Submission to the Standing Committee on Government Administration A

Inquiry into the Construction and Operation of AI Data Centres in Tasmania

Submission concerning the Long Reach Data Centre, George Town, Tasmania

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Executive Summary

I am a resident of Rowella in the West Tamar municipality and make this submission to the Standing Committee on Government Administration A in relation to its inquiry into the construction and operation of AI and data centres in Tasmania.

My submission is prompted particularly by the proposed Long Reach Data Centre in the George Town municipal area. Although the development site is within George Town, its potential environmental, health, social and economic impacts are not confined by municipal boundaries. Rowella is situated directly across the Tamar River and is one of the communities geographically closest to the proposed facility.

I do not oppose technological development, digital infrastructure or responsible economic investment in Tasmania. Data centres may provide employment, investment, infrastructure and opportunities for economic diversification. However, developments that may consume substantial quantities of electricity and water, operate continuously and have potentially significant environmental and community impacts require a regulatory framework capable of properly assessing those characteristics.

The Committee's Terms of Reference provide an important opportunity to establish that framework before the industry expands further.

The Tasmanian Government has itself recently recognised that data centres and AI infrastructure may involve significant electricity demand, water use, infrastructure requirements and community impacts. Its draft Statement of Expectations released in September 2026 states that proponents are expected to use water responsibly, support the energy system, meet their share of network and connection costs, engage genuinely with communities and deliver enduring benefits to Tasmania.

I respectfully submit that these expectations should not remain solely matters of policy guidance. Appropriate requirements should be established through legislation, regulation, planning instruments, approval conditions and transparent public reporting.

My principal concerns and recommendations relate to the following matters:

1. protection of Tasmania's electricity, water, land and environmental resources;
2. the adequacy of Tasmania's Resource Management and Planning System for AI and data-centre developments;
3. Parliamentary oversight and accountability for major facilities and the allocation of public resources;

4. mandatory public disclosure of electricity, water and other significant resource consumption;
5. meaningful consultation with affected communities, including communities outside the municipality in which a facility is located;
6. ensuring that Tasmanians receive tangible and measurable benefits from facilities using the State's infrastructure and resources;
7. the potential impacts of continuous industrial operation, including noise and low-frequency noise;
8. protection of agriculture, biodiversity, tourism, landscape character and residential amenity; and
9. appropriate independent monitoring and adaptive regulation throughout the operational life of facilities.

I respectfully recommend that the Committee consider establishing a dedicated State framework for AI and data centres rather than relying solely on planning and environmental provisions developed for more conventional forms of development.

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1. The Long Reach Data Centre and the Regional Context

The proposed Long Reach Data Centre is located within the George Town municipal area. However, the physical and environmental characteristics of the Tamar Valley mean that impacts from a development of this scale cannot necessarily be contained within the boundaries of a single municipality.

Rowella lies directly across the Tamar River from the proposed development. Residents of Rowella and the wider West Tamar area may therefore experience impacts associated with noise, visual amenity, lighting, traffic, infrastructure, environmental change and broader industrialisation.

This raises an important issue for the Committee's consideration: **planning and assessment should be based on the geographical area potentially affected by a facility, rather than solely on the municipal boundary within which the facility happens to be located.**

The existing Tasmanian Planning Scheme comprises State Planning Provisions and Local Provisions Schedules for individual municipal areas. Its purpose includes regulating land use and development and making provision for the use, development, protection and conservation of land.

For conventional developments, this structure may be appropriate. However, AI data centres have characteristics that may require a more coordinated approach, including potentially substantial electricity demand, water requirements, continuous operation, telecommunications infrastructure, backup generation, cooling systems and long operational lifespans.

Recent discussion by local government also illustrates this issue. Latrobe Council has called for stronger State oversight and reform of the planning framework for AI data centres, identifying

energy, water, environmental, infrastructure, community wellbeing and long-term economic considerations as matters extending beyond traditional planning assessment.

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2. Term of Reference 1 — Protecting Public Resources and the Environment

2.1 Electricity and Energy Resources

AI data centres can be substantial electricity consumers. The Committee should therefore consider whether the existing regulatory framework adequately ensures that the costs and consequences of additional electricity demand are appropriately allocated between proponents, existing electricity users and the State.

