



Data Center Site Selection



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Site Selection for a Data Center

Factors to consider and what is at stake



Importance of site selection



Bad location can cost money more than the Data Center earns.



Taxes and operational costs add-up



Datacenter away from users causes latency



Clients demand high uptime



Threat of natural disasters is real



References for Data Center Site selection

TIA-942 Annex F –Site Selection

BICSI 002 Section 5 Site Selection

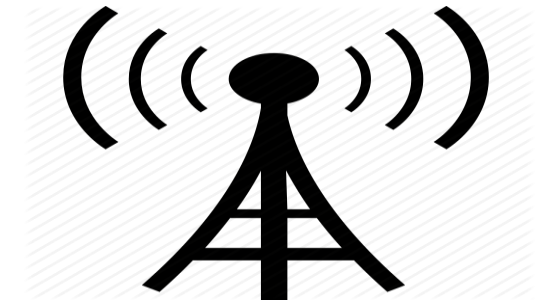




Check availability of resources



Ensure that skilled and educated workforce is easily available



Reliable high-speed network must be in close vicinity. Preferably multiple networks.



Uninterrupted year-around power supply is a must for data centers



Bad site equals Bad investment

- Poorly selected site is bad for investment
- Unsustainable data center is financially not viable
- Failure in selecting a good site is a costly mistake to make
- Mistake once made, generally cannot be remedied without relocation
- Disruption in service delivery or server downtime is very expensive.



Learn from mistakes of others

- Data center outage cost Delta Airlines \$150 million in three days, which was caused by an equipment-failure (Sverdlik, 2016).
- Sears lost \$2.2m due to data center outages (Pletz, 2013).
- An AT&T datacenter went offline during Hurricane Sandy which caused websites of the Huffington Post, Gawker, BuzzFeed and Halifax to go down (Preez, 2012).



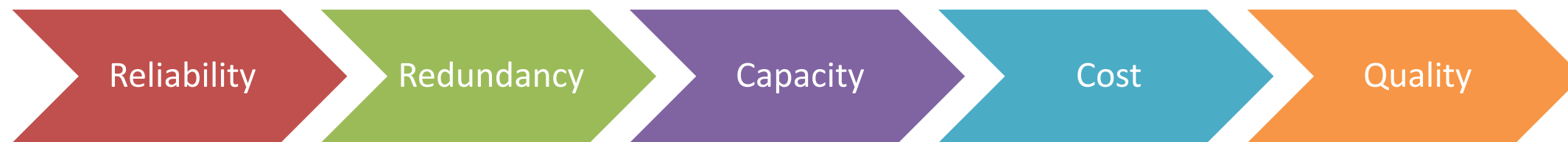
Cost of data center outage

- Cost of data center outage grew by 38% in 5 years according to study conducted by Emerson and Ponemon Institute (McMorrow, 2016).
- Data center outage costs \$9,000 per minute (McMorrow, 2016).
- Customers of datacenter get dissatisfied and can migrate to other datacenter operators.
- If the uptime is not up to the industry standards, datacenter operator may need to lower the prices to get customers.



Networks in Neighborhood

- Network is essential for a data center
- Important to check the infrastructure of network
- Verifying services that can be offered by the network provider
- Ensuring high connection speeds and low latency





Power Infrastructure

- A datacenter requires uninterrupted power supply year-long as it cannot operate without power supply and losses of service disruption are immense (ANSI, 2005).



Ensuring continuous backup power supply to avoid service disruption



Minimizing risk by selecting a location that does not experience power failure factors



