



SCS Global Services Evaluation of Enviva Pellets Sampson, LLC Compliance with the SBP Framework: Public Summary Report

Fourth Surveillance Audit

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Completed in accordance with the CB Public Summary Report Template Version 1.4

*For further information on the SBP Framework and to view the full set of documentation see
www.sbp-cert.org*

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1 Overview

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Current report completion date: 01/Oct/2020

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Name of the Company: Enviva Pellets Sampson, LLC

Company contact for SBP: Don Grant, Don.Grant@envivabiomass.com

Certified Supply Base: Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Feedstock sourced from all/part of counties in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina and Tennessee in the southeast United States of America

SBP Certificate Code: SBP-04-06

Date of certificate issue: 31/Jan/2017

Date of certificate expiry: 30/Jan/2022

This report relates to the Fourth Surveillance Audit

2 Scope of the evaluation and SBP certificate

Enviva Pellets Sampson, LLC is a single-site certificate for the production of wood pellets for the use in energy production and transport to the port of Wilmington, North Carolina for storage, aggregation, vessel loading, and shipping. It also covers a Supply Base Evaluation for the sourcing of feedstock from the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. The certificate also includes communication of Dynamic Batch Sustainability (DBS) Data.

The scope of this surveillance audit included a review of procedures, documentation, records and databases to ensure the organization's management system is appropriate to ensuring conformance to SBP Standards 1, 2, 4, and 5. Other audit methods used were field audits, remote inspection of pellet mill and interviews with relevant staff and supplier representatives. The evaluation included a review of documentation such as the Supply Base Report including the Risk Assessment (aka SBE), PEFC DDS, supplier contracts and SAR, among others.

3 Specific objective

The specific objective of this evaluation was to confirm that the Biomass Producer's management system is capable of ensuring that all requirements of specified SBP Standards are implemented over scope of certification.

The following Critical Control Points (CCPs) were identified and evaluated (edit list as appropriate and describe how the organization controls each point and how it was evaluated). Note that you may identify other CCPs for a particular client which you should also describe in the report:

CCP	Description, including how evaluated by SCS
Processes for procurement and processing, transport and storage	All wood delivered to the mill is tracked in a centralized system. Prior to delivery of round-wood, in-woods chips, saw dust or shavings to the scale house, the owner name, district of origin (Lat/Long), product type, etc. are obtained from the supplier. This was confirmed via review of procedures, supplier documentation, and the BP's chain of custody credit accounts. Roundwood is processed into wood pellets by being chipped, dried, hammered, and extruded into pellets, and the bark is used as boiler fuel. In-woods chips are dried, hammered, and extruded into pellets. Sawmill residual is hammered and pelletized. The conversion factors used to allocate the Roundwood, thinning, in-wood chips and mill residuals into pellets are maintained and evaluated by BP staff. This was confirmed via remote inspection of the pellet mill, review of the FSC/PEFC COC report, and interviews with staff.
Volume accounting method	The procedures detail the process to properly maintain the volume credit spreadsheet, with provisions for subtracting certified product sold and for carrying only the past 12 months of credits. This was confirmed via review of the credit account and DTS records.
Documentation of transactions	Invoices are issued, and all outgoing transactions of SBP-certified biomass are recorded in the DTS, which was confirmed via review of DTS records.
Energy data collection and reporting	The organization developed and maintains databases to record data values and calculate energy data as required by Standard 5 and keeps records that substantiate the data.

4 SBP Standards utilised

4.1 SBP Standards utilised

Please select all SBP Standards used during this evaluation. All Standards can be accessed and downloaded from <https://sbp-cert.org/documents/standards-documents/standards>

- SBP Framework Standard 1: Feedstock Compliance Standard (Version 1.0, 26 March 2015)
- SBP Framework Standard 2: Verification of SBP-compliant Feedstock (Version 1.0, 26 March 2015)
- SBP Framework Standard 4: Chain of Custody (Version 1.0, 26 March 2015)
- SBP Framework Standard 5: Collection and Communication of Data (Version 1.0, 26 March 2015)

4.2 SBP-endorsed Regional Risk Assessment

- Name of SBP-endorsed Regional Risk Assessment:
- N/A, no SBP-endorsed Regional Risk Assessment.

5 Description of Company, Supply Base and Forest Management

5.1 Description of Company

Enviva Holdings, LP (“Enviva”) owns and operates seven plants in the south eastern United States. The design capacity of Enviva Pellets Sampson, LLC. is approximately 500,000 metric tons of pellets per year. Enviva Pellets Sampson, LLC. employs 80 people, including technicians, engineers, and operators. The Enviva Sampson pellet mill is located near Faison, NC in Sampson County. Manufacturing begun in mid-2016 and in the annual production for 2018 was 428,434 metric tonnes of pellets. Pellets are transported by truck to the North Carolina State Ports Authority in Wilmington, NC for export to customers. In exceptional circumstances pellets may be transported to the Port of Chesapeake.

The organisation is a legal entity located in: North Carolina, United States of America

The following descriptions and activities apply to the organisation:

Biomass activity	Feedstock sourced <input type="checkbox"/> NA, trader only	Feedstock claims* <input type="checkbox"/> NA, trader only	Relationship to other SBP-certified biomass producers/traders
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pellet producer & trader <input type="checkbox"/> Stationary/ <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Woodchip producer & trader <input type="checkbox"/> Pellet trader <input type="checkbox"/> Woodchip trader	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Primary <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Secondary <input type="checkbox"/> Pre/ <input type="checkbox"/> Post-consumer tertiary	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FSC 100%/Mix Credit <input type="checkbox"/> FSC Mix x% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 100% PEFC ¹ /Volume Credit <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SFI Forest Management or 100% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ATFS <input type="checkbox"/> Other FSC, SFI or PEFC (e.g., FSC Controlled Wood):	<input type="checkbox"/> NA, not linked via ownership and/or agreement to other SBP-certified entities; or <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Organisation is linked to other SBP-certified entities via ownership or agreement: refer to all Enviva entities listed on the SBP certificate database .

*This refers to feedstock claims that the BP may receive per the scope of its Chain of Custody (COC) certificate(s) and not necessarily to claims actually received during the audit period. Equivalents to FSC Controlled Wood or PEFC Controlled Sources must also qualify per an SBE and/or RRA to qualify as SBP-compliant feedstock. See section 5.4 for more details.

Feedstock is sourced from the following regions by administrative unit:Country(ies)	United States of America
States/Provinces/Territories	North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia
Number of counties sourced from in case only a portion of an administrative unit is in the SB	North Carolina (77), South Carolina (18), and Virginia (53)

¹ PEFC recognizes SFI Forest Management, American Tree Farm Standard (ATFS), and CAN/CSA Z809 SFM as 100% PEFC in North America. Other duly recognized standards may be found here: <https://www.pefc.org/> (e.g., CERFLOR Brazil, CERFOAR Argentina, CertforChile, PEFC Estonia, PEFC Latvia, PEFC Lithuania, PEFC Uruguay, Responsible Wood Australia, New Zealand NZFCA, etc.).

