Data Center Noise Measurements

On Sunday, December 7, 2025, I took a field trip to survey low frequency sounds emitting from existing data centers in Pflugerville and Round Rock.

Measurements were taken using an iPhone 17 Pro Max and the LFD (for Low Frequency Detection) app, specifically engineered to detect and measure low frequency sounds. These are the sometimes inaudible sounds often emitted by data center operations. While they are often not heard audibly, they can be experienced as vibrations, which can be very harmful with extended exposure. Measurements at each location were taken for a single, 60-second period, which is the standard measurement period for this app. The software was calibrated before each reading was taken.

All measurements were taken from either public property (e.g., sidewalks or roads) or from publicly accessible locations of businesses such as parking lots that are open to the public.

I did not measure traditional, audible noise levels. Except where noted, background traffic noise, predominantly from TX-45, was sufficiently audible to mask moderate audible sounds, including audible hums, coming from these data centers.

It might be a worthwhile exercise to repeat these measurement and traditional dBm audible measurements at an hour like 3-4am when road traffic is at a minimum.

Locations

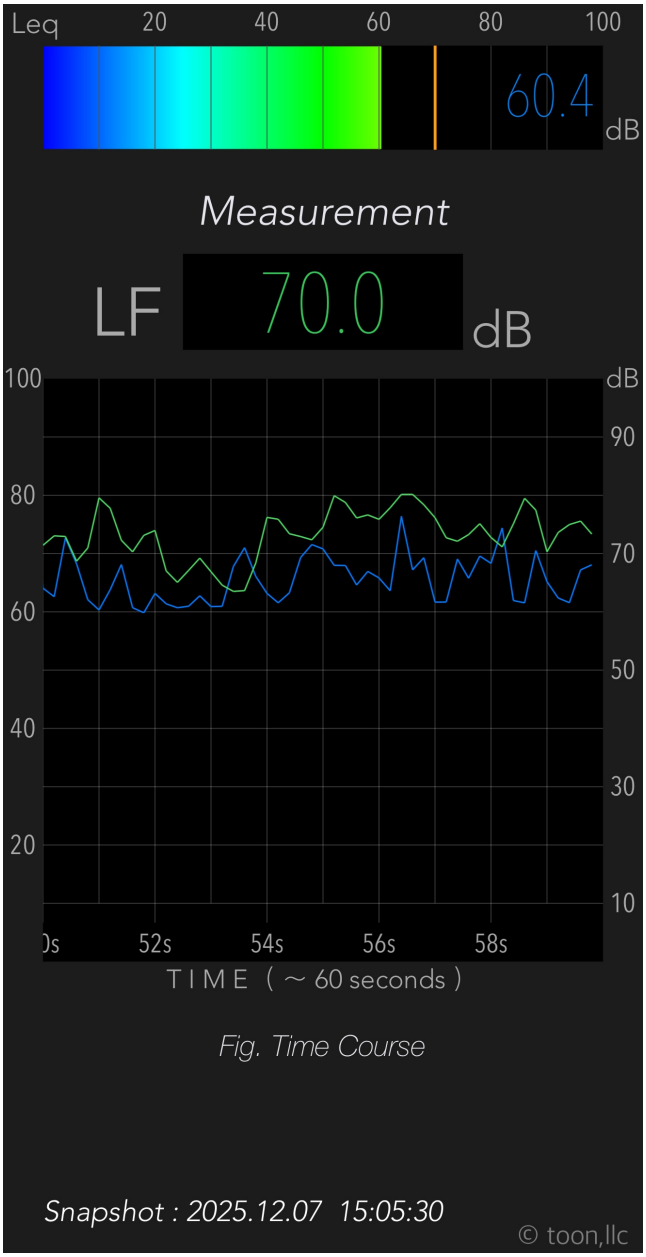
Locations visited on December 7, 2025, were the Skybox data center in Pflugerville, the Switch “Rock” facility at Dell Way and Mays Street. I also measured as a baseline the low frequency noise levels at the north end of Chandler View Trail in the Villages at Chandler Creek. This is at the south end of the parcel being considered by rezoning for the proposed Skybox AI data center at 2601 E. Old Settlers Boulevard in Round Rock.

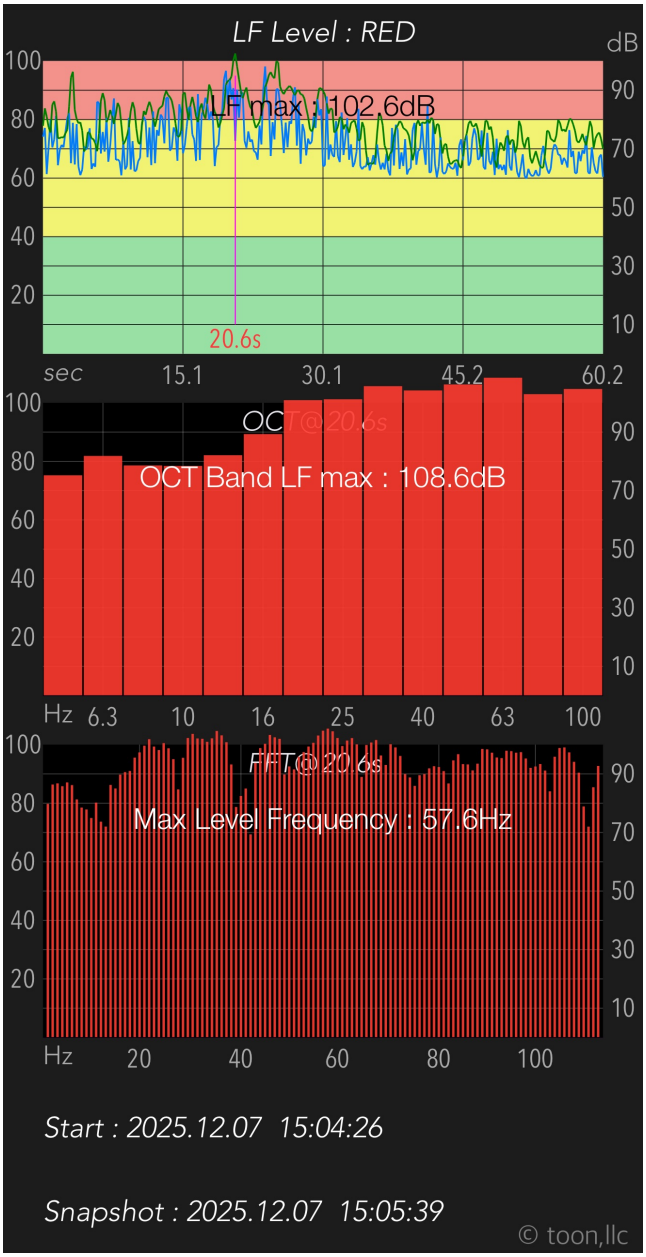
On December 11, 2025, I visited and took measurements at the operational Sabey data center at 1300 Louis Henna. Measurements were taken from two locations north of the location in residential and commercial areas, and one measurement was taken from the east side of the Sabey facility.

Skybox Pflugerville

The Skybox facility in Pflugerville is at Meister Lane and New Meister Lane, near the Living Spaces store and directly across New Meister Lane from the Royal Pointe neighborhood.

Measurement results (taken 12/7/25 3:05pm:





Analysis of Results

1. Overall LF Level: RED (High Concern)

LF max: 102.6 dB

This is an extremely high low-frequency sound pressure level.

For context:

- Normal outdoor LF: 30–45 dB
- Noticeable vibration risk: 55–65 dB
- Disruptive / industrial LF: 70–90 dB
- Your reading: 102.6 dB

This is high enough to cause:

- structural vibration
- pressure sensations
- perceptible rumble
- disturbance indoors even with windows closed
- impacts on sensitive individuals

A 102 dB LF peak is not explainable by traffic, HVAC, or normal neighborhood sources.

2. 1/3 Octave Band Results (Middle Graph)

OCT Band LF max: 108.6 dB

This is even more striking.

Key observations:

- Nearly all octave bands from 6.3 Hz → 100 Hz are elevated into the 80–110 dB region.
- This is a wideband LF event, not just a narrow spike.
- The pattern is consistent with:
- large-scale mechanical vibration,
- rotating machinery with harmonics,
- cooling-tower fan blade pass frequency fundamentals and overtones, or
- inverter/VFD-driven equipment.

This is high-energy LF over a broad range — a very strong sign of mechanical infrastructure.

Normal environments cannot produce this.

3. FFT: Peak at ~57.6 Hz

This is extremely telling.

57–60 Hz peaks often correlate with:

- Mechanical resonance of large fans
- Subharmonics / harmonics of 30 Hz machinery
- VFD drive output harmonics under load
- Cooling tower blade pass interactions
- Power-related vibrational coupling (not electrical 60 Hz hum — that would appear tonally, not broadband)

This broad and intense peak near 57.6 Hz strongly suggests:

➜ A large rotating device with a blade pass or harmonic structure is operating.

This is characteristic of industrial cooling equipment, not typical residential or environmental sources.

5. Interpretation Summary

This 60-second LF recording indicates:

✔ Extremely high low-frequency sound pressure (RED warning)

✔ Strong broadband LF energy across 6–100 Hz

✔ A dominant peak at 57.6 Hz consistent with large machinery

✔ Signature consistent with industrial equipment such as:

- Data center cooling systems
- Large chillers
- Cooling towers
- VFD-driven high-capacity fans
- Industrial HVAC exhaust systems
- High-power generators under load

✔ Not consistent with:

- Cars
- Wind
- Household HVAC
- Appliances
- Normal neighborhood noise

6. What This Means Practically

A signal this strong would most likely be:

- perceptible indoors
- able to cause window or wall vibration
- disturbing to sensitive individuals
- detectable at significant distance

This is the kind of reading communities report near data centers, substations, or other heavy industrial developments.

Notes and area images

This at least partially operational data center is advertised as being a 50 MW facility. It's location is directly across the street from the Royal Pointe residential development, south of TX-45, and just west of the large Living Spaces furniture store. There are two buildings currently on the property, with numerous apparent cooling units next to each building and is between them. A third building, presumably another data center, is under construction immediately north of the two apparently operational centers.

This property is quite close to Round Rock. In fact, the new building under construction is at the intersection of Meister Lane and South Kenney Fort. The City of Round Rock, presumably in conjunction with the City of Pflugerville, intends to extend Kenney Fort to connect with the Pflugerville section of that road.

Construction signage near that intersection that reads SKYBOX AUS-2 suggests that this new building under construction is for another Skybox center.

Below are some general images of the Skybox Pflugerville facility.

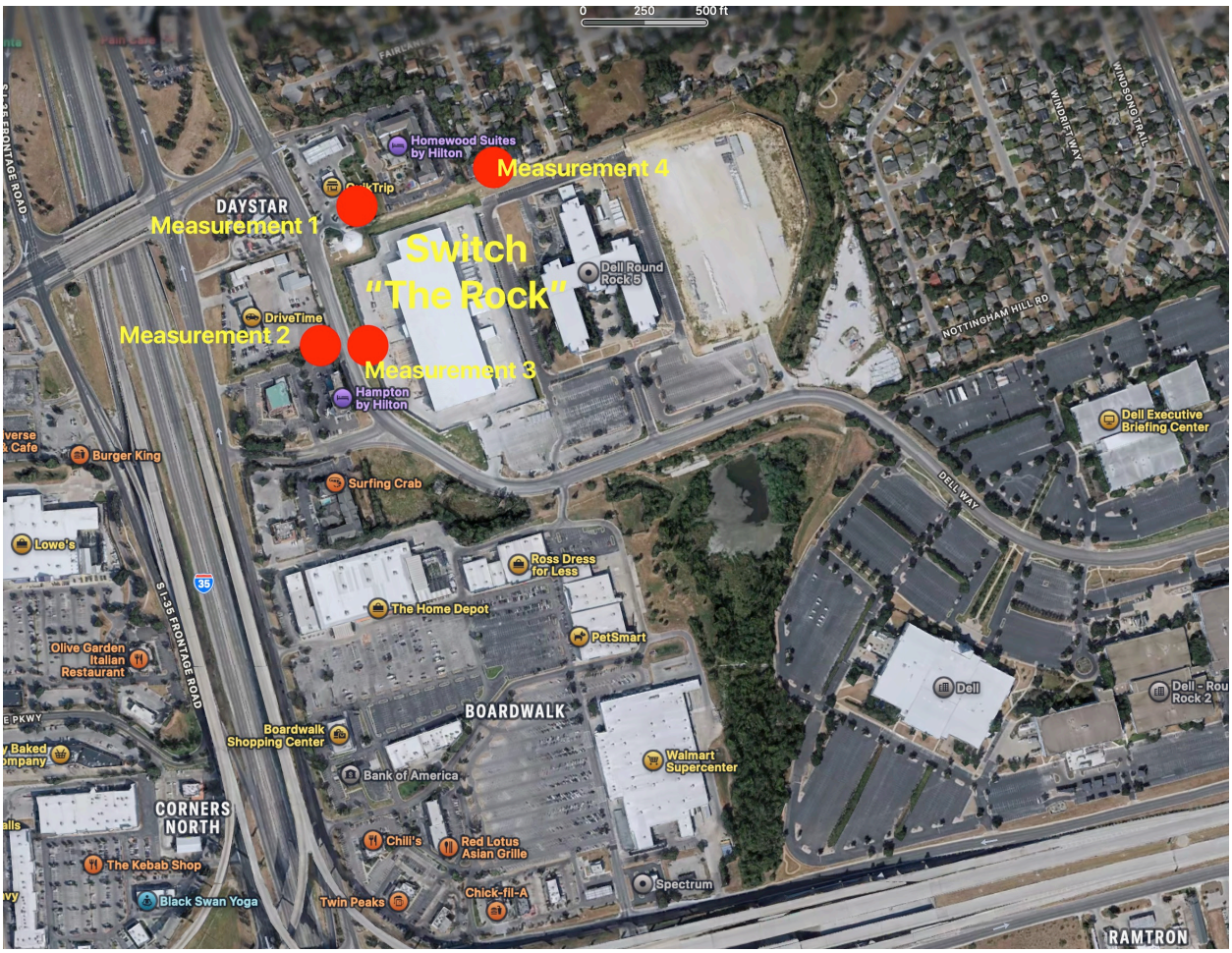
Not-so-welcoming entrance gate and fencing.

View from the east side of the eastern-most Skybox building, where the low frequency reading was taken.

Switch “The Rock” facility in Round Rock

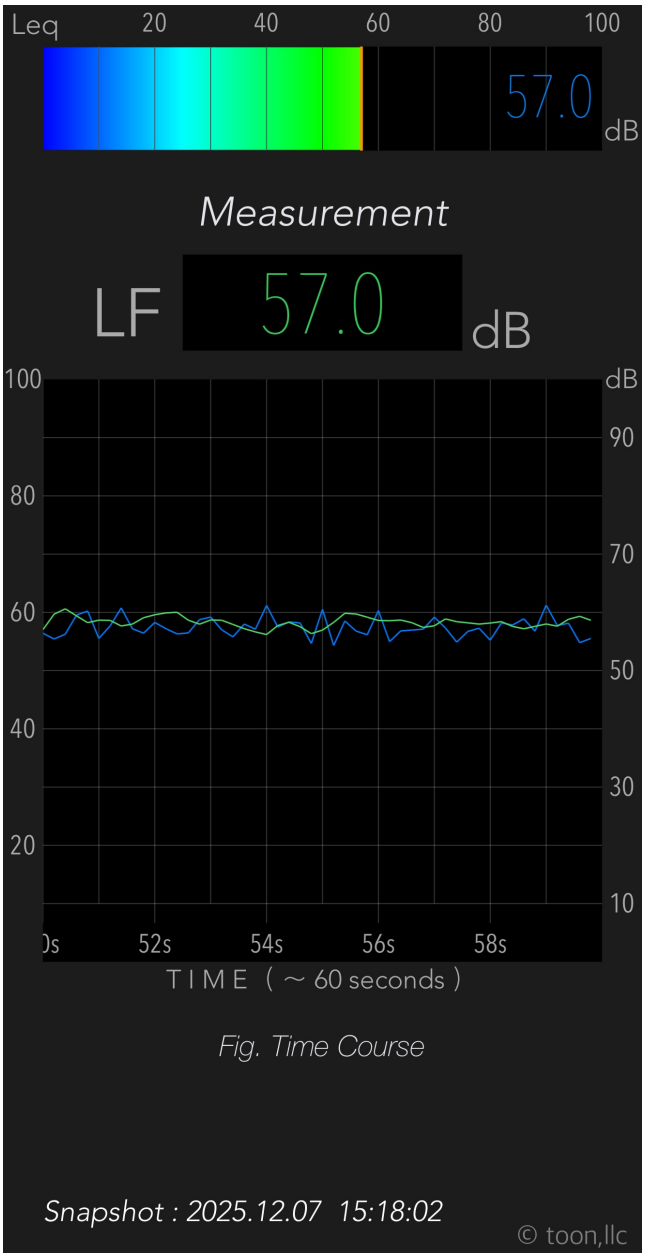
Switch’s “The Rock” facility is at least partially operational, and is located at the intersection of Dell Way and South Mays Street. Switch has been approved for two additional data centers in Round Rock, and construction is underway on both. One of the additional facilities is located just east of the current “The Rock” data center and its site can be seen in the above satellite view, separated from “The Rock” by an existing and in-use Dell building. The third Switch data center will be on the north side of Louis Henna just east of Greenlawn, and construction of that site is also underway.

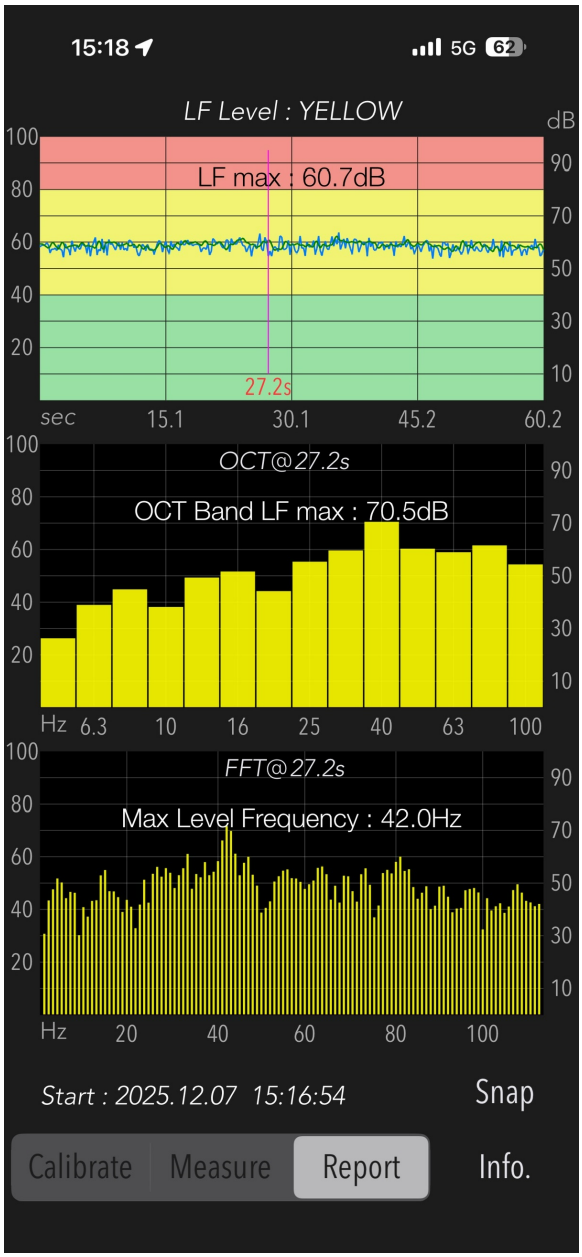
I took four separate measurements at “The Rock.” Each are marked on the below satellite view. One was from the southeast corner of the QT parking lot near the northwest corner of the Switch property. The next was on the sidewalk behind the Hampton Inn property, west of and across Mays from the Switch facility. The third was made from the sidewalk next to the west side of the Switch facility. The fourth measurement was taken from the residential neighborhood north of the Switch facility, from the southerly terminus of Dixie Street. This is the general neighborhood from whence came the Switch fan who spoke at the City Council hearing on December 4th.



