

# Colocation FAQs

## **What is colocation?**

Colocation refers to placing your computer equipment, such as servers and data storage arrays, at another provider's facility instead of your own facility. You manage and maintain your equipment at the colocation site through remote connection or on-site access.

## **What type of businesses use colocation?**

Many types of businesses use colocation, from small companies to large enterprises, in a variety of industries. Some businesses have insufficient space, power and cooling to add new servers and disk drives. Others need the server redundancy or disaster recovery capabilities afforded by geographically dispersed systems. An organization may need colocation space as part of their transition to cloud-based services. A smaller provider or Value Added Reseller (VAR) might need colocation space to provide hosted services or business-continuity solutions to their end-user customers. Businesses with colocation needs can be small, like a law office or CPA firm, or big, like a large research firm or health care provider.

## **What are the advantages of colocation?**

The main advantages of a Tier 1 colocation facility, like Lumos Networks', are a high bandwidth Internet backbone, controlled environment, physical security management, and redundant UPS (uninterruptable power system) with backup generator power – all provided at a cost far less expensive than building your own carrier-grade space. In addition, using colocation space provides budgetary control since the costs are predictable and the colocation expense stops when the space is no longer needed. Colocation space is also flexible because it can be increased or decreased based on your needs.

## **Is disaster recovery a real issue?**

With the severe storms, extensive flooding, and wildfires witnessed in the last few years, there is a heightened awareness of disaster recovery. The duplication of IT resources and data services in multiple locations is highly desirable or may actually be a business requirement. Not every company is able to duplicate the infrastructure required to establish a redundant data center. Remote buildings, power, air conditioning, networking and telecom are all costly capital items, which many growing companies cannot afford. Lumos Networks provides secure colocation sites where customers can safely locate their servers for a very predictable monthly operating cost.

**Where are Lumos' colocation sites located?**

Our colocation sites are located in Charlottesville, VA; Charleston, WV; Covington, VA; Harrisonburg, VA; Lynchburg, VA; Washington, PA; and Waynesboro, VA. These facilities are ideal for companies that need Tier 1 data center space that is located outside of major metro areas in the mid-Atlantic region and connected to a premium fiber optic network.

**Why does Lumos Networks offer colocation services?**

Lumos colocation services add value for customers who purchase our transport, Ethernet and Dedicated Internet services by providing them with Tier 1 data center space that is directly connected to our network.

**How do I connect to a Lumos colocation site?**

In order to connect to our colocation facilities, you must purchase dedicated network services from Lumos Networks, such as our Ethernet, transport, or Dedicated Internet Access. We do not currently offer carrier-neutral connection to our colocation sites.

**How much bandwidth can I use?**

We do not limit total transferred data per month. You have access to the full bandwidth for which you are subscribed.

**How much power can be supplied to each cabinet?**

You may choose either AC or DC power. AC single-phase power is available from 120v\20 Amp up to 208v\60 Amp. AC 3-phase power is available at 208v, 20-60 Amps, and DC power is available at 54.5v from 20 Amp to 60 Amp.

**What kind of backup power do you have?**

All locations are supported with backup generators ranging from 200KW (694 Amps) to 750 W (1300 Amps), with enough fuel to run several days before refueling. UPS power is also provided to cover the cutover period from loss of electricity until the generator starts.