



HIGHER POTENTIAL

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NYSE: GHM • November 8, 2018

Second Quarter Fiscal 2019 Earnings Call

James R. Lines

President & Chief Executive Officer

Jeffrey F. Glajch

Vice President & Chief Financial Officer

Safe Harbor Statement

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,” “look towards” 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.



Financial Overview

Jeff Glajch

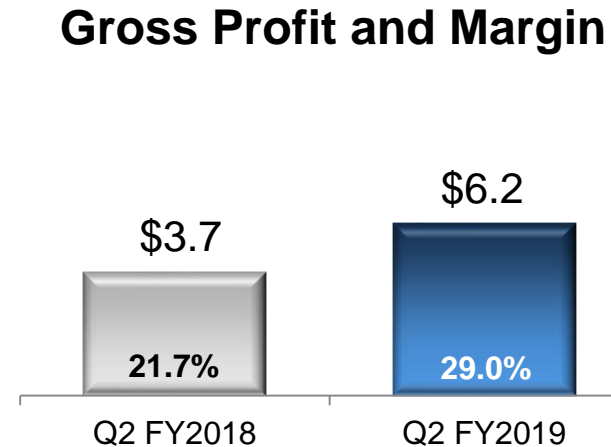
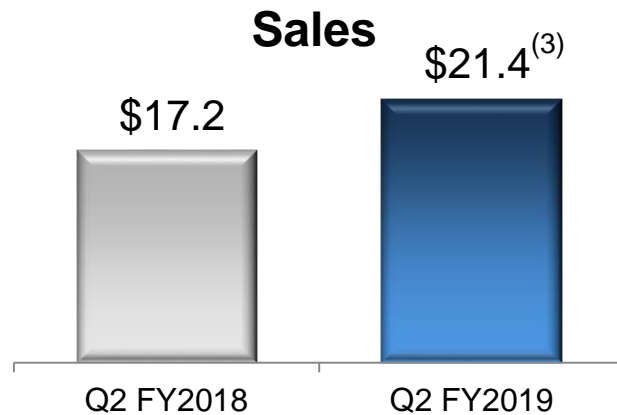
Vice President and CFO

Second Quarter Fiscal 2019 Summary

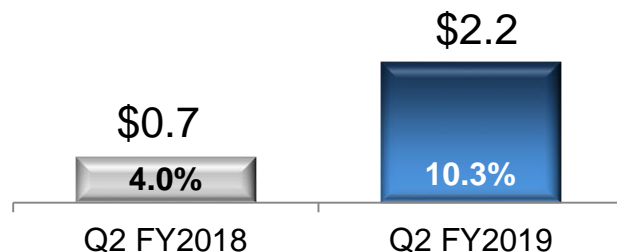
- Q2 revenue of \$21.4 million
 - Up 24% compared with Q2 FY 2018
 - Net of \$1.2 million unfavorable impact from adopting new revenue recognition standard
- Q2 net income of \$1.8 million, \$0.19 per share
 - Up from breakeven in Q2 FY 2018
- Q2 orders of \$34.4 million
 - Driven by crude oil refining and petrochemical markets
 - Contributed to record backlog of \$127.8 million

Q2 FY 2019 – Improved Performance

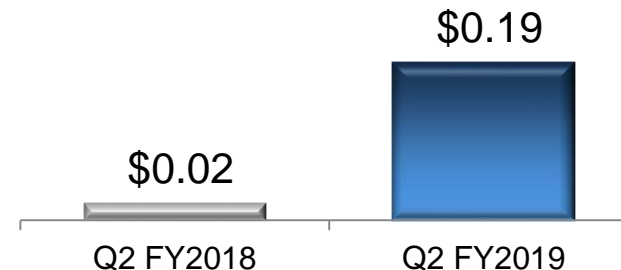
(\$ in millions, except per share data)