5.2 Description of Company's Supply Base

Brief description of the Supply Base within the regional context
<p>Enviva operates one pellet mill in Sampson County, North Carolina under the name Enviva Pellets Sampson, LLC. Its supply base encompasses a total area of 10.8 million hectares of timberland within North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia and is referred to as Wilmington Supply base area.</p> <p>99.4% of feedstock is sourced directly from the forest in the form of low-grade roundwood or woodchips, all of which are vetted and qualified prior to delivery. Suppliers must sign a contract with Enviva Sampson prior to first delivery. This contract requires suppliers to use duly-trained loggers during harvest, follow Best Management Practices (BMPs) for water and soil quality, and to avoid controversial sources of fiber, such as illegal logging, wood harvested in violation of traditional and civil rights, wood harvested in forests converted to plantations or non-forest use, and wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted.</p> <p>Enviva may use forest residues, such as tree tops, limbs, deformed trees and any other wood produced during harvest that is otherwise unacceptable to other wood users in the area. Enviva's sourcing does not directly compete with other forest product industries since there are few economically viable options for low-grade material outside of pulp & paper. Due to structural changes in the pulp & paper industry and shifting demand for pulp & paper products, Enviva can accept low-grade hardwood material that used to be sold almost exclusively to local pulp mills. However, it warrants mention that pulp & paper still represents the dominant use of low-grade material with there being at least three mills within the procurement radius of Enviva Sampson. Enviva does not use sawlogs in the production of pellets, nor does the plant use any construction debris, treated wood, or post-consumer material.</p> <p>The Sampson mill sources a small amount of secondary feedstock (.6%) from sawmills or wood industry suppliers. Sawmills source high-quality logs from the forest and mill them into products like two-by-fours. Wood industry suppliers use the products created by sawmills to produce products such as furniture or other assembled wood products. These feedstocks are most commonly in the form of sawdust or shavings and may be green or kiln-dried.</p>
Description of how the producer sources feedstock
<p>Refer to expert from the BP's SBR:</p> <p><i>Enviva's Commitment to Responsible Fiber Sourcing Track & Trace®(T&T®)</i></p> <p><i>Enviva has implemented management systems to ensure that the wood used to make wood pellets meets our strict sustainability requirements. Specifically, Enviva maintains a robust tracking and monitoring program to ensure that all our suppliers deliver wood that is sourced according to our expectations. First, Enviva uses our SFI Fiber Sourcing verifiable monitoring program as a basis for monitoring tract harvests. In addition, we maintain a Track & Trace database which includes information at the tract level, including data on the forest type, age, GPS coordinates, acreage, and the estimated percent of volume from that tract being sold to Enviva. Before agreeing to accept material from a certain tract, Enviva's Wood Procurement Foresters must obtain this tract-level data and enter it into our database, which generates a unique tract ID. Then, upon delivery to the Sampson mill, each load is linked to that tract's ID number. As a result, Enviva knows the tract-level attributes for all the primary wood entering the mill.</i></p> <p><i>The Track & Trace data collection is supported by tract audits performed by Enviva foresters. During tract audits, Enviva foresters validate data on the tract characteristics in addition to ensuring that best management practices (BMPs) for water quality are properly implemented, special sites are properly protected, and loggers are trained, along with other metrics for responsible harvesting. Enviva only accepts wood from tracts in which the logger has completed and maintains training through a SFI-approved trained logger program. Importantly, most recently available Forest2Market data (2018)2</i></p>

indicates that 13% of the wood harvested in the Sampson's supply basin was sold into biomass end uses. If any of these monitoring programs uncover issues with incoming raw material, Enviva will contact suppliers to notify them of the issue. When appropriate, Enviva will cease accepting deliveries from a supplier who does not perform to our sustainability standards. Enviva will not accept further deliveries from a poorly performing supplier until the supplier demonstrates the ability to adhere to Enviva's sustainability requirements.

Identifying and protecting High Conservation Value (HCV) Areas: Partnership with the US Endowment, Enviva's tract approval process, and the Enviva Forest Conservation Fund

Enviva worked with the US Endowment for Forestry and Communities to evaluate the Wilmington supply base area to identify forest types with potentially high conservation value. After consulting with leading independent academics and environmental organizations, the Endowment identified four specific bottomland priority forest types; Cypress-tupelo swamps, Atlantic white cedar stands, Pocosins and Carolina bays. See the Enviva Forest Conservation Fund website (<http://envivaforestfund.org/about-the-enviva-forest-conservation-fund/about-bottomland-forests/>) for additional information about these bottomland forest types. Enviva has committed not to source from high conservation value areas that might fall into one of these four categories.

While gathering Track & Trace data on specific tracts prior to purchase, the Procurement Forester must evaluate whether there is a risk that the tract might be considered HCV. This assessment is conducted on a site-by-site basis in order to evaluate the condition of the stand and to maximize the likelihood of regeneration of desirable species post-harvest. In this region, the most common priority forest type is cypress tupelo. While all of these four priority types are bottomland hardwood systems, it is important to note that not all bottomland hardwoods have high conservation value, and in fact, the majority of them are working forests that have been managed as timberlands for centuries (North Carolina Forest Service, 2012). Ninety percent of the forests in the Wilmington Supply Base Area are privately owned, meaning that their

owners have considerable freedom in choosing how to manage these lands. Markets for timber from working bottomland hardwoods provide an important incentive for landowners to maintain their forests as forests.

There is no general consensus, at a site by site level, of what makes a bottomland hardwood stand also a HCV. For example, the Draft US FSC National Risk Assessment defines HCV bottomland hardwood stands as those that are 80 years or older and have the structure and composition of old-growth stands. However, FSC does not physically designate where those forests are found. Other groups may have their own descriptions of precisely what constitutes a HCV bottomland forest, based on their own organizational goals. Some are long-term focused and are interested in ensuring that bottomland hardwood forests are connected on the landscape and are still thriving in light of climate change. Others feel that all bottomland hardwood forests are inherently HCV and should be protected. Because a general consensus does not exist and we do know that most of these forests are appropriately categorized as working forests, Enviva developed its own set of site specific characteristics that can help us to determine in a granular fashion, at the site by site level, whether certain stand is actually a HCV tract.

