



HIGHER POTENTIAL
Strategy. Process. Team.

Third Quarter Fiscal 2020 Earnings Call

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This presentation discusses 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 prepared 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.



Strategic Overview & Outlook

Jim Lines
President & CEO

Strategic Focus: Profitable Top Line Growth

Expand Predictable Revenue Streams

- Navy
- Installed Base

Increase Market Share

- Crude Oil Refining
- Chemical/Petrochemical
- OEM Development

Add New Revenue Streams

- M&A
 - Share of customer wallet
 - Additional products

Strategic Outcomes

Strengthen long-term shareholder returns

More consistent financial results

Greater cash generation for future

- M&A
- Organic growth investment
- Future dividend increases

Strategic Lever:

Change Position Where Market Share is Low

Capture More Share Within

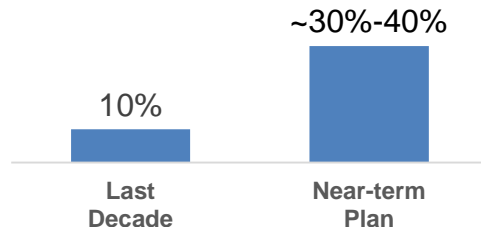
- International crude oil refining
- International chemical/petrochemical

Actions

- Develop greater execution scale
 - Fabrication capacity via global supply chain
 - Shift certain engineering in fabrication partner
- Isolate and moat critical IP and know-how
- Structure quality and supply chain oversight organization
- Aggressively pursue versus opportunistically take this work

Graham Annual Outsourced Hours

(as % of direct labor)



OEM Development Within Short-Cycle Segment

- Hydrogen fuel
- Supercritical fluids
- Industrial gases
- Cryogenic
- Natural gas
- Other

Actions

- Hired strategy leader with sales manager focused on this
- Strengthen opportunity generation and management tools
- Continuous improvement to create execution and quoting capacity
- Aggressiveness to secure this work

Updating FY2020 Guidance⁽¹⁾

Excludes divested Energy Steel business:

- Revenue \$100 million – \$105 million,
20% – 26% growth
- Gross margin 21% – 22%
- SG&A \$17.0 million – \$17.5 million
- Effective tax rate ~20%

(1) FY2020 guidance updated as of January 29, 2020



Financial Overview

Jeff Glajch

Vice President & CFO

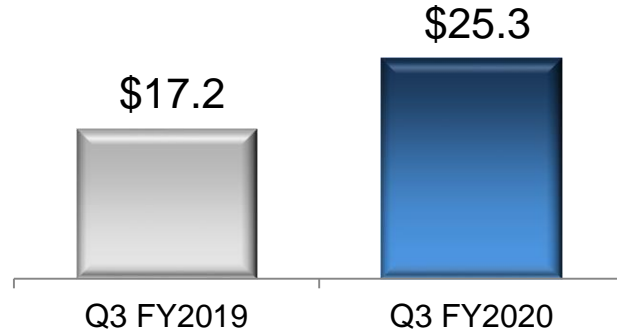
Third Quarter Fiscal 2020 Summary

- Q3 revenue of \$25.3 million up 47%
 - Q3 FY 2019 was \$17.2 million
- Q3 net income and EPS were breakeven
 - Q3 FY 2019 net income was \$95,000, \$0.01 per share;
Q3 FY 2019 adjusted net income was \$0.5 million, \$0.05 per share
- Q3 orders of \$20.0 million
 - Driven by crude oil refining and industrial and defense markets
 - Backlog remains strong at \$122.9 million

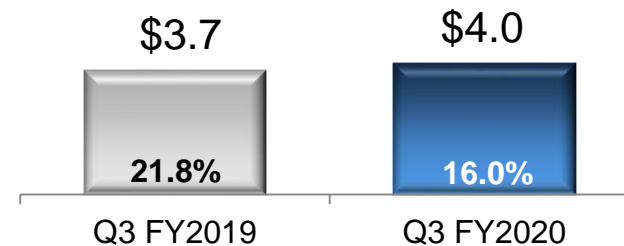
Q3 FY 2020 – Project Mix Impacts Margins

(\$ in millions, except per share data)

