

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

MIDDLESEX, ss.

SUPERIOR COURT
CIVIL ACTION NO: 2681CV01404

JOSEPH DELGROSSO and BARBARA)
DYMENT, on behalf of themselves and all)
others similarly situated,)

Plaintiffs,)

vs.)

MARKLEY LOWELL, LLC,)

Defendant.)

RECEIVED

5/27/2026

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT AND DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY

INTRODUCTION

1. Plaintiffs, Joseph Delgrosso and Barbara Dymont, on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated, bring this putative class action against Markley Lowell, LLC (hereinafter the “Defendant”), which operates and maintains the Data Center located at 1 Markley Way, Lowell, MA 01852 (hereinafter the “Data Center”)

2. Through its operation and maintenance of the Data Center, Defendant has emitted, and continues to emit, unreasonable and excessive noise onto Plaintiffs’ properties thereby causing property damages through private nuisance and negligence.

PARTIES

3. At all times relevant hereto, Plaintiff Joseph Delgrosso is a citizen of Massachusetts who has owned and resided at his property located at 1 Autumn Street, Lowell, Massachusetts.

4. At all times relevant hereto, Plaintiff Barbara Dymont is a citizen of Massachusetts who has owned and resided at her property located at 1 Autumn Street, Lowell, Massachusetts.

5. Defendant Markley Lowell, LLC, is a foreign limited liability company organized under the laws of Delaware and registered to do business in Massachusetts.

6. At all times relevant hereto, Defendant has owned, operated, and/or maintained the Data Center located at 1 Markley Way, Lowell, MA 01852.

7. Defendant is at least a citizen of Massachusetts through one or more of its members.

8. Defendant, including its predecessors and agents, maintains and operates the Data Center and has exercised control and ownership over the Data Center at all relevant times hereto.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

9. This case involves thousands of putative Class Members seeking monetary and injunctive relief for property damage caused by Defendant's private nuisance and negligence and the aggregate amount in controversy significantly exceeds Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000.00), exclusive of interest and costs

10. Plaintiffs are citizens of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Middlesex County.

11. Defendant Markley Lowell, LLC, is a limited liability company operating its Data Center within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Middlesex County.

12. Defendant's unlawful acts, occurrences, and/or transactions, as alleged herein, occurred in Middlesex County.

13. This Court has original jurisdiction over this action for money damages and injunctive relief pursuant to Mass. Gen. laws ch. 212, §§ 3, 3A, 4.¹

14. Venue is proper in this Court.

15. This Court has personal jurisdiction over the Defendant, who regularly conducts substantial business in Middlesex County through the ownership and operation of the Data Center.

¹ Plaintiffs have attached hereto, and served upon Defendant, the requisite Civil Action Cover Sheet, including a statement of damages pursuant to Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 212, § 3A.

16. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over the claims alleged herein, which arise under the common law of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

17. On frequent, recurrent, and continuing occasions too numerous to list herein, Plaintiffs' properties have been and continue to be physically invaded by excessive noise from Defendant's Data Center.

18. The noise which entered, and continues to enter, Plaintiffs' properties originated from Defendant's Data Center as a result of Defendant's intentional and/or negligent acts and/or omissions.

19. These excessive noise emissions caused by Defendant's Data Center have been and continue to be emitted across public and private land within the Class Area.

Defendant's Data Center Operations

20. Defendant's Data center is a 352,000 square foot facility where it provides hosting, colocation, and high performance computing (HPC) services.²

21. Data Centers like Defendant's require a substantial and continuous onsite power supply for their servers, which invariably require the use of backup generators and sophisticated cooling systems to regulate temperature and humidity in their server rooms.³ These systems operate at all times of the day.

22. These servers produce significant amounts of heat that can damage the chips integral to data processing. As a result, Data Centers, including Defendant's Data Center, employ massive cooling systems to manage the heat produced by the servers.

² <https://www.markleygroup.com/data-center> (Last accessed May 26, 2026).

³ <https://www.eesi.org/articles/view/communities-are-raising-noise-pollution-concernsabout-data-centers> (Last accessed May 26, 2026).

23. These cooling systems are integral and oftentimes extensive, with some cooling systems accounting for up to 40% of a Data Center's energy consumption.⁴

24. Data Centers like Defendant's may generate significant noise pollution from diesel generators and heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems, including chillers, cooling towers, air-handling units, and condenser fans. These systems may create persistent industrial noise with internal levels of 70-90 A-weighted decibels (dBA) and community-facing levels that can exceed 48-60 dBA without adequate mitigation.⁵

25. Defendant's Data Center began operations in 2016 with 7 diesel emergency generators.

26. As of July 3, 2025, Defendant's Data Center is now permitted to operate 27 diesel emergency generators and 16 cooling towers.

