June 17, 2026

DC Blox Inc
1040 Crown Pointe Pkwy Ste 800
Atlanta, GA 30338

RE: Summary of Air Emissions for the Proposed DC Blox Facility
305 Fintail Drive
Indianapolis, IN 46219
Terracon Project No. CJ267082

This memo provides a concise summary of the expected air emissions from the proposed DC Blox data center and demonstrates how the facility's operations will remain protective of public health and safety. The analysis focuses on expected actual emissions with the installation of a diesel particulate filtration system (DPS) on all generators. These measures ensure that emissions remain low, well-controlled, and comparable to or below levels already present in the surrounding industrial area.

Facility Operations and Emissions Overview

DC Blox will install a diesel particulate filtration system (DPS) on each generator. This system:

- Removes 90% of diesel particulate matter (soot)
- Significantly reduces hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) that adhere to soot, including PAHs

Actual Emissions are Very Low

The table below summarizes the facility's expected actual emissions, assuming 10 hours of maintenance and testing per generator with DPS controls installed:

Pollutant	Actual Emissions (tpy)
PM / PM10 / PM2.5	0.01
NOx	18.34
SO_2	0.01
VOC	0.69
CO	6.47
Total HAPs	0.004

These values are relatively low, especially for pollutants most associated with public-health concerns and are below or comparable to typical emissions from industrial operations.

Comparison to Nearby Facilities

To provide context, publicly available emissions information was compiled for permitted facilities located within a five-mile radius of the proposed DC Blox site. These data represent the permitted potential emissions for each facility, which reflects the maximum emissions a facility is allowed to release under its air permit.

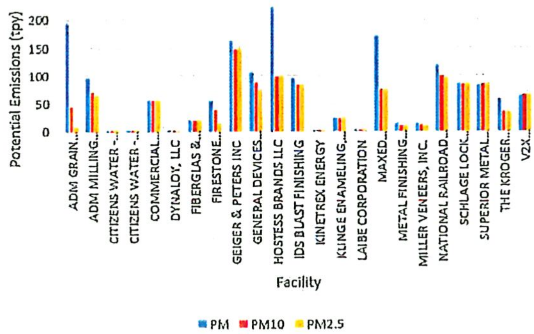


Figure 1 PM/PM10/PM2.5 Limited PTE Comparison for Surrounding Industrial Area

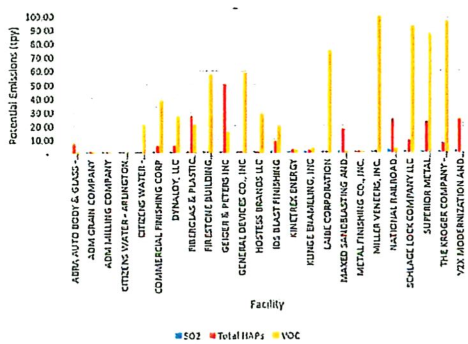


Figure 2 SO2/Total HAPs/VOC Limited PTE Comparison for Surrounding Industrial Area

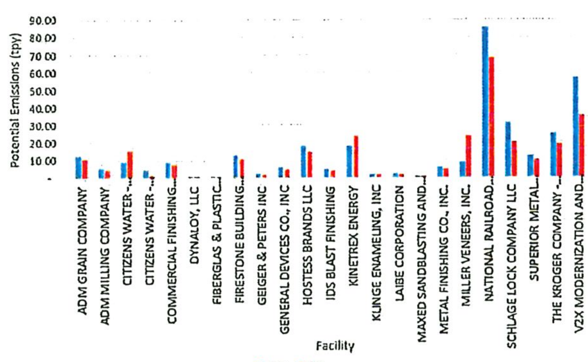


Figure 3 CO/NOx Limited Comparison for Surrounding Industrial Area

These figures illustrate the range of permitted emissions already present in the surrounding industrial area. Facilities in the study area exhibit a wide span of allowable emissions depending on their industrial processes, fuel use, and operational needs. This information is provided to give a clear understanding of the existing environment in which the DC Blox facility would operate.

Summary

Based on the facility's limited operating hours, DPS controls, and low actual emissions:

- The facility's contribution to local air pollution is expected to be minimal.
- Emissions of particulate matter and hazardous air pollutants, the pollutants most associated with health impacts, are extremely low.
- The facility's expected actual emissions are consistent with or lower than the permitted emissions from existing facilities in the surrounding industrial corridor.

DC Blox has proactively committed to strict operating limits and advanced emissions-control technology to ensure that its facility remains a low-emitting, health-protective operation within the community. The data presented here demonstrates that the facility's emissions are low and consistent with existing industrial activity in the area.

