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U.S. Department of Energy Office of Fossil Energy & Carbon Management Office of Regulation, Analysis, and Engagement fergas@hq.doe.gov P.O. Box 44375

Washington, D.C. 20026-4375

Attention: Texas LNG Brownsville LLC, FE Docket No. 15-062-LNG,

Order Nos. 3716 and 4489 Semi-Annual Progress Report

Dear Members of the Office of Regulation, Analysis, and Engagement:

By DOE/FE Order No. 3716, the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Fossil Energy (DOE) authorized Texas LNG Brownsville LLC (Texas LNG) to export approximately 204.4 Bcf/yr. of natural gas in the form of liquefied natural gas (LNG) produced from domestic sources from its proposed terminal at the Port of Brownsville, Texas (the Project) to any country with which the United States currently has, or in the future will have, a free trade agreement (FTA).

Subsequently, by DOE/FE Order No. 4489, DOE authorized Texas LNG to export that quantity of natural gas from the same facilities to any country with which the United States has not entered into an FTA requiring national treatment for trade in natural gas, and with which trade is not prohibited by U.S. law or policy. The Orders were subject to certain conditions, including a requirement that Texas LNG submit semi-annual progress reports on the Project. Texas LNG submits this progress report pursuant to those Orders for activities conducted between April 1, 2025, and September 30, 2025.

As described herein, Texas LNG has made important advances during the last six months in the areas of: i) Project design and construction, ii) permitting and other regulatory matters, and iii) commercial negotiations.

Project Design, Construction, and Financing

A Final Investment Decision (FID) for the Project is dependent upon the completion of Front-End Engineering and Design (FEED) for the Project. Texas LNG is continuing its FEED Optimization and Value Engineering efforts with Kiewit Engineering Group Inc. to develop a Lump Sum Turnkey Estimate and EPC Schedule to meet the FID requirements.

Texas LNG intends to utilize a single Lump Sum, Turnkey EPC Contractor to construct and commission the facilities. This Contractor will self-perform the majority of site work, including marine, and manage major subcontractors for the balance, in particular the LNG tanks. Kiewit has



been pre-selected as the EPC Contractor and is in the process of bidding out major equipment supply with Texas LNG.

Permitting and Regulatory Activities

Texas LNG is subject to a number of permitting requirements, and the FERC approval of construction of Texas LNG's export facilities is also subject to a number of environmental conditions. During the last six months, Texas LNG has continued to actively pursue compliance with key permitting and environmental conditions.

As Texas LNG has previously reported, the Draft SEIS was issued on March 28, 2025. The FERC mailed a copy of the Notice of Availability of the Draft SEIS to federal, state, and local government representatives and agencies; elected officials; environmental and public interest groups; Native American Tribes; potentially affected landowners and other interested individuals and groups; and newspapers and libraries in the project area. Any public comments on the Draft SEIS were to be filed with the FERC by 5 pm Eastern Time on May 19, 2025.

On July 31, 2025, FERC issued the Final SEIS and on August 21, 2025, issued the Order on Remand and granted the five-year extension of time request to construct the project and place into service by November 22, 2029.

Concerning the Project air quality permit, Texas LNG was granted a third extension by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) on July 3, 2024, which states that construction must begin by May 12, 2026. As previously reported, on August 14, 2024, a Motion to Overturn (MTO) the TCEQ's Executive Director's decision on the extension was filed by the South Texas Environmental Justice Network (STEJN). The TCEQ Executive Director's response to the TCEQ Commission was to deny all MTOs against the Executive Director's decision on the extension to the start of construction for the Project as Texas LNG has met each element required for receiving the extension. On November 8, 2025, STEJN filed a petition with the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit (Court) to review the TCEQ decision to extend the Texas LNG deadline to begin construction and denial of STEJN MTO the extension decision. Oral arguments for this appeal are scheduled for November 3, 2025.

Regarding the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Determination of No Hazard to Air Navigation, on September 27, 2024, Texas LNG filed a request for an extension of the effective period of the current Determination of No Hazard. The FAA granted the extension of the effective period until April 09, 2026.

On January 23, 2024, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) issued Final Permit Authorization to Texas LNG for the construction and operations activities in Waters of the United States (under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899) and wetlands (under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act of 1972). With this USACE Permit, Texas LNG has obtained the required federal authorizations related to the Liquefaction Project, in compliance with the applicable conditions in the November 22, 2019, Order.



As previously reported, Texas LNG is continuing its consultations with Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) regarding the development of the tortoise relocation for Texas tortoises found during pre-construction and construction activities.

Commercial Negotiations

A project such as this entails reaching agreement on three key commercial matters: gas supply, gas transportation, and LNG offtake (i.e., purchase commitments). As previously reported to DOE, because gas supplies in the region where the Project is located are plentiful, Texas LNG has concluded it is premature to contract gas supplies. Also previously reported to DOE, Texas LNG has in place a 30-year (previously 20-year) precedent agreement to transport domestic natural gas to its export facilities on the Valley Crossing Pipeline, a subsidiary of Enbridge.

LNG off-take is the primary area of focus for commercial negotiations. As previously reported, Texas LNG has executed a binding 20-year LNG tolling services agreement with EQT (one of the largest gas producers in the U.S.) for half (2 mtpa) of the FERC-approved capacity at Texas LNG and a binding 20-year LNG sales and purchase agreement ("SPA") for 0.5 mtpa of LNG with Gunvor, one of the largest independent global energy commodity traders. In addition, Texas LNG executed heads of agreements for the remaining 1.5 mtpa of the FERC-approved capacity that defines the commercial terms for offtake agreements with Macquarie (a large global diversified financial group involved in infrastructure, energy, technology, and commodities), and another large global investment-grade diversified energy company. Texas LNG is in the process of negotiating the final binding LNG SPAs with these two entities and will report to the DOE as it finalizes contracts for the export of LNG.

Conclusion

As the foregoing demonstrates, over the last six months, the Texas LNG Project has continued to make progress across the major fronts that are essential to a successful LNG export project. Texas LNG would be happy to answer any questions DOE may have.

The undersigned requests notification of any further developments in this docket, along with the internal representatives of Texas LNG, Adam Prestidge, Senior Vice President/ Head of Business Affairs, LNG at adam.prestidge@glenfarnecompanies.com, and myself at Oscar.lopez@aldermidstream.com.

Respectfully,

Oscar J. Lopez, P.E.

Regulatory & Permitting Director Texas LNG Brownsville LLC