27. Defendant's Data Center has the capacity to generate 77 megawatts (MW) of power using its emergency diesel backup generators alone, which is roughly equivalent to the energy demand of a small city.

28. Defendant has recently purchased a retired 85 MW power plant in Lowell to help power its Data Center.⁶

29. From its cooling towers and generators alone, Defendant predicted that its completed Data Center operating within its current permit may generate offsite noise at a range of 34.9 to 50.9 dBA based on measurements from different community testing locations. Even with

⁴ <https://www.eesi.org/articles/view/communities-are-raising-noise-pollution-concernsabout-data-centers> (Last accessed May 26, 2026).

⁵ George, Babu. *Health Consequences of Large Data Centers: Air Pollution, Noise, Water Use, and Environmental Justice*. No. cnwyb_v1. Center for Open Science, 2026. Stable link: <https://osf.io/download/69a8a7d20a7fcea28b79774f/> (Last accessed May 26, 2026).

⁶ <https://www.datacenterdynamics.com/en/news/markley-group-ceo-buys-retired-generating-plant-in-lowell-massachusetts/> (Last accessed May 26, 2026).

proposed optimized sound control measures, Defendant predicts that dBA levels from its cooling towers alone may reach 45.6 dBA at offsite locations in the community.

30. Defendant's Data Center operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The noise emitted from the Data Center, and experienced by Plaintiffs and the Class, is not only excessive, but consistent and pervasive.

31. A properly operated, maintained, and/or constructed Data Center will contain, capture, or otherwise prevent the emission of excessive noise from its generators and cooling systems by implementing soundproofing equipment, such as noise-absorbent materials, sound blankets, and sound attenuators.

32. A properly operated, maintained, and/or constructed Data Center will contain, capture, or otherwise prevent the emission of excessive noise from its generators and cooling systems by utilizing acoustic barriers, shields, and walls in and around the perimeter of its property.

33. A properly operated, maintained, and/or constructed Data Center will contain, capture, or otherwise prevent the emission of excessive noise from its generators and cooling systems by designing and implementing low-noise cooling systems.

34. Defendant has failed to implement adequate soundproofing equipment at its Data Center that properly absorbs, captures, and/or prevents the escape of noise, thereby resulting in the offsite emission of excessive noise beyond its property.

35. Defendant has failed to implement adequate acoustic barriers, shields, or walls, that absorb, mitigate, and/or prevent the escape of noise, thereby resulting in the offsite emission of excessive noise beyond its property.

36. Defendant has failed to implement adequate low-noise cooling systems that contain, mitigate, and/or prevent the escape of noise, thereby resulting in the offsite emission of excessive noise beyond its property.

Defendant's Excessive Noise Emissions

37. Defendant has failed to follow proper industrial practices to prevent the offsite emission of noise, and has failed to absorb, capture, mitigate, and/or prevent noise from escaping its Data Center, thereby invading the homes and properties of Plaintiffs and the Class.

38. The noise emissions from Defendant's Data Center are loud, annoying, and pervasive.

39. Defendant's Data Center has been the subject of frequent and numerous complaints from residents in the nearby residential area.

40. Numerous households have contacted Plaintiffs' counsel documenting the noise they attribute to the Defendant's Data Center.

41. Below is a small sample of the factual allegations made by putative class members to Plaintiffs' counsel, demonstrating the Data Center is the source and cause of the noise, which has caused damage to neighboring properties and their use and enjoyment thereof:

- a. Plaintiffs Joseph Delgrosso and Barbara Dymont reported "We notice more at night there is a humming that was never there before. We also want to sell our home and are afraid it will affect the market value."
- b. Putative Class Member Vincenza Berardo stated that there is a "constant hum [at] night makes it difficult to sleep/keeps me up. Can't sleep with the windows open anymore which means an increase in cooling bills. Even with windows shut, can hear the incessant hum."
- c. Putative Class Member Diana Streete stated that "The noise is frequent and disruptive during the daytime, evenings, early mornings, weekends, and holidays. The activity includes loud banging sounds, truck traffic, loading/unloading activity, construction-type noise, and ongoing operational work that can be heard clearly inside my home. The noise regularly interferes with my family's ability to sleep, rest, relax, and comfortably enjoy our home. My children's bedrooms face the entrance area where trucks and facility activity occur, which makes the noise especially disruptive. I also have a 2-year-old child who has become frightened by the loud noises and often cries or says she is scared when the banging and truck activity begin. The constant nature of the noise has caused ongoing stress and frustration for my household. It does not feel like normal residential noise. It feels industrial, persistent, and disruptive to daily life."

