DATE: November 24, 2026
TO: Board of County Commissioners of Pike County, Ohio Julia Day, Clerk of the Board
230 Waverly Plaza, Suite 1000, Waverly, Ohio 45690 Email: ports-pikeinfo@pikecounty.oh.gov

FROM: Portsmouth Piketon Residents for Environmental Safety and Security (PRESS)
Vina Colley-President
Paul Mobley, Resident Technical Investigator and Civil/Operating Engineer

RE: Formal Technical and Legal Public Comment on the Non-Binding Summary of Principal Terms ("Term Sheet") for the Proposed PORTS-Pike Technology Campus (Resolution No. 1011-26)

Dear Commissioners and Clerk Day:
Portsmouth Piketon Residents for Environmental Safety and Security (PRESS) submits these formal technical and legal comments for inclusion in the official administrative record of the November 24, 2026 Special Meeting concerning the non-binding Summary of Principal Terms ("Term Sheet") approved via Resolution No. 1011-26 on November 18, 2026.
Because the Term Sheet is explicitly non-binding and any final Development Agreement must be negotiated and considered at a subsequent public meeting, the Board of County Commissioners holds decisive legal and fiduciary authority over whether, and under what binding conditions, local public infrastructure, county land-use coordination, tax incentives, or payment-in-lieu-of-taxes (PILOT) frameworks are granted to SB Energy, OpenAI, NVIDIA, Portsmouth Gas DevCo, LLC, or federal partners.

SECTION I: PRIMARY LEGAL AND TECHNICAL GROUNDS TO HALT OR RELOCATE THE PROJECT

Before binding Pike County to a multi-decade industrial commitment, PRESS places on the record that siting a 10-gigawatt (GW) hyper scale AI data center complex paired with 9.2 GW of on-site fossil-fuel generation (consuming ~1.2 billion cubic feet of natural gas per day) and 765 kV transmission corridors on and adjacent to the former Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS) violates foundational principles of environmental law, anti-segmentation doctrine, and nuclear waste remediation mandates:

1. UNIQUENESS OF THE SITE: 75 YEARS OF LEGACY RADIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL CONTAMINATION: The PORTS reservation is fundamentally unlike 99% of all other data center sites worldwide. From 1954 through 2001—and continuing through ongoing decontamination and decommissioning (D&D) and On-Site Waste Disposal Facility (OSWDF) operations—the site processed enriched uranium, transuranic elements (including plutonium and neptunium-237), technetium-99, trichloroethylene (TCE), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), beryllium, and more. Decades of unmonitored stack releases, holding-pond discharges, and subsurface unlined burials have produced documented off-site contamination across Pike and Scioto counties along with ongoing groundwater plumes