Adjusted EBITDA and Margin⁽¹⁾



Adjusted EPS⁽²⁾



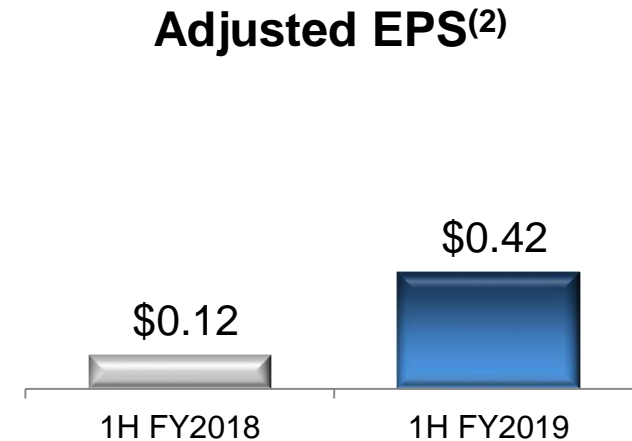
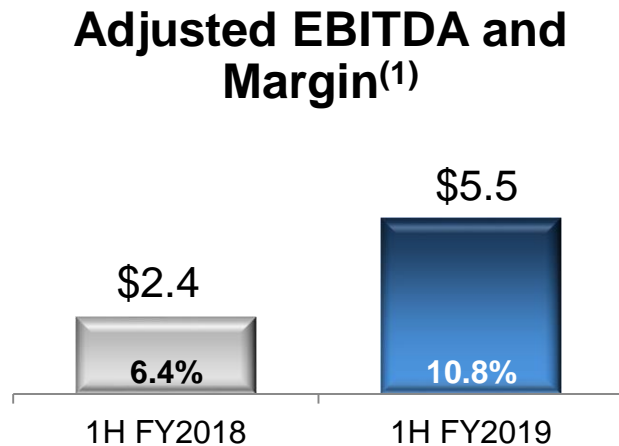
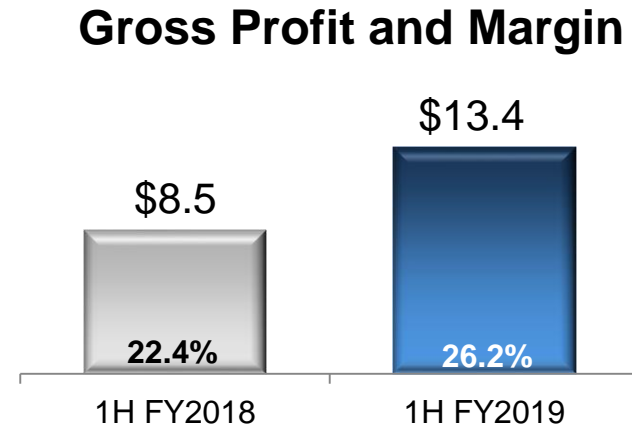
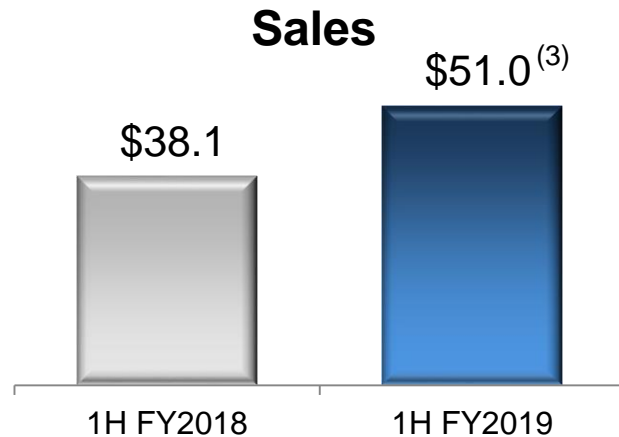
(1) See supplemental slide for Adjusted EBITDA reconciliation and other important disclaimers regarding Graham's use of Adjusted EBITDA

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

(3) Adopted required new revenue recognition accounting standard "Revenue from Contracts with Customers," applying modified retrospective approach on April 1, 2018. Resulting impact was to recognize approximately \$1.2 million of lower revenue Q2 FY2019

