1. **Project type:**
   1. **Gravity Pipe System:** Use of gravity to transfer water from the source to the user via pipe network.
   2. **Lift Pumping:** Use of pump to lift water in place of natural gravity flow.
   3. **Imp. Reservoir:** Refers to impounding reservoir. Water is collected behind a dam across a river or stream to impound the water and create the reservoir.
2. **Spring:** Water body where groundwater flows out of the ground.
3. **Stream:** Small Narrow River. (River is formed when number of streams meet)
4. **Spring Fed Stream:** When groundwater flowing on the surface (spring) forms a channel to flow as a stream.
5. **Groundwater:** Water beneath the ground surface (underground water).
6. **Intake:** Structure placed near water source to extract water from the source.
7. **Spring and Stream intake:** Intake that extract water from spring and stream source, respectively.
8. **Round** **trip time:** Time taken from the water source to cover all the settlement area where water is being distributed, and return back to the source (as a round trip).
9. **Natural disaster/calamities effect on stability:** Whether there is any structural change as compared to the structural condition before natural disaster.
10. **Treatment Facilities:**
    1. **PS:** Refers to the Primary Sedimentation Tank. Tank where suspended matter of the water settles down at the bottom as a sediment and then removed.
    2. **RF:** Refers to the Rapid Filter. Type of filter where water gets purified through the filter media. The water purification process is comparatively **rapid** than slow sand filter, as the name suggest.
    3. **SSF:** Refers to the Slow Sand Filter. Type of filter where water gets purified through its filter media, purifying process is slower than RF.
    4. **Package Plant:** Pre-manufactured treatment facilities used to treat wastewater in small communities (treatment units assembled in a factory, skid mounted, and transported to the site).
    5. **Pressure Filter:** Type of filter that operates under pressure in closed [vessels](https://www.britannica.com/dictionary/vessels) to give high-capacity service.
    6. **Bio-sand Filter:**  Type of filter that removes pathogens and suspended solids from water using biological and physical processes.
11. **Reservoir:** Structure used to store water.
12. **Reservoir Types:** Reservoir types are mentioned in the inventory as per the type of construction materials used which are as follows,
    1. **Ferro Cement:** Use of cement-rich mortar applied on thin layer of wire mesh and thin steel rods.
    2. **RCC:** Use of Reinforced Cement Concrete.
    3. **Masonry:** Use of stone, brick or other local materials to construct tank.
    4. **HDPE:** Use of HDPE (High Density Polyethylene)
    5. **Elevated RCC, Steel, and HDPE:** Tank placed higher than the natural ground level and use of RCC, Steel, and HDPE as construction material, respectively.
13. **Pipe types:** Type of pipes are mentioned in the inventory as per the type of construction materials used, which are as follows,
    1. **HDPE:** High Density Polyethylene.
    2. **GI:** Galvanized Iron.
    3. **CI:** Cast Iron.
    4. **DI:** Ductile Iron.
    5. **UPVC:** Un-plasticized Polyvinyl Chloride.
    6. **PPR:** Polypropylene Random Copolymer.
14. **Structure Types:**
    1. **IC:** Refers to Interruption Chamber. Chamber used in transmission line to break pressure.
    2. **CC:** Refers to Collection Chamber. Chamber used to collect water from more than one water source/intake.
    3. **DC:** Refers to Distribution Chamber. Chamber used to distribute water to more than one pipeline system.
    4. **BPT:** Refers to Break Pressure Tank. Tank used to break pressure up-to the atmospheric pressure in distribution line.
    5. **Suspended Crossing:** Arrangement required if pipeline crosses river, stream, deep gullies etc.
    6. **Buried Crossing:** Arrangement required if pipeline crosses below natural ground level.
    7. **Rock Anchor:** Arrangementused to prevent the pipeline from rotating and/or moving in any direction.
    8. **Washout:** Structure used to collect and eject-out dirty water from the system.
    9. **Air valve:** Valve used to release trapped air or other gases from the pipeline.
    10. **Fire Hydrant:** A pipe that provides water especially for putting out fires.
15. **Tap Type: Yard** type refers to the individual household tap.
16. **Junction:** Point where pipeline system gets separated.
17. **Left-out Tap:** Tap which are not in use to collect water.
18. **Toilet type:** 
    1. **Direct Pit Latrine:** Toilet that collects human feces in a hole in the ground.
    2. **Ventilated Improved Pits:**  The addition of a vent pipe to a direct pit latrine primarily to reduce the nuisance of flies.
    3. **Offset Pit Latrine:** Toilet and the waste collection pit is separated through the connection pipe such that toilet can be placed inside the house as well (or anywhere required).
    4. **Flushed Toilet:** Use of water to flush out the toilet waste.