

## Project Raptor FAQs

### Prepared for the Archer County Commissioners Court

#### General

##### What is a data center?

Data centers serve as the core infrastructure for everyday services used globally and help the world maintain constant connectivity. The internet relies on the physical infrastructure of data center campuses, which are strategically situated worldwide. People depend on data centers daily for activities such as navigating with maps, streaming entertainment, participating in online education and meetings, storing digital media, conducting information searches, ordering necessities, and connecting with family and friends.

##### Why was Archer County shortlisted as one of the top spots to build a data center?

The site was selected as a strong contender due to several factors such as:

- Potential for scalability
- Robust utility infrastructure
- Availability of a skilled local workforce and pipeline for workforce development
- Availability of economic incentive programs that promote project feasibility

##### What is the difference between a “hyperscale” data center and a regular data center?

A hyperscale data center is much larger than a “regular” data center and is typically over 10,000 square feet. They house more servers and process more data.

Hyperscale data centers are often owned and operated by a cloud service provider or major technology company, whereas a regular data center could have either multiple tenants or a single enterprise located within it. Hyperscale data centers often generate a greater economic impact by attracting additional technology companies to the area.

#### Noise

##### What is the expected decibel level of operations?

Google is committed to mitigating noise to ensure it does not affect the quality of life for nearby residents. The expected decibel level of operations for the proposed data center campus is designed to be as quiet as possible, producing the same amount of noise as your average office building. While the legal maximum noise level is 85 dBA, the design target is significantly lower at 65 dBA at property lines adjacent to residential or agricultural zones. This worst-case design standard aligns with typical light industrial zoning practices and ensures compliance with local noise ordinances.

### What strategies does the Company employ to minimize noise impact?

Google would use various design strategies to help noise dissipate before reaching surrounding areas. First, it would evaluate expected data center noise through noise modeling and analysis. These studies would guide necessary equipment upgrades to minimize sound. In addition, Google would use the large 2,800-acre property to support natural sound shielding through strategic equipment placement. Also, two of the four planned buildings would have mechanical equipment yards placed on the opposite side of the buildings from the nearest homes. This increases the effective distance by several hundred feet, and the buildings themselves may help block sound. Finally, no data center building would be built within 500 feet buffers from the property line. With these buffers, the nearest home would be over 1,200 feet from the nearest data center building.

### Can immersion cooling be used instead of fans to reduce noise?

Immersion cooling is not currently being considered at this time.

## Water

### What is the proposed water usage?

The proposed maximum daily water usage for the proposed data center campus is 32,000 gallons, which accounts for all domestic operational needs over a 24-hour period (e.g., restrooms, kitchens, and facility maintenance).

### Is the data center's closed-loop cooling system the same as water-free cooling technologies?

Yes, the data center uses a closed-loop air-cooled system, specifically air-cooled chillers, which do not rely on water-based cooling towers. This approach aligns with water-free cooling technologies, where heat is managed through air and heat exchangers rather than evaporative processes. Because our cooling system does not consume water, the regular water usage on our campus is very similar to a standard office building.

- **Daily Employee Needs:** The vast majority of our daily water use is standard domestic use for our on-site staff, including sinks, toilets, and drinking fountains.
- **Routine Cleaning:** About four times a year, we use a small amount of water to wash dust and debris off of our outdoor equipment to ensure it runs efficiently.
- **System Maintenance:** On rare occasions, we need to perform maintenance on our sealed cooling pipes. During these intermittent events, we may need to top off the closed-loop system with a small amount of water.

In addition to our regular water use, there are one time water uses during construction and facility start up:

- **Filling the Closed Loop System:** When the facility is built, the closed loop water system needs to be filled with water. This is a relatively large, one-time use of water.
- **Miscellaneous construction uses:** The contractor will use water to mix cement, minimize dust, and for other miscellaneous uses during construction of the facility.

### What is the projected wastewater volume and how would it be treated?

The preliminary projected wastewater volume for the proposed data center campus is 32,000 gallons per day. This estimate includes water usage by on-site employees over a 24-hour period. The wastewater would be treated using a conventional activated sludge process, which is a biological method, followed by chlorination to ensure proper disinfection and compliance with environmental standards.

### Where would the data center's wastewater be discharged, and how would it be managed?

The Company is proposing a wastewater treatment plant onsite west of Three Way Road. This would handle the building flows, and discharge into an evaporation pond until the direct stream discharge permit is approved by TCEQ. No additional wastewater treatment plant would be built for the proposed data centers.

