Outline

- Mission statement
- Committee members
- Definitions
- Personal Interactions with Data
- MCDBP
- Taxes
- Power
- Water
- Jobs
- Environmental Impact
- Community Impact
- Community Comments/Questions
- Conclusion / BSB Website Reference

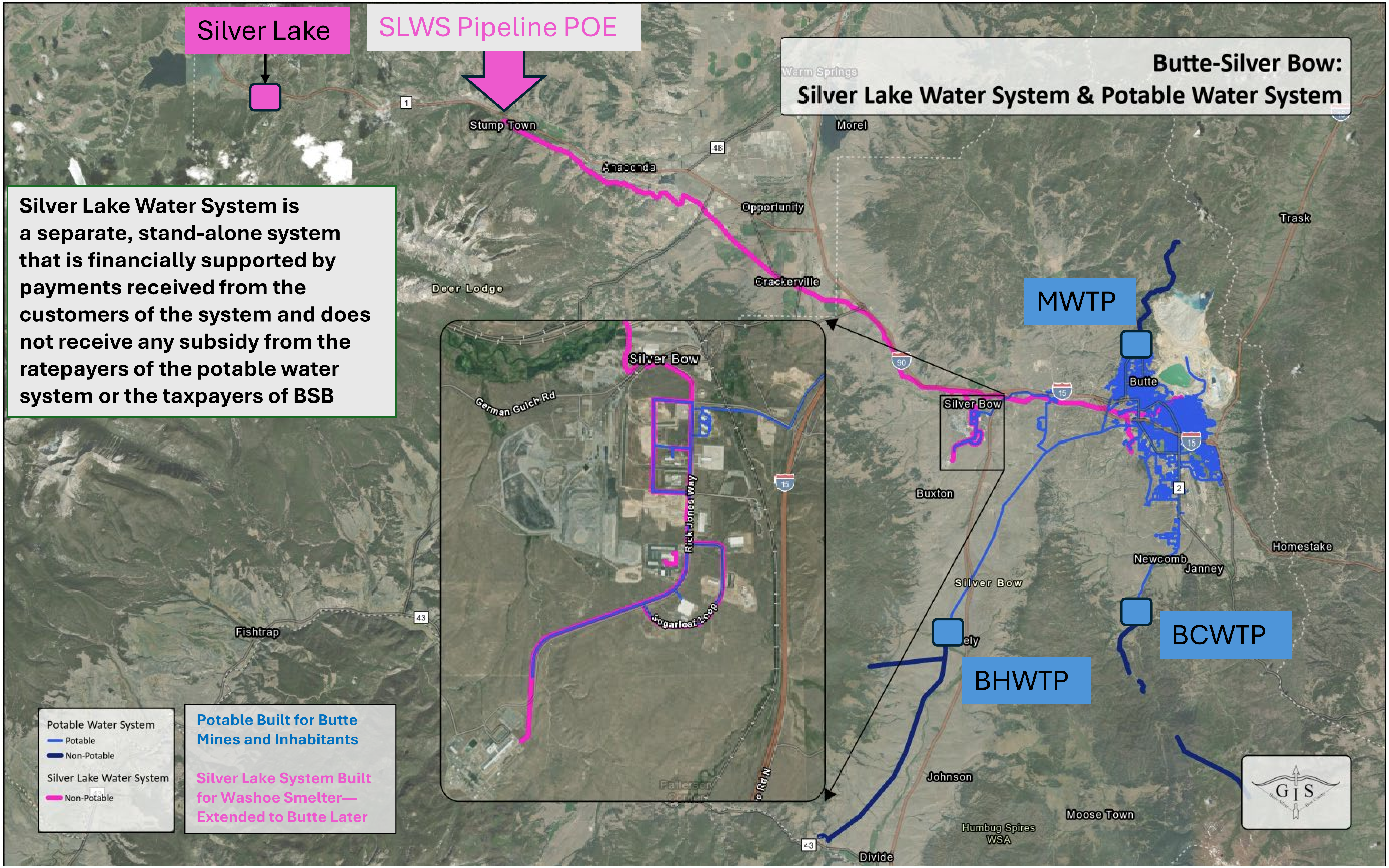
Ad-Hoc Committee on Data Center Impact Mission Statement

Evaluate, address, and communicate community questions and concerns regarding the proposed billion-dollar data center in Montana Connections Business Development Park. The Committee will ensure that development aligns with the economic, environmental, and social interests of Butte-Silver Bow, fostering transparency, collaboration, and informed decision-making.

Silver Lake Water System Overview

Butte-Silver Bow: Silver Lake Water System & Potable Water System

Silver Lake Water System is a separate, stand-alone system that is financially supported by payments received from the customers of the system and does not receive any subsidy from the ratepayers of the potable water system or the taxpayers of BSB



Brief History of SLWS

The Silver Lake Water System dates from the turn of the 20th century when it was developed to meet the demands of the Washoe Smelter at Anaconda

1883: Initial construction of Meyers Dam on Warm Spring Creek

1897: ACM started claiming water rights in the upper reaches of Warm Springs Creek

1899: Storm Lake Dam work began—500-foot long by 30-foot-high dam raised water level by 27 feet

1900-1901: Dam at the outlet of Upper Twin Lake constructed; Twin Lakes Creek diversion and flume constructed

1901: Twin Lakes Creek and Storm Lake Creek water first turned into Silver Lake; Silver Lake Pump Station construction

1902: Washoe Smelter began operations

1918: Construction of the east dam and enlargement of the west dam at Silver Lake

1919: Construction of Georgetown Lake Pump Station

1967 (about): Silver Lake pumps replaced—VT pumps take water from 65-feet below the floor of the pump station; 23-mile long, 34-inch pipeline constructed to carry SLWS water from Smelter Hill to concentrator in Butte.