2. CUMULATIVE GENERATIONAL HEALTH BURDEN AND GENOMIC INSTABILITY: Public health and epidemiological data across Pike, Scioto, and adjacent Southern Ohio counties already document elevated cancer incidence and chronic morbidity following 75 years of environmental exposure. Radiobiological science establishes that chronic multi-generational exposure to internalized alpha-emitting actinides, beta emitters, and heavy-metal/solvent co-contaminants induces transgenerational genomic instability, bystander cellular damage, and compromised immune surveillance inherited across family lineages. Large-scale excavation, trenching, grading, and groundwater dewatering on and around PORTS will inevitably resuspend and mobilize legacy subsurface radionuclides and chemical plumes. Superimposing continuous criteria air pollutants, volatile organic compounds, hazardous air pollutants, and thermal/chemical cooling effluents from a 9.2 GW gas-fired power complex onto an already biologically sensitized population will, with statistical certainty, produce excess morbidity and mortality. Siting this facility elsewhere, on uncontaminated industrial land outside a legacy nuclear reservation, eliminates this compounding radiological hazard entirely.
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3. UNDISCLOSED AND SEGMENTED WATER DEMAND OF THE 9.2 GW GAS POWER PLANT COMPLEX: Project proponents have repeatedly emphasized "closed-loop, air-cooled" water conservation for the AI server buildings while omitting from public disclosures the massive daily water withdrawal, evaporative consumption, and thermal/chemical blowdown discharge of the co-located 9.2 GW natural gas power plants (PORTS Energy Center Phase I, OPSB Case No. 26-0746-EL-BGN, and PORTS-Pike Energy Center II, OPSB Case No. 26-1070-EL-BGN). Standard U.S. Department of Energy / NREL thermal benchmarks demonstrate that operating 9.2 GW of combined-cycle natural gas generation at an 85% base load capacity factor (~187,680 MWh/day) requires approximately 47.8 to 52.6 million gallons per day in total water withdrawal and 37.5 to 41.3 million gallons per day in evaporative consumption (with Phase I alone requiring ~7.2 to 9.0 million gallons per day consumed and ~9.2 to 11.5 million gallons per day withdrawn). Even under dry/hybrid cooling designs, boiler makeup/blowdown, turbine inlet fogging, and NOx water injection still consume millions of gallons daily while degrading hot-weather efficiency and increasing fuel burn. Withdrawing tens of millions of gallons per day in a Medium-High baseline water-stress basin, and discharging concentrated thermal and chemical blowdown adjacent to Little Beaver Creek, threatens to alter local hydraulic gradients and mobilize legacy radioactive and TCE groundwater plumes. (See PRESS's companion Technical & Legal Memorandum on Gas-Plant Water Consumption & Hydrogeological Plume Risks, filed concurrently herewith).

4. UNLAWFUL PROJECT SEGMENTATION UNDER NEPA (42 U.S.C. § 4332) AND ORC CHAPTER 4906: Federal and state regulators are currently evaluating pieces of this single integrated industrial ecosystem in artificial isolation—splitting the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) land conveyance/lease, the 17-building data center campus, the 2 GW PORTS Energy Center Phase I (OPSB Case No. 26-0746-EL-BGN), the 5+ GW PORTS Energy Center II, high-pressure gas supply pipelines, Clean Water Act Section 401 surface-water certifications (Ohio EPA ID No. 262779A2), and AEP Ohio's 765 kV Baku-Gavin (OPSB Case No. 26-0426-EL-BTX) and Hanging Rock-Baku transmission lines.
    - Under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), 42 U.S.C. § 4332(2)(C), and settled federal anti-segmentation precedent, DOE cannot lease, convey, or authorize federal land and power infrastructure for a connected private-federal industrial complex without preparing a single, comprehensive Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) evaluating all "connected actions" and cumulative radiological, air, water, and socioeconomic impacts.
    - Under Ohio Revised Code (ORC) § 4906.10(A)(2), (3), and (6), the Ohio Power Siting Board (OPSB) is statutorily prohibited from certificating major utility facilities unless it “determines the full nature of the probable environmental impact, verifies that the facility represents the minimum adverse environmental impact, and finds that it serves the public interest, convenience, and necessity." Fragmented permitting obscures true cumulative impacts on Little Beaver Creek, the Scioto River watershed, regional air sheds, and legacy DOE waste containment structures.

1. CERCLA SECTION 120(h) AND ACTIVE CONSENT DECREE / RCRA CONSTRAINTS: PORTS remains governed by active federal and state cleanup mandates, including the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 U.S.C. § 9620(h) (Section 120(h)), the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), 42 U.S.C. § 6928(h), the 1989 Ohio Consent Decree (Civil Action No. C2-89-732), and Ohio EPA Director's Final Findings and Orders (DFF&Os). Under CERCLA § 120(h), federal property where hazardous substances were stored, released, or disposed of cannot be transferred out of federal control without binding deed covenants certifying that all remedial action necessary to protect human health and the environment has been taken, alongside perpetual federal re-entry and remediation obligations. Any premature industrial build out, heavy foundation loading, or subsurface dewatering that alters hydraulic gradients threatens to compromise active groundwater remedies, disturb uncharacterized burial areas, and invalidate statutory cleanup protections.
2. OHIO EPA ANTI-DEGRADATION AND CLEAN WATER ACT SECTION 401 / ORC CHAPTER 6111: Under Clean Water Act § 401 (33 U.S.C. § 1341), ORC Chapter 6111, and Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) 3745-1-05 (Ohio's Antidegradation Rule), state water quality certifications cannot be issued where cumulative dredge, fill, storm water runoff, sediment disturbance, and industrial effluent discharges will degrade existing water quality or mobilize legacy contaminated sediments in Little Beaver Creek and downstream receiving waters without full chemical, isotopic, and biological baseline characterization.

