



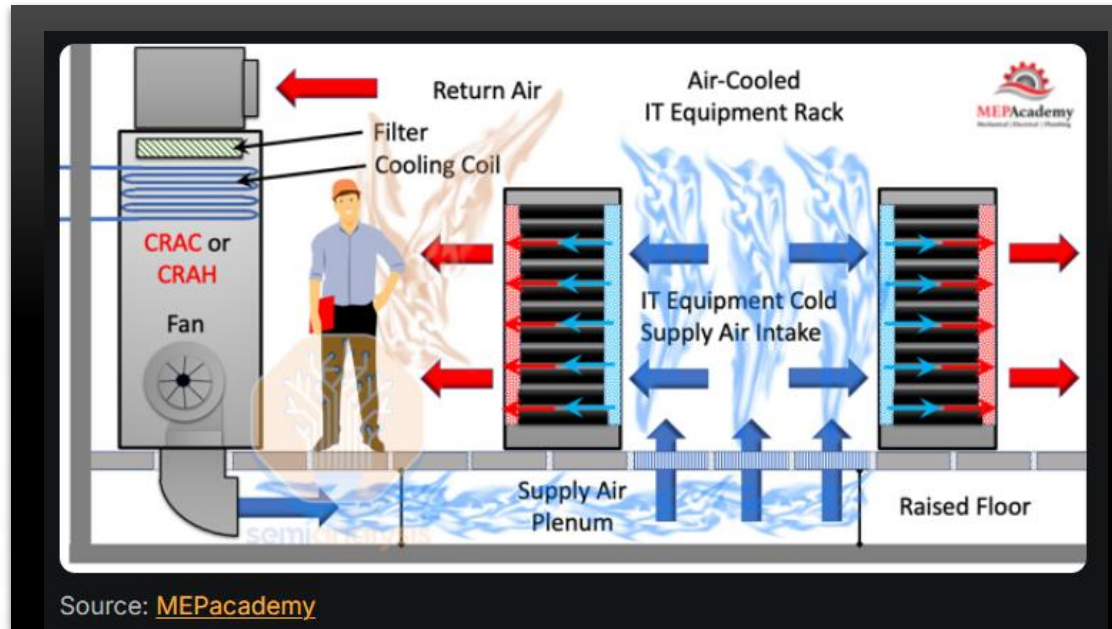
Data Centers and Water Use

NASUCA, June 2025

Data Centers Use Water for Thermal Management

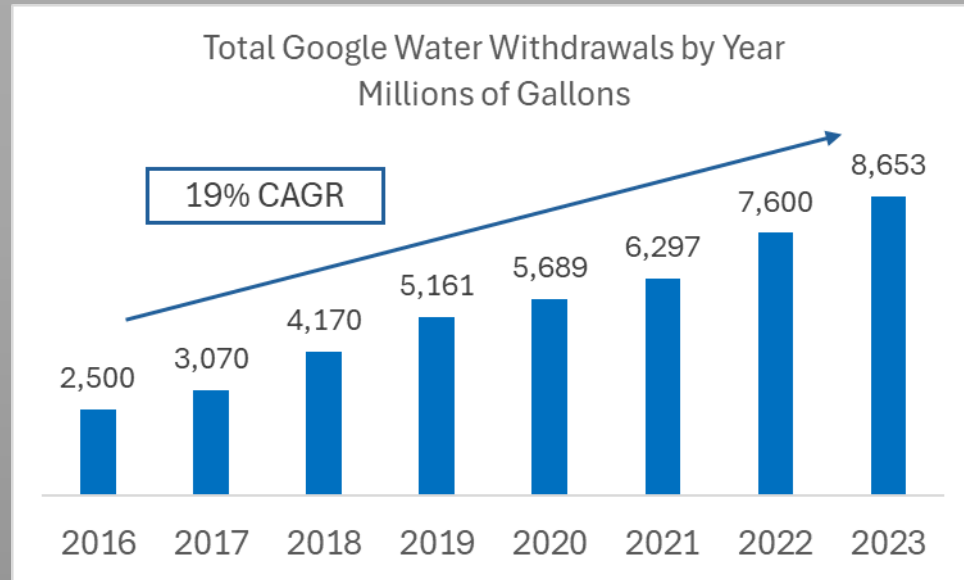
Water is used to cool hot air produced by data servers.