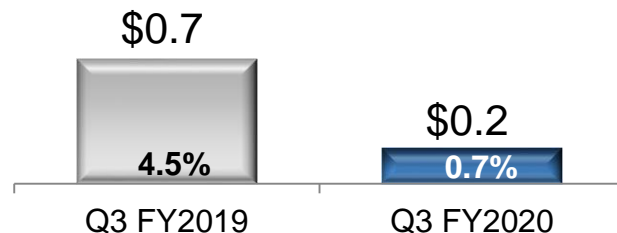
Sales



Gross Profit and Margin



Adjusted EBITDA and Margin⁽¹⁾



Adjusted EPS⁽²⁾

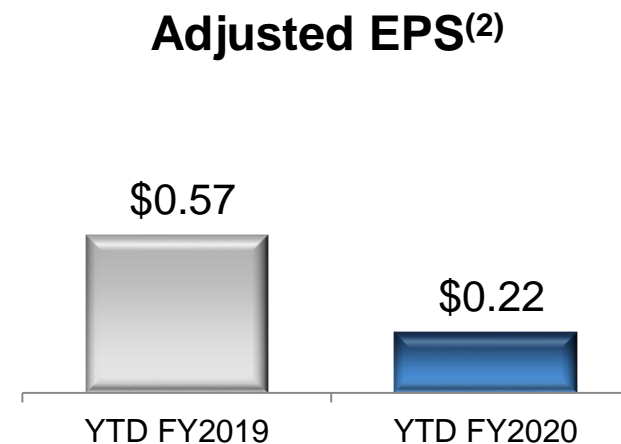
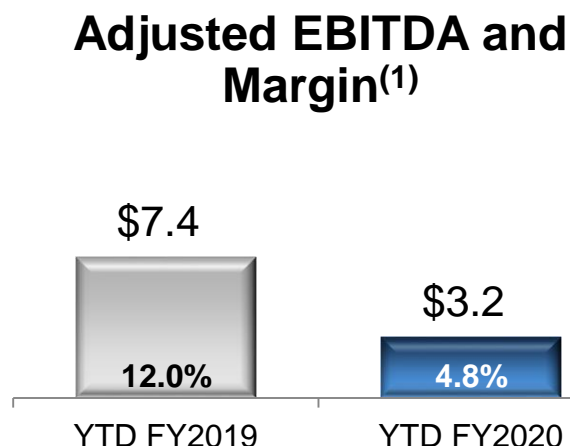
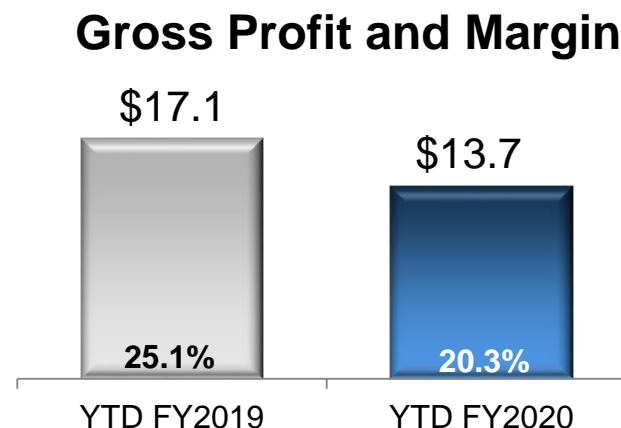
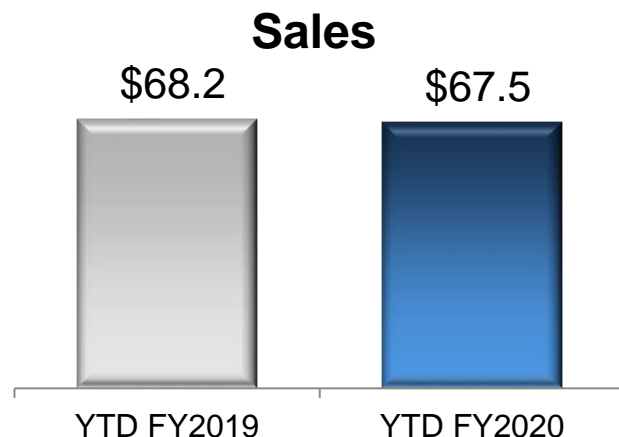


(1) See supplemental slide for Adjusted EBITDA reconciliation and other important disclaimers regarding Graham's use of Adjusted EBITDA