SECTION II:
MANDATORY BINDING PREREQUISITES IF THE PROJECT PROCEEDS ON-SITE

While project proponents and county officials have promoted anticipated community allocations for child care, public infrastructure upgrades, and university worker-training programs, none of those secondary economic initiatives can ethically or legally precede fundamental health, environmental, and restitution safeguards. If federal authorities, state agencies, and corporate developers insist upon proceeding at the Piketon location despite these severe legal and public-health objections, the Board of County Commissioners must refuse to execute any final Development Agreement unless, prior to any disbursement or implementation of child-care, infrastructure, or university training funds, the following legally enforceable, self-executing conditions are fully funded, incorporated directly into the binding contract, and recorded as covenants running with the land:

1. MANDATORY PRE-CONSTRUCTION INDEPENDENT CORE SAMPLING AND PUBLIC RECORD BASELINE: Throughout the entire 75-year DOE/DOD operational and remediation history of the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant, no independent third party selected by the community has ever been granted unrestricted access to conduct on-site multi-depth environmental sampling. Historic agency sampling has relied heavily on shallow surface grabs that fail to capture vertical migration of radionuclides and dense non-aqueous phase liquids (DNAPLs). Without an objective pre-construction baseline, future industrial operators will inevitably claim that post-startup contamination was pre-existing, depriving citizens of legal causation proof.

Accordingly, any binding Development Agreement must stipulate and fully fund, as a strict condition precedent to any site clearing, grading, excavation, construction, or ancillary community-program rollouts: a) A credentialed, independent third-party laboratory/investigative team, jointly approved by community stakeholders (including PRESS), shall be granted unrestricted physical access to extract continuous, multi-depth core samples (extending from surface soils through vadose zones into saturated groundwater aquifers) across the entire legacy PORTS reservation footprint and across an agreed-upon off-site radius encompassing surrounding Pike and Scioto County communities and watersheds; b) Split samples, full chain-of-custody logs, gamma/alpha spectrometry, inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) isotopic ratios (including U-234/U-235/U-236/U-238, Pu-238/Pu-239/Pu-240, Np-237, Tc-99), and chemical/VOC/PCB/beryllium datasets shall be published directly onto the permanent public record without redaction or classification; and c) The entire baseline dataset shall remain freely accessible to the public as a permanent, legally admissible evidentiary benchmark to establish informed consent for Ohio citizens and to measure the true incremental impacts of future construction and operations in any subsequent medical, regulatory, or judicial proceeding.

1. BINDING PUBLIC HEALTH AND LEGACY COMPENSATION FUND (EEOICPA & RECA PARITY): Under the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act (EEOICPA), 42 U.S.C. § 7384l(17) and 20 C.F.R. § 30.5(gg), and the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (RECA), 42 U.S.C. § 2210 note, the United States Government already formally acknowledges causation and statutory liability for radiogenic cancers and exposure-related illnesses affecting both nuclear workers and downwind/affected community members.

