How Do You Feel About Storing Your Emissions Data in the Cloud?

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Air Compliance Data Systems - Key Components :

- Home Grown vs 3rd Party Solutions
- Real Time Data Collection

مهمي

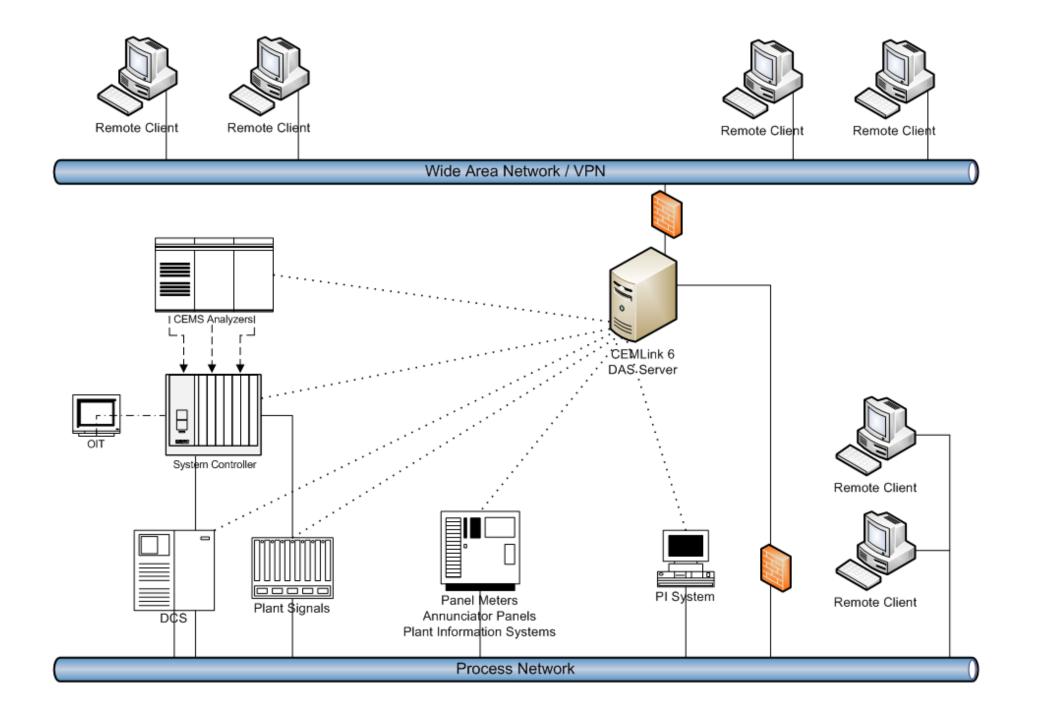
- Data Validity & Data Calculations Consistent with Rules
- Averages in Reportable Format(s)
- Historical Database Supporting Quarterly Reporting