1996: BSB acquired SLWS. Several improvements made in late 1990's (3-miles of 54-inch pipe installed between New Hill Cemetery and Smelter Hill; Silver Lake West Dam rehab, Storm Lake Dam rehab, pump rebuild at Silver Lake

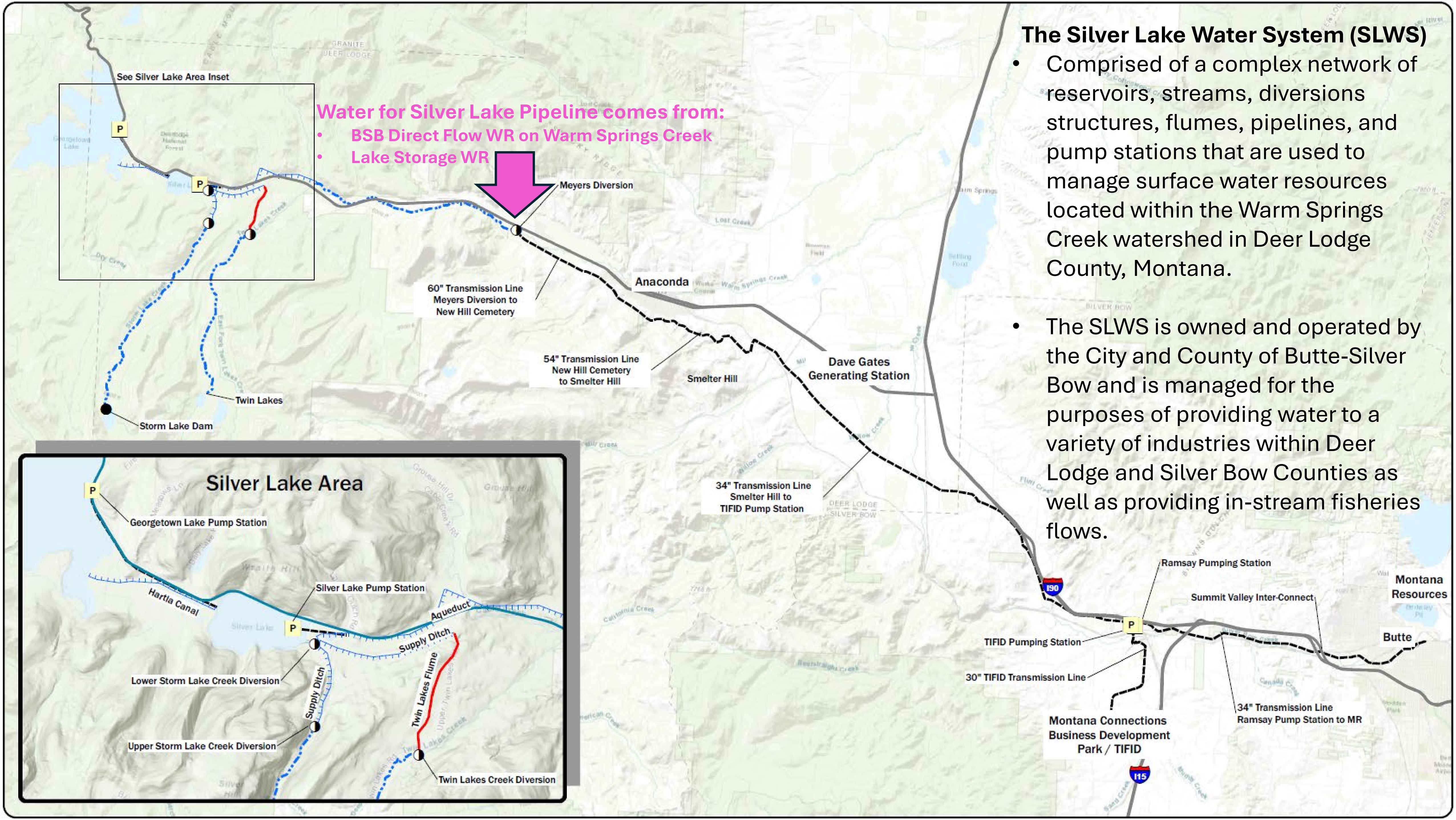
About 1996: TIFID Pump Station constructed along with 30-inch pipeline to REC/Montana Connections

More Recent Improvements: Twin Lakes Flume section replaced with buried pipe (2011) and SLWS Improvements Project (2026)

Rossillon, 2016

The Silver Lake Water System (SLWS)

- Comprised of a complex network of reservoirs, streams, diversions structures, flumes, pipelines, and pump stations that are used to manage surface water resources located within the Warm Springs Creek watershed in Deer Lodge County, Montana.
- The SLWS is owned and operated by the City and County of Butte-Silver Bow and is managed for the purposes of providing water to a variety of industries within Deer Lodge and Silver Bow Counties as well as providing in-stream fisheries flows.



Georgetown Lake Pump Station and Storage

- BSB has the right to store up to 1,920 acre-feet of water from Silver Lake in Georgetown Lake
- Can be returned to Silver Lake between October and March
- ~10,600-feeet of 42-inch and 34-inch pipe