The issue is not simply whether Tasmania has renewable electricity available. Additional demand can have implications for:

- generation requirements;
- transmission and distribution infrastructure;
- network connection costs;
- system reliability;
- energy security;
- future electricity prices;
- land required for additional generation and infrastructure; and
- the opportunity cost associated with allocating scarce energy resources to particular industries.

The Tasmanian Government's draft Statement of Expectations recognises these issues and proposes that new projects support additional renewable generation, meet their share of network and connection costs and operate in a way that protects energy security and grid stability.

I recommend that these principles be incorporated into enforceable requirements rather than relying solely on individual negotiations or discretionary arrangements.

Recommendation 1

The Tasmanian Government should establish a transparent framework requiring major AI and data-centre developments to disclose:

- maximum electrical demand;
- expected average electricity consumption;
- expected annual electricity consumption;
- peak demand profiles;
- proposed electricity supply arrangements;
- network connection requirements;

- additional generation or storage requirements attributable to the facility; and
- the direct and indirect infrastructure costs attributable to the development.

2.2 Water Resources

Water is another public resource that requires specific consideration.

The cooling technology used by a data centre can materially affect its water requirements. Different facilities may use substantially different cooling systems, and therefore resource consumption should be assessed on the basis of the actual technology proposed rather than assumptions about the industry as a whole.

The Committee should consider whether proponents should be required to demonstrate:

- the source of water;
- expected annual consumption;
- maximum daily consumption;
- seasonal demand;
- treatment requirements;
- wastewater production;
- proposed reuse or recycling;
- impacts during drought or water restrictions; and
- the opportunity cost to other users.

Recommendation 2

No major AI or data-centre development should receive approval without a transparent assessment of its water requirements and the consequences for existing and future users of the relevant water resource.

Water consumption should subsequently be measured and publicly reported.

2.3 Land, Environment and Biodiversity

Assessment should extend beyond the physical footprint of the data-centre buildings.

The Committee should consider the environmental effects associated with:

- buildings and hardstand areas;
- transmission infrastructure;
- substations;
- roads and access infrastructure;
- backup generation;

- cooling infrastructure;
- construction activity;
- lighting;
- stormwater;
- waste;
- vegetation clearance;
- biodiversity;
- agricultural land;
- visual landscape impacts; and
- cumulative industrialisation.

The environmental assessment should consider both direct and indirect impacts.

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3. Continuous Operation, Noise and Community Environmental Health

One of my principal concerns is the potential impact of continuous operation on nearby communities.

A hyperscale or AI data centre may operate continuously, twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. Cooling systems, fans, pumps, transformers, electrical equipment, ventilation systems and backup generators may therefore create an acoustic environment that differs from that associated with intermittent industrial activities.

Tasmania's current environmental noise framework already recognises that noise assessment should consider characteristics such as tonality, impulsiveness, modulation and low-frequency characteristics. EPA Tasmania states that these characteristics can affect subjective loudness and annoyance and provides for adjustments in appropriate circumstances.

The EPA's current guidance also recognises that noise may be unreasonable depending upon its volume, intensity, duration, time, location and other circumstances, including whether it is audible within a habitable room at another residential property.

The 2026 Environmental Management and Pollution Control (Noise) Regulations also establish requirements relating to noise-producing machinery and equipment.

These provisions provide an important foundation. However, the Committee should consider whether they are sufficient for a new class of industrial facility that may operate continuously for decades and may involve multiple low-frequency sources operating simultaneously.

3.1 Infrasound, Low-Frequency Noise and Electro Magnetic Radiation

There remains scientific uncertainty concerning the long-term health consequences of community exposure to low-frequency noise and infrasound from particular industrial sources.

Recent scientific reviews have identified potential biological and physiological effects associated with sufficiently intense infrasound exposure while also acknowledging limitations in the human evidence and the need for further research.

The appropriate policy response to uncertainty should not be to assume either that harm will occur or that no harm can occur.

Instead, the Committee should consider whether existing assessment requirements are sufficiently precautionary to identify, measure and manage potential risks.

Recommendation 3

For major AI and data-centre developments located near residential communities, environmental assessment should include:

- baseline acoustic monitoring before construction;
- modelling of all significant noise sources;
- specific assessment of low-frequency noise;
- specific assessment of future electromagnetic radiation;
- assessment of relevant infrasound frequencies where technically appropriate;
- indoor and outdoor assessment at representative residential locations;
- assessment under different operating conditions;
- assessment of generator testing and emergency operation;
- cumulative assessment with existing industrial activities;
- independent peer review of acoustic modelling; and
- post-commissioning monitoring.