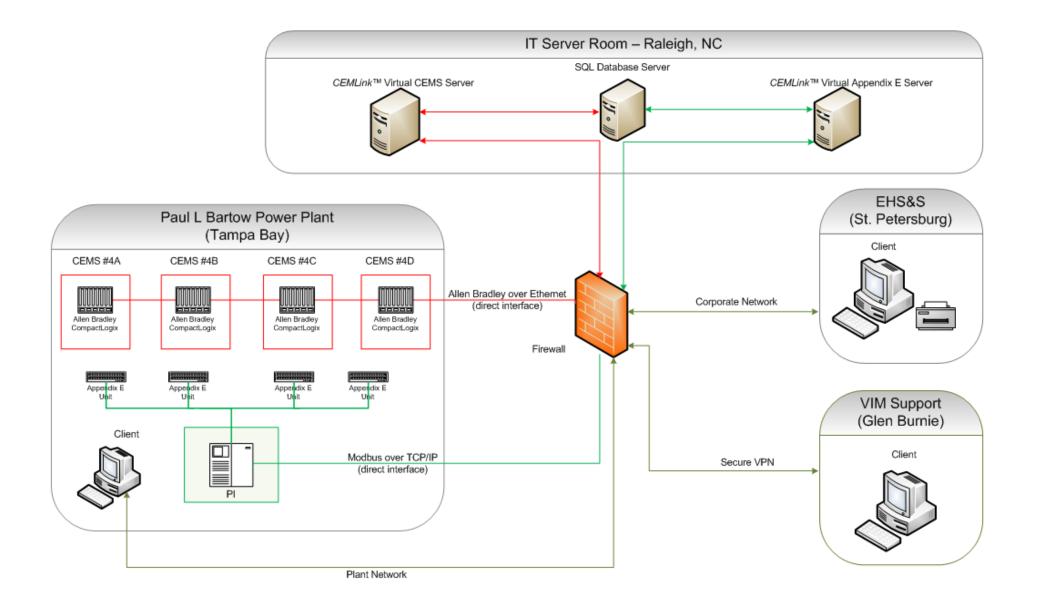
Data Systems For Compliance

- Evolution of Compliance Data Acquisition Systems (DAS):
 - Chart Recorders

مهمه

- Single Source DAS on dedicated network
- Plantwide Multiple Sources on Central Server via LAN
- Fleetwide Multiple Sources on Remote VM Servers via WAN
- Cloud-Based Future? TBD







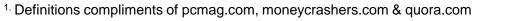


Does the cloud-based comfort level that controls our personal life translate seamlessly to our business life?



What is the Cloud¹?

- The term "cloud computing" is everywhere. In the simplest terms, cloud computing means storing and accessing data and programs over the Internet instead of your computer's hard drive. The cloud is just a metaphor for the Internet.
- Cloud computing, in turn, refers to sharing resources, software, and information via a network, in this case the Internet. The information is stored on physical servers maintained and controlled by a cloud computing provider.
- Cloud computing is the practice of making use of the network of servers/hardware/computers that are hosted by provider and available through web/Internet for multiple purposes such as storage and computing i.e. instead of onpremise servers or hardware we leverage infrastructure from some other provider.



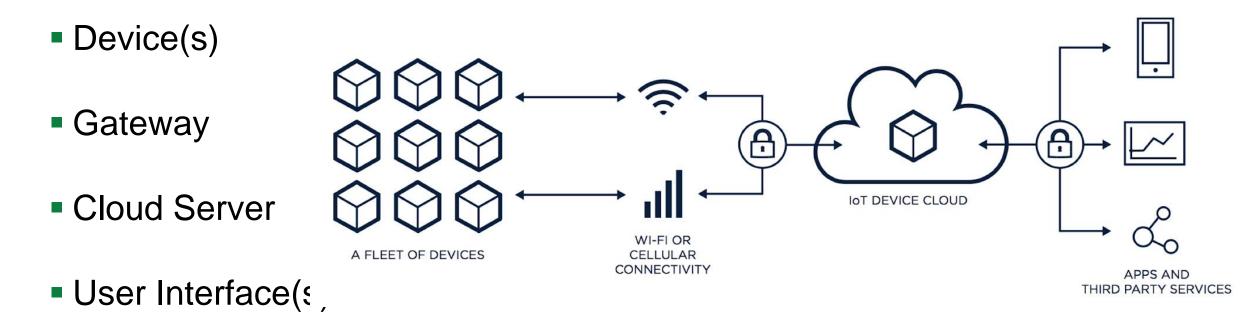
The Connected World

The Cloud Advantage:

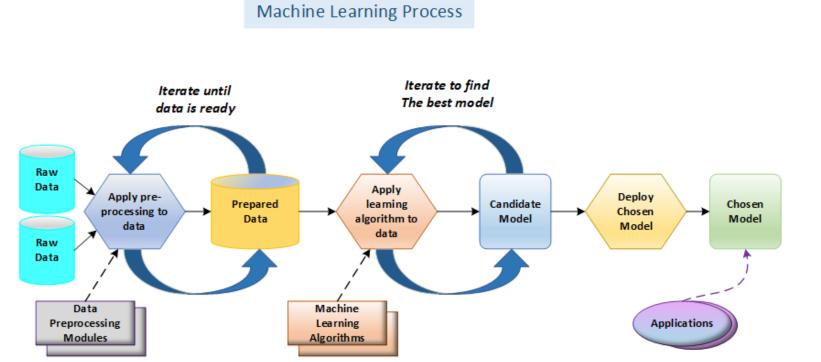
- Eliminates onsite hardware & support
- Private Server Guarantee
- 99.99% Uptime Guarantee
- Security Assurance
 - HTTPS/TLS TCP Port 443
 - Dynamic Packet Filtering
 - Web Proxy (including NTLM)
 - NIST 800-53 compliant
 - SOC certified



Basic Components of a Cloud Based Solution:







