



HIGHER POTENTIAL
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Third Quarter Fiscal 2018 Earnings Call

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President & Chief Executive Officer

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Vice President & Chief Financial Officer

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This presentation contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions and are identified by words such as “expects,” “estimates,” “confidence,” “projects,” “typically,” “outlook,” “anticipates,” “believes,” “appears,” “could,” “opportunities,” “seeking,” “plans,” “aim,” “pursuit,” and other similar words. All statements addressing operating performance, events, or developments that Graham Corporation expects or anticipates will occur in the future, including but not limited to, expected expansion and growth opportunities within its domestic and international markets, anticipated revenue, the timing of conversion of backlog to sales, market presence, profit margins, tax rates, foreign sales operations, its ability to improve cost competitiveness, customer preferences, changes in market conditions in the industries in which it operates, changes in commodities prices, the effect on its business of volatility in commodities prices, changes in general economic conditions and customer behavior, forecasts regarding the timing and scope of the economic recovery in its markets, its acquisition and growth strategy and the expected performance of Energy Steel & Supply Co. and its operations in China and other international locations, are forward-looking statements. Because they are forward-looking, they should be evaluated in light of important risk factors and uncertainties. These risk factors and uncertainties are more fully described in Graham Corporation's most recent Annual Report filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, included under the heading entitled “Risk Factors.” Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should any of Graham Corporation's underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those currently anticipated. In addition, undue reliance should not be placed on Graham Corporation's forward-looking statements. Except as required by law, Graham Corporation disclaims any obligation to update or publicly announce any revisions to any of the forward-looking statements contained in this slide presentation.

This presentation will discuss some non-GAAP financial measures, which Graham Corporation believes are useful in evaluating its performance. You should not consider the presentation of this additional information in isolation or as a substitute for results compared in accordance with GAAP. Graham Corporation has provided reconciliations of comparable GAAP to non-GAAP measures in tables found in the Supplemental Information portion of this presentation.

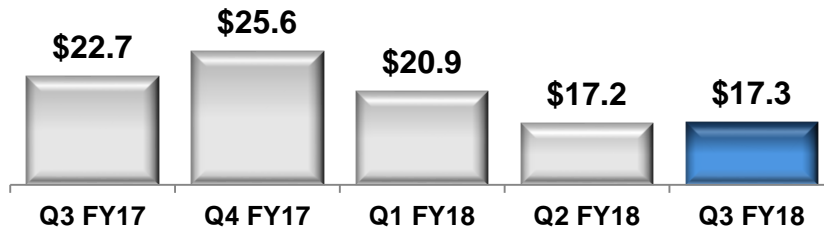
Third Quarter Fiscal 2018 Summary

- Q3 orders of \$40.5 million
 - Backlog increased to \$96.2 million
- Q3 revenue of \$17.3 million
 - Down 24% compared with Fiscal 2017 Q3
- Q3 net loss of \$11.6 million, \$1.19 loss per share
 - Excluding impairment and related charges:
 - Q3 FY18 adjusted net income was breakeven, compared with Q3 FY17 of \$1.8 million
 - Q3 FY18 adjusted EPS was breakeven, compared with Q3 FY17 of \$0.19
- Fiscal 2018 revenue guidance narrowed to ~\$75 million

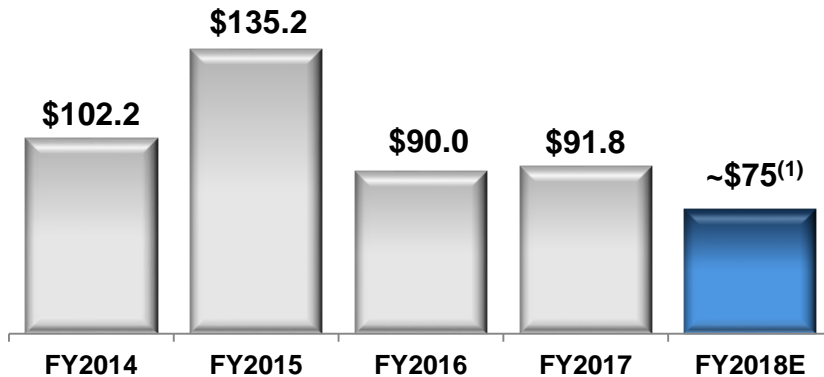
Third Quarter Fiscal 2018 Sales

(\$ in millions)

