

**FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT
FOR
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING
FACILITY FOR THE PRODUCTION OF
POLYVINYLIDENE FLUORIDE FOR USE
IN ELECTRIC VEHICLE BATTERIES
SYENSQO
AUGUSTA, RICHMOND COUNTY,
GEORGIA
DOE/EA-2237**

RESPONSIBLE AGENCY: U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)

ACTION: Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI)

SUMMARY: DOE completed the Final Environmental Assessment (EA) for Syensqo’s Chemical Manufacturing Facility for the Production of Polyvinylidene Fluoride for Use in Electric Vehicle Batteries (DOE/EA-2237).

Based on analyses in the Final EA, DOE determined that its Proposed Action—awarding a grant to Solvay Specialty Polymers USA, LLC (a member of the Syensqo Group, “Syensqo” in this document)¹ to partially fund the construction of a chemical manufacturing facility for the production of polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) for use in electric vehicle (EV) batteries (Project), adjacent to Syensqo’s existing industrial facility—would result in no significant adverse environmental impacts. DOE further determined that implementation of Syensqo’s proposed Project would have beneficial impacts on socioeconomics and vehicle air emissions, as well as including redevelopment and productive use of an unused industrial property. The Project would support production of electrode binders, separator coatings, and electrolyte additives that help expand the performance and adoption of EV batteries.

BACKGROUND: As part of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA; Public Law 111-58), DOE’s National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL), on behalf of the former Office of Manufacturing and Energy Supply Chains and the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, now known as the Office of Manufacturing Deployment Office (MDO) and the Office of Critical Minerals and Energy Innovation (CMEI), respectively, jointly issued the Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA) DE-FOA-0002678 Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) Battery Materials Processing and Battery Manufacturing. If approved, DOE would provide \$178,218,568 of the Project’s total award value of \$516,735,964 in a cost-shared arrangement.

¹ In December 2023, Solvay SA spun off its specialty activities to a new company, Syensqo SA. Syensqo SA is the ultimate parent company of Solvay Specialty Polymers USA, LLC.

Based on the scope of the Proposed Project, DOE prepared an EA to evaluate potential environmental and socioeconomic consequences of providing financial assistance for the proposed Project in accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), as amended (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*), the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR Parts 1500 to 1508), and DOE's implementing procedures for compliance with NEPA (10 CFR Part 1021). DOE is aware that the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) issued a final rule to rescind its NEPA implementing regulations at 40 C.F.R. Parts 1500–1508, effective April 11, 2025 and DOE issued new NEPA Implementing Procedures in June 2025. To promote completion of its NEPA review in a timely manner and without delay, in this Final EA, DOE is voluntarily relying on the CEQ's guidance and DOE's own procedures for implementing NEPA, to meet its obligations under NEPA, 42 U.S.C. §§ 4321 *et seq.* Although the EA document was prepared under the previous guidance, updates were made where practicable to align with more recent guidance.

PURPOSE AND NEED: The overall purpose and need for DOE action pursuant to the Manufacturing Deployment Office (MDO) in the Office of Critical Minerals and Energy Innovation (CMEI) and the funding opportunity under the IIJA is to accelerate the development and production of a resilient supply chain for high-capacity batteries by increasing investments in battery materials processing and battery manufacturing projects. These projects would meet the objective of recruiting, training, and retaining a skilled workforce in the relevant community. The proposed Project will also meaningfully assist in the nation's economic recovery by creating manufacturing jobs in the United States in accordance with the objectives of the IIJA. The funding received from IIJA will make this Project (and others) possible.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION: DOE's Proposed Action is to provide a grant to Syensqo in a cost-shared arrangement to partially fund Syensqo's proposed Project to construct a chemical manufacturing facility for the production of PVDF for use in EV batteries, adjacent to Syensqo's existing industrial facility in Augusta, Richmond County, Georgia. The proposed Project would involve the construction and operation of a chemical manufacturing facility for the production of PVDF through various chemical reactions and separations. PVDF is a highly non-reactive thermoplastic used in applications requiring the highest purity, as well as resistance to solvents, acids, and hydrocarbons. The new operations would provide material to be used by battery manufacturers to support the production of batteries for more than 5 million EV batteries per year at full capacity.