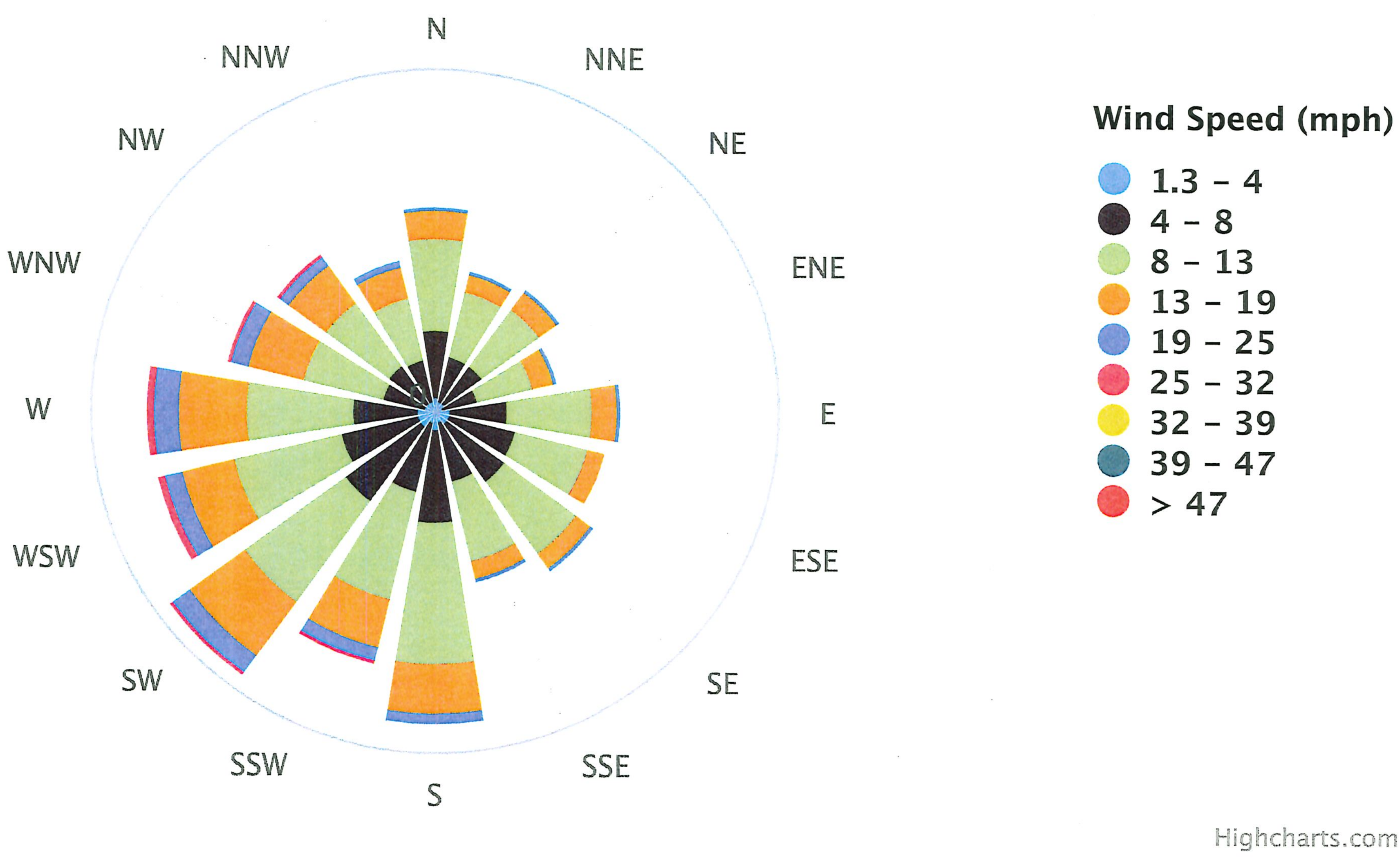
Sincerely,
Terracon

Kendra Gutowski
Project Environmental Engineer

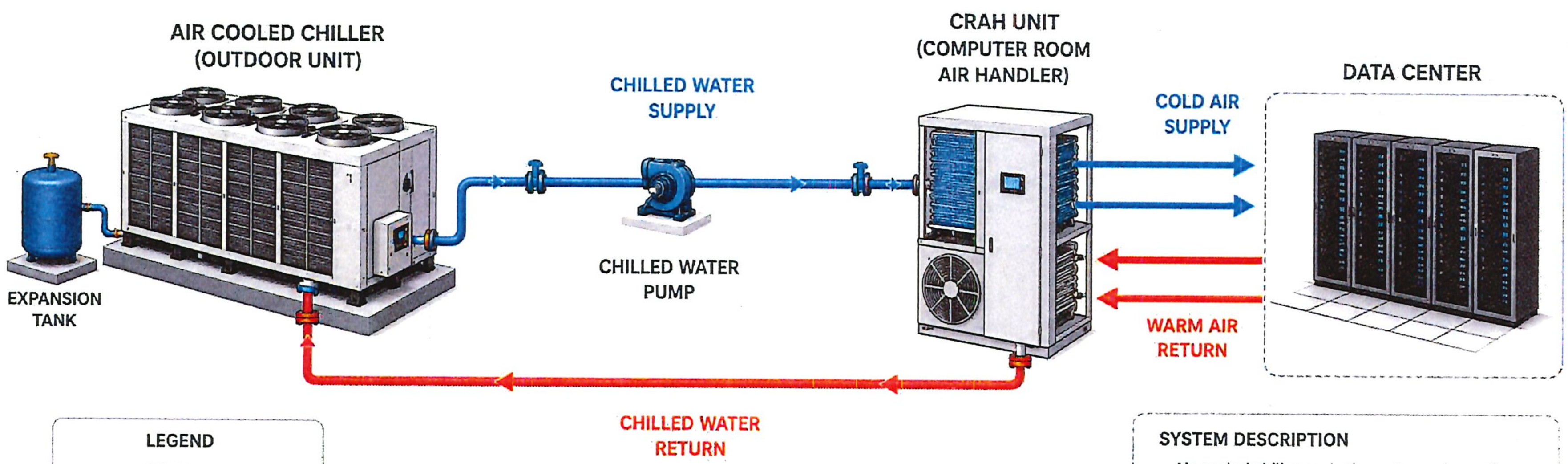
Joshua J. Kurtz, PE
Project Environmental Engineer

INDIANAPOLIS INTL AP (IN) Wind Rose

1/1/1948 - 5/27/2026
Sub-Interval: Jan 1 - Dec 31, 01:00 - 24:00



AIR COOLED CHILLED WATER SYSTEM FOR DATA CENTER



LEGEND

- CHILLED WATER SUPPLY (COLD)
- CHILLED WATER RETURN (WARM)
- AIRFLOW SUPPLY (COLD)
- AIRFLOW RETURN (WARM)

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

- Air cooled chiller cools the water and supplies chilled water to the CRAH unit.
- CRAH unit cools and dehumidifies the warm return air from the data center.
- CRAH supplies cold air to the data center.
- Warm air from the data center returns to the CRAH.
- Warm chilled water returns to the chiller to be cooled again.

citizens energy group™

2020 North Meridian St. | Indianapolis | IN 46202
CitizensEnergyGroup.com

February 27, 2026

Spencer Humphrey
Langan
11235 SE 6th St
Ste 150
Bellevue, WA 98004

Will Serve Water and Sanitary Sewer Services

Re: Project Thunderhead – 305
305 Fintail Dr
Indianapolis, IN 46219

To Whom It May Concern:

As of today's date, water and sanitary sewer mains located near the above referenced site are available to provide service to the proposed commercial / industrial warehouse development.