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

YTD FY2020 – Adverse Mix Impacts Results

(\$ 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

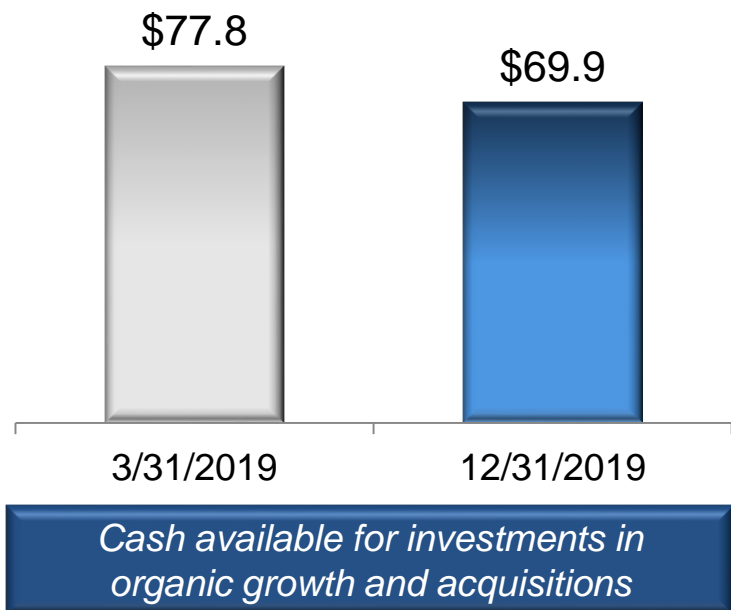
(2) See supplemental slide for Adjusted Net Income reconciliation and other important disclaimers regarding Graham's use of Adjusted Net Income

Balance Sheet Remains Strong

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

(\$ in millions)

No bank debt
at 12/31/19



- Cash⁽¹⁾ balance decreased \$7.9 million in YTD FY2020
 - Cash used by operations was \$4.1 million, impacted by lower net income and timing of working capital
 - Paid \$3.2 million of dividends
 - Cash⁽¹⁾ on hand at quarter end of \$7.07 per share
- Capital expenditures of \$1.4 million in YTD FY2020 compared with \$1.5 million in YTD FY2019
 - FY2020 capital expenditures expected to be between \$2.5 million and \$2.8 million⁽²⁾

(1) Represents cash, cash equivalents, and investments

(2) FY2020 guidance reaffirmed as of January 29, 2020



Operations Overview

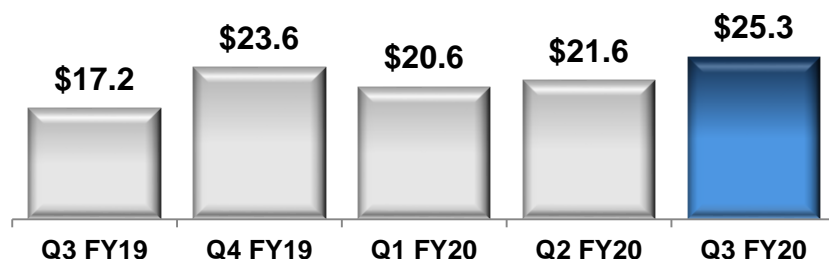
Alan Smith
VP & GM-Batavia

Third Quarter Fiscal 2020 Sales

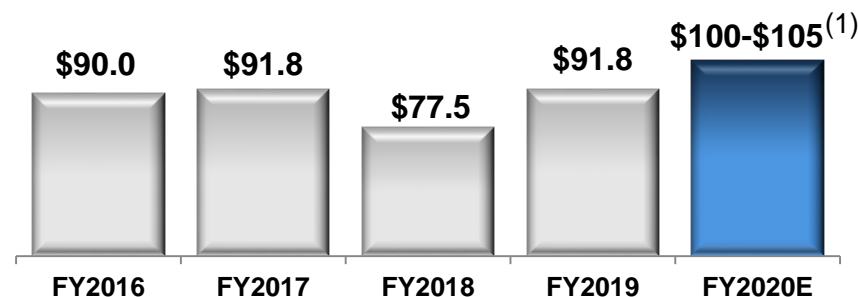
Driven by refining market

(\$ in millions)

Quarterly Revenue



Annual Revenue



(1) FY2020 guidance as of January 29, 2020; excludes commercial nuclear utility business divested June 24, 2019