Overall, when deciding whether to purchase primary feedstock from a given tract, Enviva's goal is to determine whether that tract will, if harvested, produce a new tract with the same desirable species content that was present before harvest. Indicators that should be considered in this decision include forest type (i.e. whether it is likely one of the four priority forest types), location, species composition, hydrology and water flow, stand age and soil saturation. When assessing a tract for HCVs, Enviva evaluates all of these important characteristics. If there is evidence based on this first level of evaluation that the site may be an HCV bottomland, then the Forester must perform a second level review which

includes an on-site assessment, data collection and documentation prior to purchase. At the landscape scale, we endeavour to contribute to a working forest landscape with a diversity of age classes representing bottomland hardwood assemblages which can, over the long and short term, provide wildlife habitat, recreation, buffers for climate change, and other ecosystem services, while still playing a pivotal role in conservation and working forests in the Wilmington supply base area.

While Enviva does not source from areas that might be deemed too ecologically sensitive, because we work in landscapes that are nearly all privately owned with many forest products industry actors, we cannot guarantee that the areas that we do not source will remain intact. In order to ensure that these special places can remain so, Enviva created the Enviva Forest Conservation Fund (<http://envivaforestfund.org/>) to work toward protecting and conserving working forest landscapes in ecologically sensitive bottomland hardwood ecosystems. Enviva has committed five million dollars over a ten-year period to fund conservation efforts targeting these forest types. The fund is administered by the US Endowment for Forestry and Communities; Since 2016, the Fund has contributed nearly \$2,000,000 to conserving 24,881 acres of bottomland hardwood forests in the region.

Stakeholder engagement on Bottomland/ Wetland Hardwood Forest Management

Recognizing that the stakeholder community overall has substantial work to do to identify what specifically constitutes HCV, and to understand best practices in bottomland/ wetland hardwood systems, Enviva and the US Endowment co-convened a Bottomland/ Wetland Blue Ribbon Panel stakeholder group in May 2016 to work toward developing a system of best management practices for these priority forest types. More than 45 stakeholders representing academic, NGO, government, and industry groups spent 2.5 days together discussing the state of the art around forest management in bottomland/ wetland hardwood ecosystems. Enviva released the workshop report from this effort to the public, and will continue to engage this

stakeholder group in review and evaluation of our sourcing practices going forward. A copy of the report can be found at <http://www.envivabiomass.com/sustainability/healthy-forests/blue-ribbon-panel/>.

Minimizing risk from Secondary Feedstock

Enviva purchases sawmill and wood industry residues in the form of sawdust, shavings, or other waste products from the milling process (Figure 4). Secondary feedstock suppliers receive an initial visit prior to beginning deliveries, to verify their operations and products. All sawmill and wood industry suppliers are required to complete a District of Origin Form, providing Enviva with information on the source of their wood as well as any certifications and species used. Enviva includes their supply areas in our supply base evaluation and provides each supplier with feedback on their supply area, noting any areas of risk that may be present. Enviva may choose to cease deliveries from a supplier which refuses to provide the necessary data for us to properly include their supply area in our risk assessment. Enviva contacts each sawmill and wood industry supplier annually to ensure their data are accurate.

General description of the forest resources and forest management practices within the Supply Base (Land use, ownership, socioeconomic conditions, forest composition, and profile of adjacent lands)

Refer to the following excerpt from the SBR:

Ownership, Land Use and Certification

Forest ownership patterns within the supply base are typical for the southern US, with the highest percentage of the forest owned by private landowners. Forest land ownership categories for each state in the supply base are presented in Table 2 (USDA Forest Service, 2020). The majority land use in the supply base area is generally agriculture or forestry. Land use data for the supply base area is presented in Table 3 (USDA Economic Research Service, 2017). Major forest certification schemes such as the American Tree Farm System® (ATFS), Sustainable Forestry Initiative® (SFI®) and Forest Stewardship Council™ (FSC) have program participants within the supply base. The states within the supply base have

over 2 million hectares certified; SFI® Forest Management has 1.1 million certified hectares, ATFS holds 0.6 million certified hectares, and 0.3 million hectares are FSC certified (US Endowment for Forestry & Communities, 2020).

Table 2. Forested Hectares by State and Ownership Type

Ownership Type	NC	SC	VA	Total
Private	5,144,261	1,870,052	2,635,621	9,649,934
State and Local	373,553	138,072	94,995	606,620
Federal	331,294	66,102	119,717	517,113
Total	5,849,108	2,074,225	2,850,333	10,773,667

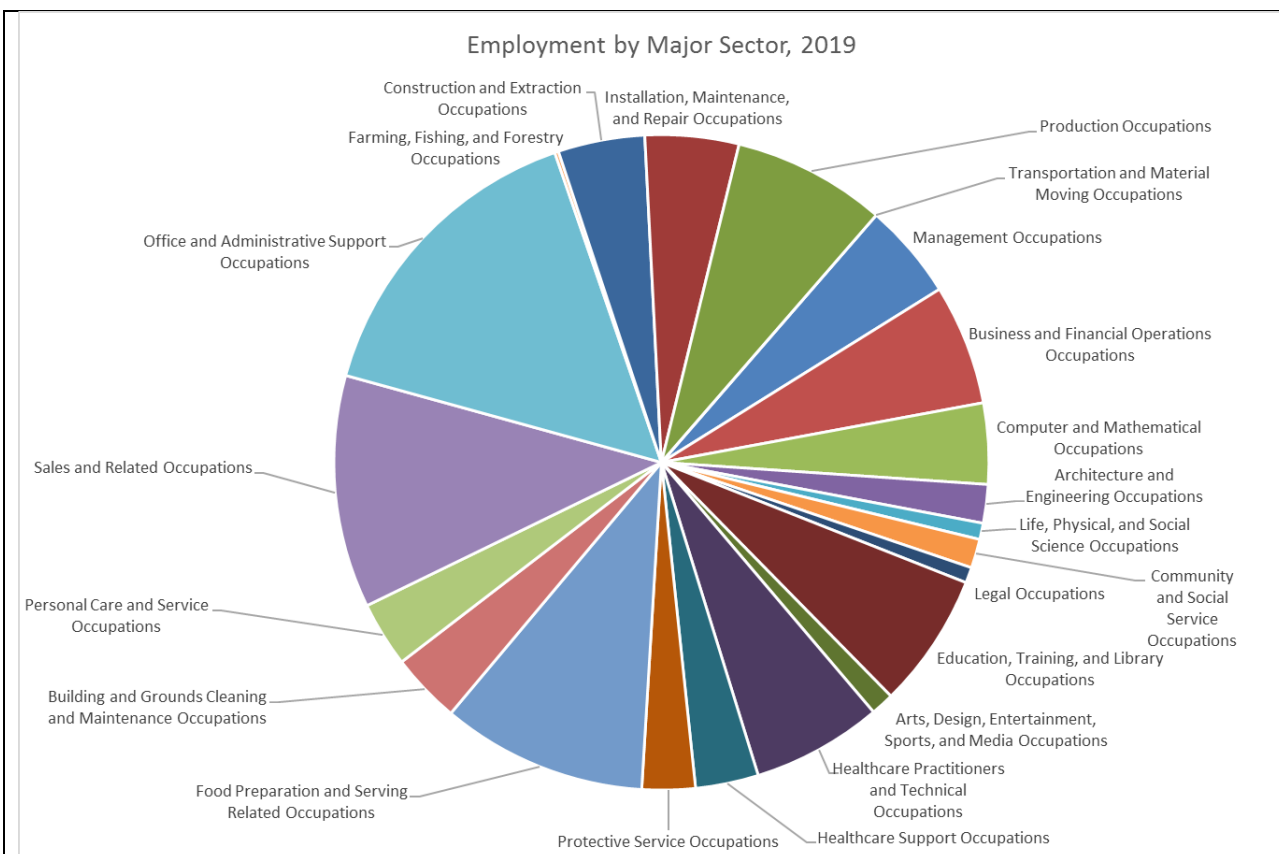
Table 3. Land Use by State (State-wide Basis)