From "Introduction to Microsoft Azure" Compliments of David Chappell

The Internet of Things (IoT):

- Smart Devices
- Artificial Intelligence (AI)
- Outcome Based Analytics
- Machine Learning

 Process Improvement Applications

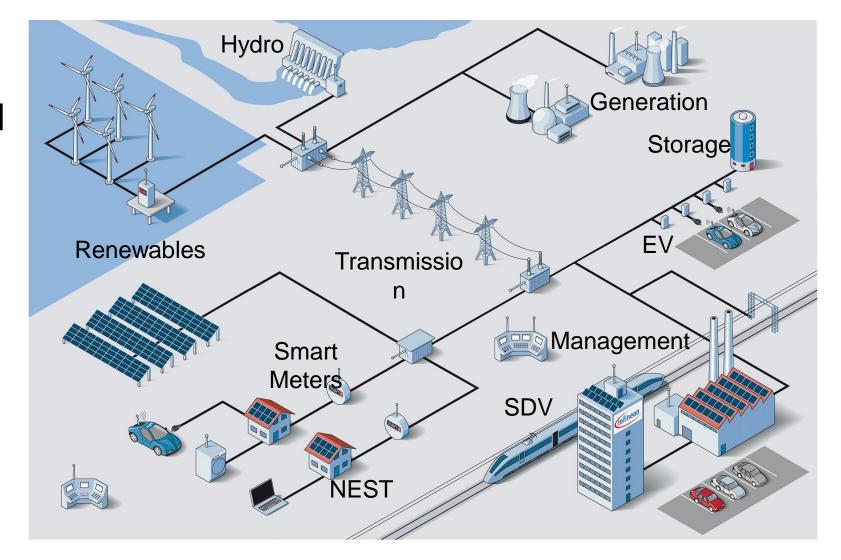
Feasibility & Practicality

Practical Applications in the Industrial World:

- Utilities & Power Generation
- Energy Management
- Oil & Gas Industry
- Automation & Controls
- Transportation