Because airborne plumes, surface-water discharges, and groundwater migration never stopped at the DOE security fence, any final Development Agreement must require the United States Government and all participating corporate entities (SB Energy, OpenAI, NVIDIA, Portsmouth Gas DevCo, LLC, and their successors and assigns) to establish, fully capitalize, and maintain—prior to initiating child-care, infrastructure, or university training expenditures, an irrevocable, legally binding Public Health and Legacy Compensation Fund covering both past deaths and illnesses and future operational exposures for members of the general public. Modeled on the statutory frameworks of EEOICPA (Part B and Part E) and RECA, this Fund must: a) Provide full medical coverage, survivor/wrongful-death benefits for past and future fatalities, and lump-sum/wage-impairment compensation covering all 22 EEOICPA-recognized cancers (bone cancer, renal cancers, lung cancer, leukemia, bile duct cancer, ovarian cancer, brain cancer, pancreatic cancer, breast cancer, pharynx cancer, colon cancer, salivary gland cancer, small intestine cancer, gall bladder cancer, stomach cancer, liver cancer, thyroid cancer, lymphomas, urinary bladder cancer, multiple myeloma, esophageal cancer, and laryngeal/cricoid chondrosarcoma classifications) as well as RECA-recognized radiogenic conditions, chronic beryllium disease, and documented toxic-exposure illnesses; b) Determine eligibility using a rebuttable statutory presumption based on: (i) historical and ongoing cumulative years of PORTS, campus, and power-plant operation, (ii) cumulative duration of residency, schooling, or physical presence in Pike County and surrounding counties, and (iii) documented multi-generational family lineage in the affected region; c) Be backed by irrevocable corporate parent guarantees, surety bonds, and dedicated first-priority revenue set-asides from project operations so that obligations survive corporate restructuring, lease expiration, bankruptcy, or asset transfer; and d) Preserve full citizen tort and statutory remedies without requiring claimants to waive independent legal rights.

1. CONTINUOUS REAL-TIME FENCE-LINE AND WATERSHED MONITORING WITH AUTOMATIC STOP-WORK AUTHORITY: The Development Agreement must fund and mandate continuous, real-time radiological (alpha, beta, gamma) and chemical particulate/gas air monitoring at the facility perimeter and at local schools and residences, alongside continuous surface-water and groundwater monitoring in Little Beaver Creek and adjacent aquifers, with live data streamed publicly and automatic stop-work enforcement authority vested in local and independent oversight officials whenever action thresholds are exceeded.
2. FULL FISCAL INDEMNIFICATION AND CLAWBACK PROTECTIONS FOR PIKE COUNTY: Any tax abatement, PILOT agreement, or public infrastructure commitment by Pike County must include strict claw back provisions requiring full repayment of public subsidies, plus full decommissioning and environmental remediation bonding, if job commitments, operational timelines, or environmental and compensation covenants are breached.

CONCLUSION

The residents of Pike and Scioto counties have carried the physical, generational, and economic burden of Cold War nuclear production for three-quarters of a century. Before funding child care, infrastructure, or university worker-training programs, PRESS urges the Board of County Commissioners either to reject siting this massive industrial and fossil-fuel complex atop a contaminated nuclear reservation, or if the project proceeds, to refuse any final Development Agreement that lacks upfront funding for mandatory pre-construction independent core sampling on the public record and a fully capitalized, legally binding EEOICPA- and RECA-modeled Public Health and Legacy Compensation Fund covering past deaths and illnesses as well as future exposures.

Respectfully submitted,

Vina Colley, President Portsmouth Piketon Residents for Environmental Safety and Security (PRESS/NNWJ)
Phone: (740) 357-8916
Email: vcolley888@gmail.com

Paul Mobley, Civil & Operating Engineer Resident Technical Investigator, (PRESS/NNWJ)
Email: scisec@icrrisk.org

DATE: November 24, 2026

TO: Board of County Commissioners of Pike County, Ohio
Julia Day, Clerk of the Board 230 Waverly Plaza, Suite 1000, Waverly, Ohio 45690
Email: ports-pikeinfo@pikecounty.oh.gov