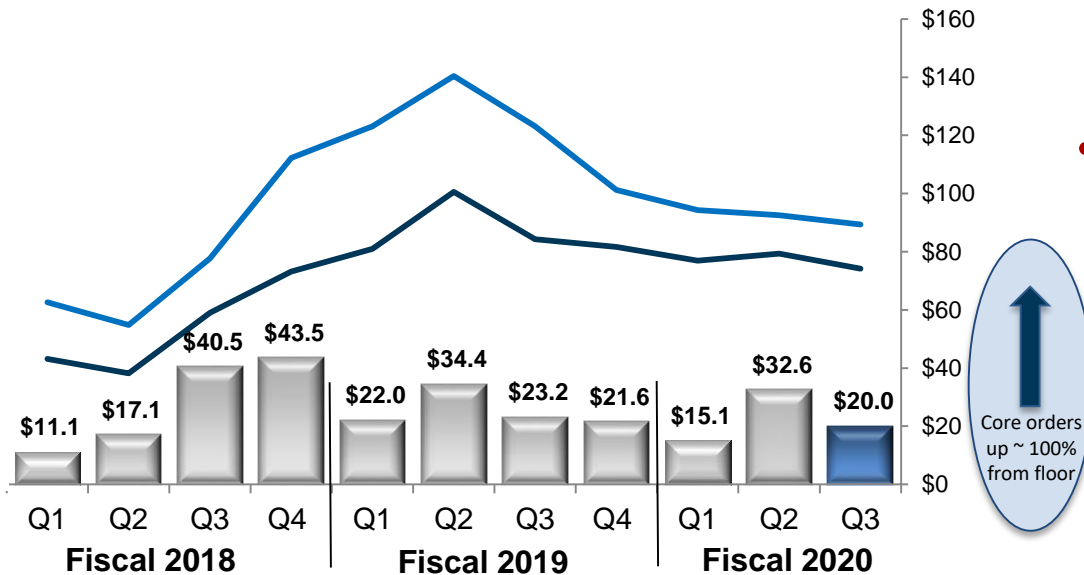
* Power industry sales down primarily due to divestiture of Energy Steel in June 2019

- Q3 sales increased vs prior year
 - Refining industry: \$12.2 million, up from \$6.6 million
 - Chemical/petrochemical industry: \$6.2 million, up from \$2.9 million
 - Power industry: \$0.3 million, down from \$2.7 million*
 - Other commercial, industrial and defense: \$6.6 million, up from \$5.0 million
- Q3 sales by geography
 - Sales to the U.S. were down to \$13.4 million, 53% of total; last year was \$14.3 million
 - Sales to international markets were \$11.9 million; up from \$2.9 million last year

Volatile Order Activity

Quarterly and TTM Net Orders

(in millions)



☒ Quarterly Net Orders

— Trailing Twelve Month Net Orders

— Trailing Twelve Month Net Orders Excluding U.S. Navy & Nuclear

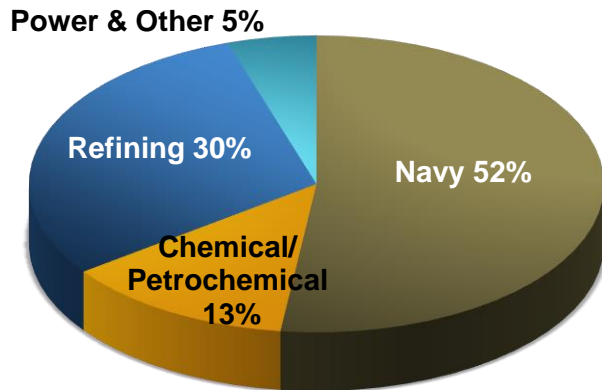
- TTM trend impacted by
 - Timing of large traditional refining and chemical/petrochemical orders
 - U.S. Navy orders
- Q3 FY2020 orders by industry vs Q3 FY2019
 - Refining industry up \$1.6 million
 - Chemical/petrochemical industry down \$6.8 million
 - Power industry down \$1.7 million*
 - Other commercial, industrial and defense up \$3.7 million due to timing of U.S. Navy orders

* Power industry orders down primarily due to divestiture of Energy Steel in June 2019