The daily wastewater volume is expected to be 32,000 gallons per day (max day demand assuming a certain amount of employees on site through a 24-hour day) for the proposed data centers.

### Can the facility use gray or untreated water?

No, the facility is designed to use potable water only for domestic purposes.

### What water infrastructure improvements would be required to support the project?

A draft hydraulic analysis in coordination with the Wichita Valley Water Supply Corporation to assess the capacity of the existing water system identified needed upgrades to support the proposed project including, SH-258 pump station upgrades, and replacing/upsizing of approximately 9.5 miles of pipeline:

- 1 mile from SH-258 to Turkey Ranch Road
- 3.1 miles on Turkey Ranch Road and Wells Road
- 1.7 miles on FM-1954 and Little Lease Road
- 1.7 miles on Little Lease Road and Three-Way Road
- 2 miles from Lease Road and Three-Way Road to Carter Road and Three-Way Road

The final hydraulic analysis may result in additional needed improvements. Final results are anticipated in mid-2026.

### **Will the Company be responsible for paying for water infrastructure improvements?**

Yes, Google is responsible for all costs associated with connecting to the water supply, which includes standard connection and meter fees. The water infrastructure improvements detailed above are estimated to cost between \$3.5 million and \$4.5 million.

## **Power**

### **What are the total anticipated power requirements at the site for the initial build out and future phases?**

Google has requested 1,000 MW (or 1 GW) for the proposed data center build out. Power delivery is subject to ERCOT approval. At this point, we are hoping to have an initial, small portion of this capacity available in 2028 and the rest available in 2031. We have not requested additional power for future phases yet, but we may do so in the future.

### **Would the data center use natural gas, solar, wind, or battery energy storage systems (BESS) for power?**

The project is not currently planning to use energy or behind-the-meter sources such as natural gas, solar, wind, or BESS, either on site or off-site. The facility's power will come from a direct connection to the nearby Bowman switch station, which is located on the property.

### **What backup power solutions are planned for outages, and where would they be located?**

Backup power would be provided by generators that are used only during emergencies. These generators may be tested once a month to ensure reliability. They would be located behind the building, near the chillers, in a position that supports operational efficiency while minimizing noise impact.

## **Other**

### **What is the fire suppression strategy for the facility?**

The fire suppression plan includes dedicated on-site fire alarm and suppression systems, supported by 24/7 on site security. A new fire pump would be installed and designed to meet all applicable code requirements. The project team is committed to working closely with the Fire Marshal to ensure full compliance with all local ordinances and safety standards.

### **Would there be any water contamination associated with the project?**

There would be no water contamination associated with the project. All effluent water is domestic wastewater that would be treated in an onsite wastewater treatment plant to remove pollutants including suspended solids, pathogens, and chemical contaminants via physical, biological, and chemical methods to meet environmental regulatory standards. Treated wastewater is then safely discharged.

### **What specific road improvements are planned for Three Way Road and surrounding areas?**

Several upgrades are being considered to support the data center project and improve traffic flow and safety. For Three Way Road, improvements include enhancing drainage to prevent flooding during heavy rain and installing a heavy-duty paved road from FM 2224 to FM 1954. The roadway and drainage improvements include earthwork, subgrade, asphalt paving, drainage pipes, culverts, safety end treatments, and headwalls, guardrail, driveways and traffic control.

Potential improvements pending TxDOT input include full depth reconstruction of FM 2224 from Three Way Road to US 79 to manage construction traffic, adding deceleration lanes at the US 79 and FM 2224 intersection, and Intersection improvements at FM 1954 and US 79. The TxDOT improvements include earthwork, subgrade, asphalt paving, drainage pipes, culverts, safety end treatments, and headwalls, guardrail, driveways, signals and traffic control. These lanes would allow safe entry and exit to the site, including dedicated right and left turn lanes.

### **What level of investment and job creation could Archer County expect?**

Project diligence is underway. Google is currently considering a \$1 billion capital investment and 50 full-time jobs. We consistently meet and exceed our investment and job commitments across our portfolio.