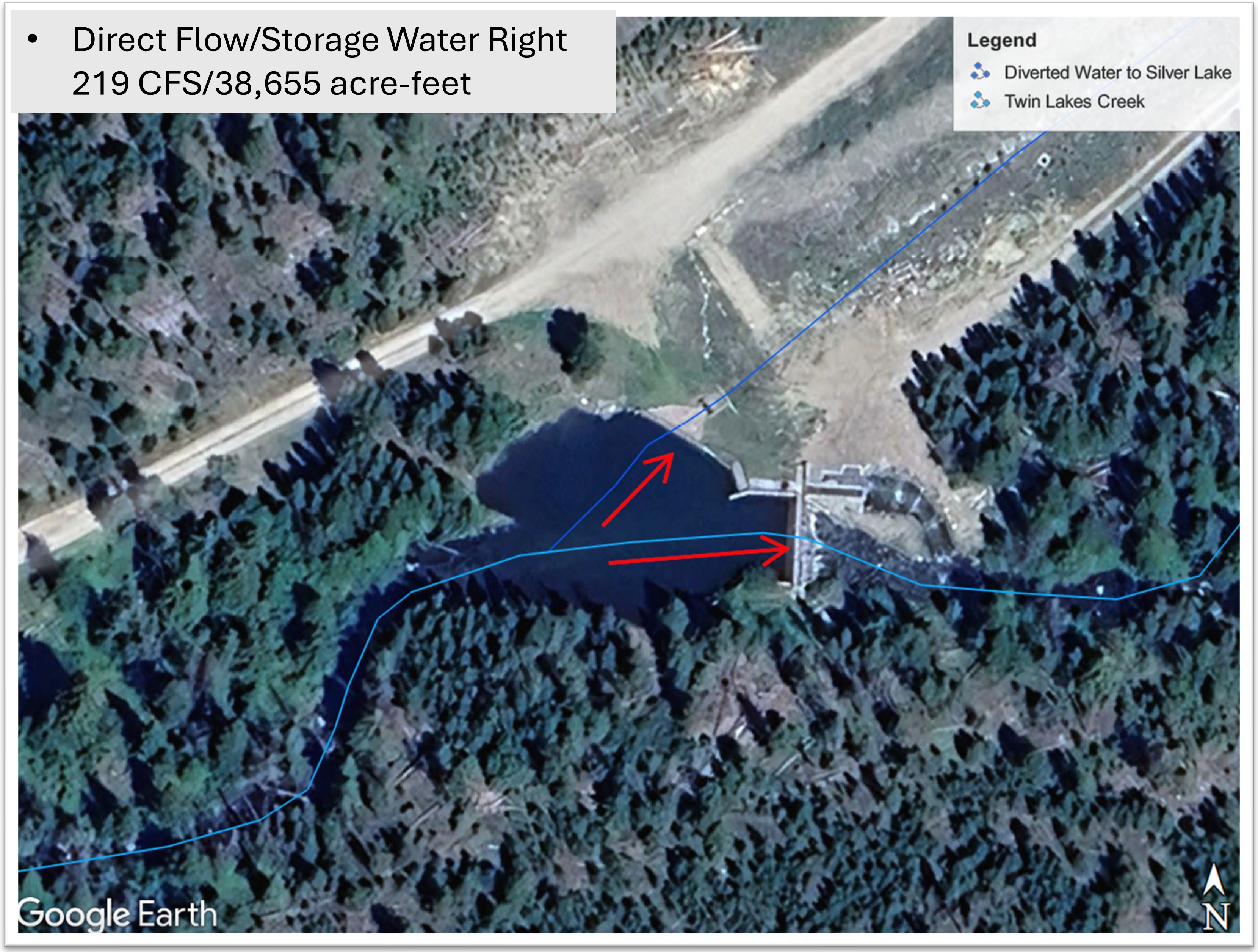
Silver Lake Pump Station

- Total Capacity of 17,000+ acre-feet
- Storage WR of 13,138 acre-feet
- Can be filled and successively refilled up to 17,500 acre-feet per year (TLC/SLC)
- Two Vertical Turbine Pumps—15,000 GPM Each (43.2 MGD)
- SLWS Improvements Project Underway

Storm Lake

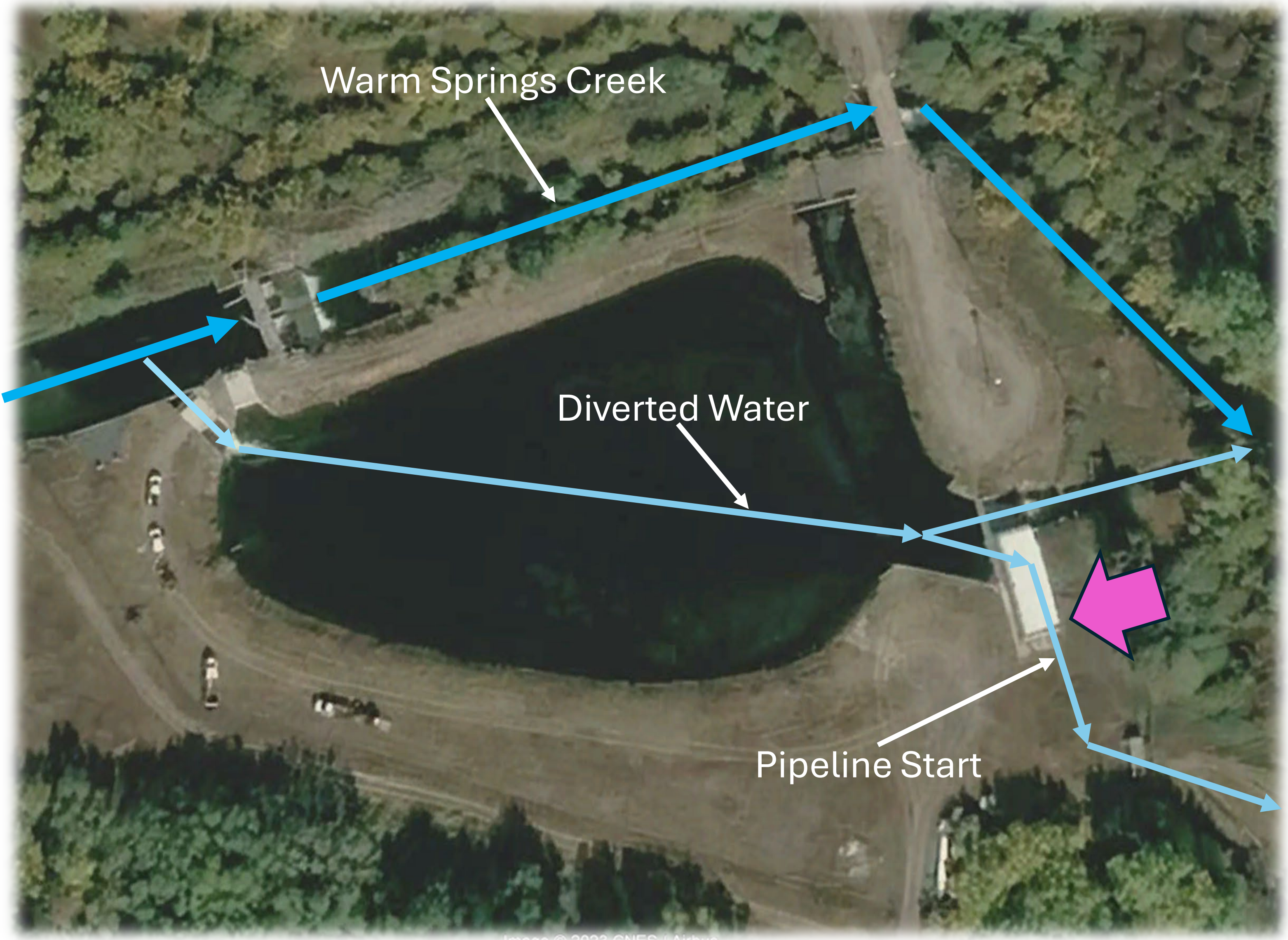
- Total Storage of 2,975 acre-feet
- Storage Water Right of 3,309 acre-feet
- Direct Flow from Storm Lake Creek Water Right is 189 CFS or 12,500 acre-feet per year
- Water from Storm Lake/Storm Lake Creek can be stored in Silver Lake or released to Warm Springs Creek via aqueduct