Quarterly Revenue



Annual Revenue



- Q3 sales declined vs prior year:
 - Refining industry: \$5.4 million, down 14%
 - Chemical/petrochemical industry: \$4.2 million, down 2%
 - Power industry: \$1.7 million, down 61%
 - Other commercial, industrial and defense: \$6.0 million, down 22%
- Q3 sales decline driven by U.S.
 - Sales to the U.S. were down to \$11.3 million, 65% of total
 - Sales to international markets increased to \$6.0 million
- Order trends indicate cycle bottom in FY18 Q2-Q4
 - Both sales and profitability

⁽¹⁾ FY2018 guidance provided as of February 1, 2018



Financial Overview

Jeff Glajch

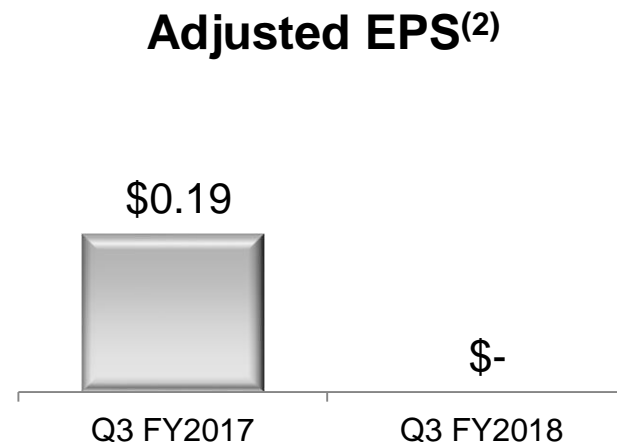
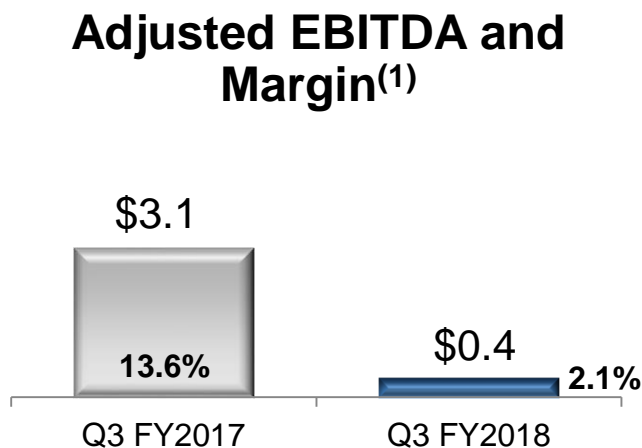
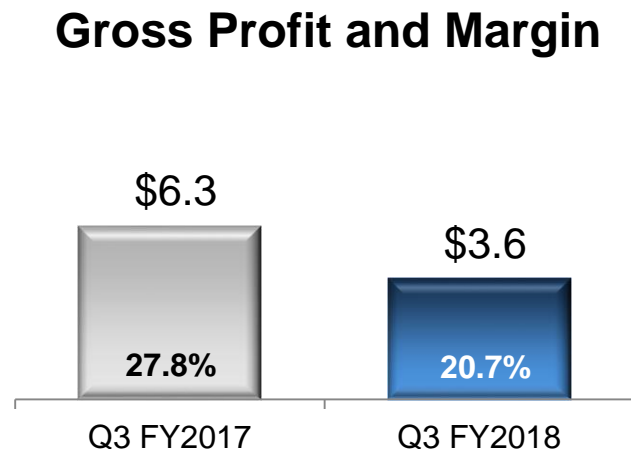
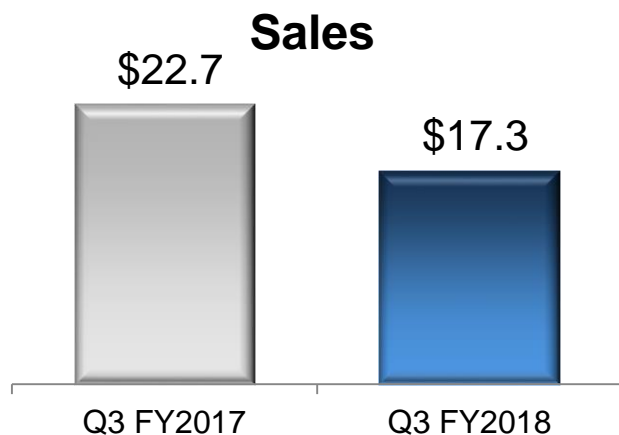
Vice President and CFO