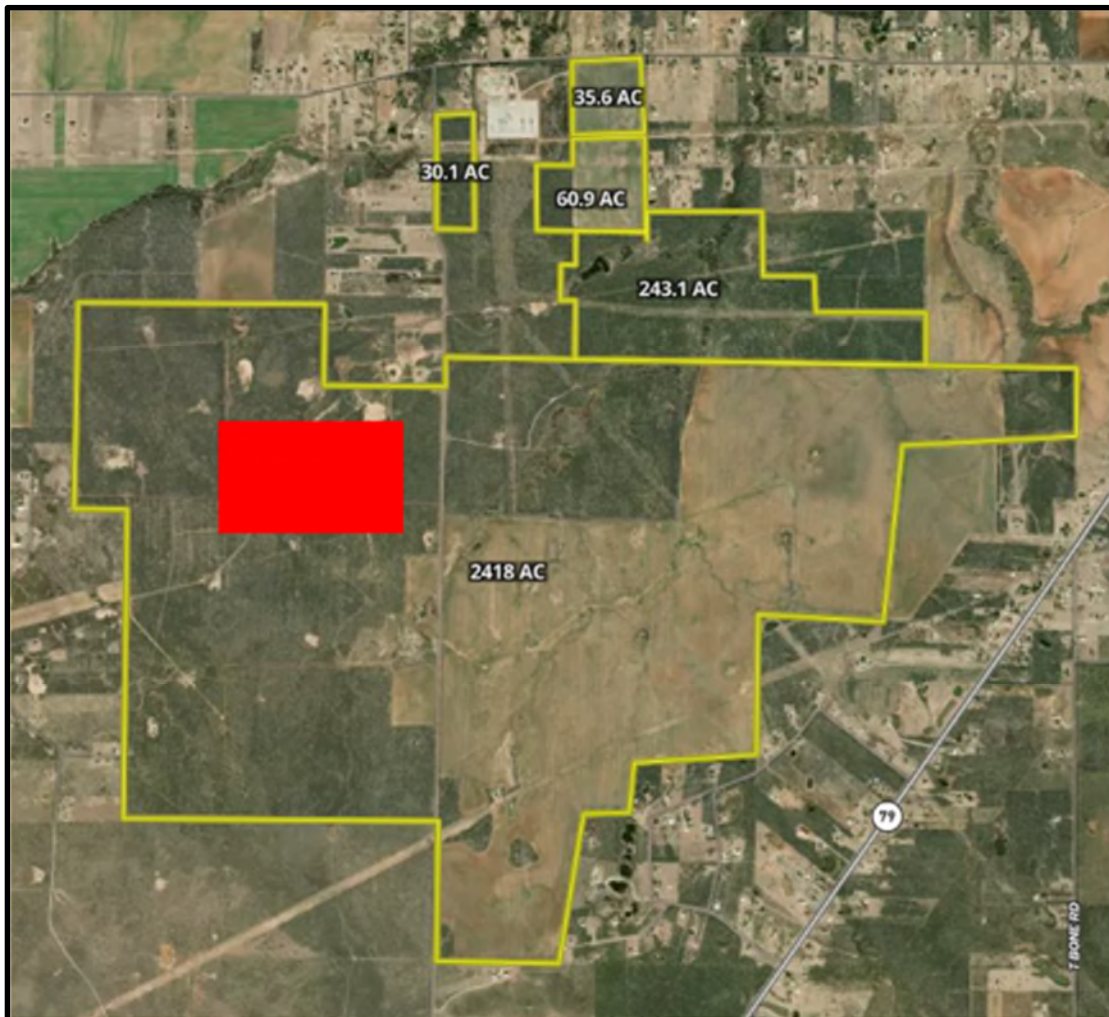
This project has the potential to drive strong community impact through the creation of well-paying, quality jobs, workforce training opportunities, generation of significant new tax revenue to support local services, and spurring new and complementary business growth and activity in the region.

### **What would the ramp up in construction jobs be?**

We estimate less than 1,000 workers during peak construction. We are currently constructing data centers in several counties in West Texas including Wilbarger, Haskell and Armstrong counties. We recognize service limits and will contract third party emergency service for support.

### Where would the first buildings be constructed?

The current plan is for the first buildings to be located in the boxed area on the attached depiction.



Disclaimer: This FAQ has been prepared as part of the preliminary due diligence process for Project Raptor. It is intended to provide general guidance based on comparable developments in Texas and across the United States. All answers are preliminary and subject to further due diligence and final design decisions by Google.