The proposed Facility would be located on an approximately 81-acre parcel located east of Clanton Road, south of Tobacco Road, in Augusta, Richmond County, Georgia, adjacent to and south of Syensqo's existing facility. Approximately 15 acres of the Project Site was previously developed for industrial use by Weylchem as a chemical manufacturing facility. Based on a review of historical aerial imagery of the Project Site, this facility was constructed circa 1977–1981 and decommissioned circa 2007–2011. The majority of the onsite trees had been clearcut in approximately late-2010. Between 2011 and 2013, most of the aboveground structures were removed or demolished. By 2016, only the concrete building pads of aboveground structures remained, and much of the previously developed area was undergoing secondary vegetation succession. Currently, most of the Project Site is wooded with a mixture of young second-growth evergreen and deciduous tree species. The Project Site is zoned Heavy Industrial and contains an existing rail spur. The Project Site is served by existing natural gas, water, and electric utilities, which would be upgraded to serve the proposed Facility.

Syensqo would redevelop the Project Site to support the PVDF manufacturing process. The proposed Project would generally include a primary process furnace and raw material purification towers; one primary building enclosing the main PVDF manufacturing plant; a recycled vapor treatment system comprising compression, liquefaction, and purification towers, monomer building and refrigeration unit; cooling tower and air compressors; a wastewater treatment equipment area; rail sidings; a large storage/laydown yard; and a stormwater management system, including stormwater pond. Steam and nitrogen required for the manufacturing process would be extended from Syensqo's existing facility. In addition, employee parking would be provided by Syensqo's existing facility.

The Project Site was selected due to its location in an existing industrial zone, its access to transportation infrastructure and public utilities, and its potential to have a positive economic impact on the regional and local community. The proposed Project would initially create approximately 100 new full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED: In addition to the Proposed Action, DOE considered the No-Action Alternative, as required under NEPA. Under the No-Action Alternative, DOE would not provide funds for the Proposed Project. Without DOE funding for the Project to be completed as proposed, the applicant would need to identify, obtain, and use an alternative source of funds equal to the amount of funding that the applicant would have received from DOE under the above-listed funding opportunity. The No-Action Alternative would therefore result in the Project being de-scoped or delayed while the applicant seeks other funding sources and would likely lead to cancellation of the Project, if sufficient funding is not obtained. The No-Action Alternative could result in the proposed Facility not being built. The impact would be a delay in bringing the polymer product to market, which would potentially result in the delay of battery production. Further, this PVDF technology is an improvement over other production technologies that use fluorosurfactant process aids. Substitutes for PVDF may be available but are currently less resilient, untested, and involve similar production processes. DOE's ability to achieve its objectives under the IIJA would be reduced.

To allow a comparison between the potential impacts of the projects to be implemented and the impacts of not proceeding with the projects, for purposes of the EA, DOE assumed that the proposed Project would likely not proceed without DOE assistance. The baseline of potential impacts under the No-Action Alternative would be based on an assumption that the Project Site would not be developed.

In addition, Syensqo also considered an alternative location, prior to the selection of the proposed Project Site. The alternative location is adjacent to and west of Syensqo's existing, operating Augusta, Georgia, facility; zoned Heavy Industry; and in an area with rail, road, and utilities access. This alternative location had poorer rail access and less acreage, which presented challenges with construction logistics and potential for future expansion, if necessary. As discussed in Syensqo's Revised Battery-Grade PVDF Manufacturing Facility Environmental Information Volume (MS0000008), the existing environmental, cultural, and socioeconomic conditions at this alternative site were similar to those at the proposed site, and selection of the alternative site would not provide a significant environmental, cultural, or socioeconomic advantage to Syensqo's proposed site; therefore, it was not evaluated further.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES: DOE considered the potential effects of the Proposed Action and No-Action alternative on 18 environmental resource areas in preparation of the EA, including socioeconomics; community services; wetlands and floodplains; cultural

resources; air quality; air emissions; noise and vibration; geology, topography, and soils; surface water and groundwater; vegetation and wildlife; regulated wastes (solid and hazardous wastes); utilities and energy use; transportation and traffic; public and occupational health and safety; parks and recreation; land use; and visual and aesthetic resources. For these areas, DOE determined there would be negligible or minor potential environmental impacts for the Proposed Action.

