

District cooling	A district cooling system distributes thermal energy, in the form of chilled water or other media, from a central source to multiple buildings or facilities through a network of underground pipes for use in space and process cooling. The cooling (or heat rejection) is usually provided from a central, dedicated cooling plant, which eliminates the need for separate systems in individual buildings. A district cooling system consists of three primary components: the central plant (which may include the cooling equipment, power generation and thermal storage), the distribution network, and the consumer system (typically comprising of air handling units and chilled water piping in the building).
Diversity factor	Relates to the thermal characteristics of the building envelope, temperature swings and occupancy load.
Drip water delivery system (drip irrigation)	A high-efficiency irrigation method where water is delivered at low pressure through buried pipes and sub-pipes, which in turn distribute water to the soil from a network of perforated tubes or emitters.
Dual plumbed	A building or structure with two sets of pipes: one for drinking water and one for recycled or greywater.
Ductwork	Air-tight devices that carry conditioned air throughout the building. This includes terminal fixtures to distribute air.
Ductwork leakage	The outcome of air conditioning ductwork that is leaking, and therefore lets air out through cracks and gaps. Ductwork leakage will result in an increase in energy consumption of supply and return air fans.
Electrical system	Permanently installed wiring, switchgear, distribution boards, transformers, controls and other devices used in distributing electricity into and through a building.

