THE PENDING

DRINKING WATER

DISASTER

PRIVATE WATER RESERVE NETWORK

A national emergency water reserve for the moments when safe drinking water is unavailable

Concept presentation • September 2026

The Core Premise

Water is not merely a utility. In an emergency, it is a life-sustaining asset.

3 DAYS

CDC emergency planning guidance recommends storing at least one gallon per person per day for 3 days.

SAFE DRINKING WATER

When a municipal system is contaminated, disrupted or inaccessible, the question is not whether water exists somewhere—it is whether safe water can reach people fast enough.

NATIONAL RESILIENCE

A distributed reserve can create a second line of defense: protected sources + delivery infrastructure + pre-arranged access.

Source: CDC, How to Create an Emergency Water Supply (2025). “3 days” is an emergency preparedness benchmark—not a universal physiological deadline.

Why the Risk Is Increasing

Multiple independent pressures can converge on the same critical resource.

OVER-EXTRACTION

Groundwater pumping can exceed recharge, causing long-term water-level declines.

DROUGHT

Groundwater drought and prolonged dry conditions can reduce reliable supply.

CYBER / TERRORISM

Water systems face both natural hazards and deliberate attacks, including cyberattacks.

PFAS

“Forever chemicals” are driving new treatment, monitoring and source-protection requirements.

DATA CENTERS

Rapid AI/data-center growth increases demand for energy—and can increase cooling-water demand.

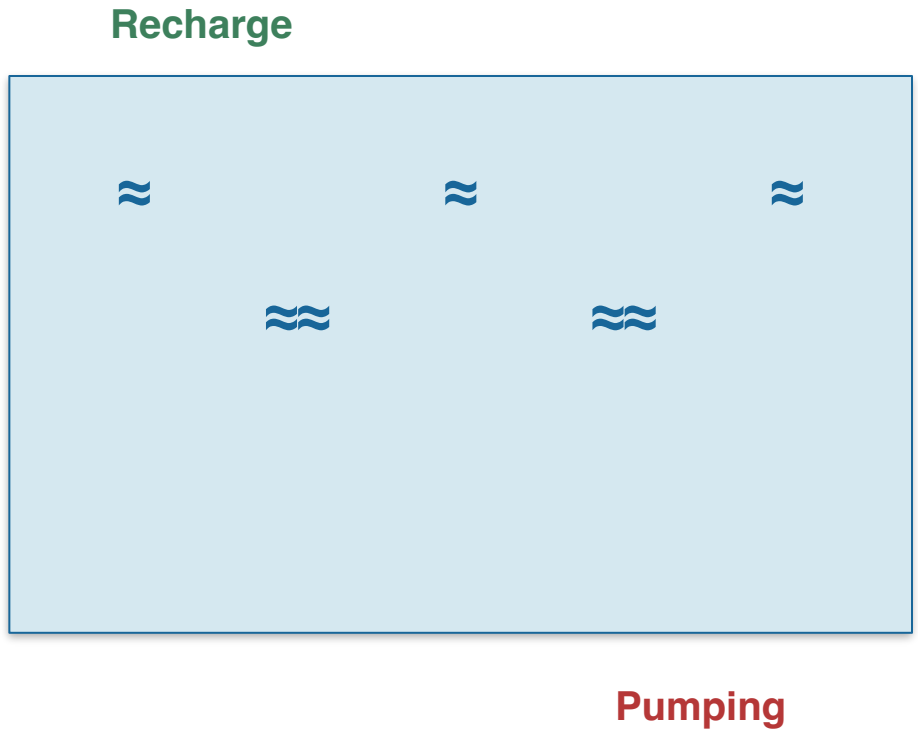
Sources: USGS; EPA; Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory / DOE.

Problem #1 — Over-Extraction

Groundwater is a reserve system, but it is not infinite.

GROUNDWATER = THE HIDDEN RESERVOIR

- Groundwater supplies drinking water to about half of the U.S. population.
- The U.S. uses groundwater extensively for agriculture and other needs.
- Pumping faster than natural recharge can lower water levels and dry wells.
- A resilient national strategy needs to protect high-quality groundwater before emergencies occur.



