Enviva Partners, LP

(NYSE: EVA)

John Keppler – Chairman and CEO

2018 MLP & Energy Infrastructure Conference

May 23, 2018

FORWARD-LOOKING AND CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Forward-looking statements

This presentation contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the securities laws. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, included in this presentation that address activities, events or developments that Enviva Partners, LP (NYSE: EVA) ("Enviva," the "Partnership," "we," or "us") expects, believes or anticipates will or may occur in the future are forward-looking statements. The words "believe," "expect," "may," "estimates," "will," "anticipate," "plan," "intend," "foresee," "should," "would," "could," or other similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements, which are generally not historical in nature. However, the absence of these words does not mean that the statements are not forward-looking.

These statements are based on certain assumptions made by Enviva based on management's expectations and perception of historical trends, current conditions, anticipated future developments and other factors believed to be appropriate. Although Enviva believes that these assumptions were reasonable when made, because assumptions are inherently subject to significant uncertainties and contingencies that are difficult or impossible to predict and are beyond its control, Enviva cannot give assurance that it will achieve or accomplish these expectations, beliefs or intentions. A number of the assumptions on which these forward-looking statements are based are subject to risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond the control of Enviva, and may cause actual results to differ materially from those implied or expressed by the forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include the factors discussed or referenced in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), including the Annual Report on Form 10-K and the Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q most recently filed with the SEC, including those risks relating to financial performance and results, economic conditions and resulting capital restraints, availability of sufficient capital to execute Enviva's business plan, the ability of Enviva to complete acquisitions and realize the anticipated benefits of such acquisitions, impact of compliance with legislation and regulations and other important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected. When considering the forward-looking statements, you should keep in mind the risk factors and other cautionary statements in such filings.

You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date on which such statement is made, and Enviva undertakes no obligation to correct or update any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by applicable law. All forward-looking statements attributable to Enviva are qualified in their entirety by this cautionary statement.

Industry and market data

This presentation has been prepared by Enviva and includes market data and other statistical information from third-party sources, including independent industry publications, government publications or other published independent sources. Although Enviva believes these third-party sources are reliable as of their respective dates, Enviva has not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of this information. Some data is also based on Enviva's good faith estimates, which are derived from its review of internal sources as well as the third-party sources described above.

ENVIVA: HIGH-GROWTH, DROP-DOWN MLP WOOD PELLET PRODUCER

~3 Million MTPY

World's largest utility-grade wood pellet producer

~18% Market Growth

Market driven by compelling industry fundamentals

Advantaged

Portfolio of plants and ports

$6.0 Billion

Revenue backlog with 9.0 year weighted average remaining term

2018 Distribution of $2.53 per Unit

Eleven consecutive distribution increases since IPO

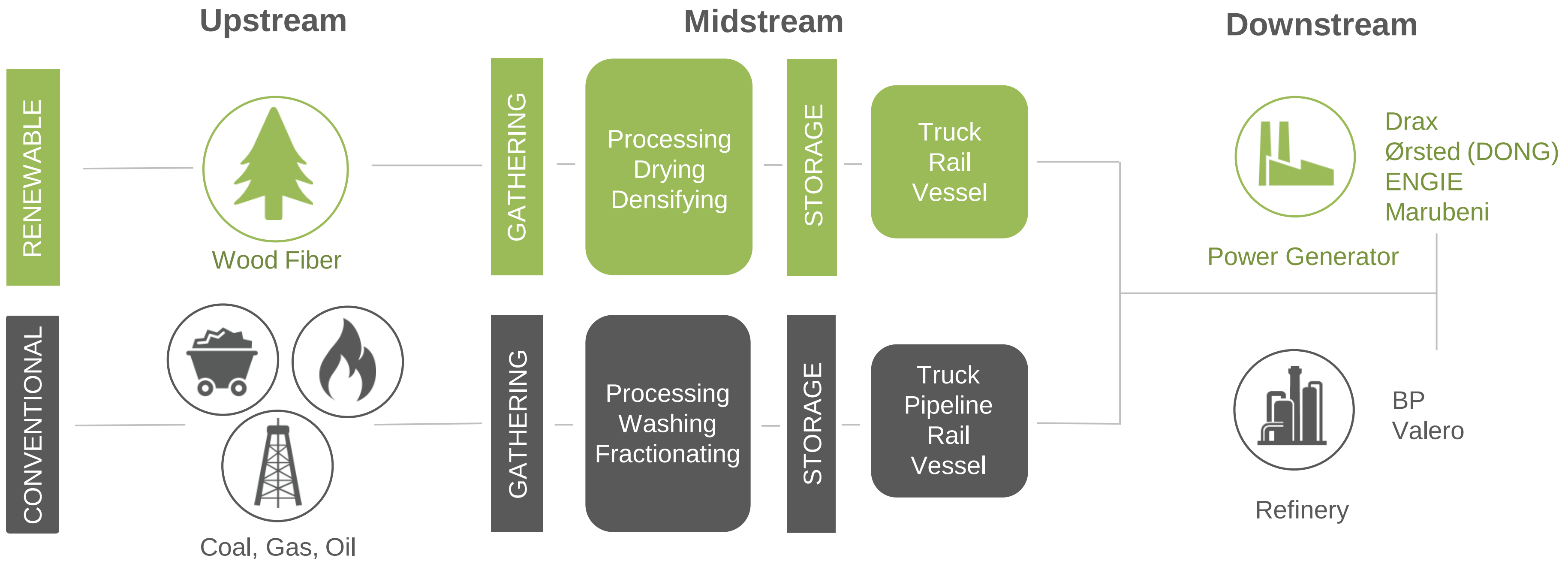
Visible Drop-Down Inventory

2 -3 million MTPY Sponsor development pipeline

1) MTPY: Metric Tons Per Year
2) Estimated ~18% market growth rate through 2021 is per Hawkins Wright: The Outlook for Wood Pellets – Demand, Supply, Costs and Prices; First Quarter 2018
3) Revenue backlog and weighted average remaining term of off-take contracts are as of April 15, 2018, excluding the 630,000 MTPY Japanese contracts that are subject to conditions precedent
4) On May 3, 2018, reaffirmed full-year 2018 distribution guidance of at least $2.53 per common and subordinated unit

FAMILIAR MIDSTREAM ACTIVITIES

Qualifying income generated by aggregating a natural resource (timber), processing it into fuel, transporting pellets to deep-water marine storage terminals, and delivering ratably to utility customers



Enviva performs activities similar to midstream MLPs without direct exposure to crude oil or natural gas prices

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ENVIVA SOLVES A GROWING, UNMET CHALLENGE FOR GENERATORS

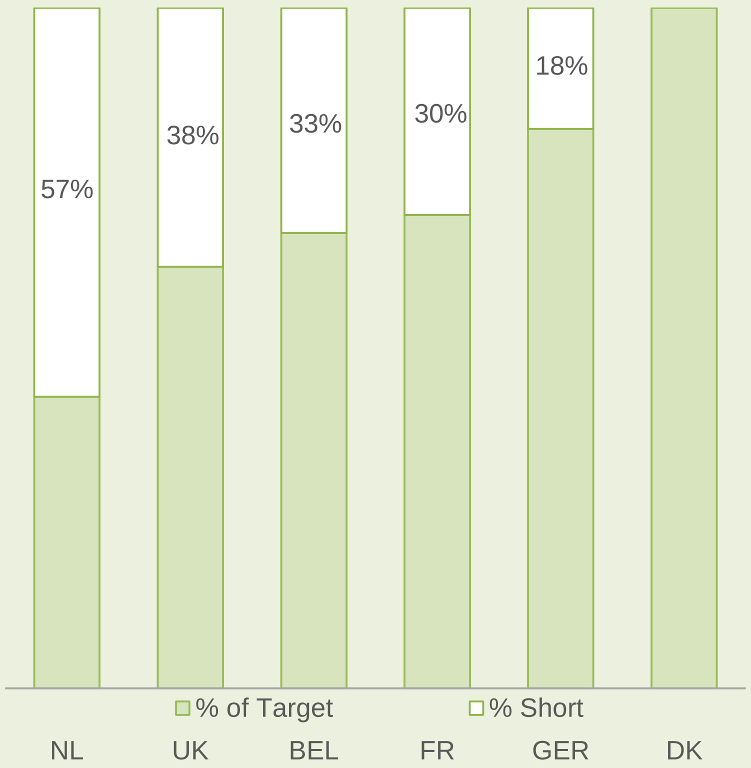
UK and EU are far short of 2020 and 2030 renewable targets