42. On July 12, 2023, Defendant was assessed a \$500 penalty by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) for failing to provide a Source Registration emissions report, violating the requirements of its permit and the environmental regulations of the State of Massachusetts.



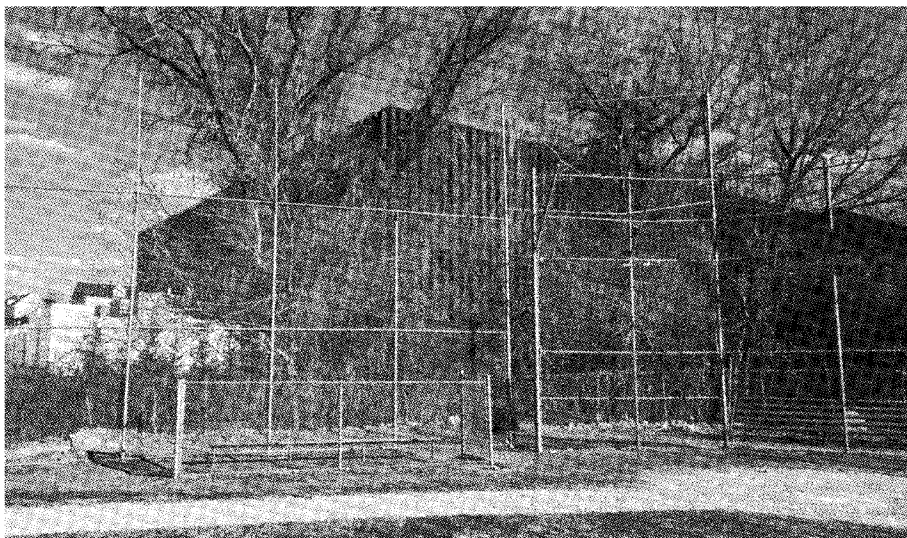
[View of the Data Center and the surrounding residential community]⁷

43. The City of Lowell has recently issued a 360-day moratorium on data centers in the City, prohibiting “acceptance by the City of Lowell of any new applications and permits for zoning permissions and decisions for the intended purpose of the development and operation of a Data Center,” to better “understand the impacts, if any, that the construction, expansion, and operation of Data Centers will have on City infrastructure and, more generally, the overall quality of life for

⁷ <https://law.yale.edu/vls-today/news/clinic-lawsuit-challenges-data-center-expansion-lowell-massachusetts> (Last accessed May 26, 2026).

the residents of Lowell.”⁸ This moratorium was enacted as part of a response to rapid development of Defendant’s Data Center in the community its continued modifications.⁹

44. Defendant’s Data Center has also been subject of significant scrutiny in local media regarding its noise emissions.^{10,11,12}



[View of a local baseball field dominated by the Data Center and its diesel generators]¹³

45. In one such article, Lowell resident Jake Fortes stated that “Nobody knew what the extent of what the noise and diesel emissions would be from a facility such as this, [t]hey weren’t

⁸ <https://www.lowellma.gov/DocumentCenter/View/33854/DataCenterMoratorium-Rezone> (Last accessed May 26, 2026).

⁹ <https://www.masslive.com/news/2026/03/lowell-enacts-first-data-center-moratorium-in-massachusetts.html> (Last accessed May 26, 2026).

¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ <https://www.boston25news.com/news/local/25-investigates-raised-concerns-mass-prepares-first-hyperscale-data-center/QIYCG33QHNCI5IEGOWX332BAOU/> (Last accessed May 26, 2026).

¹² <https://www.boston.com/news/local-news/2026/05/07/lowell-residents-file-massachusetts-first-lawsuit-against-a-data-center/> (Last accessed May 26, 2026).

¹³ <https://law.yale.edu/yls-today/news/clinic-lawsuit-challenges-data-center-expansion-lowell-massachusetts> (Last accessed May 26, 2026).

really heard of, especially not in Massachusetts.”¹⁴ Mr. Fortes also indicated that “It’s constant sleepless nights because of the noise. It has been nonstop noise, construction. Pollution.”¹⁵

46. Despite knowledge of its excessive and constant noise emissions, the Data Center continues to emit excessive noise outside the bounds of its property.