Although availability of local mains and capacity of the over-all system exists, Citizens Energy Group has not reviewed a proposed connection point to the local mains or the available capacity within the local mains. Please be advised that this letter is only a statement of present local main availability and in no way is to be considered a commitment of current or future capacity allocations.

Capacity within the local public mains cannot be confirmed until proposed discharges and demands have been determined and reviewed by Citizens Energy Group. Capacity is allocated on a first-come first-serve basis; therefore, Citizens Energy Group cannot guarantee that capacity will exist at any future date.

Prior to actual utilization of services, all applicable Local, State and Federal approvals or permits must be obtained. Permit applications, waste load estimates, and any other requested information must be submitted to Citizens Energy Group for review.

If you have any further questions, require clarification, or need additional guidance, please contact me at (317) 429-3972 or mkline@citizensenergygroup.com .

Sincerely,

Matt Kline
Market Development Coordinator
2020 N. Meridian Street
Indianapolis, IN 46202

Cc: Jerry Gentry
File

Water Conservation in Modern Cooling Systems

✦ This title was summarized by AI from the post below.

DataBank
40,004 followers
5d

Water headlines rarely explain the difference between cooling systems.

That context matters.

Modern closed-loop cooling systems recirculate water instead of continuously consuming it. Once the system is filled, the water keeps moving through the loop rather than being used up.

The result?

Many modern facilities use far less water than people assume, especially when compared to industries and everyday activities that consume significantly more water annually.

The conversation around digital infrastructure should include sustainability concerns.

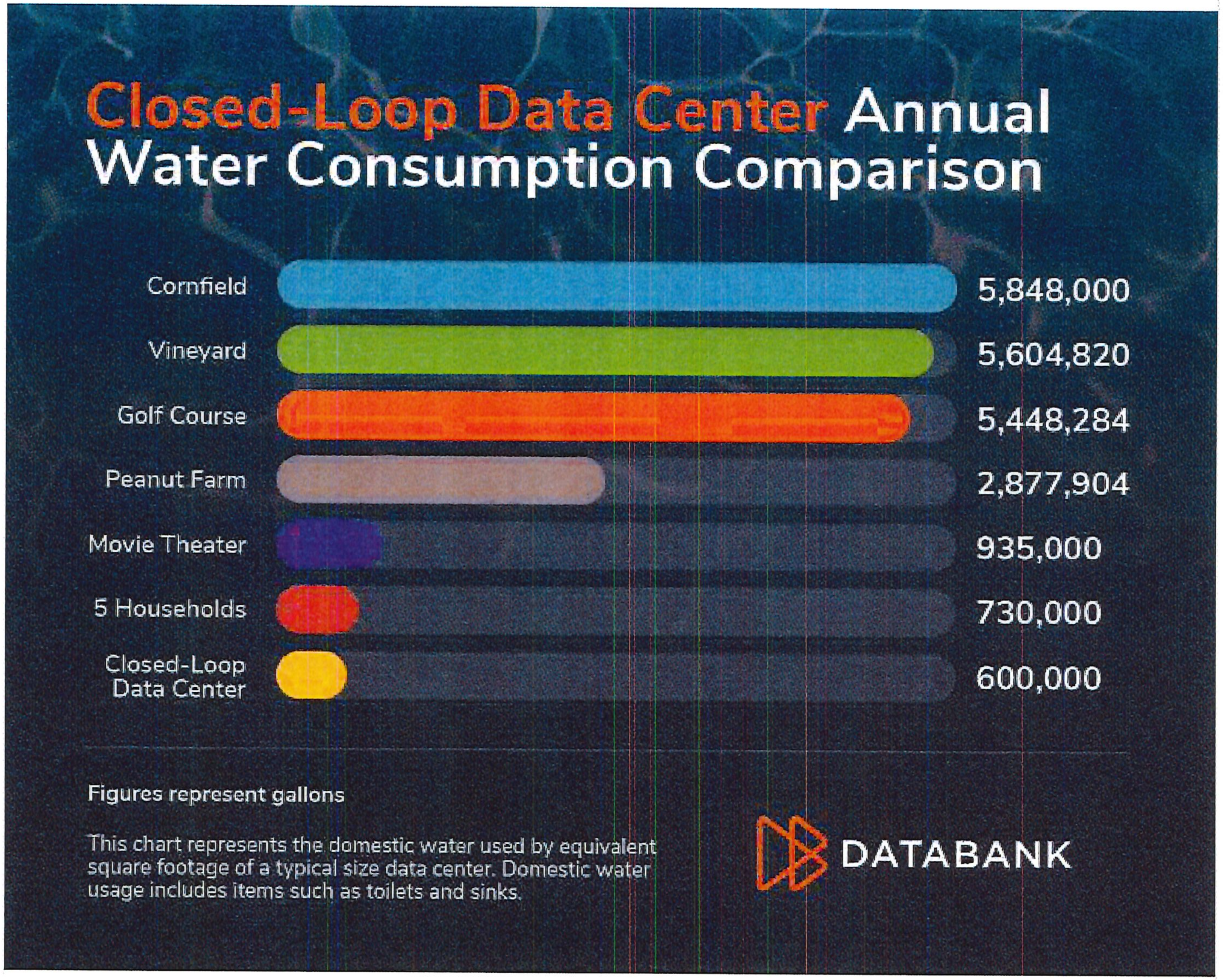
It should also include how cooling technology is evolving and what the actual numbers look like in practice.

See how modern cooling systems are changing the water conversation around data centers.

To learn the truths about data centers, read our full eBook: **https://lnkd.in/eqSAzUki**

Follow DataBank for more conversations around sustainability, infrastructure, and the realities behind the headlines.