Japanese expected demand of 15 – 20 million MTPY by 2030[1]

Market demand growth (18% CAGR[3]) creates significant supply gap

Enviva is only enterprise supplier of scale

Progress To Binding 2020 Renewables Targets [2]

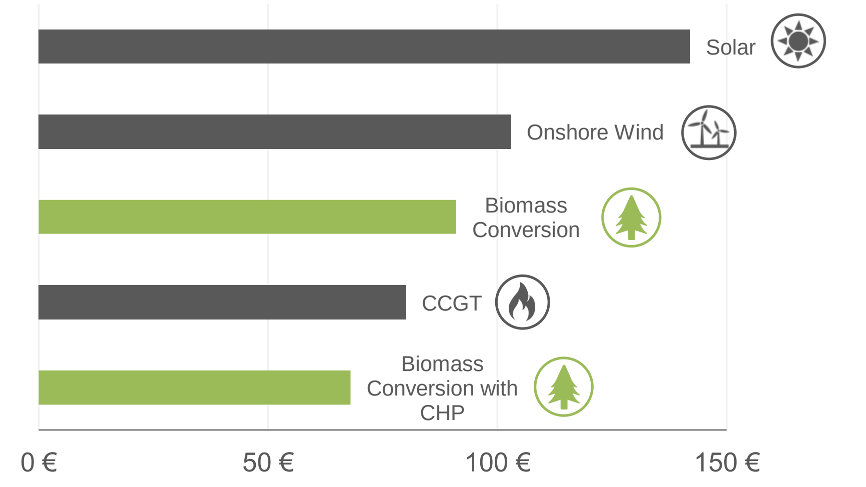


2021 Industrial Pellet Volume (Millions MTPY) [3]

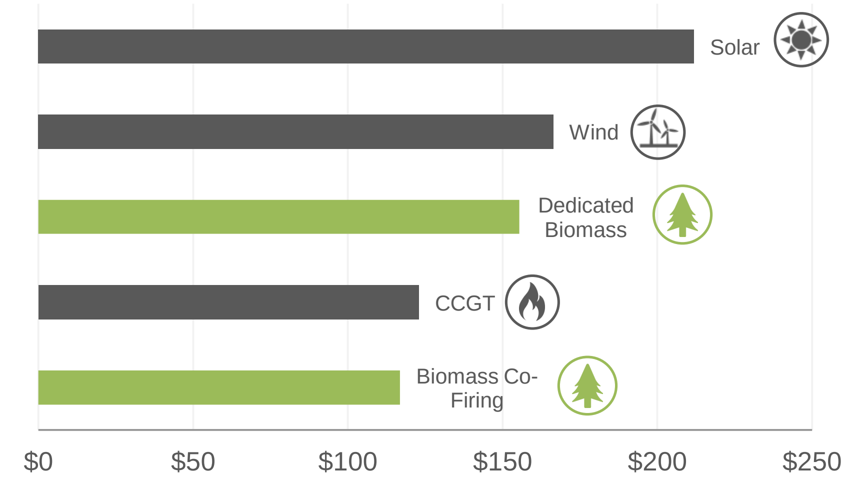
1) Japan is targeting 6.0 to 7.5 gigawatts ("GWs") of biomass-fired capacity, which represents demand for 15 to 20 million metric tons per year ("MTPY") of biomass, as part of its expected power source mix for 2030. Source for biomass-fired capacity: Bloomberg New Energy Finance: Japan Biomass Market Update, June 30, 2016. Estimated demand for biomass of 15 to 20 million metric tons per year is based on Enviva's conservative estimates assuming power plant efficiencies similar to existing European customers. Actual biomass consumption at Japanese power plants may vary
2) Eurostat News Release – January 25, 2018; Publication: Share of renewables in energy consumption in the EU reached 17% in 2016
3) Hawkins Wright: The Outlook for Wood Pellets – Demand, Supply, Costs and Prices; First Quarter 2018. North America industrial pellet demand forecasted to be 100k tons in 2021

OUR PRODUCT IS THE LOW-COST, DROP-IN SOLUTION FOR COAL

Total System Cost of Electricity in Germany (€ / MWh)[1]



Levelized Cost of Electricity in Japan in 2020 (US$ / MWh)[2]



Firm dispatchable capacity

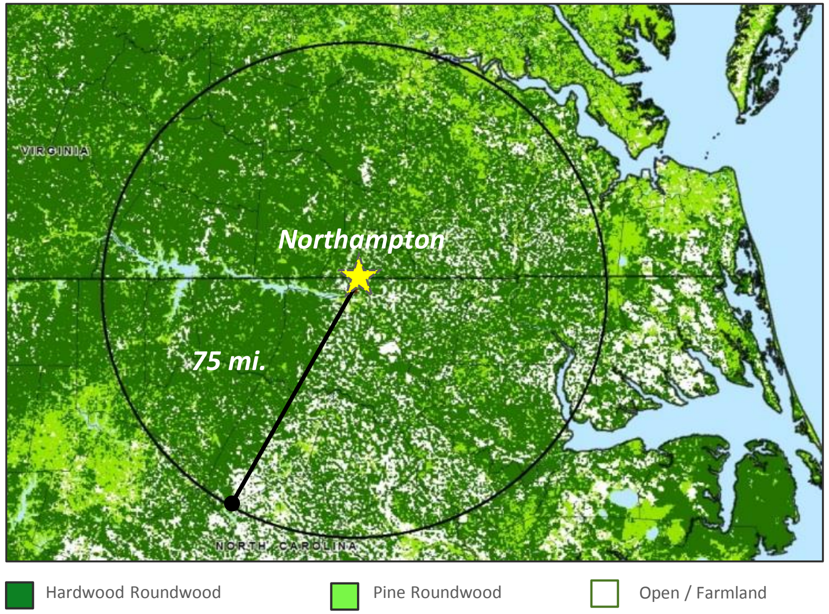
Biomass is the lowest-cost solution and essential complement to intermittent sources of renewables

1) Aurora Energy Research – Biomass conversions & the system cost of renewables (November 2016). Total System Cost of Electricity (TSCE) is the per-megawatthour cost of building and operating a generating plant over an assumed financial life including intermittency, security of supply, balancing, grid expansion, and heat adjustment (applicable for CHP only). Data is for Germany and may not be representative of all the markets in which we or our customers operate. CHP is Combined Heat & Power. Expansion costs are related to the electricity grid only. New build CCGT could require gas grid expansions, the cost of which is not included here

2) IHS Markit: Levelized Cost of Power Generation in Japan, May 8, 2017. Costs are presented in real terms, as of 2020. In contrast to TSCE, Levelized Cost of Electricity (LCOE) does not include the intermittency costs associated with wind and solar power. LCOE for Dedicated Biomass assumes biomass wood-burning power plants with 112 MW of capacity and 40% efficiency

NEGATIVE DEPLETION RESOURCE PLAY

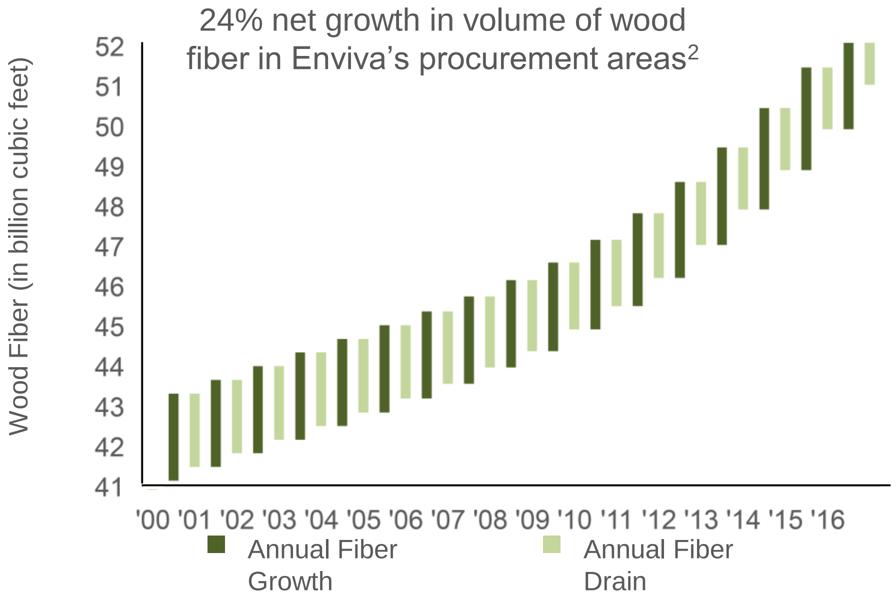
Robust Resource with Fragmented Supplier Base