Nuclear Power Business Revaluation

- High level causes
 - Weakening demand for U.S. nuclear power – reduced spending at existing nuclear plants
 - 2017 Westinghouse bankruptcy
 - Stoppage of Summer nuclear power plant construction
- What we're doing
 - Stabilizing our commercial nuclear power operation
 - Seeking new opportunities – North America and global
- Accounting impact of revaluation
 - \$14.8 million pre-tax (\$12.9 million after tax) non-cash charge for impairment of goodwill and intangible assets
 - \$2.0 million favorable tax adjustment upon adoption of U.S. federal tax reform legislation

Q3 FY2018 – Lower Sales, Weaker Project Mix

(\$ in millions, except per share data)

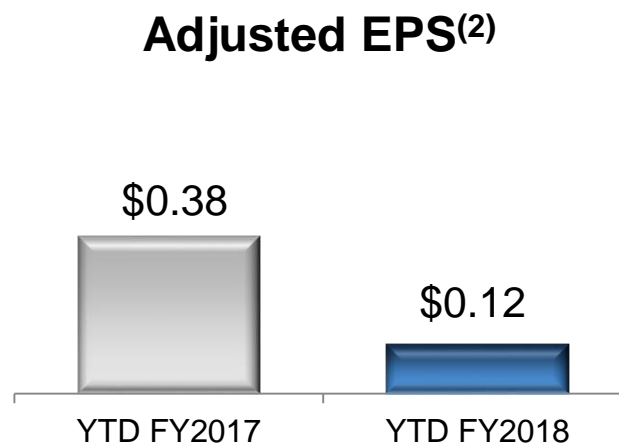
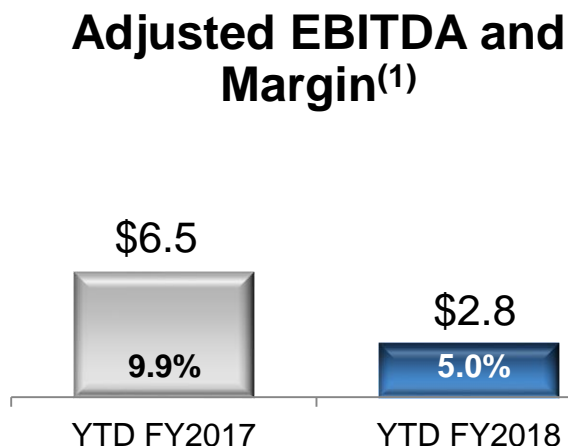
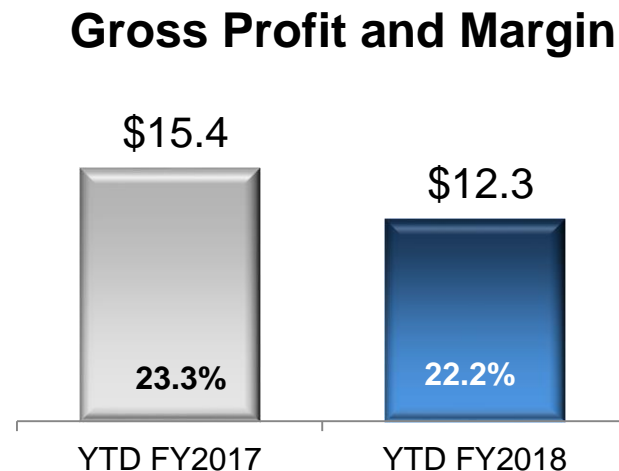
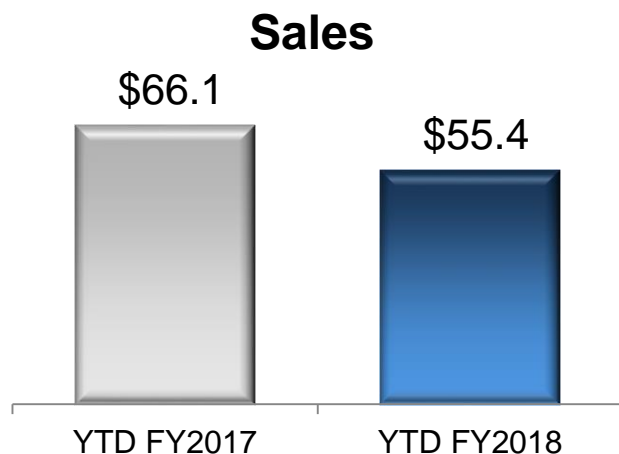


