



Data Center Information Sheet

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NPDES GAR100002 Infrastructure Construction General Permit (50 pages)

Notice of Intent (NOI)

- Must be submitted to Georgia EPD (GEOS) in order for stormwater discharges from construction sites to be authorized.
- Contents: The NOI must include project name, owner information, GPS coordinates for the start and end points, receiving water information, and a certification from a Design Professional, among other project specific details.
- Fees: Applicable fees must be paid to the EPD as established by the Board of Natural Resources.

Non-Stormwater Discharges.

- All discharges covered by this permit shall be composed entirely of stormwater (Rule 391-3-6-.03).
- Exceptions: discharges from firefighting activities; fire hydrant flushing; potable water sources including water line flushing; irrigation drainage; air conditioning condensate; springs; uncontaminated ground water; and foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials or pollutants.
 - **Note:** The above exceptions must be listed in the Erosion, Sedimentation, and Pollution Control Plan.
- The discharge of hazardous substances or oil in the stormwater discharge(s) from a site shall be prevented.
- Georgia's Oil or Hazardous Material Spills or Releases Act – Where a release containing a hazardous substance in an amount equal to or in excess of a reporting quantity established under the Act (O.C.G.A. §§12-14-2, et seq.), 40 CFR 117, or 40 CFR 302 occurs during a 24-hour period, the permittee is required to notify EPD and the National Response Center (NRC) as soon as he/she has knowledge of the discharge. Permittee may be subject to liabilities and penalties outlined in Section 311 of the Clean Water Act or Section 106 of Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act.
- Note: Additional state regulations and best management practices (BMPs) apply if a site is within one mile upstream of and within the same watershed as, any portion of a biota impaired stream segment.

Water Quality Sampling and Reporting.

- Turbidity Monitoring: Permittees must monitor nephelometric turbidity units (NTU) in receiving streams or water outfalls.
- Qualifying Sampling Events: (1) Grab Sampling is required after the first 0.5-inch rainfall event after clearing and grubbing (2) 90 days later or after mass grading is complete, whichever occurs first and (3) BMP failures may lead to samples being taken after every pursuant 0.5-rain event until the issue is resolved.
- Reporting: Samples must be sent to a lab and analyzed <48 hours after collection, and sampling results must be submitted electronically to the EPD by the 15th day of the month following the reporting period.

Erosion, Sedimentation, and Pollution Control Plan (ES&PC)

- Preparation: A site-specific Plan must be designed by a Design Professional and signed with a specific certification statement before any construction begins. Potential sources of pollution that may affect quality of stormwater discharge must be identified. ES&PC Checklist established by the Georgia Soil and Water Conservation Commission (GSWCC) must be done.
- Initial BMPs. Design Professional must inspect and certify the installation of initial sediment storage and perimeter controls within 7 days of installation and provide a letter certifying that BMPs are installed properly.
- Temporary Stabilization: Disturbed areas must be stabilized (hay, mulch, etc.) if there is no activity for 14 days or more.

Inspections and Maintenance – Town and General Contractor (GC).

- Daily. Certified personnel must inspect project sites for petroleum spills and off-site tracking.
- Weekly. Town Environmental Specialist (weekly) and GC (bi-weekly) will inspect erosion and stormwater controls to ensure proper installation and function throughout the duration of a project. Violations may be issued if compliance is not met.
- Post-Rainfall: Inspections of all disturbed areas and control measures are required within 24 hours of a rain event 0.5 inches or greater. Deficiencies must be repaired within 2 business days unless significant repairs are needed, which allows for 7 days

Wastewater Pretreatment

- Pretreatment permits are designed to protect a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) infrastructure and reduce conventional and toxic pollutant levels discharge by industries to a POTW and into the environment.
- A pretreatment permit is required for any industrial user who discharges process wastewater to a POTW and is classified as a significant industrial user. A significant industrial user falls under at least one of the following categories:
 - Industrial user subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards (See EPA standards)
 - Discharges an average of 25,000 gallons per day or more of process wastewater to the POTW
 - Contributes a process waste-stream which makes up 5% or more of the POTW capacity
 - Designated by the control authority based on reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating a pretreatment standard
- Permit will include, at a minimum, monitoring locations, monitoring and reporting frequencies, parameters required for monitoring, and effluent limitations.

Air Quality Permitting

Georgia State Implementation Plan (SIP) Permitting. Georgia SIP Construction & Operating Permit Program is used to permit initial air quality permits and for modifications to existing air quality permits.

Georgia SIP Permits:

- Generic Air Permit.
 - Georgia EPD has a number of Generic Air Permits under development for various industrial categories and has approved Generic Air Permits for Concrete Batch and Hot Mix Asphalt Plants.
- Permit-by-Rule (PBR) or Exemptions.
 - Available for some sources that only have gas/distillate oil burning equipment, concrete products, asphalt plants, cotton gins, coating and printing operations, fiberglass molding, non-reactive mixing and nut shelling operations.
 - Smaller data centers with limited backup capacity may qualify if specific low-emission thresholds are met.
- Construction and Operating Permits.
 - Used to apply for initial air quality permits and for modifications to existing air quality permits.
- SIP Exemptions.
 - Georgia Air Quality Rule 391-3-1-.03(6)(i)3 provides an exemption from permitting for a modification or modifications that meet specific conditions (see details on EPD website).
- Synthetic Minor Permit.
 - Imposes federally enforceable limits to restrict a facility's potential emissions to below major source thresholds.
 - This option makes it possible for those facilities that can comply with the Synthetic Minor permit's federally enforceable limits to operate without the need for a Title V permit.
 - Frequently used by large data centers running larger fleets of backup generators.

Title V Operating Permit.

- Consolidates all air pollution control requirements into a single, comprehensive "operating permit" that covers all aspects of a source's year-to-year air pollution activities.
- Includes comprehensive monitoring and record-keeping and reporting requirements.
- Applies to any major source that has actual or potential emissions that meet or exceed the major source threshold for any criteria pollutant (100 tons/year, 10 tons/year for a single HAP or 25 tons/year for any combination of HAP).
- 40 CFR Part 64 requires the submission of a Compliance Assurance Monitoring Plan or "CAM" Plan by those facilities that have equipment subject to the CAM regulations.
- The Greenhouse Gas Tailoring Rule (40 CFR Part 70, amended June 3, 2010) makes Greenhouse Gases (GHG) subject to regulation under Title V as of July 1, 2011 if facility potential-to-emit equals or exceeds 100,000 tons of CO₂e per year.