State	Cropland	Grassland/Pasture	Forest	Special-use areas	Urban areas	Misc
NC	14.4%	5.1%	58.1%	8.9%	9.9%	3.7%
SC	9.9%	5.1%	67.7%	5.2%	8.3%	3.9%
VA	11.8%	11.1%	60.9%	7.1%	6.9%	2.3%

Regional Socio-economic Conditions

Regional employment is graphed below and provides a snapshot of the social mixture of the supply base. Mining and Timber Harvesting make up 0.18% of the total employment in the region. However, due to the nature of pellet manufacturing, the industry also supports other sectors such as trade, transportation, utilities, manufacturing and construction which in total make up an additional 38.5% of the labour force. The mean annual income for the region is \$49,589 and mean annual income for the employment sector including Forestry is \$30,953 (US Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2019). Mean annual income for an average mill worker in the region is \$34,833 (US Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2019). Enviva employs directly approximately 100 people in the region. Further, Enviva’s operations support an additional 50 harvesting crews and saw mills, along with forest managers, as well as feedstock and pellet transport crews. Local contractors are used for maintaining the mills, providing hundreds of spin-off jobs. Figure 2 illustrates employments by the major industrial groups for the three states included in the supply region (US Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2019).

Figure 2 North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia Employment by Major Sector



According to a report created for Enviva by Chmura Economics & Analytics, the estimated total annual economic impact (direct, indirect, and induced impacts) of the Sampson wood pellet manufacturing plant in Faison, NC is estimated to be \$125.1 million (measured in 2013 dollars) while supporting an estimated 615 jobs. An additional indirect impact of \$60.1 million and 138 jobs benefit North Carolina businesses that support the plant's operation, including local logging and trucking companies (Chmura Economics & Analytics, 2013).

Pellet Feedstock Profile

Primary feedstock is sourced directly from the forest in the form of roundwood or chips from approximately 40 suppliers, all of whom are vetted and qualified prior to delivering. All suppliers must sign a contract with Enviva before wood can be delivered to an Enviva mill. The contract requires suppliers to use trained loggers during harvest, to follow best management practices for water quality, and to avoid controversial sources of wood, such as illegal logging. Enviva foresters confirm trained logger status and ensure that loggers delivering wood maintain their continuing education as required. All suppliers and loggers must also adhere to posted safety requirements while on Enviva property.

Primary feedstock from forest residues, such as tree tops, limbs, deformed and low-grade trees, and any other wood produced during harvest that is otherwise unacceptable to other wood users in the area is delivered to an Enviva mill as woodchips. A single load of roundwood from the same harvest can contain tops, limbs, and/or small diameter or malformed understory trees that cannot be distinguished from one another through visual inspection. Enviva does not use sawlogs in the production of pellets, nor do we use any log > 18" diameter, construction debris, treated wood, or post-consumer material.

The Sampson mill sources a small amount of secondary feedstock from sawmills or wood industry suppliers. Sawmills source high-quality logs from the forest and mill them into products like two-by-fours. Wood industry suppliers use the products created by sawmills to produce products such as furniture or other assembled wood products. These feedstocks are most commonly in the form of sawdust or shavings and may be green or kiln-dried.

At the Sampson plant, the pellet feedstocks for the full year 2019 had the following general characteristics:

- Primary feedstocks (roundwood and forest residues direct from the forest) comprise 98.4% of the feedstock, and are SBP-compliant Primary Feedstock.*
- Secondary feedstocks (sawmill and wood industry residues) comprise 1.66% of the total feedstock, and are SBP-compliant Secondary Feedstock.*
- Feedstocks were made up of 46% hardwood and 54% conifer feedstocks.*

Enviva Pellets Sampson, LLC primary feedstock is tracked through our Track & Trace monitoring program (see description of the program in the following "Track & Trace" section), meaning that we maintain detailed information on the types of forests that provide our pellet feedstocks.

A more detailed breakdown of the feedstocks received by Enviva's Sampson mill is below, by volume:

- 1.6% was made up of residues supplied by sawmills and wood industries.*
- 43.2% was made up of hardwood and pine chips and roundwood from mixed oak-pine forests. These forests are managed for the production of pine sawtimber at low-intensities and contain a mixture of hardwood and pine trees. These forests are either planted in pine or naturally seeded from adjacent stands or seed trees, and little to no fertilizers or herbicides are applied to them throughout their life cycle. This establishes an overstory of straight, large-diameter pine trees with an understory of crooked, small-diameter hardwood trees that cannot be made into solid wood products.*
- 52.2% was made up of hardwood and pine chips and roundwood from southern yellow pine forests. These are forests that were planted in pine and either managed moderately with minimal effort to prevent hardwood trees from growing in the understory, or more intensively to suppress significant understory growth, thereby increasing the forest's growth rate and yield. These forests are generally thinned 1-2 times throughout their growth cycle, meaning that certain trees are removed to reduce density in the forest and create additional room for the remaining trees to grow to sawtimber size and quality. These thinned trees are sold to low-grade consumers like Enviva.*
- 0.9% was made up of hardwood and pine chips and roundwood from upland hardwood forests. These are low-intensity managed hardwood forests that are naturally seeded with an overstory of large-diameter oak, poplar, and hickory hardwood trees and a significant understory of small-diameter maple, oak, and sweetgum hardwood trees.*
- 2.1% was made up of hardwood and pine chips and roundwood from bottomland hardwood forests. These are very low-intensity managed hardwood forests that are located in lowland areas and floodplains along rivers or other water bodies and which have soils that are saturated or flooded for at least part of the year. These forests contain overstories of large-diameter oak, gum, and cypress trees that originate from seedlings and sprouts arising out of stumps from previously harvested trees and a significant understory of small-diameter hardwood trees. When the landowner decides to harvest, the forest is clearcut and the stems of the large-diameter hardwood trees are sold to hardwood sawmills or furniture manufacturers, while the small diameter*

understory hardwood trees and tops and branches of sawtimber trees are sent to lower grade consumers like Enviva.

