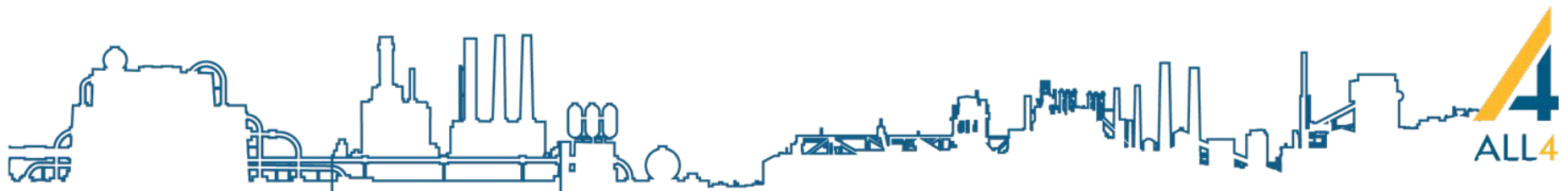


Air Quality Permitting and Planning for Data Centers

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Logistics

Thank you for attending!

Questions?

- ❑ Please enter questions in the text box
- ❑ We will address questions at the end

Will I get a copy of the slides?

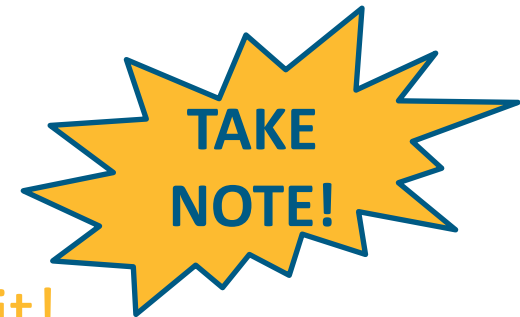
- ❑ Yes, we will post webinar recording and slide deck on our website
- ❑ Link will be emailed to participants

Webinar Series

Second session of data center webinar series!

Example topics of remaining sessions:

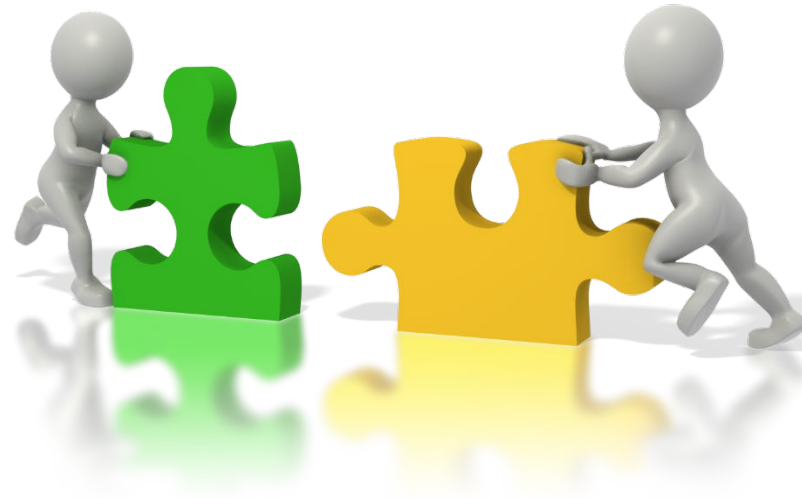
- ❑ Storage Tanks and Hazardous Materials
- ❑ Regulated Waste Management (e.g., Hazardous, Universal)
- ❑ On-Going Environmental Compliance
- ❑ Refrigerants



Check out our first session if you missed it!

<https://www.all4inc.com/insights-webinars/environmental-roadmap-to-building-and-operating-a-data-center/>

It's All Connected!



Not on the Menu

- ❑ Non-Generator Equipment
- ❑ Discussion of Federal Engine Regulations
- ❑ Permit Applicability/Exemption Criteria
- ❑ Air Permit Application Specifics
- ❑ Review of Every State

Today's Agenda

- ❑ When and Where to Start: 5 Step Strategy
- ❑ Finding the “Right” Engine
- ❑ State Examples
- ❑ Permit Timing and Issuance
- ❑ Permit In-Hand...Now What?