65,000+ private landowners
530 million+ tons of fiber

14 million+ tons net annual fiber excess[1]
1 million tons annual facility demand

Advantaged Resource Availability



Wood fiber analog to conventional oil and gas would be adding the proved reserves of nearly two additional Permian Basins in the U.S.[3]

1) FIA Data
2) FIA Data, from 2000 through 2016, total wood fiber volume in the four primary areas Enviva sources its wood fiber grew by approximately 9.9 billion cubic feet, a net increase of 24% from 2000
3) U.S. Crude Oil and Natural Gas Proved Reserve, Year-end 2016, U.S. Energy Information Administration. As of 12/31/2016, proved oil and natural gas reserves of the U.S. were approximately 94.0 billion barrels of oil equivalent with approximately 12.4 billion barrels of oil equivalents in the Permian Basin

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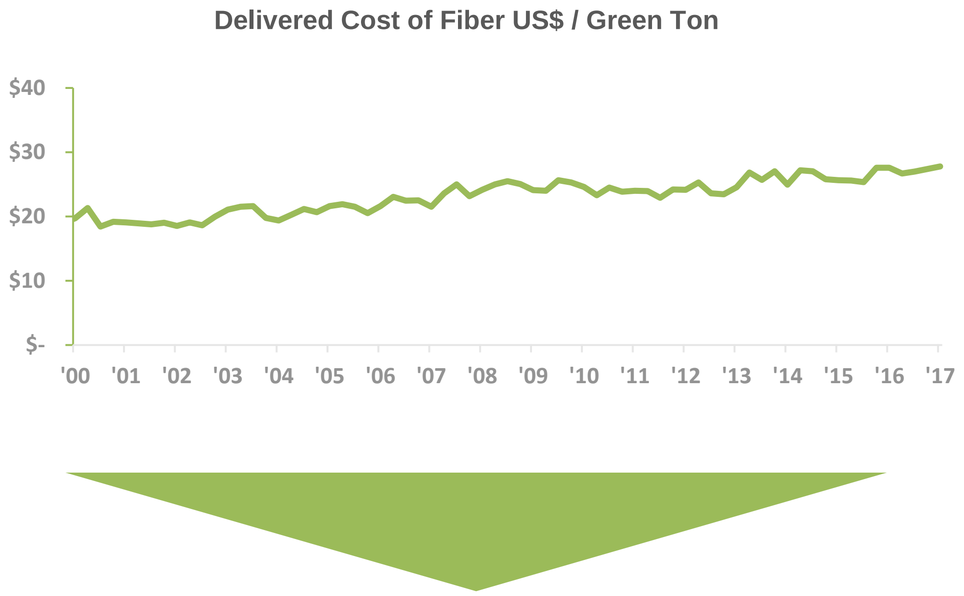
ROBUST RESOURCE CREATES STABLE PRICING & GLOBAL ADVANTAGE

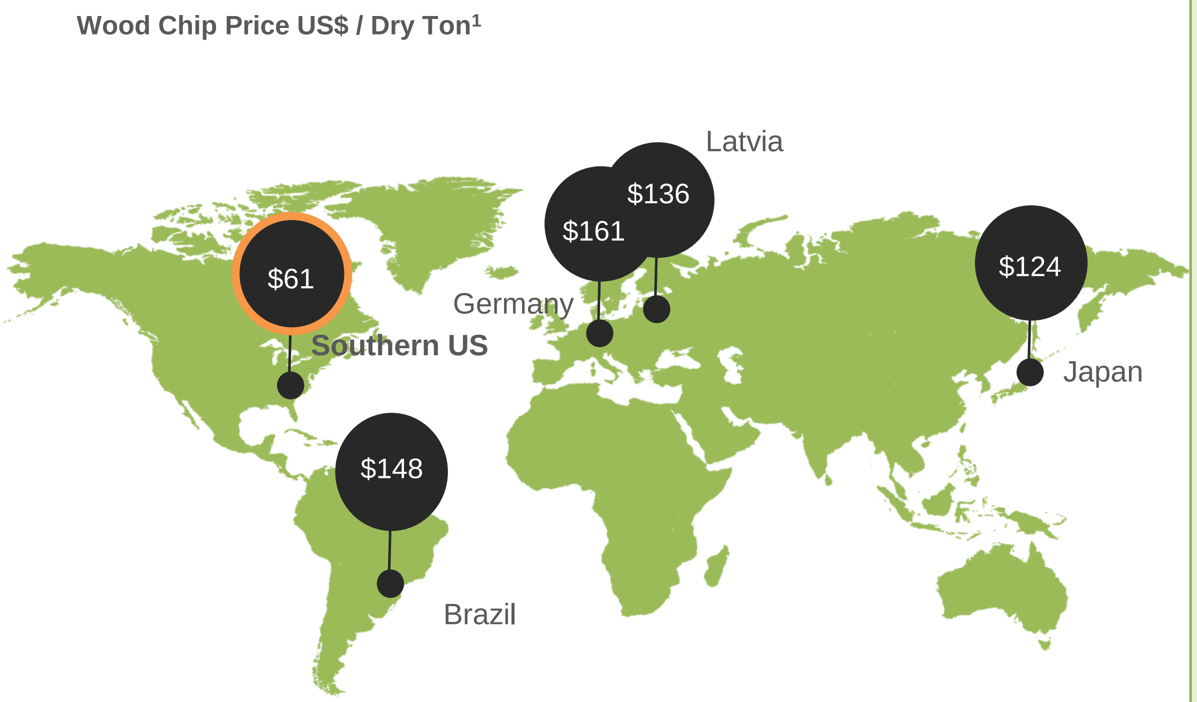
Stable Southeast U.S. Fiber Cost[2]



1.7% CAGR 1991 – 2017 North Carolina Pine Pulpwood

2.1% CAGR 1991 – 2017 North Carolina Hardwood Pulpwood

Breaking the Fiber Logistics Barrier Unlocks North American Basis Differential



Pelletizing Fiber Breaks Logistics Barrier and Enables Worldwide Delivery

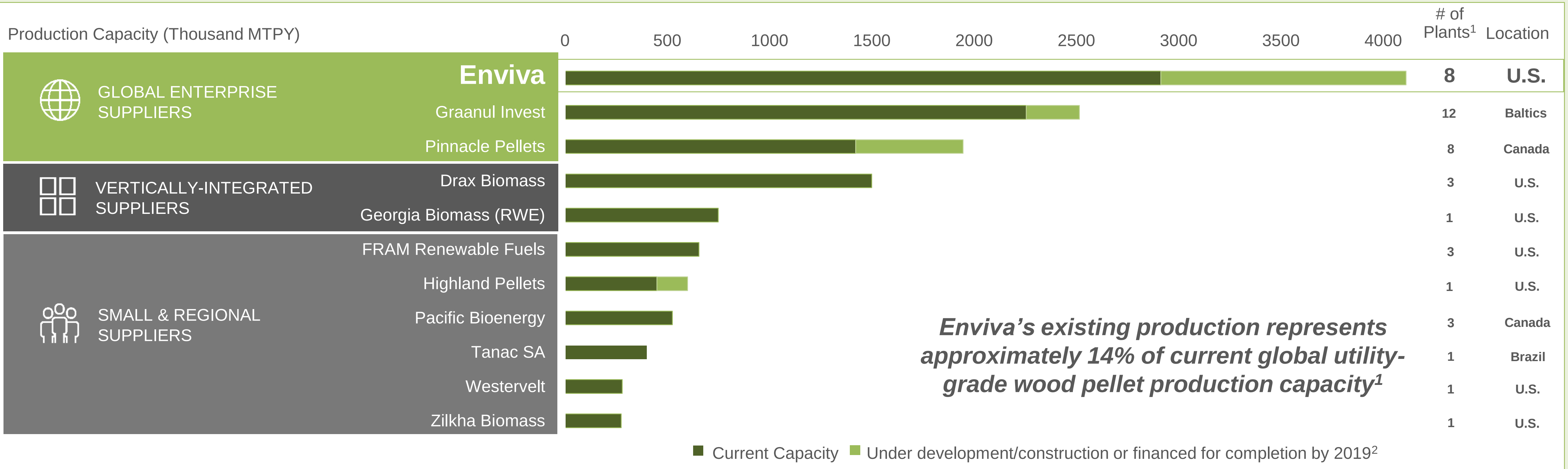
1) Source: All data except data for Brazil are from RISI World Timber Price Quarterly – December 2017 for the third quarter of 2017. The wood chip price for Latvia is based on CIF Sweden. Data for Brazil is from Forest2Market - the cost of delivered wood chips in Brazil is approximately US$41-$43 per green metric ton. The primary in-country market for these chips is the food production and crop industries, which use chips for heat and drying purposes. However, the average minimum FOB price in Brazil is around US$148 per dry metric ton due to the logistical and administrative costs related to exporting these chips