Twin Lakes Creek Diversion



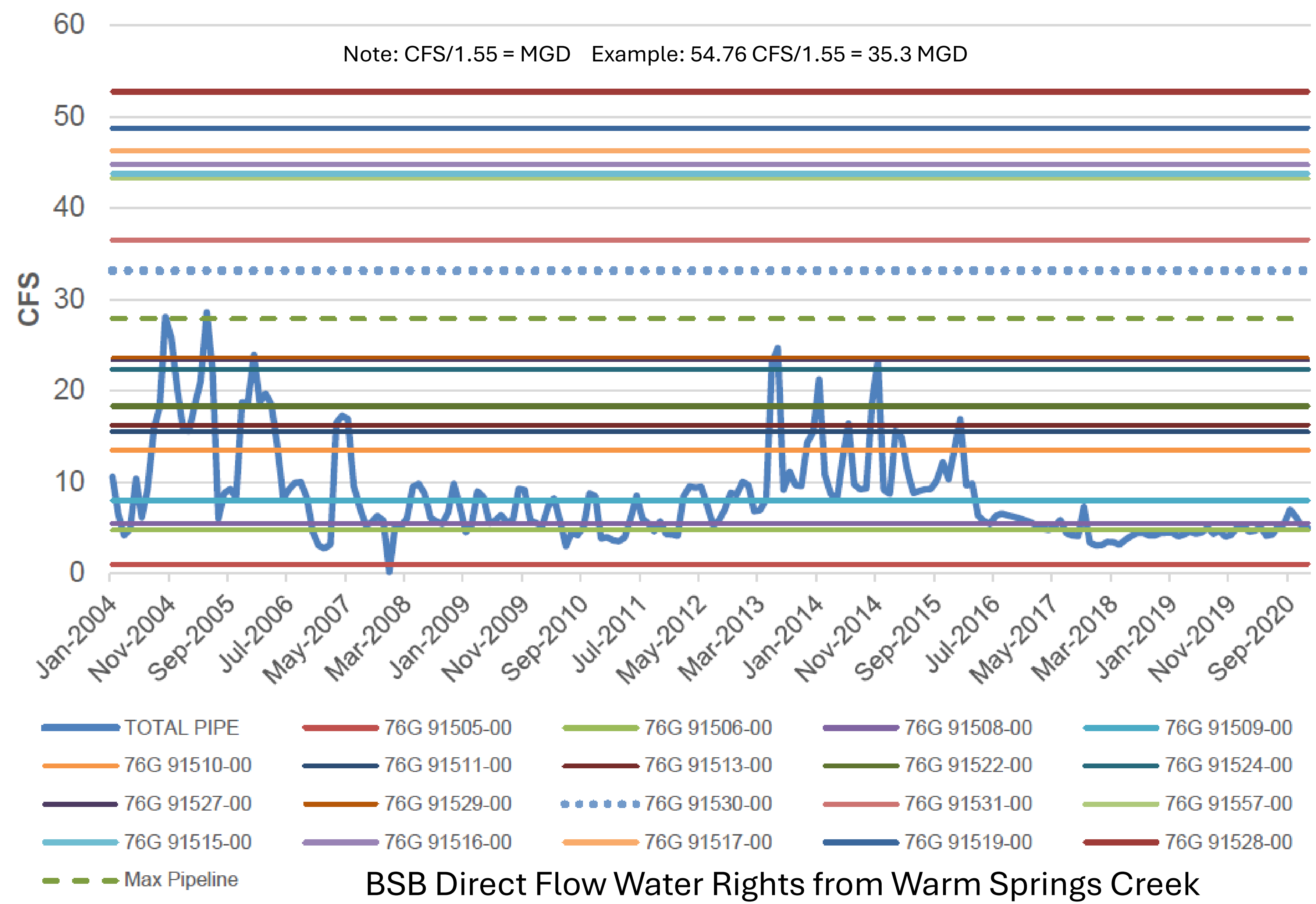
Meyers Diversion

- SLWS Water is diverted from Warm Springs Creek through settling pond, traveling screens in into SLWS pipeline
- Diverted Water that does not enter pipeline returns to Warm Springs Creek.



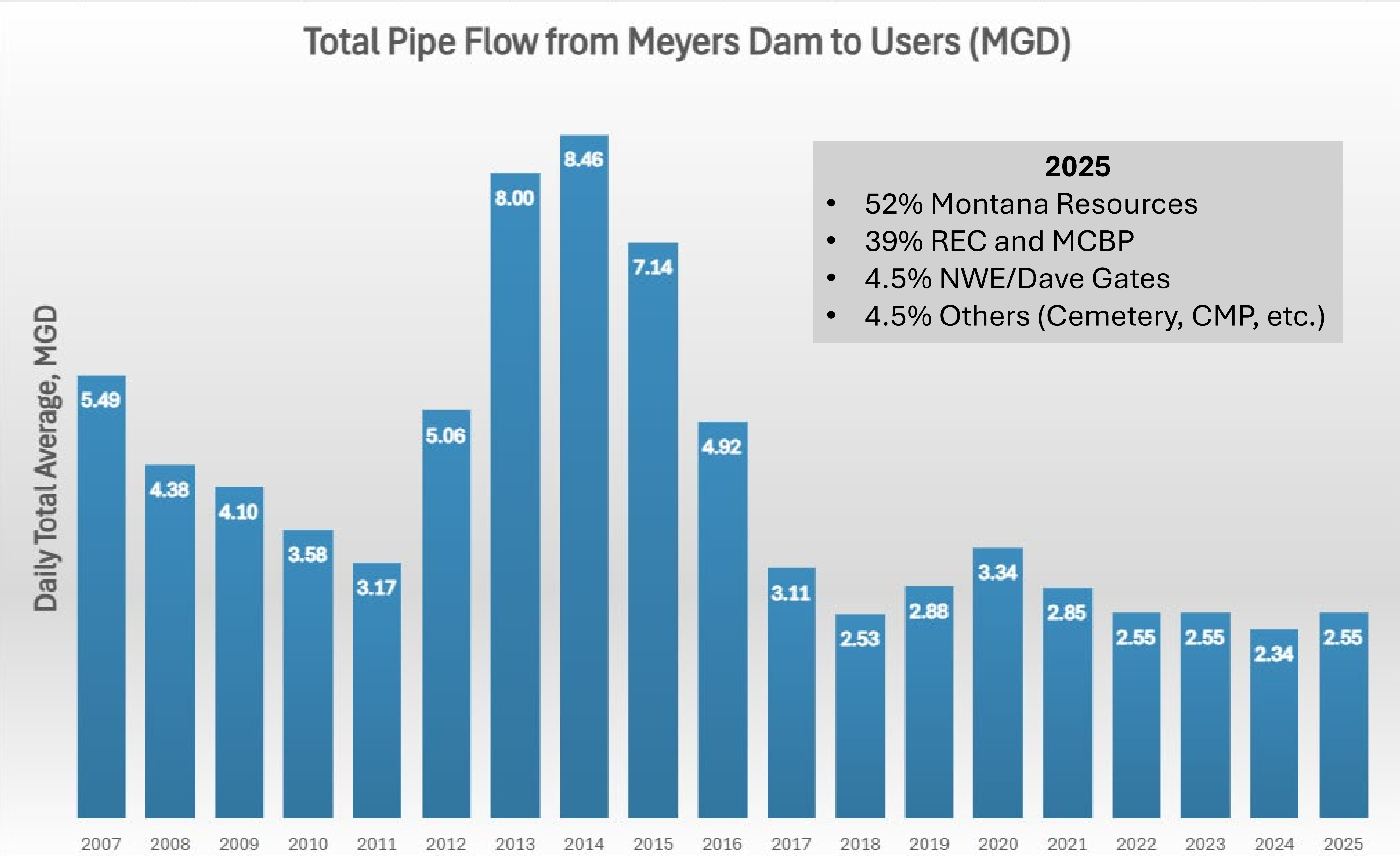
SLWS Total Pipe Flow to Industrial Users 2004-2020

