



November 28, 2017

Smart Sand, Inc.

Jefferies 2017 Energy Conference

Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the federal securities laws. Statements that are predictive in nature, that depend upon or refer to future events or conditions or that include the words “believe,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “intend,” “estimate” and other expressions that are predictions of or indicate future events and trends and that do not relate to historical matters identify forward-looking statements. Our forward-looking statements include statements about our business strategy, our industry, our future profitability, our expected capital expenditures and the impact of such expenditures on our performance, the costs of being a publicly traded corporation and our capital programs.

A forward-looking statement may include a statement of the assumptions or bases underlying the forward-looking statement. We believe that we have chosen these assumptions or bases in good faith and that they are reasonable. Factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from the results contemplated by such forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to (i) large or multiple customer defaults, including defaults resulting from actual or potential insolvencies, (ii) the level of production of crude oil, natural gas and other hydrocarbons and the resultant market prices of crude oil, natural gas, natural gas liquids and other hydrocarbons, (iii) changes in general economic and geopolitical conditions; (iv) competitive conditions in our industry, (v) changes in the long-term supply of and demand for oil and natural gas, (vi) actions taken by our customers, competitors and third-party operators, (vii) changes in the availability and cost of capital, (viii) our ability to successfully implement our business plan, (ix) our ability to complete growth projects on time and on budget, (x) the price and availability of debt and equity financing (including changes in interest rates), (xi) changes in our tax status, (xii) technological changes, (xiii) operating hazards, natural disasters, weather-related delays, casualty losses and other matters beyond our control, (xiv) the effects of existing and future laws and governmental regulations (or the interpretation thereof), (xv) failure to secure or maintain contracts with our largest customers or non-performance of any of those customers under the applicable contract, (xvi) the effects of future litigation, and such other factors discussed or referenced in the “Risk Factors” and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” sections of the Form 10-K, filed by the Company with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on March 16, 2017.

You should not place undue reliance on our forward-looking statements. Although forward-looking statements reflect our good faith beliefs at the time they are made, forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, including the factors described in the preceding paragraph, which may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from anticipated future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. You should also carefully consider the statements under the heading “Forward-Looking Statements” in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016. Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which such statement is made, and we undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events, changed circumstances or otherwise, unless required by law.

In this presentation, assumptions were made with respect to industry performance, general business and economic conditions and other matters. Any estimates contained in these analyses – whether expressed or implied are based on estimates and are not necessarily indicative of actual values or predictive of future results or values, which may be significantly more or less favorable than as set forth herein. Smart Sand reserves the right to change any or all of the estimations included herein whether as a result of any changes in the above referenced information, market factors or otherwise.

Industry and Market Data

This presentation has been prepared by the Company and includes market data and other statistical information from third-party sources, including independent industry publications, or other published independent sources. Although the Company believes these third-party sources are reliable as of their respective dates, the Company has not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of this information.

Reserves

Mineral resources and reserves are typically classified by confidence (reliability) levels based on the level of exploration, consistency and assurance of geologic knowledge of the deposit. This classification system considers different levels of geoscientific knowledge and varying degrees of technical and economic evaluation. Mineral reserves are derived from in situ resources through application of modifying factors, such as mining, analytical, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors, relative to mining methods, processing techniques, economics and markets. In estimating our reserves, our independent reserve engineer does not classify a resource as a reserve unless that resource can be demonstrated to have reasonable certainty to be recovered economically in accordance with the modifying factors listed above. "Reserves" are defined by SEC Industry Guide 7 as that part of a mineral deposit that could be economically and legally extracted or produced at the time of the reserve determination. Industry Guide 7 defines "proven (measured) reserves" as reserves for which (a) quantity is computed from dimensions revealed in outcrops, trenches, workings or drill holes; grade and/or quality are computed from the results of detailed sampling and (b) the sites for inspection, sampling and measurement are spaced so closely and the geologic character is so well defined that size, shape, depth and mineral content of reserves are well-established. Industry Guide 7 defined "probable (indicated) reserves" as reserves for which quantity and grade and/or quality are computed from information similar to that used for proven (measured) reserves, but the sites for inspection, sampling, and measurement are farther apart or are otherwise less adequately spaced. The degree of assurance, although lower than that for proven (measured) reserves, is high enough to assume continuity between points of observation.

Non-GAAP Information

This presentation also contains information about the Company's EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA, and production costs, which are not measures derived in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") and which exclude components that are important to understanding the Company's financial performance. We define EBITDA as our net income, plus (i) depreciation, depletion, accretion and amortization expense; (ii) income tax expense (benefit); (iii) interest expense and (iv) franchise taxes. We define Adjusted EBITDA as EBITDA, plus (i) gain or loss on sale of fixed assets or discontinued operations, (ii) integration and transition costs associated with specified transactions, including our initial public offering, (iii) restricted stock compensation, (iv) development costs, (v) cash charges related to restructuring, retention and other similar actions, (vi) earnout and contingent consideration obligations, (vii) non-cash charges and unusual or non-recurring charges. We believe that our presentation of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA will provide useful information to investors in assessing our financial condition and results of operations. Net income is the GAAP measure most directly comparable to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered alternatives to net income presented in accordance with GAAP. Because EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA may be defined differently by other companies in our industry, our definition of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies, thereby diminishing its utility. Reconciliations of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA to net income, the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure, can be found in the Appendix to this presentation.