FROM: Portsmouth Piketon Residents for Environmental Safety and Security (PRESS/NNWJ)
Vina Colley, President
Phone: (740) 357-8916 Email:vcolley888@gmail.com
Paul Mobley, Resident Technical Investigator (PRESS/NNWJ)
Civil/Operating Engineer Email:scisec@icrrisk.org

RE: Technical & Legal Addendum: Undisclosed Daily Water Demand, Thermal/Chemical Effluent Discharges, and Legacy Groundwater Plume Mobilization Risks of the 9.2 GW PORTS Natural Gas Power Generation Complex (Resolution No.1011-26)

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: WATER ACCOUNTING

n public presentations, press releases, and community outreach regarding the proposed PORTS-Pike Technology Campus, corporate developers (OpenAI and SB Energy) have repeatedly emphasized that the AI data center buildings themselves will utilize “closed-loop, air-cooled” thermal systems requiring only a modest initial fill and routine domestic/maintenance water, while explicitly stating that full campus water figures will not be published until final site design is completed.

That framing omits the single largest water consumer in the integrated project: the 9.2 gigawatts (GW) of dedicated on-site natural gas-fired power plants being developed by Portsmouth Gas DevCo, LLC (including PORTS Energy Center Phase I, OPSB Case No. 26-0746-EL-BGN, and PORTS-Pike Energy Center II, OPSB Case No. 26-1070-EL-BGN) to supply 24/7 base load electricity to the campus.

In thermodynamic and civil-engineering terms, shifting data center cooling from evaporative cooling towers to air-cooled chillers does not eliminate water consumption, it externalizes the thermal rejection load onto the power plants generating the electricity. Yet neither Portsmouth Gas DevCo, LLC nor the County’s non-binding Term Sheet discloses the combined daily water withdrawal, evaporative consumption, or wastewater blowdown discharge of the 9.2 GW power complex.

2. ENGINEERING QUANTIFICATION OF UNDISCLOSED DAILY WATER DEMAND

Because Portsmouth Gas DevCo, LLC has withheld a unified water-balance disclosure across its phased Ohio Power Siting Board (OPSB) filings, PRESS places on the record standard U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) engineering benchmarks for Natural Gas Combined-Cycle (CCGT) power plants operating at an 85% base load capacity factor (typical for hyper scale AI data center loads):

A. PHASE I: PORTS ENERGY CENTER (OPSB CASE NO. 26-0746-EL-BGN) ~1,770 TO 2,000 MW (estimates)

- Daily Net Generation (at 85% capacity factor): ~36,100 to 40,800 MWh/day
- Recirculating Cooling Tower Water Consumption (evaporative loss at ~200–220 gal/MWh): ~7.22 million to 8.98 million gallons per day (MGD)
- Recirculating Cooling Tower Total Water Withdrawal (at ~255–280 gal/MWh): ~9.21 million to 11.42 million gallons per day (MGD)
- Cooling Tower Blowdown/Wastewater Discharge (difference between withdrawal & consumption): ~1.99 million to 2.44 million gallons per day (MGD) of concentrated mineral/chemical effluent
- Even under Dry / Air-Cooled Condenser Configuration (minimum operational floor): ~0.50 million to 1.50 million gallons per day (MGD) consumed for Heat Recovery Steam Generator (HRSG) boiler makeup/blowdown, turbine inlet air fogging/evaporative cooling during warm ambient conditions, and demineralized water injection for NOx emissions control—accompanied by a significant hot-weather thermal efficiency penalty that forces increased natural gas combustion.