- BSB Warm Spring Creek Direct Flow Rights Shown Cumulatively
- Early 2000s—Montana Resources coming back online after suspension
- 2013-2015 Montana Resources increased pond volume for dust control
- 2015—Montana Resources started to reduce SLWS consumption
- 2019—Berkeley Pit pumping and treating started (meets most of MR's baseflow needs)
- MR demand expected to remain stable



BSB Direct Flow Water Rights from Warm Springs Creek

SLWS “Total Pipe” Average Daily Water Use (2007-2025)

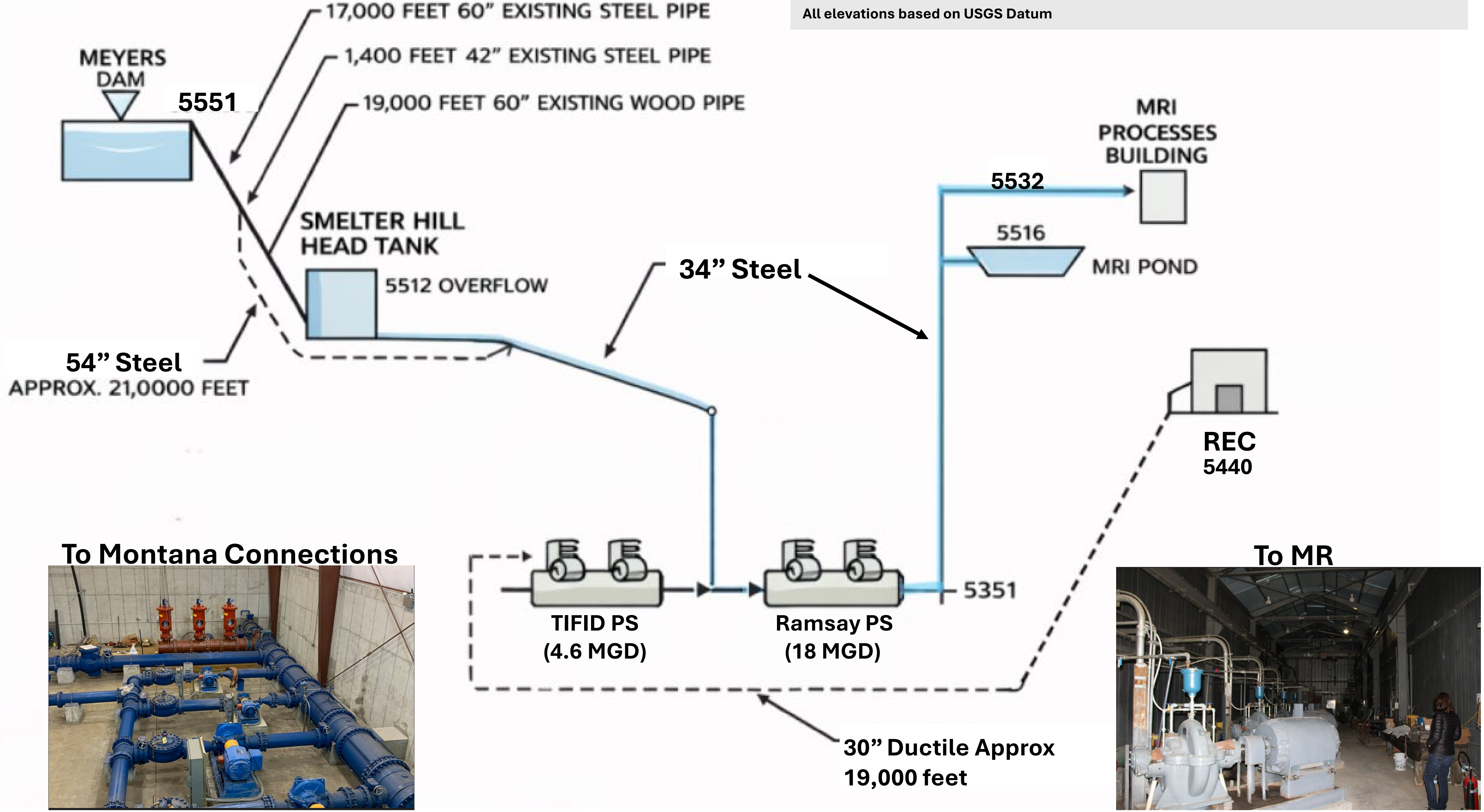


2025

- 52% Montana Resources
- 39% REC and MCBP
- 4.5% NWE/Dave Gates
- 4.5% Others (Cemetery, CMP, etc.)