#datacenters #sustainability #waterconservation #digitalinfrastructure #coolingtechnology



309 · 23 Comments

Like Comment Share

Westrick Brown, Mindy

From: Westrick Brown, Mindy
Sent: Saturday, June 27, 2026 10:09 AM
To: Julie Goldsberry; Doreen C.; Ron Phillips; Michael-Paul Hart; Leach, Mark R.
Subject: Follow up

Julie - here are the 2 answers to your questions from Langan/Plews from our meeting on 6/18.

Response: If any dewatering is required for construction, all site dewatering activities will be conducted in accordance with the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) Construction Stormwater General Permit (CSGP) program. Prior to any discharge, all pumped groundwater and/or accumulated stormwater shall be directed through IDEM-approved sediment control or treatment measures.

Response: The property that DCB intends to acquire ("the Property") is a portion of the former Ford Motor Company facility ("the Facility") that achieved regulatory closure under the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) so that redevelopment to the Ford Facility, including the Property, can proceed. Specifically, in February 2023 IDEM issued to Ford a Certificate of Completion and in February 2024 the State of Indiana issued a Covenant Not to Sue to Ford, confirming that IDEM and the State of Indiana were satisfied that Ford had successfully completed the environmental investigation and remediation required by IDEM to bring the entire Ford Facility site into regulatory compliance, while allowing certain environmental contaminants to remain on-site subject to Engineering and Institutional Controls conditioned in the closure. Post-remediation groundwater monitoring at four monitoring wells along the northern and western boundaries of the Property required by IDEM prior to regulatory closure showed that the extent of groundwater impacts do not extend to the northern or western Property boundaries and that the residual impacts at the Facility was limited to areas beneath the former Facility buildings, including the southwestern portion of the Property. Additionally, IDEM has restricted groundwater at the property. Other portions of the former Facility, including with areas beneath the former Facility buildings, have been redeveloped (405 and 430 Fintail Drive) or are in the process of being redeveloped (429 Fintail Drive) in a similar manner with IDEM oversight

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Epsilon
ASSOCIATES INC.

26-0337_DCBlox_IndyDC_Reference Sound Levels Letter-260701.docx

July 1, 2026

Epsilon Ref. 26-0337

Mr. Spencer Humphrey, PE
Associate Principal
Langan
Via email: shumphrey@langan.com

Subject: Reference Sound Level Report
Indianapolis Data Center Project – Indianapolis, Indiana

Dear Spencer:

Epsilon Associates, Inc. (Epsilon) is pleased to provide this brief report on a reference sound level measurement program conducted for the proposed data center project with Phase 1 (10 MW tenant load) and Phase 2 (up to 40 MW) located in the Eastgate neighborhood of Indianapolis, Indiana to the south of E. Washington Street and west of S. Shadeland Avenue (the Project). The Project is being developed by DC Blox who has established a site requirement sound level of 65 dBA (L_{max}) at their property boundary. Additionally, DC Blox is committed to minimizing low frequency impacts from the Project through diligent study and engineering.

The purpose of this program was to quantify sound levels from an operational data center at distances comparable to those applicable to the Project. DC Blox's Atlanta-East data center in Conyers, Georgia was utilized for the reference measurements. The study methodology and results are described herein with a primer on acoustic terminology included as an attachment.

Measurement Methodology Overview

Programmable, unattended sound level meters were placed at three (3) measurement locations on DC Blox property to the west of the existing Atlanta-East data center. The meters continuously measured sound levels from approximately 2:00pm on Wednesday, June 10, 2026 to 3:30pm on Thursday, June 11, 2026. The 24-hour measurement period allowed for a characterization of how sound levels change over the course of the day due to the data center operation as well as various existing sound sources that impact community sound levels such as traffic, commercial activity, or natural sounds. Sound levels were measured at a height of approximately five feet above the ground at locations selected to minimize local reflections and to accommodate setback distances applicable to the data center Project in Indianapolis, which are detailed as follows.

1. Shortest distance from proposed generator to Project property line = ~250 feet
2. Shortest distance from proposed rooftop equipment to Project property line in the direction of the closest residences = ~470 feet
3. Shortest distance from proposed rooftop equipment to the closest residence = ~650 feet

Three (3) locations on DC Blox property were utilized to measure the reference sound level data as shown in Figure 1. Given the active construction at the property (see next section), equipment placement options were limited. As a result, microphones were placed within approximately 50 feet of the targeted setback distances, with ML1 being the closest measurement location and ML3 being the farthest measurement location.

Sound level measurements were made using Larson Davis Model 831C or Norsonic Nor140 sound level meters each equipped with a microphone, preamplifier, and large windscreen. This instrumentation meets "Type 1 Precision" requirements set forth in American National Standards Institute (ANSI) S1.4 standard for sound level meters. The measurement equipment was calibrated in the field before and after the survey with a Larson Davis CAL200 acoustical calibrator which meets the standards of IEC 942 Class 1L and ANSI S1.40. Broadband sound levels (e.g., L_{max}, L_{90}, L_{eq}, etc.) were measured in 15-minute logging intervals and a one-second time history. The meters also measured one-third octave band sound levels from 6.3 Hz to 20,000 Hz, which includes low frequencies (20 to 200 Hz) and infrasound (below 20 Hz). Sound levels down to 0.4 Hz were measured at location ML3.

Meteorological conditions were periodically sampled by field personnel via handheld instrumentation. No precipitation occurred during the measurement period.

Atlanta-East Data Center Operations and Site Conditions

The Atlanta-East data center operational load is tenant driven. The facility currently operates with some load to accommodate the critical IT operations for the building systems based on Epsilon's understanding. The total power draw is currently 120kW of a design of ~2,600kW, based on the installed 2MW critical power capacity.

The primary outdoor noise-producing equipment is as follows.

- (2) 3MW diesel generators
- (10) 40kW (11 ton) electrical room/IT room computer room air conditioner (CRAC) units
- (5) 500kW (142 ton) data hall CRAC units
- (2) 5.4kW (1.5 ton) split systems
- (1) 10kW (3 ton) split system
- (1) 35kW (10 ton) make up air unit
- (1) 50kW (15 ton) roof top unit

Except for the diesel generators, the equipment listed above (all HVAC) was running as needed during the 24-hour sound measurement program based on building load, whereas forcing full-load conditions onto the equipment was infeasible without risking significant damage to the equipment. Field personnel-sampled ambient outdoor temperatures, which influence HVAC operation, ranged from 77 to 91°F during the program.