Socioeconomics: Syensqo expects to employ up to 500 individuals during the construction stage. Under the proposed Project, local construction workers may be employed full time and taxes would continue to be paid on the property; therefore, no adverse economic impacts would occur. Construction workers employed for the construction period may be hired from the local population or from surrounding areas. Increased sales transactions for the purchase of materials and supplies would generate additional tax revenues for local and state governments, which would have a minor beneficial impact in Augusta-Richmond County. Secondary jobs related to increased economic activity stimulated by the proposed Project may be created, including additional retail and business employment, which may through a multiplier effect yield additional sales and income tax revenues for local and state governments, thereby also generating a minor beneficial impact.

During the operations stage, the proposed Project would initially create approximately 100 new FTE jobs. Labor requirements for the Facility are not expected to change drastically as most jobs would be in advanced manufacturing operations, which is already represented in this region. No substantial influx in population is expected; therefore, the impacts on housing demand and population would be expected to be negligible.

Wetlands and Floodplains: Impacts on wetlands from proposed Project construction are anticipated to be local, permanent, and minor. Construction would include the permanent fill of wetlands within the limits of development and the temporary localized fill and/or disturbance of wetlands within construction areas. However, the wetlands within the Project Site are similar in nature to the extensive acreage of wetlands within this ecoregion, and the permanent and temporary impacts would be minor. Floodplains would not be affected. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) has evaluated the Project and determined that the proposed activity is authorized under Nationwide Permit No. 39 (NWP-39) for expansion of an industrial development.

Cultural Resources: For the purposes of the cultural resources evaluation, the study area is defined as all areas where ground disturbance might occur, as well as areas within a 1.0-kilometer (km) radius of the Project Site within which the Project would be visible, where visual effects on above-ground resources could occur. An examination of the Georgia Natural, Archaeological and Historic Resources Geographic Information System (GNAHRGIS) database (2023) was conducted to identify archaeological and historic resources that have previously been recorded and that are listed or eligible or may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Background research indicated there are no previously recorded archaeological sites within the boundaries of the Project Site and none within a 1-km radius.

Based on consultation with the Georgia SHPO, the proposed Project would have no adverse effect on cultural resources.

Air Quality: Minor, temporary, and intermittent air emissions are anticipated during the estimated up to 24-month Project construction period. These emissions could have a minor, short-term adverse impact on local air quality.

Numerous best management practices related to air quality would be employed during construction and operation of the proposed Project. These include using dust suppressants and best management to minimize fugitive dust, using only low-sulfur fuels in construction equipment to minimize the emissions of SO₂ and PM_{2.5} precursors, and minimizing equipment idling during construction.

The existing Syensqo Augusta facility currently operates under U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Air Quality Part 70 Permit No. 2821-245-0126-V-06-0. Project operations would be conducted in accordance with Air Quality Part 70 Permit No. 2821-245-0126-V-06-1 (modified to reflect proposed operations), which incorporates requirements of the Clean Air Act and state regulations related to operations and specific processes, installation of air pollution control equipment, emissions testing requirements, and monitoring and reporting protocols.

Air Emissions: At full capacity, the proposed Project would provide material to be used by battery manufacturers sufficient to support the production of batteries for more than 5 million EV batteries per year, thus contributing to a reduction of vehicle air emissions. The DOE (2022) provides estimates of annual CO₂ equivalent (CO₂e) emissions per vehicle for the following categories:

- All Electric: 1.237 metric tons per year of CO₂e;
- Plug-in Hybrid: 2.160 metric tons per year of CO₂e;
- Hybrid: 3.129 metric tons per year of CO₂e; and
- Gasoline: 5.713 metric tons per year of CO₂e.

The displacement of conventional gasoline vehicles by EVs powered by the batteries produced using materials provided by the proposed Project would be anticipated to result in reductions of air emissions far exceeding those generated by the proposed Project.

Noise and Vibration: Typical construction noise would be generated during the construction phase of the project.