The monitoring results should be made publicly available.

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4. Cumulative Environmental Impacts

The proposed Long Reach facility should not be assessed in isolation.

Residents of Rowella already experience environmental noise and other effects associated with existing activities, including the Launceston Junior Motorcycle Club and industrial activity associated with the Long Reach Mill.

These activities are generally intermittent. A data centre, by contrast, may operate continuously.

The Committee should therefore consider whether the existing planning and environmental system adequately assesses the cumulative consequences of:

- existing industrial activities;
- proposed data-centre operations;
- future expansion of the facility;

- additional data centres;
- electricity infrastructure;
- road infrastructure; and
- other industrial development in the region.

Recommendation 4

The State should establish cumulative-impact assessment requirements for AI and data-centre developments, including consideration of reasonably foreseeable future facilities and associated infrastructure.

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5. Biodiversity, Pollinators and Agriculture

The Tamar Valley contains agricultural land, vineyards, orchards, native vegetation and biodiversity values.

There is limited research specifically examining whether continuous low-frequency emissions from data centres could affect pollinators or other wildlife.

Research in other contexts has demonstrated that vibration can influence animal behaviour, including research examining responses of honeybees to sinusoidal vibration.

This evidence does not establish that data-centre operations will adversely affect pollinators. However, it demonstrates that vibration can be biologically relevant and supports the need for appropriate site-specific assessment where significant continuous sources are proposed near agricultural or ecological assets.

Recommendation 5

Environmental assessment for major AI and data-centre developments should consider potential effects on:

- pollinators;
- agricultural activities – at Long Reach specifically the wineries in Rowella, Kayena and Beaconsfield (for particulates that may damage grape viability;
- livestock;
- native fauna;
- biodiversity;
- vibration-sensitive species; and
- ecological systems where relevant.

Where significant uncertainty remains, baseline and post-construction monitoring should be considered.

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6. Tourism, Landscape and Regional Economic Values

The Tamar Valley's economy includes agriculture, viticulture, tourism, hospitality and visitor accommodation.

Businesses have invested in the region partly because of its landscape, rural character, food and wine reputation and visitor experience.

The economic assessment of a major data centre should therefore consider not only direct benefits such as construction expenditure and employment, but also potential effects on established economic activity.

Potential issues include:

- changes to landscape character;
- industrialisation of rural areas;
- noise;
- lighting;
- visual impacts;
- traffic;
- visitor perceptions – wineries in the Tamar region receiving detrimental comments online about visiting the region; and
- impacts on tourism-related investment.

This does not mean that data-centre development will necessarily harm tourism. Rather, the potential impacts should be identified and assessed rather than excluded from the economic analysis.

Recommendation 6

Economic assessments for major AI and data-centre developments should consider both:

benefits, including employment, investment, infrastructure and economic diversification; and

potential costs, including impacts on existing agriculture, tourism, property, amenity and other established economic activity.

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7. Term of Reference 2 — Adequacy of Tasmania's Resource Management and Planning System

The Committee's second Term of Reference is particularly important because AI data centres represent a rapidly evolving form of development.

The Tasmanian Resource Management and Planning System should be capable of addressing the specific characteristics of these facilities rather than relying on planning categories designed principally for conventional industrial uses.

The Committee should consider whether AI/data-centre-specific provisions are required for:

- energy consumption;
- water consumption;
- cooling systems;
- backup generation;
- noise;
- low-frequency noise;
- emissions;
- waste;
- telecommunications infrastructure;
- cumulative impacts;
- biodiversity;
- community consultation;
- resource allocation;
- decommissioning; and
- future expansion.

Recommendation 7

The State should undertake a formal review of the Resource Management and Planning System to determine whether AI and data centres require:

- a specific land-use definition;
- specific planning standards;
- Statewide assessment criteria;
- minimum environmental assessment requirements;
- cumulative-impact provisions;
- mandatory resource-consumption reporting;
- State-level referral requirements; and
- criteria for classification as a major project.

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8. Regional and State Significance

A major data centre can have implications extending well beyond its immediate site.