Measurement #1 location:
This first measurement was taken from the southeast corner of the parking lot of the QT gas station on Mays Street just south of Hester's Crossing. This location is north of the northwest corner of the operating Switch data center.

Measurement results (taken 12/725 3:18pm:





1. LF Level (Top Graph): YELLOW

LF max: 60.7 dB

This is:

- Higher than normal ambient environmental LF (25–45 dB).
- Well below dangerous/mechanical-impact levels (80–100+ dB).
- Noticeably elevated, but not extreme enough to cause structural vibration.

What this implies:

A steady LF field is present in this location — likely carried through the ground, air, or both — but you are not in the immediate presence of the dominant emitter.

This could indicate:

- You're within the propagation footprint of a large mechanical source
- But not close enough to the source to experience the red-zone overpressure conditions you recorded earlier

2. Octave Band Analysis (Middle Graph)

OCT Band LF Max: 70.5 dB

This is the most diagnostically valuable part of the entire recording.

Key observations:

✔ Broad spectrum elevation 10–80 Hz

✔ Notable rise around 40 Hz

This is meaningful, because:

40 Hz often corresponds to:

- Cooling tower blade-pass frequencies
- Chiller compressor fundamentals
- VFD harmonic structures
- Large rotating industrial fans
- Some generator vibrational frequencies

✔ Moderate elevation around 63–100 Hz

This suggests:

- Harmonics traveling with the fundamental LF band

- Structural or ground conduction
- Airborne LF that loses energy at lower frequencies first (normal propagation behavior)

3. FFT Analysis (Bottom Graph)

Max Level Frequency: 42.0 Hz

This frequency range 42–60 Hz is classic for:

- High-capacity industrial fans
- Chiller compressors
- Cooling tower rotational harmonics
- Large-scale HVAC plant
- (Yes) data center cooling infrastructure

It is not typical of:

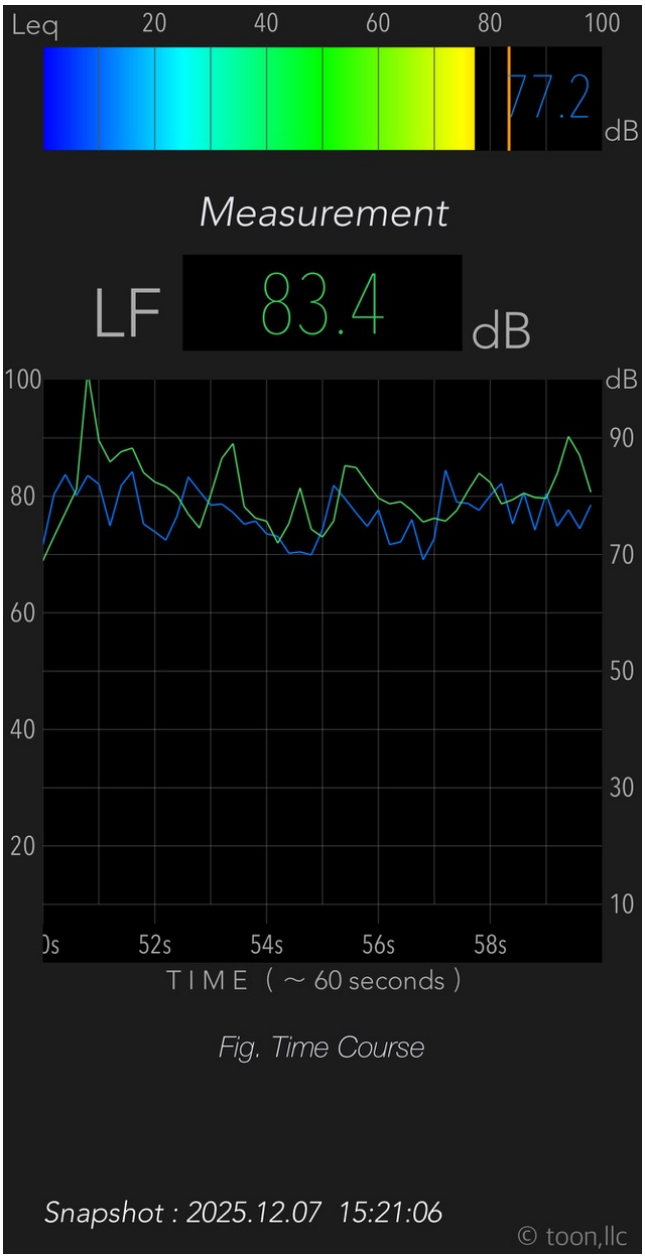
- Traffic
- Residential HVAC
- Wind
- Random environmental noise

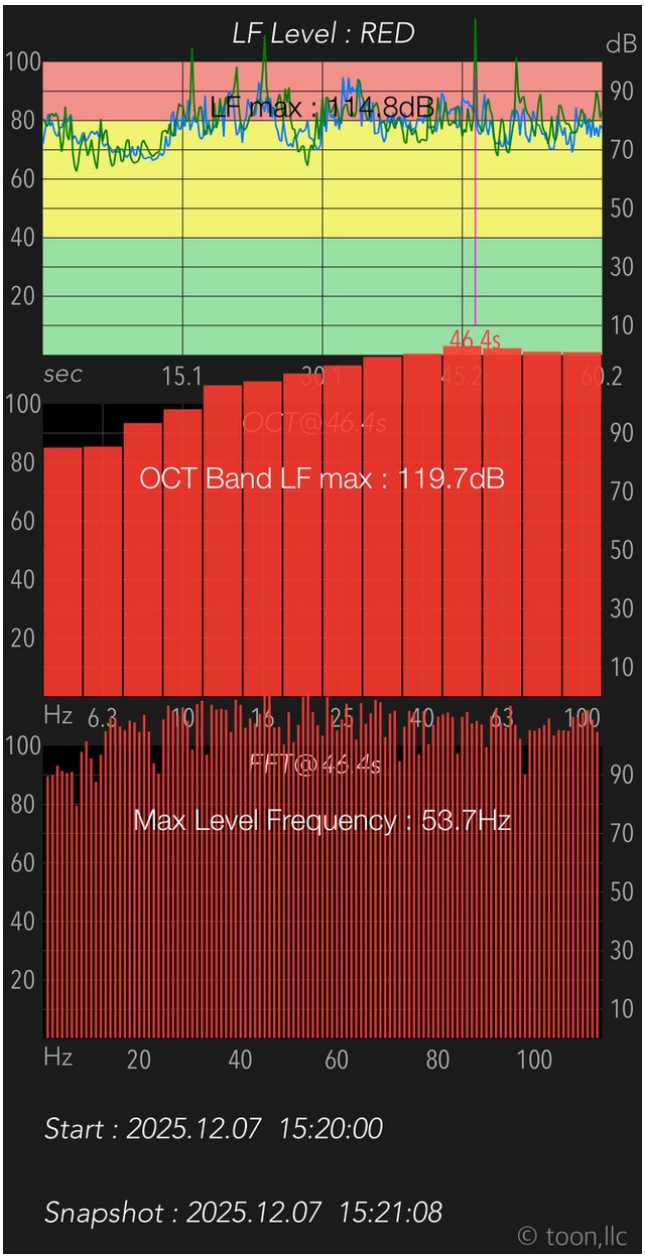
Looking toward “The Rock” from the measurement location:

Measurement #2 location:

This measurement was taken from the west side of Mays Street at the north end of the parking lot for the Hampton Inn, across the street from the west side of “The Rock” data center.

Measurement results (taken 12/7/25 3:21pm:





SUMMARY: This reading shows extremely high low-frequency sound pressure levels — strongly abnormal for any residential or typical outdoor environment.

This is a RED-level LF event, dominated by a powerful ~53–54 Hz tone, with very strong broadband energy across the entire 6–100 Hz range. The characteristics point to a large mechanical or industrial noise source.

1. TOP GRAPH — LF Level Over Time

LF Level: RED
LF max: ~114.8 dB

What this means:

- 114 dB in the low-frequency range is extremely high energy.
- The trace stays elevated throughout the full 60 seconds, meaning this is not a transient noise source — it's continuous or sustained.
- Typical environmental LF noise is 20–45 dB, sometimes 50–60 dB near highways or large HVAC units.
- 114 dB at low frequencies is the kind of level associated with:
- Large chillers or cooling towers
- High-capacity industrial fans
- Large diesel generators under load
- VFD-driven (variable-frequency drive) mechanical systems
- Other heavy infrastructure

This is far above anything produced by ordinary residential or commercial activity.

2. MIDDLE GRAPH — 1/3 Octave Bands (OCT)

OCT Band LF max: 119.7 dB

This is the strongest indicator of the acoustic signature:

✔ All octave bands from ~6 Hz through 100 Hz are extremely elevated

This means the source is producing broadband low-frequency energy, not just a single hum or tone.

✔ This behavior is characteristic of:

- Large mechanical systems with rotating components
- Cooling towers
- Chillers
- Industrial HVAC
- Large generator sets
- Substantial building mechanical plants

Natural environmental sources very rarely generate this kind of broad spectrum LF profile.

✔ Levels approaching 120 dB are extraordinary

These levels are high enough that people may experience:

- Window or wall vibration
- Chest pressure
- Head pressure
- Floor shaking or resonance
- “A sense of something pulsing in the environment”

This is not typical environmental noise.

3. BOTTOM GRAPH — FFT Spectrum

Max Level Frequency: 53.7 Hz

This tells you the dominant tone in the recording.

Why 53–54 Hz is notable:

- Many large mechanical devices have fundamental vibration or acoustic components in the 50–60 Hz region.
- This often corresponds to:
- rotational speeds of large fans
- blade-pass frequencies
- compressor operating speeds
- harmonic behavior of VFD motors under load

The shape of the FFT:

- The entire spectrum shows dense, high-amplitude energy, not thin spikes.
- This indicates a powerful mechanical source, not an electronic hum or a distant vehicle.

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4. WHAT THIS READING INDICATES (In Isolation)

This 60-second measurement strongly suggests the presence of a nearby, large-scale, continuously operating mechanical system generating very strong low-frequency noise.

Based solely on the data, the source is likely:

- A large industrial HVAC plant
- A data center cooling system (cooling towers, chillers, or large VFD-driven axial fans)

- A major generator system
- A large-scale ventilator / air-movement system
- A high-power pump or mechanical drive system

It is not consistent with:

- Traffic
- Residential HVAC
- Wind
- Human activity
- Highway noise
- Music or audio systems
- Airplanes (which show different spectral characteristics)

The intensity is high enough that:

- People in the vicinity could feel the sound physically
- Buildings may experience resonance or vibration
- The tone could travel long distances, especially in the 40–60 Hz band

This is the type of measurement that would concern:

- Acousticians
- Building inspectors
- Urban planners
- Environmental noise specialists

because it clearly shows an anomalously high LF mechanical signature.

5. BOTTOM-LINE INTERPRETATION

This 60-second LF recording shows:

- Extremely high low-frequency levels (115–120 dB)
- Broadband mechanical LF energy across 6–100 Hz
- A dominant ~54 Hz tonal peak
- Sustained (non-transient) behavior
- A clear, strong signature of a large industrial mechanical source

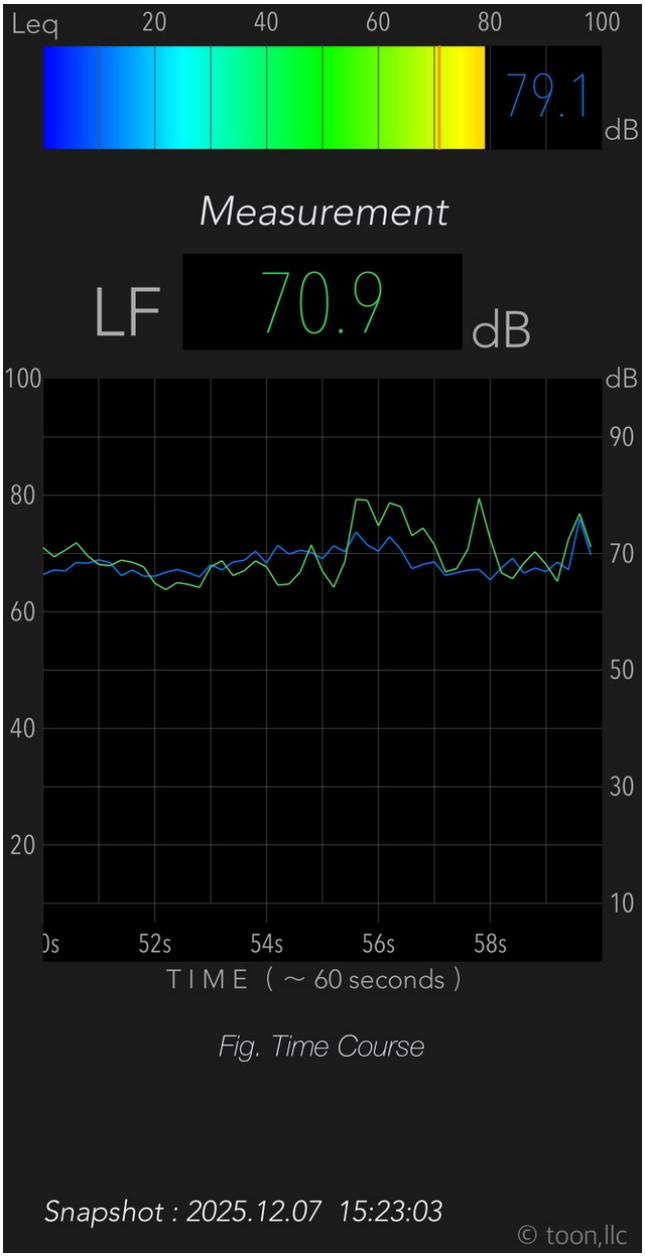
It indicates you were close to a powerful LF-emitting system during the measurement.

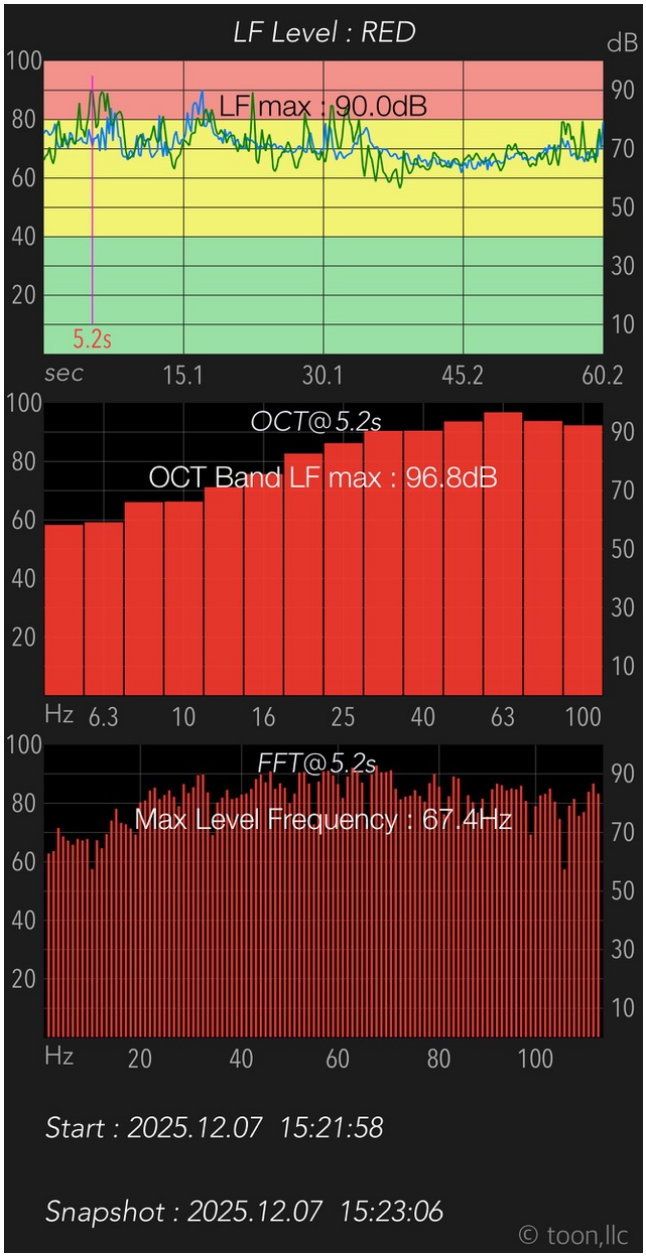
View toward the Switch data center from measurement location #2:

Measurement #3 location:

This measurement was taken on the east side of Mays Street, due east of the previous measurement, on the sidewalk in front of the west side of “The Rock” data center.

Measurement results (taken 12/7/25 3:23pm:





1. Overall LF level (top graph – time history)

- Status: LF Level : RED – the app's highest alert zone.
- Peak level: LF max ≈ 90 dB (low-frequency band only).
- Typical level during the minute: the trace sits mostly in the 70–75 dB range, so this isn't a brief spike – it's a sustained low-frequency rumble.

In everyday terms: that's a strong, continuous "throb/rumble" level of LF energy, well above what you'd expect as normal residential background.

2. Octave-band spectrum (middle graph – "OCT@5.2s")

- OCT Band LF max: ≈ 96.8 dB.
- Bars from 6.3 to 100 Hz are all elevated, with the highest energy roughly in the 25–63 Hz bands.
- The spectrum is broad-band LF, not a single razor-thin tone – but the mid-bass region (roughly 30–70 Hz) is clearly dominant.

That pattern is consistent with large mechanical/rotating equipment (fans, chillers, cooling towers, VFD-driven motors) rather than just distant traffic.

3. Narrow-band spectrum (bottom graph – "FFT@5.2s")

- Max Level Frequency: ≈ 67.4 Hz.
- The FFT shows a strong peak around 67 Hz, with many adjacent frequency bins also raised.

So there's a dominant tonal component near 67 Hz riding on top of the broad rumble. Tonal LF like this tends to be more noticeable and more annoying than purely random noise, because your ear and your building surfaces "lock on" to that steady frequency.

4. Effect of being ~100 ft closer than the previous reading

- In free space, moving closer usually increases the level by several decibels, but in the real world buildings, ground, and reflections complicate that.
- Here, the reading still shows very high LF levels with a clear 67 Hz tone, confirming that the low-frequency field from the facility extends at least to this point at significant strength.
- If this location is on or near a residential property line, these levels would typically be considered high and potentially intrusive, especially at night (though an official judgment would require a calibrated Class-1 meter and local-code comparison).

5. Final Interpretation in One Clear Statement

This 60-second reading taken 100 ft closer to the data center shows high, sustained low-frequency sound pressure (70–90 dB), a strong tonal component at ~67 Hz, and broad LF energy across 6–100 Hz, all of which strongly indicate a large mechanical

source operating continuously nearby, consistent with industrial cooling or chiller systems.