The primary noise sources during operation are associated with equipment such as pumps, compressors, fans, and vehicles. The pumps and compressors would generally be housed within structures, which would reduce the noise emitted to the surrounding area, with a maximum noise level of 82 dBA near the source. The noise of commuter vehicles would likely be audible at Noise Sensitive Areas (NSA), but the buffer areas between the Project Site and the nearest NSAs would not be cleared, and the distance and forest vegetation are anticipated to reduce the noise experienced at the NSAs. Accordingly, the impact of noise during operation would be permanent but negligible.

Geology, Topography, and Soils: The Project Site is in an area with low seismic activity, and Syensqo would base the design of foundations on the results of a geotechnical survey and compliance with local building codes. Therefore, there is negligible risk to the Project from seismic activity.

Construction of the proposed Project has the potential to cause minor, temporary, indirect impacts on surface waters, due to erosion of soils and sedimentation during rain events. Potential impacts from soil runoff would be minimized through the implementation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and best-management practices (BMPs) required by the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD) General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activities (Permit number GAR100001). Syensqo would submit a Notice of Intent for coverage prior to ground disturbance activities associated with construction. Additionally, Syensqo would request approval from the City of Augusta for an erosion and sediment control plan detailed in the Augusta Stormwater Design Manual, as required for site plan approval by the City of Augusta, further minimizing impacts on surface waters from runoff.

Following construction, risk from seismic activity would be negligible for the projected operational life of the Project. No disturbance of soils would be anticipated, so erosion and sedimentation would not be anticipated.

Surface Water and Groundwater: Impacts on surface waters from proposed Project construction are anticipated to be local, permanent, and minor. Construction would include the permanent fill of surface waters within the limits of development and the rerouting of water flow into existing surface waters to maintain site hydrology. It would also include the disturbance of surface waters within construction areas. However, there are many similar surface waters within this ecoregion, and the permanent and temporary impacts would be minor. The USACE has evaluated the Project and determined that the proposed activity is authorized under NWP-39 for expansion of an industrial development.

Operations of the proposed Project would produce stormwater, which is subject to National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitting, rules, and guidelines. Syensqo would obtain an NPDES multi-sector general permit for stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from the Georgia EPD, prior to discharge. Discharged stormwater from the proposed Project would be captured in a stormwater retention pond and then discharged at a limited rate into an unnamed, intermittent tributary that flows generally southeast before discharging into McDade Pond, an impoundment of Spirit Creek.

During the operational phase, chemicals would be stored in aboveground tanks with secondary containment. Accumulated material in the secondary containment such as stormwater would be tested and either diverted back to the process or sent offsite for treatment. If the accumulated stormwater meets applicable standards, it may be discharged through the permitted stormwater outfall. Storage piles, leachates, and wastewater discharges would not be directed to groundwater or surface water in the vicinity of the Facility. The potential for spills of oil and diesel, hazardous chemicals, paint and solvent, hydraulic fluid, greases, diesel exhaust fluid, or coolant during construction or operation would be minimized by engineering controls to reduce spillage risk, secondary containment structures, maintaining and restocking spill kits, and establishing a timely spill response protocol. In the event that a spill occurs, migration to groundwater would be avoided by rapid cleanup.

Vegetation and Wildlife: Impacts on vegetation from proposed Project construction are anticipated to be direct and long-term. Construction would include the permanent removal of vegetation within the limits of development and the temporary localized removal of topsoil and vegetation within construction areas. However, the vegetation within the Project Site is similar to the extensive acreage of upland pine-oak forest within this ecoregion, and the permanent and temporary impacts would be minor.

Impacts on potentially suitable wildlife habitat from proposed Project construction are anticipated to be direct and long-term. Construction would include the permanent removal of potentially suitable wildlife habitat within the limits of development and temporary removal of potentially suitable wildlife habitat within temporary construction areas. However, the potentially suitable wildlife habitat within the Project Site is similar to the extensive acreage of upland pine-oak forest within this ecoregion, and the permanent and temporary impacts would be minor.

Based on the DOE's review of the Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) report, federally protected species are not likely to be present within the Project Site, and no impacts are expected on these species. Accordingly, the DOE has determined that the Project would have *No Effect* on species listed under the Endangered Species Act, except for the tri-colored bat, which the Project is *Not Likely to Adversely Affect*. In addition, because no critical habitat is present, no impacts on critical habitat would occur.

Regulated Wastes (Solid and Hazardous Wastes): Construction is not anticipated to generate regulated wastes.

