Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators

Developed Area

refers to the land in administrative areas having been developed concentratedly with municipal public facilities. For core city, developed areas include concentrated areas and decentralized areas having basic perfect municipal public facilities; for the city with several towns, developed areas are composed of several concentrated areas with municipal public facilities. Therefore, the scope of developed areas refers to actual construction land of a city.

Total Water Resources

refer to the total volume of surface and underground water formed by precipitation in the local region, which equals to the sum of surface runoff and the infiltration supplement of underground water from precipitation, excluding crossing water.

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)

refers to the water pollution index of measuring the mass concentration of oxygen consumed in the chemical decomposition of organic and inorganic matter.

Industrial Solid Wastes Produced

refers to the industrial solid wastes that are not listed in the *National Catalogue of Hazardous Wastes*, or not regarded as hazardous according to the national hazardous waste identification standards (GB5085), solid waste-Extraction procedure for leaching toxicity (GB5086) and solid waste-Extraction procedure for leaching toxicity (GB/T 15555). The calculation formula is as followed:

Common Industrial Solid Wastes Produced = (common industrial solid wastes utilized-the proportion of utilized stock of previous years) + common industrial solid waste stock + (common industrial solid wastes disposed-the proportion of disposed stock of previous years) + common industrial solid wastes discharged.

Industrial Solid Wastes Comprehensively Utilized

refers to volume of solid wastes from which useful materials can be extracted or which can be converted into usable resources, energy or other materials by means of reclamation, processing, recycling and exchange (including utilizing in the year the stocks of industrial solid wastes of the previous year) during the report period, e.g. being used as agricultural fertilizers, building materials or as material for paving road. Examples of such utilization include fertilizers, building materials and road materials. The information shall be collected by the producing units of the wastes.

Ratio of Comprehensive Utilization of Industrial Waste Residue

refers to the percentage of industrial solid wastes utilized over industrial solid wastes produced (including stocks of the previous years). It is calculated as:

$$\textit{Ratio of Comprehensive Utilization of Industrial Waste Residue} = \frac{\textit{Volume of Industrial Solid Wastes Utilized}}{\textit{Industrial Solid Wastes Produced} + \textit{Stock of Previous Years}} \times 100\%$$