Power from the two diesel generators at the facility was not needed during the measurement program due to low load; however, they were manually operated at full load from 5:30pm through about 6:03pm on June 10th, which allowed for sound data collection with them operating for two complete 15-minute blocks.

The Atlanta-East data center is undergoing an expansion immediately adjacent to the existing facility to the southwest and west. As such, construction, heavy at times, occurred during the 24-hour sound sampling period, which put some constraint on the monitoring equipment placement for safety and obstruction considerations. This onsite construction began at approximately 7:00am and continued until approximately 5:00pm. While onsite construction ceased between 5:00pm and 7:00am, other construction activity occurred during this window at the property south of Lester Road NW, about 1,200 feet from the measurement locations. This activity, largely rock crushing, was audible during the generator testing and impacted certain sound level metrics, e.g., L_{max}.

Measurement Results (Reference)

Sound sources generally observed from the measurement locations include construction both onsite and offsite, traffic on major roadways and locally, amphibians (at night), birds, and aircraft. Data center HVAC equipment was essentially inaudible at the measurement locations. The generators, when operating, were clearly audible at all three locations during the test.

Broadband Sound Levels

A graphical presentation of broadband A-weighted (dBA), most representative of human hearing for most sounds, and broadband C-weighted (dBC), best used for quantifying loud sounds, sound levels measured throughout the 24-hour measurement program at locations ML1, ML2, and ML3 are shown in the attached Figures 2, 3, and 4, respectively.[1] The periods of onsite construction activity and the generator operation sound testing period (5:30-6:00pm) are shaded. A few takeaways and notes from the plots:

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1 C-weighted Lmax and L90 sound levels were not measured due to instrumentation limitations and are therefore not presented.

a. Construction activity and the generators have an observable impact on the sound levels.
b. The difference between the C-weighted L_{eq} and the A-weighted L_{eq} is frequently on the order of 10-15 dB, even when onsite construction has ceased and the generators are not running.
c. The swell in the A-weighted L_{eq} and L_{90} levels at night, most notable at ML1 in Figure 2, is driven by constant natural sounds including amphibians observed in an adjacent pond.
d. The A-weighted L_{max} levels are mostly driven by construction activities. Other sources contributing to the L_{max} levels may include amphibians and aircraft.

Fractional Band Sound Levels

Infrasound

The attached Table 1 presents measured one-third octave band sound levels ranging from 6.3 Hz to 20,000 Hz, which covers infrasound, low frequency, and mid-high frequency. All presented levels are unweighted (dB) L_{eq} sound levels, which are the time-weighted average levels. Specific 15-minute logging periods (12:00am, 6:00am, 12:00pm, 5:30pm, and 8:00pm) are presented for each location to emphasize the variation over the day. A period when the generators were running (5:30pm) and when onsite construction was occurring (12:00pm) are included.

Prominent Discrete Tones

All logged periods were quantitatively assessed for prominent discrete tones, i.e., sounds that may stand out to an observer based on the tonal content and volume, such as a squeal. ANSI S12.9-2021/Part 4 provides the following definition:

> *For a prominent discrete tone to be identified as present, the time-average sound pressure level in the one-third-octave band of interest is required to exceed the time-average sound pressure level for the two adjacent one-third-octave band by some constant level difference.*
>
> *The constant level difference may vary with frequency. Possible choices for the level differences are: 15 dB in low-frequency one-third-octave bands (25-125 Hz), 8 dB in middle-frequency bands (160-400 Hz), and 5 dB in high-frequency bands (500-10,000 Hz).*

The definition is for frequencies from 25 to 10,000 Hz, ignoring infrasound (below the threshold of human hearing). The attached Tables 2A through 2C present the PDT assessments for locations ML1 through ML3, respectively, using L_{eq} ("time-average") sound levels as prescribed. PDTs are shaded and are shown to occur at some frequencies that are 1,000 Hz and above with none at low frequencies. No PDTs occurred during the generator testing period at any location. The PDTs at 4,000 Hz overnight at each location are likely caused by amphibians. The cause(s) of other PDTs have not been investigated.

Vibration Perceptibility

ANSI S12.9-2021/Part 4 also contains acoustically induced vibration and rattles criteria for evaluating their perceptibility from sound levels, i.e., airborne. These criteria are concentrated around low frequency sound at high sound pressure levels and are defined to identify moderately perceptible and clearly perceptible vibration and rattles in lightweight wall and ceiling structures, such as residences. Table 3 presents the criteria set by the ANSI standard. The likelihood of vibration perceptibility would be lower in heavier-weight structures from these sound levels.

Table 3

Perceptibility	Sound Level Threshold (dB) by Octave Band Frequency (Hz)		
	16 Hz	31.5 Hz	63 Hz
Moderate	65	65	70
Clear	75	75	80

The attached Table 4 presents an assessment of all logged periods against these criteria at each location using L_{eq} sound levels for consistency with the PDT assessment. Moderately perceptible vibration would be anticipated from the sound levels in the table shaded in light gray. These are evidently during onsite construction periods (from approximately 7:00am through 5:00pm) at all three locations and in all three frequency bands. This moderate perceptibility is also shown at all three locations during the periods when the generators were running in the 16 Hz and 63 Hz bands. A total of two periods at ML2 show clearly perceptible vibration was likely, but not when the generators were running. These exceedances are expected to be caused by local construction activity, though the cause(s) of each exceedance have not been investigated.

Conclusion

Epsilon completed a reference sound level measurement program and quantified sound levels in the vicinity of the existing operational Atlanta-East data center in Conyers, Georgia. Sound levels measured during the 24-hour program were heavily influenced by onsite and other local construction. Data center HVAC equipment was essentially inaudible at the measurement locations during the program, but the generators, when operating, were audible at all three locations during the test as general mechanical sound.

