

CHAPTER

30



Abbreviations and Glossary

NORTH STAR TO NSW/QUEENSLAND BORDER ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT



The Australian Government is delivering Inland Rail through the Australian Rail Track Corporation (ARTC), in partnership with the private sector.

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30. Abbreviations and glossary

Abbreviations

| Term | Definitions |
|----------|--|
| °C | degrees Celsius |
| µg/L | microgram per litre |
| µs/cm | microsiemens per centimetre |
| AADT | annual average daily traffic |
| AAToS | Average Annual Time of Submergence |
| ABS | Australian Bureau of Statistics |
| AEP | annual exceedance probability |
| AHD | Australian Height Datum |
| AHIMS | Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System |
| ALCAM | Australian Level Crossing Assessment Model |
| ANZEC | Australian and New Zealand Environment Council |
| ANZECC | Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council |
| ANZG | Australia and New Zealand Guidelines |
| AOI | area of influence |
| ARMCANZ | Agriculture and Resource Management Council of Australia and New Zealand |
| ARTC | Australian Rail Track Corporation |
| AS | Australian Standard |
| ASS | acid sulfate soils |
| ATSB | Australian Transport Safety Bureau |
| AUSRIVAS | Australian River Assessment System |
| BAM | Biodiversity Assessment Method |
| BC Act | <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> (NSW) |
| BDAR | Biodiversity Development Assessment Report |
| CEEC | critically endangered ecological community |
| CEMP | Construction Environmental Management Plan |
| Ch | Chainage |
| Cli-1 | Climate Change Risk Assessment |
| Cli-2 | Climate Change Adaptation Options |
| CMA | catchment management authority |
| CO | carbon monoxide |
| Cth | Commonwealth |
| CVC | Clarence Valley Council |
| dB | Decibel |
| dB(A) | A-weighted decibel |
| DEC | Department of Environment and Conservation (NSW) |
| DECC | Department of Environment and Climate Change (NSW) |
| DECCW | Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (NSW) |

| Term | Definitions |
|---------------------|--|
| DEE | Department of the Environment and Energy |
| DEM | Digital Elevation Model |
| DIPNR | Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources (NSW) |
| DLWC | Department of Land and Water Conservation (NSW) |
| DOI | Department of Industry (NSW) |
| DPI | Department of Primary Industries (NSW) |
| DPIE | Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (NSW) |
| DSEWPaC | Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities |
| DTMR | Department of Transport and Main Roads (QLD) |
| DUAP | Department of Urban Affairs and Planning (NSW) |
| DWE | Department of Water and Energy (NSW) |
| EC | Electrical conductivity ($\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$) |
| EEC | Endangered Ecological Communities |
| EIS | Environmental Impact Statement |
| EMS | Environmental Management System |
| EP&A Act | <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i> (NSW) |
| EPBC Act | <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cth) |
| EPG | Emergency Procedure Guide |
| ESR | Department of Environment and Science |
| FFJV | Future Freight Joint Venture |
| FM Act | <i>Fisheries Management Act 1994</i> (NSW) |
| FMP | Floodplain Management Plan |
| FSR | flood-sensitive receptor |
| GAB | Great Artesian Basin |
| GDEs | groundwater-dependent ecosystems |
| GHG | greenhouse gas |
| GIS | Geospatial Information System |
| GMMP | groundwater management and monitoring plan |
| GRC | Goondiwindi Regional Council |
| GSC | Gwydir Shire Council |
| GTEPG | Group Text Emergency Procedure Guide |
| GTIA | Guide to Traffic Impact Assessment |
| ha | hectare |
| Hz | hertz |
| IAQM | Institute of Air Quality Management |
| IBRA | Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia |
| ICOMOS | International Council on Monuments and Sites |
| ID | identification |
| Infrastructure SEPP | State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007 |
| IPCC | Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change |
| IRSAD | Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage |

| Term | Definitions |
|---------------------------|--|
| IRSEO | Indigenous Relative Socioeconomic Index |
| IS | Infrastructure Sustainability |
| ISCA | Infrastructure Sustainability Council of Australia |
| ISO | International Organization for Standardization |
| kg/m | kilograms/metre |
| kL | kilo litre |
| km | kilometres |
| km/hr | kilometres per hour |
| km ² | square kilometres |
| KTP | key threatening process |
| kV | kilovolt |
| L/kg | litres/kilogram |
| L _{A1,1min} | the level exceeded for 1% of the specified time period of 1 minute |
| L _{A90} | A-weighted noise level exceeded for 90% of the measurement period |
| L _{Aeq(} period) | A-weighted equivalent noise level measured in decibels over a period |
| L _{Aeq, 15mins} | A weighted equivalent noise level measured in decibels over a period of 15 minutes |
| LALC | Local Aboriginal Land Councils |
| LCA | landscape character areas |
| LCT | landscape character types |
| LEP | Local Environmental Plan |
| LGA | local government area |
| LiDAR | Light Detection and Ranging |
| LOR | Limit of Reporting |
| LOS | level of service |
| m | metres |
| m/s | metres per second |
| m ² | square metres |
| m ³ | cubic metres |
| mAHD | metres above Australian Height Datum |
| mbgl | metres below ground level |
| MCA | multi-criteria analysis |
| mg/L | milligrams per litre |
| MJ/m ² | megajoules per square metre |
| mL | millilitres |
| ML/year | megalitre per yet |
| mm/s | millimetre per second |
| MNES | matters of national environmental significance |
| MPSC | Moree Plains Shire Council |
| MW | megawatts |
| NARCIIM | NSW and ACT Regional Climate Modelling Project |
| NCA | noise catchment area |

| Term | Definitions |
|-------------------|---|
| NPW Act | <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW)</i> |
| NEPM | National Environment Protection Measure |
| NML | noise management level |
| NO ₂ | nitrogen dioxide |
| NO _x | oxides of nitrogen |
| NSW | New South Wales |
| NSW EPA | New South Wales Environment Protection Authority |
| NTU | Nephelometric Turbidity Units |
| NZS | New Zealand Standard |
| O ₃ | ozone |
| OCI | Office of the Chief Investigator—Regulatory Authority for transport safety investigations in Victoria |
| OEH | Office of Environment and Heritage (NSW) |
| ONRSR | Office of the National Rail Safety Regulator |
| OTSI | Office of Transport Safety Investigations |
| PAH | polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon |
| PCT | plant community type |
| PEA | potential expression areas |
| PM ₁₀ | particulate matter less than 10 microns |
| PM _{2.5} | particulate matter less than 2.5 microns |
| PMF | Probable Maximum Flood |
| POEO | <i>Protection of the Environment Administration Act 1991 (NSW)</i> |
| QLD | Queensland |
| RailBAM | rail bearing acoustic monitor |
| RailSQAD | Rail squeal acoustic detector |
| RAP | Registered Aboriginal Party |
| RBL | rating background level |
| RCP | Representative Concentration Pathway |
| RING | Rail Infrastructure Noise Guidelines |
| RMAR | Rail Maintenance Access Road |
| RMS | Roads and Maritime Services (NSW) |
| RRMP | Rehabilitation and Reinstatement Management Plan |
| RTA | Roads and Traffic Authority (NSW) |
| SA1 | Statistical Area Level 1 |
| SA2 | Statistical Area Level 2 |
| SA4 | Statistical Area Level 4 |
| SAII | serious and irreversible impacts |
| SCA | Sustainability Council of Australia |
| SCR | state-controlled roads |
| SDPWO | <i>State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971 (Qld)</i> |
| SEARs | Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements |

| Term | Definitions |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| SEIFA | socio-economic index for an area |
| SEPP | State Environmental Planning Policy |
| SEPP 33 | State Environmental Planning Policy No 33—Hazardous and Offensive Development |
| SEWPAC | Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities 2010 |
| SFARP | so far as is reasonably practicable |
| SIAM | Significant Impact Assessment Methodology |
| SIL0 | Schools Industry Links Outreach |
| SIMP | Social Impact Management Plan |
| SO ₂ | sulphur dioxide |
| SRES | Special Report on Emissions Scenarios |
| SSC | State Suburbs |
| SSI | state significant infrastructure |
| State and Regional Development SEPP | State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011 |
| TDS | total dissolved solids |
| TEC | threatened ecological community |
| TfNSW | Transport for New South Wales |
| TRC | Toowoomba Regional Council |
| TSP | total suspended particulates |
| TSR | Travelling Stock Reserve |
| UXO | unexploded ordnance |
| VDV | vibration dose values |
| VOC | volatile organic compound |
| WQO | water quality objectives |
| WSP | Water Sharing Plan |
| µg/m ³ | micrograms per cubic metre of air |

Glossary

| Term | Definitions |
|--|---|
| A-weighted decibels [dB(A)] | The A weighting is a frequency filter applied to measured noise levels to represent how humans hear sounds. The A-weighting filter emphasises frequencies in the speech range (between 1 kHz and 4 kHz), which the human ear is most sensitive to, and places less emphasis on low frequencies at which the human ear is not so sensitive. When an overall sound level is A-weighted it is expressed in units of dB(A). |
| Aboriginal object | A place where physical remains or modification of the natural environment indicate past and 'traditional' activities by Aboriginal people. Site types include artefact scatters, isolated artefacts, burials, shell middens, scarred trees, quarries and contact sites. Includes sites listed on the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System. |
| Aboriginal place | Declared by the Minister for the Environment, in accordance with Section 84 of the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> (NSW) and by an order published in the Gazette, as a place that, in the opinion of the Minister, is or was of special significance with respect to Aboriginal culture. |
| Aboriginal places of heritage significance | Defined in the Standard Instrument—Principal Local Environmental Plan as an area of land, the general location of which is identified in an Aboriginal heritage study adopted by the council, and that may be shown on the Heritage Map. The term may include (but is not limited to) places that are declared as Aboriginal places under section 84 of the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> (NSW). |
| Aboriginal site | Declared by the Minister for the Environment, in accordance with Section 84 of the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> (NSW) and by an order published in the Gazette, as a place that, in the opinion of the Minister, is or was of special significance with respect to Aboriginal culture. |
| Absorptive capability | Absorptive capability relates to the ability of the landscape character zones to absorb the proposal within the existing landscape setting. |
| Active control (level crossings) | Where the movement of vehicular or pedestrian traffic across a railway crossing is controlled using devices such as flashing signals, gates or barriers (or a combination of these), with the device/s activated prior to, and during, the passage of a train through the crossing. |
| Ambient noise | The all-encompassing noise at a point composed of sound from all sources near and far. |
| Annual exceedance probability (AEP) | The chance of a flood of a nominated size occurring in a particular year. The chance of the flood occurring is expressed as a percentage and, for large floods, is generally the reciprocal of the average recurrence interval (ARI). For example, the 1% AEP flood event is equivalent to the 100-year ARI flood event. |
| Approved methods | This document lists the methods that are legally approved for modelling and assessing air pollutants from industrial premises in NSW (DEC, 2005) |
| Average recurrence interval (ARI) | The long-term average number of years between the occurrence of a flood of a nominated size |
| Background noise | The underlying level of noise present in the ambient noise when extraneous noise (such as transient traffic and dogs barking) is removed. The L_{90} sound pressure level is used to quantify background noise. |
| Ballast | Crushed rock, stone, etc. used to provide a foundation for a railway track. Ballast usually provides the bed on which railway sleepers are laid, transmits the load from train movements, and restrains the track from movement. |
| Basis of Assessment | Any formal direction from a responsible state or Commonwealth agency under a relevant act, instructing the assessment approach for a Primary Approval Document. This includes Terms of Reference (TOR) and Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs). |
| Biobank site | A site to which a biobanking agreement applies. Relevant in New South Wales. |
| Biodiversity offsets | Biodiversity offsets are measures that benefit biodiversity by compensating for the adverse impacts elsewhere of an action, such as clearing for development. Biodiversity offsets work by protecting and managing biodiversity values in one area in exchange for impacts on biodiversity values in another. |