Procuring power at a fair price as datacenters consume lot of electricity



Factors to Avoid



High corporate taxes



High property prices



Social or Political instability



Terrorism active or civil war zone



Corrupt government system



Economic instability



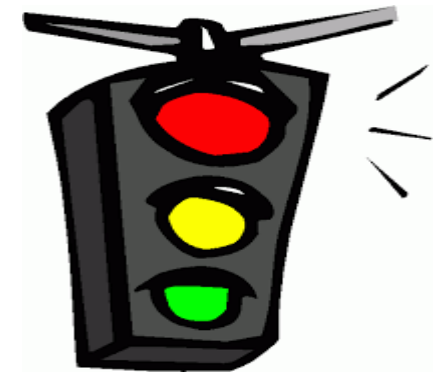
Close proximities to avoid



Embassy and public offices as they have higher risk of attacks



Buildings with fire hazards as they can lead to blasts and uncontrollable fire



Highways and direct traffic to avoid a freak accident that can damage datacenter

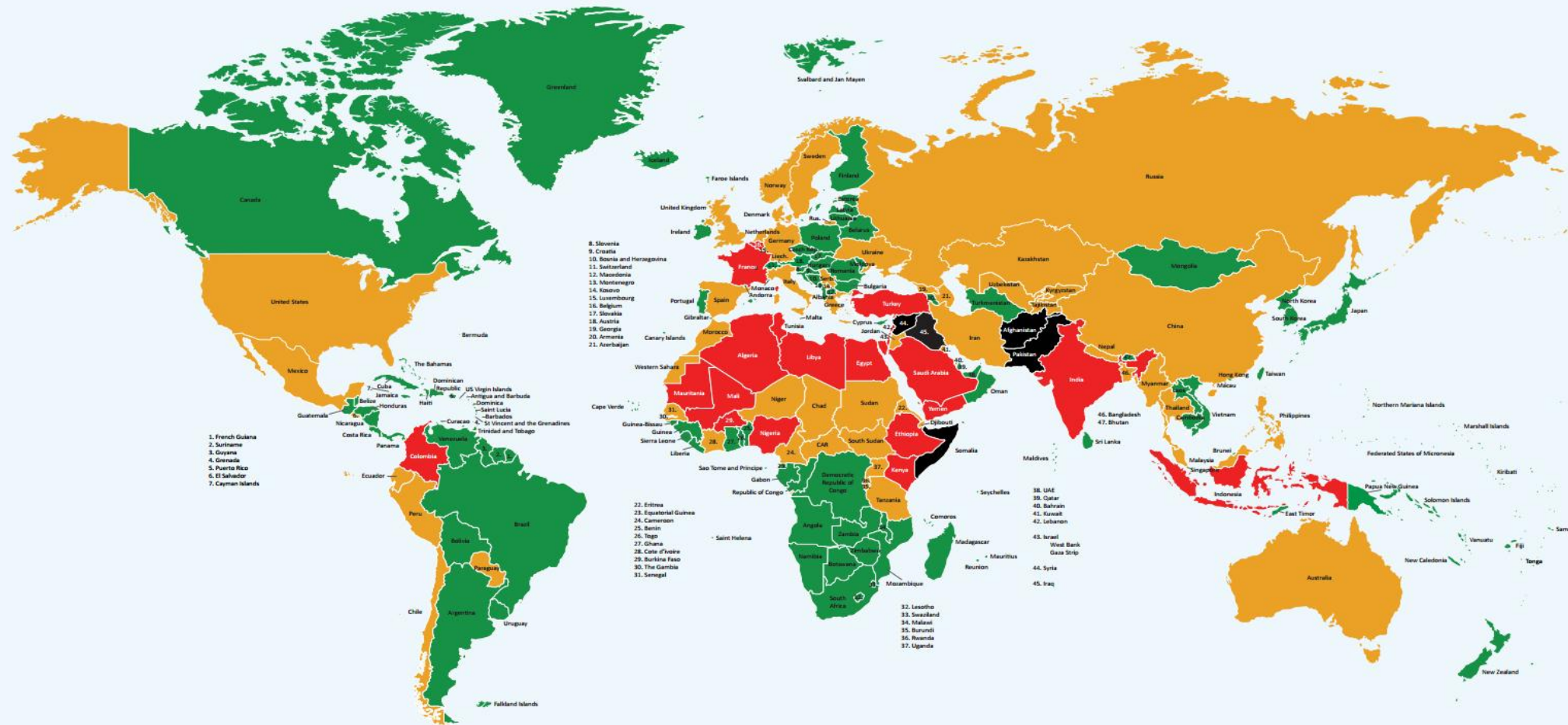


Global Terrorism Risk Areas



red24 Global Terrorism Risk Map 2017

The country's terrorism risk rating is reflected by red24's four risk rating colours, please note that similar colours do not necessarily equate to similar risk. For further information on risk levels and criteria, please visit www.red24.com.



Terrorism risk rating key

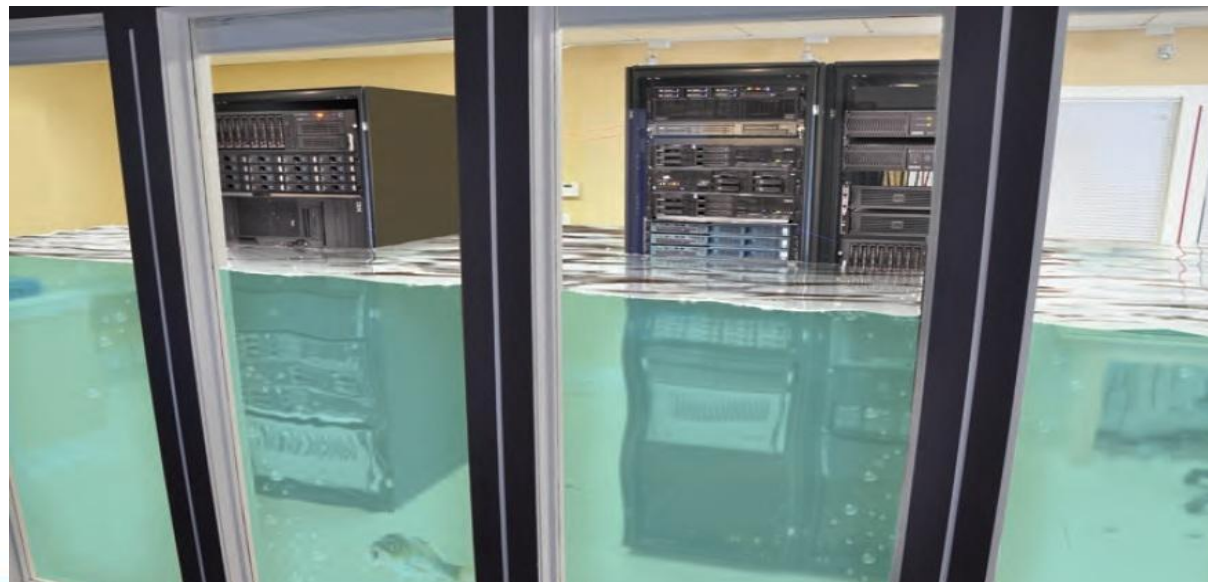
- Low risk
- Medium risk
- High risk
- Extreme risk





Geography Matters

- An area prone to natural disasters is a bad choice for datacenters.
- Hurricanes, floods, wildfires and earth-quakes are very damaging to operations of a datacenter (Daim, Bhatla and Mansour, 2013).
- Site must be in close proximity with large population area to serve more people with better speed and low latency (ANSI/BISCI, 2011).