Importantly, the measurement locations at the Atlanta-East data center were all on the data center property with direct line of sight of the generators. In contrast, the conceptual Indianapolis Project layout includes two buildings with all generators interior to the building arrangement in utility yards, largely preventing line of sight of the generators to the majority of the Project's parcel boundary and neighbors. Eliminating line of sight is beneficial for acoustical screening. The Project design also includes solid sound walls at the ends of the utility yards, further preventing line of sight and limiting offsite sound from the Project, and an 8-foot earthen berm to the north for additional screening.

If you have any questions on this letter, please feel free to call me at (978) 461-6232 or e-mail me at ccyr@epsilonassociates.com.

Sincerely,
EPSILON ASSOCIATES, Inc.

Clinton D. Cyr

Clinton D. Cyr, PE, INCE Board Certified
Lead Engineer

Attachments

- Sound Terminology
- Figure 1 – Measurement Locations
- Figure 2 – Monitoring Graphical Results ML1
- Figure 3 – Monitoring Graphical Results ML2
- Figure 4 – Monitoring Graphical Results ML3
- Table 1 - One-Third Octave Band Sound Levels (6.3 Hz to 20,000 Hz)
- Table 2A, 2B, 2C – Prominent Discrete Tone Assessment
- Table 4 – Vibration Perceptibility Assessment

Sound Terminology

There are several ways in which sound levels are measured and quantified. All of them use the logarithmic decibel (dB) scale. The following information defines the sound level terminology used in this analysis.

The decibel scale is logarithmic to accommodate the wide range of sound intensities found in the environment. A property of the decibel scale is that the sound pressure levels of two or more separate sounds are not directly additive. For example, if a sound of 50 dB is added to another sound of 50 dB, the total is only a 3-decibel increase (53 dB), which is equal to doubling in sound energy, but not equal to a doubling in decibel quantity (100 dB). Thus, every 3-dB change in sound level represents a doubling or halving of sound energy. The human ear does not perceive changes in the sound pressure level as equal changes in loudness. Scientific research demonstrates that the following general relationships hold between sound level and human perception for two sound levels with the same or very similar frequency characteristics[1]:

- 3 dB increase or decrease results in a change in sound that is just perceptible to the average person,
- 5 dB increase or decrease is described as a clearly noticeable change in sound level, and
- 10 dB increase or decrease is described as twice or half as loud.

Another mathematical property of decibels is that if one source of sound is at least 10 dB louder than another source, then the total sound level is simply the sound level of the higher-level source. For example, a sound source at 60 dB plus another sound source at 47 dB is equal to 60 dB.

A sound level meter (SLM) that is used to measure sound is a standardized instrument.[2] It contains "weighting networks" (e.g., A-, C-, Z-weightings) to adjust the frequency response of the instrument. Frequencies, reported in Hertz (Hz), are detailed characterizations of sounds, often addressed in musical terms as "pitch" or "tone". The most commonly used weighting network is the A-weighting because it most closely approximates how the human ear responds to sound at various frequencies. The A-weighting network is the accepted scale used for community sound level measurements; therefore, sounds are frequently reported as detected with a sound level meter using this weighting. A-weighted sound levels emphasize middle frequency sounds (i.e., middle pitched – around 1,000 Hz) and de-emphasize low and high frequency sounds. These sound levels are reported in decibels designated as "dBA". The C-weighting network has a nearly flat response for frequencies between 63 Hz and 4,000 Hz and is noted as dBC. Z-weighted sound levels are measured sound levels without any weighting curve and are otherwise referred to as "unweighted".

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1 Bies, David, and Colin Hansen. 2009. *Engineering Noise Control: Theory and Practice*, 4th Edition. New York: Taylor and Francis.

2 *American National Standard Specification for Sound Level Meters*, ANSI S1.4-2014 (R2019), published by the Standards Secretariat of the Acoustical Society of America, Melville, NY.

Because the sounds in our environment vary with time they cannot simply be described with a single number. Two methods are used for describing variable sounds. These are exceedance levels and the equivalent level, both of which are derived from a large number of moment-to-moment A-weighted sound level measurements. Exceedance levels are values from the cumulative amplitude distribution of all of the sound levels observed during a measurement period. Exceedance levels are designated L_n, where n can have a value between 0 and 100 in terms of percentage. Several sound level metrics that are commonly reported in community sound monitoring studies are described below.

- L_{max} is the maximum sound level over a given time period. The L_{max} is typically due to discrete, identifiable events such as an airplane overflight, car or truck passby, or a dog bark for example.

- L_{eq}, the equivalent level, is the level of a hypothetical steady sound that would have the same energy (*i.e.,* the same time-averaged mean square sound pressure) as the actual fluctuating sound observed. The equivalent level is designated L_{eq} and is typically A-weighted. The equivalent level represents the time average of the fluctuating sound pressure, but because sound is represented on a logarithmic scale and the averaging is done with linear mean square sound pressure values, the L_{eq} is mostly determined by loud sounds if there are fluctuating sound levels.

- L_{90} is the sound level exceeded 90 percent of the time during the measurement period. The L_{90} is close to the lowest sound level observed. It is essentially the same as the residual sound level, which is the sound level observed when there are no obvious nearby intermittent sound sources.