| Term | Definitions |
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| Bulk freight | Bulk freight generally involves large quantities of homogenous product, typically liquid or loose crushed solid material (such as cement, grains and ores), transported en masse, without packaging |
| Climate | The average weather experienced at a site or region over a period of many years, ranging from months to many thousands of years. The relevant measured quantities are most often surface variables such as temperature, rainfall and wind. |
| Construction compound | An area used as the base for construction activities, usually for the storage of plant, equipment and materials and/or construction site offices and worker facilities. |
| Construction footprint | Temporary disturbance footprint where only temporary disturbance is proposed (e.g. laydown areas and construction camps). |
| Culvert | A structure that allows water to flow under a road, railway, track, or similar obstruction. |
| Dangerous goods | Dangerous goods are substances or articles that pose a risk to people, property or the environment, due to their chemical or physical properties. They are usually classified with reference to their immediate risk. |
| Decibel | The measurement unit of sound. |
| Ecologically sustainable development | Development that uses, conserves and enhances the resources of the community so that ecological processes on which life depends are maintained, and the total quality of life, now and in the future, can be increased. |
| Ecosystem credit | A measurement of the value of EECs, CEECs and threatened species habitat for species that can be reliably predicted to occur with a plant community type. Ecosystem credits measure the loss in biodiversity values as a result of a proposal, and the gain in biodiversity values at an offset site. |
| Emission | A substance discharged into the air. |
| Equivalent continuous sound level [L _{eq}] | The constant sound level which, when occurring over the same period of time, would result in the receiver experiencing the same amount of sound energy. |
| Existing rail corridor | The corridor within which existing rail infrastructure (including existing, non-operational rail infrastructure), subject to works as part of Inland Rail, are located. The existing rail corridor is defined by ARTC to mean everywhere within 15 m of the outermost rails; or within the boundary fence, where boundary fences are provided and are closer than 15 metres; or, if the property boundary is less than 15 metres, the property boundary; or a permanent structure such as a fence, wall or level crossing separating the operating rail corridor from other land. |
| Feasibility design | The NS2B design phase, which results in the creation of the reference design that forms the basis of the construction footprint and permanent footprint. |
| Formation | The earthworks/material on which the ballast, sleepers and tracks are laid. |
| Freight | Goods transported by truck, train, ship, or aircraft. |
| Freight task | The amount of freight transport, usually measured in tonnes or tonne-kilometres. |
| Frequency [f] | The repetition rate of the cycle measured in hertz (Hz). The frequency corresponds to the pitch of the sound. A high frequency corresponds to a high-pitched sound and a low frequency to a low-pitched sound. |
| Heritage listed | An item, building or place included on statutory heritage lists maintained by local, state and/or Australian governments. |
| Greenfield rail corridor | A section of new track within a new rail corridor. |
| Infrastructure sustainability | Infrastructure that is designed, constructed and operated to optimise long-term environmental, social and economic outcomes. An Infrastructure Sustainability (IS) Rating Tool has been developed by the Infrastructure Sustainability Council of Australia (ISCA) in collaboration with the industry, to drive and measure sustainability within infrastructure projects and assets. |
| Inland Rail Program | The Inland Rail program encompasses the design and construction of a new inland rail connection between Melbourne and Brisbane, via Wagga, Parkes, Moree, and Toowoomba. The route for Inland Rail is about 1,700 km in length. Inland Rail will involve a combination of upgrades of existing rail track and the provision of new track. |