- 0.0% was made up of wood from landscaping and urban tree management activities.

Common name	Scientific name	Common name	Scientific name	Common name	Scientific name
American beech	Fagus grandifolia	Live oak	Quercus virginiana	Slash pine	Pinus elliottii
American elm	Ulmus americana	Loblolly pine	Pinus taeda	Souther red oak	Quercus falcata
Atlantic white cedar	Chamaecyparis thyoides	Longleaf pine	Pinus palustris	Sugar maple	Acer saccharum
Black cherry	Prunus serotina	Northern red oak	Quercus rubra	Swamp chestnut oak	Quercus michauxii
Black gum	nysa sylvatica	Overcup oak	Quercus lyrata	Sweet gum	Luquidambar styraciflua
Black jack oak	Quercus marilandica	Pecan	Cayra illinoensis	Sycamore	Plantanus occidentalis
Black oak	Quercus velutina	Persimmon	Diospyros virginiana	Virginia pine	Pinus virginiana
Black walnut	Juglans nigra	Pond pine	Pinus serotina	Water oak	Qurecus nigra
Cherry bark oak	Qurecus pagoda	Post oak	Quercus stellata	Water tupelo	Nyssa aquatica
Chinkapin oak	Qurecus muehlenbergii	Red maple	Acer rubrum	White ash	Fraxinus americana
Green ash	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	River birch	Betula nigra	White gum	Eucalyptus wandoo
Hackberry	Celtis occidentalis	River oak	Casuarina cunninghamiana	White oak	Quercus alba
Hickory	Carya spp.	Shortleaf pine	Pinus echinata	Willow oak	Quercus phellos
Holly	Ilex opaca	Shumard oak	Quercus shumardii	Winged elm	Ulmus alata
Laurel oak	Quercus laurifolia			Yellow poplar	Liriodendron tulipifera

More information on the composition of the forests of the US Southeast and socioeconomic trends is available from the USDA Forest Service:

1. Ecosystem Provinces: https://www.fs.fed.us/land/ecosysmgmt/colorimagemap/ecoreg1_provinces.html
2. Silvics of North America: https://www.srs.fs.usda.gov/pubs/misc/ag_654/table_of_contents.htm; and
3. Fire Effects Information System: <https://www.fs.usda.gov/rmrs/tools/fire-effects-information-system-feis> and https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/pdfs/Little/aa_SupportingFiles/LittleMaps.html.
4. U.S. Forest Resource Facts and Historical Trends: https://www.fia.fs.fed.us/library/brochures/docs/2012/ForestFacts_1952-2012_English.pdf

Link to BP’s Supply Base Report

Refer to BP’s webpage: <https://www.envivabiomass.com/> and on the SBP certificate database entry: <https://sbp-cert.org/certificate-holders/enviva-pellets-sampson-llc-sbp-04-06/>

5.3 Detailed description of Supply Base

A quantitative description of the Supply Base can be found in the organisation’s Supply Base Report (SBR) file located on its entry page of the SBP Certificate Database. The following are summary statistics from the SBR:

- a. Total Supply Base area (ha): 10.8 million hectares
- b. Tenure by type (ha):

Ownership Type	NC	SC	VA	Total
Private	5,144,261	1,870,052	2,635,621	9,649,934
State and Local	373,553	138,072	94,995	606,620
Federal	331,294	66,102	119,717	517,113
Total	5,849,108	2,074,225	2,850,333	10,773,667

- c. Forest by type (ha):

Forest Cover Type	NC	SC	VA	Total
White/red/jack pine	3,832	0	16,673	20,505
Longleaf/slash pine	177,168	104,338	4,155	285,661
Loblolly/shortleaf pine	2,322,952	880,689	897,801	4,101,441
Other softwoods	9,749	10,161	2,308	22,218
Oak/pine	757,429	250,102	401,028	1,408,560
Oak/hickory	1,552,232	339,191	1,277,450	3,168,873
Oak/gum/cypress	738,503	382,229	120,247	1,240,979
Elm/ash/cottonwood	210,847	77,409	91,530	379,787
Maple/beechn/birch	626	0	2,463	3,088
Other hardwoods	6,050	629	8,673	15,353
Exotic hardwoods	8,971	2,142	6,167	17,281
Nonstocked	60,751	27,335	21,841	109,927
Total	5,849,111	2,074,226	2,850,335	10,773,672

d. Forest by management type (ha):

- Mixed hardwoods comprise 59% of the forested hectares. With the exception of the small amount (17,281 ha) of exotic hardwoods, these forests are typically naturally managed, meaning they are left to regenerate and grow on their own, without interventions such as herbicides or thinning.
- The remaining 41% of forests are softwood. Overall, although many pine stands are “planted” they are not intensively managed plantations with little or no understory; instead, once established they are left to grow and routinely have a hardwood dominated understory. Therefore, it is difficult to determine the exact percentage of true plantations in the region.

e. Certified forest by scheme (ha):

- FSC: 283,000 ha
- SFI: 1,163,000 ha
- ATFS: 631,000 ha

5.4 Chain of Custody system

As applicable, all material is subject to the organization’s COC procedures for sourcing certified and non-certified material. The organization sources material from certified sources under its valid COC certificate(s) per the following systems: FSC PEFC and/or SFI.

As applicable, any non-certified sources have been evaluated under the BP’s COC Due Diligence System (DDS) or Controlled Wood procedures, as well as an SBE and/or duly approved Regional Risk Assessment.

6 Evaluation process

6.1 Timing of evaluation activities

Auditor name:	Kyle Meister	Auditor role:	Lead auditor
Technical expert:	Shannon Wilks	Auditor role:	ST 1 Technical expert

Supplier audits	Primary supplier FMUs visited: 6 Secondary/Tertiary supplier interviews: 2/ 0
<i>Supplier sampling is determined using SBP sampling formulas described or cited in SBP Standard 3. Audit teams ensure to sample across the variety of forest ecosystems and/or feedstocks from which the organization sources, including by selecting different land ownership/management (e.g., small, public, private, etc.), harvesting types (thinning, final harvest), and feedstock type (primary, secondary, tertiary, hardwood, softwood, etc.).</i>	

A. Number of days spent on-site for evaluation:	2
B. Number of auditors participating in on-site evaluation:	1
C. Number of days spent by any technical experts (in addition to amount in line A):	1
D. Additional days spent on preparation, stakeholder consultation, and follow-up:	0.5
E. Total number of person days used in evaluation (A * B + C + D):	3.5