The proposed Facility would generate hazardous and non-hazardous regulated waste during operation, which would be disposed of in the same manner as those at the existing facility.

Syensqo has corporate environmental policies on design to address the risk from the storage of chemicals including requirements for design of equipment, secondary containment, fire protection, worker safety, and protection of the environment. Regulated waste would be responsibly managed in accordance with Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations, in the same manner as those at the existing Syensqo facility (USEPA ID: GAD107525503), and no additional measures are required or proposed.

Utilities and Energy Use: Syensqo would use portable generators, temporary power supply, water tanks, and portable restrooms during construction to provide these services until new permanent connections with the existing utilities have been constructed. Accordingly, there would be no impacts on utilities during construction.

The existing, adjacent Syensqo facility and the proposed Project Site are served by existing utilities. Each of these utilities has current and projected excess capacity far beyond the requirements of the proposed Project, and these services would be provided to the proposed Project as part of the normal course of business for these utilities. Water and sewer services will be provided by Syensqo's existing facility with utility tie-ins constructed within the footprint of the proposed Project Site. Steam and nitrogen required for the manufacturing process will be extended from Syensqo's existing, adjacent facility.

The proposed Project would produce process wastewater, which is subject to the USEPA's new source, effluent guidelines for the Organic Chemicals, Plastics and Synthetic Fibers (OCPSF) category (40 CFR Part 414). Process wastewater would be pretreated onsite to meet or exceed the federal effluent guidelines, prior to discharge to the Augusta Utilities Department wastewater collection system for treatment in the Publicly Owned Treatment Works. Syensqo would contract with the Augusta Utilities Department for this service.

Transportation and Traffic: Construction activities are expected to take approximately 18 months to complete. During the construction phase, the Project is expected to employ up to a peak of approximately 500 construction personnel. The additional road traffic would be anticipated to create short-term, minor adverse impacts on the level of service of the existing roads; however, several alternate routes are available, which minimizes the potential impact.

Reconfiguration of the railroad spur will be entirely within the Project Site and will not affect other users.

During operations, the Project is expected to employ approximately 100 FTE operations personnel. Employee parking will be provided by Syensqo's existing, adjacent facility. Deliveries of feedstock and shipment of products will be by rail, as will be various supplies. For those supplies that will be delivered by truck, Syensqo estimates that approximately 20 truck trips per week will be required. For outgoing product, Syensqo estimates that approximately 80 truck trips per week would be required. In addition, commuter vehicles will add approximately 1,000 light-vehicle trips per week. Railcars will also be used and will range from 10 to 15 railcars per week.

The additional road traffic would represent a small proportion of the current traffic on Tobacco Road. It would be anticipated to have negligible, short-term impacts on the level of service of the existing roads. As during construction, several alternate routes are available, which minimizes the potential impact. Use of the rail spur would not adversely affect other rail users and would reduce the number of additional truck trips needed to operate the Project, minimizing potential impacts on road traffic.

Public and Occupational Health and Safety: Syensqo would ensure that construction is managed in accordance with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements and that the construction site is secured to prevent risk to members of the public. In addition, Project construction will be conducted under a detailed safety plan that includes the learnings from previous Syensqo/Solvay capital projects and input from the engineering contractor. The plan is based on Syensqo/Solvay's Life-Saving Rules and safety principles, which hold that safety is both a right and a responsibility. The Life-Saving Rules initiative was launched in 2015 to prevent fatal accidents and accelerate the continuous progress curve. Eight rules have been defined, for the eight main dangerous activities (e.g., working at height, on powered systems, traffic, etc.). The initiative requires strict compliance by everybody and full enforcement by management.

Although employees working at the proposed Facility could be exposed to a variety of situations, Syensqo would manage the potential for exposure through the Health, Safety, and Environmental (HSE) program. Syensqo would update its existing Emergency Action Contingency Plan to incorporate operations at the proposed Facility. This plan addresses unanticipated events (e.g., natural disaster, weather events) and provides procedures for the protection of the site's personnel, environment, and infrastructure. This plan would also address the highly unlikely potential for intentional destructive acts. In addition, the proposed Facility would be secured to prevent access by members of the public.

