)

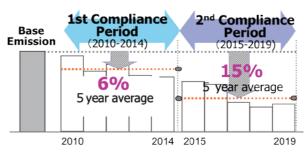
Emission allowances: Base emission* × compliance factor** × 5 years

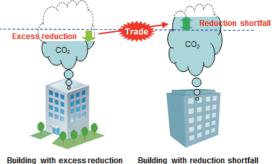
- * Average emissions for 3 consecutive years between FY2002 and 2007
- ** 1st period: 6% (mainly for factories) or 8% (mainly for office buildings and commercial buildings) 2nd period: 15% (mainly for factories) or 17% (mainly for office buildings and commercial buildings)

Compliance: Facilities can meet their obligation by reducing emissions at their own facilities or through the trading of excess reductions of other facilities and offset credits, such as renewable energy credits. Penalties: If the reduction is not achieved, an order will be issued to reduce emissions by the amount of reduction shortage multiplied by 1.3. If violated, the violation will be announced and the payment of a monetary amount equal to the reduction shortage and/or additional penalties will be ordered.

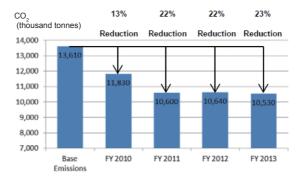
<Cap Setting>

<Image of Tokyo Cap-and-Trade Program>

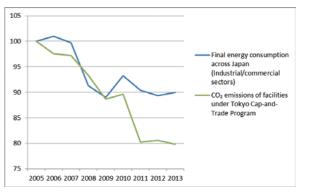




Outcome of the program 23% reduction achieved after the 4th year



Drastic and continuous reductions compared to national



No. 51

Environment

中小規模事業所を対象とした地球温暖化対策報告書制度

交流実績都市:アメリカ・フランス・ドイツ・中国・タイなど世界の諸都市及び国家政府等

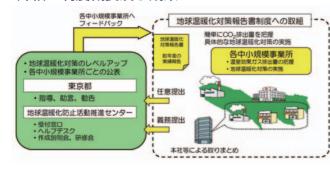
目的:中小事業所対策

中小規模事業所に対する省エネ対策等の気候変動対策の推進

概要:中小事業者の取組を促進

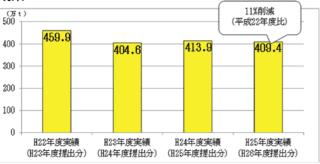
地球温暖化対策報告書の提出を通じ、CO。排出量の把握や具体的な省エネルギー対策の実施を促進 し、事業活動に伴う CO。等の排出抑制を図る制度

詳細:制度概要及び成果



- ○対象 都内の中小規模事業所(キャップ &トレード制度の対象事業所を除く)
- ○内容 年間の温室効果ガス排出量、主要 な削減対策等を記載
- ○目的 温室効果ガス排出量の見える化と 排出の削減に向けた着実な取組 (キャップ&トレードにおける中小クレジッ ト創出や省エネ促進減税は提出が前提)

成果



提出事業所の CO, 排出削減実績

- 平均的な削減率は、2010年比約11%で、 過去3か年同様の水準が継続
- 都内63万事業所のうち毎年3万を超え る事業所から報告書が提出

ベンチマーク区分:テナントビル(オフィス系、中規模)

レンシ	基準	CO ₂ 排出原単位	(kg-CO ₂ /m)の範囲	割台
A4	55%以下		32.9 以下	6.0%
A3	55%超-70%以下	32.9 超	41.8 以下	10.1%
A2	70%超-85%以下	41.8 超	50.8 以下	17.0%
A1	85%超-100%以下	50.8 超	59.7 以下	23.1%
B2	100%超-115%以下	59.7 超	68.7 以下	19.0%
B1	115%超-150%以下	68.7 超	89.6 以下	16.1%
С	150%超	89.6 超		8.7%
		平均原単位	59.7	

低炭素ベンチマーク

- 報告書のデータを基にビルの年間CO。 排出量を延床面積で除した単位面積あ たりのCO。排出量(kg-CO。/㎡)。
- 業種別に30区分のカテゴリーに分け、 それぞれ7段階に評価
- 同種の平均的な水準との比較が可能

カーボンレポート制度

- ・低炭素ベンチマークを用いて、テナントビルの省エネの度合いを表示
- ・ビルの所有者が、テナントやテナント候補者に対して省エネ性能をア ピールすることができる

Carbon Reduction Reporting Program for Small and Medium-Sized Facilities

Exchange with major cities and countries such as China, France, Germany, Thailand and the United States

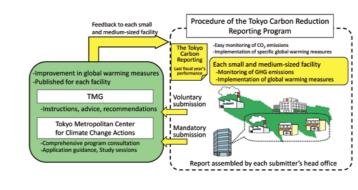
Objective: To reduce CO, emissions from small and medium-sized facilities

A CO, reduction program aiming to promote climate change measures by small and medium-sized facilities

Overview: Promoting activities by small and medium-sized facilities

Through this program, small and medium-sized facilities can easily grasp their own CO₂ emissions and implement specific climate change measures.