Site Name or Location:	Sampson: 11499 Faison Highway, Faison, North Carolina 28341	
Date and Time of Audit:	29 June 2020 (10 am EST): opening meeting, review of audit scopes, initial document/interview requests, selection of ICT, and scheduling of remote inspections for sites listed below. 27 July 2020 (10 am EST): review of audit scopes, any remaining interview/document reviews, and preliminary closing meeting	
Audit Activity	Items to Review / Actions	Approx. Time
Opening meeting	Introductions, auditor review of audit scope, audit plan and intro/update to SBP, FSC, and SCS standards and protocols, client description of organization	90 min.
Review of previous nonconformities	Review of evidence of corrective actions taken by organization since previous audit (records, documents, pictures, etc.)	1.5 days
Review of CoC/SBP procedures, products and material accounting	Written procedures, work instructions, feedstock description (see ID 5B section 4), product group list, accounting system (transfer, percentage or credit; physical separation, percentage method)	
Review of material balances and records	Auditor-selected sample of the following: material tracking system, summary of purchases and sales, invoices, shipping documents, training records, outsourcing agreements, other applicable SBP/CoC systems, procedures and records, tracebacks from certified outputs to eligible inputs	
Verification of calculations	Auditor-selected sample and verification of calculations for conversion factors, percentage claims, and credit accounts, as applicable	
SBP ST 5, ID5E	Review of GHG data collection, including SAR, DTS, GHG data collection and interviews with relevant staff	
Evaluation of trademarks	Review of auditor-selected sample of SBP and/or SCS on-product and/or promotional trademark uses; review of any on-site trademark uses such as banners, posters, entryway signs	Approx. 15 minutes
Secondary/Tertiary Supplier Interviews (Conducted via Phone)	Sampson: 2 Secondary Suppliers	

		per call (~30 min.)
Walkthrough of facility	Review of physical inputs and outputs, material receipt, processing, storage, credit account (if applicable), sale, and overall control	90 min.
Staff interviews	Interviews with appropriate number and diversity of staff to assess knowledge of CoC procedures related to their position	
Closing meeting preparation	Auditor takes time to consolidate notes and review audit findings for presentation at closing meeting	60 min.
Closing meeting and review of findings	Convene with all relevant staff to summarize audit findings, review potential nonconformities, and discuss next steps	
1 October 2020		
Postponed On-Site Audit Requirements Primary Site Visits	SBP STD1-Primary harvest sites-(Hamlet: 3 Sites Selected) (Lunch stop included in harvest site visits)	1 day
Staff interviews	Interviews with appropriate number and diversity of staff to assess knowledge of procedures related to their position	
Closing meeting and review of findings	Convene with all relevant staff to summarize audit findings, review identified nonconformities, and discuss next steps	
End		

6.2 Description of evaluation activities

Refer to the audit itinerary above. For all SBP evaluations, SCS collects evidence using a combination of direct observation, document and record review, and interviews with stakeholders and the organization's personnel & service providers. As reviewing all operations would be cost-prohibitive, SCS implements sampling techniques to ensure that all CCPs are assessed during evaluations. When relevant, other areas and locations are sampled during sequential audits to ensure that different aspects of the organization's control systems are evaluated.

6.3 Process for consultation with stakeholders

SCS relies on its Master Stakeholder List, which contains stakeholders that are identified by type, e.g. ENGO, Government/regulatory, Educational/Academic, Industry, Indigenous/Aboriginal/Tribal, etc.) This list is categorized by country and state/province at the very least, and for this consultation was filtered to omit any stakeholders that were not geographically relevant to the certificate holder/applicant's supply base. A stakeholder notification is sent out to all identified stakeholders after the BP's stakeholder consultation period has ended. Stakeholder comments that are received outside of regular stakeholder consultation periods are fully considered. Methods used to interview stakeholders may include, for example, telephone calls, in-person meetings, and email exchanges.

No stakeholder consultation has been conducted by SCS Global Services during this surveillance audit. Comments received by the BP's consultation program may be addressed in its SBR.

7 Results

7.1 Main strengths and weaknesses

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GHG data collection and calculation systems are consistently implemented. The Track & Trace system ensures a high level of transparency in the supply chain, including via the BP's own evaluation of supplier FMUs. 	Refer to section 10.

7.2 Rigour of Supply Base Evaluation

NA, no Supply Base Evaluation conducted.

Is the current definition of scope adequate for the specific characteristics of the Supply Base and management systems in place?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Are the means of verification and evidence provided enough to support the risk conclusion?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Are mitigation measures implemented for specified risk sufficient and adequate?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA, no mitigation measures necessary
Are the personnel involved in the development of the Supply Base Evaluation (SBE) knowledgeable in the required fields?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>Refer to Section 10 for any deficiencies noted in the SBE.</i>	

7.3 Collection and Communication of Data

Enviva Pellets Sampson has a comprehensive database where all Greenhouse Gas data is compiled and maintained. All compilation is conducted by personnel at Enviva corporate in Bethesda, MD. Records and data are maintained separately for each facility under the Enviva umbrella. For Enviva Pellets Sampson, energy use is invoiced by the month and requires adjustment to match the reporting period for electricity. Other energy use, diesel, does not require adjustments.

7.4 Competency of involved personnel

The SBE was completed by Enviva's in-house fiber procurement group who has local forestry experience and knowledge of ecological and social values associated with the supply base, applicable laws and regulations, business management practices, operation of suppliers, and the local forest resource.

Enviva's management and control systems for SBP are the same as those used to meet the SFI/PEFC CoC, which have been in place since 2012. Key personnel tasked with implementing and maintaining the management and control systems relating to SBP compliance are well trained and competent. Enviva assigned

management with appropriate skills and competency to implement and execute the management and control systems relating to SBP compliance. Management interviewed during the assessment were found to be knowledgeable of the SBP requirements.

7.5 Stakeholder feedback

- No stakeholder comments were received before, during or after the evaluation.
- The following comments were received as described in the table below:

Stakeholder Comment	SCS Response

7.6 Preconditions

- No preconditions were issued.
- Preconditions were issued, all of which the organization closed as described in the Major NCRs noted in Section 10.

8 Review of Company's Risk Assessments

Describe how the Certification Body assessed risk for the Indicators. Summarise the CB's final risk ratings in Table 1, together with the Company's final risk ratings. Default for each indicator is 'Low', click on the rating to change. Note: this summary should show the risk ratings before AND after the SVP has been performed and after any mitigation measures have been implemented.

Review of Initial Assessment of Risk designated all core indicators as low, except 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.2.3, 2.2.4 and 2.4.1. Risk ratings were determined by reviewing the SBE, SBR and other supporting evidence such as Feedstock Compliance Implementation Manual, Controlled Wood Controlled Source Risk Assessment, Chain of Custody Procedures, supplier agreements and verification through field visits and interviews. No SVP is required.

Table 1. Final risk ratings of Indicators as determined BEFORE the SVP and any mitigation measures.