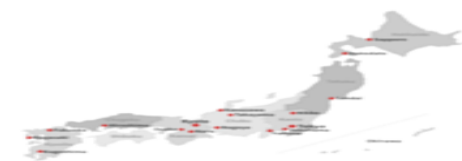


Preparing against earth-quakes

- A location with high seismic activity cannot always be ignored.
- In a country like Japan, datacenters must get established in areas with high earth-quake probability.
- Datacenters can be reinforced to withstand major earth-quakes
- Enhanced structural design and effective power management helps mitigate risk of damages from earth-quake (Daim, Bhatla and Mansour, 2013).

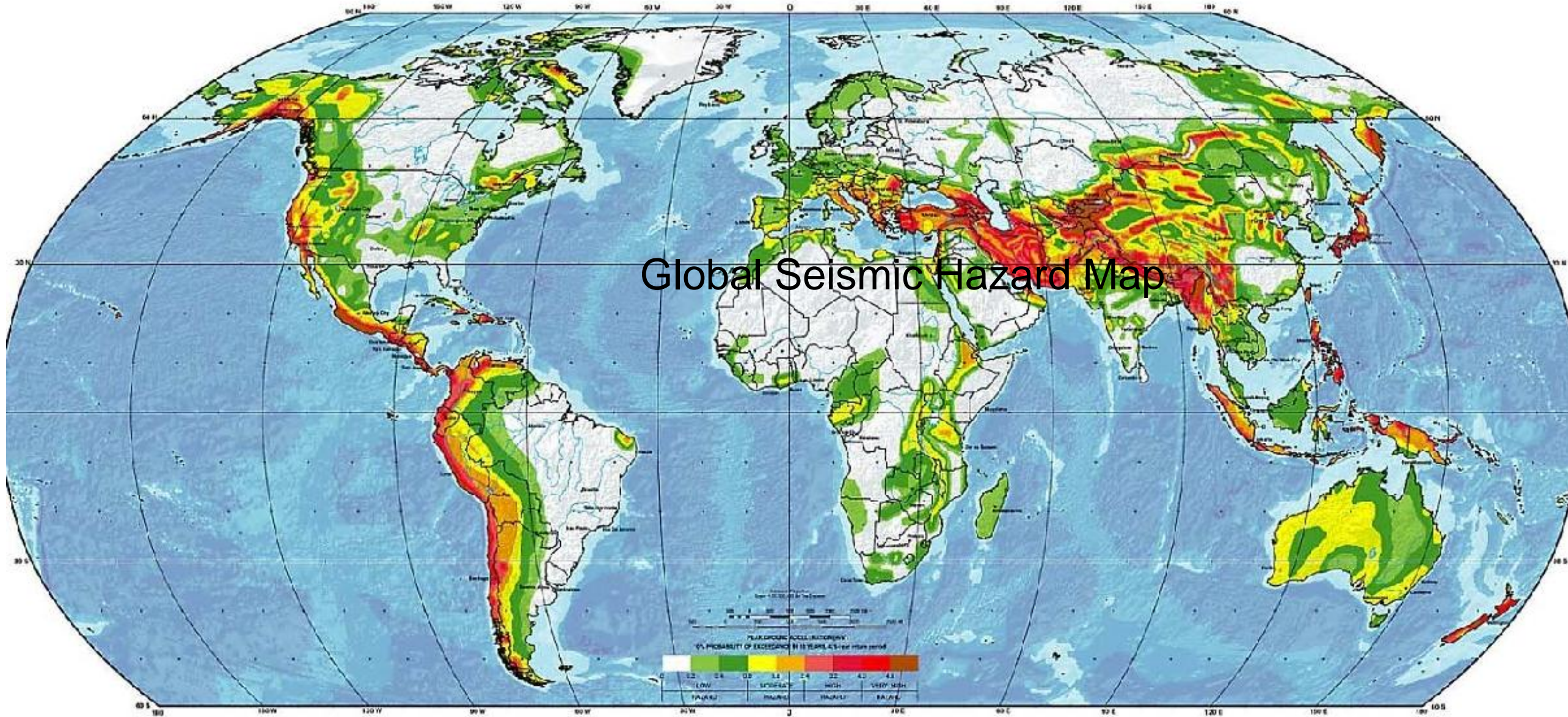
2011 Earthquake Aftermath:

No data center in Japan
has been affected.



