

AI Needs Water, Too. How Much Is Too Much?

As AI data centers grow, scientists are asking how to keep them from straining local water supplies.



Computer servers are shown beside a water pipe, with solar panels and wind turbines outside.

Artificial intelligence is not just something that appears on a screen. It also depends on huge buildings called data centers, which are filled with computers that store and process information. According to reporting by Live Science, some people in the United States are protesting new data centers because they can use large amounts of electricity and water, especially in places where water is already hard to spare.

AI, or artificial intelligence, is software that can do tasks that seem to need human thinking, such as answering questions or writing a paragraph. To run it, powerful computer **processors** do many calculations very fast. Those processors can get extremely hot, for the same reason a laptop heats up when it works hard. Some data centers use water to cool the equipment. The water absorbs heat and then cools things as it **evaporates**, which means it turns from liquid into vapor.

The question is not as simple as saying every AI question wastes a set amount of water. Live Science reports that claims online have ranged from a half-liter of water for one chatbot ques-

tion to claims that there is no water problem at all. Experts say the truth is more complicated. In 2023, researchers estimated that data center cooling systems used 66 billion liters of water. That was less than 1 percent of total U.S. water use. Agriculture and some kinds of manufacturing use much more.

Still, small amounts can add up when millions of people use AI. One research group predicted that by 2030, U.S. data centers could use 731 billion to 1,125 billion liters of water each year when cooling and electricity are both counted. The higher number is about the same as New York City's yearly drinking water supply, according to the article. That does not mean AI would drink New York's water. It shows the size of the issue.

A key point is where the water is used. A data center in a wet area may not create the same problem as one in a dry area. A **drought** is a long period with much less rain than usual, and drought-prone places such as Arizona, New Mexico, and Southern California already face water stress. Live Science reports that researchers suggest building more data centers in places

with more water and more **renewable** energy, such as solar or wind power. Renewable energy comes from sources that are naturally replaced, like sunlight and wind.

Energy choices matter because some water use happens before the electricity reaches the data center. Power plants that burn coal or gas often use water to cool steam after it spins **turbines**, which are machines that turn to help make electricity. Solar and wind power need little or no water to operate. One expert told Live Science that better site choices and other changes could reduce AI's future water **footprint** by up to 86

percent. A water footprint means the total amount of water used to make or run something.

Engineers are also changing how data centers cool their machines. Older centers often used fans, chilled water, and cooling towers that lose water into the air. Many newer AI centers use liquid cooling, which moves heat away from processors more directly. AI systems have also become more **efficient**, meaning they can do more work with fewer **resources** than before. The challenge is to make those improvements faster than AI use grows.

Written from reporting by Live Science.

THINK IT THROUGH

1. Should communities in dry areas be able to say no to new data centers, even if the centers bring jobs or better internet services? Defend your answer.

A strong answer: A strong answer weighs local water needs against possible economic and technology benefits.

2. If AI tools help people learn, work, and solve problems, how should society decide whether their water and energy costs are worth it?

A strong answer: A strong answer discusses benefits, costs, who gains, who pays, and what limits or rules might be fair.

3. Which solution seems most important: making AI more efficient, using solar and wind power, or building data centers in wetter places? Explain your ranking.

A strong answer: A strong answer compares the strengths and limits of each solution rather than naming only one.

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S E Y N A I G H I C R H S F C T P A
U F I E R D O R R S C O I E I U A E
A F R L P R N C E R E R F R A T C I
T I E R E R O E A E P N T N R R F O
O C F T E V O R E R F W T B E P S R
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T T D N N B O S O R S O P I R R T E
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ARTIFICIAL