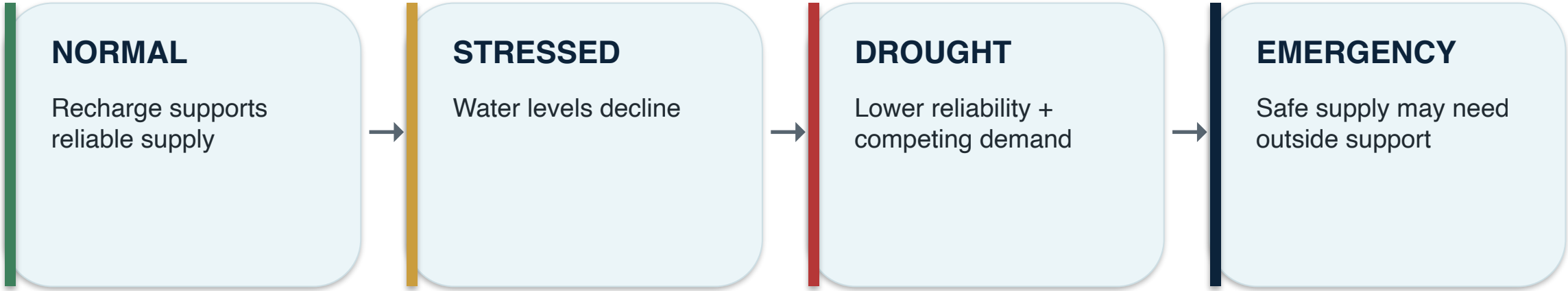
Protect the reserve → monitor the reserve → mobilize the reserve

Source: USGS, Groundwater Decline and Depletion; USGS, Groundwater Drought in the United States (2026).

Problem #2 — Drought

Drought is no longer only a surface-water problem.

Groundwater drought can persist beneath communities that appear to have water on the surface.



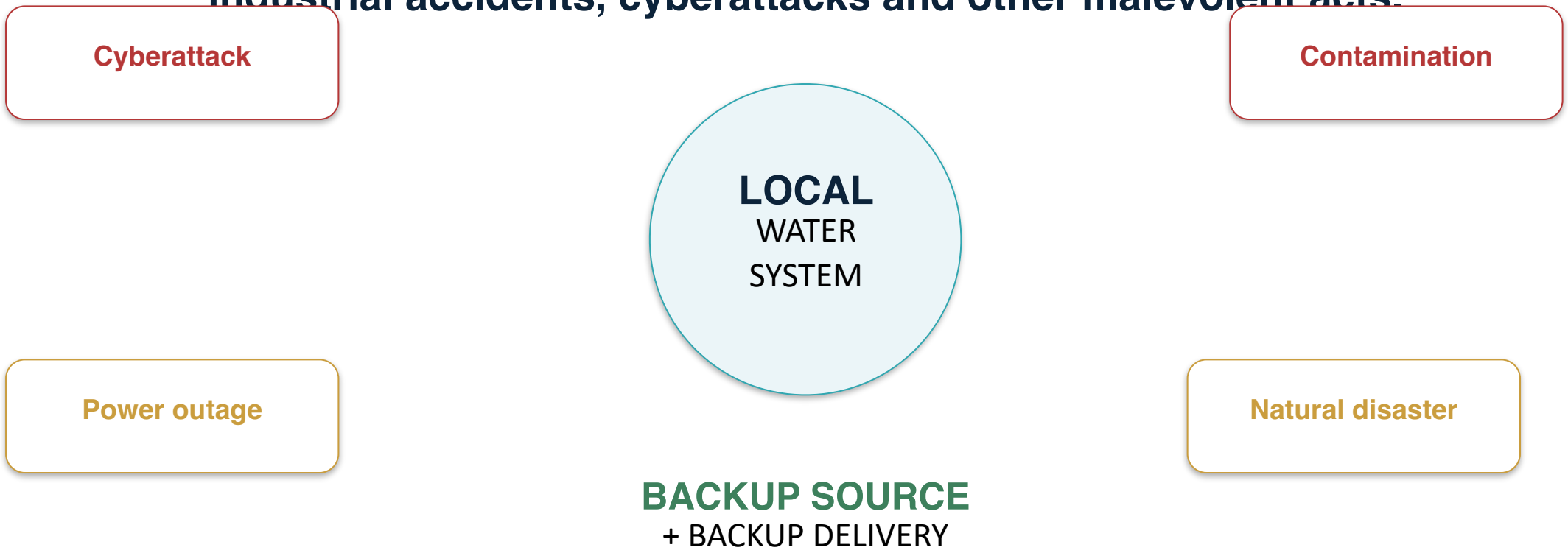
A distributed reserve does not eliminate drought. It buys time when local systems cannot.