47. The Data Center’s excessive noise emissions are offensive to the Plaintiffs and the putative Class Members and would be offensive to a reasonable person of ordinary health and sensibilities.

48. The Data Center’s excessive noise emissions have caused property damages and substantially interfered with the abilities of Plaintiffs and the putative Class to reasonably use and enjoy their homes and properties.

49. The invasion of Plaintiffs’ and the Class’s properties by excessive noise from the Data Center has reduced the value of those properties.

50. Plaintiffs and the putative Class are a limited subset of individuals in Middlesex County and the Class Area, which includes only owner-occupants and renters of residential properties who live within the Class Area.

51. The invasion of Plaintiffs’ and the Class’s properties by excessive noise has interfered with the use and enjoyment of those properties, resulting in adverse impacts on private residential property values.

¹⁴ <https://www.thecrimson.com/article/2026/5/5/ai-data-center-lowell-water/> (Last accessed May 26, 2026).

¹⁵ <https://www.boston25news.com/news/local/25-investigates-raised-concerns-mass-prepares-first-hyperscale-data-center/QIYCG33QHNCISIEGOWX332BAOU/> (Last accessed May 26, 2026).

52. Defendant knew or should have reasonably known about its excessive noise emissions through the numerous complaints, administrative records, communications with local government, public scrutiny, and media attention it has received regarding the Data Center.

53. Despite clear knowledge of Defendant's Data Center emissions, Defendant continues to operate the Data Center in breach of its duty of ordinary care and diligence.

54. Defendant intentionally, knowingly, recklessly, willfully, and/or negligently failed to properly construct, maintain, and/or operate the Data Center. Through Defendant's failures, the Data Center has caused an invasion of Plaintiffs' and the putative Class's private residential properties by excessive noise on frequent, intermittent, and reoccurring occasions too numerous to list individually.

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

Class Definition

55. Plaintiffs bring this action individually and on behalf of all persons as the Court may determine to be appropriate for class certification, pursuant to Massachusetts Rule of Civil Procedure 23. Plaintiffs seek to represent a Class of persons preliminarily defined as:

All owner-occupants and renters of residential property residing within one-half (0.5) of a mile of the Data Center at any time within the applicable statute of limitations.

The definitional boundary is subject to modification as discovery will disclose the location of all persons properly included in the Class ("Class Members"). Plaintiffs reserve the right to propose one or more sub-classes if discovery reveals that such subclasses are appropriate.

56. This case is properly maintainable as a class action pursuant to and in accordance with Rule 23 of the Massachusetts Rules of Civil Procedure in that:

- a. The Class, which includes thousands of members, is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable.

- b. There are substantial questions of law and fact common to the Class including those set forth in greater particularity herein;
- c. Questions of law and fact such as those enumerated below, which are all common to the Class, predominate over any questions of law or fact affecting only individual members of the Class;
- d. The claims of the representative parties are typical of the claims of the Class;
- e. A class action is superior to any other type of action for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy;
- f. The relief sought in this class action will effectively and efficiently provide relief to all members of the Class;
- g. There are no unusual difficulties foreseen in the management of this class action; and
- h. Plaintiffs, whose claims are typical of those of the Class, through their experienced counsel, will zealously and adequately represent the Class.

A. Numerosity

57. The Class consists of thousands of members and therefore is so numerous that joinder is impracticable.

B. Commonality

58. Numerous common questions of law and fact predominate over any individual questions affecting Class Members, including, but not limited to the following:

- a. Whether and how Defendant negligently and knowingly failed to reasonably construct, maintain, and/or operate the Data Center to prevent off-site noise emissions;
- b. Whether Defendant owed any duties to Plaintiffs;
- c. Which duties Defendant owed to Plaintiffs;
- d. Which steps Defendant has or has not taken to control the emission of noise through its maintenance and operation of the Data Center;
- e. Whether and to what extent the Data Center's noise was dispersed over the Class Area;

- f. Whether it was reasonably foreseeable that Defendant's failure to properly construct, maintain, and/or operate the Data Center would result in an invasion of Plaintiffs' property interests;
- g. Whether the degree of harm suffered by Plaintiffs and the Class constitutes a substantial annoyance or interference under an objective legal standard; and,
- h. The proper measure of damages incurred by Plaintiffs and the Class.