Details: Program and outcomes

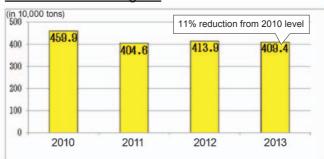


Coverage: Small and medium-sized facilities not falling under the Cap-and-Trade Program Required content: Annual emissions of CO₂, plan for CO₂ reductions

Purpose: Visualization of CO₂ emissions and promoting CO, reduction measures

- Submission of this report is required for tax deduction eligibility and participation in the Tokyo Cap and Trade market

Outcome of the Program



CO, reduction of 11%

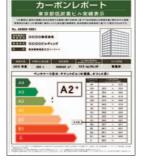
- Approx. 11% reduction from the 2010 level has been achieved every year from FY2011 to 2013.
- Out of 630,000 facilities, over 30,000 are submitting reports each year

Medium-sized tenant buildings benchmark

		<u> </u>		
Range	Percentage of average	CO ₂ Emission Int	ensity (kg-CO ₂ / m²)	Ratio
A4	not less than 55%	not less than	32.9	6.0%
A3	55% to 70%	32.9 to	41.8	10.1%
A2	70% to 85%	41.8 to	50.8	17.0%
A1	85% to 100%	50.8 to	59.7	23.1%
B2	100% to 115%	59.7 to	68.7	19.0%
B1	115% to 150%	68.7 to	89.6	16.1%
С	150% and over	89.6 and	over	8.7%
		Average	E0.7	

CO, emissions benchmark

- Amount of CO₂ emissions per year divided by total floor space (kg-CO₂/m²)
- Buildings grouped into 30 categories by use, each with 7 performance rating ranges
- Allows submitters to compare their CO, emissions with the average of other facilities in the same building category



Carbon Report

- CO₂ emissions benchmarks are used to visualize the energy-saving and low carbon levels of small and medium-sized tenant buildings
- Allows building owners to indicate the energy saving levels of their buildings to tenants and potential tenants

No. 52

新築建築物を対象とした建築物環境計画書制度

交流実績都市:アメリカ・フランス・ドイツ・中国・タイなど世界の諸都市及び国家政府等

目的:新築建築物対策

新築建築物の省エネ等の環境配慮の推進

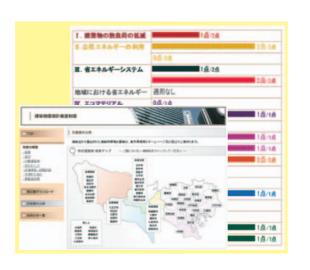
概要:建築主が策定する計画書を都が公表

建築主が大規模な建築物を新・改築する際に、環境配慮の取組を計画書として作成し、都が評価し 公表する制度

詳細:制度概要及び成果

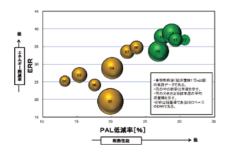
- ○対象 延床面積 2,000㎡以上の新築建築物 (5,000㎡超は提出が義務)
- ○目的 環境性能の優れた建築物が評価される市場の形成
- ○義務 建築主は、都の指針に基づき環境配慮の取組を計画し、環境計画書を作成・都に提出

評価項目	区分
	建築物の熱負荷の低減
エネルギー	再生可能エネルギー利用
使用の合理化	省エネルギーシステム
	効率的な運用のしくみ
	エコマテリアル
資源の 適正利用	オゾン層保護等
222-13713	長寿命化
自然環境の	水循環
保全	緑化
	建築設備からの人口排熱対策
ヒートアイラン ド対策の緩和	敷地と建築物の被覆対策
doc lie	風環境への配慮



成果

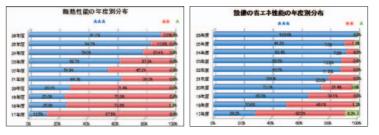
非住宅建築物



非住宅建築物では省エネが高 まっている

- 円内の数字は年度
- ・円の大きさは平均延床面積

住宅建築物



住宅建築物では省エネ性能、断熱性能ともに高まっている

建物の新幾性★★★ 設備の省エネ性 ★★★ 建物の長寿命化 ★★★

マンション環境性能表示

建築主に販売広告等へのラベル 表示を義務付け、購入・賃借しよ うとする人へ環境性能を情報提供

Tokyo Green Building Program

Exchange with major cities and countries, such as China, France, Germany, Thailand and the United States

Objective: To reduce CO, emissions from new buildings

The Tokyo Green Building Program aims to improve the environmental performance of new buildings

Overview: TMG publicly discloses green building plans made by new building owners

Reporting, rating and disclosure system to improve environmental performance of new buildings

Details: Program and outcome

Facilities covered: Newly constructed/expanded buildings with a total floor area of 2,000 m² or more (submission of plans mandatory for buildings with a total floor area exceeding 5,000 m²)

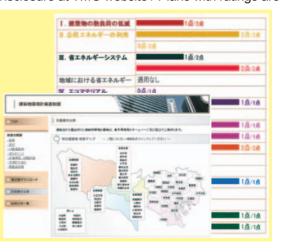
Purpose: To create a real estate market where greener buildings are valued more

Requirement: Building owners are required to design eco-friendly initiatives and to submit a Building Environmental Plan outlining the building's environmental performance

Items Assessed

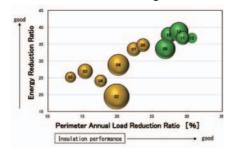
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Category	Items		
	Heat load resistance of the		
	building shell		
Energy	Use of renewable energy		
Lifergy	Energy performance		
	(shells and equipment)		
	Efficient operation systems		
Use of	Usage of eco-materials		
	Protection of ozone layers		
resources	Longer building life expectancy		
Natural	Hydrological cycle		
	Greening (vegetation,		
environment	landscape, etc.), bio-		
Heat island	Atmospheric heat waste		
	Surface of ground and		
mitigation	buildings		
measures	Wind environment		

Disclosure at TMG website / Plans with ratings are displayed



Outcome of the Program

Non-Residential Buildings



Environmental performance is improving

Number in the circle: Fiscal year Size of circle: Average total floor area

Residential Buildings



Energy efficiency and insulation performance has been improved



Green Labeling for Condominiums

This label provides information on the environmental performance of the newly built condominium to potential purchasers or renters