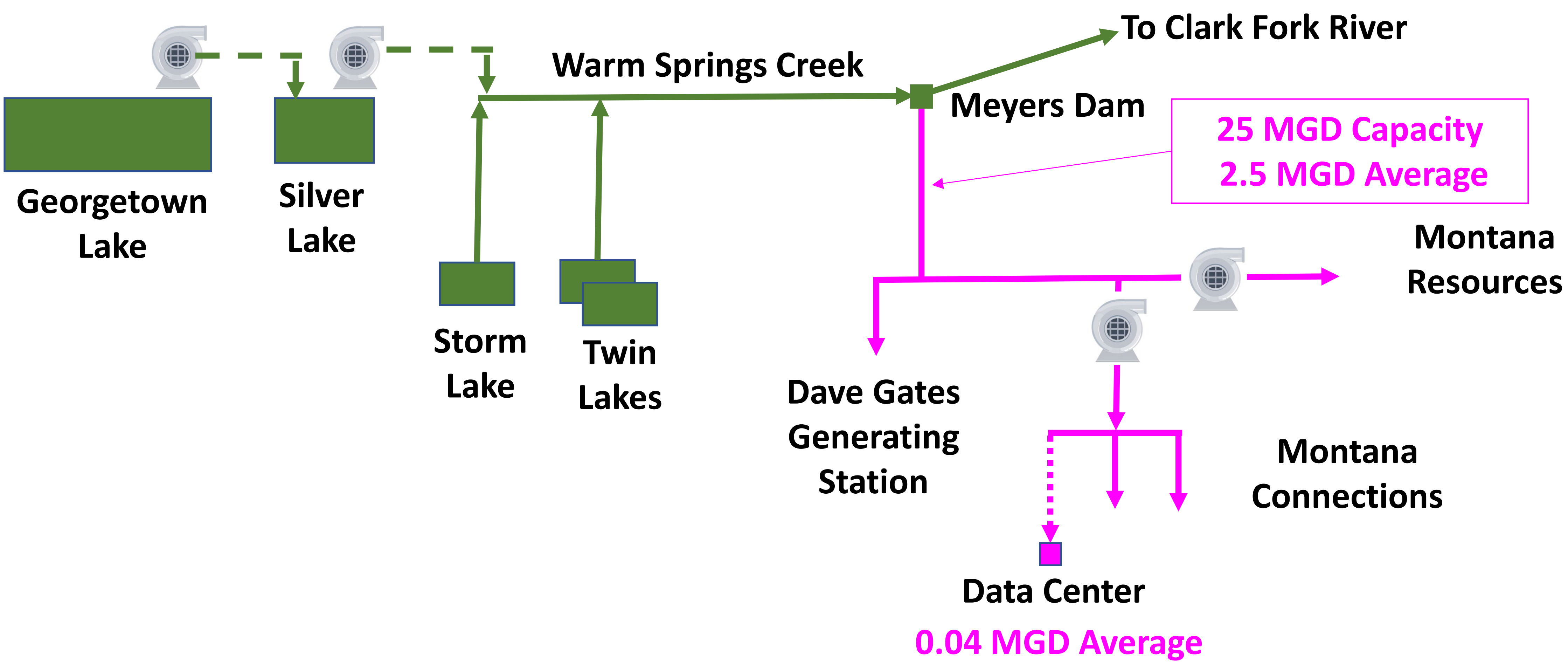
System Schematic—Meyers Dam to MR and Montana Connections

All elevations based on USGS Datum



Warm Springs Creek Supplies BSB Industrial Water

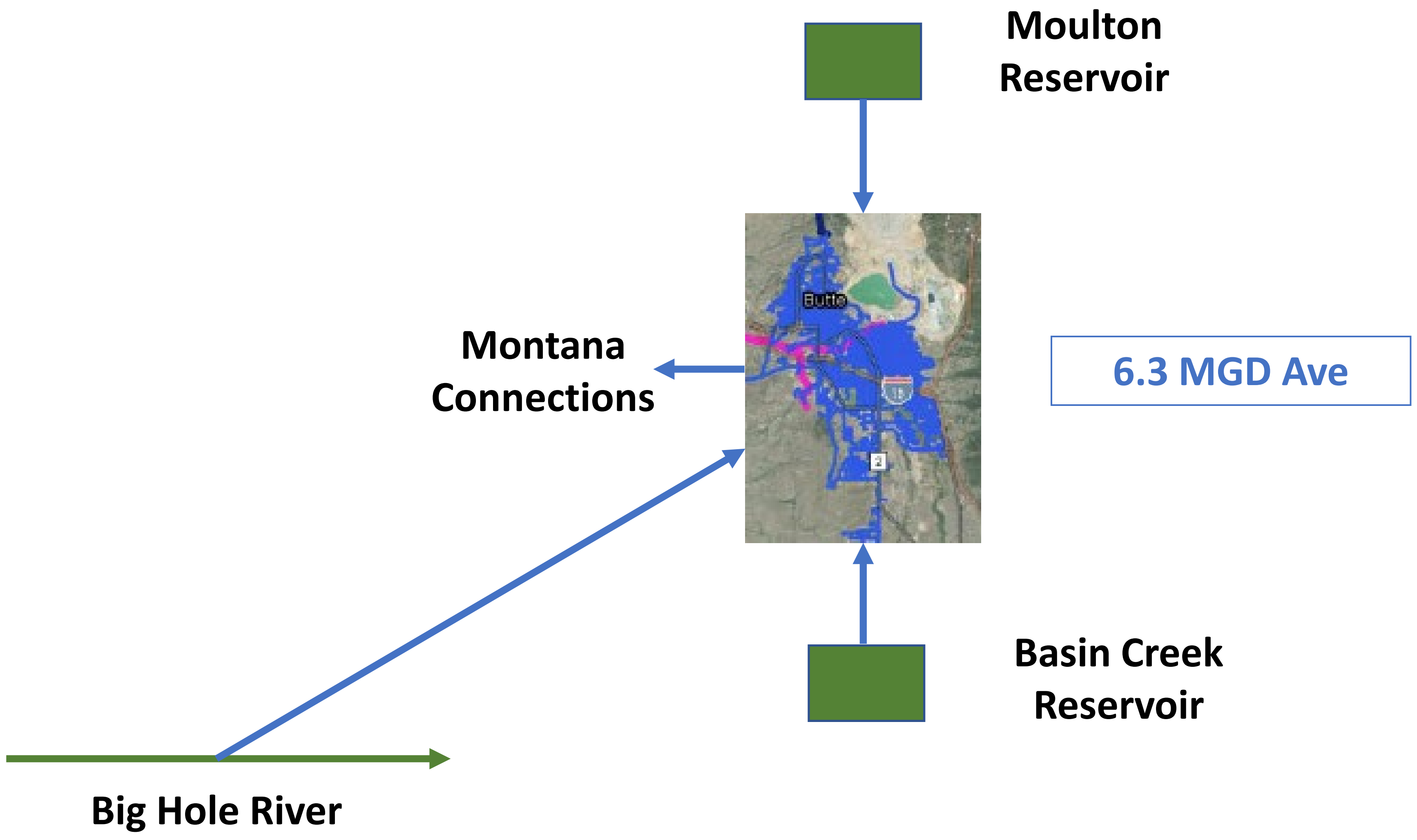
MGD = Million Gallons Per Day



Bob Morris 26 January 2026. Per analysis of BSB Silver Lake Water System and proposed Montana Connections data center