C. Typicality

59. Plaintiffs have the same interests in this matter as all the other members of the Class and their claims are typical of all members of the Class. If brought and prosecuted individually, the claims of each Class Member would require proof of many of the same material and substantive facts, utilize the same complex evidence including expert testimony, rely upon the same legal theories and seek the same type of relief.

60. The claims of Plaintiffs and the other Class Members have a common cause, and their damages are of the same type. The claims originate from the same failure of the Defendant to properly design, operate, and maintain the Data Center and its operations.

61. All Class Members have suffered injury in fact as a result of the invasion of their property by Defendant's excessive noise, causing damage to their property.

D. Adequacy of Representation

62. Plaintiffs' claims are sufficiently aligned with the interests of the absent Class Members to ensure that the Class's claims will be prosecuted with diligence and care by Plaintiffs as representatives of the Class. Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately represent the interests of the Class and do not have interests adverse to the Class.

63. Plaintiffs have retained the services of counsel who are experienced in complex class action litigation and in particular class actions stemming from invasions of noxious industrial

emissions. Plaintiffs' counsel will vigorously prosecute this action and will otherwise protect and fairly and adequately represent Plaintiffs and all absent Class Members.

E. Class Treatment Is the Superior Method of Adjudication

64. A class action is superior to other methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversies raised in this Complaint because:

- a. Individual claims by the Class Members would be impracticable as the costs of pursuit would far exceed what any one Class Member has at stake;
- b. Little or no individual litigation has been commenced over the controversies alleged in this Complaint and individual Class Members are unlikely to have an interest in separately prosecuting and controlling individual actions;
- c. The concentration of litigation of these claims in one action will achieve efficiency and promote judicial economy; and,
- d. The proposed class action is manageable.

65. The prosecution of separate actions by or against individual members of the Class would create the risk of (i) inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual members of the Class, which could establish incompatible standards of conduct for the party opposing the Class; and (ii) adjudications with respect to individual members of the Class which would as a practical matter be dispositive of the interests of the other members not parties to the adjudications or substantially impair or impede their ability to protect their interests.

66. Notice can be provided to members of the Class by U.S. Mail and/or publication.

CAUSE OF ACTION ONE – PRIVATE NUISANCE

67. Plaintiffs restate the allegations of this Complaint as if fully restated herein.

68. Defendant owed, and continues to owe, a duty to Plaintiffs and the Class to prevent and abate the unreasonable interference with, and the invasion of, their private property interests.

69. The excessive noise which enters the Plaintiffs' and the Class's properties originated from the Data Center, which was improperly and unreasonably constructed, maintained, and/or operated by the Defendant.

70. Plaintiffs and the Class utilize their properties residences and reside within the Class Area.

71. The excessive noise which entered the Plaintiffs' and the Class's properties originated from the Defendant's Data Center, which is in close proximity to the Class Area.

72. By failing to reasonably design, construct, operate, repair, and/or maintain its Data Center, the Defendant has caused an invasion of the Plaintiffs' and Class's properties by excessive noise on unusually frequent occasions that are too numerous to comprehensively list herein.

73. The excessive noise emissions invading Plaintiffs' and Class's properties are indecent and offensive to individuals with ordinary sensibilities. The excessive noise substantially and unreasonably interferes with the Plaintiffs' and Class's enjoyment of life and the ability to use and enjoy their properties. This includes, but is not limited to:

- a. Forcing Plaintiffs and Class Members to remain inside their homes and forego the use of their yards, porches, and other spaces, and to generally refrain from outdoor activities;
- b. Causing Plaintiffs and Class Members to keep their doors and windows closed when they would otherwise have them open;
- c. Depriving Plaintiffs and Class Members of the full value of their homes and properties; and,
- d. Interfering with Plaintiffs' and Class Members' sleep and preventing them from reasonably relaxing in their homes and/or on their property.

74. By failing to reasonably construct, maintain, and/or operate the Data Center, Defendant has wrongfully, negligently, and knowingly created a foreseeable risk of harm and caused an unreasonable invasion of Plaintiffs' and Class's properties by excessive noise.

75. The excessive noise emissions from Defendant's Data Center are recurring and ongoing.

76. The excessive noise emissions from Defendant's Data Center are abatable with ordinary care.

77. By failing to reasonably construct, maintain, and/or operate the Data Center, thereby causing excessive noise to invade Plaintiffs' and Class's properties, Defendant intentionally, knowingly, recklessly, and/or negligently created a nuisance that substantially and unreasonably interferes with Plaintiffs' and Class's properties.