(1) See supplemental slide for Adjusted EBITDA reconciliation and other important disclaimers regarding Graham's use of Adjusted EBITDA

(2) See supplemental slide for Adjusted Net Income reconciliation and other important disclaimers regarding Graham's use of Adjusted Net Income

YTD FY2018 – Lower Volume, Under-absorbed Overhead

(\$ in millions, except per share data)



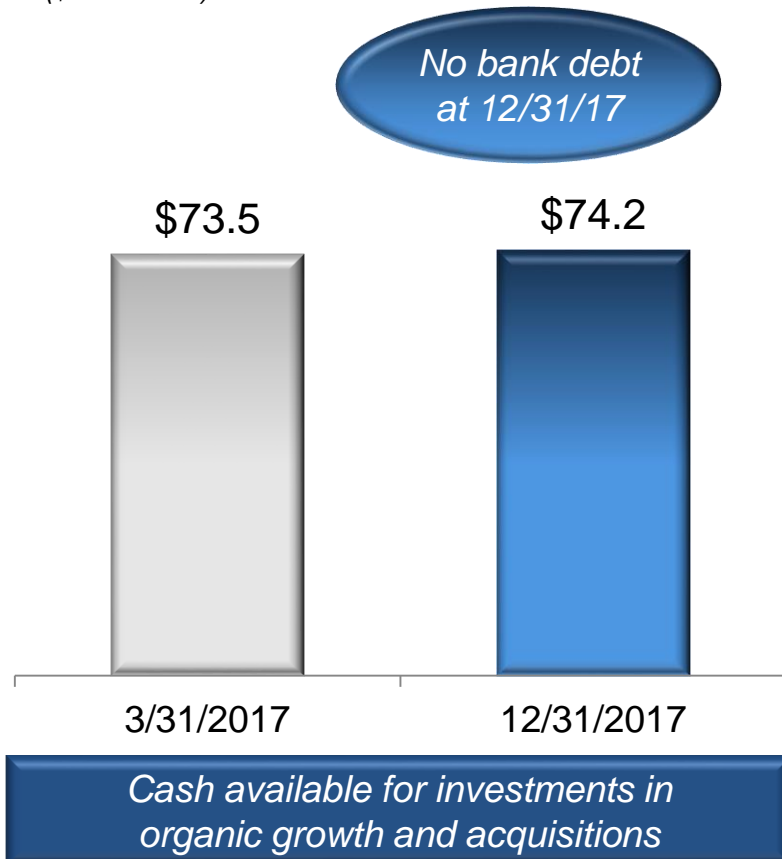
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Capital for Growth

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

(\$ in millions)



- Cash balances increased \$0.7 million in YTD FY2018
 - Cash provided by operations was \$3.9 million
 - Paid \$2.6 million of dividends
 - Cash on hand at quarter end of \$7.59 per share diluted
- Capital expenditures YTD FY2018 of \$0.5 million compared with \$0.2 million YTD FY2017
 - FY2018 capital expenditures expected to be between \$1.5 million - \$2.5 million⁽¹⁾, driven by productivity improvement projects