1H FY2019 – Early Stages of Recovery

(\$ 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

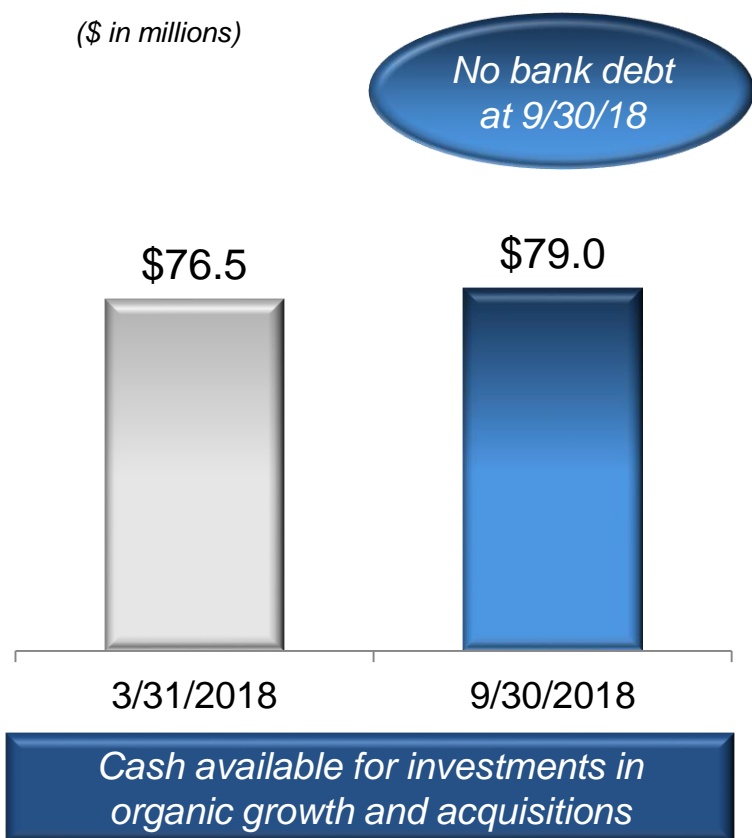
(2) See supplemental slide for Adjusted Net Income reconciliation and other important disclaimers regarding Graham's use of Adjusted Net Income

(3) Adopted required new revenue recognition accounting standard "Revenue from Contracts with Customers," applying modified retrospective approach on April 1, 2018. Resulting impact was to recognize approximately \$1.9 million of additional revenue 1H FY2019

Capital Provides Financial Flexibility

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

(\$ in millions)



- Cash⁽¹⁾ balance increased \$2.5 million in 1H FY2019
 - Cash provided by operations was \$5.1 million
 - Paid \$1.9 million of dividends
 - Cash⁽¹⁾ on hand at quarter end of \$8.04 per diluted share
- Capital expenditures of \$0.4 million in 1H FY2019 consistent with 1H FY2018
 - FY2019 capital expenditures expected to be between \$2 million - \$2.5 million⁽²⁾

(1) Represents cash, cash equivalents, and investments

(2) FY2019 guidance provided as of November 8, 2018



Sales & Outlook

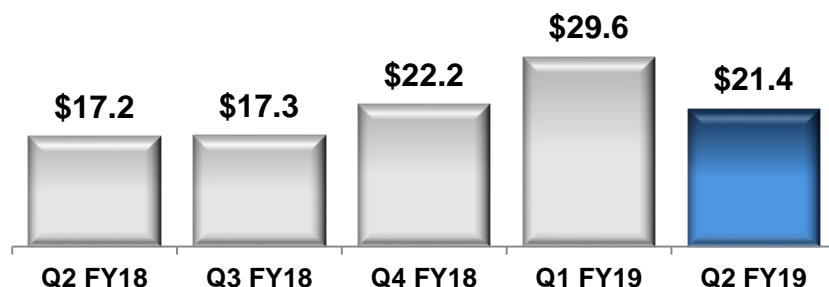
Jim Lines
President & CEO

Second Quarter Fiscal 2019 Sales

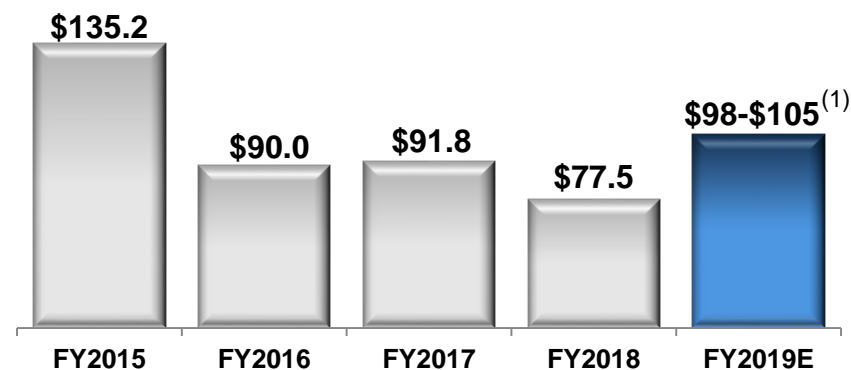
Driven by core markets

(\$ in millions)