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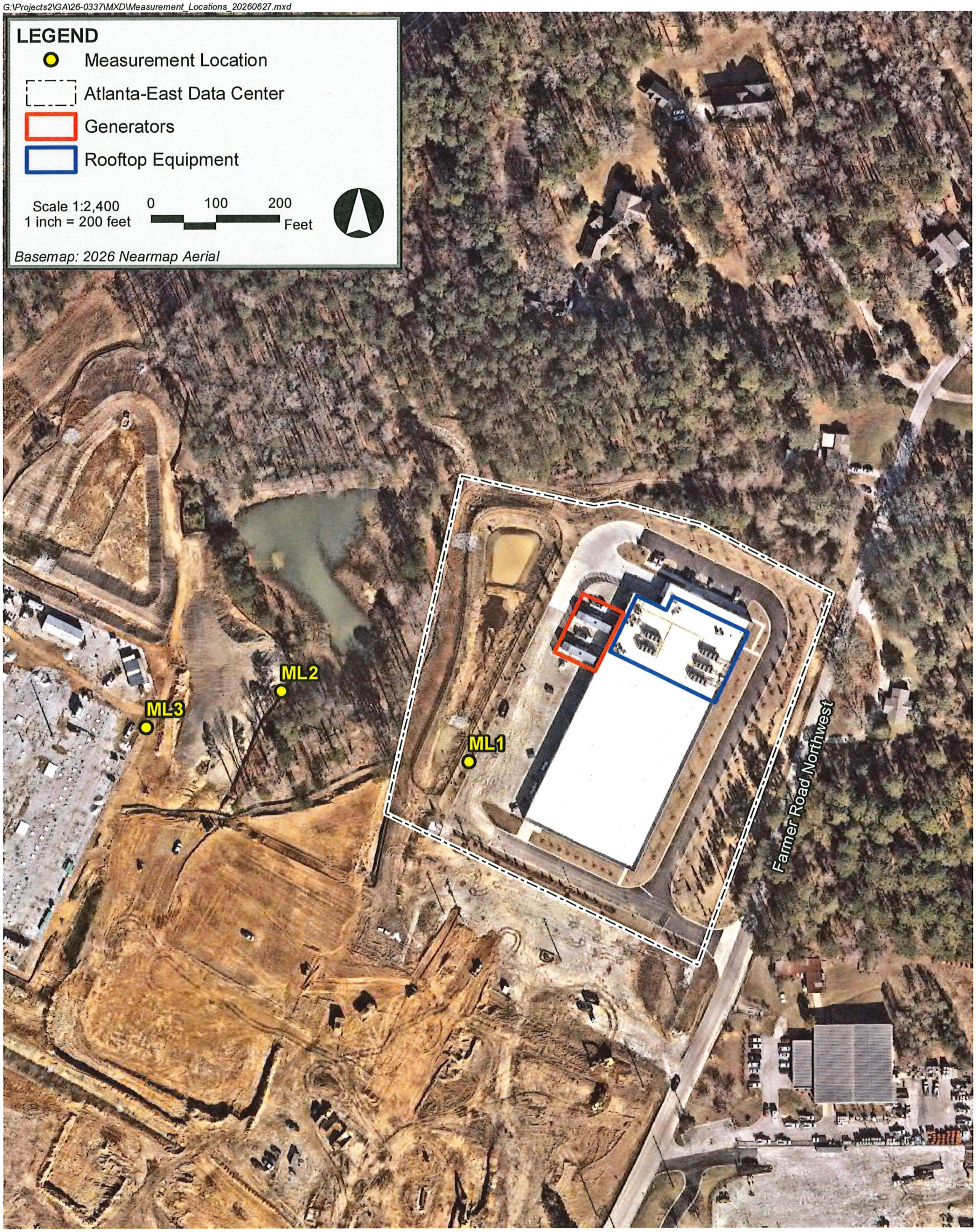

Atlanta-East Data Center **Conyers, Georgia**

Epsilon ASSOCIATES INC.

Figure 1

Measurement Locations

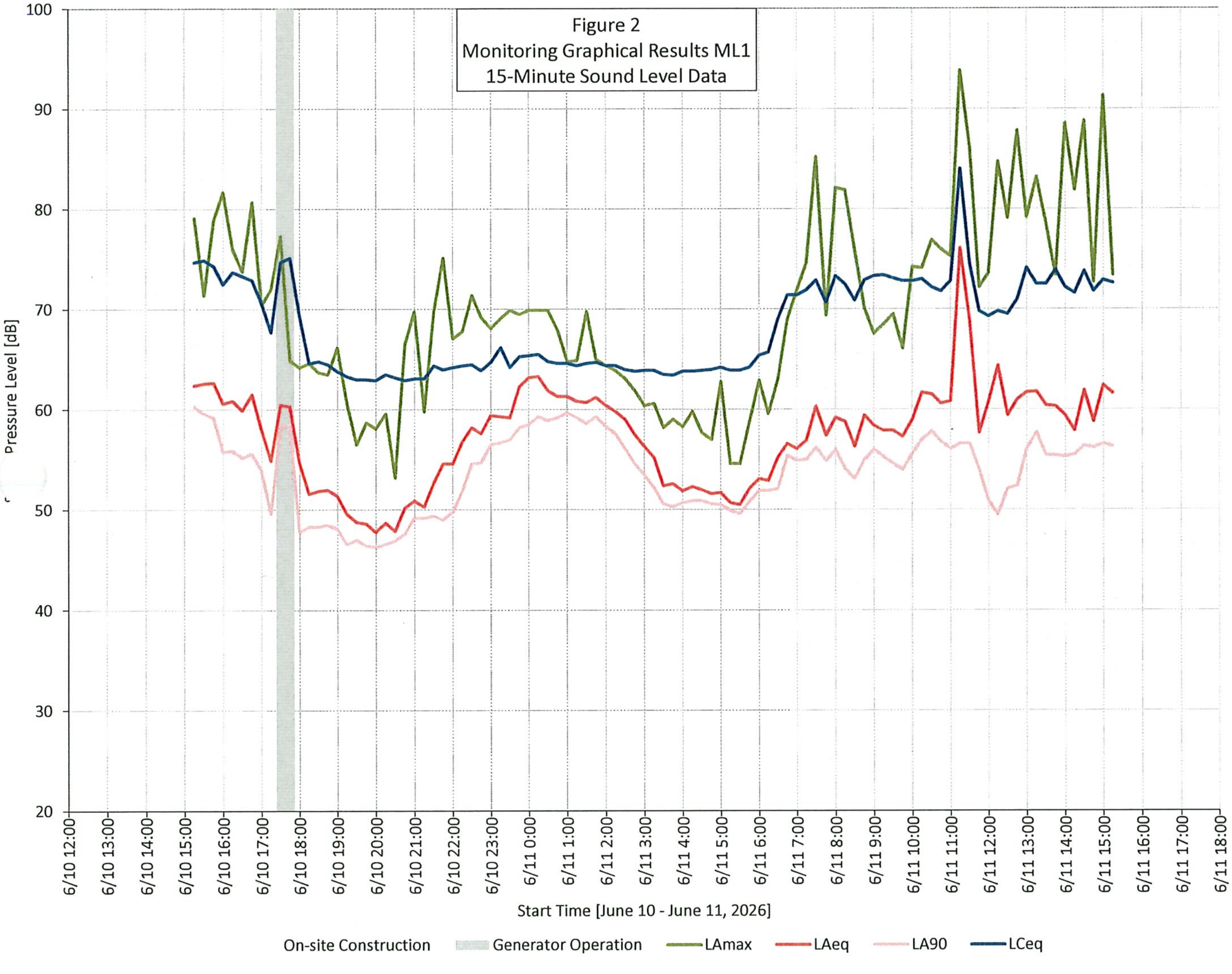
Figure 2
Monitoring Graphical Results ML1
15-Minute Sound Level Data
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
Pressure Level [dB]
6/10 12:00
6/10 13:00
6/10 14:00
6/10 15:00
6/10 16:00
6/10 17:00
6/10 18:00
6/10 19:00
6/10 20:00
6/10 21:00
6/10 22:00
6/10 23:00
6/11 0:00
6/11 1:00
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6/11 4:00
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6/11 6:00
6/11 7:00
6/11 8:00
6/11 9:00
6/11 10:00
6/11 11:00
6/11 12:00
6/11 13:00
6/11 14:00
6/11 15:00
6/11 16:00
6/11 17:00
6/11 18:00
Start Time [June 10 - June 11, 2026]
On-site Construction
Generator Operation
LAmax
LAeq
LA90
LCeq