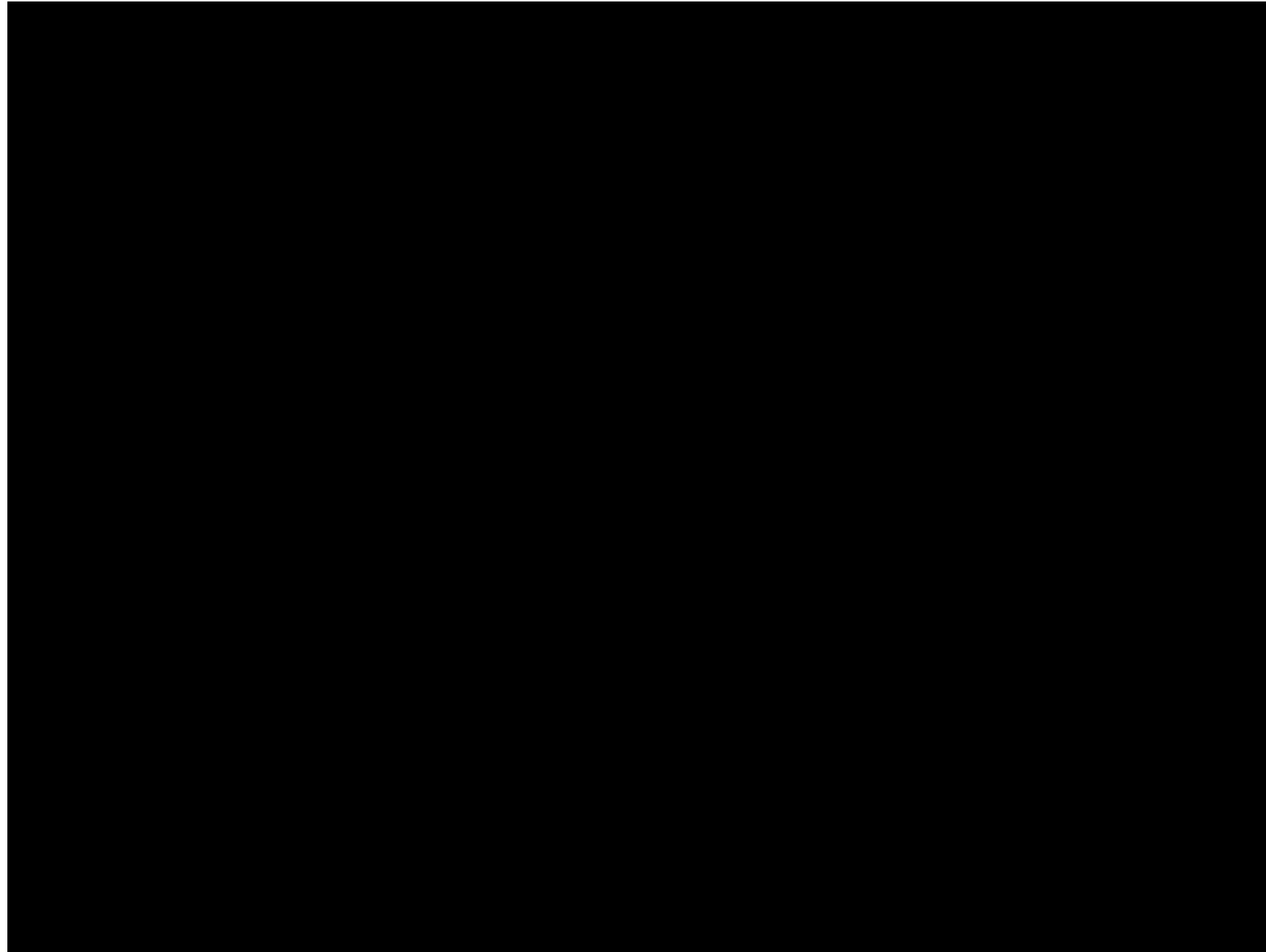


Global Seismic Hazard Map





Server room with seismic isolation floor in East Japan Great Earthquake disaster March 11, 2011





