

It goes without saying that Enviva takes its public disclosure obligations extremely seriously. We undertake a rigorous process to ensure that our disclosures are complete and accurate, and we believe we are in full compliance with all U.S. securities laws.

As these allegations have been described to us, they appear to represent yet another public relations tactic to perpetuate the same specious arguments that these groups have been making unsuccessfully for years. To be clear, there is no scientific or legal merit in any of their allegations, as the science is on our side.

According to experts, replacing coal with the wood pellets Enviva produces can significantly improve the emissions profile of energy generation.

- The European Commission has found that “the vast majority of the biomass used today in the EU for heat and power are considered to provide significant greenhouse gas savings compared to fossil fuels.”
(https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/ener/files/2014_biomass_state_of_play_.pdf)
- A 2015 report on wood biomass by the European Commission’s Forest Research agency concluded that “the net impact of bioenergy is a significant contribution towards the overall net GHG savings achieved in 2030.”
(<https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/ener/files/documents/EU%20Carbon%20Impacts%20of%200Biomass%20Consumed%20in%20the%20EU%20final.pdf>)
- And the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has found that wood pellets have significantly lower concentrations of many harmful pollutants than coal, including sodium, mercury, arsenic and lead. (http://www3.epa.gov/epawaste/nonhaz/define/pdfs/nhsm_cont_tf.pdf)

Additionally, a strong body of independent, peer reviewed science has concluded that wood bioenergy produces significantly less carbon emissions than coal. A November 2015 study found that wood pellets produced in the US and transported to the UK to replace coal in electricity generation lowered greenhouse gas emissions by between 74% and 85%. (<http://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1748-9326/10/11/114019;jsessionid=0A1279A66370B73C013B13825B64F36A.c2.iopscience.cld.iop.org>) That study’s authors include Dr. Madhu Khanna of the University of Illinois, who chairs EPA’s science advisory board on wood biomass, and Dr. Robert Abt of North Carolina State University, a member of that board.

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