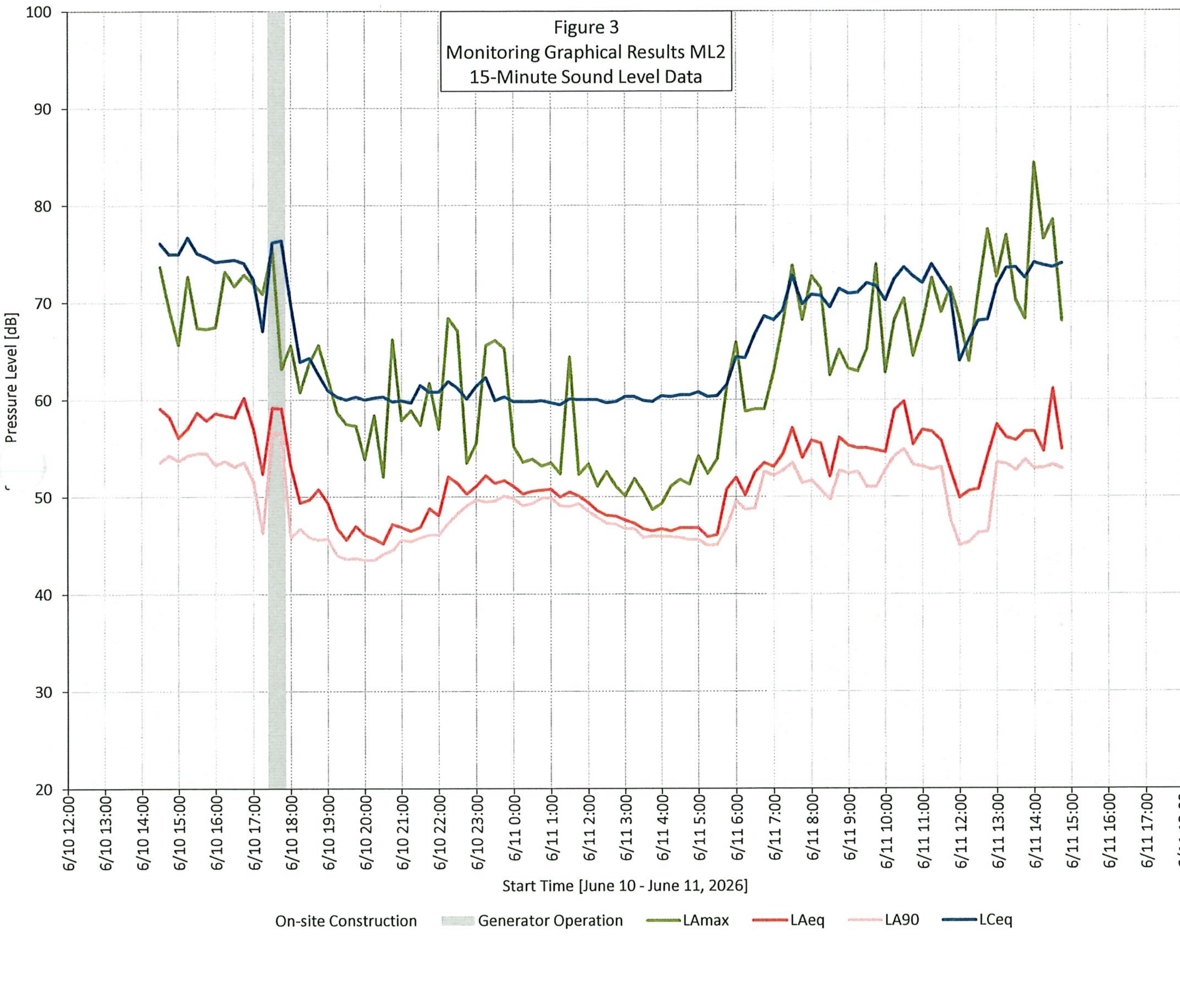
Figure 3
Monitoring Graphical Results ML2
15-Minute Sound Level Data
Pressure Level [dB]
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
6/10 12:00
6/10 13:00
6/10 14:00
6/10 15:00
6/10 16:00
6/10 17:00
6/10 18:00
6/10 19:00
6/10 20:00
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Generator Operation
LAmax
LAeq
LA90
LCeq