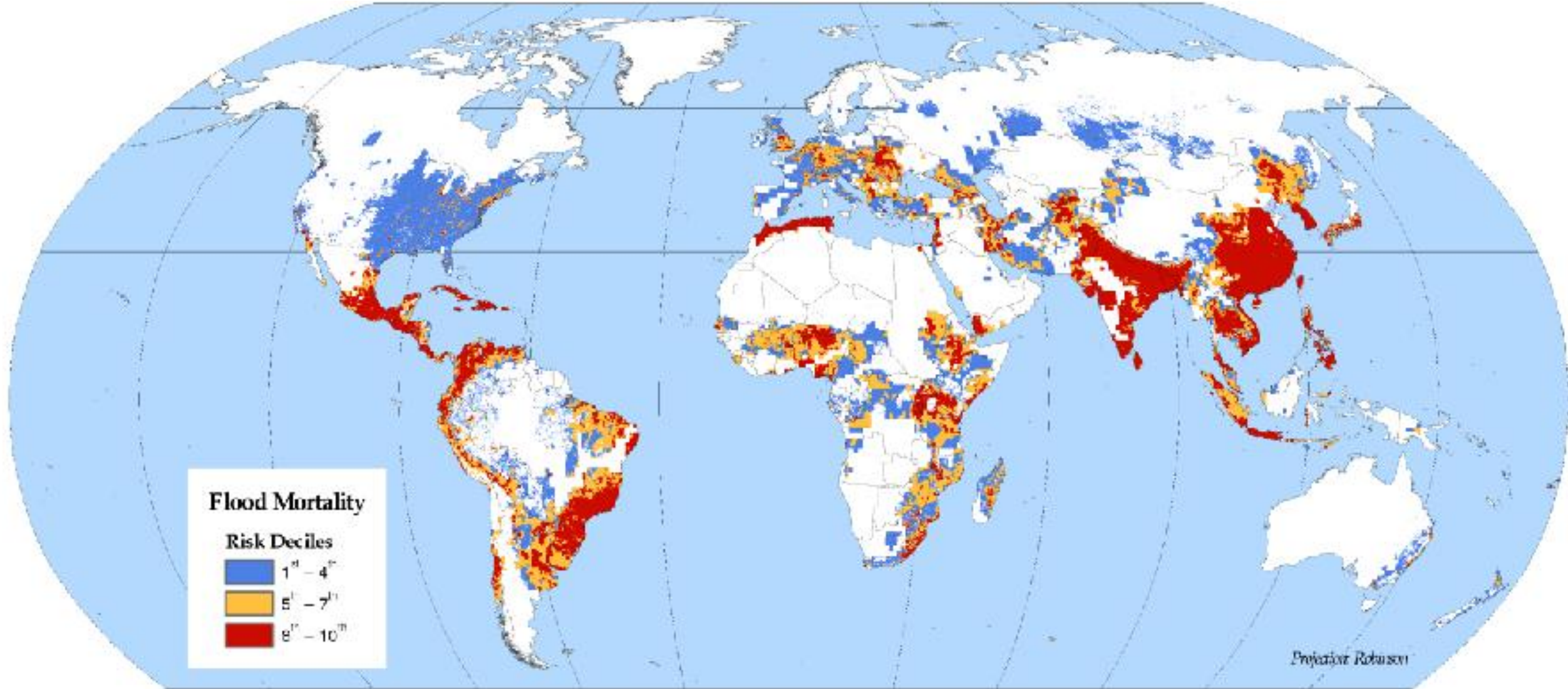
Results of failure



Impact of an earth-quake on a datacenter



Global Flooding Hazard





Environmental conditions

- Heavy rainfall, snowfall and storms are bad for data centers
- Hot environments demand higher use of cooling for data center
- Dry and cold environments are most suitable