Where a facility has significant implications for State electricity infrastructure, water resources, telecommunications, employment, environmental values or regional development, assessment should not depend solely upon the location of the site within one municipal boundary.

A development may be locally located but State-significant in its resource requirements and consequences.

Recommendation 8

The State should establish clear criteria under which an AI or data-centre development must be assessed as a State or major project.

Those criteria should include factors such as:

- electricity demand;
- water demand;
- land area;
- environmental sensitivity;
- proximity to residential communities;
- cross-boundary impacts;
- infrastructure requirements;
- economic significance;
- cumulative impacts; and
- proposed operational lifespan.

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9. Term of Reference 3 — Parliamentary Oversight and Accountability

Large AI data centres may involve significant public resources.

Those resources can include:

- electricity infrastructure;
- water infrastructure;
- roads;
- land;
- telecommunications infrastructure;
- planning and regulatory resources;

- public financial incentives;
- government grants;
- concessions;
- tax arrangements; and
- other forms of government support.

The community should be able to understand what public resources are being committed and on what terms.

Recommendation 9

For AI and data-centre developments above a defined threshold, the Tasmanian Government should be required to publicly disclose:

- government financial assistance;
- infrastructure contributions;
- concessions or incentives;
- electricity network arrangements involving public expenditure;
- water infrastructure commitments;
- land arrangements involving government entities;
- employment commitments;
- community-benefit commitments; and
- material contractual commitments involving public resources, subject to legitimate commercial confidentiality.

9.1 Parliamentary Reporting

Parliamentary oversight should be proportionate to the scale of resource use and public support.

I recommend consideration of an annual report to Parliament covering major AI and data-centre developments in Tasmania.

The report should include:

- facility location;
- ownership and operator;
- approved capacity;
- electricity consumption;
- water consumption;
- government support;

- employment;
- community benefits;
- environmental compliance;
- significant incidents;
- complaints;
- monitoring results; and
- material changes to the facility.

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10. Term of Reference 4 — Transparent Public Disclosure of Resource Consumption

Transparency is essential where private facilities depend upon public infrastructure and finite public resources.

The Committee should consider establishing a statewide public register of AI and data-centre resource use.

At minimum, the register should include annual:

- electricity consumption;
- maximum demand;
- water consumption;
- wastewater discharge, where applicable;
- greenhouse gas emissions associated with operation, where applicable;
- backup-generator operation;
- significant environmental incidents;
- waste generation where material; and
- relevant environmental monitoring results.

The information should be presented in a form that allows comparison between facilities.

Recommendation 10

Establish a publicly accessible **Tasmanian AI and Data Centre Resource Register** containing standardised resource-consumption and environmental-performance information for facilities above a defined capacity threshold.

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11. Term of Reference 5 — Community Consultation

Meaningful consultation must extend beyond the municipality in which a facility is located.

For Long Reach, residents of Rowella are a clear example of a community that may be affected even though the development site is across a municipal boundary.

Consultation should therefore be based on potential impact rather than administrative boundaries.

The community should receive sufficient information to participate meaningfully, including information about:

- electricity use;
- water use;
- noise;
- cooling systems;
- backup generators;
- traffic;
- lighting;
- visual impacts;
- environmental impacts;
- employment;
- public infrastructure requirements; and
- proposed mitigation measures.

Consultation should occur early enough to influence project design rather than simply after key decisions have already been made.

Recommendation 11

Require proponents of major AI and data-centre developments to prepare a Community Consultation Plan identifying all potentially affected communities, including communities outside the host municipality.

The plan should provide for:

- early consultation;
- plain-language technical information;
- access to independent technical advice where appropriate;
- public meetings;
- written responses to material concerns;
- publication of consultation outcomes; and
- ongoing consultation throughout construction and operation.

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12. Community Complaints and Independent Monitoring

Community consultation should not end when construction is completed.

A facility operating for decades requires a mechanism through which residents can raise concerns and receive timely responses.

The system should include:

- a publicly identified complaints process;
- defined response timeframes;
- independent investigation of disputed environmental impacts;
- publicly reported complaint statistics;
- independent environmental monitoring; and
- mechanisms for regulatory intervention where agreed conditions are not met.

This is particularly important for noise, where community experience may not always be adequately represented by a single short-term measurement.