2) Timber Mart-South-North Carolina 1991 – Q3 2017

DURABLE COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE

Enviva is the world's largest publicly traded global enterprise supplier in a highly fragmented industry with numerous small, single-plant operators

- A "build and copy" approach allows for highly efficient, large-scale production facilities and creates operating leverage
- Multi-plant profile and global scale translate into superior reliability and opportunities for optimization
- Access to robust fiber baskets allows for reliable raw material supply and a flat marginal cost curve for incremental production



1) Total production capacity and number of plants for Enviva are based on nameplate capacities of existing plants and the estimated capacity of the Hamlet and Greenwood plants, which are held by the Hancock JVs. Production capacity and number of plants for other pellet producers are based on Hawkins Wright: The Outlook for Wood Pellets – Demand, Supply, Costs and Prices; First Quarter 2018

2) Although the Greenwood plant is included in the category of "under development/construction," it is currently operational

FULLY CONTRACTED PRODUCTION PROFILE

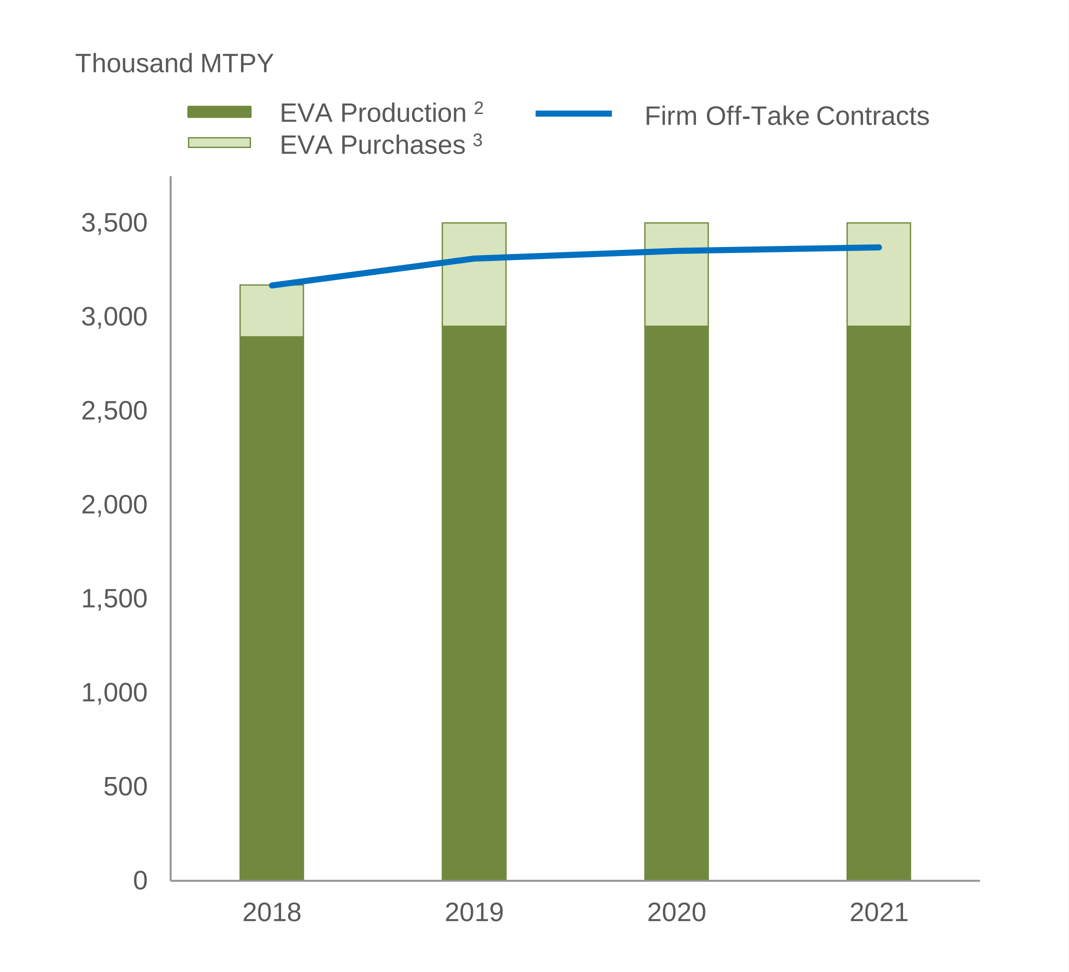
Sales strategy is to fully contract our production capacity under long-term agreements

$6.0 Billion

Contracted revenue backlog[1]

9.0 Years

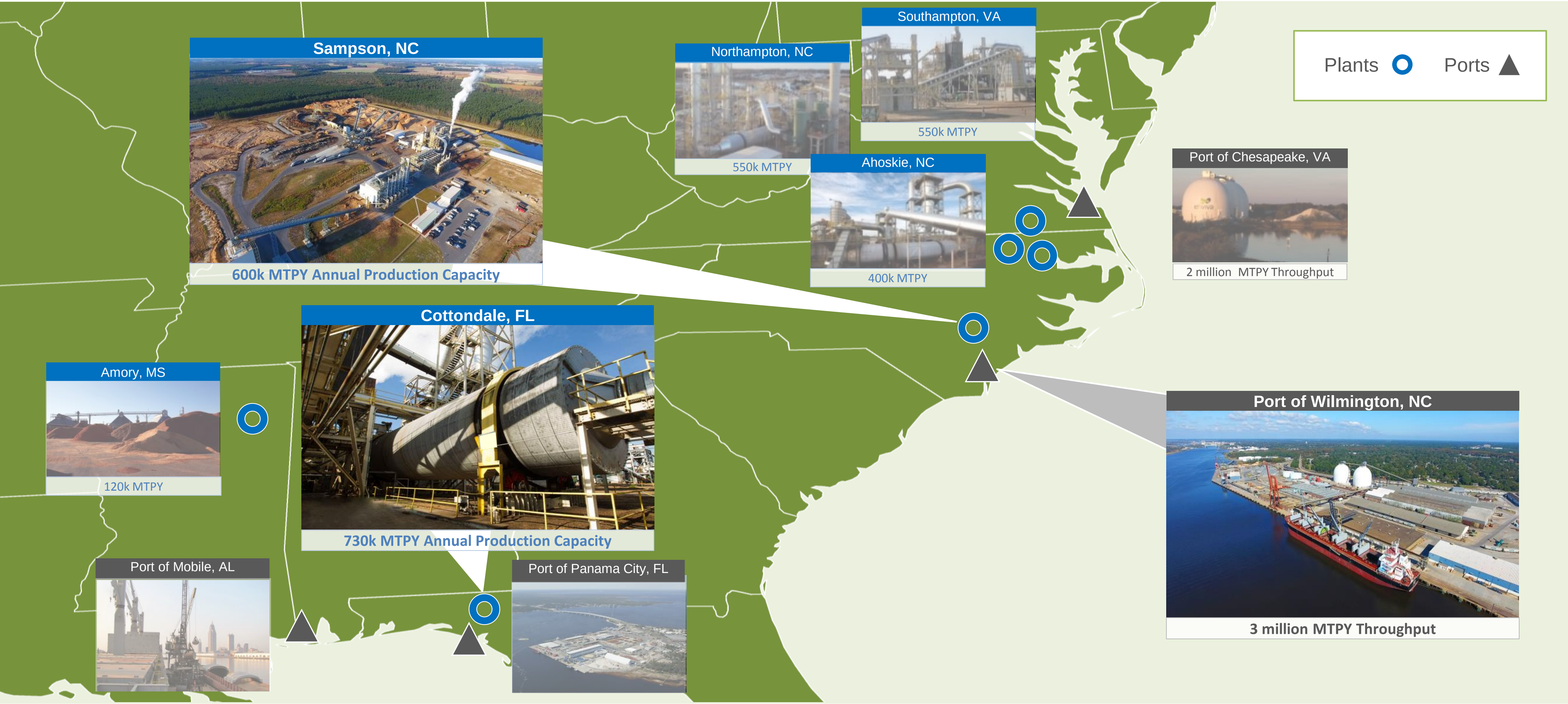
Partnership's weighted-average remaining term of off-take contracts[1]