Excessive hot sites
require more cooling



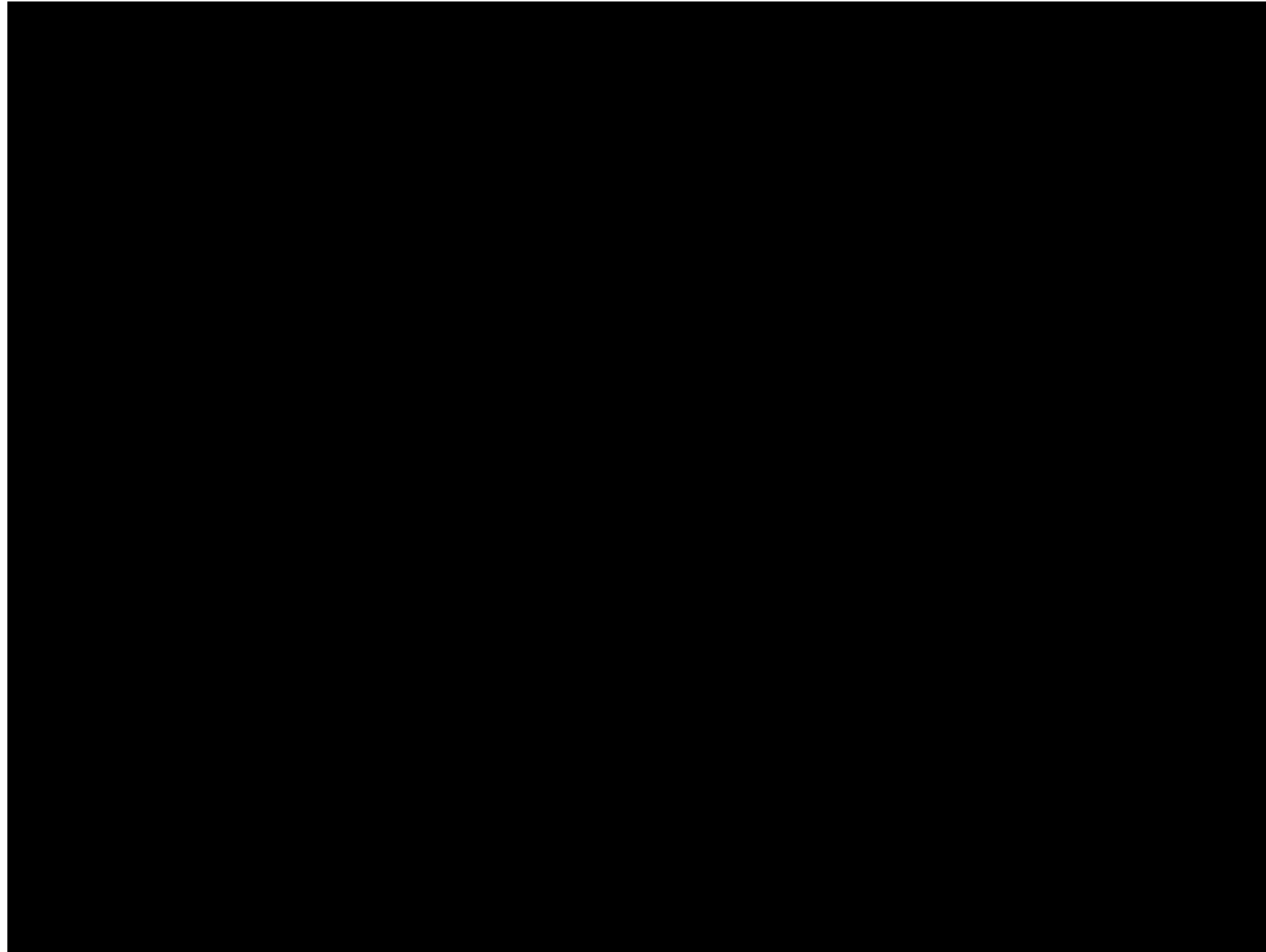
Moist sites are bad
for equipment



Snowfall and snowstorms
can harm datacenter
efficiency



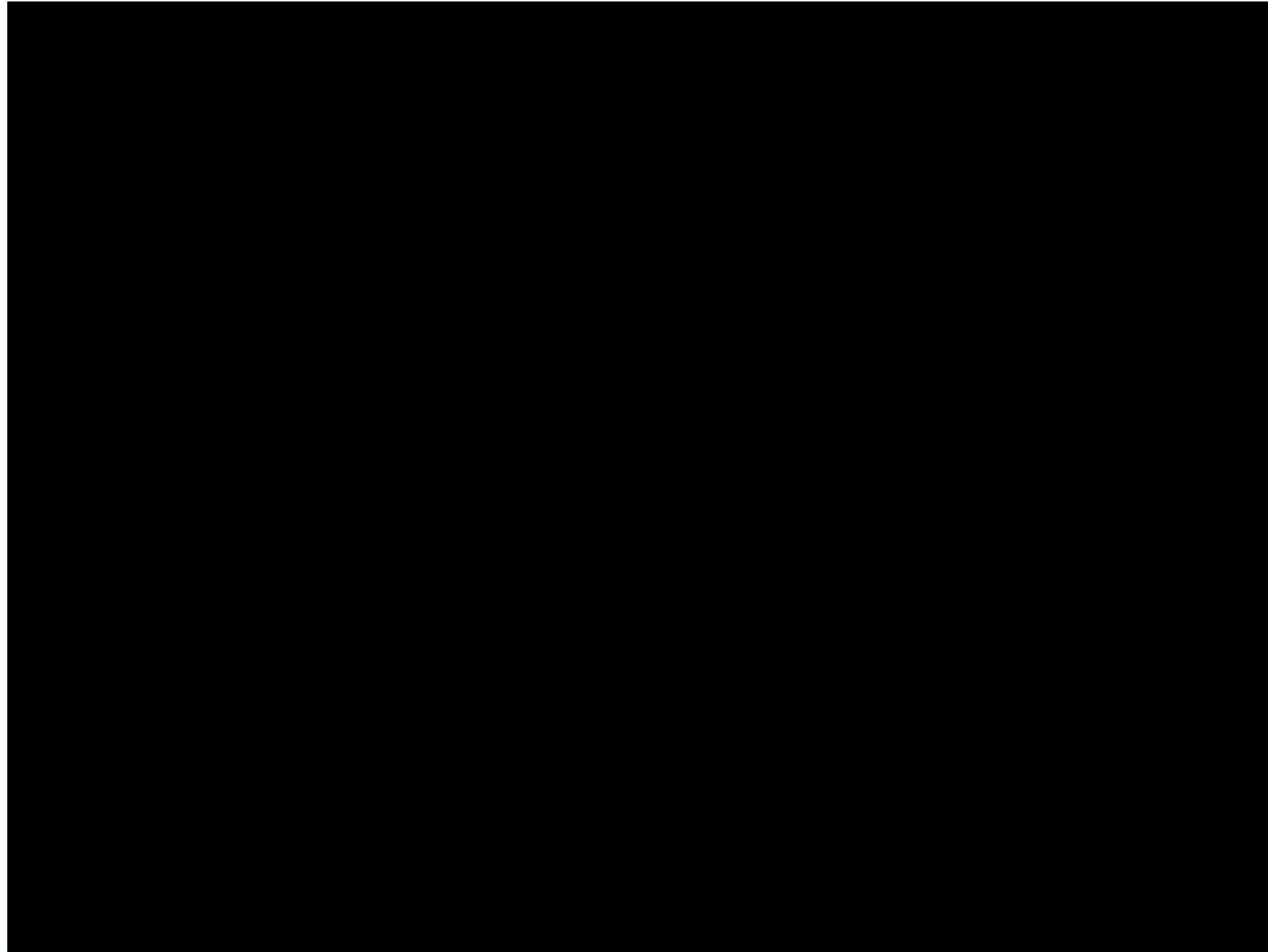
Flooded Data Center





VODAFONE TURKEY FLOOD

(Servers are under water!)