Big Hole, Basin Creek, and Moulton Supply BSB Potable Water

MGD = Million Gallons Per Day

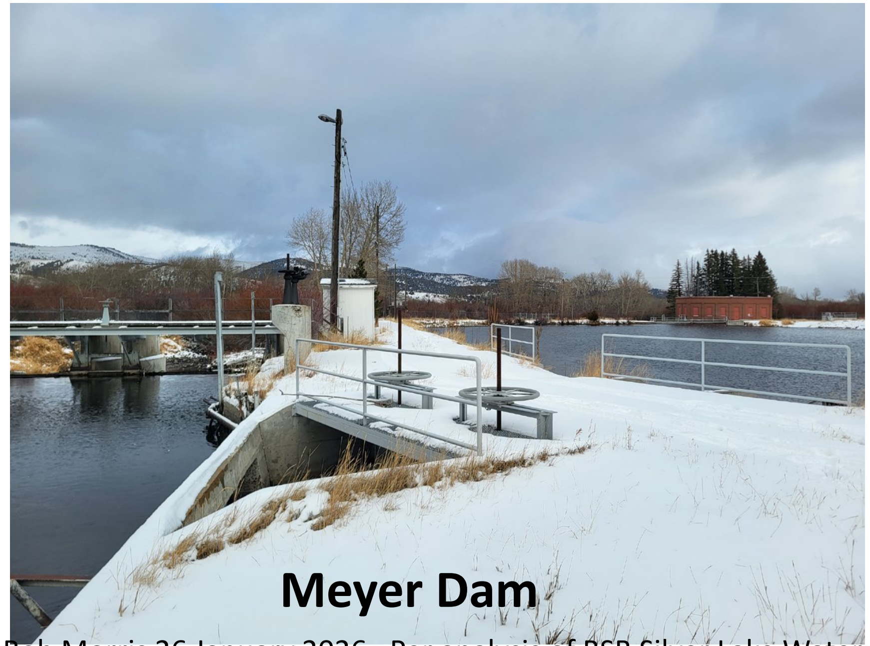


Bob Morris 26 January 2026. Per analysis of BSB Silver Lake Water System and proposed Montana Connections data center

Typical Water Use Rates

BSB Potable Water System

Average System Use	6.3 million gallons/day
Average Home	300 gallons/day
Average Garden Hose	14,500 gallons per day



Meyer Dam

BSB Industrial Water System

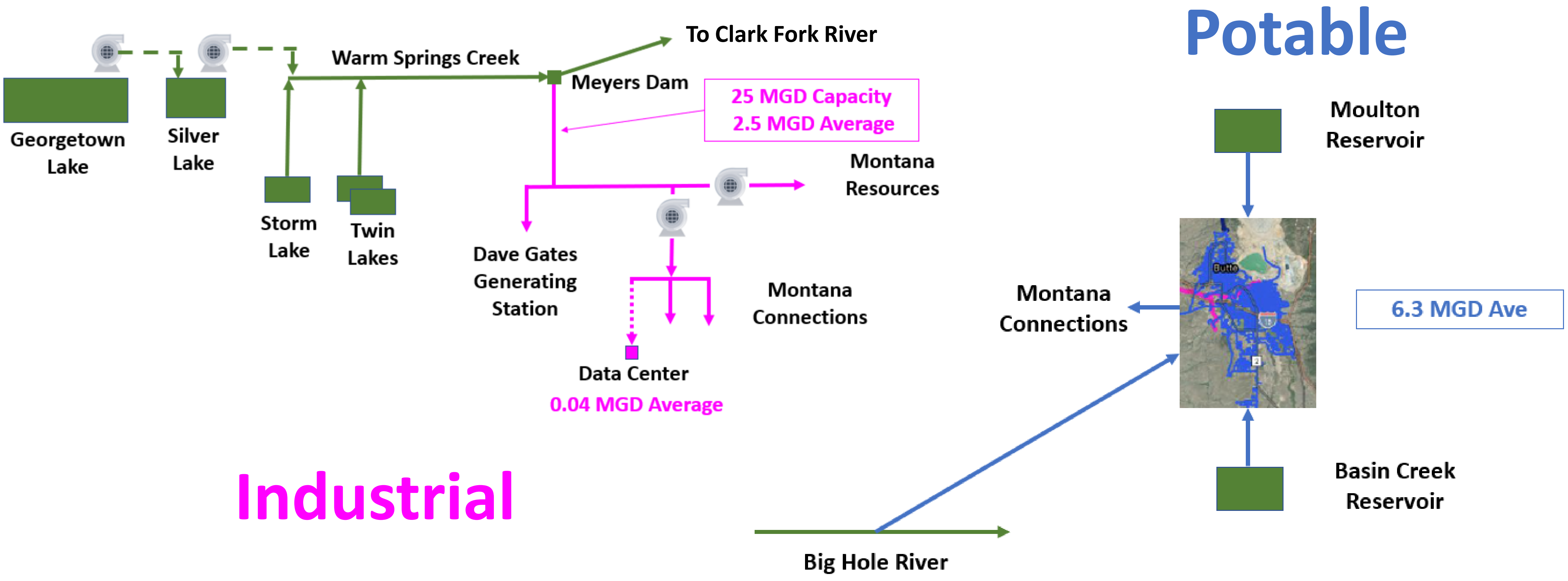
Daily Capacity	25 million gallons/day
Average Use	2.5 million gallons/day

Proposed Data Center

Annual Use	15.7 million gallons/year
Average Daily Use	44,000 gallons/day (0.2% of system capacity)

Bob Morris 26 January 2026. Per analysis of BSB Silver Lake Water System and proposed Montana Connections data center

