

Ongoing EM Activities through the “Excitement of Environmental Cleanup” and its Effects and the Power of its Continuation.

■Toyota-Shi (the region formerly known as Asuke-Cho)



From a tributary of the Yahagi River to its mainstream, the cooperation of the water-environment cleanup has its roots in

Asuke-Cho is famous for its red and yellow leaves in autumn. Its beautiful river became dirty and the city needed urgent sewer maintenance. They had to abandon the maintenance project because of the enormous amount of money needed, six billion yen. (Asuke-Cho, now known as Toyota-Shi, recently resumed the project.) Therefore, the city appropriated two million yen for the EM treatment of various domestic drains, and a third of the citizens of the community participated in the treatment. After asking for a fee for the A-EM, which used to be distributed for free, it became an established routine among the citizens. In addition, A-EM became rooted not only in the cleanup of the drains, but also in everyone’s daily life with increase in users among agriculturist and home gardeners. The EM Momiji Laboratory produces A-EM through a commissioned facility, and profits have gone to the poor and the unemployed, who work at the A-EM production facility. Since the sewages are now maintained, the influx from home drains to the river basins does not occur, and this has removed the cause of the water pollution. However, workshops have been scheduled to keep community activities on EM ongoing.

■Nishio-Shi, Heisaka Inlet Cleanup



■Presentation at the Expo 2005 Aichi



■Anjo-Shi, Kariya-Shi, Chiryu-Shi Fukido-River



■Okazaki-Shi, Kuromatsu no Sato



Here is the origin of the Mikawa Bay Cleanup Community Action Group. Sale of A-EM and molasses sustains the management of the production facility. EM Technology and other EM applications are used by members of neighboring EM community action groups.

■Gamagori-Shi, Hotel’s septic tank



Over a span of seven years, A-EM injected into the septic tank of a large-sized hotel, changed the drains of the tank into a purifier. An influx of 2000 tons per week through the drains is cleaning the hotel’s beach; the surrounding beaches are having increasing amounts of shellfish, and so on. Many citizens visit the beach when it opens, and there are lots of people enjoying shellfish-gathering. This tells you that there’s an increase in shellfish and is evidence of the restoration of the Mikawa Bay.

■Tahara-Shi, Yoshida Stockbreeding Cooperative



Mr. Shinohara, one of the staffs of the Mikawa Bay Cleanup Community Action Group, weekly brings A-EM to the Yoshida Stockbreeding Cooperative where they consistently keep 330 mother pigs in the Atsumi Peninsula. Since it resulted in controlling the bad smell, they have actively adopted the use of more A-EM. Moreover, they mix EM Bokashi in the feed and introduce an A-EM water mixture through an automatic mister to the entire stockyard, sprinkling regularly. By benefit of the equipment, there are no bad smells any more and the drains help purify the river since they contain EM Bokashi. Lately, the taste of the Yoshida Stockbreeding Cooperative’s meats has raised its reputation among the Mikawa Bay Cleanup Community Action Group. According to Mr. Yoshida, applying EM technology is the key to their recent reputation even though the taste is originally guaranteed by their knowledge of hybridization.

■Okazaki-Shi, Hayakawa Cleanup Action



The water quality of the Hayakawa River was at its worst level in Okazaki-Shi, and there were constant complaints about the bad smell and grime from the citizens. However, a member of the EM Community Action Group revived the river through a half a year of EM application activities, thereby populating the river full of Zacco platypus and changing the unpleasant river into a pleasant one for the citizens.