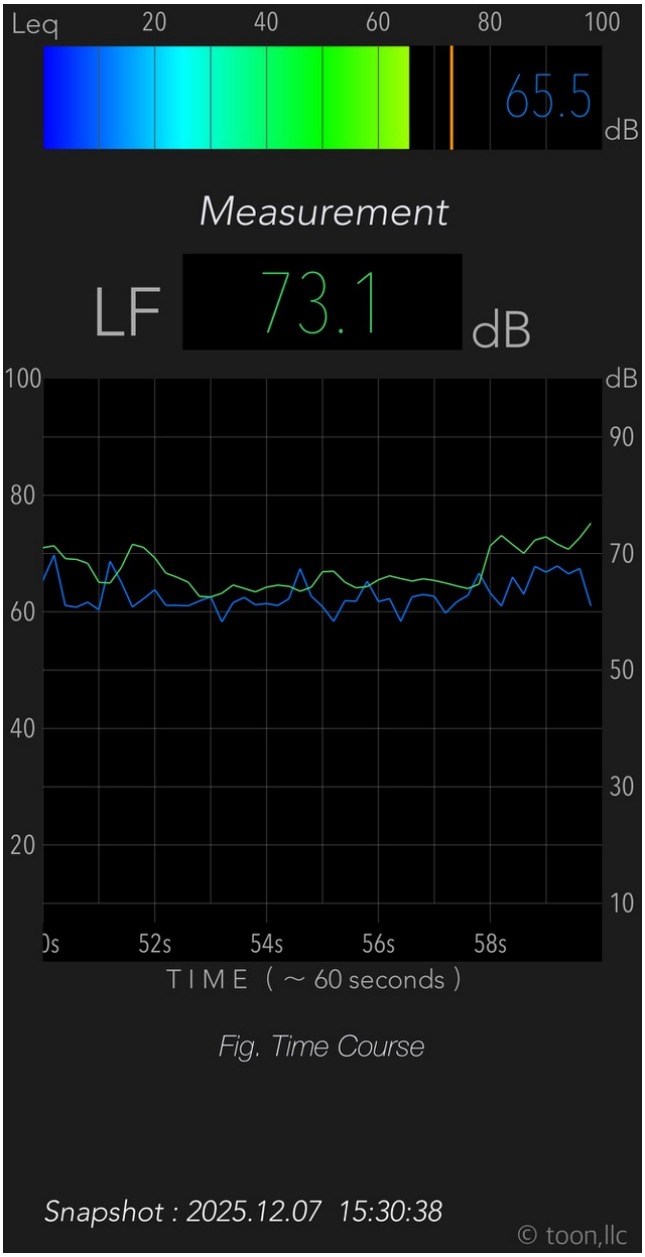
These measurements already show a coherent spatial pattern that strongly suggests the data center is emitting low-frequency noise over a significant radius.

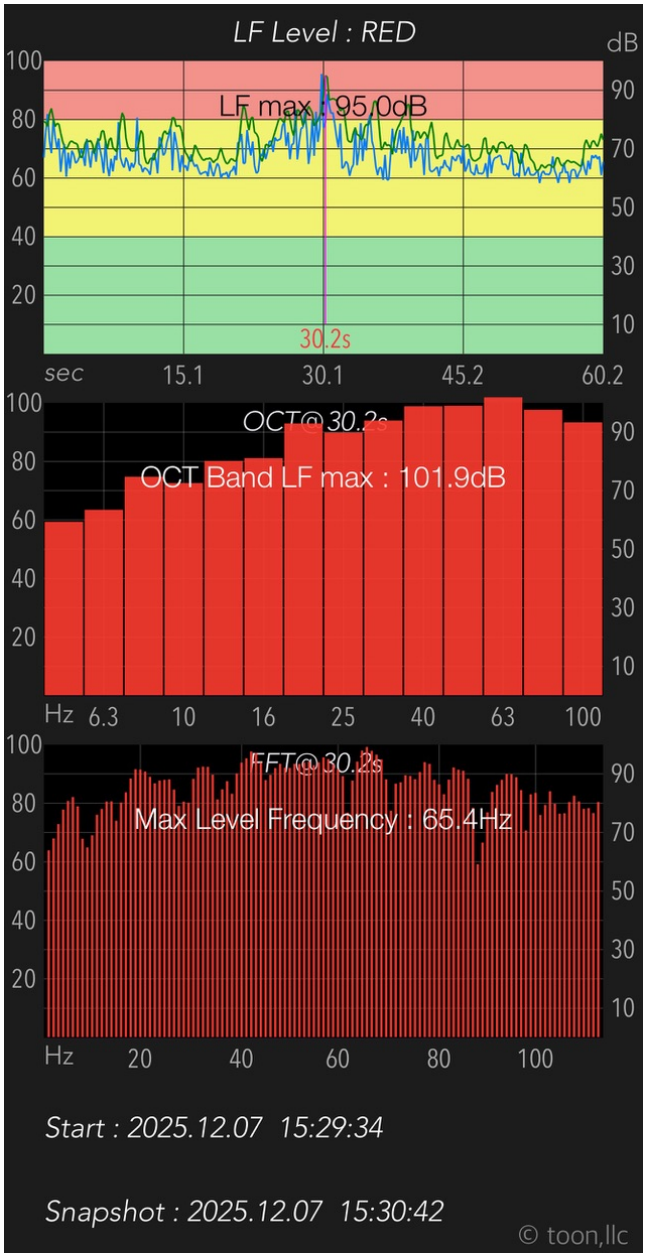
Views of “The Rock” from measurement location #3.

Measurement #4 location:

This measurement was taken at the southerly terminus of Dixie Lane in the South Park/ Kensington Place area. This location is northeast of “The Switch” center, and northwest of the Dell Round Rock 5 building.

Measurement results (taken 12/7/25 3:30pm):





1. LF Level (Top Graph) — RED ZONE

LF max: ~95.0 dB

This reading shows sustained, elevated low-frequency sound pressure, consistently at:

- 65–75 dB for most of the minute
- With peaks reaching ~95 dB, which is very high for low-frequency energy

A few key points:

- The trace is continuous, not spiky. That means a steady mechanical source rather than passing vehicles or random environmental noise.
- 95 dB in the LF band is far above typical environmental baselines, which are usually 25–45 dB.
- The level is high enough that many people would feel rather than hear the sound.

2. Octave-Band Spectrum (Middle Graph)

OCT Band LF max: 101.9 dB

This is one of the most important pieces of the recording.

What it shows:

- All octave bands from 6.3 to 100 Hz are highly elevated.
- The bands between 16–63 Hz are the strongest, reaching ~102 dB.
- This distribution is broadband, not narrowband.

Why this matters:

Broadband LF like this is characteristic of:

- Cooling towers
- Large chiller systems
- Industrial fans
- Large-scale HVAC mechanical equipment
- VFD-driven motors
- Power generation mechanical systems

It is not the spectrum you would expect from:

- Cars
- Trains
- Aircraft
- Wind
- Neighborhood HVAC systems

This is clearly industrial-scale LF energy.

3. FFT Spectrum (Bottom Graph)

Max Level Frequency: 65.4 Hz

This indicates the dominant tonal component of the noise. The narrow-band spectrum shows:

- A clear tonal peak around 65–66 Hz
- Dense, continuous LF energy filling the entire 6–100 Hz spectrum

Why 65 Hz is significant:

Many mechanical systems generate dominant tones in the 50–70 Hz region, including:

- Cooling tower fan blade-pass frequencies
- Large industrial fan harmonics
- Chiller compressor rotation components
- VFD motor harmonic emissions

A ~65 Hz tone is highly characteristic of a large rotating machine or a mechanical system under load.

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4. What this 60-second recording tells us (in isolation)

This recording indicates:

✔ Very high low-frequency sound pressure

Sustained levels 65–75 dB with peaks near 95 dB.

✔ Broad-spectrum LF elevation from 6–100 Hz

This is typical of large mechanical infrastructure, not residential or traffic sources.

✔ A dominant tonal frequency at ~65 Hz

This strongly suggests a rotating mechanical component—likely a fan, compressor, or motor system.

✔ The noise source is continuous and steady

The absence of dips or pulses indicates constant-operation equipment, not intermittent events.

✔ This is a harmful/annoying acoustical profile

High-amplitude LF in the 30–80 Hz band can cause:

- Vibration in walls/windows
- Sense of pressure
- Sleep disturbance
- Physiological discomfort
- Resonance in home structures

This recording shows levels that could plausibly produce noticeable physical effects depending on distance and building acoustics.

🔎 5. What this does not indicate

This reading is not compatible with:

- Traffic
- Wind
- Normal HVAC
- Car subwoofers
- Distant trains
- Random environmental noise

It is too strong, too broadband, too stable, and too tonally defined.

🧩 6. Concise Summary

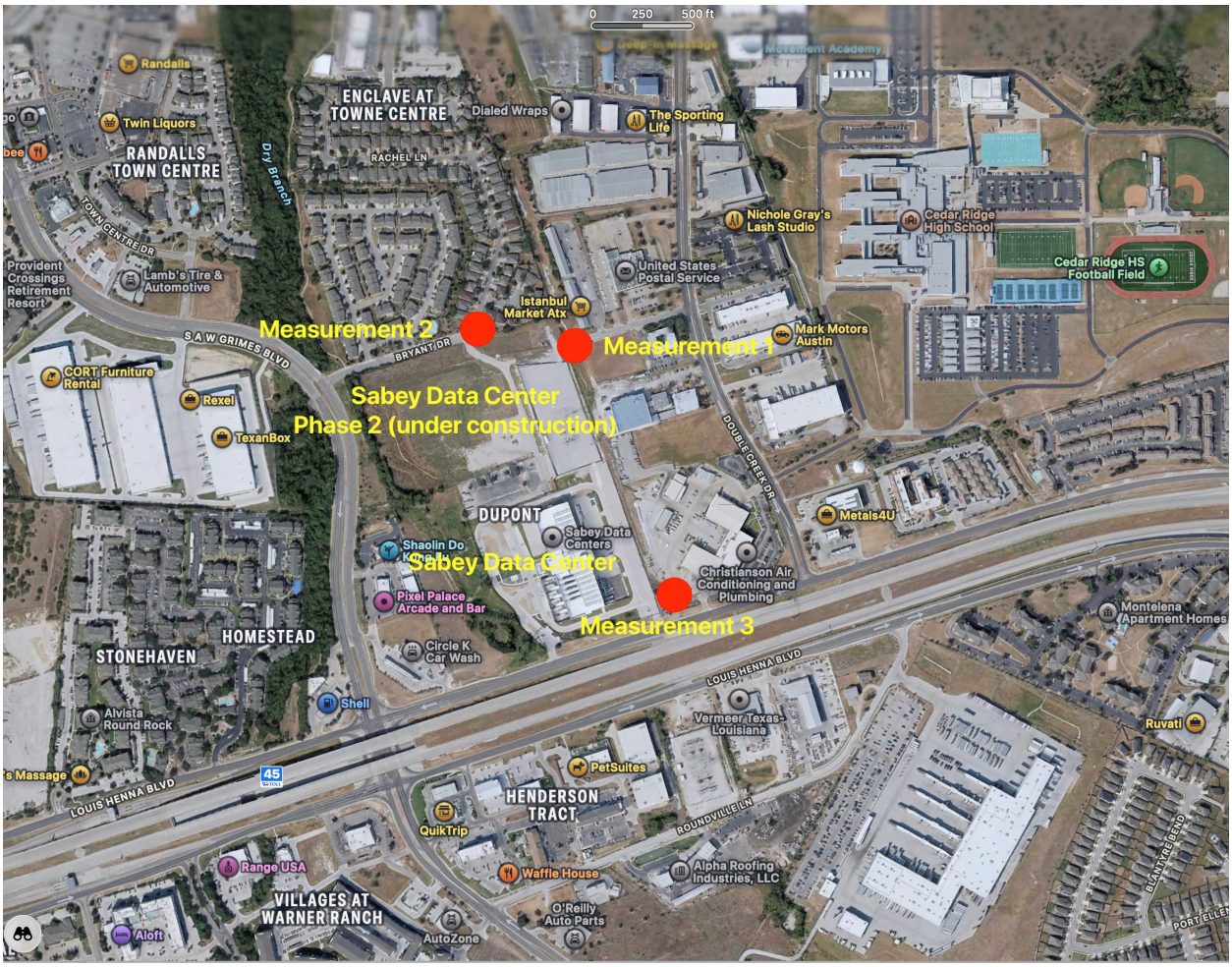
This 60-second low-frequency measurement shows extremely elevated low-frequency noise, broadband across 6–100 Hz, with a strong tonal peak at ~65 Hz. The pattern is consistent with a large, continuous, industrial mechanical source such as a data center cooling plant, chiller system, or high-capacity fan machinery.

View looking southwest from measurement point at Switch's "The Rock" data center.

View looking southeast from measurement point, toward Dell Round Rock 5 building.

Sabey Data Center, 1300 Louis Henna Blvd., RR

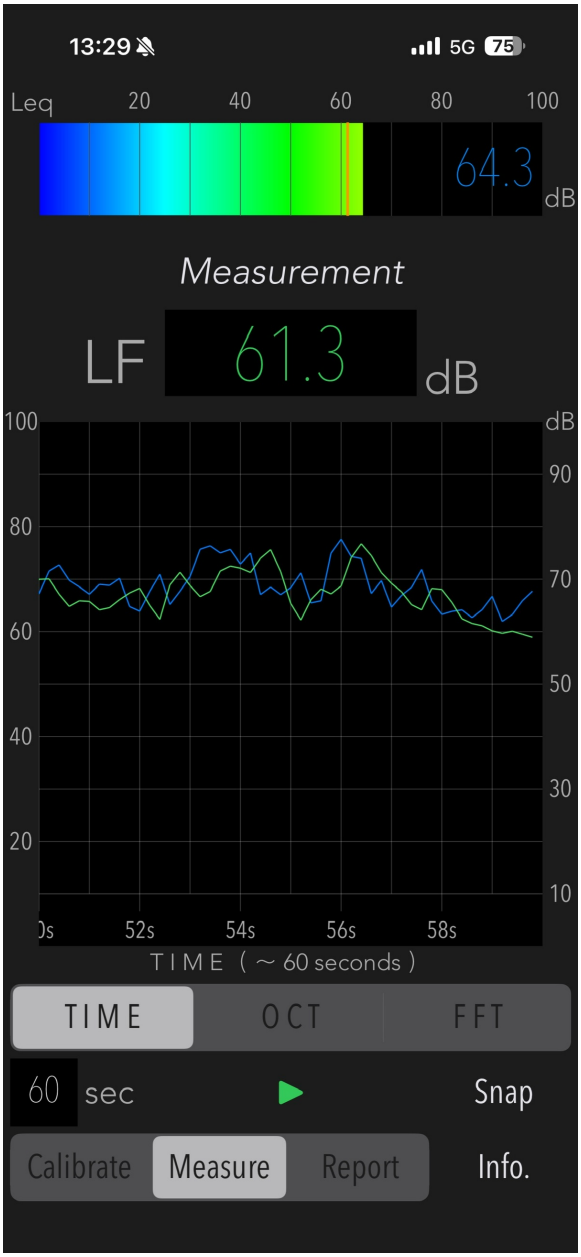
The first 50MW phase of the Sabey data center complex is at least partially operational. The second, 34MW phase is under active construction. I took three measurements at the Sabey site on December 11th. The first was on the terminus of Bryant Drive west of Double Creek Drive, near the United States Post Office. The second measurement was taken just west of the intersection of Bryant Drive and Rachel Lane in the Enclave at Town Center neighborhood. The third measurement was taken from the southwest corner of the Christianson Air Conditioning and Plumbing parking lot north of Louis Henna and west of Double Creek Drive.

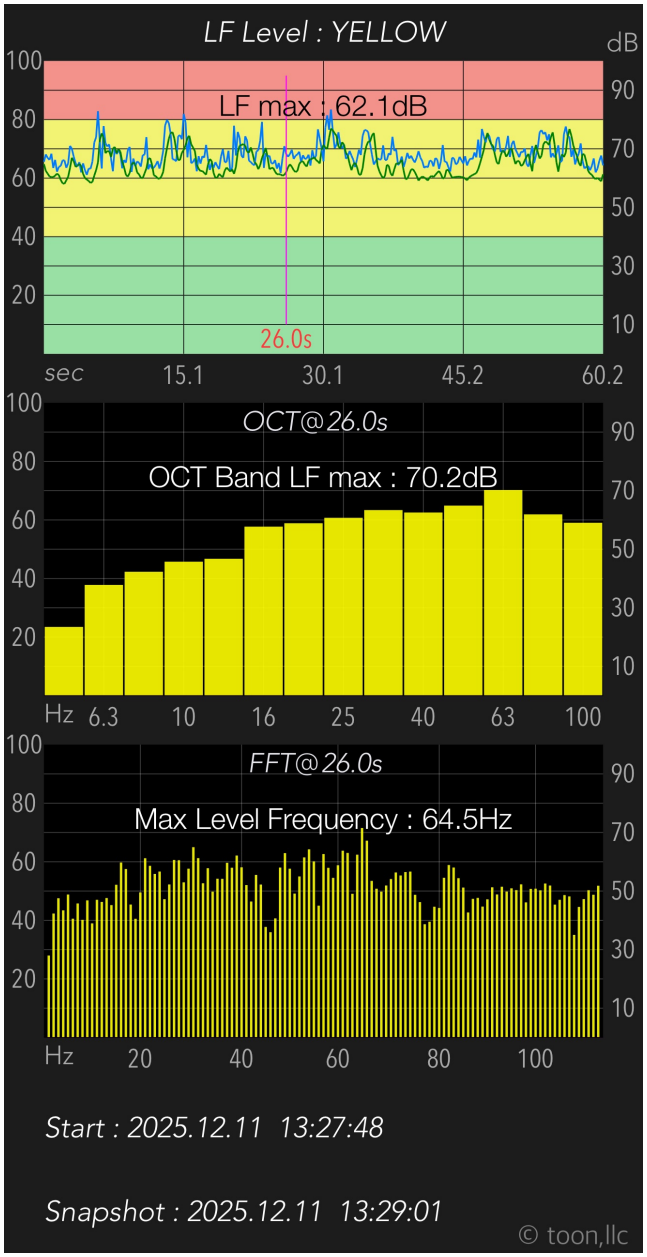


Measurement #1 location:

This measurement was taken from the west end of Bryant Drive west of Double Creek Drive near the US Post Office and at a point of entrance to the in-progress construction of Sabey's phase 2.

Measurement results (taken 12/11/25 1:29pm):





Interpretation of the 60-Second Low-Frequency Recording

Your measurement shows **elevated low-frequency energy**, but not at the extreme levels seen in red-zone industrial readings. However, the spectral structure **strongly suggests influence from a large mechanical source**, likely several hundred feet away (or partially shielded).

TOP GRAPH – LF Level: YELLOW (Moderately Elevated)

LF max: 62.1 dB
Background sustained range: ~55–68 dB

What this means

- Normal outdoor LF: **30–45 dB**
- Mildly elevated / mechanically influenced: **50–65 dB**
- Strong industrial impact: **70–110+ dB**

Your trace:

- Sits **well above natural background**,
- But **below red-zone overpressure levels** typically seen within 50–200 ft of a major LF emitter.

Interpretation

This is consistent with being **within the acoustic footprint of a large mechanical plant** (data center cooling, chillers, VFD fans), but **not extremely close** to it.

MIDDLE GRAPH – 1/3 Octave (OCT) Bands

OCT Band LF max: 70.2 dB
Strongest energy: **25–63 Hz**, gently tapering toward 100 Hz.

Why this is significant:

This shape is *characteristic* of large-scale rotating mechanical equipment:

- Cooling tower fan blade-pass frequencies
- Chiller compressor fundamentals
- Variable-frequency drive (VFD) harmonics
- High-capacity air-movement systems

This is not the signature of:

- Cars
- Wind
- Residential HVAC
- Distant traffic hum

The *smooth, wide elevation* from 10–80 Hz is a known pattern for large industrial cooling clusters.