EPA Tasmania's current guidance recognises that noise assessment may involve consideration of duration, location, audibility, characteristics, frequency and the number of people affected, rather than simply a single numerical measurement.

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13. Term of Reference 6 — Tangible Benefits for the Tasmanian Community

The Committee should consider what constitutes a genuine community benefit from AI and data-centre development.

The benefits should extend beyond the private commercial interests of the facility owner.

Potential benefits include:

- permanent Tasmanian employment;
- apprenticeships and training;
- investment in local skills;
- local procurement;
- investment in regional infrastructure;
- support for education and research;
- support for renewable generation;
- contributions to community infrastructure;
- support for local environmental projects; and
- other measurable regional benefits.

The benefits should be measurable and enforceable rather than expressed only as broad aspirations.

Recommendation 12

Major AI and data-centre approvals should include a binding **Community and State Benefits Plan** setting out measurable commitments for:

- employment;
- apprenticeships;
- training;
- local procurement;
- infrastructure contributions;
- environmental initiatives;
- community investment; and
- other agreed benefits.

Compliance with those commitments should be publicly reported.

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14. Public Resources and the Principle of "Paying Their Way"

Where a private development places additional demands on public infrastructure, the Committee should consider whether the proponent should bear the incremental costs attributable to that development.

This principle is particularly relevant to:

- electricity connections;
- transmission infrastructure;
- roads;
- water infrastructure;
- wastewater;
- emergency services;
- planning and regulatory resources; and
- other infrastructure required because of the facility.

Tasmania's current draft Statement of Expectations already indicates an expectation that new projects should support additional renewable generation and meet their share of network and connection costs.

The Committee should consider whether such expectations should become enforceable policy or legislative requirements.

15. Term of Reference 7 — Other Incidental Matters

15.1 Topography and Noise Propagation

The Tamar Valley has complex terrain, including the Tamar River, ridgelines, valleys and varying elevations.

Research into infrasound propagation demonstrates that terrain can influence propagation through shielding, diffraction and other effects.

For this reason, acoustic assessment should reflect the actual three-dimensional characteristics of the proposed site and surrounding communities.

Recommendation 13

Where low-frequency noise or infrasound is potentially material, proponents should be required to undertake site-specific three-dimensional modelling that considers:

- local topography;
- meteorological conditions;
- source characteristics;
- multiple operating conditions; and
- affected residential locations across municipal boundaries.

The modelling should subsequently be validated against field measurements after commissioning.

15.2 Future Expansion

A data centre should not be assessed solely on the basis of its initial stage if expansion is reasonably foreseeable.

Approvals should address:

- ultimate site capacity;
- additional electrical demand;
- additional water demand;
- additional cooling infrastructure;
- additional backup generation;
- additional buildings; and
- cumulative environmental effects.

Recommendation 14

Approval processes should require disclosure of the anticipated ultimate development envelope and assessment of material future expansion.

15.3 Decommissioning

Given the potential lifespan of major data-centre facilities, consideration should also be given to eventual closure.

Requirements should address:

- decommissioning;
- removal of infrastructure;
- rehabilitation;
- contaminated land;
- disposal or recycling of equipment;
- financial responsibility; and
- restoration of the site.

Recommendation 15

Major AI and data-centre approvals should include appropriate decommissioning and site-rehabilitation obligations, supported by financial arrangements sufficient to prevent future costs being transferred to the public.

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16. Recommended Regulatory Framework

Based on the issues outlined above, I respectfully recommend that the Committee consider a dedicated Tasmanian regulatory framework for AI and data centres.

That framework should include the following elements:

A. Planning

1. A specific planning definition for AI and data-centre facilities.
2. Statewide assessment criteria.
3. Clear thresholds for State or major-project assessment.
4. Mandatory consideration of cross-boundary impacts.
5. Cumulative-impact assessment.

B. Environment

6. Comprehensive environmental assessment.
7. Specific consideration of energy and water consumption.

8. Noise and low-frequency noise assessment.
9. Biodiversity and agricultural assessment.
10. Construction and operational monitoring.
11. Tourism assessment

C. Resource use

11. Mandatory disclosure of electricity consumption.
12. Mandatory disclosure of water consumption.
13. Disclosure of maximum demand.
14. Disclosure of material public infrastructure requirements.
15. Public reporting of environmental performance.