Contracted volumes in the graph above include only contracts of Enviva Partners, LP or its subsidiaries and do not include volumes under the Hancock JVs' contracts

1) As of April 15, 2018, excluding the 630,000 MTPY Japanese contracts that are subject to conditions precedent
2) Does not take into account opportunities the Partnership expects to have to increase production capacity
3) Represents the estimated volumes the Partnership is expected to purchase from the Second Hancock JV under the off-take contract for the Greenwood plant's production and does not include volumes sourced from third parties

ENVIVA PARTNERS: PRODUCTION PLANTS AND TERMINAL ASSETS



THREE PILLARS OF GROWTH

Organic Growth within the Partnership

- Pricing increases and escalators under existing contracted position
- 7 - 10% annual organic growth driven by contract price escalations, cost reduction, and productivity improvements
  - 5% increase in nameplate production capacity achieved in 2017 over 2016[1]
  - Nameplate capacity at the Cottondale plant improved from 650,000 MTPY upon acquisition to 730,000 MTPY today
  - Reduced delivered fiber costs by approximately 5% in 2017 from 2016[2]

Accretive Drop-Downs from Sponsor

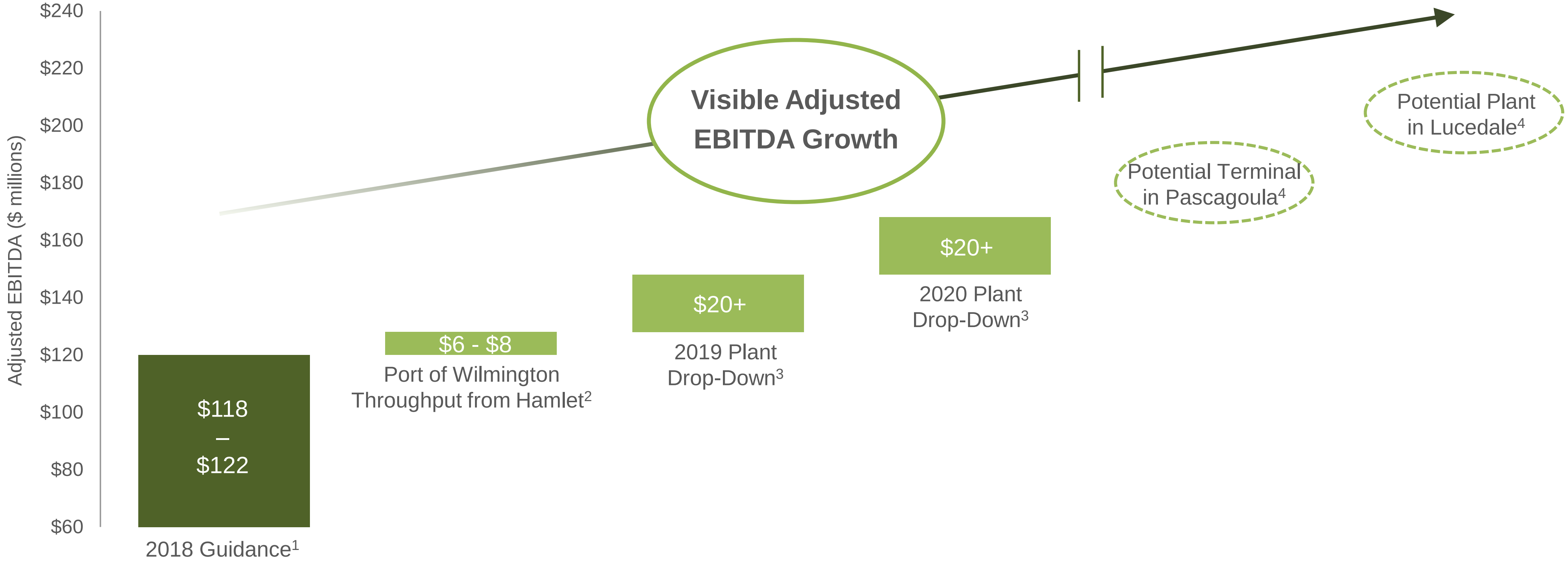
- Three drop-downs since IPO including 1.1 million MTPY of production capacity and 3 million MTPY of terminaling capacity
- Visible 2019/2020 drop-down pipeline includes incremental Wilmington terminal adjusted EBITDA, the Hamlet plant, and the Greenwood plant:
  - Incremental Wilmington terminal adjusted EBITDA with Hamlet volume
  - One production plant drop-down expected in each of 2019 and 2020
- 2 – 3 million MTPY development pipeline at Sponsor
  - The Second Hancock JV expects to make the final investment decision on a deep-water marine terminal in Pascagoula, MS and a wood pellet production plant in Lucedale, MS in late 2018 or early 2019

Third-Party Acquisition Opportunities

- Proven, successful, and selective acquirer
- Acquisitions must compare favorably to Sponsor development pipeline and drop-down economics
- Target opportunities must be core to the business and bring new customer set, strategic capability, and/or geographic diversification

1) Based on increases in nameplate capacity at the Amory, Ahoskie, Southampton, Northampton, Cottondale, and Sampson plants from 2016 to 2017
2) Based on decreases in delivered fiber costs for Amory, Ahoskie, Southampton, Northampton, and Cottondale plants from 2016 to 2017; the Sampson plant is not included as it was not owned by the Partnership for the full year of 2016

VISIBLE GROWTH



7 – 10% annual organic growth expected in underlying base business without drop-down acquisitions

1) On February 22, 2018, provided full-year 2018 guidance for adjusted EBITDA in a range of $118 million to $122 million. Although we believe that the Partnership's full-year 2018 guidance for adjusted EBITDA and distributable cash flow remains achievable despite the February 27, 2018 fire (the "Chesapeake Incident") at the Partnership's marine export terminal at the Port of Chesapeake, Virginia (the "Chesapeake terminal"), the actual amounts we report for any specific quarter and for full-year 2018 will be partially dependent on the amount of recoveries from insurers and other responsible parties, the timing and performance of which are not entirely within the Partnership's control

2) Based on estimated run-rate adjusted EBITDA for Wilmington once the Hamlet plant reaches its expected full production rate of 600,000 MTPY. Additional details are available as part of our Earnings Release as of May 10, 2017. Although we expect the Hamlet plant to be successfully completed, we cannot assure you that our Sponsor or the Hancock JVs will be successful in completing this development project

3) The estimated incremental adjusted EBITDA that can be expected from a plant drop-down is based on similar plants in our portfolio. Although we expect to have the opportunity to acquire assets or completed development projects, including the Hamlet and Greenwood plants, from our Sponsor or the Hancock JVs in the future, we cannot assure you that our Sponsor or the Hancock JVs will be successful in completing their development/improvement projects or that we will successfully negotiate an agreement with our Sponsor or the Hancock JVs to acquire such assets or projects