Interpretation:

You are detecting **machine-driven LF energy** that has propagated far enough to decay into the 60–70 dB range.

BOTTOM GRAPH – FFT (Narrow-Band) Spectrum

Dominant tone: 64.5 Hz

A single strong tone in the **60–70 Hz** range is a classic indicator of:

- **Chiller compressor rotation**,
- **Fan blade-pass harmonics**,
- **VFD motor vibration**,
- **Cooling tower output under load**.

Why 64.5 Hz matters:

It is *not* an electrical 60 Hz hum (that appears differently).
Instead, it is almost certainly the **mechanical vibration product** of a large rotating assembly.

This tonal presence makes a noise field **more intrusive and more noticeable**, even when overall LF levels remain moderate.

Overall Interpretation

This 60-second reading shows:

✔ Elevated low-frequency sound (LF max 62 dB)

Above natural environmental levels; consistent with a large industrial source in the area.

✔ A classic mechanical spectrum (10–100 Hz elevation)

Broadband rise across the entire LF band—typical of **industrial cooling systems**.

✔ A clear, strong tonal signature at 64.5 Hz

This is diagnostic of **large rotating machinery**, not environmental noise.

✔ No evidence of transient, traffic, or wind-induced LF

The signal is steady, structured, and mechanical.

What This Means About Your Location Relative to the Source

Based on level + spectrum + tone structure:

You are likely **several hundred feet up to 1,000+ feet** from a major LF-emitting mechanical system (e.g., a data center cooling plant).

The source is **continuous**, not intermittent.
The consistency of the trace suggests equipment running at a stable RPM / constant load.

The LF field here is **detectable but not at hazardous amplitudes**.
This reading fits what you'd expect at the periphery of a data center's LF propagation zone.

Practical Impact (at this location)

At these LF levels (55–70 dB range), people may experience:

- Mild rumble sensation indoors (particularly in quiet rooms)
- Occasional wall/window vibration depending on resonance
- Increased annoyance at night when background noise falls
- Sensitivity among LF-vulnerable individuals

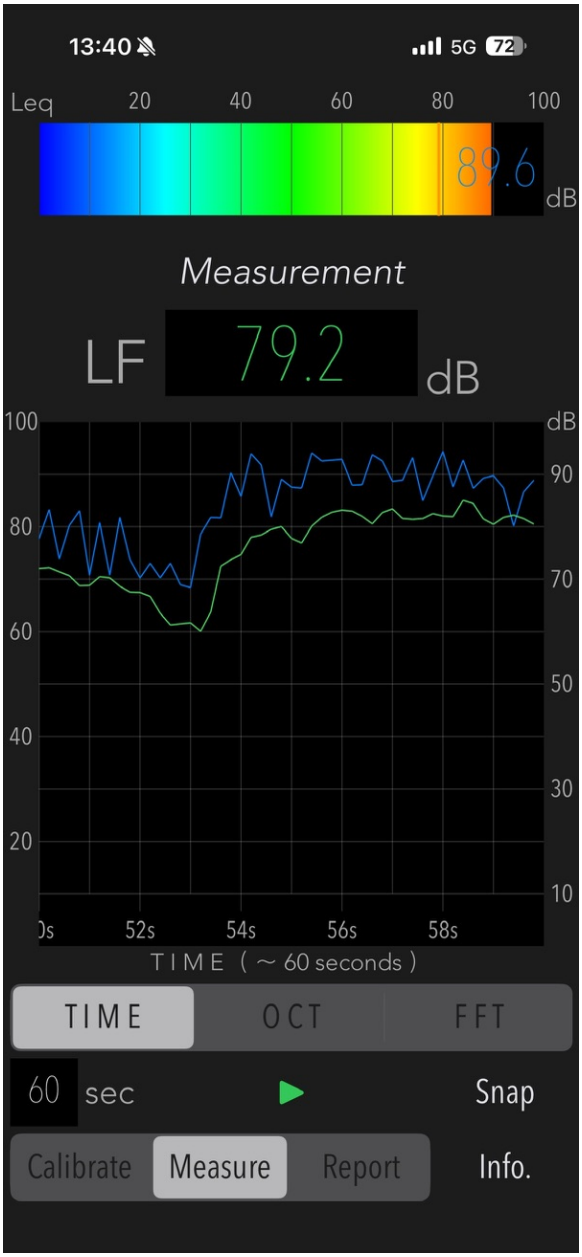
But **structural vibration risk is low**, and **the sound would be felt more than heard**.

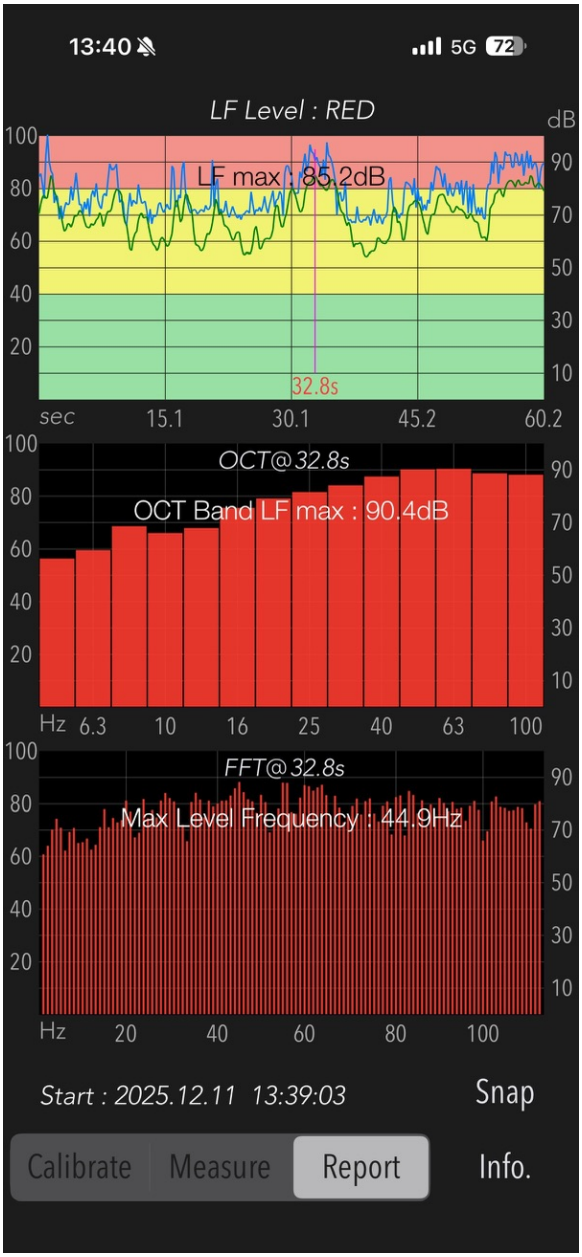
View toward the operational Sabey center from measurement site #1

Measurement #2 location

This measurement was taken from the intersection of Bryant Drive and Rachel Lane, directly north of Sabey phase 2, and is another construction entrance to the phase 2 project. The construction site is to the south of the location, and the north side of the street and surrounding area is a well-established, older residential neighborhood.

Measurement results (taken 12/11/25 1:49 pm):





1. Overall LF level (top graph)

- Status: LF Level : RED
- Peak level: LF max ≈ 85.2 dB in the low-frequency band.
- The trace sits mostly in the 70–80 dB region for the entire minute – this is not a one-off spike, it's a continuous rumble.

For comparison, your "clean" outdoor baseline measurement is around 30–40 dB LF. So this recording is ~30–50 dB higher than normal background low-frequency sound.

Practical meaning:
At this location you're in a clearly elevated low-frequency field. Many people would notice this as a constant throb/pressure or vibration, especially indoors at night.

2. 1/3-octave spectrum (middle graph)

- OCT Band LF max: 90.4 dB
- All bands from 6.3–100 Hz are significantly raised.
- The strongest energy is in roughly the 25–63 Hz range, but the whole low-frequency band is "lit up."

This pattern is typical of large rotating/industrial machinery (chillers, cooling towers, big fans, VFD-driven motors, etc.), not of normal traffic, wind, or residential HVAC.

The fact that every band is elevated rather than a single narrow spike means this is broadband mechanical LF, not a small tonal hum from a household unit.

3. FFT spectrum (bottom graph)

- Max level frequency: ≈ 44.9 Hz
- There's a clear concentration of energy in the 40–50 Hz region, with many neighboring bins also high.

Frequencies in the 40–60 Hz range are classic for:

- High-capacity industrial fans
- Cooling-tower blade-pass frequencies
- Chiller compressor components
- VFD motor harmonics

So you have both a broad LF "floor" and a dominant tone around 45 Hz riding on top of it.

4. What this implies about the source

Taken together, this 60-second recording shows:

- Sustained, abnormally high low-frequency sound pressure (70–85 dB)
- Broadband LF energy from 6–100 Hz

- A strong tonal component at ~45 Hz

That combination is highly consistent with a nearby large mechanical plant (e.g., data-center cooling equipment, large industrial HVAC or chillers) operating continuously, and not consistent with normal neighborhood or highway noise.

In plain language: at this spot you're clearly inside the "footprint" of a big mechanical source's low-frequency field, strong enough that vibration, pressure sensation, and annoyance would be plausible concerns, especially during quiet hours.

Below is a clear, practical explanation of what the real-world impact of your most recent low-frequency (LF) measurement would be on people, homes, and the surrounding environment. This focuses specifically on the reading you just uploaded:

- LF Level: RED
- LF max: ~85 dB
- Octave-band max: ~90 dB
- Dominant frequency: ~45 Hz
- Broadband elevation from 6–100 Hz

Practical Impact of This Low-Frequency Measurement

This reading indicates significant low-frequency noise energy, well above the levels of typical environmental background and well into a range associated with mechanical vibration, annoyance, and potential physiological effects.

Below are the practical impacts broken down for homes, people, and the neighborhood.

1. Impact on Homes and Structures

At ~85–90 dB in the LF band (below 100 Hz), the following effects are common:

Vibration Transmission

- Low frequencies penetrate walls, roofs, and windows efficiently.
- Homes may experience:
- Rattling of lightweight materials (vents, blinds, picture frames)
- Floor vibration or "thrumming"
- Resonance in interior rooms, especially those with large flat surfaces

Difficult to Block

- Unlike mid-frequency sound, LF:
- Passes through insulation,
- Passes through closed windows,
- Travels long distances,
- Can enter via the ground, not just the air.

You can soundproof against voices and road noise; low-frequency rumble is much harder to eliminate.

2. Impact on Residents (Adults and Children)

LF at 45–60 Hz is in the band most associated with physiological symptoms, because the ear poorly interprets these sounds, but the body still senses them.

Commonly Reported Effects

- Ear pressure or a sensation of “blocked ears”
- Chest pressure or heartbeat entrainment sensations
- Fatigue
- Headaches
- Difficulty concentrating
- Sleep disruption (even when people don’t consciously notice the noise)

Why?

Low-frequency energy is often felt:

- through bone conduction,
- through the vestibular system,
- and via whole-body vibration receptors.

Even if someone doesn’t “hear” it, their body detects it.

Sensitive individuals (children, elderly, neurodivergent people):

Are more likely to experience distress because their sensory systems are more reactive to vibration and pressure shifts.

3. Nighttime Amplification

LF noise becomes far more intrusive at night because:

- Background noise drops.
- Lower nighttime temperatures increase LF propagation.
- Buildings become quieter, making structural resonance more noticeable.
- Sleep stages are easily disrupted by LF vibration.

At levels above 65–70 dB LF, sleep disturbance is a well-documented risk.

Your 85–90 dB LF measurement indicates a strong potential for:

- difficulty falling asleep
- frequent micro-arousals
- non-restorative sleep
- long-term fatigue

4. Neighborhood-Scale Impact

LF at these levels:

- Travels farther than audible sound.
- Can affect multiple blocks or an entire subdivision.
- May accumulate or interfere with other data-center LF signatures (chillers, cooling towers, VFD motors).
- Can produce “acoustic shadows” in some homes and “hot spots” in others.

This is why neighborhoods near data centers often report:

- “My house vibrates.”
- “I feel it, but I don’t hear anything.”
- “It’s like a truck engine idling that never goes away.”

Your measurement matches this signature exactly.

---

5. How This Reading Fits Into Known Industrial LF Profiles

Your signal shows:

- Broadband LF elevation (6–100 Hz)
- Strong tonal peak around 45 Hz
- Steady-state output, not intermittent
- High sound pressure, not explainable by traffic or wind

This pattern is characteristic of:

- Large cooling tower fans
- Chiller compressors
- VFD-driven mechanical equipment
- Data center HVAC infrastructure

These devices run 24/7.

Thus, the practical impact is continuous, not occasional.

6. Regulatory and Planning Implications

Most city noise ordinances do not address low-frequency emissions specifically. However:

- LF noise is increasingly being recognized as an environmental health hazard.
- Municipalities often act when residents report vibration or sleep disruption.

- Data centers frequently require mitigation retrofits (baffles, silencers, VFD tuning, structural isolation) once issues emerge.

Your readings demonstrate:

→ The LF field is strong enough to have noticeable environmental and physiological effects.

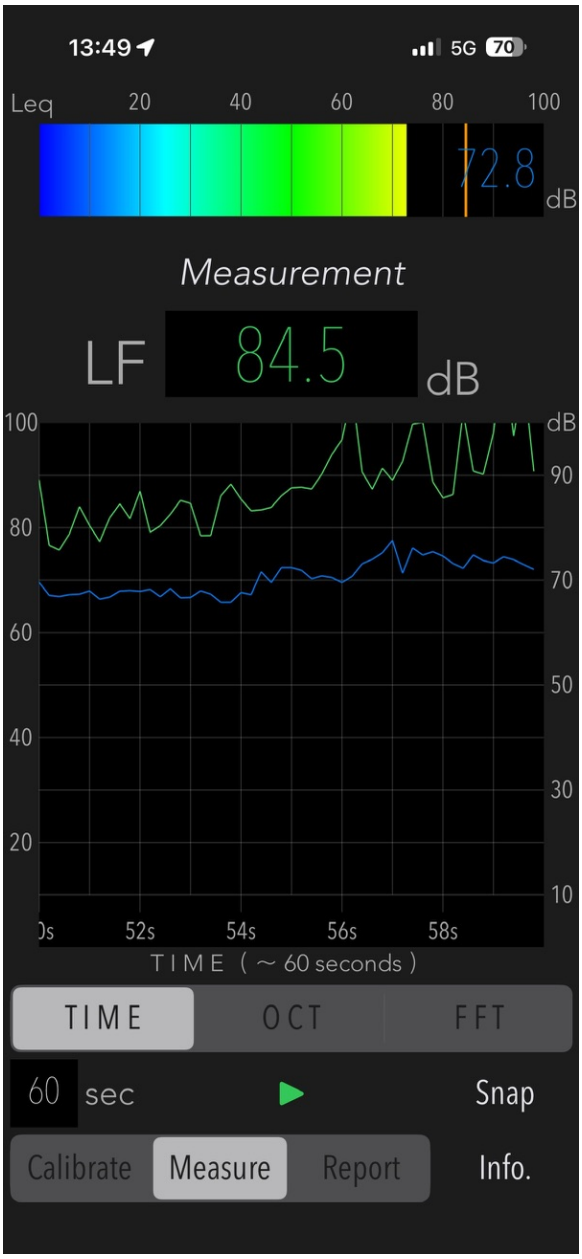
→ This is not a borderline case — it is well into the range where residents experience real impacts.

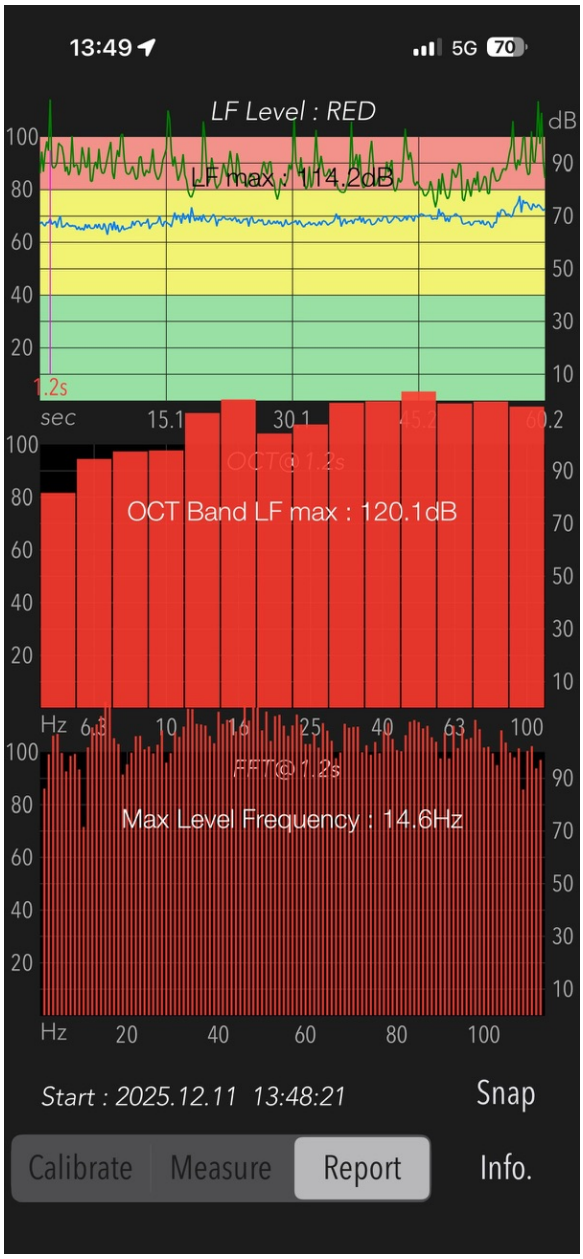
View toward operational Sabey center (left) and under-construction phase 2.

Measurement #3 location:

The third measurement was taken from the southwest corner of the parking lot of Christianson Air Conditioning and Plumbing at 1950 Louis Henna Boulevard, facing the operational Sabey data center.

Measurement results (taken 12/11/25 1:49pm):





Interpretation of the Recording

1. Overall LF Level (Top Graph) — RED Zone

LF max: 114.2 dB

A low-frequency maximum of 114 dB is extremely high, even for industrial environments. At these frequencies (6–100 Hz):

- Normal outdoor LF: 25–45 dB
- Detectable vibration range: 55–65 dB
- Problematic / harmful range: 70–85 dB
- Your reading: 114.2 dB (alarm-tier LF energy)

This is not remotely compatible with traffic, HVAC, or neighborhood sources. It is the kind of level created only by large rotating machinery, industrial cooling plants, or chillers.

The continuous nature of the trace (not brief spikes) means the source is steady, constant industrial equipment.

2. 1/3-Octave Band Spectrum (Middle Graph)

OCT Band LF max: 120.1 dB

This is arguably the most diagnostic part of the entire measurement.

What it shows:

- Every band from 6.3 → 100 Hz is extremely elevated.
- The majority of bands sit around 100–120 dB.
- This is broadband mechanical LF, not a single frequency tone.

Why that matters:

Broadband LF energy at this amplitude indicates:

✔ Large cooling towers

✔ Industrial chillers

✔ Axial fans or VFD-driven blowers

✔ High-horsepower mechanical systems under load

This signature is typical of data center mechanical plants and never seen in natural or residential environments.