DATACENTER

DROUGHT

EFFICIENT

EVAPORATES

FOOTPRINT

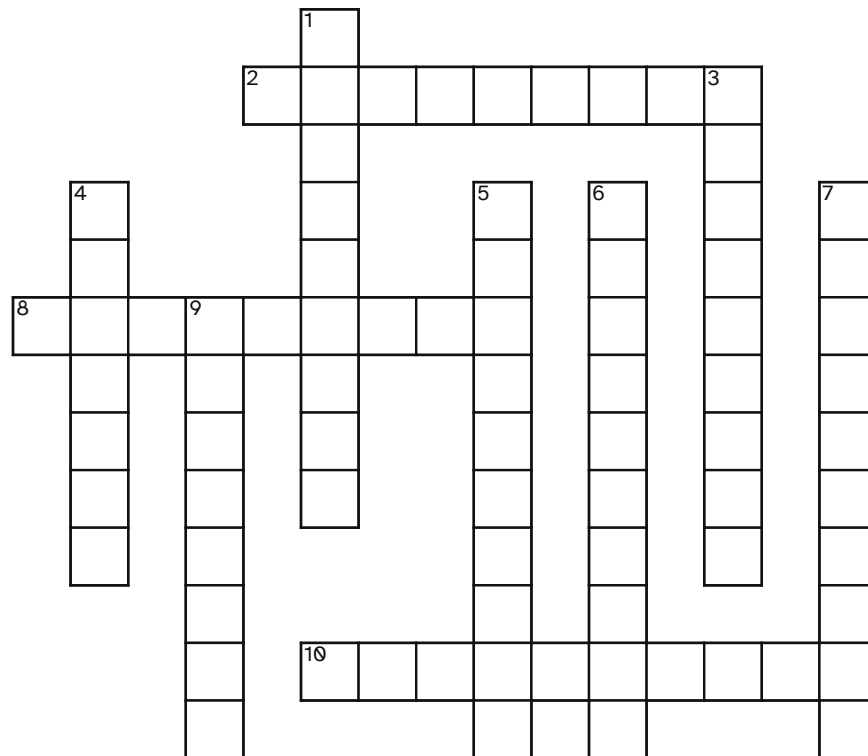
PROCESSORS

RENEWABLE

RESOURCES

TURBINES

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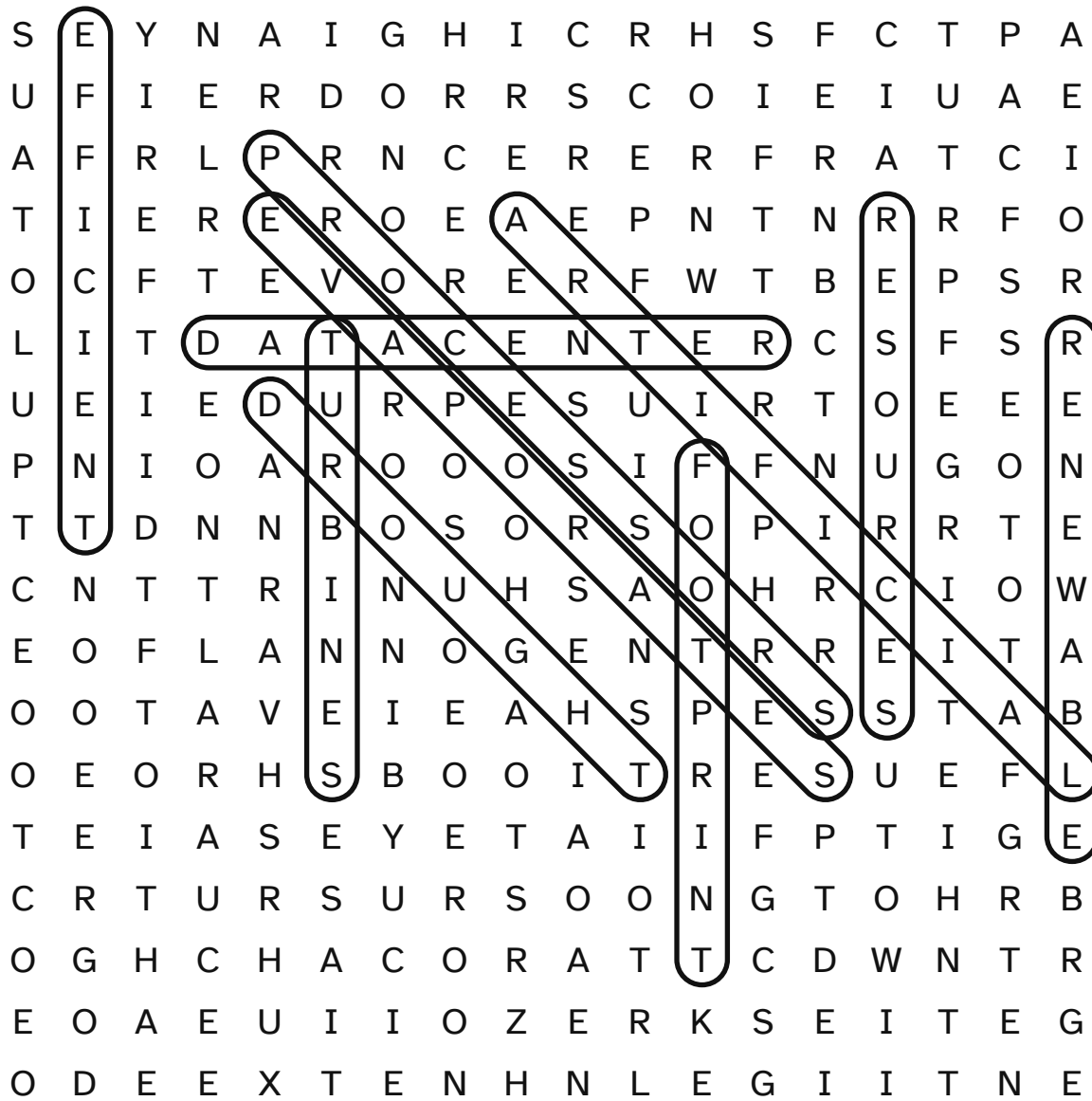
ACROSS