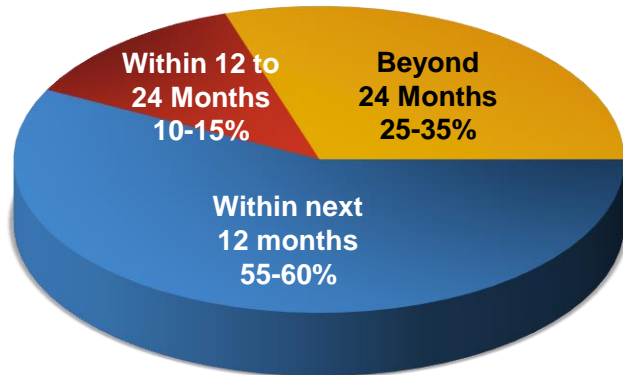
Backlog Level Supports Growth Outlook

Mix highlights importance of diversification strategy

Backlog by Industry
December 31, 2019

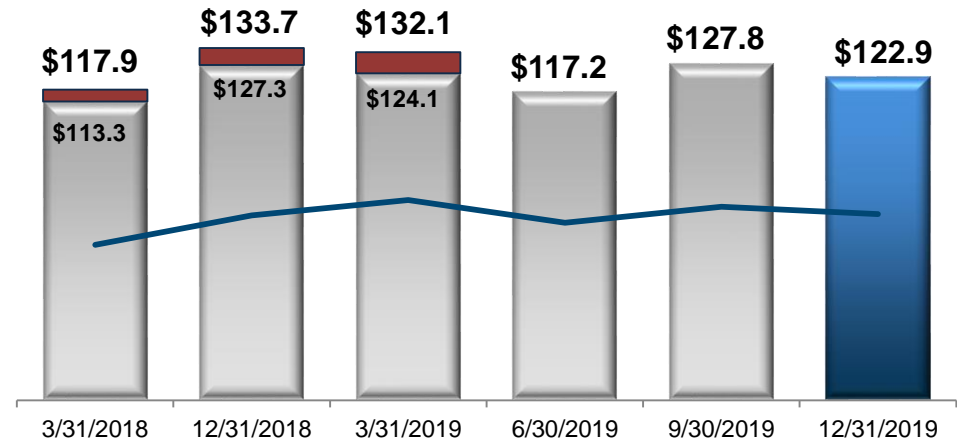


Projected Backlog Conversion
December 31, 2019



Backlog

(\$ in millions)



- Energy Steel, divested 6/24/2019
- Ongoing Graham business
- Backlog expected to convert within 12 months

- Backlog continues to be strong at 12/31/19 driven by refining market and U.S. Navy
- High percentage of U.S. Navy projects in backlog enhances future stability and growth



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Supplemental Information

Adjusted EBITDA Reconciliation

(Unaudited)

(\$ in thousands)

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Nine Months Ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Net income	\$ 9	\$ 95	\$ 1,296	\$ 4,245
+ Net interest income	(316)	(399)	(1,071)	(1,036)
+ Income taxes	(3)	(56)	364	824
+ Depreciation & amortization	488	548	1,479	1,647
+ Loss on sale of commercial nuclear utility business	-	-	87	-
+ Operating loss of commercial nuclear utility business	-	502	1,016	1,683
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 178	\$ 690	\$ 3,171	\$ 7,363
<i>Adjusted EBITDA margin %</i>	<i>0.7%</i>	<i>4.5%</i>	<i>4.8%</i>	<i>12.0%</i>

Non-GAAP Financial Measure:

Adjusted EBITDA is defined as consolidated net income before interest expense and income, income taxes, depreciation and amortization, and the operating loss and loss on the sale of the commercial nuclear utility business. Adjusted EBITDA margin is adjusted EBITDA divided by sales excluding sales of the commercial nuclear utility business. 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 December 31,				Nine Months Ended December 31,			
	2019		2018		2019		2018	
	Per Diluted Share		Per Diluted Share		Per Diluted Share		Per Diluted Share	
Net income	\$ 9	\$ -	\$ 95	\$ 0.01	\$ 1,296	\$ 0.13	\$ 4,245	\$ 0.43
+ Loss on sale of commercial nuclear utility business	-	-	-	-	87	0.01	-	-
+ Operating loss of commercial nuclear utility business	-	-	502	0.05	1,016	0.10	1,683	0.17
- Tax effect of above	-	-	(95)	(0.01)	(203)	(0.02)	(314)	(0.03)
Adjusted net income	\$ 9	\$ -	\$ 502	\$ 0.05	\$ 2,196	\$ 0.22	\$ 5,614	\$ 0.57

Non-GAAP Financial Measure:

Adjusted net income is defined as GAAP net income excluding the operating loss and loss on the sale of the commercial nuclear utility business. 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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