Quarterly Revenue



Annual Revenue



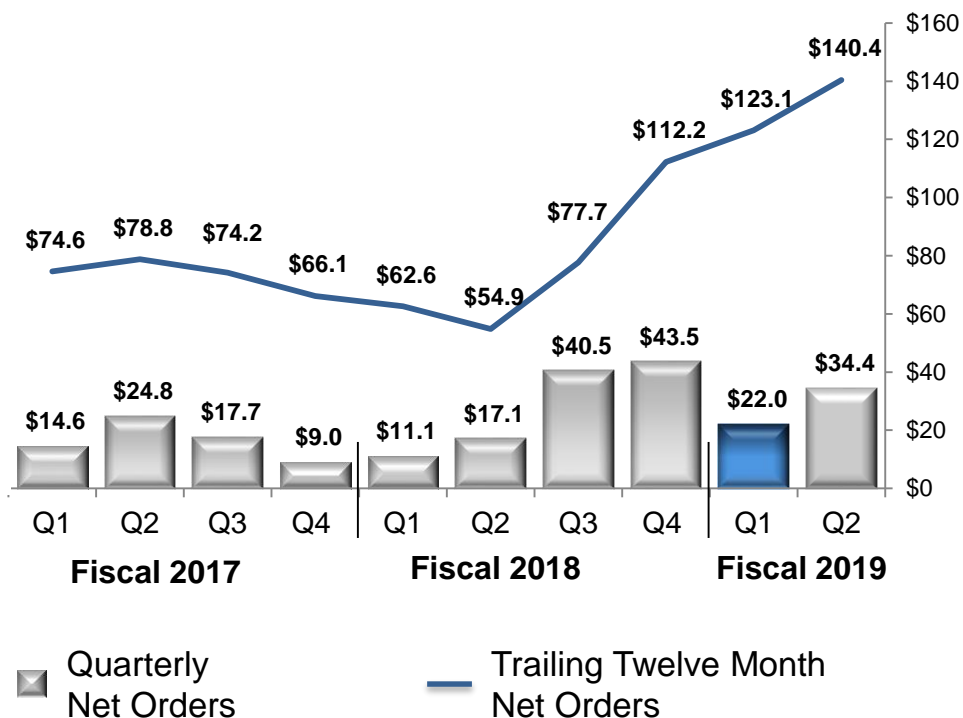
(1) FY2019 guidance provided as of November 8, 2018

- Q2 sales increased vs prior year:
 - Refining industry: \$9.7 million, up from \$4.7 million
 - Chemical/petrochemical industry: \$3.8 million, down from \$5.7 million
 - Power industry: \$2.1 million, up from \$1.9 million
 - Other commercial, industrial and defense: \$5.8 million, up from \$4.9 million
- Q2 sales increase driven by US refining market
 - Sales to the U.S. were up to \$15.0 million, 70% of total; last year was \$11.1 million
 - Sales to international markets increased to \$6.4 million from \$6.1 million last year

Solid Order Activity

Quarterly and TTM Net Orders

(in millions)



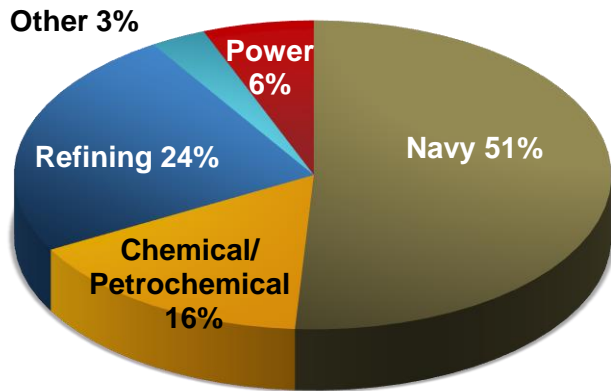
- Q2 FY2019 orders by industry vs Q2 FY2018:
 - Refining industry up \$12.9 million
 - Chemical/petrochemical industry up \$8.6 million
 - Power industry up \$1.4 million
 - Other commercial, industrial and defense down \$5.6 million
- TTM comparison driven by:
 - Increase from traditional refining and chemical/petrochemical industries
 - U.S. Navy orders