Source: USGS, Groundwater Drought in the United States: Spatial and Temporal Variability (Mar. 2026).

Problem #3 — Security & Intentional Disruption

Drinking water is critical infrastructure.

EPA explicitly treats drinking-water systems as vulnerable to natural hazards, industrial accidents, cyberattacks and other malevolent acts.



Sources: EPA Water Security; EPA 2026 cybersecurity advisories; EPA Baseline Information on Malevolent Acts.

Problem #4 — PFAS Contamination

A local contamination event can turn a functioning water system into an emergency.

PFAS are persistent contaminants that have driven new national drinking-water requirements and major treatment needs.

SOURCE

A groundwater or surface-water source may become unusable or require treatment.

TREATMENT

Utilities may need new treatment systems, monitoring and operational changes.

RESERVE

A pre-qualified emergency source can provide time while the local system responds.

The reserve is not a substitute for treatment. It is a contingency source for safe water while treatment or remediation is underway.

Source: EPA, Final PFAS National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (2024) and PFAS supporting materials.

Problem #5 — Data Center Water Demand

AI and data-center growth creates a new water-planning variable.

U.S. data centers are projected to grow rapidly, with water consumption emerging as a resource constraint in some locations.

2023

Data centers used about 4.4% of U.S. electricity.

2030

Updated LBNL analysis estimates a central estimate of 11.8% of U.S. electricity.

WATER

Cooling technology and location can make water availability a material siting issue.

Opportunity: offer data centers a resilience layer that separates mission-critical water security from local supply disruptions.

Sources: Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, 2024 U.S. Data Center Energy Usage Report; 2025 Update (published June 2026).

THE SOLUTION

A National Emergency

Drinking Water Reserve

A distributed network of protected, privately owned groundwater reserves—paired with standardized gantry loading and emergency delivery agreements.

SOURCE

5.25B-gallon aquifer as the founding reserve

NETWORK

Replicate the model in strategic regions

DELIVERY

Gantry systems + tanker logistics + contracts

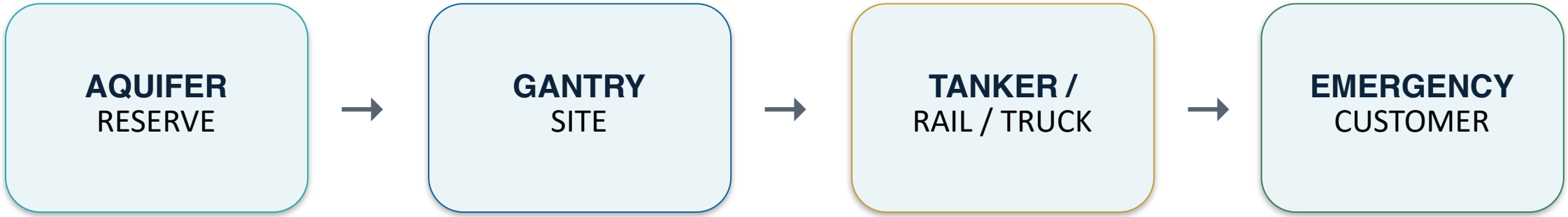
ACCESS

Pre-committed capacity for emergency buyers

Concept: user-provided 5.25-billion-gallon aquifer ownership/availability should be independently verified during due diligence.

How the Network Works

Think of it as a distributed reserve bank—with physical water and physical delivery capacity.



Reserve is continuously monitored and protected.

Standardized loading point for bulk water.

Pre-qualified carriers and multiple transport modes.