78. Defendant owed, and continues to owe, a duty to Plaintiffs and the putative Class to prevent and abate the unreasonable interference with the invasion of their private property interests.

79. As a foreseeable, direct, and proximate result of the forgoing misconduct by the Defendant, Plaintiffs and the Class suffered, and continue to suffer, damages to their properties as alleged herein.

80. Plaintiffs and Class Members did not consent to the invasion of their properties by Defendant's excessive noise, which is ongoing and constitutes a nuisance.

81. Any social utility that is provided by the Data Center is patently outweighed by the harm suffered by the Plaintiffs and the Class, who have on frequent occasions been deprived of the full use and enjoyment of their properties and have endured substantial loss in the use and value of their properties.

82. Defendant's substantial and unreasonable interference with the Plaintiffs' and Class's use and enjoyment of their properties constitutes a private nuisance. Defendant is liable for all damages arising from such nuisance, including compensatory, injunctive, and/or exemplary relief.

CAUSE OF ACTION TWO – NEGLIGENCE

83. Plaintiffs restate the allegations of this Complaint as if fully restated herein.

84. Defendant owed, and continues to owe, a duty to Plaintiffs and to the Class to prevent and abate the unreasonable interference with, and the invasion of, their private property interests.

85. A properly constructed, operated, and maintained Data Center will not emit excessive noise into neighboring residential areas.

86. Defendant breached its duties by negligently and improperly constructing, maintaining, and/or operating the Data Center. This includes but is not limited to:

- a. Constructing, operating, and/or maintaining inadequate soundproofing equipment for its Data Center operations, including its cooling systems and/or generators;
- b. Constructing, operating, and/or maintaining inadequate acoustic barriers, walls, and shields for its Data Center operations, not limited to insufficient acoustic coverage on or around the perimeter of the Data Center;
- c. Failing to construct, operate, and/or maintain low-noise cooling systems at the Data Center;
- d. Failing to develop and/or implement an adequate noise monitoring system;
- e. Failing to develop and/or implement an adequate noise prevention plan;
- f. Failing to utilize other noise prevention, elimination, and mitigation measures and technology available to Defendant; and,
- g. Other failures revealed during discovery.

87. By failing to properly construct, maintain, and/or operate its Data Center, Defendant has failed to exercise its duty of ordinary care and diligence.

88. Defendant's breach of its duty of care was the direct and proximate cause of the invasion of the Plaintiffs' and Class's homes by excessive noise.

89. Such invasions by excessive noise were the reasonably foreseeable result of Defendant's misconduct, and Plaintiffs and the Class have suffered damages to their properties as alleged herein. Such damages include but are not limited to the loss of use and enjoyment of their properties and the diminution of property values.

90. By failing to properly construct, operate, and/or maintain the Data Center, Defendant has failed to exercise its duty of ordinary care and diligence so that excessive noise would not invade Plaintiffs' properties.

91. Defendant knowingly, recklessly, and with conscious disregard for the rights of Plaintiffs and the Class, failed to prevent the invasion of excessive noise upon Plaintiffs' and the Class's properties.

92. Defendant could reasonably anticipate that the invasion of the Data Center's excessive noise upon the Plaintiffs' and Class's properties would result in property damages in the form of the loss of use and enjoyment and the diminution of property values.

93. Defendant is liable for all damages arising from such negligence, including compensatory, injunctive, punitive, and/or exemplary relief.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of the proposed Class, pray for judgment as follows:

- A. Certification of the proposed Class pursuant to Massachusetts Rule of Civil Procedure 23;
- B. Designation of Plaintiffs as representatives of the proposed Class and designation of their counsel as Class Counsel;
- C. Judgment in favor of Plaintiffs and the Class Members and against Defendant;

- D. An award, to Plaintiffs and the Class, of compensatory and punitive damages and attorneys' fees and costs, including pre-judgment and post-judgment interest thereupon;
- E. An Order holding that entrance of the aforementioned excessive noise upon Plaintiffs' property constituted a nuisance;
- F. An award to Plaintiffs and the Class Members of injunctive relief not inconsistent with Defendant's state and federal regulatory obligations; and,
- G. Such further relief both general and specific as the Court deems just and proper.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiffs hereby demand a trial by jury on all issues raised in this Complaint.

Dated: May 27, 2026

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ William P. Doyle, III
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**Pro Hac Vice Motions to be submitted*

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: [Markley Lowell Hit With Class Action Lawsuit Over 'Noise Pollution' from Lowell, MA Data Center](#)