4) The Second Hancock JV is currently developing a deep-water marine terminal in Pascagoula, Mississippi and a wood pellet production plant in Lucedale, Mississippi, and expects to make a final investment decision on these facilities in late 2018 or early 2019. Although we expect to have the opportunity to acquire assets or completed development projects from our Sponsor or the Second Hancock JV in the future, we cannot assure you that our Sponsor or the Second Hancock JV will be successful in completing their development/improvement projects or that we will successfully negotiate an agreement with our Sponsor or the Second Hancock JV to acquire such assets or projects

See slides 21 and 22 for reconciliation of estimated adjusted EBITDA to estimated net (loss) income. For an explanation of why we are unable to reconcile the estimated adjusted EBITDA for Wilmington once the Hamlet plant reaches its expected full production rate to the most directly comparable GAAP financial measures, please see slide 23

RAPIDLY GROWING CUSTOMER BASE AND DEMAND

Continued growth in European markets, incremental demand from existing customers

Asian demand driven by new feed-in tariffs, capacity needs, and renewable standards

Nearly Half

of renewable energy production in EU is from solid biomass[1]

15 - 20 Million

MTPY of Japanese biomass demand by 2030[2]

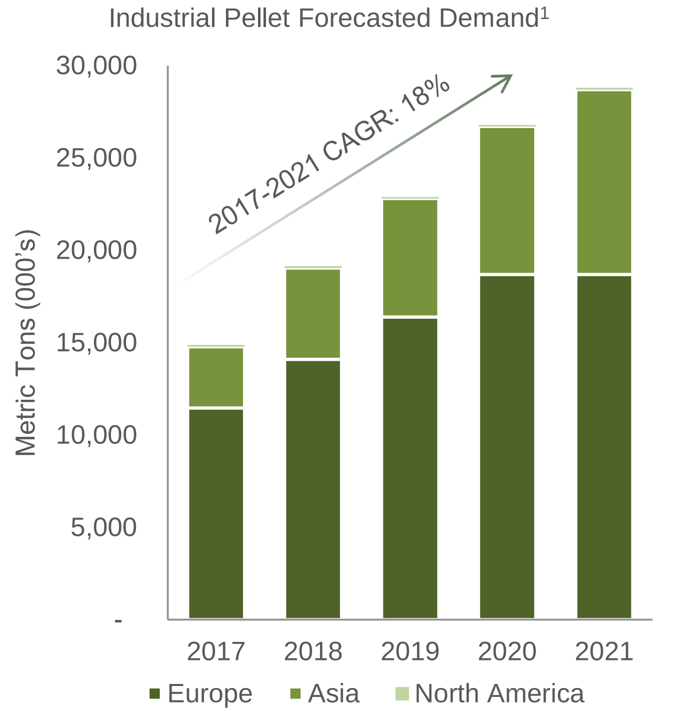
1) Eurostat – Renewable Energy Statistics – February 02, 2018. Solid biomass, which includes wood, other biofuel and renewable wastes, represented approximately 49.4% of primary renewable production in the EU-28 in 2016;

2) Japan is targeting 6.0 to 7.5 gigawatts ("GWs") of biomass-fired capacity, which represents demand for 15 to 20 million metric tons per year ("MTPY") of biomass, as part of its expected power source mix for 2030. Source for biomass-fired capacity: Bloomberg New Energy Finance: Japan Biomass Market Update, June 30, 2016. Estimated demand for biomass of 15 to 20 million metric tons per year is based on Enviva's conservative estimates assuming power plant efficiencies similar to existing European customers. Actual biomass consumption at Japanese power plants may vary

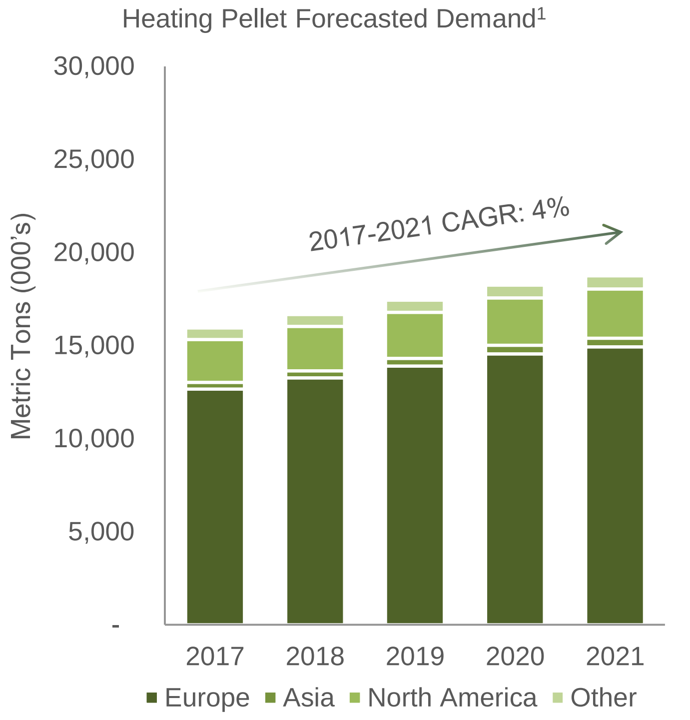
FAST GROWING INDUSTRIAL MARKET DEMAND AND ADDITIONAL GROWTH OPPORTUNITIES

WOOD PELLETS ARE LARGELY FUNGIBLE ACROSS INDUSTRIAL AND HEATING MARKETS

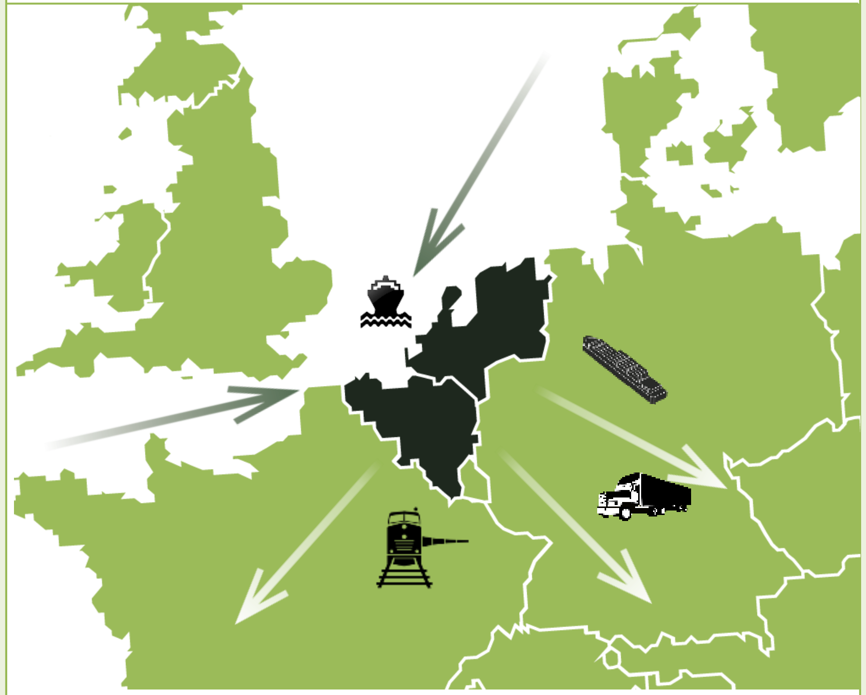
Enviva primarily serves the industrial market…



… but increasingly shipping to another large, growing market…



….and servicing European thermal market via a hub



1) Hawkins Wright: The Outlook for Wood Pellets – Demand, Supply, Costs and Prices; First Quarter 2018. North America industrial pellet demand forecasted to be 100k tons in each of 2017-2021