| Term | Definitions |
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| Intermodal | The movement of freight using multiple modes of transport (rail, ship, truck) without handling of the freight itself when changing modes. For a railway, this usually refers to the transport of freight in containers, which may be double stacked on the wagons carrying them. |
| $L_{A90(\text{period})}$ | The sound pressure level exceeded for 90 per cent of the measurement period. |
| $L_{Aeq(\text{time})}$ | Typically used to described ambient (background) noise levels. |
| $L_{Aeq(1 \text{ hour})}$ | The busiest 1-hour 'equivalent continuous noise level'—it represents the typical L_{Aeq} noise level from all the proposal noise events during the busiest 1-hour of the assessment period. |
| $L_{Aeq(15 \text{ hour})}$ | The daytime 'equivalent continuous noise level' - it represents the cumulative effects of all the proposal noise events occurring in the daytime period from 7am to 10pm |
| $L_{Aeq(24 \text{ hour})}$ | The 'equivalent continuous noise level', sometimes also described as the 'energy-averaged noise level'—it represents the cumulative effects of all the proposal noise events occurring in one day. |
| $L_{Aeq(9 \text{ hour})}$ | The night-time 'equivalent continuous noise level'—it represents the cumulative effects of all the proposal noise events occurring in the night-time period from 10pm to 7am. |
| L_{Amax} | The maximum sound level recorded during the measurement period. |
| Landscape | All aspects of a tract of land, including landform, vegetation, buildings, villages, towns, cities and Infrastructure. |
| Landscape character | The combined quality of built, natural and cultural aspects that make up an area and provide its unique sense of place |
| Landscape character zone | An area of landscape with similar properties or strongly defined spatial qualities, distinct from areas immediately adjacent. |
| Landscape feature | A component, part or feature of the landscape that is prominent or eye-catching, e.g. hills, buildings, vegetation. |
| Landscape quality | Largely subjective judgement based on particular characteristics that influence the way in which the environment is experienced, including special interests such as cultural associations or heritage interests, the presence and/or type of elements and condition. |
| Level crossing | A place where rail lines and a road cross at the same elevation. |
| Level crossing protection | The level of control provided at level crossings, which is determined on a case-by-case basis and depends on the particular characteristics of a crossing. It generally falls into two categories: passive protection (uses warning signage only) or active protection (uses either signage and flashing lights only, or signage/flashing lights with boom gates). |
| Level of service | Defined by Austroads as a measure for ranking operating road and intersection conditions based on factors such as speed, travel time, freedom to manoeuvre, interruptions, comfort and convenience. |
| L_{max} | The maximum sound pressure level measured over the measurement period. |
| L_{min} | The minimum sound pressure level measured over the measurement period. |
| Local road | Road used primarily to access properties located along the road. |
| Maximum parameters approach | Defined by DPIE as the maximum extent of the project, e.g. spatial extent (project footprint), height, processing capacity or throughput. It could be considered as the realistic full extent of the project. This allows the proponent to clearly identify the maximum extent of elements of the project that require further design following EIS finalisation. |
| Metres above Australia Height Datum (mAHD) | The elevation in metres with respect to the Australian Height Datum (AHD). The AHD sets mean sea level as zero elevation. Mean sea level was determined from observations recorded by 30 tide gauges around the coast of the Australian continent for the period 1966–1968. |
| Non-bulk freight | Non-bulk freight is generally characterised as any containerised, packaged or other unitised freight, such as: pallets; motor vehicles and trailers; laden transported vehicles and live animals. It is generally placed or lifted onto or into transport vehicles or holds. It often involves heterogeneous goods being moved between dispersed locations. Non-bulk freight varies in density, perishability and fragility. |