Municipalities • data centers • states • federal agencies

Design objective: deploy safe water to a qualified receiving point within days—not promise every location can be served identically.

Illustrative operating model. Actual response times depend on geography, permits, transportation capacity, water-quality requirements and emergency conditions.

The Founding Asset

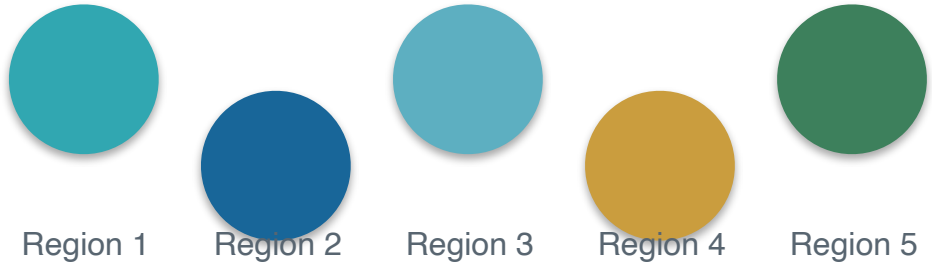
Start with one large, protected reserve. Then replicate.

5.25 BILLION

GALLONS

Company-represented aquifer capacity

FOUNDING RESERVE



NETWORK GOAL

Strategically distributed reserves reduce dependence on any single source or transportation corridor.

User-provided asset figure; verify legal ownership, storage capacity, water quality, sustainable yield, permitting and deliverability before investor use.

A New Asset Class for Water Resilience

Three possible commercial structures—each requiring specialized legal and regulatory review.

RESERVE TOKENS

A digital certificate representing a defined contractual claim or capacity reservation.

WATER INSURANCE

A policy or parametric-style contract that pays/provides access when defined emergency conditions occur.

CAPACITY PURCHASE

A conventional long-term contract for reserved emergency water capacity and delivery.

Key principle: sell a contractual right to emergency capacity—not simply a claim on an undifferentiated pool of water.

⚠ **Tokenization, securities, insurance, commodities, water-rights and money-transmission laws may apply depending on structure and jurisdiction.**

Conceptual structures only. Engage securities counsel, insurance counsel, water-rights counsel and regulators before offering any instrument.

Who Would Buy Emergency Water Capacity?

The strongest customers are organizations whose operations cannot tolerate prolonged loss of safe water.

MUNICIPALITIES

Protect residents and essential services during contamination, drought, infrastructure failure or disaster.

DATA CENTERS

Add water resilience to business-continuity planning and site-risk management.

STATE GOVERNMENT

Create regional emergency capacity without building every reserve from scratch.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Support national disaster response and critical-infrastructure resilience.

HOSPITALS / INDUSTRY

Protect high-consequence operations where water interruption is unacceptable.

INSURERS / RISK CAPITAL

Potentially finance or distribute resilience contracts as a risk-transfer product.

Potential customer segments; validate willingness-to-pay, procurement rules and regulatory fit through market interviews.

What Must Be Proven

The concept becomes investable when the physical, legal and commercial chain is independently validated.

WATER

Aquifer capacity, sustainable yield, quality, testing, treatment requirements and recharge.

RIGHTS

Ownership, groundwater rights, permits, withdrawal limits, easements and local regulations.

DELIVERY

Gantry engineering, loading rate, storage, truck/rail access, carrier network and receiving sites.

RESPONSE

A realistic regional deployment model with measurable service levels and contingency plans.

CUSTOMERS

Signed LOIs / contracts demonstrating willingness to pay for reserved emergency capacity.

FINANCE

Capex, opex, reserve maintenance, pricing, insurance structure and return on capital.

THE VISION

From One Aquifer

to a National Reserve

Build a distributed, privately owned network of protected water reserves and emergency delivery points—so that when a community loses access to safe drinking water, a backup source already exists.

THE NEXT STEP

- Validate the founding 5.25-billion-gallon asset
- Design and cost the first gantry + delivery hub
- Secure pilot customers / letters of intent
- Develop the legal and financial structure
- Launch the first regional emergency water reserve

SAFE WATER
WHEN IT MATTERS MOST