When and Where to Start: 5 Step Strategy



When to Start

- ❑ Now! The Sooner The Better!
 - Evaluate air permitting requirements during site design and before equipment selection
 - Late planning can lead to delays and loss of flexibility
 - Air permit application will be submitted later

Where to Start: 5 Step Strategy

❑ #1 Campus

- How many generators and what size?
- Did you consider next 5 years and full build-out?
- Did you review all properties that are contiguous and adjacent for common ownership?

❑ #2 Generator

- What fuel type works best?
- How will it be used?
- What Federal and state engine requirements apply for fuel, size, age, location, and use?

5 Step Strategy

❑ #3 Operational Flexibility

- How much will engines run (e.g., maintenance, emergencies)?
- What restrictions are acceptable (e.g., only one building tested at a time)?

❑ #4 Project Regulatory Review

- What emissions data will agency accept?
- What emissions thresholds for Title V, public comment, dispersion modeling, etc. may be applicable?
- If modeling is required, for which pollutants?
- Are there over-burned communities near site for environmental justice considerations?

5 Step Strategy

- #5 Emissions Scenarios and Thresholds
 - Request and review emissions data from manufacturer
 - Quantify project emissions and compare to thresholds
 - Evaluate multiple scenarios (e.g., different engine manufacturers, fuel limits, air pollution controls)
 - If air dispersion modeling is required, it fits here too

This is a key opportunity for strategy!

Finding the “Right” Engine

- ❑ Engine Emissions Requirements
- ❑ Definition of Emergency Nuances



Engine Emissions Requirements

- ❑ **Individual engine:** consider fuel type, size, age, location, and use
 - Regulatory definition focuses on how engine is used, not configuration (prime vs. standby)
 - U.S. EPA requires:
 - New diesel emergency engines - Tier 2 or Tier 3 certified
 - New diesel non-emergency engines - Tier 4 Final certified
 - U.S. EPA does not accept Tier 2 or Tier 3 engine retrofitted with controls (i.e., made Tier 4 Final “compliant”)
 - Industry concern with Tier 4 Final
 - New spark ignition engines - meet 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJ

Engine Emissions Requirements

□ Continued...

- States may be more stringent with their local Best Available Control Technology (BACT) programs
 - Use emissions data from manufacturer to evaluate
 - May need to purchase certain type of engine
 - May need to install air pollution control equipment (e.g., selective catalytic reduction, diesel particulate filter)
 - May need to de-rate to lower emissions rate or program new fuel curve to optimize for pollutant of concern

Engine Emissions Requirements

- ❑ **Campus:** consider existing units, operational flexibility, modeling results, and regulatory thresholds
 - Is there existing equipment to include?
 - Find acceptable balance:
 - Operational flexibility
 - Air pollution control equipment
 - A passing modeling scenario
 - Title V major source or other program avoidance (e.g., BACT, public comment period)
- ❑ **Side-note on campus planning: consider potential for re-entrainment of exhaust**

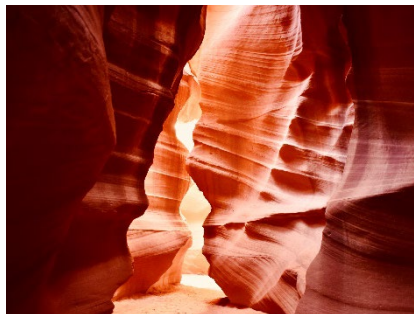
Nuances of Emergency Definition

- ❑ Emergency Demand Response (EDR) is generally a non-emergency function
 - May require emissions controls or Tier 4 Final engine (except model years ~2006-2010)
 - States can vary in how they view it
- ❑ Limited storm avoidance can be allowed by U.S. EPA but not all states allow it
- ❑ No delegated authority of Federal engine regulations to some states can lead to confusion

State Examples



- ❑ Virginia
- ❑ California
- ❑ Oregon
- ❑ Maricopa County



Virginia

- ❑ Fuel-based limits are common
- ❑ BACT
 - Emergency: 6.0 g/bhp-hr NO_x
 - Based upon not-to-exceed emissions data
 - Demonstrate compliance typically through stack testing
 - Non-emergency: 0.6 g/bhp-hr NO_x
 - Tier 4 Final or SCR addition required
- ❑ Local Governing Body Form needed for brand new sites