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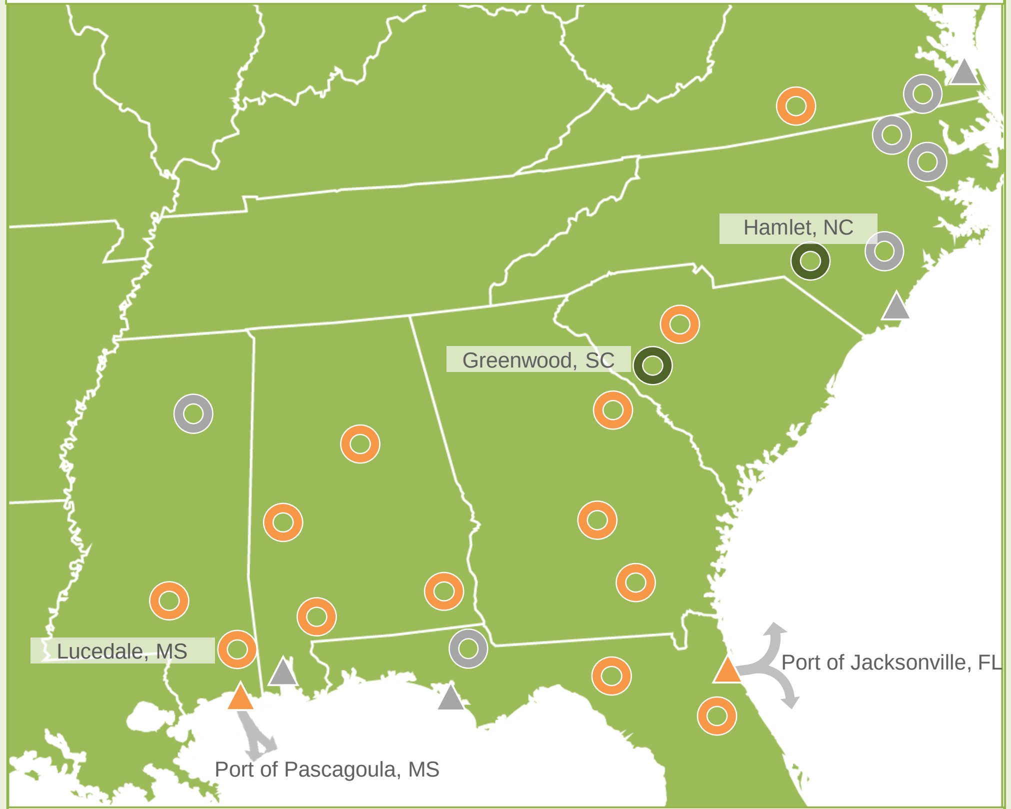
ROBUST SPONSOR DEVELOPMENT PIPELINE

Sponsor's Development Pipeline



Plants in the Partnership
Plants under construction / expansion
Plant sites under control / assessment[1]
Ports in or leased by the Partnership
Port sites under control / assessment[1]

2 – 3 Million

MTPY additional capacity to serve growing European and Asian markets

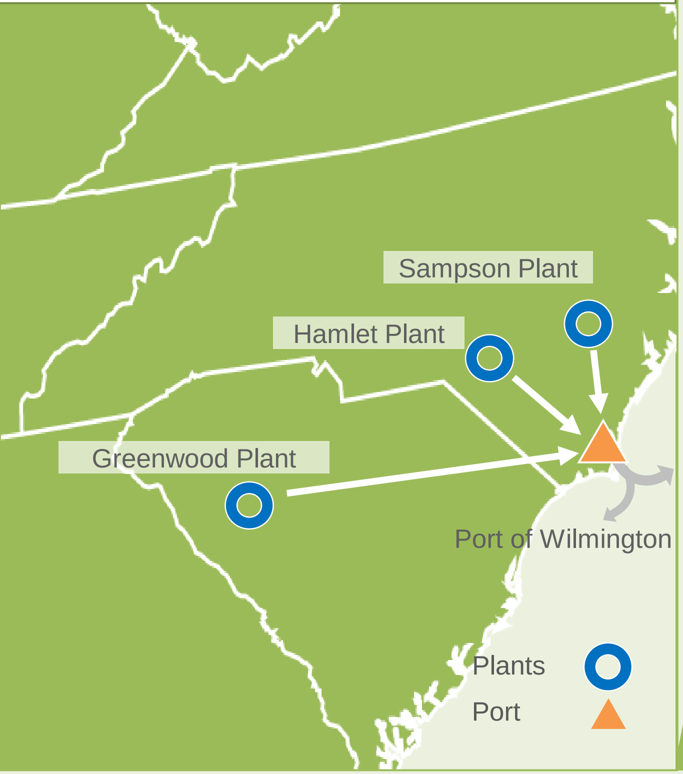
"Build and copy"

approach to create strategic clusters of assets

1) Assets under control / assessment are shown at approximate locations

STRATEGIC CLUSTERS

Wilmington, NC Asset Cluster



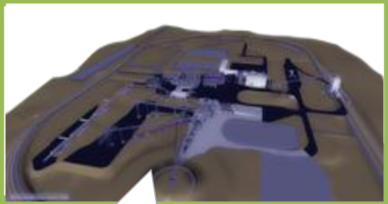
Sampson Plant

- 600,000 MTPY upon achieving full production capacity[3]
- Drop-down acquisition completed in December 2016 and included a long-term contract with Ørsted (formerly known as DONG)

Port of Wilmington

- 3 million MTPY capacity
- Drop-down acquisition completed in October 2017
- $8 million adjusted EBITDA growing to $16 million once the Hamlet plant reaches its expected full production rate of 600,000 MTPY[4,5]

Hamlet Plant[1]



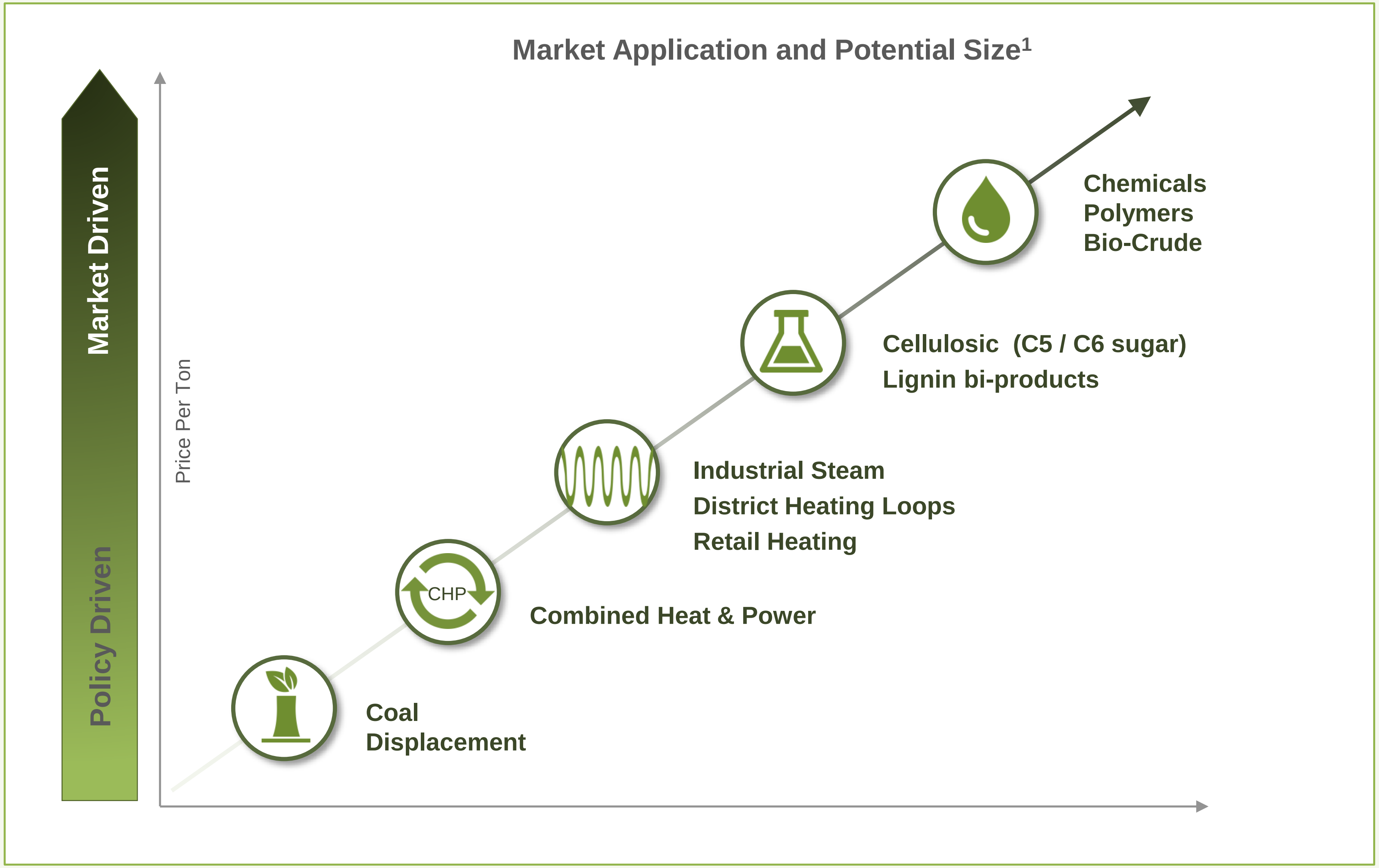
- 600,000 MTPY capacity
- Expected to be operational early 2019
- Production expected to support our Sponsor's off-take contract to supply the Macquarie MGT Teesside project in the UK