At 120 dB LF, the physical energy is high enough to:

- Shake walls or windows
- Transmit long distances
- Induce resonance in building structures
- Cause physiologic discomfort

3. FFT (Bottom Graph)

Dominant frequency: 14.6 Hz

This is very significant.
A strong tonal component at 14–15 Hz is characteristic of:

- Large multi-blade cooling tower fans
- Massive rotating fan assemblies
- VFD-driven mechanical systems producing subharmonics
- Structural vibration coupling

Frequencies this low have long wavelength and travel extremely efficiently, losing very little energy with distance.

Why 14 Hz is a red flag:

- It is below hearing threshold, so you feel it instead of hearing it.
- It can cause vibration, pressure, nausea, headaches, and sleep disruption.
- It is the exact region where resonance with human organs and building components can occur.

This is a harmful signature when persistent.

Summary of What This Recording Shows

✔ Extremely high LF amplitude (114–120 dB)

✔ Strong broadband mechanical signature (6–100 Hz)

✔ Deep subharmonic at ~14.6 Hz — classic for industrial fans

✔ Continuous, non-transient energy typical of 24/7 equipment

✔ Absolutely not natural, traffic-based, or environmental

This is the unmistakable acoustic fingerprint of a large-scale industrial cooling plant, consistent with data center mechanical operations.

———

Practical Impacts on People, Homes, and Neighborhoods

Low-frequency noise behaves very differently from audible sound. The effects are physical, structural, and physiological.

1. Impacts on Homes

At 80–120 dB in the VLF/LF range:

✔ Window vibration or rattling

✔ Wall or floor resonance

✔ Structural amplification through framing

✔ Cabinet doors, picture frames, or light fixtures buzzing

✔ “Hum” or “throb” sensation indoors even with windows closed

Low-frequency energy penetrates:

- drywall
- glass
- insulation
- brick
- sealed windows

It is almost impossible to block with standard home construction.

2. Impacts on People

Frequencies below ~50 Hz—especially 10–20 Hz—are associated with:

Physical Sensations

- Chest pressure
- Ear pressure (without sound)
- Headache
- Nausea or queasiness
- Heart-rate variability effects
- Fatigue

Neurological/Autonomic Effects

- Irritability
- Cognitive fog
- Difficulty concentrating
- Anxiety or agitation

Sleep Impacts

Low-frequency noise is one of the most common causes of unexplained sleep disruption, because:

- The ear does not “turn off” at night
- Subharmonic vibration couples into structures
- The throb becomes more perceptible when ambient noise drops

At night, when background noise falls, these levels would feel even more intrusive.

3. Community-Level Impacts

A persistent LF field of this magnitude can:

- Reduce property values
- Trigger complaints from sensitive individuals
- Cause long-distance propagation, impacting homes ¼–½ mile away
- Impair wellbeing of children, elderly, neurodivergent residents
- Create chronic annoyance in neighborhoods
- Become a public health issue if continuous

LF noise is widely recognized in environmental and occupational acoustics as more harmful and harder to mitigate than audible noise.

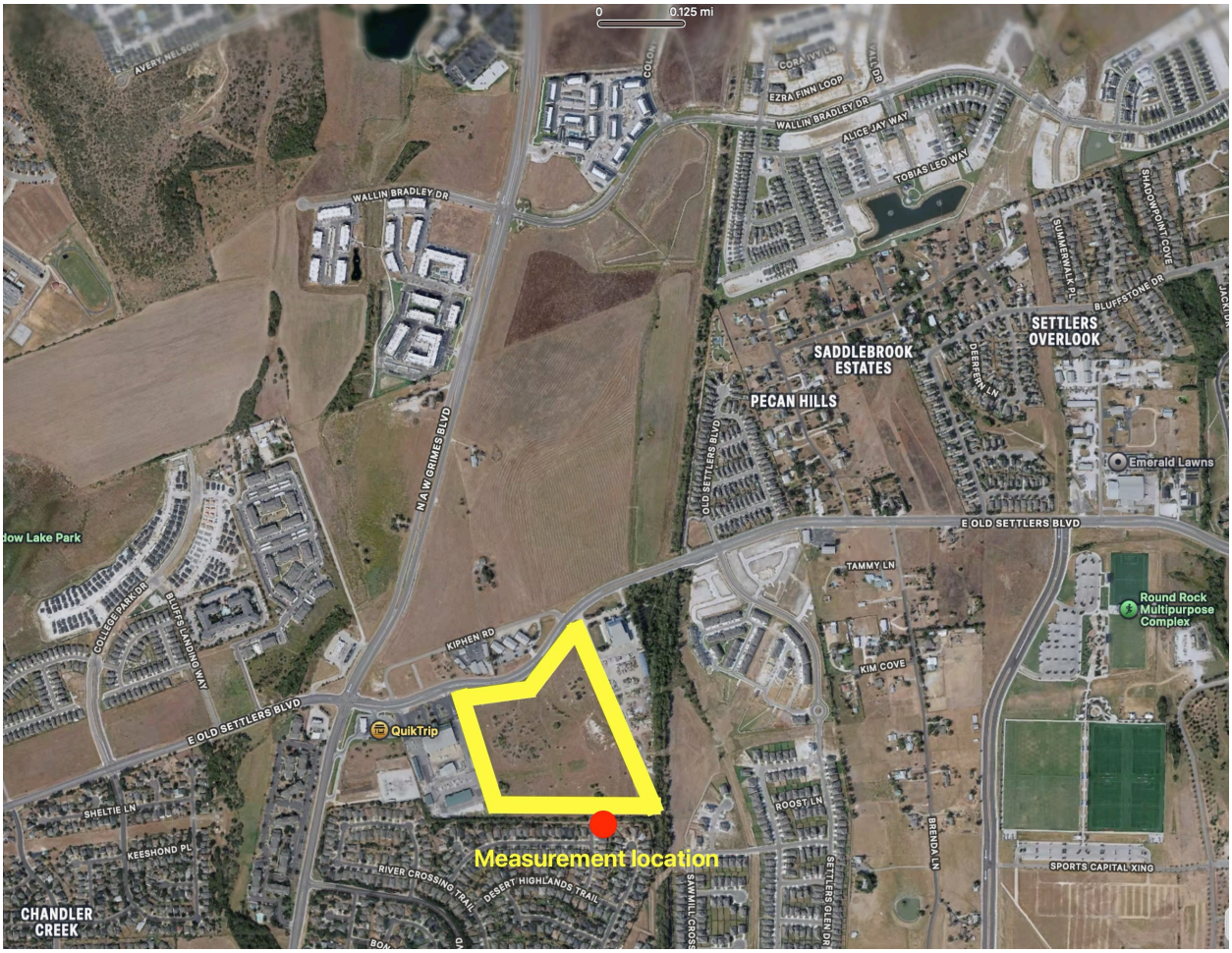
Final Interpretation in One Sentence

This recording documents severe, industrial-grade low-frequency noise—consistent with data center mechanical infrastructure—that is strong enough to cause structural vibration, sleep disturbance, and physiological discomfort for nearby residents.

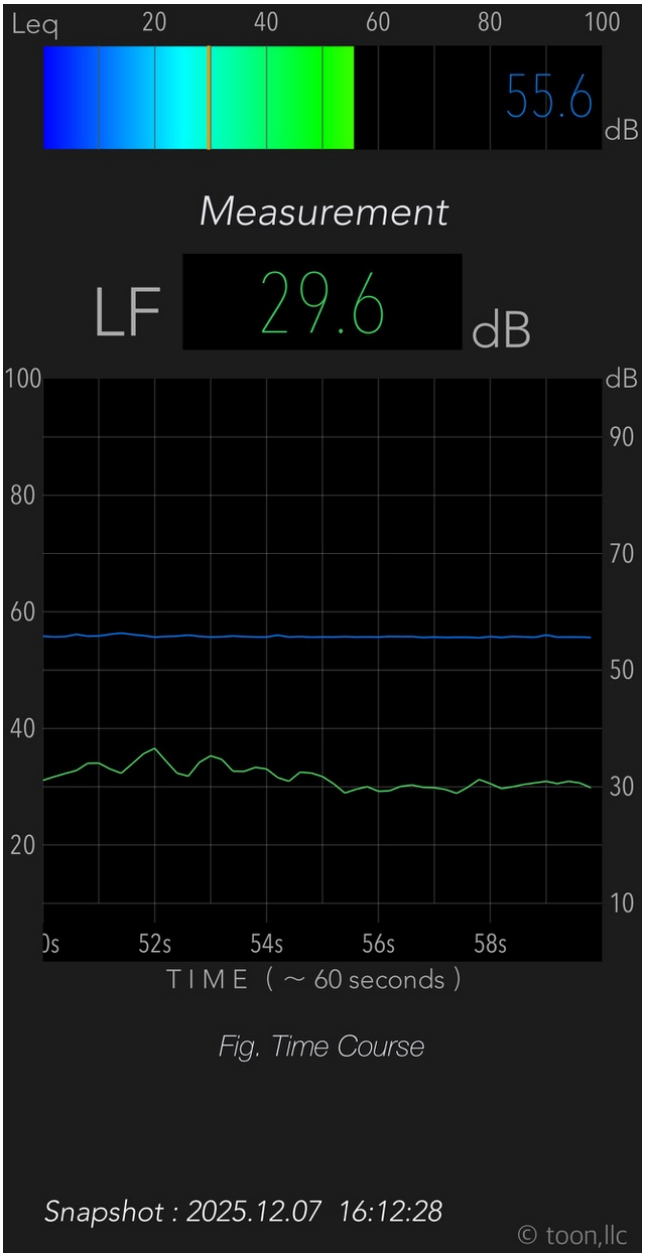
Baseline measurement from south end of property proposed for rezoning for a Skybox AI data center

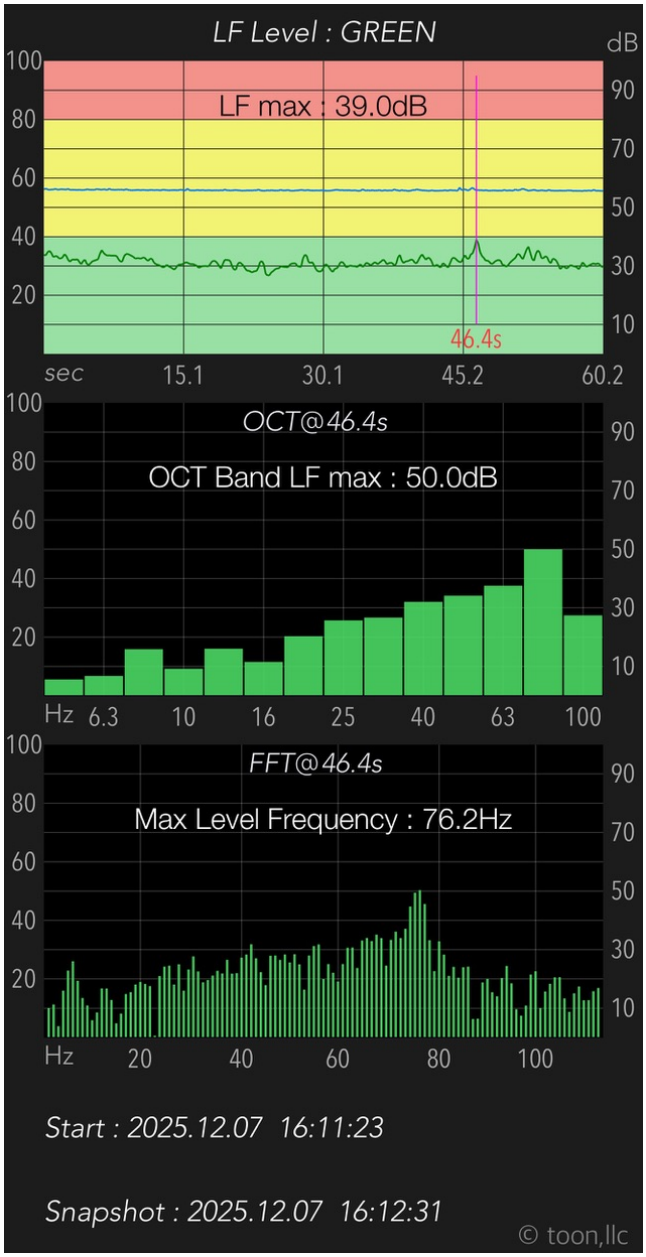
This measurement was taken from the northerly terminus of Chandler View Trail in the Villages of Chandler Creek neighborhood. This location marks the southern edge of the property at 2601 E. Old Settlers Boulevard that is under review for rezoning to accommodate the proposed Skybox AI data center. This measurement location is surrounded immediately on the east, west, and south by residential homes.

Measurement location shown below. Approximate boundaries of property being considered for rezoning is bordered in yellow.



Measurement results (taken 12/7/25 4:12pm:





Because this sample was taken outdoors, far from any known industrial LF source, it serves as an excellent baseline reference.

1. LF Level (Top Graph) — GREEN (Normal Background)

LF max: 39.0 dB

This is typical outdoor environmental LF noise. Key points:

- The LF trace stays almost entirely within the green band, hovering around 30–40 dB.
- These levels are what you'd expect in a quiet outdoor space with no significant mechanical noise sources nearby.
- This is the kind of LF environment human physiology barely registers—no rumble, no pressure, no vibration.

Interpretation:
This confirms a quiet, low-LF environment with no industrial influence.

2. Octave-Band Spectrum (Middle Graph)

OCT Band LF max: 50.0 dB

This is also very normal.

What we see:

- Very low amplitudes at 6.3–16 Hz, which is expected—nature rarely produces strong energy below 20 Hz.
- Gradual rise toward 40–100 Hz, with the highest band at 100 Hz (~50 dB).
- This pattern is common for:
- distant traffic
- wind moving objects
- normal environmental ambience

No octave band is elevated enough to suggest machinery.

Interpretation:
This is a natural soft-spectrum LF distribution.

3. FFT Spectrum (Bottom Graph)

Dominant frequency: ~76.2 Hz

This is a very small, modest peak, and is not suspicious. It could come from:

- distant roadway hum

- a small air handling system far away
- environmental resonance of natural sounds
- minor wind interactions
- typical outdoor acoustics

The narrow-band FFT shows:

- low amplitudes across the spectrum
- no strong tones in the 20–60 Hz region (where mechanical LF devices typically show up)
- no broadband LF energy

Interpretation:
You are in a non-industrial acoustic environment, with only mild, natural variations.

4. What This Reading Tells Us

This measurement is a classic low-LF “control” sample:

✔ Normal outdoor low-frequency levels

✔ No industrial LF signature

✔ No harmful or intrusive tones

✔ No sustained broadband LF rumble

✔ No evidence of large machinery (fans, cooling towers, chillers, generators, VFDs)

✔ Environmental levels well within typical rural/suburban norms

Put simply, this is what a healthy, quiet baseline looks like.

5. Summary

This measurement shows only natural background low-frequency sound, with levels far too low to cause vibration, disturbance, or pressure sensations. It confirms the absence of any significant mechanical LF noise in this location.

This reading is extremely useful as a reference point, because it shows what your app records in a clean acoustic environment

Round Rock Fire Department

203 Commerce Blvd
Round Rock TX 78664

INCIDENT

Incident Number: 2403220004
Incident Date: 03/22/2024
NFIRS Number: 0003614
Incident Type: (112) - Fires in structure other than in a building

FDID: XV510
Station: Station 4
Shift: B Shift
District: R4A

Initial Dispatch Code: FIRE STRUCTURE BOX ALARM

Alarms: 2
Working Fire?: Yes
COVID-19 was a factor:

Temporary Resident Involvement:

Hazardous Materials Released: (0) - Special HazMat actions required or spill >= 55 gal.

Action Taken 1: (11) - Extinguishment by fire service personnel

Action Taken 2: (43) - Hazardous materials spill control and confinement

Action Taken 3: (81) - Incident command

AID

Aid Given/Received: (2) - Automatic aid received

Aided Agency:
Their Incident Number:

Aiding Agencies: Sam Bass Fire Department

LOCATION

Location Type: (1) - Street address

Address: 1300 LOUIS HENNA Boulevard, Round Rock, Texas, 78664

Cross Street, USNG, or Directions:
Latitude: 30.48791885
Longitude: -97.64694976
Census Tract:

Detector Alerted Occupant: (2) - Detector did not alert occupants

Property Use: (635) - Computer center
Mixed Use:

TIMES

PSAP Received	Alarm Time	
05:29:53, 03/22/2024	05:31:08, 03/22/2024	

Arrival Time	Water on Fire Time	At Patient Time
05:37:30, 03/22/2024	05:40:00, 03/22/2024	

Loss Stop Time	Controlled Time	Last Unit Cleared Time
		10:13:55, 03/22/2024

Total On Scene Time	Total Incident Time
4 hrs 36 mins 25 sec	4 hrs 44 mins 2 sec

COUNTS

Counts Include Aid Received?
Yes

Suppression:		EMS:		Other:	
Apparatus	Personnel	Apparatus	Personnel	Apparatus	Personnel
14	44	0	0	3	3

LOSS

Property:	Content:
Estimated Property Losses	Estimated Content Losses
$2000000	$2000000
Estimated Property Value	Estimated Content Value
$3695280	$6000000

PERSON/OWNER

Person:

Name	Business Name	Phone
Miles, Johnny	Sabey Data Centers	(509) 846-4272

Address

Name	Business Name	Phone
Hunter, John		(559) 213-2734

Address

AUTHORIZATION

Report Writer:

Name	Employee Number	Assignment	Authorization Date
GOSSARD, JAMES	909	Batt2 B	03/23/2024

Officer in Charge:

Name	Employee Number	Assignment	Authorization Date
GOSSARD, JAMES	909	Batt2 B	03/23/2024

Quality Control:

AUTHORIZATION

Name	Authorization Date
LINCOLN, BRANDON	04/07/2024

INCIDENT NARRATIVE

DISPATCH INFORMATION

Round Rock dispatched E4, L8, E3, T3, Rsc2, and E6 to 1300 Louis Henna Blvd, the old Sears Teleserve, for a structure fire.

EN ROUTE INFORMATION

Batt2 responded code 3 from Station 4. In route, dispatch advised that there was an exterior battery cabinet on fire. Battalion 2 arrived without incident.

COMMAND

E4 had established Encompass Command. I assumed Encompass Command upon arrival.

ON SCENE INFORMATION

E4 stated that the fire was contained in a battery compartment on the D/A Corner. The business rep requested we use dry chem extinguishers if possible. When I took over command, the weather conditions were very humid with a lot of fog in the area and there was no wind. There was a small amount of light smoke coming over the wall of the structure.

I was advised by Johnny, an electrician supervisor on the project, that the area was a walled-in space with no roof that contained about 6 battery backup cabinets. Each cabinet contained 2 rows of lead/zinc batteries that utilized gel acid as the medium. The company had been experiencing issues with multiple batteries in the system, including battery leaks, dead batteries, and shorted-out batteries causing multiple batteries to be replaced.

ACTION TAKEN

When I assumed command E4 and E6 were making entry to the area in full PPE to attach the fire with their dry chem extinguishers. I announced to all units to bring their dry chemical extinguishers to E4 when they arrived on the scene. E4 advised that the dry chemical extinguishers were not going to be enough and requested a 1 & ¾" hose line. I assigned Rsc2 and Sqd2 to pull the line off E4 and to man it.

Oncor arrived and turned the power off the entire site.

Rsc2 later reported that each cabinet had a master cut-off switch. They turned off the master cutoff switch to the 4 cabinets that were not on fire. They were unable to turn off the master cut-off switch to the two cabinets that were on fire. It looked as though they had melted in the open position.

I assigned E3 to dam/dike the runoff from the fire because it contained the gel acid from the batteries. They later reported that they had used all the absorbent off E3 and a second apparatus, but the continued use of water was threatening to overrun the dam. I requested 2 Dixie dumpsters from the electrical foreman named Johnnie. He had them brought to the door.