Indicator	Risk rating (Low or Specified)	
	Producer	CB
1.1.1	Low	Low
1.1.2	Low	Low
1.1.3	Low	Low
1.2.1	Low	Low
1.3.1	Low	Low
1.4.1	Low	Low
1.5.1	Low	Low
1.6.1	Low	Low
2.1.1	Specified	Specified
2.1.2	Specified	Specified
2.1.3	Low	Low
2.2.1	Low	Low
2.2.2	Low	Low
2.2.3	Specified	Specified
2.2.4	Specified	Specified
2.2.5	Low	Low
2.2.6	Low	Low
2.2.7	Low	Low
2.2.8	Low	Low
2.2.9	Low	Low
2.3.1	Low	Low
2.3.2	Low	Low

Indicator	Risk rating (Low or Specified)	
	Producer	CB
2.3.3	Low	Low
2.4.1	Specified	Specified
2.4.2	Low	Low
2.4.3	Low	Low
2.5.1	Low	Low
2.5.2	Low	Low
2.6.1	Low	Low
2.7.1	Low	Low
2.7.2	Low	Low
2.7.3	Low	Low
2.7.4	Low	Low
2.7.5	Low	Low
2.8.1	Low	Low
2.9.1	Low	Low
2.9.2	Low	Low
2.10.1	Low	Low

Table 2. Final risk ratings of Indicators as determined AFTER the SVP and any mitigation measures.

Indicator	Risk rating (Low or Specified)	
	Producer	CB
1.1.1	Low	Low
1.1.2	Low	Low
1.1.3	Low	Low
1.2.1	Low	Low
1.3.1	Low	Low
1.4.1	Low	Low
1.5.1	Low	Low
1.6.1	Low	Low
2.1.1	Low	Low
2.1.2	Low	Low
2.1.3	Low	Low
2.2.1	Low	Low
2.2.2	Low	Low
2.2.3	Low	Low
2.2.4	Low	Low
2.2.5	Low	Low
2.2.6	Low	Low
2.2.7	Low	Low
2.2.8	Low	Low
2.2.9	Low	Low
2.3.1	Low	Low
2.3.2	Low	Low

Indicator	Risk rating (Low or Specified)	
	Producer	CB
2.3.3	Low	Low
2.4.1	Low	Low
2.4.2	Low	Low
2.4.3	Low	Low
2.5.1	Low	Low
2.5.2	Low	Low
2.6.1	Low	Low
2.7.1	Low	Low
2.7.2	Low	Low
2.7.3	Low	Low
2.7.4	Low	Low
2.7.5	Low	Low
2.8.1	Low	Low
2.9.1	Low	Low
2.9.2	Low	Low
2.10.1	Low	Low

9 Review of Company's mitigation measures

- NA, no mitigation measures.
- The organization implements the following mitigation measures

Indicator	Risk Assessment	Management system
2.1.1 The BP has implemented appropriate control systems and procedures for verifying that forests and other areas with high conservation value in the Supply Base are identified and mapped.	The US does not have an SBP approved regional risk assessment that fully considers all of the indicators.	Enviva is using the FSC US CWNRA as the baseline for determining potential areas of high conservation value. Additional work with interested and engaged stakeholders (see Section 6) has been incorporated into the supply base evaluation to supplement Enviva's ability to accurately map areas of high conservation value
2.1.2 The BP has implemented appropriate control systems and procedures to identify and address potential threats to forests and other areas with high conservation values from forest management activities.	Related to 2.1.1 If areas of high conservation value cannot be adequately identified the management systems or mitigation measures cannot be implemented to reduce risk.	Related to 2.1.1 Enviva's use of the FSC US CWNRA and stakeholder engagement has adequately identified areas of high conservation value. Enviva has robust management systems that can address these areas of specified risk and manage the outcome to low risk
2.2.3 The BP has implemented appropriate control systems and procedures to ensure that key ecosystems and habitats are conserved or set aside in their natural state (CPET S8b).	Related to 2.1.1 Identification of key ecosystems and habitats is necessary to begin the process of identifying if they are properly conserved or set aside	Related to 2.1.1 Enviva's use of the FSC US CWNRA and stakeholder engagement has adequately identified areas of key ecosystems and habitats. Additionally, Enviva's Forest Conservation Fund provides grant monies to successful applicant to help them set aside or conserve forests containing high conservation values, key ecosystems and habitats. Further, Enviva's ongoing engagement with interested stakeholders has extended our reach into additional areas of conservation (See section 6). Enviva has robust management systems that can address these areas of specified risk and manage the outcome to low risk.
2.2.4 The BP has implemented appropriate control systems and procedures to ensure that biodiversity is protected (CPET S5b).	Related to 2.1.1 Identification of areas with biodiversity concerns is necessary to begin the process of identifying if they are properly protected	Related to 2.1.1 Enviva's use of the FSC US CWNRA and stakeholder engagement has adequately identified areas of key ecosystems and habitats. Additionally, Enviva's Forest Conservation Fund provides

		grant monies to successful applicant to help them set aside or conserve forests containing high conservation values, key ecosystems and habitats. Further, Enviva's ongoing engagement with interested stakeholders has extended our reach into additional areas of conservation (See section 6). Enviva has robust management systems that can address these areas of specified risk and manage the outcome to low risk.
2.4.1 The BP has implemented appropriate control systems and procedures for verifying that the health, vitality and other services provided by forest ecosystems are maintained or improved (CPET S7a).	Related to 2.1.1 Identification of forest ecosystems that provide key services is necessary to ensure proper control systems are employed to ensure forest health, vitality and other services are maintained	Related to 2.1.1 Enviva's use of the FSC US CWNRA and stakeholder engagement has adequately identified key forest ecosystems. Additionally, Enviva's Forest Conservation Fund provides grant monies to successful applicant to help them set aside or conserve forests containing high conservation values, key ecosystems and habitats. Further, Enviva's ongoing engagement with interested stakeholders has extended our reach into additional areas of conservation (See section 6) Enviva has robust management systems that can address these areas of specified risk and manage the outcome to low risk.