⁽¹⁾ FY2018 guidance provided as of February 1, 2018



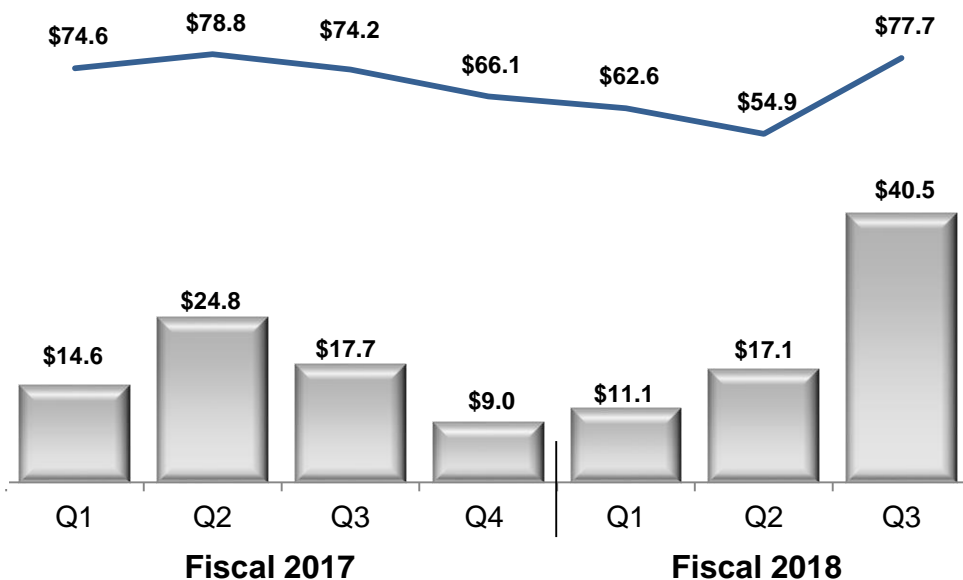
Outlook

Jim Lines
President & CEO

Order Improvement Led by Refining Industry

Quarterly and TTM Net Orders

(in millions)



■ Quarterly Net Orders

— Trailing Twelve Month Net Orders

- Q3 FY2018 orders by industry vs Q3 FY2017:
 - Refining industry up \$21.3 million to \$27.6 million
 - Chemical/petrochemical industry down \$0.7 million
 - Power industry up \$1.7 million
 - Other commercial, industrial and defense up \$0.5 million

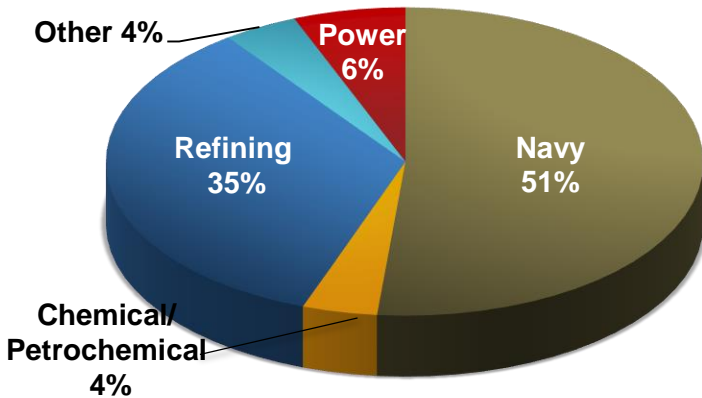
- Early signs of improvement, but cautious

Backlog Growth Driven by Refining Orders

Mix highlights importance of diversification strategy

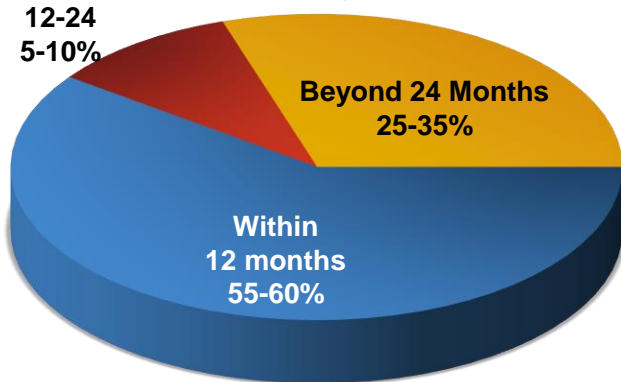
Backlog by Industry

December 31, 2017



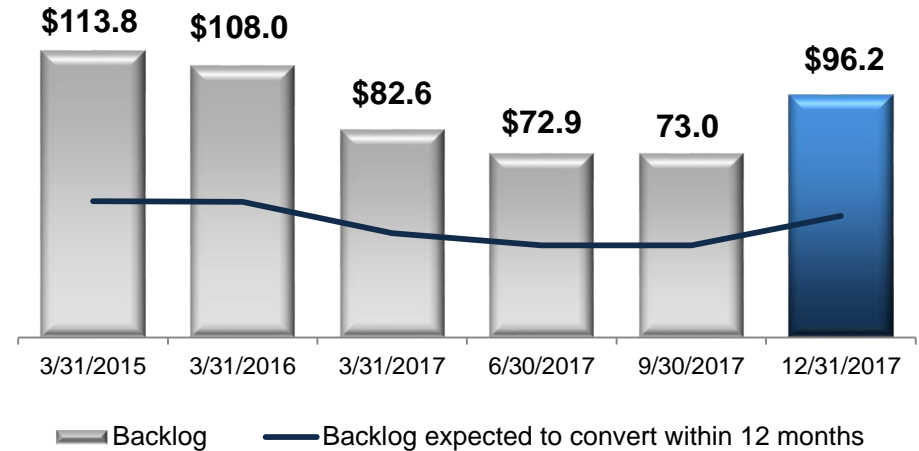
Projected Backlog Conversion

December 31, 2017



Backlog

(\$ in millions)



