consumed water would have been evaporated in the data center cooling process and not returned to the Chattahoochee River. The remaining 3 million gallons per day would have been wastewater discharged into the Coweta County Water & Sewer Authority sanitary sewer system for treatment and returned to the river.[11] Now, the proposed project has significantly revised water needs to an anticipated 300,000 gallons per day demand, a 200,000 gallons per day wastewater generation, and a 100,000 gallons per day (36.5 million gallons per year) consumptive use. We are aware of other examples where data center developers' initial water request has been curtailed or reduced as the project advances.

Some proposed data centers have provided anticipated water demands (see ***Table 1***). In Georgia, large construction projects are considered Developments of Regional Impact (DRI) and are vetted by regional commissions. The DRI submissions indicate that new data center water requirements can vary widely, even for facilities of comparable energy demand and size.

Table 1

Facility	Energy demand (megawatts)	Square feet	Daily water demand (thousand gallons)	Annual water demand (million gallons)
Rumble Tech Campus	1,120	4.2 million	2 million gallons/day	750 M gallons/yr
Microsoft Union City	324	2.1 million	50,000 gallons/day	18.3 M gallons/yr
T5 Litha Springs	300	1.6 million	42,000 gallons/day	15.3 M gallons/yr
Rocky Creek	250	1.3 million	4,000 gallons/day	1.5 M gallons/yr
QTS Fayetteville	250	7 million	570,000 gallons/day	208 M gallons/yr

Challenge #2: Energy & Artificial Intelligence

There is no question that data center energy demands are unprecedented. Project Arrowhead will demand the same amount of energy that a single nuclear reactor can generate. And because energy generation typically requires water, data centers will have impacts on water supplies where energy is produced.

Every three years, Georgia Power develops an Integrated Resource Plan (IRP), laying out plans to close old or develop new power plants and invest in transmission systems and other infrastructure. Georgia Power is a regulated monopoly overseen by elected members of the Georgia Public Service Commission (PSC) who approve the IRP.

Georgia Power's 2022 IRP anticipated 400 megawatts (MW) of future growth between 2023 and 2031. But only 18 months later, Georgia Power sought an IRP amendment to meet a new anticipated need of 6,600 MW—or about 17 times more—through 2030.[12]

[11] "Project Sail redesign cuts buildings, lowers daily water demand," *Newnan Times Herald* (August 30, 2025), https://www.times-herald.com/data_center/project-sail-redesign-cuts-buildings-lowers-daily-water-demand/article_75be211a-3b50-4950-9416-1b3e21c39283.html; and Jay C. Boren, CEO, Coweta County Water & Sewerage Authority, September 12, 2025, https://assets.foleon.com/eu-central-1/de-uploads-7e3kk3/52091/projectsail_letter.93b9872b9b10.pdf

[12] Georgia Power Press Release, "Georgia Power's 2023 Integrated Resource Plan Update supports Georgia's extraordinary growth," (October 27, 2023).