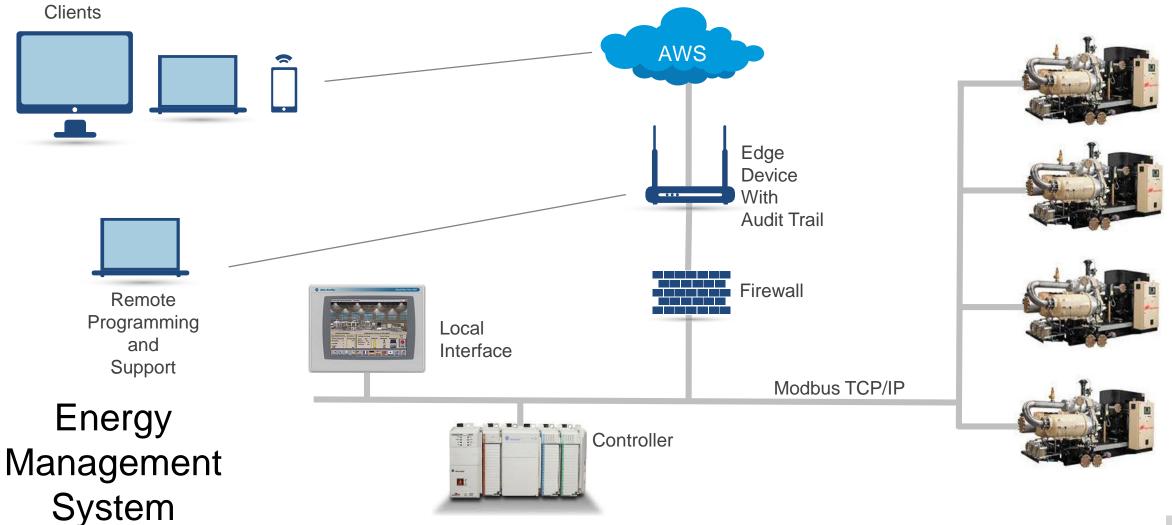
Utilities Smart Grid

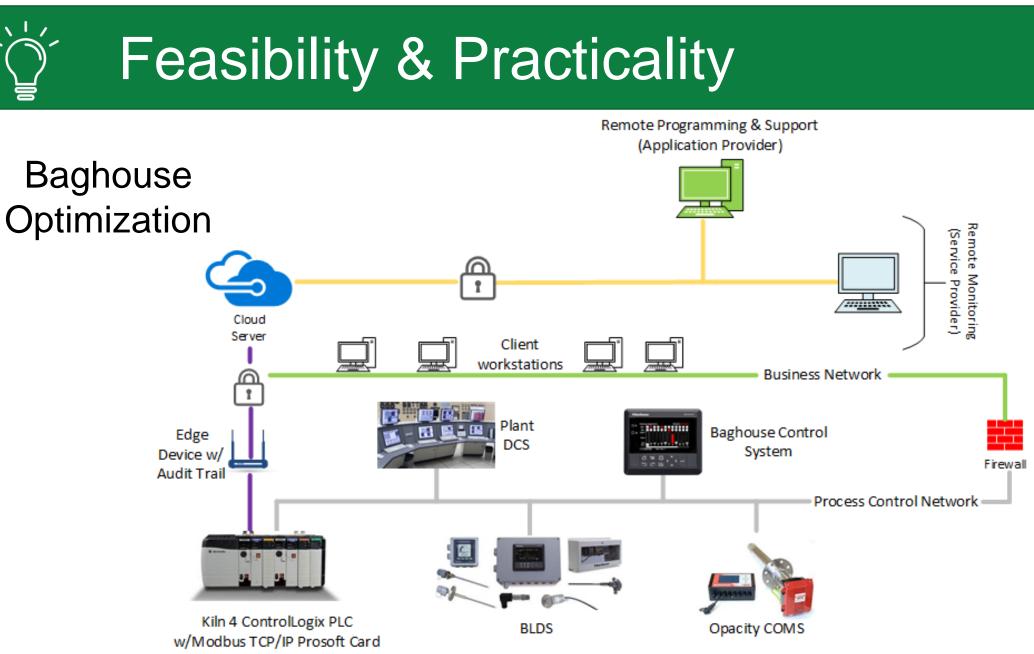


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Feasibility & Practicality

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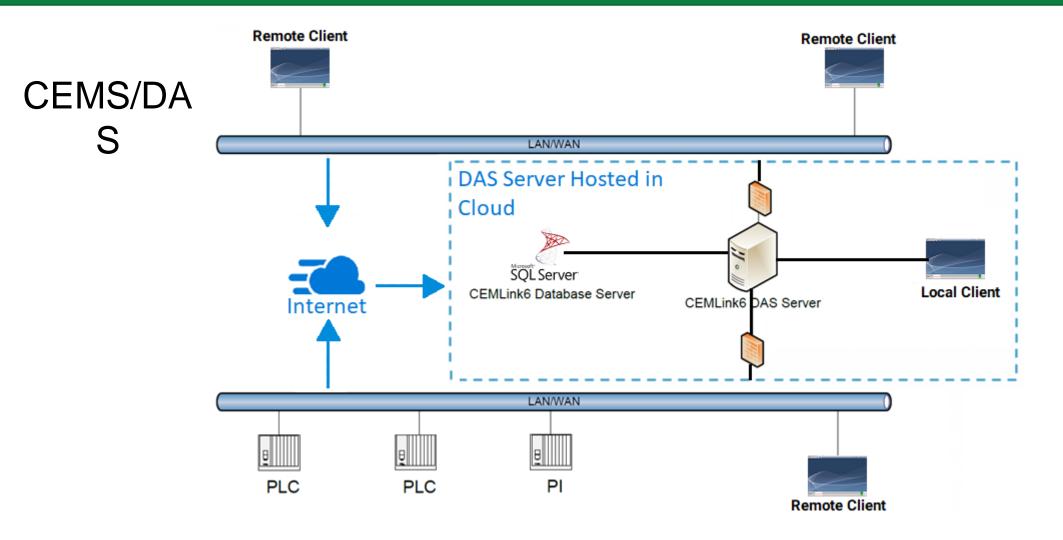




(by Client)



Feasibility & Practicality



Barriers of Entry

- Evolving Technology
- Required Infrastructure Changes
- Overcoming Follow the Herd Mentality
- Data in Public Domain
- Data Availability & On-Demand Recovery
- Risk Assessment Security

Summary & Conclusions

- Cloud computing for emissions monitoring data is available & feasible
- Implementation challenges are minimal compared to other industries
- IoT in emissions monitoring is developing but not critical at this time
- Barriers of entry are real but not insurmountable
- Real world evidence supports data security is good and risks are minimal







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