Around 0630 I was told that the temperatures in the compartments were going down, however, they would still spike on occasion. I announced that we were going to change our strategy and we were going to monitor the conditions and see if conditions kept improving. I began releasing units with instructions to either clear and return to their district or to return to the station and do a crew swap and have the new crew return to the scene.

BC Billy Colburn came to relieve me around 0730. I set up a meeting with the general manager of the project and their head electrician and Hazmat Team lead for 15 minutes from when we spoke. I gave a pass on to BC Colburn. See the Unit narrative for BC Colburn's narrative.

DISPOSITION

BATT2 cleared with an FRT.

JG

909

Created By: GOSSARD, JAMES

Unit Reports

F120

Use: (1) - Suppression
Responding From:
Priority:
Response Delays:

Dispatch Time: 06:32:00, 03/22/2024
Enroute Time: 07:15:00, 03/22/2024
Arrival Time: 07:45:00, 03/22/2024
At Patient Time:
Clear Time: 10:13:55, 03/22/2024
In District Time:

Actions Taken:

Personnel: DENNIS KINCHELOE

Unit Narrative

I (Chief Kincheloe) responded to Sabey Data Center, located at 1300 Louis Henna for a fire investigation.

dlk937

Created By: KINCHELOE, DENNIS

F128

Use: (0) - Other
Responding From: Sta 1
Priority: Non-Emergent
Response Delays: None/No Delay

Dispatch Time: 07:27:48, 03/22/2024
Enroute Time: 07:27:48, 03/22/2024
Arrival Time: 07:47:35, 03/22/2024
At Patient Time:
Clear Time: 08:29:46, 03/22/2024
In District Time:

Actions Taken: Assist Fire Investigators

Personnel: RICKY VIRGNE

Unit Narrative

I assigned myself to the call to assist the on call investigators.

I talked with F127, and we met with F120. We discussed what happened, and they cleared me from the call.

RV 1023

Created By: VIRGNE, RICKY

F127

Use: (1) - Suppression
Responding From:
Priority:

F127

Response Delays

Dispatch Time	Enroute Time	Arrival Time
06:28:24, 03/22/2024	06:28:24, 03/22/2024	08:48:48, 03/22/2024
At Patient Time	**Clear Time**	**In District Time**
	10:13:55, 03/22/2024	

Actions Taken:

Personnel
CHARLES PAPENHAUSEN

Unit Narrative

I (Charlie Papenhausen) responded to Sabey Data Center, located at 1300 Louis Henna for a fire investigation.

dlk937

Created By: KINCHELOE, DENNIS

E5

Use	Responding From	Priority
(1) - Suppression		

Response Delays

Dispatch Time	Enroute Time	Arrival Time
05:58:23, 03/22/2024	05:58:30, 03/22/2024	06:08:11, 03/22/2024
At Patient Time	**Clear Time**	**In District Time**
	08:35:56, 03/22/2024	

Actions Taken:

Person 1: BONNEY, JOSHUA

Person 2: MIKULENCAK, SHANE

Person 3: SIMPSON, AUSTIN

Person 4: HAMILTON, RYAN

Patient Contact?	Medical PPE Worn
No	None

Fire Products Exposed To
Smoke, Gases/CO, Debris/Runoff

PPE Worn During Incident
Hood, Mask, Coat, Pant, Boots, Firefighting Gloves, SCBA, Structure Firefighting Helmet

PPE Malfunction?	Barrier Breach	Black Soot Around Nose	Black Soot Around Mouth
No	No	No	No

Person 4: HAMILTON, RYAN

Decontamination Procedures Completed
Used wet wipes

Person 5: ROBERTS, KYLE

Patient Contact?
No

Medical PPE Worn
None

Fire Products Exposed To
Debris/Runoff, Smoke, Gases/CO

PPE Worn During Incident
Boots, Hood, Structure Firefighting Helmet, Coat, SCBA, Firefighting Gloves, Mask, Pant

PPE Malfunction?
No

Barrier Breach
No

Black Soot Around Nose
No

Black Soot Around Mouth
No

Decontamination Procedures Completed
Used wet wipes

Person 6: CLOSS, COLE

Patient Contact?
No

Medical PPE Worn
None

Fire Products Exposed To
Smoke, Gases/CO, Debris/Runoff

PPE Worn During Incident
Coat, Pant, SCBA, Hood, Mask, Structure Firefighting Helmet, Firefighting Gloves, Boots

PPE Malfunction?
No

Barrier Breach
No

Black Soot Around Nose
No

Black Soot Around Mouth
No

Decontamination Procedures Completed
Used wet wipes

Unit Narrative

DISPATCH INFORMATION

Lt. Hamilton, Driver Closs, and FF Roberts arrived at work at 0630 on 03/22/2024 to find E5 had been working a fire at the data center. E5 was released to return to station 5 for crew change.

EN ROUTE INFORMATION

E5 C shift returned to the scene after crew change.

COMMAND

Batt 2 B. Colburn was now in command.

ON SCENE INFORMATION

E5 was to report on deck with T3.

ACTION TAKEN

Unit Narrative

Command determined FD was not to enter the room with the batteries and that it was the responsibility of the owners to remove the battery banks and hazmat clean up.

DISPOSITION

Engine 5 was released by Command and returned to station 5.

RH 973

Created By: HAMILTON, RYAN

TK7

Use	Responding From	Priority
(1) - Suppression	Sta 6	Emergent

Response Delays
None/No Delay

Dispatch Time	Enroute Time	Arrival Time
05:56:50, 03/22/2024		

At Patient Time	Clear Time	In District Time
	10:13:55, 03/22/2024	

Actions Taken:
Cancelled en route

Personnel
TROY HIRSCH, CHAD HOSCH, CHARLES STOGNER

Unit Narrative

T7 cancelled due to needing an Aerial in the city for coverage. E5 was dispatched instead

TH 1011

Created By: HIRSCH, TROY

SBCO1

Use	Responding From	Priority
(1) - Suppression		

Response Delays

Dispatch Time	Enroute Time	Arrival Time
05:56:50, 03/22/2024		

At Patient Time	Clear Time	In District Time

Actions Taken:

Personnel Count
0

Q9

Use
(1) - Suppression

Responding From
Sta 9

Priority
Emergent

Response Delays

Dispatch Time
05:56:50, 03/22/2024

Enroute Time
05:57:12, 03/22/2024

Arrival Time
06:01:42, 03/22/2024

At Patient Time

Clear Time
06:43:36, 03/22/2024

In District Time

Actions Taken:
Provide manpower

Person 1: DAVIDSON, JOHNNY

Patient Contact?
No

Medical PPE Worn
None

Fire Products Exposed To
Smoke

PPE Worn During Incident
SCBA, Coat, Firefighting Gloves, Boots, Mask, Hood, Structure Firefighting Helmet, Pant

PPE Malfunction?
No

Barrier Breach
No

Black Soot Around Nose

Black Soot Around Mouth
No

Decontamination Procedures Completed

Person 2: LUECHTEFELD, CALYSSA

Patient Contact?
No

Medical PPE Worn
None

Fire Products Exposed To
Smoke

PPE Worn During Incident
Coat, SCBA, Boots, Firefighting Gloves, Hood, Structure Firefighting Helmet, Pant, Mask

PPE Malfunction?
No

Barrier Breach
No

Black Soot Around Nose

Black Soot Around Mouth
No

Decontamination Procedures Completed

Person 3: WILKINS, JOHN

Patient Contact?
No

Medical PPE Worn
None

Fire Products Exposed To
Smoke

PPE Worn During Incident
SCBA, Pant, Firefighting Gloves, Hood, Coat, Boots, Structure Firefighting Helmet, Mask

Person 3: WILKINS, JOHN

PPE Malfunction?	Barrier Breach	Black Soot Around Nose	Black Soot Around Mouth
No	No		No

Decontamination Procedures Completed

Unit Narrative

Q9 was dispatched on the 2nd alarm. We had moved to Gattis School & Aw Grimes for aerial south stand-by in Dist 4. As we arrived, we were requested to respond. On location, we were tasked with opening up the building on the "Charlie" side for ventilation. As we made our way up the "Bravo" side a civilian pulled up in a F-150, hopped out, and entered the building. I radioed this information to command, and the civilian quickly came back outside. I met with him to ask about access through the doors that were mid-line on the "Bravo". He called a 2nd person over and we were able to gain entry. As we entered the building, we went through two doors, at which time I told my crew to exit the building and mask up due to the toxic smell and taste of the smoke. We re-entered the building and made our way to the "Charlie" side. We opened to large roll-up doors and then IC cleared us from the scene. Q9 cleared and returned to the station.

jd942

Gear was deconned by washing in the extractor & air drying.

jd942

Created By: DAVIDSON, JOHNNY

SQD2

Use	Responding From	Priority
(1) - Suppression		

Response Delays

Dispatch Time	Enroute Time	Arrival Time
05:32:48, 03/22/2024	05:32:48, 03/22/2024	05:39:22, 03/22/2024

At Patient Time	Clear Time	In District Time
	06:37:52, 03/22/2024	

Actions Taken:

Personnel

NOLAN NICHOLS, RYAN DANDREA

Unit Narrative

Dispatch Information:

Rescue 2 was dispatched in a box alarm to this address, Squad 2 assigned themselves to this call.

En Route Information:

We responded code 3 from station 2.

Command:

Engine 4 established command.

On Scene:

Unit Narrative

Squad 2 and Rescue 2 arrived and announced they were available on the scene. Battalion 2 assigned us to stretch a line. We stretched a line off the Engine 4. Inside I assumed inside division. When I got into the electrical room, I flipped all the off switches I could find. We then knocked down the fire in the battery locker compartments. We then overhauled it. After recycling our air bottles command told us to swap out crews with the oncoming C-shift. We went to Station 2 and did PPE and personal decontamination.

1056 NN

Created By: NICHOLS, NOLAN

RSC2

Use	Responding From	Priority
(1) - Suppression	Sta 2	Emergent

Response Delays
None/No Delay

Dispatch Time	Enroute Time	Arrival Time
05:31:10, 03/22/2024	05:32:52, 03/22/2024	05:39:13, 03/22/2024

At Patient Time	Clear Time	In District Time
	06:42:02, 03/22/2024	

Actions Taken:
Fire control or extinguishment, other

Person 1: CLASSEN, TRENT

Fire Products Exposed To
Gases/CO, Fire, Smoke, Debris/Runoff, Heat

PPE Worn During Incident
Coat, Firefighting Gloves, Boots, Hood, Mask, Pant, SCBA, Structure Firefighting Helmet

PPE Malfunction?	Barrier Breach	Black Soot Around Nose	Black Soot Around Mouth
No	No	No	No

Decontamination Procedures Completed
Gear bagged, placed in cab, Cleaned neck, face, arms, and exposed areas, Wet brush gear with soap

Person 2: WADE, JIMMY

Fire Products Exposed To
Fire, Smoke, Debris/Runoff, Heat, Gases/CO

PPE Worn During Incident
Firefighting Gloves, Pant, Coat, Hood, Mask, Boots, Structure Firefighting Helmet, SCBA

PPE Malfunction?	Barrier Breach	Black Soot Around Nose	Black Soot Around Mouth
No	No	No	No

Decontamination Procedures Completed
Gear bagged, placed in cab, Wet brush gear with soap, Cleaned neck, face, arms, and exposed areas, Used wet wipes

Person 3: KONDOFF, JERIK

Fire Products Exposed To
Debris/Runoff, Smoke, Gases/CO, Heat, Fire

Person 3: KONDOFF, JERIK

PPE Worn During Incident
SCBA, Coat, Mask, Boots, Hood, Structure Firefighting Helmet, Firefighting Gloves, Pant

PPE Malfunction?	Barrier Breach	Black Soot Around Nose	Black Soot Around Mouth
No	No	No	No

Decontamination Procedures Completed
Cleaned neck, face, arms, and exposed areas, Used wet wipes, Wet brush gear with soap, Gear bagged, placed in cab

Unit Narrative

AOS and assigned to assist with extinguishment inside the structure. R2 met with E6 and E4 and assisted with removing doors from battery cages and extinguishment and overhaul. We evacuated the structure and were released by command.

TMC 1021

Created By: CLASSEN, TRENT

BATT1

Use	Responding From	Priority
(1) - Suppression	Sta 1	Emergent

Response Delays
Distance

Dispatch Time	Enroute Time	Arrival Time
05:31:10, 03/22/2024	05:32:39, 03/22/2024	05:46:06, 03/22/2024

At Patient Time	Clear Time	In District Time
	06:35:28, 03/22/2024	

Actions Taken:
Safety Officer

Person 1: RAGO, RICHARD

Fire Products Exposed To
Smoke

PPE Worn During Incident
Coat, Pant, Boots, Hood, Mask, Firefighting Gloves, Structure Firefighting Helmet, SCBA

PPE Malfunction?	Barrier Breach	Black Soot Around Nose	Black Soot Around Mouth
No	No	No	No

Decontamination Procedures Completed
None

Unit Narrative

I responded emergent from Central Fire Station to a structure fire box alarm located at 1300 Louis Henna Blvd. I arrived on the scene and assumed safety. When I made entry into the hazard area, the fire was under control and overhaul was being discussed. I advised the incident command face-to-face of a plan Haz Mat was considering. I noticed command talking to an engineer about power to the building and asked that the crews be advised of the conversation. I was released by command and returned to quarters.

Decontamination procedures for myself:

Unit Narrative

I was only exposed to smoke. I took off my gear, placed it in the bed of my pickup, and washed it when I returned to Central. As for myself, I immediately took a shower upon returning to Central and washed my clothing.

RR 946

Created By: RAGO, RICHARD

LAD8

Use	Responding From	Priority
(1) - Suppression	Sta 8	Emergent

Response Delays
Distance

Dispatch Time	Enroute Time	Arrival Time
05:31:09, 03/22/2024	05:33:06, 03/22/2024	05:40:15, 03/22/2024

At Patient Time	Clear Time	In District Time
	09:19:20, 03/22/2024	

Actions Taken:
Shut down system, Standby, Salvage & overhaul

Person 1: LINCOLN, BRANDON

Patient Contact?	Medical PPE Worn
	None

Fire Products Exposed To
Debris/Runoff, Smoke, Class A Foam, Fire, Heat, Gases/CO

PPE Worn During Incident
SCBA, Pant, Hood, Structure Firefighting Helmet, Boots, Firefighting Gloves, Mask, Coat

PPE Malfunction?	Barrier Breach	Black Soot Around Nose	Black Soot Around Mouth
No	No	No	No

Decontamination Procedures Completed
Gear bagged, placed in cab

Person 2: LLORENTE, NICHOLAS

Fire Products Exposed To
Gases/CO, Smoke, Fire, Heat, Debris/Runoff, Class A Foam

PPE Worn During Incident
Boots, Coat, Pant, Hood, Mask, Firefighting Gloves, Structure Firefighting Helmet, SCBA

PPE Malfunction?	Barrier Breach	Black Soot Around Nose	Black Soot Around Mouth
No	No	No	No

Decontamination Procedures Completed
Gear bagged, placed in cab

Person 3: KELLENBERGER, ROBERT

Fire Products Exposed To
Smoke, Class A Foam

Person 3: KELLENBERGER, ROBERT

PPE Worn During Incident
Hood, Structure Firefighting Helmet, Mask, Firefighting Gloves, Pant, Coat, SCBA, Boots

PPE Malfunction?	Barrier Breach	Black Soot Around Nose	Black Soot Around Mouth
No	No	No	No

Decontamination Procedures Completed
Gear bagged, placed in cab

Unit Narrative

DISPATCH INFORMATION-

Round Rock dispatched Ladder 8 to a reported Structure Fire at 1300 Louis Henna for a reported small fire on the exterior.

EN-ROUTE INFORMATION-

We responded from our respected Station code 3, distance and weather caused a delay. Dispatch advised that the GC was on the scene advising this was a battery fire in a cabinet on the exterior.

COMMAND-

Batt 2 had command.

ON-SCENE INFORMATION-

Ladder 8 arrived and was staged initially due to Engine 4 advising investigation mode.

ACTION TAKEN-

Batt 2 advised Ladder 8 to go ahead and spot on the A-sided and assist with outside utilities. Ladder 8 made the scene and spotted for best aerial advantage. Ladder 8 quickly walked the complex area and met up with ATMOS, they advised they would be pulling the meter to this address. After completion and confirmation utilities were shut off, I advised the incident command we were ready for another assignment. We remained in staging for some time. After the first due crews had entered, we were advised to enter and watch for hotpots. We didn't notice areas still in the lower 100 degrees, and some popping of the batteries. Some water was sprayed from the hose line previous crews had taken in. After remaining inside watching the cabinet for re-ignition we were relieved once we were getting low air. We were relieved by another company, and we exited the building. We did a quick washdown and were cleared from the scene by the oncoming crew. The oncoming crew of Steve Crew, Ryan Mattie, and Austin Simpson took our place on the scene. All units went available and returned to their respective stations.

Bl965

L8 C-shift-

FF Ryan Mattei, FF Austin Simpson, and myself relieved L8 B shift on scene. We were assigned to join R2 and replace E3 B shift interior to attempt to clean out the batteries. Soon after our entry Batt2 told all units to exit with tools and close the door to the batteries. L8 then proceeded to wash down pack up and clear the scene to go available.

SC1027

Created By: LINCOLN, BRANDON

TK3

Use	Responding From	Priority
(1) - Suppression	Sta 3	Emergent

Response Delays
Distance

Dispatch Time	Enroute Time	Arrival Time
05:31:09, 03/22/2024	05:33:03, 03/22/2024	05:40:14, 03/22/2024

TK3

At Patient Time

Clear Time: 09:38:06, 03/22/2024

In District Time

Actions Taken:
Salvage & overhaul

Person 1: LYMAN, DREW

Fire Products Exposed To
Smoke, Heat

PPE Worn During Incident
Mask, Structure Firefighting Helmet, SCBA, Coat, Pant, Boots, Hood

PPE Malfunction?	Barrier Breach	Black Soot Around Nose	Black Soot Around Mouth
No	No	No	No

Decontamination Procedures Completed
Gear bagged, placed in cab

Person 2: LOESSIN, KELLY

Fire Products Exposed To
None

PPE Worn During Incident
None

PPE Malfunction?	Barrier Breach	Black Soot Around Nose	Black Soot Around Mouth

Decontamination Procedures Completed

Person 3: MARTINDALE, SCOTT

Fire Products Exposed To
Smoke, Heat

PPE Worn During Incident
SCBA, Firefighting Gloves, Boots, Pant, Structure Firefighting Helmet, Hood, Coat, Mask

PPE Malfunction?	Barrier Breach	Black Soot Around Nose	Black Soot Around Mouth
No	No	No	No

Decontamination Procedures Completed
Gear bagged, placed in cab

Person 4: SITTRE, KARL

Person 5: CAMPBELL, AARON

Person 6: BROWN, KYLE

Unit Narrative

DISPATCH INFORMATION

Round Rock dispatched Truck 3 to a box alarm at 1300 Louis Henna for a commercial structure.

Unit Narrative

EN ROUTE INFORMATION

Truck 3 responded code 3 from Station 3.

ON SCENE INFORMATION

Truck 3 three arrived on the scene and staged on Louis Henna.

ACTION TAKEN

Truck 3 was ordered to bring up tools to the scene, with no specific tasking. Truck 3 brought saws and tools to the Alpha side and remained on deck. After the initial fire attack recycled, Truck 3 was assigned Inside Division with Engine 5 and entered to overhaul. Truck 3 hit hot spots and ventilated the building by finding a second door. Replaced by Ladder 8 and Truck 3 was sent to swap with the oncoming shift at shift change. See the next paragraph for C-Shift's actions.