Results of failure



Floods can completely destroy a datacenter and cause irreparable damage



Results of Failure



Example of Sandy Hurricane where fuel barrels are kept open in vulnerable state, raising risk of explosion



Results of failure



A road accident can disrupt services of a datacenter greatly if close to a road

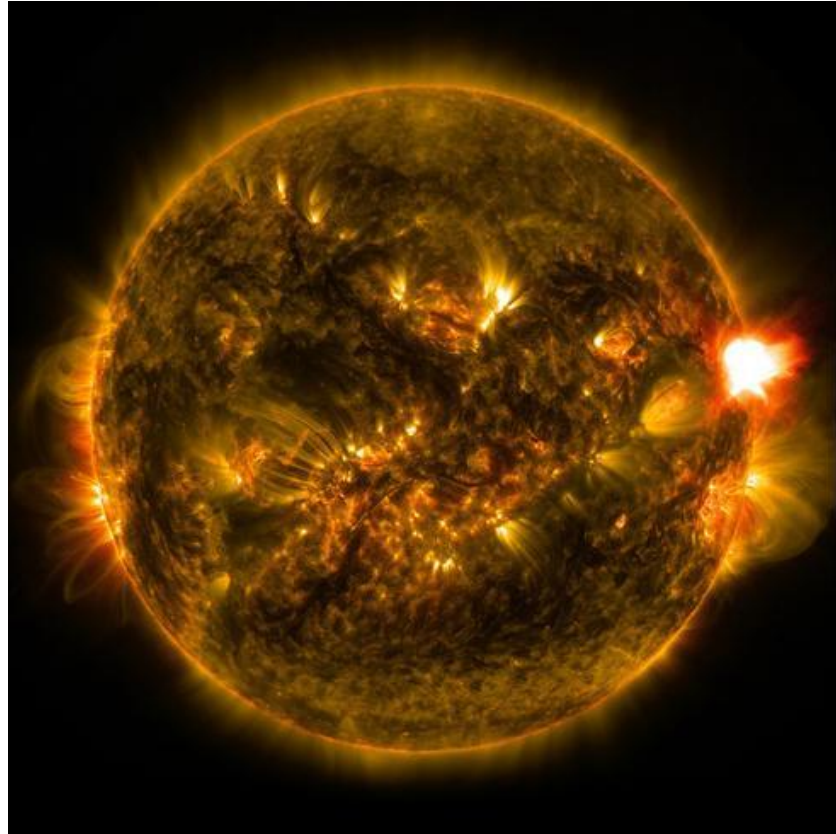


Global Tornado Risk Areas





Catastrophic Electromagnetic Pulse "EMP"



Sun Flair "CME"



Nuclear Explosion



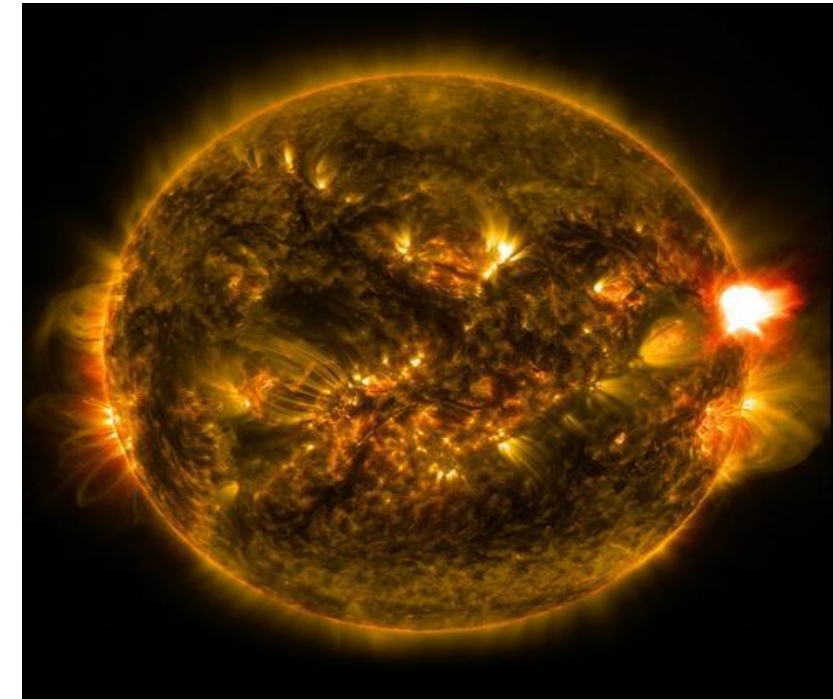
Solar storm threat

- Solar storms can cause loss of data in datacenters.
- Solar storms are impossible to predict and very difficult to protect from.
- These storms cause damage by means of Electro Magnetic Pulses (EMP).
- Solar storms impact all areas facing the sun equally, making its role in site selection minimalistic.



Risks of Solar Flair

- In September 1859, there was a massive Solar flair discovered by Robert C Carrington.
- Auroras seen were so intense that people could read in their light.
- Intensity of solar flair caused telegraph centers to catch fire
- A solar flair of same intensity today would disrupt satellites, servers and all communication devices.



Solar flair Coronal Mass Ejection



Carrington Flair September 1859.