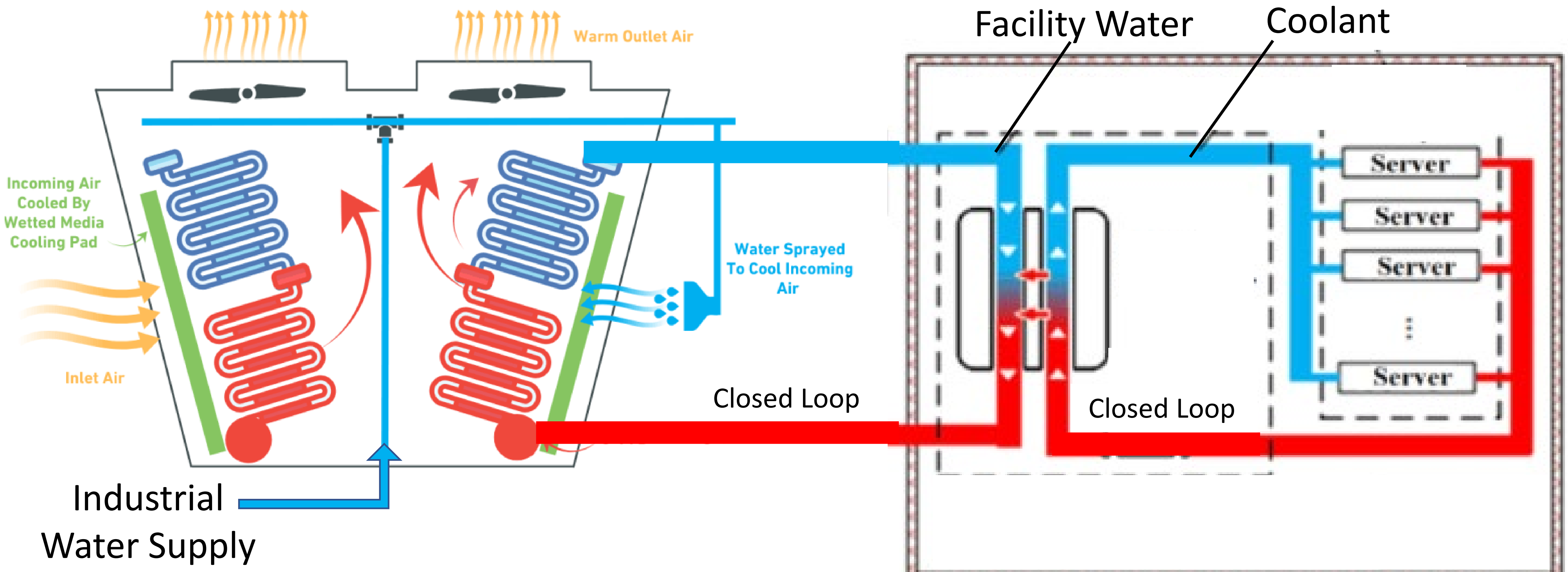
Butte’s Water Systems are Independent



Bob Morris 26 January 2026. Per analysis of BSB Silver Lake Water System and proposed Montana Connections data center

Adiabatic Cooling: Minimal Water Use, No Discharge

Operates Dry Most of the Year, Uses Water Above 80°F



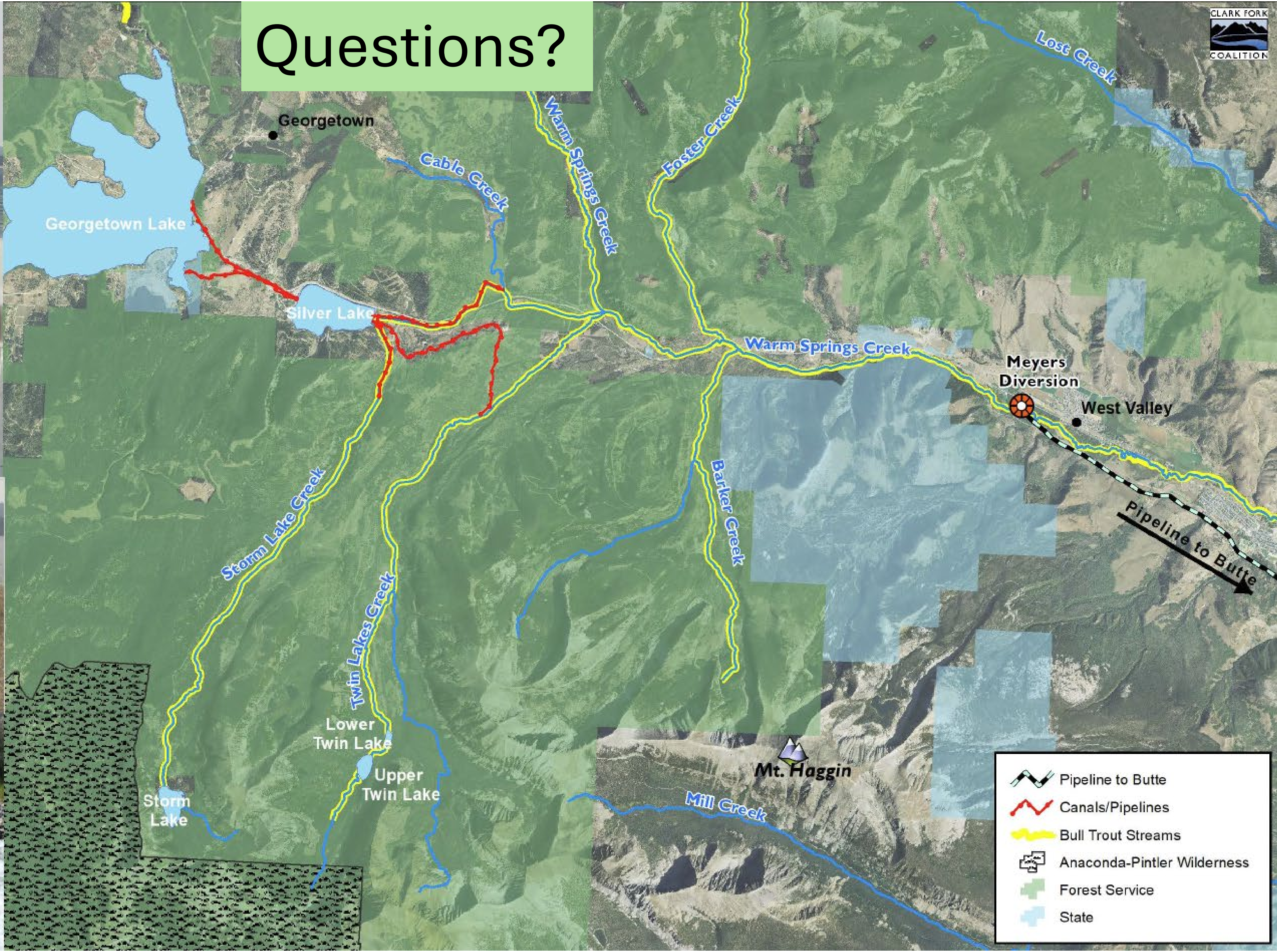
Adiabatic Cooling Tower

Data Center

https://www.bds-energy.com/how-do-adiabatic-cooling-systems-work/

https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Water-cooling-design-in-the-data-center-25_fig2_359538981

Questions?



CLARK FORK COALITION
Georgetown
Georgetown Lake
Silver Lake
Cable Creek
Warm Springs Creek
Foster Creek
Lost Creek
Warm Springs Creek
Meyers Diversion
West Valley
Pipeline to Butte
Barker Creek
Storm Lake Creek
Twin Lakes Creek
Lower Twin Lake
Upper Twin Lake
Storm Lake
Mt. Haggin
Mill Creek
Pipeline to Butte
Canals/Pipelines
Bull Trout Streams
Anaconda-Pintler Wilderness
Forest Service
State