B. FULL BUILDOUT: COMBINED 9.2 GW NATURAL GAS POWER COMPLEX (ALL PHASES)

- Daily Net Generation (at 85% capacity factor): ~187,680 MWh/day – Recirculating Cooling Tower Water Consumption (evaporative loss): ~37.54 million to 41.29 million gallons per day (MGD)
- Recirculating Cooling Tower Total Water Withdrawal: ~47.86 million to 52.55 million gallons per day (MGD)
- Cooling Tower Blowdown / Wastewater Discharge: ~10.32 million to 11.26 million gallons per day (MGD)
- Dry/Hybrid Air-Cooled Minimum Floor: ~2.50 million to 7.00 million gallons per day (MGD)

C. UPSTREAM HYDRAULIC FRACTURING WATER FOOTPRINT

- Operating 9.2 GW of natural gas generation consumes approximately 1.2 billion cubic feet of natural gas per day (roughly one-third of Ohio's total daily natural gas production). Sustaining that fuel volume requires continuous high-volume hydraulic fracturing across the Utica and Marcellus shale formations, consuming tens of millions of gallons of freshwater per well completion and generating technologically enhanced naturally occurring radioactive material (TENORM) brine waste.

3. SITE-SPECIFIC HYDROGEOLOGICAL AND RADIOLOGICAL PLUME RISKS AT PIKETON

Siting a multi-million-gallon-per-day industrial water withdrawal and discharge operation at PORTS presents acute site-specific hazards that do not exist at conventional power plant locations:

- **MEDIUM-HIGH BASELINE WATER STRESS:** Hydrological basin assessments for the PORTS Energy Center footprint (39.017°N, 82.980°W, approximately 0.2 miles from Little Beaver Creek) classify the surrounding watershed as experiencing Medium-High Baseline Water Stress (20% to 40% ratio of total withdrawals to available renewable surface/groundwater supply). Adding up to 50+ MGD of industrial power-plant withdrawal threatens municipal water security, agricultural users, and ecological base flows in Little Beaver Creek and the Scioto River corridor during seasonal low-flow periods.

- **ALTERATION OF HYDRAULIC GRADIENTS AND MOBILIZATION OF LEGACY PORTS PLUMES:** The subsurface beneath and surrounding the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant contains multiple documented groundwater plumes contaminated with trichloroethylene (TCE), technetium-99 (Tc-99), uranium isotopes, and other hazardous constituents managed under active pump-and-treat containment remedies. Sustained high-volume groundwater pumping, whether from on-site DOE supply wells or adjacent Scioto River alluvial well fields, alters potentiometric surfaces and hydraulic gradients. Reversing or steepening subsurface flow gradients risks pulling legacy contaminated plumes beyond existing capture zones, accelerating migration into clean drinking water aquifers or drawing radionuclides into industrial cooling systems where evaporative cooling towers would aerosolize them into the surrounding community.

- **THERMAL, CHEMICAL AND RADIOLOGICAL RE-SUSPENSION IN LITTLE BEAVER CREEK:** Discharging millions of gallons per day of elevated-temperature cooling tower blowdown (containing concentrated dissolved solids, biocides, corrosion inhibitors, and anti-scalants) into Little Beaver Creek or adjacent tributaries risks scouring legacy contaminated stream sediments, altering water chemistry (pH, redox potential, dissolved oxygen) and remobilizing heavy metals and radionuclides bound in stream-bed silts.

4. CONTROLLING LEGAL VIOLATIONS & REGULATORY DEFICIENCIES: UNLAWFUL SEGMENTATION OF WATER & ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEWS (NEPA, 42 U.S.C. § 4332; ORC § 4906.10; CWA § 401)

During the recent Ohio EPA Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification proceeding (Ohio EPA ID No. 262779A2), state regulators reviewed wetland and stream impacts for the data center campus footprint in isolation while excluding the massive water withdrawal, consumptive loss, and discharge footprint of the adjacent PORTS Energy Center gas plants. Similarly, splitting the generation complex into separate OPSB dockets (Case No. 26-0746-EL-BGN and Case No. 26-1070-EL-BGN) unlawfully segments cumulative water-resource impacts.

- **Under 42 U.S.C. § 4332(2)© (NEPA):** Federal agencies cannot authorize land, water infrastructure, or power interconnections without a unified Environmental Impact Statement evaluating cumulative water withdrawals and effluent discharges across all connected actions.

- **Under ORC § 4906.10(A)(2) and (3):** The OPSB cannot lawfully certificate these generating facilities without quantifying the full water withdrawal and discharge profile and proving minimum adverse environmental impact.