California

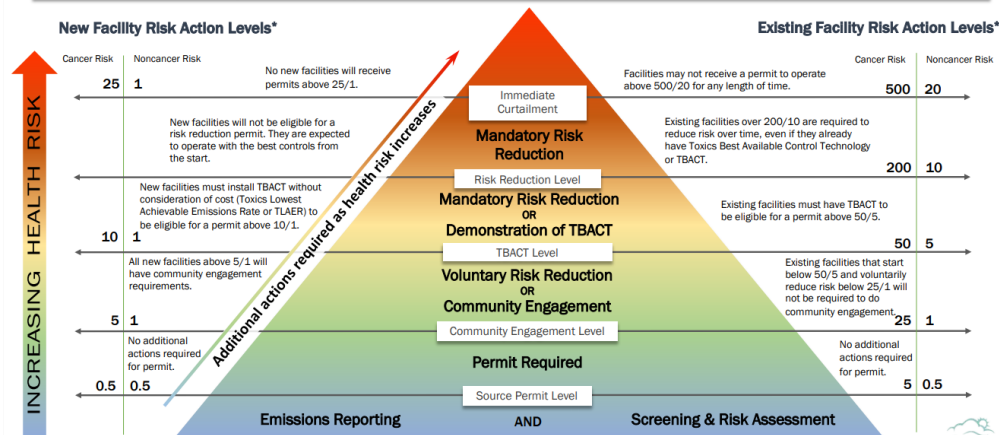
- ❑ Health Risk Assessments may require modeling and public comment
- ❑ Emissions credits may be required
- ❑ Regulations vary by regional Air Quality Management District (AQMD)
 - Examples:
 - South Coast AQMD and Sacramento Metropolitan AQMD limit total operation to 200 hours/year/engine
 - **NEW:** Bay Area and Sacramento BACT for emergency engines 1,000 bhp or larger requires meeting Tier 4 emissions limits
 - Several others still require only U.S. EPA Tier certified

Oregon

- ❑ Multiple air permit options (e.g., Simple, Standard)
- ❑ Separate application required for Cleaner Air Oregon
 - Health-based air toxics regulatory program
 - Modeling, public comment, emissions controls, and stack testing may be needed

How Risk Action Levels Work – November 2018

For Cleaner Air Oregon, facilities would be required to assess potential health risks of emissions to their neighbors. **Risk Action Levels (RALs)** determine the specific actions required of facilities that pose different levels of health risk. Facilities with higher health risks would be required to take more actions to reduce risk and keep their neighbors informed. Risk Action Levels are different for new and existing facilities. The state legislature set statutory benchmark RALs through 2029. After 2029, RALs for existing facilities will be reevaluated.



*There are separate Risk Action Levels for cancer risk and risk of other health effects because scientists assess and describe these risks differently.

• **Cancer Risk** is described in terms of the number of excess cancer cases in 1 million lifetimes that may be caused by long-term exposure to a specific chemical concentration.

• **Noncancer Risk** is presented as a Hazard Index. A Hazard Index compares the total health risk from all air toxics at a facility, to the level of those same air toxics that are not expected to harm health. A Hazard Index below 1 means the facility is below the level that is expected to harm health.



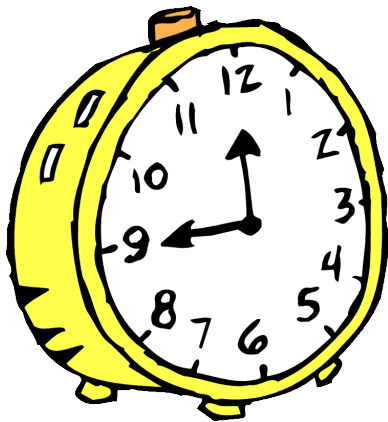
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Maricopa County (AZ)

- ❑ Maricopa County Air Quality Division (AQD) is its own regulatory agency within Arizona
- ❑ Typically permit based upon hours of operation and engine load; fuel-based limits are case-by-case
- ❑ Emissions thresholds for BACT applicability, NO_x modeling, and public comment
- ❑ **NEW:** BACT for emergency engines 1,000 bhp or larger requires meeting Tier 4 emissions limits for those pollutants where BACT applicability is triggered

Permit Timing and Issuance

- Communication and Completeness
 - Permit Fees



Communication and Completeness

- ❑ Maintain on-going dialogue about project
 - Meet with stakeholders regularly
 - Discuss questions with regulatory agency early
 - Ask about historical public engagement to plan for public input
- ❑ Advise construction team of permitting timeline and potential challenges
 - Have permit prior to installing engines (engines on pads)
 - Application preparation effort can vary based upon requirements (e.g., 2 weeks to 6+ months)
 - Permit turnaround can vary widely by state (e.g., 3 months, 4-6 months, 1 year+)