In addition, Syensqo is a member of OSHA's Voluntary Protection Programs which recognize employers and workers in the private industry and federal agencies who have implemented effective safety and health management systems and maintain injury and illness rates below national Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) averages for their respective industries. In Voluntary Protection Programs, management, labor, and OSHA work cooperatively and proactively to prevent fatalities, injuries, and illnesses through a system focused on hazard prevention and control, worksite analysis, training, and management commitment and worker involvement.

PUBLIC AVAILABILITY: DOE issued the Draft EA and established a 30-day public comment period that began on November 10, 2024, and ended December 10, 2024. DOE advertised release of the Draft EA in *The Augusta Chronicle* newspaper on November 10, 11, and 12, 2024, to announce the beginning of the public review and comment period. In addition, DOE sent copies for public review to the Augusta-Richmond County Public Library System, Maxwell Branch, at 1927 Lumpkin Road, Augusta, Georgia. DOE announced it would accept comments by mail, phone, and email. All comments received are included in Appendix B of the Final EA.

The Draft EA was distributed to various federal, state, and local agencies with jurisdiction or special expertise. During development of the Draft EA, and prior to the public comment period, DOE initiated consultations with the responsible U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) field office in Athens, Georgia; the Georgia Department of Community Affairs, which serves as the Georgia State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO); and the USACE. DOE also initiated consultations with the Muscogee (Creek) Nation, the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, the Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana, the Catawba Nation, and the Alabama Quassarte Tribal Town, through each Tribal Nation's Tribal Historic Preservation Office. Through these consultations, DOE provided information about the proposed Project and solicited input for consideration both prior to finalizing and releasing the Draft EA for public comment and then again concurrent with the public release of the Draft EA. Comment letters on the Draft EA were received from the USEPA, USACE, Catawba Nation, and the USFWS. Response letters received are included in Appendix B of the Final EA.

Consultation with the USFWS was completed on November 13, 2024, through comments received from the USFWS regarding the Draft EA. The comments are addressed in the Final EA, and the response letter is included in Appendix B of the Final EA.

The Georgia SHPO concluded, in a response letter dated January 3, 2024, that based on the information submitted by the DOE, "the subject project, as proposed, will have no adverse effect to historic properties within its [Area of Potential Effect], as defined in 36 CFR Part 800.5(d)(1), due to the scope and location of the work, existing modern intrusions, and previous ground disturbance." The Georgia SHPO indicated that any changes to the Project as proposed may require additional consultation. The Georgia SHPO's response letter evidences compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. In addition, Syensqo's Unanticipated Discovery Plan (UDP) is included as Appendix D of the Final EA.

The USACE issued authorization under NWP-39, on December 13, 2024, completing this consultation. The NWP is included in Appendix B of the Final EA.

PUBLIC COMMENTS: No comments were received from individuals of the general public. As discussed in the "Public Availability" section, comment letters were received directly from the USEPA, USACE, Catawba Nation, and the USFWS. These comments are acknowledged, addressed in the text, and included in Appendix B of the Final EA.

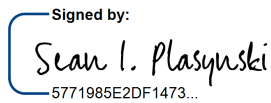
MITIGATION REQUIREMENTS: No additional mitigation measures beyond those contained in permits obtained or to be obtained by Syensqo from the appropriate permitting authorities are required.

DETERMINATION: Based on information presented in the Final EA (DOE/EA-2237), DOE finds that the Proposed Action to provide a grant to Syensqo would not significantly affect the quality of the physical, biological, or human environment. Therefore, preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement is not required, and DOE is issuing this FONSI.

Copies of the Final EA and this FONSI are available at DOE's NETL EA website at: <https://netl.doe.gov/node/6939>. The EA and FONSI are also available at DOE's NEPA – EA website at <https://www.energy.gov/nepa/doe-environmental-assessments>.

Copies of the Final EA and FONSI can also be obtained by sending a request to:

Mr. Harry E Taylor, PE
NEPA Compliance Officer
U.S. Department of Energy
National Energy Technology Laboratory
3610 Collins Ferry Road, Building 26, Room 102, MS 107
Morgantown, West Virginia 26505
304.285.5091
Harry.Taylor@netl.doe.gov

Signed by:

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Sean I. Plasynski, Ph.D.
Director, National Energy Technology Laboratory (Acting)