- Auroras seen in the tropics
- In US so bright people could read newspapers at night from the auroras light.
- Caused fires in telegraph stations
- Today an solar event of this magnitude will disrupt or destroy power grids, satellites and communications facilities



Solar Flair of March 1989

- Quebec power grid disabled. 12 hour blackout.
- Rackspace Data Center lost all power, \$3.5 Million refunds.
- Auroras seen in the Florida and Cuba

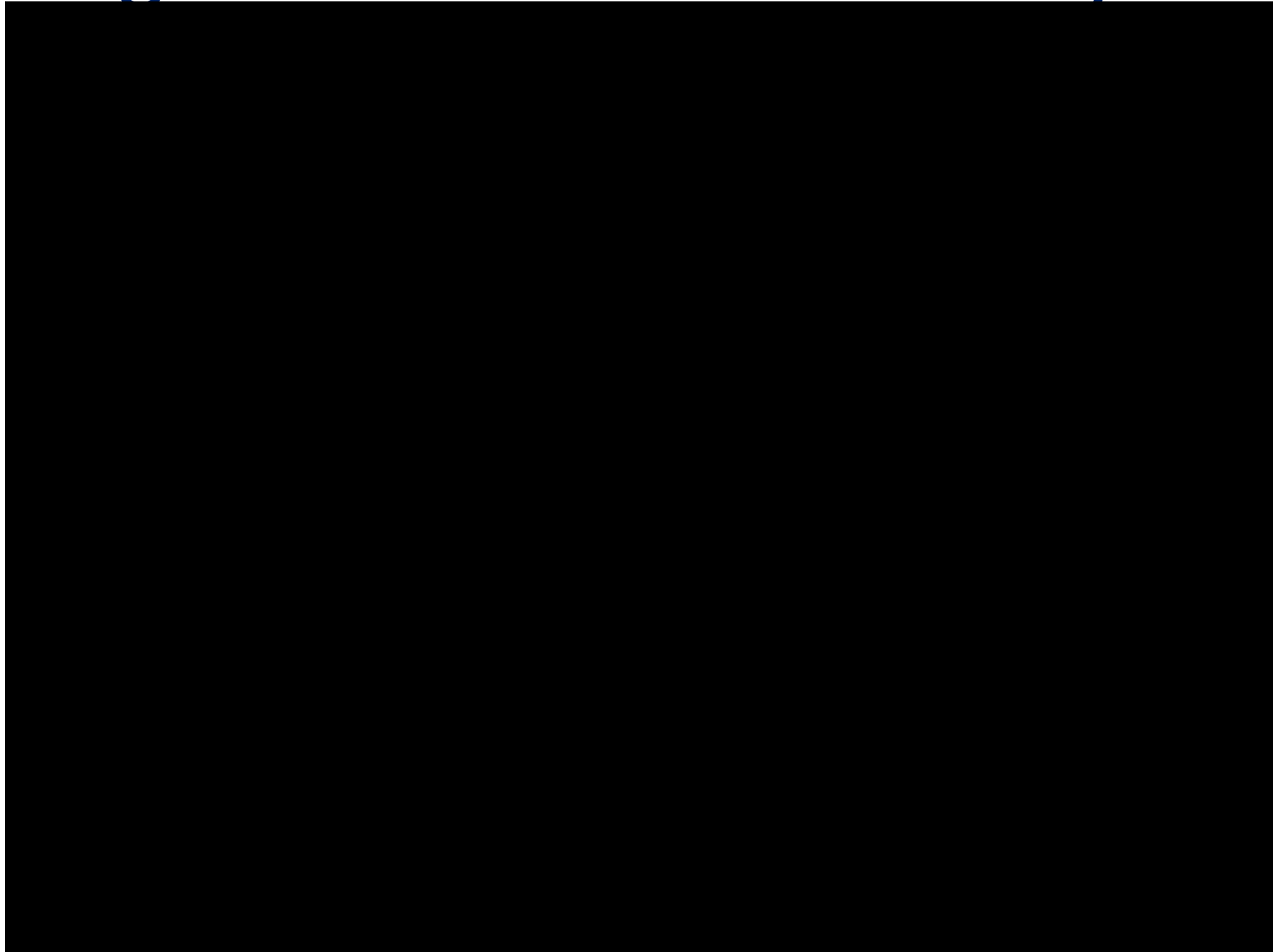


Near miss July 2014

- Bigger than the Carrington Flair
- Intersected the earth's orbital plane at a point one week after the earth passed the point.
- Has it been a direct hit, estimated recovery costs \$2 Trillion!



Carrington class CME Narrowly Misses Earth





How much is the Risk of a solar event?

- The Chance of a Carrington magnitude flare hitting the earth in the next 10 years is estimated to be 12%
- Odds of winning the Powerball lottery one in 292 Million
- Odds of a Carrington Event Magnitude Solar Flare in next week (average out over the century) one in 26 Thousand
- It is 11 Thousand times more likely that we will have a Carrington magnitude flare than picking a winning Powerball ticket!



Mitigating the effects of a major ENP on the Data Centers

- Design to minimize damage and permit rapid restoral
- Regular Operational Changes
- After a Warning – What to do????
 - Nuclear 12 – 15 minutes warning
 - Solar CME 36 - 36 Hours warning
- After warning, what should the data center operator do to minimize damage to the center?



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Thank You!!

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