Greenwood Plant[2]

- Expected to increase production capacity to 600,000 MTPY in 2019[6]
- Production will be initially sold to the Partnership under a 4-year off-take contract

1) Currently owned by the First Hancock JV
2) Currently owned by the Second Hancock JV
3) Additional details are available as part of our Earnings Release as of November 3, 2016
4) For a reconciliation of estimated adjusted EBITDA to estimated net (loss) income, please see slide 22. Additional details are available as part of our Earnings Release as of May 10, 2017
5) For an explanation of why we are unable to reconcile the estimated adjusted EBITDA of $16.0 million per year for Enviva's Port of Wilmington terminal once the Hamlet plant reaches its expected full production rate to the most directly comparable GAAP financial measures, please see slide 23
6) The Greenwood plant is expected to increase production capacity to 600,000 MTPY in 2019, after production ramp and incremental capital investments have been completed, subject to receipt of necessary permits

MARKET GROWTH DRIVEN BY APPLICATION DIVERSITY



Long-term contracted demand for wood pellet displacement of coal has enabled substantial infrastructure investment in processing and logistics assets

Resulting global distribution capability for low cost fiber creates emerging demand from other applications for wood pellets

1) Graph illustrative only.

Appendix: Financial Information

NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES

This presentation contains certain financial measures that are not presented in accordance with GAAP. Although they should not be considered alternatives to the GAAP presentation of the financial results of the Partnership, management views such non-GAAP measures as important to reflect the Partnership's actual performance during the periods presented, including as measured against our published guidance, which did not include the impact of certain acquisitions made by the Partnership.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

We use adjusted gross margin per metric ton, adjusted EBITDA, and distributable cash flow to measure our financial performance..

Adjusted Gross Margin per Metric Ton

We define adjusted gross margin as gross margin excluding asset disposals and depreciation and amortization included in cost of goods sold. We believe adjusted gross margin per metric ton is a meaningful measure because it compares our revenue-generating activities to our operating costs for a view of profitability and performance on a per metric ton basis. Adjusted gross margin per metric ton will primarily be affected by our ability to meet targeted production volumes and to control direct and indirect costs associated with procurement and delivery of wood fiber to our production plants and the production and distribution of wood pellets.

Adjusted EBITDA

We define adjusted EBITDA as net income or loss excluding depreciation and amortization, interest expense, income tax expense, early retirement of debt obligations, non-cash unit compensation expense, asset impairments and disposals, changes in the fair value of derivative instruments, and certain items of income or loss that we characterize as unrepresentative of our ongoing operations, including certain expenses incurred related to the Chesapeake Incident (consisting of emergency response expenses, expenses related to the disposal of inventory, and asset disposal and repair costs, offset by insurance recoveries). Adjusted EBITDA is a supplemental measure used by our management and other users of our financial statements, such as investors, commercial banks, and research analysts, to assess the financial performance of our assets without regard to financing methods or capital structure.

Distributable Cash Flow

We define distributable cash flow as adjusted EBITDA less maintenance capital expenditures and interest expense net of amortization of debt issuance costs, debt premium and original issue discounts. We use distributable cash flow as a performance metric to compare the cash-generating performance of the Partnership from period to period and to compare the cash-generating performance for specific periods to the cash distributions (if any) that are expected to be paid to our unitholders. We do not rely on distributable cash flow as a liquidity measure.

Adjusted gross margin per metric ton, adjusted EBITDA, and distributable cash flow are not financial measures presented in accordance with GAAP. We believe that the presentation of these non-GAAP financial measures provides useful information to investors in assessing our financial condition and results of operations. Our non-GAAP financial measures should not be considered as alternatives to the most directly comparable GAAP financial measures. Each of these non-GAAP financial measures has important limitations as an analytical tool because they exclude some, but not all, items that affect the most directly comparable GAAP financial measures. You should not consider adjusted gross margin per metric ton, adjusted EBITDA, or distributable cash flow in isolation or as substitutes for analysis of our results as reported under GAAP. Our definitions of these non-GAAP financial measures may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies, thereby diminishing their utility.

NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES RECONCILIATION (CONT.)

The following table provides a reconciliation of the estimated range of distributable cash flow and adjusted EBITDA to the estimated range of net income. Guidance was provided on February 22, 2018:

	TWELVE MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2018
ESTIMATED NET INCOME	**$28.5 – 32.5**
ADD:	
DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION	42.5
INTEREST EXPENSE	34.5
NON-CASH UNIT COMPENSATION EXPENSE	7.0
ASSET IMPAIRMENTS AND DISPOSALS	5.0
TRANSACTION EXPENSES	0.5
ESTIMATED ADJUSTED EBITDA[1]	**$118.0 – 122.0**
LESS:	
INTEREST EXPENSE NET OF AMORTIZATION OF DEBT ISSUANCE COSTS AND ORIGINAL ISSUE DISCOUNTS	33.5
MAINTENANCE CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	5.0
ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTABLE CASH FLOW[2]	**$79.5 – 83.5**

1) Although we believe that the Partnership's full-year 2018 guidance for adjusted EBITDA and distributable cash flow remains achievable despite the Chesapeake Incident, the actual amounts we report for any specific quarter and for full-year 2018 is partially dependent on the amount of recoveries from insurers and other responsible parties, the timing and performance of which are not entirely within the Partnership's control
2) Prior to any distributions paid to our general partner

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NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES RECONCILIATION (CONT.)

The following table provides a reconciliation of estimated adjusted EBITDA to estimated net (loss) income, in each case for the twelve months ending December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2019, associated with the Wilmington terminal and related contracts (in millions):

	TWELVE MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2018	TWELVE MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2019
ESTIMATED NET (LOSS) INCOME	**$(2.1)**	**$0.9**
ADD:		
DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION	4.3	4.3
INTEREST EXPENSE	2.8	2.8
ESTIMATED ADJUSTED EBITDA	**$5.0**	**$8.0**

NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES RECONCILIATION (CONT.)

Our Sponsor's estimates of incremental adjusted EBITDA for the Wilmington terminal, the Hamlet plant, and the Greenwood plant are based on numerous assumptions that are subject to significant risks and uncertainties. The assumptions underlying our Sponsor's estimates of incremental adjusted EBITDA generated by certain of its assets are inherently uncertain and subject to significant business, economic, financial, regulatory, and competitive risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results and amounts to differ materially from those estimates. For more information about such significant risks and uncertainties, please see the risk factors discussed or referenced in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), including the Annual Report on Form 10-K and the Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q most recently filed with the SEC.

A reconciliation of Wilmington's estimated incremental adjusted EBITDA to account for anticipated throughput from the Hamlet plant to the closest GAAP financial measure, and an estimate of incremental adjusted EBITDA for the Hamlet plant, the Greenwood plant, or other potential drop-downs of deep-water marine terminal(s) or wood pellet production plant(s), are not provided because the GAAP net income to be generated by the Wilmington terminal, the Hamlet plant, the Greenwood plant, or other potential drop-downs of deep-water marine terminal(s) or wood pellet production plant(s) is not available without unreasonable effort, in part because the amount of estimated incremental interest expense related to the financing of the additional payment for the Wilmington terminal due upon first deliveries from the Hamlet plant, the Hamlet drop-down, the Greenwood drop-down, or other potential drop-downs of deep-water marine terminal(s) or wood pellet production plant(s) is not available at this time.

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