1047ATL

Truck 3 Crew was relieved by the C shift crew. We stayed on deck the entire time on scene.

We cleared with a backup.

ks939

Created By: LYMAN, DREW

E3

Use	Responding From	Priority
(1) - Suppression	Sta 3	Emergent

Response Delays
None/No Delay

Dispatch Time	Enroute Time	Arrival Time
05:31:09, 03/22/2024	05:32:58, 03/22/2024	05:39:31, 03/22/2024

At Patient Time	Clear Time	In District Time
	07:55:34, 03/22/2024	

Actions Taken:
Hazardous materials spill control and confinement

Person 1: JOHNSON, ADAM

Patient Contact?	Medical PPE Worn
No	None

Fire Products Exposed To
Smoke, Heat, Debris/Runoff

PPE Worn During Incident
Mask, Coat, Structure Firefighting Helmet, Pant, Firefighting Gloves, SCBA, Boots, Hood

PPE Malfunction?	Barrier Breach	Black Soot Around Nose	Black Soot Around Mouth
No			

Person 1: JOHNSON, ADAM

Decontamination Procedures Completed

Person 2: BATENHORST, PATRICK

Patient Contact?
No

Medical PPE Worn
None

Fire Products Exposed To
Smoke, Debris/Runoff, Heat

PPE Worn During Incident
Coat, Boots, Firefighting Gloves, Structure Firefighting Helmet, Pant, Hood, SCBA, Mask

PPE Malfunction?

Barrier Breach

Black Soot Around Nose

Black Soot Around Mouth

Decontamination Procedures Completed

Person 3: DIAMOND, MICHAEL

Patient Contact?
No

Medical PPE Worn
None

Fire Products Exposed To
Smoke, Heat, Debris/Runoff

PPE Worn During Incident
Coat, SCBA, Mask, Boots, Firefighting Gloves, Hood, Structure Firefighting Helmet, Pant

PPE Malfunction?

Barrier Breach

Black Soot Around Nose

Black Soot Around Mouth

Decontamination Procedures Completed

Unit Narrative

Dispatch information:

E3 was dispatched to a structure fire commercial box alarm at 1300 Louis Henna Blvd.

Enroute information:

E3 responded C-3 from Station 3.

Command:

Incident command was established PTA by E4.

On-scene information:

E3 arrived 4th on scene and level 1 was staged outside of the complex.

Action taken:

E3 was initially told to make the scene and go on deck. E3 made the scene and was then given the task of monitoring the runoff from the extinguishment efforts. E3 advised incident command that the runoff was headed directly into a storm drain. Incident command directed E3 to damn up the area to prevent as much runoff as possible from entering the drain. E3 used multiple buckets and bags of absorbent to dike/damn the runoff up. E3 was then given the task of relieving E4 inside of the structure and told to monitor the fire area in case of a rekindling.

Unit Narrative

Disposition:

E3 was relieved by Ladder 8 and cleared from the scene by command.

AJ 1103

Created By: JOHNSON, ADAM

E6

Use	Responding From	Priority
(1) - Suppression	Sta 6	Emergent

Response Delays
None/No Delay

Dispatch Time	Enroute Time	Arrival Time
05:31:09, 03/22/2024	05:32:30, 03/22/2024	05:38:33, 03/22/2024

At Patient Time	Clear Time	In District Time
	07:15:24, 03/22/2024	

Actions Taken:
Extinguishment by fire service personnel, Forcible entry

Person 1: RODRIGUEZ, JAIME

Fire Products Exposed To
Gases/CO, Smoke, Heat

PPE Worn During Incident
Pant, Mask, Structure Firefighting Helmet, Firefighting Gloves, SCBA, Boots, Hood, Coat

PPE Malfunction?	Barrier Breach	Black Soot Around Nose	Black Soot Around Mouth
No	No	No	No

Decontamination Procedures Completed
Cleaned neck, face, arms, and exposed areas, Used wet wipes

Person 2: SILVA, BRADLEY

Fire Products Exposed To
Smoke

PPE Worn During Incident
Boots, Work Gloves, Pant

PPE Malfunction?	Barrier Breach	Black Soot Around Nose	Black Soot Around Mouth
No	No	No	No

Decontamination Procedures Completed
None

Person 3: SANTIAGO, HECTOR

Fire Products Exposed To
Heat, Smoke, Gases/CO

Person 3: SANTIAGO, HECTOR

PPE Worn During Incident
SCBA, Pant, Coat, Hood, Boots, Firefighting Gloves, Mask, Structure Firefighting Helmet

PPE Malfunction?	Barrier Breach	Black Soot Around Nose	Black Soot Around Mouth
No	No	No	No

Decontamination Procedures Completed
Used wet wipes, Cleaned neck, face, arms, and exposed areas

Unit Narrative

E6 arrived 2nd on the scene behind E4. E6 met up with E4. We were advised where the fire was and that we should use extinguishers. E6 grabbed the dry chemical extinguisher and CO2 extinguishers. E6 entered with E4. The door to the electrical structure was open. E6 and E4 used a total of 4 extinguishers which slowed down the fire. E6 located and shut off a couple of large power shutoffs and breaker panels. I found a 2nd door to the large electrical structure we were in and choked it open for better ventilation and visibility. We began working on getting the panel doors taken off that were covering the batteries on fire. while performing his driver duties, Driver Silva began googling information on the type of batteries, with little success finding general hazard information. E6 exited the structure and recycled. E6 remained on deck until released by command. E6 used Hero Wipes to decon on the scene. Driver Silva was exposed to smoke in the air as a driver. E6 began decontaminating the equipment and washing gear upon return to the station. E6 showered after the fire.

JR992

Created By: RODRIGUEZ, JAIME

E4

Use	Responding From	Priority
(1) - Suppression	Sta 4	Emergent

Response Delays
None/No Delay

Dispatch Time	Enroute Time	Arrival Time
05:31:08, 03/22/2024	05:33:23, 03/22/2024	05:37:30, 03/22/2024

At Patient Time	Clear Time	In District Time
	09:47:57, 03/22/2024	

Actions Taken:
Extinguishment by fire service personnel, Salvage & overhaul

Person 1: PATENAUDE, JOHN

Patient Contact?	Medical PPE Worn
No	None

Fire Products Exposed To
Class A Foam, Smoke, Debris/Runoff, Gases/CO

PPE Worn During Incident
Pant, SCBA, Firefighting Gloves, Hood, Boots, Mask, Structure Firefighting Helmet, Coat

PPE Malfunction?	Barrier Breach	Black Soot Around Nose	Black Soot Around Mouth
No	No	No	No

Decontamination Procedures Completed
Used wet wipes, Wet brush gear with soap, Cleaned neck, face, arms, and exposed areas, Gear bagged, placed in cab

Person 2: O'SAIL, DANIEL

Patient Contact?
No

Medical PPE Worn
None

Fire Products Exposed To
Class A Foam, Debris/Runoff, Gases/CO, Smoke

PPE Worn During Incident
Pant, Work Gloves, Boots

PPE Malfunction?
No

Barrier Breach
No

Black Soot Around Nose
No

Black Soot Around Mouth
No

Decontamination Procedures Completed
Cleaned neck, face, arms, and exposed areas, Wet brush gear with soap

Person 3: SIMMONS, RAY

Patient Contact?
No

Medical PPE Worn
None

Fire Products Exposed To
Class A Foam, Gases/CO, Smoke, Heat, Debris/Runoff

PPE Worn During Incident
SCBA, Structure Firefighting Helmet, Hood, Coat, Mask, Pant, Boots, Firefighting Gloves

PPE Malfunction?
No

Barrier Breach
No

Black Soot Around Nose
No

Black Soot Around Mouth
No

Decontamination Procedures Completed
Wet brush gear with soap, Cleaned neck, face, arms, and exposed areas, Used wet wipes, Gear bagged, placed in cab

Person 4: BRIGGS, JARED

Fire Products Exposed To
Smoke, Gases/CO

PPE Worn During Incident
Boots, Pant, Work Gloves, Structure Firefighting Helmet

PPE Malfunction?
No

Barrier Breach
No

Black Soot Around Nose
No

Black Soot Around Mouth
No

Decontamination Procedures Completed
Cleaned neck, face, arms, and exposed areas

Person 5: CONTRERAS, ROGER

Fire Products Exposed To
Class A Foam, Debris/Runoff, Dry Chemical Agent, Gases/CO, Smoke, Heat

PPE Worn During Incident
Coat, Boots, Pant, Hood, Mask, Firefighting Gloves, Structure Firefighting Helmet, SCBA

PPE Malfunction?
No

Barrier Breach
No

Black Soot Around Nose
No

Black Soot Around Mouth
No

Person 5: CONTRERAS, ROGER

Decontamination Procedures Completed

Gear bagged, placed outside of cab, Used wet wipes, Cleaned neck, face, arms, and exposed areas, Wet brush gear with soap

Person 6: SMISCHNEY, TROY

Fire Products Exposed To

Dry Chemical Agent, Debris/Runoff, Gases/CO, Smoke, Class A Foam, Heat

PPE Worn During Incident

Pant, Structure Firefighting Helmet, SCBA, Firefighting Gloves, Hood, Boots, Mask, Coat

PPE Malfunction?	Barrier Breach	Black Soot Around Nose	Black Soot Around Mouth
No	No	No	No

Decontamination Procedures Completed

Gear bagged, placed outside of cab, Wet brush gear with soap, Cleaned neck, face, arms, and exposed areas, Used wet wipes

Unit Narrative

Engine 4 B-Shift

DISPATCH INFORMATION

Round Rock dispatched E4, L8, E3, T3, Rsc2, and E6 to 1300 Louis Henna Blvd, the old Sears Teleserve, for a structure fire.

EN ROUTE INFORMATION

Engine 4 responded code 3 from Station 4. In route, dispatch advised that there was an exterior battery cabinet on fire. Engine 4 a/o without incident. We were met at the front gate by an employee who stated that the battery room was on fire and pointed to where it was. Engine 4 drove to the area on the Delta/Alpha corner and we were met by the employee.

COMMAND

I established Encompass command.

ON SCENE INFORMATION

Engine 4 arrived on the scene of a mega-sized communications facility with light smoke showing. I stated that we would be in the offensive mode and also investigating. I said we would be investigating because we needed more information as to the battery type and type of extinguishment method. The employee stated the batteries were lead zinc and that we should use dry chemical extinguishers to put out the fire. Battalion 2 arrived with Engine 4 and immediately took command.

ACTIONS TAKEN

Engine 4 and Engine 6 crews made entry with type ABC extinguishers, type D extinguishers, and CO2 extinguishers. The battery room was separate from the main building, but there was a wall surrounding the battery room that was open above and continuous with the main structure. There was light to moderate smoke in the battery room with at least four of the battery cabinets fully on fire. The cabinet doors were open. Temperatures were up to 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit in the battery cabinet. Engine 6 and Engine 4 crews attempted to extinguish the fire with all three types of extinguishers. The flames would die down and then come right back when an extinguisher was empty. I informed the command that the extinguishers were not working and that we would need water. I also informed the command that we needed to be aware of any runoff and where that contaminated water would go. Squad 2 or Rescue 2 crew used a 1 3/4" line to put a small amount of water on the fire and quickly extinguished the fire. Engine 4 crew exited the structure to recycle. Command then had a face-to-face with me and stated that we would be entering the structure to watch the batteries and make sure there were no flare-ups while they decided how to proceed with the batteries. Some of the batteries were popping. I called for Class A foam from the Engine 4 driver. Firefighter Contreras put a light coat of foam over the battery cabinets. Command then ordered us out of the structure and during a face-to-face, told me that we were being relieved in place by the oncoming shift. Firefighter Contreras and I were relieved by Engine 4 C-Shift officer and firefighter. We placed our gear in an outside compartment of Brush 4 and returned to quarters for decontamination of our gear and ourselves. Engine 4 C-Shift driver and Battalion 2 took Brush 4 back to the scene where Driver Briggs was relieved and returned to quarters.

DISPOSITION

Engine 4 was relieved in place by the Engine 4 C-Shift crew and returned to quarters for decontamination.

Unit Narrative

TS 1075

Engine 4 C-Shift:

DISPATCH INFORMATION

E4C was requested to respond by Command to 1300 Louis Henna Blvd to replace the crew of E4 for shift change.

EN ROUTE INFORMATION

We responded code 1 from Station 4 in Brush4.

ON SCENE INFORMATION

We arrived on scene and swapped with E4B while doing a face-to-face.

ACTION TAKEN

We were assigned to the inside division by command. The inside division assigned us to assist with monitoring the temperatures of the batteries and hitting any hotspots with limited water use. Command advised the inside division to come up with a plan to disassemble the battery racks, E4 assisted by hauling the debris from the battery container room to the roll-off dumpsters that were placed outside the building. Command then ordered everyone out, we exited the building with our tools. Command advised to remove and bag gear, begin decontaminating, and pack up the engine. We waited on the scene until the incident command confirmed there was no further need for a suppression unit.

DISPOSITION

E4 cleared by Command.

J.Patenaude 1098 03/22/24

Created By: PATENAUDE, JOHN

BATT2

Use	Responding From	Priority
(1) - Suppression	Sta 4	Emergent

Response Delays
None/No Delay

Dispatch Time	Enroute Time	Arrival Time
05:31:08, 03/22/2024	05:33:09, 03/22/2024	05:38:35, 03/22/2024

At Patient Time	Clear Time	In District Time
	09:58:02, 03/22/2024	

Actions Taken:
Incident command

Person 1: COLBURN, WILLIAM

Patient Contact?	Medical PPE Worn
No	None

Fire Products Exposed To
Smoke, Debris/Runoff

PPE Worn During Incident
None

PPE Malfunction?	Barrier Breach	Black Soot Around Nose	Black Soot Around Mouth
No	No	No	No

Person 1: COLBURN, WILLIAM

Decontamination Procedures Completed

Cleaned neck, face, arms, and exposed areas

Person 2: GOSSARD, JAMES

Patient Contact?	Medical PPE Worn
No	None

Fire Products Exposed To

Smoke

PPE Worn During Incident

None

PPE Malfunction?	Barrier Breach	Black Soot Around Nose	Black Soot Around Mouth
No	No	No	No

Decontamination Procedures Completed

Used wet wipes

Unit Narrative

Colburn-111

I assumed command of the Sabey Data Center Fire located at 1300 Louis Henna Blvd from Chief James Gossard at approximately 0730 am on the morning of March 22, 2004. I made my way to the command post and did a face-to-face communication for pass-on from Chief Gossard. He advised me what the current situation was and the resources he had on-scene at the incident.

After assuming command from Chief Gossard I called for a face-to-face with Hazmat Operations who was Matt Tanzer off of Hazmat 6 with his entire crew along with Lt. Crew and Capt. Karl Sittre to retrieve in-depth information from crews that were working on the scene before my arrival. After a brief discussion, I determined the incident action plan we were currently in before my arrival was going to change from an offensive posture to more of a defensive posture and I immediately pulled everyone out of the Hot-zone and seized operations due to the high exposure rates and safety of my crews.

I then met with Sabey representatives and after a brief discussion about the situation I advised them to get an environmental services crew enroute for further clean-up. I had Hazmat operations run PH-paper to get readings of the water run-off around the building and within approximately 300 yards from the incident due to water running into a nearby drainage ditch. The PH reading within approximately 50 ft of the building was highly diluted by water and we received a PH of 9.

I then contacted Logistics and Battalion 1 to start a log of contaminated gear from the incident so that we could get it replaced as soon as possible. I also contacted firefighter Joe Johnson who happened to be working on air packs at the time and requested he respond with the SCBA trailer to refill bottles.

I changed the Incident Action plan to a defensive posture and met with Captain Sittre, and Hazmat Operations Tanzer, along with the Electrical Engineer with Sabey data centers. We came up with a plan of action to include the following:

1. No one entered the Hot Zone which was considered the interior of the containment wall.

Start the decontamination process of gear utilizing Battalion 1 and firefighter Sladececk, to start getting a list of contaminated items and personnel gear.

3. Hazmat operations to fly the perimeter around the building with a drone, to recon.

4. Captain Sittre to enter the main building with engineers to do a walk thru to check for any kind of smoke in the building in operation and utilize the AC unit for smoke extraction, due to the fact this was the only way to vent the main building.

5. Close all doors In the building where the incident occurred and monitor the situation for 15 to 30 minutes.

6. After the time frame is reached open the door to the building and use class D extinguishers and Dry chemical extinguishers to smother any further off-gassing of batteries.

Unit Narrative

7. Hazmat operations to notify state authorities of the situation for follow-up on the incident clean-up process.

These steps eventually got us to be able to contain the situation and stop the majority of smoke build-up in the incident building and further smoke from entering the main building.

Once the situation was stabilized the scene was handed back over to Sabey representatives to continue further necessary clean-up.

Created By: COLBURN, WILLIAM

HAZMAT 6

Use	Responding From	Priority
(0) - Other	Sta 6	Non-Emergent

Response Delays
None/No Delay

Dispatch Time	Enroute Time	Arrival Time
06:30:00, 03/22/2024	06:40:00, 03/22/2024	06:55:00, 03/22/2024

At Patient Time	Clear Time	In District Time
	09:38:14, 03/22/2024	

Actions Taken:
HazMat detection, monitoring, sampling, & analysis, UAV - Assist FMO, Provide equipment, Hazardous materials spill control and confinement

Personnel
MATTHEW TANZER, BRANDON STRICKLAND, KENNETH SCHMIDT

Unit Narrative

Hazmat 6 was dispatched via face-to-face with Truck 7 who was covering District 6 while we came on for shift change. HM6 was dispatched to provide relief to Engine 6 and perform hazmat monitoring and containment.

Hazmat 6 was delayed in going en route due to personnel gathering PPE to deploy on the apparatus.

HM6 reported on the scene and made face-to-face contact with the incident command. Command directed H6 to dam water runoff coming from the structure. 10 bags of Dry Absorb were used to create a dike around the nearest storm drain. This caused water to pool up in the curb area surrounding the drain. 2 bags of dry absorb were left on the scene to reapply as needed. Two multipurpose pillows were used to block drains on the exterior of the building, proximal to the fire area.

H6 liaised with onsite staff working on the Sabey site. The staff provided H6 with a Safety Data Sheet for the involved material, Nickel Zinc batteries. H6 checked the water runoff from the building drain and the diked quantity outside the storm drain. The building runoff read a PH of 9 with no change to the oxidizer paper. The diked water read at a PH of 7. The storm drain drained to an unnamed tributary to the west lot adjacent to Sabey Data Center. The tributary reportedly led north to ultimately release into Brushy Creek. The water in the tributary was found to be pooled, with no northward flow. The water in the tributary read a PH of 7 with no change to the oxidizer paper.

H6 reported its findings and actions to the incident command. Command directed H6 to report the incident to TCEQ. H6 reached TCEQ via their 24-hour hotline. H6 provided onsite Sabey contact information. TCEQ performed all further inquiries with Sabey personnel.

H6 provided suppression staff with a Class D Extinguisher. H6 performed a drone flyover and scene recording at the request of the Fire Marshall's Office.

H6 was directed by Command to assemble an exposure report for all on-scene personnel.

H6 was released by Command.

MT1095

Created By: TANZER, MATTHEW

Fire Module

SITE INFO

Alarms	Acres Burned	Resident Units In Bldg	Buildings Involved
2	0 acres	Not residential	1

Hydrant Identifier	Estimated Water Usage
	500

ON-SITE MATERIALS

Material ID 1	Storage Use ID 1
(UUU) - Undetermined	(U) - Undetermined

IGNITION

Area of Origin
(60) - Equipment or service area, other

Heat Source
(UU) - Undetermined

Item First Ignited
(UU) - Undetermined

Fire Confined to Item?