- High percentage of U.S. Navy projects in backlog provides stability during extended energy downturn
- North America refining orders drove increase in backlog at 12/31/17

Narrowing FY2018 Guidance⁽¹⁾

- Revenue ~\$75 million
- Gross margin 21% – 22%
- SG&A \$15.0 million – \$15.5 million
- Effective tax rate 24% – 26%⁽²⁾

(1) FY2018 guidance provided as of February 1, 2018

(2) Excluding the tax impact of the impairment charges and implementation of the tax reform legislation



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Supplemental Information

Adjusted EBITDA Reconciliation

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Nine Months Ended December 31,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
(\$ in thousands)				
Net (loss) income	\$ (11,622)	\$ 1,840	\$ (10,677)	\$ 3,222
+ Net interest income	(139)	(97)	(447)	(265)
+ Income taxes	(3,536)	754	(3,174)	1,198
+ Depreciation & amortization	556	581	1,667	1,746
+ Restructuring charge	-	-	316	630
+ Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets	14,816	-	14,816	-
+ Bad debt charge on commercial nuclear power	280	-	280	-
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 355	\$ 3,078	\$ 2,781	\$ 6,531
<i>Adjusted EBITDA margin %</i>	<i>2.1%</i>	<i>13.6%</i>	<i>5.0%</i>	<i>9.9%</i>

Non-GAAP Financial Measure:

Adjusted EBITDA is defined as consolidated net income before interest expense and income, income taxes, depreciation and amortization, impairment of goodwill and intangible assets, a charge associated with the revaluation of the nuclear business, and a nonrecurring restructuring charge. Adjusted EBITDA margin is Adjusted EBITDA divided by sales. Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA margin are not measures determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States, commonly known as GAAP. Nevertheless, Graham believes that providing non-GAAP information such as Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA margin are important for investors and other readers of Graham's financial statements, as they are used as analytical indicators by Graham's management to better understand operating performance. Graham's credit facility also contains ratios based on EBITDA. Because Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA margin are non-GAAP measures and are thus susceptible to varying calculations, Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA margin, as presented, may not be directly comparable to other similarly titled measures used by other companies.

Adjusted Net Income Reconciliation

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended December 31,				Nine Months Ended December 31,			
	2017		2016		2017		2016	
	Per Diluted Share		Per Diluted Share		Per Diluted Share		Per Diluted Share	
(\$ in thousands, except per share data)								
Net (loss) income	\$ (11,622)	\$ (1.19)	\$ 1,840	\$ 0.19	\$ (10,677)	\$ (1.09)	\$ 3,222	\$ 0.33
+ Restructuring charge	-	-	-	-	316	0.03	630	0.06
+ Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets	14,816	1.52	-	-	14,816	1.52	-	-
+ Bad debt charge on commercial nuclear power	280	0.03	-	-	280	0.03	-	-
- Tax effect of above	(2,037)	(0.21)	-	-	(2,129)	(0.22)	(189)	(0.01)
- Impact of new tax law	(1,438)	(0.15)	-	-	(1,438)	(0.15)	-	-
Adjusted net income	<u>\$ (1)</u>	<u>\$ 0.00</u>	<u>\$ 1,840</u>	<u>\$ 0.19</u>	<u>\$ 1,168</u>	<u>\$ 0.12</u>	<u>\$ 3,663</u>	<u>\$ 0.38</u>

Non-GAAP Financial Measure:

Adjusted net income is defined as GAAP net income excluding a nonrecurring restructuring charge, impairment of goodwill and intangible assets, a charge associated with the revaluation of the nuclear business and the impact of the new tax law. Adjusted net income is not a measure determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States, commonly known as GAAP.

Nevertheless, Graham believes that providing non-GAAP information such as Adjusted net income is important for investors and other readers of Graham's financial statements, as it is used as an analytical indicator by Graham's management to better understand operating performance. Because Adjusted net income is a non-GAAP measure and is thus susceptible to varying calculations, Adjusted net income, as presented, may not be directly comparable to other similarly titled measures used by other companies.



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