D. Governance

16. Parliamentary reporting for facilities above defined thresholds.
17. Public disclosure of government assistance and infrastructure commitments.
18. Independent compliance monitoring.
19. Clear enforcement and adaptive-management powers.

E. Community

20. Consultation extending beyond municipal boundaries.
21. Ongoing community engagement after commissioning.
22. Public complaints mechanisms.
23. Access to relevant technical information.
24. Public reporting of complaints and environmental monitoring
25. Compensation for businesses and residents affected.

F. Community benefit

25. Binding community-benefit plans.
26. Local employment and training commitments.
27. Local procurement targets where appropriate.
28. Contributions to relevant community or infrastructure projects.
29. Transparent reporting against benefit commitments.

17. Specific Recommendations for the Long Reach Data Centre

In relation specifically to the Long Reach Data Centre, I respectfully request that the Committee recommend that:

1. The successful application be halted until the project be assessed having regard to impacts on both the George Town and West Tamar municipalities;
2. Rowella residents and other potentially affected communities receive meaningful consultation;
3. electricity and water requirements be publicly disclosed;
4. all government assistance and infrastructure commitments associated with the project be disclosed;
5. independent baseline environmental and acoustic monitoring be undertaken;
6. low-frequency noise and infrasound be assessed;
7. cumulative impacts from existing and foreseeable industrial activities be assessed;
8. three-dimensional acoustic modelling be undertaken using local topography;
9. operational monitoring be required following commissioning;
10. monitoring data be made publicly available;
11. an independent complaints and dispute-resolution process be established;
12. potential impacts on agriculture, biodiversity and tourism be considered;
13. direct and indirect economic effects be included in the economic assessment;
14. the project be assessed against any new statewide AI/data-centre framework developed following this inquiry; and
15. any approval contain enforceable conditions relating to resource use, environmental performance and community benefits.

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18. Conclusion

The emergence of AI and large-scale data centres presents Tasmania with genuine opportunities as well as important policy challenges.

Tasmania has significant advantages as a location for data infrastructure, including renewable electricity generation, available land, connectivity and a stable operating environment. The State Government has identified data centres as an emerging economic sector and is now developing specific expectations for their responsible development.

The question for this Committee is therefore not simply whether Tasmania should accommodate this industry.

The more important question is **what regulatory and governance framework should apply so that the industry develops in a manner that protects Tasmania's public resources, environment and communities while delivering genuine benefits to Tasmanians.**

The proposed Long Reach Data Centre demonstrates why this question is important.

Its impacts, if any, will not necessarily correspond with municipal boundaries. Its electricity and water requirements may involve public infrastructure. Its operations may continue around the clock for decades. Its construction and operation may affect neighbouring communities, agriculture, biodiversity, tourism and the character of the Tamar Valley.

There is also scientific uncertainty concerning some potential environmental and health effects, particularly in relation to continuous low-frequency noise and infrasound. That uncertainty should lead to better measurement, independent assessment and ongoing monitoring rather than assumptions in either direction.

I therefore respectfully request that the Committee recommend a regulatory framework based on the following principles:

First, Tasmania's public resources must be protected and the incremental costs associated with major private facilities should be appropriately allocated.

Second, the Resource Management and Planning System should be updated where necessary to recognise the particular characteristics of AI and data-centre development.

Third, facilities of State significance should be subject to appropriate Parliamentary oversight and transparent reporting.

Fourth, electricity, water and other material resource consumption should be publicly disclosed.

Fifth, communities potentially affected by a facility should have meaningful opportunities to participate, regardless of municipal boundaries.

Sixth, major facilities should provide measurable and enforceable benefits to Tasmania through employment, skills, investment, infrastructure and community contributions.

Finally, environmental assessment should be precautionary, evidence-based, independent and capable of adapting as scientific knowledge and technology develop.

The Tamar Valley has benefited from decades of investment in agriculture, viticulture, tourism, environmental stewardship and community development. Decisions concerning major new industrial infrastructure should recognise and protect those existing values while allowing Tasmania to participate in the opportunities presented by the digital economy.

I respectfully ask the Committee to consider the recommendations in this submission as part of its inquiry and to recommend a statewide framework that ensures AI and data-centre development delivers lasting benefits to Tasmania while protecting its resources, environment and communities.

Sincerely,

Heather Knyn
[redacted]

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