Type of Material First Ignited

Cause of Ignition
(U) - Cause undetermined after investigation

Factors Contributing to Ignition 1
(UU) - Undetermined

Human Factors Contributing to Ignition
(N) - None

Est. Age of Person Involved	Gender of Person Involved

STRUCTURE

Structure Type
(3) - Open structure

Stories Above Grade	Stories Below Grade	Building Status

Length	Width	Total Square Feet	Story of Fire Origin

Fire Spread

Item Contributing Most to Flame Spread	Type of Material

Number of Stories with Damage

Minor Damage	Significant Damage	Heavy Damage	Extreme Damage	Total Stories

PROTECTIVE SYSTEMS

Presence of Detector

Detector Type

Power Supply

Detector Operations

Effectiveness (/Failure Reason)

Presence of Auto Extinguishing System
(N) - None Present

System Type

System Operation

# of Sprinklers

Reason for System Failure

Casualty

CIVILIAN CASUALTY #1

Injured Person

Name
Tellis Hall

Gender
(1) - Male

Date of Birth

Age
35

Race

Ethnicity

Affiliation
(1) - Civilian

Injury Info

Injury Time and Date
05:30:00, 03/22/2024

Severity
(U) - Undetermined

Cause of Injury
(9) - Multiple causes

Human Factors Contributing to Injury
(N) - None

Factor Contributing 1
(NN) - None

Activity when Injured
(0) - Activity, other

Taken to Emer. Care?
Yes

Primary Apparent Symptom
(01) - Smoke inhalation

Primary Area of Body Injured

Injury Location

Location at Time of Incident
(2) - Not in area and not involved in starting the fire

General Location at Time of Injury
(2) - In building of origin, but not in area of origin

CIVILIAN CASUALTY #1

Specific Location at Time of Injury
(09) - Egress/exit, other

Story at Start of Incident
1

Story when Injury Occurred
1

Remarks

Tellis Hall discovered the fire while doing his rounds at about 05:30. He opened the door the area containing the backup batter cabinets and met a wall of smoke, inhaling some.

M12 checked him out and transported him and transported him to an unknown hospital.

JG

909

Hazmat

HAZMAT INFO

HazMat Disposition
(2) - Completed with fire service present

Civ. Injuries

Civ. Deaths

HazMat Action 1
(11) - Identify, analyze hazardous materials

HazMat Action 2
(14) - HazMat leak control and containment

HazMat Disposition
(02) - Tier Two Short term operations

# of Entries

Suit/PPE Level
(04) - Level D Firefighting turnout protective clothing

CHEMICALS

Chemical
Nickel hydroxide

CAS Number

UN Number
9140

DOT Classification

Amount Released
1 Ounces (liquid)

Container Type
(UU) - Undetermined

Capacity
1

State Released

Released Into

RELEASE INFO

Cause of Release
(5) - Cause under investigation

Released From
(1) - Inside or on structure

Story of Release
1

Population Density
(1) - Urban center - Densely populated

Which Occured First
(1) - Ignition

Area Affected
1000 Square feet

Area Evacuated
0 Square feet

Buildings Evacuated
0

People Evacuated
0

FACTORS

Release Factor 1

(UU) - Undetermined

EQUIPMENT

Equipment Involved in Release

(229) - Battery

Brand	Model	Serial Number	Year

1300
CHRISTIANSON
AIR CONDITIONING
CHRISTIANSON
AIR CONDITIONING
TEXANS SERVING TEXAS SINCE 1950
CHRISTIANSON

0 250 500 ft
Cafe Java
Randalls
Popeyes Louisiana Kitchen
Wells Fargo
Torresbee
RANDALLS TOWN CENTRE
Pilates 512
ENCLAVE AT TOWNE CENTRE
RACHEL LN
Dry Branch
TOWN CENTRE DR
Dentistry - Gattis school RD
Deep-In Massage
The Jungle Movement Academy
AlphaGraphics
RRISD Aquatic Center
Cedar Ridge High School
Cedar Ridge HS Football Field
Electtrical substation
Now constructed but not shown in this satellite image. Shown in some of photos
Sabey Phase 2
Under active construction, adjacent to residential neighborhood
Provident Crossings Retirement Resort
Automotive
United States Postal Service
Istanbul Market Atx
Mark Motors Austin
S A W GRIMES BLVD
BRYANT DR
CORT Furniture Rental
Rexel
TexanBox
DOUBLE CREEK
Sabey Phase 1
Operational 10/2024
Metals4U
Christianson Air Conditioning and Plumbing
Sabey Data Centers
LOUIS HENNA
Home Kitchen
Circle K
HOMESTEAD
STONEHAVEN
LOUIS HENNA BLVD
45
Vermeer Texas-Louisiana
Shell
Wellness Body and Mind
Lexy's Massage
PetSuites
HENDERSON TRACT
QuikTrip
61°
AQI 27

Personal Protective Equipment
Equipo de Protección Personal
sabey
DO NOT WEAR HARD HAT BACKWARDS
NO USAR EL CASCO CON LA VICERA HACIA ATRÁS
NO TANK TOPS
NO SE PERMITEN CAMISETAS DE MANGA CORTA
NO HALF-SHIRTS
NO SE PERMITEN CAMISETAS CORTAS
NO SHORTS
NO SE PERMITEN PANTALONES CORTOS
NO TORN PANTS
NO SE PERMITEN PANTALONES ROTOS
NO SANDALS
NO SE PERMITEN SANDALIAS
NO SPORTS SHOES
NO SE PERMITE CALZADO DE TENIS
HARD HAT
CASCO DURO
EYE PROTECTION
PROTECCIÓN PARA LOS OJOS
HEARING PROTECTION
PROTECCIÓN AUDITIVA
WORK SHIRT
CAMISA DE TRABAJO
HIGH VISIBILITY VEST
CHALECO DE ALTA VISIBILIDAD
WORK GLOVES
GUANTES DE TRABAJO
PANTS OR OVERALLS
PANTALONES
PROTECTIVE WORK BOOTS
BOTAS DE TRABAJO PROTECTORAS

FISHER
ENVIRONMENTAL

TCEQ Large Construction Site Notice

Primary Operator

Large construction sites disturb more than five acres or are part of a larger common plan of development that disturbs more than five acres. Primary operators of large construction sites will fill out this notice. Primary operators will then post this notice at the construction site in a location where it is safely and readily available for viewing by the general public and local, state, and federal authorities. Additional information about the TCEQ Construction Stormwater General Permit may be found on TCEQ's webpage on Assistance Tools for Construction Stormwater General Permits.

Note: You must also develop a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan prior to the commencement of construction.

Site-Specific TPDES Authorization Number: TXR1566TG

Primary Operator Name: Sabey Construction Inc

Contact Name and Phone Number: Jon Hunter (559) 213-2734

Project Description: Sabey Data Center Austin - Building B

Physical Location/Description: 1300 Louis Henna Blvd - Round Rock, 78664

Estimated Start Date: 02/2025

Projected End Date or Date Disturbed Soils Will Be Stabilized: 02/2027

Location of Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3): Located on site in the construction office.

TCEQ-20961 (12-19-2022)

BLDG 2
TEXAS STATE
MODULAR.com
1-888-943-8663
sabey
CONSTRUCTION

HOW CAN YOU HELP?

Spread the Word

Canvass neighborhoods and public spaces to distribute information and grow the movement. Reach out on instagram or email for support.

Public Pressure Campaign

Contacts and sample scripts for reaching out to City Council & the Crystal Clear SUD Board.

Donate

Help us cover the costs of printing materials and renting spaces for community events.

Sign the Petition

Sign online or in person.

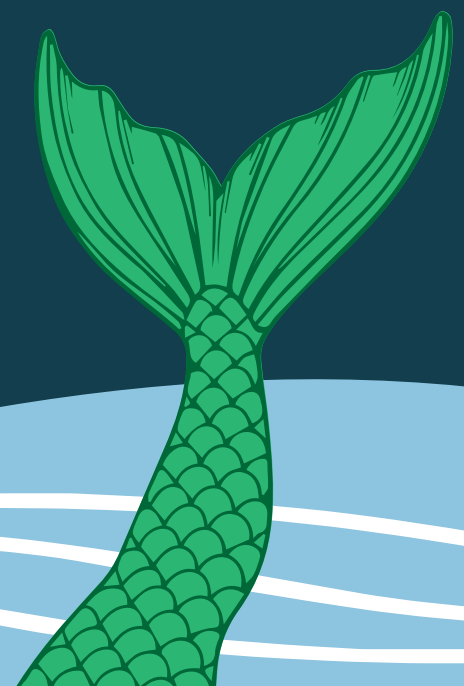
Follow Us

Website www.datacenteractioncoalition.com

Instagram @data.center.action.coalition

We Won't Let AI Run Us Dry

No to Data Centers in San Marcos, TX



Data Centers...

Use Extreme Amounts of Power

- TX grid capacity would need to double in the next few years to accommodate the proposed DC large loads; the cost of this infrastructure will increase utility bills for ratepayers.
- Due to DC large loads, ERCOT has proposed a new 765-kV transmission plan that will cost Texas just over $32 Billion.
- A 375 MW DC alone would use 5x the power of the entire city. The four DCs currently proposed in San Marcos would use ~30x the power currently used by the city.

Use Millions of Gallons of Water

- DCs use water to cool computer servers, but most DC water consumption is from electricity generation.
- DCs in Texas are estimated to use 793 gallons of water per Megawatt hour[1]. That means a 375 MW DC would use more than 7 million gallons of water a day, and conservatively, the four proposed SMTX data centers would use 44 million gallons per day[2] - more than tripling the city's current use.

Produce Noise & Diesel Pollution

- Chronic noise exposure can cause or exacerbate cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes, sleep disturbances, mental health and cognition problems.[3]
- Diesel generators used to supplement DC power emit harmful fumes, causing asthma, heart attacks, dementia, cancer, lung disease. Fumes travel hundreds of miles, affecting residents across the entire region.[4]

1. Houston Advanced Research Center (2025): Powering Texas' Digital Economy: Data Centers and the Future of the Grid
2. Carson has stated plans to build a DC similar in size to Maberry's. Our estimate here is based on the Doster property being similarly sized.
3. Harvard Medicine Magazine, 2022, "Noise and Health"
4. Wierman & Ren, 2025, "We Need to Talk About AI's Impact on Public Health"

Glossary

Data Center (DC)

Data centers are warehouses of small stacked computers running full speed, 24/7. Conventional data centers operate internet services such as cloud storage of photos and other media. Data centers used for "AI" consume 10-100x the power of conventional DCs.

"Artificial Intelligence" (AI)

Scientists and science fiction authors have used the term "artificial intelligence" for a century to describe a variety of technologies, and today it remains a broad, non-technical term. Some examples include chatbots and content generation as popularized by ChatGPT, and automatic visual recognition used by Ring doorbells (facial recog-nition) or highway speeding cameras (license plate recognition). AI can mean many things & much AI technology is currently theoretical.

Locally, Maberry's DC contracted initially with CyrusOne, a subsidiary of BlackRock, the world's largest asset management firm. CyrusOne described the DC as 'mission critical infrastructure' for using AI to maximize investment returns for their clients, a variety of Fortune100 corporations.

Closed-Loop Cooling

Nearly all of DC water use is from electricity — most power plants use large amounts of water. A relatively small amount directly cools DC computers. Developers often mention closed loop cooling as a selling point, because it uses less water than other cooling methods. On the other hand, closed loop cooling requires more power, which may use more water overall than other cooling methods. It's all a distraction anyway - most DC water use is from electricity consumption.

Nondisclosure Agreement (NDA)

NDAs are confidential legal agreements that make it legally impossible to speak about what is discussed "under the NDA". Across the country, public officials are signing NDAs, allowing DC developers to hide the their plans from public scrutiny and normal democratic process.

Governing Texas' Water Supply

There is a complex system of water agencies in Texas.

Water companies and special utility districts (SUDs) like Crystal Clear are responsible for pumping or distributing water, based on industrial and residential needs — and the water's availability.

Groundwater Conservation Districts (GCDs) like the Barton Springs-Edwards Aquifer Conservation District, or the Hays-Trinity Conservation District are responsible for limiting pumping and protecting aquifers from contamination.

Regional Authorities like the Edwards Aquifer Authority and Guadalupe-Blanco River Authority manage water resources.

State Governmental Bodies like the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, the Texas Water Development Board, and the Texas Public Utility Commission set broad policies.

Texas government is unprepared at every level by the rapid push to develop large data centers, and the huge amounts of water used to produce their electricity. Water and power are complex, diversified markets, which makes it difficult to trace exactly where the power-use water for a data center would come from. But the fact is, across the State, more than twice the amount of water is currently being pumped out of the aquifers than is replenishing them [Robert Mace, Meadows Center, 2026]. There is simply no more water available for AI.

Agencies at every level are overwhelmed. State agencies are having urgent conversations about regulatory holes, but right now, the only way to stop a data center is at the local level. Cities can enforce zoning plans, counties can engage in courageous innovations like data center moratoriums, and agencies like Hays-Trinity GCD (or Crystal Clear SUD!) can stand up to frivolous corporate lawsuits.

Risks of Data Centers in SMTX

Grid Failure & Increased Energy Bills

The Texas electrical grid cannot support the DC boom without billions of dollars of upgrades. The cost of those upgrades will be passed on to residents.

267%

ESTIMATED INCREASE TO WHOLESALE ELECTRICITY COSTS[1]

Water Shortage

The Texas Water Development Board projects SMTX will reach critical water shortage by 2047. This estimate considers human population growth but not climate change or the data center boom.

2047

OPTIMISTIC ESTIMATE OF SMTX CRITICAL WATER SHORTAGE

Gas-Fired Power and Diesel Generators

There are more than a hundred new gas-fired power plants being built in Texas to power data centers[2]. These plants and the diesel generators used for DC back-up power produce harmful emissions.[3]

100+

NEW GAS-FIRED PLANTS PLANNED IN TX

1. Bloomberg (2025): AI Data Centers Are Sending Power Bills Soaring ("...wholesale electricity costs as much as 267% for a single month than five years ago, in areas near significant data center development")
2. Texas Tribune (2025): Developers propose more than 100 new gas power plants in Texas
3. Han, Wu, Li, Wierman, Ren (2025) "The Unpaid Toll: Quantifying and Addressing the Public Health Impact of Data Centers"

SM Data Center Project Specs

Maberry/Highlander SM One/CyrusOne

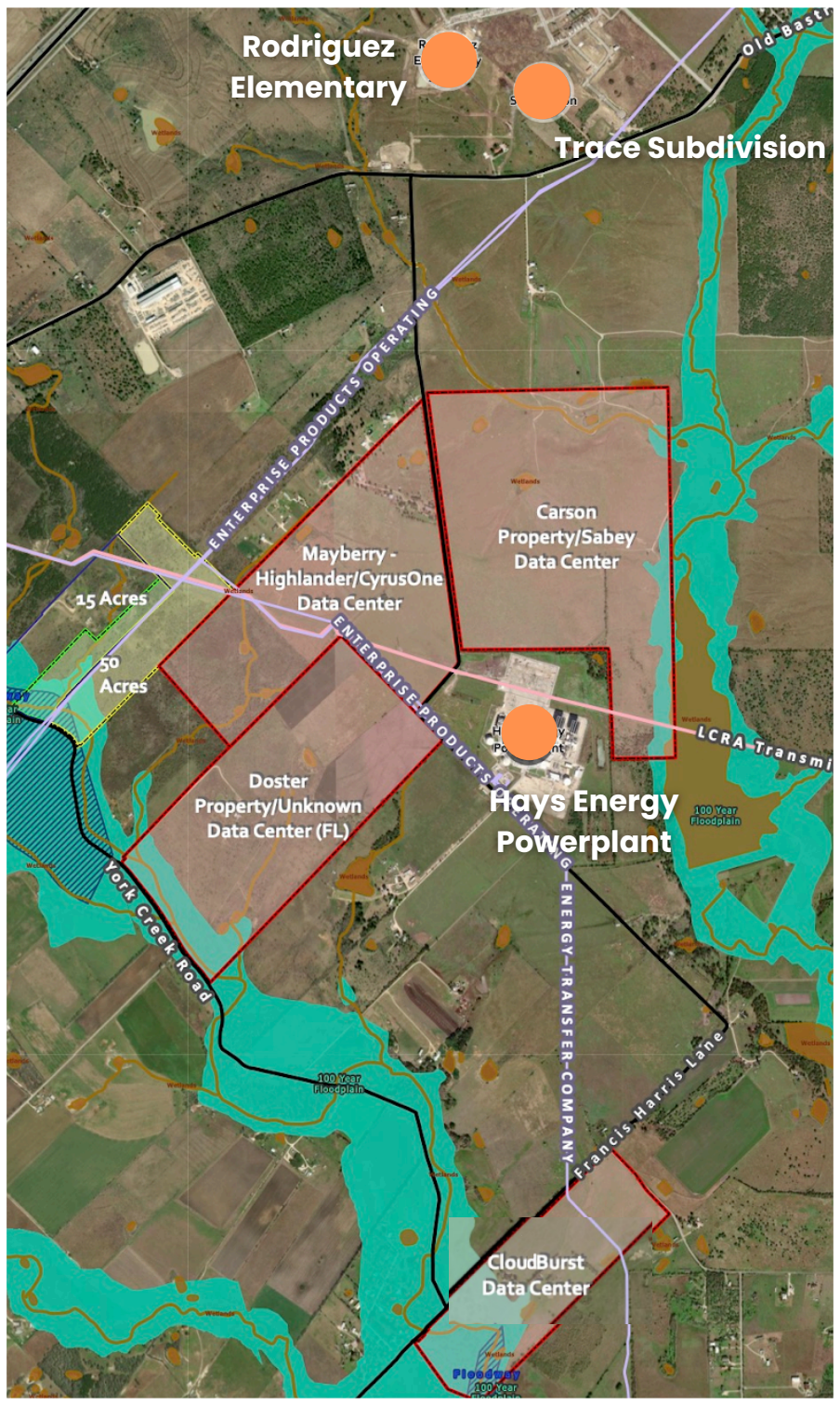
- 375 Megawatts / 140 acres + 60 acres under contract with Tuffs
- Cemetery of unknown ownership within tract
- City's Comprehensive Master Plan designated both tracts Conservation Cluster; Maberry had 140 acres zoned Residential, but failed to attract subdivision developers and pivoted to DC
- Maberry applied in 2025 to change land to Commercial/ Employment Low and Light Industrial
  - Employment Low defined by 8-15 jobs/acre (1.6k-3k for 200 ac.)
  - *DC would provide only ~25-35 permanent local jobs in total*
- In the Crystal Clear SUD water service area -
  - ≤75,000 gal/day onsite for direct computer cooling
- Water use from electricity ~7.2 million gal/day
- *Project stalled by ≥ 9 months due to local opposition*

CloudBurst

- Broke ground November 2025
- 1.2 Gigawatts! (1200 MW) / 90 acres + buying more land nearby
- Planned gas-fired power plant supplied by Energy Transfer
- Water feasibility study promised to public; now confidential

Carson/Sabey

- Carson family is big in local real estate
- Megawatts similar to Maberry / 800 acre tract, ~184 acre DC
- Requesting tax incentives from City
  - Currently in San Marcos ETJ, may attempt to annex
  - NDA with Caldwell Hays Econ. Development Partnership

Doster/Sailfish

- 196 acres//MW unknown
- Sailfish Investors, based in Palm Beach FL
- Sellers signed an NDA