Record Backlog To Feed FY 2020

Mix highlights importance of diversification strategy

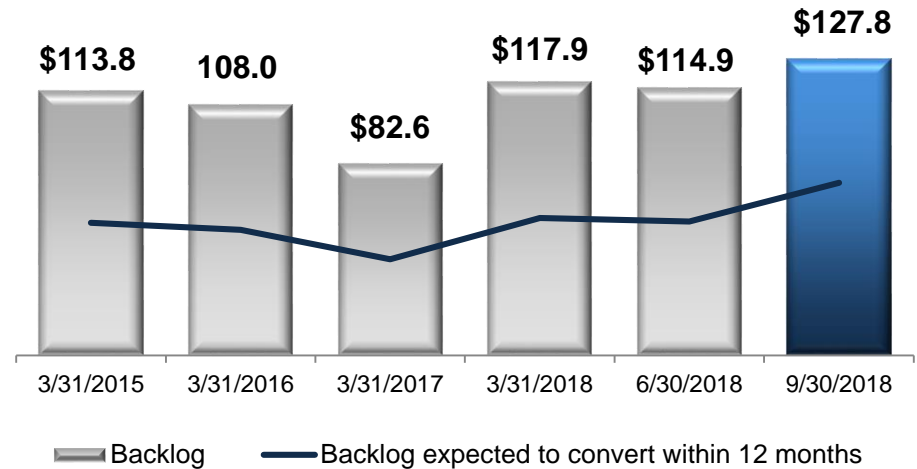
Backlog by Industry

September 30, 2018



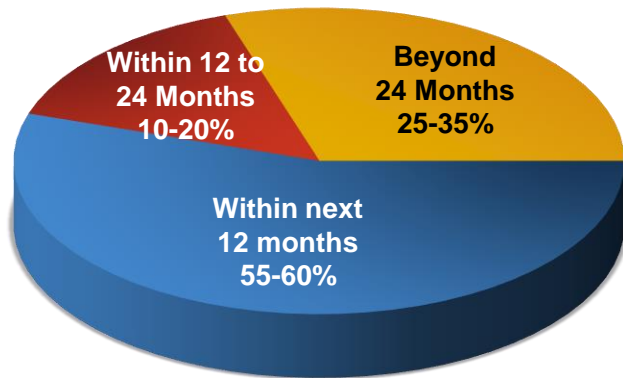
Backlog

(\$ in millions)



Projected Backlog Conversion

September 30, 2018



- High percentage of U.S. Navy projects in backlog provides stability

Narrowing FY2019 Guidance⁽¹⁾

- Revenue \$98 million – \$105 million
- Gross margin 25% – 27%
- SG&A \$18.5 million – \$18.75 million
- Effective tax rate ~20%

(1) FY2019 guidance updated as of November 8, 2018



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Supplemental Information

Adjusted EBITDA Reconciliation

(Unaudited)

(\$ in thousands)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Six Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Net income	\$ 1,827	\$ 10	\$ 4,150	\$ 945
+ Net interest income	(350)	(160)	(637)	(308)
+ Income taxes	178	(36)	880	362
+ Depreciation & amortization	550	556	1,099	1,111
+ Restructuring charge	-	316	-	316
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 2,205	\$ 686	\$ 5,492	\$ 2,426
<i>Adjusted EBITDA margin %</i>	<i>10.3%</i>	<i>4.0%</i>	<i>10.8%</i>	<i>6.4%</i>

Non-GAAP Financial Measure:

Adjusted EBITDA is defined as consolidated net income before interest expense and income, income taxes, depreciation and amortization 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)

(\$ in thousands,
except per share data)

	Three Months Ended September 30,				Six Months Ended September 30,			
	2018		2017		2018		2017	
	Per Diluted Share		Per Diluted Share		Per Diluted Share		Per Diluted Share	
Net income	\$ 1,827	\$ 0.19	\$ 10	\$ -	\$ 4,150	\$ 0.42	\$ 945	\$ 0.10
+ Restructuring charge	-	-	316	\$ 0.03	-	-	316	\$ 0.03
- Tax effect	-	-	(92)	\$ (0.01)	-	-	(92)	\$ (0.01)
Adjusted net income	\$ 1,827	\$ 0.19	\$ 234	\$ 0.02	\$ 4,150	\$ 0.42	\$ 1,169	\$ 0.12

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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