Communication and Completeness

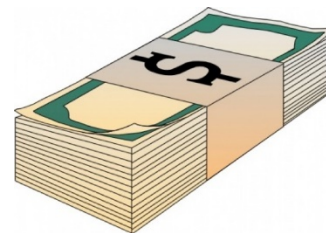
- ❑ Submit comprehensive and accurate air permit application (forms, calculations, specifications, etc.)
- ❑ Fee-based programs to expedite

Bonus! Review draft air permit for overly-burdensome conditions to help out Operations

Permit Fees

- ❑ Vary significantly by location and project!
- ❑ Sometimes pay upfront; sometimes invoiced
- ❑ Sometimes per application; sometimes per piece of equipment
- ❑ Sometimes a flat fee; sometimes calculated based upon hours spent by regulatory agency writing permit

There may be on-going fees as well based upon permit type, equipment type, or emissions!



Permit In-Hand...Now What?

- ❑ Develop compliance materials such as template logs, tracking tools, calendar reminders, and checklists
- ❑ Submit required notifications
- ❑ Prepare and conduct air compliance training
- ❑ Coordinate stack testing as needed
- ❑ **Future efforts: submit required reports and conduct air compliance audits**

Stay Tuned...

Storage Tanks
and Hazardous
Materials

Regulated
Waste
Management

Refrigerants

On-Going
Compliance



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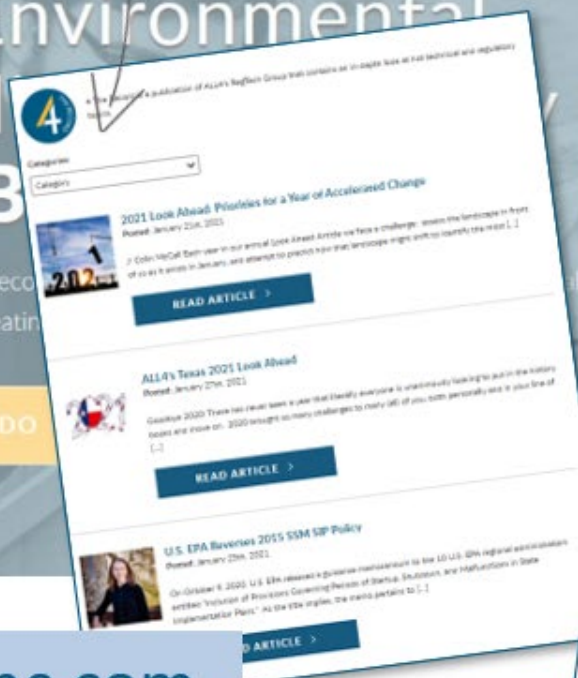
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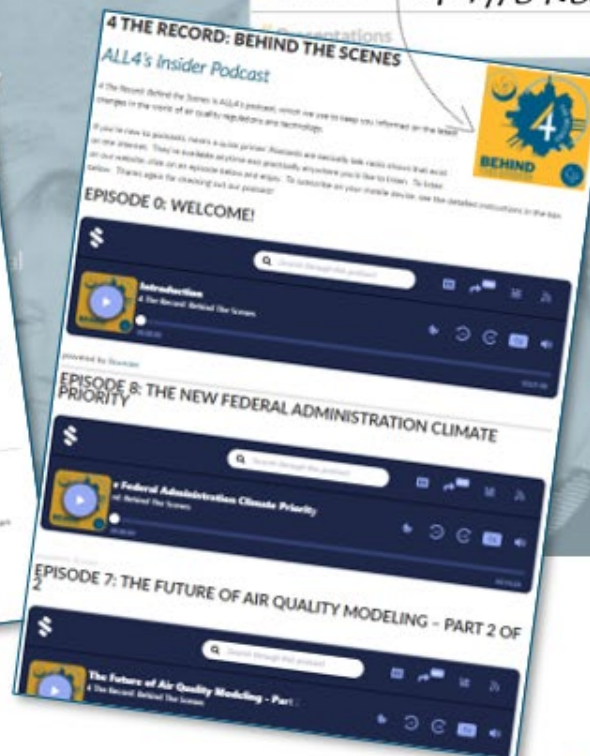
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Questions or Comments?

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