| Term | Definitions |
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| Passive control (level crossings) | Where the movement of vehicular or pedestrian traffic across a railway crossing is controlled using signs or devices that are not activated by the approach or passage of a train, relying on the road user to detect the approach or presence of a train by direct observation |
| Permanent footprint | The rail corridor, which includes the rail tracks and associated infrastructure, as well as other permanent works associated with the proposal. |
| Pioneer line | Rail lines constructed to a lesser standard than main rail lines, providing access to mainly agricultural areas. |
| PM ₁₀ | Particulate matter 10 micrometres or less in diameter. Particles in this size range make up a large proportion of dust that can be drawn deep into the lungs. This is a classification of particles by size rather than chemical properties. |
| Possession | A period of time during which a rail line is blocked to trains, to permit work to be carried out on or near the line. |
| Proposal | The construction and operation of the North Star to Border section of Inland Rail. |
| Proposal site | The area that would be directly affected by construction works (also known as the construction footprint). It includes the location of proposal infrastructure, the area that would be directly disturbed by the movement of construction plant and machinery, and the location of the storage areas/compounds sites, etc., that would be used to construct that infrastructure. |
| Rail alignment | The exact positioning of the track, accurately defined both horizontally and vertically, along which the rail vehicles operate. |
| Rail corridor | The corridor within which the rail tracks and associated infrastructure are located. The rail corridor for the proposal will have a minimum width of 40 m with some variation to cater for local topography and certain pieces of infrastructure. The rail corridor will be of sufficient width to encompass all infrastructure currently proposed for construction, as well as possible expansions in the future. |
| Rail level | The theoretical level of the running surface of the rails. |
| Rating background level | The overall background level for each day, evening and night period for the entire length of noise monitoring. |
| Reference design | The NS2B engineering design created during the feasibility design phase, which forms the basis of the construction footprint and permanent footprint. |
| Relic | A relic is defined by the <i>Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)</i> as, 'any artefact, object or material evidence which relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and which is of State or local heritage significance'. |
| Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register | Under section 170 of the <i>Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)</i> , all state government agencies must keep and administer a database of heritage assets, called a Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register. |
| Sensitive receivers | Land uses that are sensitive to potential noise, air and visual impacts, such as residential dwellings, schools and hospitals. |
| Sensitivity | The sensitivity of a landscape character area or view and its capacity to absorb change. In the case of visual impact this also relates to the type of viewer and number of viewers. |
| Single line track | Trains travelling in both directions share the same track. |
| Sound pressure level | The amount of sound at a specified point. |
| Species credit | The class of biodiversity credits created or required for the impact on threatened species that cannot be reliably predicted to use an area of land based on habitat surrogates. Species that require species credits are listed in the threatened species profile database. |
| Spoil | Material generated by construction. |
| Standard gauge | Gauge refers to how far apart the rails on a railway track are spaced. Standard gauge indicates that the rails will be spaced 1.435 m apart. |
| Strahler stream order | Classification system that gives a waterway an 'order' according to the number of tributaries associated with it. |

| Term | Definitions |
|----------------------------|--|
| Study area | The study area is defined as the wider area including and surrounding the proposal site, with the potential to be directly or indirectly affected by the proposal (for example, by noise and vibration, visual or traffic impacts). The actual size and extent of the study area varies according to the nature and requirements of each impact assessment technical report. |
| Super T girder | A concrete bridge girder that is fully pretensioned, prestressed, and precast, and which incorporates the structural function of a box girder with permanent formwork in the deck. |
| Track | The structure consisting of the rails, fasteners, sleepers and ballast, which sits on the formation. |
| Track formation | Refer to the definition of formation. |
| Traffic noise | The total noise resulting from road traffic. The L_{eq} sound pressure level is used to quantify traffic noise. |
| Travelling stock reserves | Travelling stock reserves are parcels of Crown land reserved under the <i>Crown Lands Act 1989</i> (NSW) for use by travelling stock. |
| Turnout | A junction point where a rail vehicle can leave a given track for a branching or parallel track. |
| View | The visual experience from the viewer's perspective. |
| Visual amenity | The value of a particular area or view in terms of what is seen. |
| Visual catchment | Extent of potential visibility to or from a specific area, feature or proposal. |
| Visual impact | The impacts on the views from residences, workplaces and public places. This can be positive (i.e. benefit or an improvement) or negative (i.e. adverse or a detraction). |
| Waste | Waste is defined by the EPA as any matter (whether liquid, solid, gaseous or radioactive) that is discharged, emitted or deposited in the environment in such volume, constituency or manner as to cause an alteration to the environment. |
| Waste management hierarchy | The waste management hierarchy is a set of priorities for the efficient use of resources, which underpins the objectives of the <i>Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001</i> (NSW). The waste management hierarchy progresses from avoidance (most preferred), to re-use/recycling, to disposal (least preferred). |