- 2 Naturally replaced, like power from wind or sunlight
- 8 Total resources needed to make or run something
- 10 Building packed with computers that stores and handles digital files

DOWN

- 1 Useful supplies like water, energy, and materials
- 3 Doing a job with less waste
- 4 Long spell with much less rain than usual
- 5 Human-made rather than found in nature
- 6 Turns from liquid into gas and rises into the air
- 7 Computer chips that calculate and follow commands
- 9 Machines with spinning blades that generate electricity

AI Needs Water, Too. How Much Is Too Much? — answer key



ARTIFICIAL

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DROUGHT

EFFICIENT

EVAPORATES

FOOTPRINT

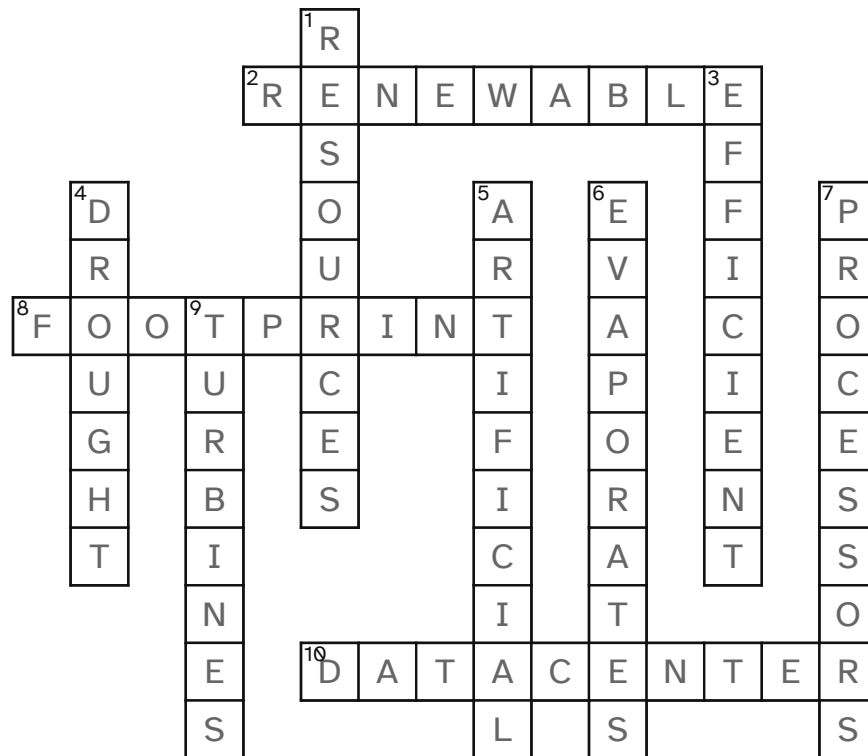
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Where this came from

This article was written for 3andB from the reporting below. It is not a reprint — the wording is ours and the facts are theirs.

Live Science

“AI's water use is a problem, but shifting from electricity to solar or wind power could help”

Published Sunday, September 6, 2026

Read by us on Monday, September 7, 2026

<https://www.livescience.com/planet-earth/artificial-intelligence/ais-water-use-is-a-problem-but-shifting-from-electricity-to-solar-or-wind-power-could-help>

WHAT IS IN THIS PACKET

The article with a note on each question, a word search, a crossword, and the answer key to both.

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