Approximately 80% of the water will be evaporated as steam.



Data Center Capacity Demands are Expected to Grow Rapidly

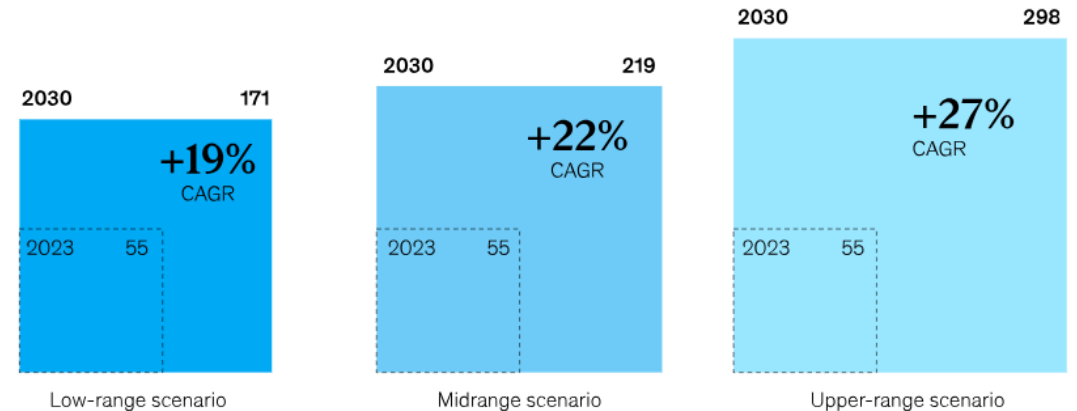
Google water consumption has more than tripled since 2016. In 2022 & 2023, 87%-89% of water withdrawals were for data centers¹



In 2024, McKinsey forecasted 19-27% global growth per year²

Global demand for data center capacity could more than triple by 2030.

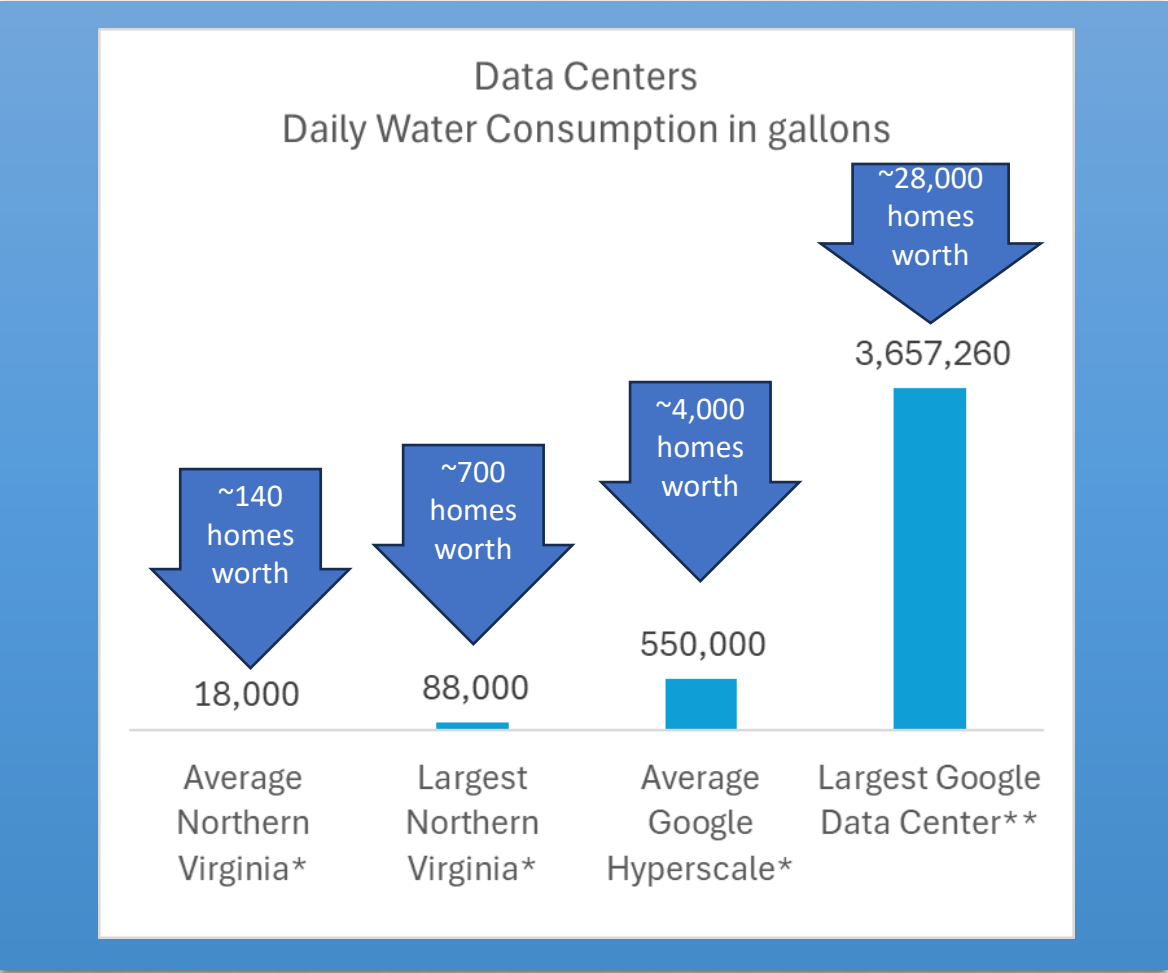
Demand for data center capacity,¹ gigawatts