Indicator	Management System	Means of Verification
2.1.1 2.1.2	<p>Use of FSC US CWNRA and stakeholder engagement to develop appropriate maps of high conservation value areas</p> <p>Control system/Procedures Enviva uses contractual language in its Master Wood Purchase Agreement requiring supplier to abide by all relevant laws and regulations. The contract includes the requirement to avoid the following unacceptable sources wood:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegally harvest wood; • Wood harvested in violation of traditional and civil rights; • Wood harvested from forests where high conservation values are threatened by management activities; • Wood harvested from old growth or semi-natural forests being converted to plantations or non-forest use; • Wood from forests were genetically modified trees are planted; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ENV-SFIS-01 SFI Certified Sourcing Implementation Manual • ENV-PEFCCOC-01 PEFC Chain of Custody Procedures • ENV-FSCCOC-01 FSC Chain of Custody Procedures • ENV-COC-03 Controlled Wood/Controlled Sources Risk Assessment • FSC US Controlled Wood National Risk Assessment • Stakeholder engagement • Master Wood Purchase Agreement • State BMP Manuals • Track & Trace® • HCV Tract Approval Process • District of Origin Process

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wood in which there was a violation of the ILO Declarations on fundamental principle and rights at work. <p>Enviva requires all suppliers to sign an annual Master Wood Supply Agreement. The Agreement requires suppliers to abide by forest management activities regulations.</p> <p>Enviva requires all suppliers to sign an annual Master Wood Supply Agreement. The Agreement requires suppliers to avoid feedstock sources from land use change.</p> <p>Enviva uses its Tract Approval process and District of Origin process to assess feedstock purchases conformance to these indicators.</p>	
<p>2.2.3 2.2.4 2.4.1</p>	<p>Control system/Procedures</p> <p>Enviva uses contractual language in its Master Wood Purchase Agreement requiring supplier to abide by all relevant laws and regulations. The contract includes the requirement to avoid the following unacceptable sources wood: (items related to this indicator are underlined)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegally harvest wood; • Wood harvested in violation of traditional and civil rights; • Wood harvested from forests where high conservation values are threatened by management activities; • Wood harvested from old growth or semi-natural forests being converted to plantations or non-forest use; • Wood from forests were genetically modified trees are planted; • Wood in which there was a violation of the ILO Declarations on fundamental principle and rights at work. <p>The Master Wood Purchase Agreement requires suppliers to avoid key ecosystems and habitats such as old growth forests and forest that could be threatened by forest management activities.</p> <p>The Enviva Forest Conservation Fund, a \$5 million, 10-year program sponsored by Enviva and administered by the U.S. Endowment for Forestry and Communities, is designed to protect tens of thousands of acres of sensitive bottomland forests in the Virginia-North Carolina coastal plain. The Enviva Forest Conservation Fund will award matching-fund grants to non-profit organizations to permanently protect ecologically sensitive areas and preserve working forests. (http://envivaforestfund.org/)</p> <p>Enviva uses its Tract Approval process and District of Origin process to assess feedstock purchases conformance to these indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Preamble citations b. ENV-SFIS-01 Certified Sourcing Implementation Manual c. Track & Trace® Program d. ENV-PEFCCOC-01 PEFC Chain of Custody Procedures e. ENV-FSCCOC-01 FSC Chain of Custody Procedures f. ENV-COC-02 Controlled Wood/Controlled Sources Procedure g. ENV-COC-03 Controlled Wood/Controlled Sources Risk Assessment h. Master Wood Purchase Agreement i. Track & Trace® j. District of Origin Process k. HCV Tract Approval Process l. State BMP Manuals and BMP monitoring data

In 2019 Enviva conducted 57 field site inspections in Enviva's Sampson supply base area. Field inspection to monitor program implementation such as forestry BMP implementation adherence and adherence to Enviva HCV Tract Approval process. No instances of program violations related to high conservation values, biodiversity or negative impact to health or vitality of key ecosystems were recorded. One tract was found to be out of compliance for state water quality, specifically sedimentation runoff into a stream. Enviva foresters worked with their fiber supplier to correct this issue.

Enviva's District of Origin process requires secondary feedstock suppliers to annually complete a Data Request Form. These forms are used to assess changes in a secondary feedstock suppliers sourcing practices and to determine if the feedstock provided by the supplier is SBP-compliant or SBP-controlled. In 2019 Sampson received secondary feedstock from 4 suppliers, all are SBP-compliant based on their responses to Enviva Data Request Form and known high conservation value areas.

10 Non-conformities and observations

Identify all non-conformities and observations raised/closed during the evaluation (a tabular format below may be used here). Please use as many copies of the table as needed. For each, give details to include at least the following:

- applicable requirement(s)
- grading of the non-conformity (major or minor) or observation with supporting rationale
- timeframe for resolution of the non-conformity
- a statement as to whether the non-conformity is likely to impact upon the integrity of the affected SBP-certified products and the credibility of the SBP trademarks.

2019 Findings

NC number 2019.1	NC Grading: Observation
Standard & Requirement:	SBP Framework Standard 1: Feedstock Compliance V1.0, 2.2.6 SBP Framework Standard 1: Feedstock Compliance V1.0, 2.2.2
Description of Non-conformance and Related Evidence:	
Site inspection for #1520 confirmed no use of water-bars to prevent soil movement on intermittent stream. Impact to water quality observed and noted within organizations inspection documents. Organization confirmed contractor will bring equipment and build water diversions/bars as recommended. Evidence: Field Site Visit and Interview with key personnel.	
Timeline for Conformance:	Other
Evidence Provided by Company to close NC:	<i>Click or tap here to enter description provided by Company to close the NC.</i>
Findings for Evaluation of Evidence:	<i>Click or tap here to enter findings for evaluation of evidence by the auditor.</i>
NC Status:	Open

NC number 2019.2	NC Grading: Observation
Standard & Requirement:	SBP Framework Standard 1: Feedstock Compliance V1.0, 2.2.9
Description of Non-conformance and Related Evidence:	
Field site inspection of #1596 observed 5-gallon bucket of oil left on site with no lid. No evidence of spill, but future rainfall will over-flow product to ground. Observations at other sites inspected confirmed no waste disposal or spills of hydrocarbons.	
Timeline for Conformance:	Other
Evidence Provided by Company to close NC:	<i>Click or tap here to enter description provided by Company to close the NC.</i>

Findings for Evaluation of Evidence:	<i>Click or tap here to enter findings for evaluation of evidence by the auditor.</i>
NC Status:	Open

NC number 2019.3	NC Grading: Observation
Standard & Requirement:	SBP Framework Standard 1: Feedstock Compliance V1.0, 6.1
Description of Non-conformance and Related Evidence:	
Review of hyper-links within Appendix III for selected sites not available. Links to following sites not operational: 1) Virtual Library: Forestry 2) NCFAs ProLogger Search Database 3) SC TOP Logger Program	
Timeline for Conformance:	Other
Evidence Provided by Company to close NC:	<i>Click or tap here to enter description provided by Company to close the NC.</i>
Findings for Evaluation of Evidence:	Per review of SBE, these citations are up to date. Review of logger training records was confirmed during evaluation of Principle 2 of ST 1.
NC Status:	Closed

2020 Findings

No findings issued.

11 Certification decision

Based on the auditor's recommendation and the Certification Body's quality review, the following certification decision is taken:

Certification decision:	Certification approved
Certification decision by (name of the person):	Theodore Brauer
Date of decision:	03/Jan/2021
Other comments:	<i>Click or tap here to enter text.</i>