- **Under Clean Water Act § 401 (33 U.S.C. § 1341), ORC Chapter 6111, and Ohio's Antidegradation Rule (OAC 3745-1-05):** State agencies cannot certify discharges or dredge/fill activities without full baseline characterization and proof that existing water quality and designated uses in Little Beaver Creek and the Scioto River will not be degraded.

- **CERCLA SECTION 120(h) (42 U.S.C. § 9620(h)) AND RCRA REMEDY INTERFERENCE:** Any industrial water withdrawal or discharge that alters groundwater flow regimes or compromises active remedial systems governed by CERCLA § 120(h), RCRA § 3008(h), the 1989 Ohio Consent Decree, or Ohio EPA DFF&Os violates federal and state statutory mandates requiring perpetual protection of human health and the environment at legacy federal facilities.

- **OHIO GREAT LAKES/OHIO RIVER BASIN WATER WITHDRAWAL AND CONSUMPTIVE USE RULES (ORC CHAPTER 1522 / ORC § 1501.32):** Large-scale surface or groundwater withdrawals exceeding statutory thresholds in Ohio require strict registration, permitting, and consumptive-use review under ORC Chapter 1521/1522 and ORC § 1501.32 to prevent unreasonable interference with existing water users and watershed integrity.

5. BINDING WATER-PROTECTION TERMS REQUIRED IN ANY DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Before Pike County executes any binding Development Agreement—and prior to disbursing funds for child care, infrastructure, or university training, the Board of County Commissioners must require:

- **Full Public Engineering Water Balance:** Mandatory public disclosure of exact daily water withdrawals, consumptive evaporation, blowdown volumes, chemical additives, and intake/outfall coordinates for the entire 9.2 GW power complex and data center campus prior to any binding vote.

- **Independent Hydrogeological Plume Modeling:** Peer-reviewed groundwater modeling conducted by a community-approved independent third party demonstrating that proposed withdrawals and discharges will not alter hydraulic gradients or mobilize legacy PORTS contaminant plumes.

- **Binding Withdrawal Caps & Zero-Liquid-Discharge (ZLD)/Dry-Cooling Mandates:** Enforceable contractual caps on daily water withdrawals, prohibition on using contaminated or plume-adjacent groundwater for evaporative cooling, and mandatory Zero-Liquid-Discharge (ZLD) wastewater treatment so no concentrated thermal or chemical blowdown enters Little Beaver Creek.

- **Continuous Real-Time Water & Radiological Telemetry:** Publicly streamed continuous monitoring of stream flow, temperature, conductivity, chemical parameters, and alpha/beta/gamma radioactivity upstream and downstream of all project intakes and outfalls, coupled with automatic stop-work enforcement authority.

CONCLUSION

Ohio law, comprehensive transparency and the oath elected Representatives of the Board of Commissioners of Pike County to the people of the State of Ohio demands proper lawful, technical and scientific procedures are followed before major new operations begin at any site let alone the former Cold War Uranium enrichment facility with widespread chemical and radiological contamination in the groundwater and into the aquifers under the site. A Cone of Depression will be created where the inlet location is chosen and it will change the current and past hydrogeological gradient thereby changing the velocity of the groundwater/aquifer flow rate along with the permeability and mobility of legacy contamination.

The PRESS organization formally invokes these laws/codes and requires a formal written response within 30 days upon the receipt of this document that will be made public. Major decisions of this nature must contain undeniable informed consent to all parties involved for possibly decades into the future. It is our understanding that other alternative site procurement was not exhausted and request a formal pause to the project until proper accounting, engineering and legally binding legislation is followed first.

Respectfully submitted,

Vina Colley, President
Portsmouth Piketon Residents for Environmental Safety and Security
(PRESS/NNWJ)

Paul Mobley
Resident Technical Investigator, (PRESS/NNWJ)
Civil/Operating Engineer