¹Three scenarios showing the upper-, low-, and midrange estimates of demand, based on analysis of AI adoption trends; growth in shipments of different types of chips (application-specific integrated circuits, graphics processing units, etc) and associated power consumption; and the typical compute, storage, and network needs of AI workloads. Demand is measured by power consumption to reflect the number of servers a facility can house.
Source: McKinsey Data Center Demand model

²<https://www.mckinsey.com/industries/technology-media-and-telecommunications/our-insights/ai-power-expanding-data-center-capacity-to-meet-growing-demand>

One Size Doesn't Fit All in Terms of Water Demands



In 2024, Google's Council Bluffs, Iowa data center consumed 1.3 billion gallons of potable water (~3.7 million gallons per day). This is similar to the amount used by a large university.



Notes:
Home equivalencies estimated presuming 4,000 gallons of water per month per home
*Zhang, Mary; January 17, 2024; *Data Center Water Usage: A Comprehensive Guide*, Dgtl Infra. <https://dgtlinfra.com/data-center-water-usage/>
**Google 2024 Environmental Report, <https://www.gstatic.com/gumdrop/sustainability/google-2024-environmental-report.pdf>

Potable Water Most Commonly Utilized for Data Center Needs

- Potable water provided by utilities/3rd party is primarily used for cooling data centers
 - Benefits include water quality and reliability (prevents corrosion; ensures proper equipment function and extends equipment useful life)
- Non-potable water used on occasion
 - 22% of Google's 2023 withdrawals were non-potable.¹
 - Microsoft built reuse facilities to reduce their potable water use in Quincy, Washington by 97%²



What Happens to Water Discharge?

Life cycle of water used for data centers depends on system design and regulatory requirements

- Recirculation and reuse – water is cooled after absorbing heat from data center then reused;
- Discharge – system may call for used water to be discharged as wastewater into wastewater treatment facility or body of water or,
- Evaporative cooling – evaporated water is consumed while cooling remaining water; may result in water loss



Data centers typically evaporate about 80% of the water they draw. The remainder would be discharged for wastewater treatment*

How This Could Impact Regulated Water Utilities

Some Communities May Add Data Centers as Commercial or Industrial Customers



Some Communities May Experience Increased Water and Wastewater Treatment Demands and Associated Capital Needs



Water Strained Communities May Have Challenges. Communities with Surplus Capacity May Benefit from Organic Growth



Thank you!
