Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators

Production Capacity of Water Supply including both municipal and self-constructed public supply systems， refers to the designed overall production capacity of water facilities, covering the four segments of water collection, purification, conveyance, and outflow through trunk pipelines. The capacity is determined mainly on the weakest of the above-mentioned four segments.

Length of Water Supply Pipelines refers to the total length of all municipal pipelines between the water pumps and the user service pipes, excluding pipelines newly installed but not in use yet, pipelines in the water factories, and pipelines in the users' buildings.

Total Volume of Urban Water Supply including both public utilities and self-constructed public systems， refers to the total volume of water supplied by water-works (units) during the reference period.

Consumption of Water for Daily Use includes consumption of water for public service use and consumption of water for household use and residential water in publicly subsidized water services. Consumption of water for public service use refers to water consumption for public service in the urban areas, including water consumption of administrative institutions, military barracks, public facilities, wholesale and retail, accommodation and catering industries and social service industry, etc. Consumption of water for household use refers to consumption of water for daily life of all households in cities, including households of urban residents and farmers, and public water supply stations. Non-revenue water for public welfare includes firefighting usage and water bill exemptions for destitute households.

Consumption of Water for Production Use refers to water consumption in the process of production and operation by production and operation units of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fisheries, manufacturing, construction, transport, etc. in urban areas.

Coverage Rate of Urban Population with Access to Tap Water refers to the ratio of the urban population with access to tap water to the total population at the end of reference period. The formula is:

$$\text{Coverage of urban population with access to tap water} = \frac{\text{Urban population with access to tap water}}{\text{Urban population}} \times 100\%$$

Production Capacity of Gaswork Gas refers to the overall production capacity of the urban gasworks in gas generation, purification and delivery at the end of the reference period, excluding capacity of the reserved facilities. In general, it is determined by the designed capacity, and when actual production capacity is larger than the designed capacity, the capacity is determined by the actual measurement on the weakest segment in the production, purification and delivery.

Length of Gas Pipelines refers to the total length of all commissioned pipelines at the end of the reporting period, measured from the outlet of the source plant compressor or the gate station outlet to the service connections (at the property boundary) for various types of users. The statistical scope covers municipal pipelines and excludes: "courtyard pipelines" and risers, newly installed pipelines not yet in use, pipelines located within facilities such as gas production plants, transmission/distribution stations, LPG storage stations, cylinder filling stations, storage or holder stations, vaporization stations, gas mixing stations, supply stations, etc. and pipelines within user buildings.

Volume of Gas Supply refers to the total volume of gas provided to users by gas-producing enterprises (units) during the reporting period, including the volume sold and the volume lost.

Coverage Rate of Urban Population with Access to Gas refers to the ratio of the urban population with access to gas to the total population at the end of the reference period. The formula is:

$$\text{Coverage rate of urban population with access to gas} = \frac{\text{Urban population with access to gas}}{\text{Urban population}} \times 100\%$$

Heating Capacity in Urban Areas refers to the designed capacity of heating enterprises (units) in supplying heating energy to urban users during the reference period.

Quantity of Heat Supplied in Urban Areas refers to the total quantity of heat from steam and hot water supplied to urban users by heating enterprises (units) during the reference period.

Length of Urban Heating Pipelines refers to the total length of steam or hot water pipelines for sources of heat to the leading pipelines of the buildings of the users, excluding internal pipelines in heat generating enterprises.

Length of Paved Roads refers to the length of roads with paved surface, including bridges and tunnels connected with roads. Length of the roads is measured by the central lines.

Urban Bridges refer to bridges built to cross over natural or man-made barriers, including bridges over rivers, overpasses for traffic and for pedestrians, underpasses for pedestrians, etc.

Length of Urban Sewage Pipes refers to the total length of municipal general drainage, trunks, branch and inspection wells, connection wells, inlets and outlets, etc.

Daily Disposal Capacity of Urban Sewage refers to the designed 24-hour capacity of sewage disposal by the sewage treatment works or facilities.

Area of Green Space refers to the total area occupied for green projects at the end of the reference period, including public recreational green space, protection green land, land for

squares, green land attached to institutions, and other green areas.

Public Recreational Green Space refers to green areas open to the public for amusement and rest with the facilities of amusement, rest and services. Its function also includes improving ecology, beautifying landscape, education and preventing and reducing disaster.

Area under Cleaning Program refers to the area which are regularly cleaned at urban roads and public places (including urban roadways, pedestrian walkways, vehicle tunnels, pedestrian underpasses, underground railway stations, lifted roads, pedestrians walk bridges, overpasses, plazas, parking lots and other facilities), at the end of the reference period,. If the cleaning is conducted at a location several times a day, the area that is cleaned with the largest space will be taken.

Vehicles and Facilities Dedicated to Urban Cleaning and Environmental Sanitation refer to vehicles and facilities dedicated for use in the operation, management and monitoring of environmental sanitation work. They include vehicles for road cleaning, washing, showering, ice removal, disposal of garbage and human wastes, sanitation monitoring and related activities.