We also use production costs, which we define as costs of goods sold, excluding depreciation, depletion, accretion of asset retirement obligations and freight charges, to measure our financial performance. Freight charges consist of shipping costs and rail car rental and storage expenses. Shipping costs consist of railway transportation and transload costs to deliver products to customers. Rail car rental and storage expenses are associated with our long-term rail car operating agreements with certain customers. A portion of these freight charges are passed through to our customers and are, therefore, included in revenue. We believe production costs is a meaningful measure to management and external users of our financial statements, such as investors and commercial banks, because it provides a measure of operating performance that is unaffected by historical cost basis. Cost of goods sold is the GAAP measure most directly comparable to production costs. Production costs should not be considered an alternative to cost of goods sold presented in accordance with GAAP. Because production costs may be defined differently by other companies in our industry, our definition of production costs may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies, thereby diminishing its utility. A reconciliation of production costs to cost of goods sold, the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure, can be found in the Appendix to this presentation.

Smart Sand Key Highlights



Long-lived, strategically located, high-quality reserve base

Intrinsic logistics advantage

Significant organic growth potential

Focus on safety and environmental stewardship

Experienced management team

Strong industry fundamentals

Strong balance sheet and financial flexibility



Increasing capacity utilization and processing capacity at Oakdale

- Focus on increasing our capacity utilization as we expand annual processing capacity to 5.5 million tons by early 2018

Pursuing strategic long-term opportunities for capacity expansion and geographic diversification

- Hixton available for future development
- Evaluate regional sand mine opportunities

Optimizing logistics infrastructure

- Take advantage of dual-serve rail capabilities at Oakdale facility to potentially reduce rail rates and transportation costs
- Evaluate opportunities to capture incremental value from the efficient management of supplying sand from the mine all the way to the wellhead
 - In-basin delivery points
 - last mile solutions for delivery of sand to the wellhead

Focusing on cost profile and process improvements

- Low royalty rates and minimal yield loss from balance of coarse and fine mineral reserves drive operating costs lower
- Continue to evaluate cost and efficiency initiatives at Oakdale facility to reduce overall operating cost structure

Maintaining financial strength and flexibility

- Ability to access capital markets and availability under our unfunded credit facility provides us with financial flexibility to pursue growth initiatives

Company Overview

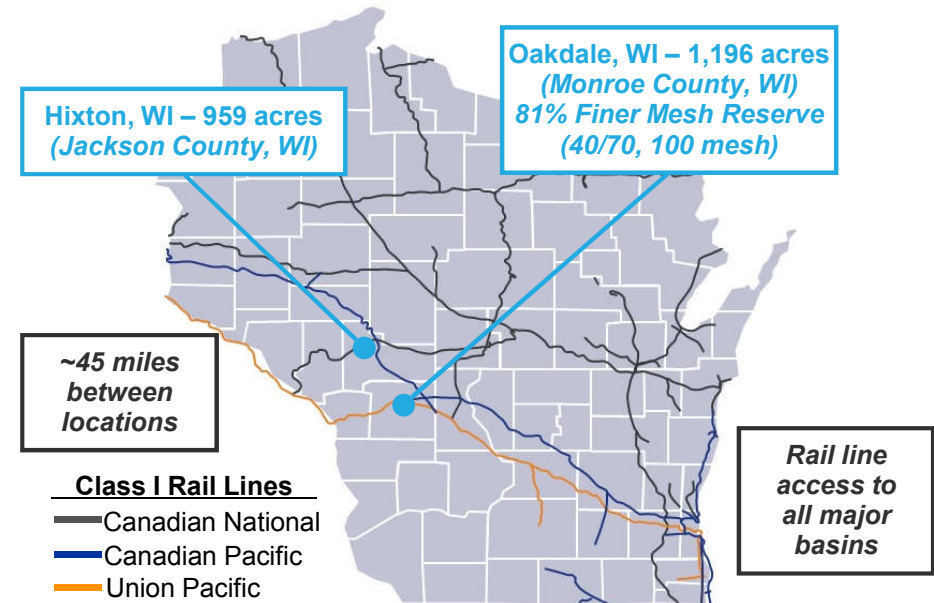


Company Overview

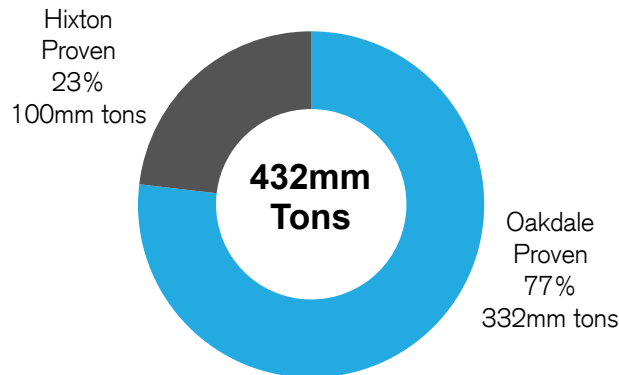
Smart Sand is a pure-play, low-cost producer of high-quality Northern White raw frac sand

- The Company owns and operates a Northern White raw frac sand mine, processing facility and a multi-unit train rail logistics loadout on the Canadian Pacific rail network, a Class I rail line, near Oakdale, Wisconsin
- The Company is expanding its Byron location to be a multi-unit train capable facility on a Class I rail line owned by Union Pacific, ~3.5 miles away from the Oakdale facility
- Smart Sand owns a second property available for future development in Jackson County, Wisconsin, named the Hixton site
- 169 employees as of September 30, 2017

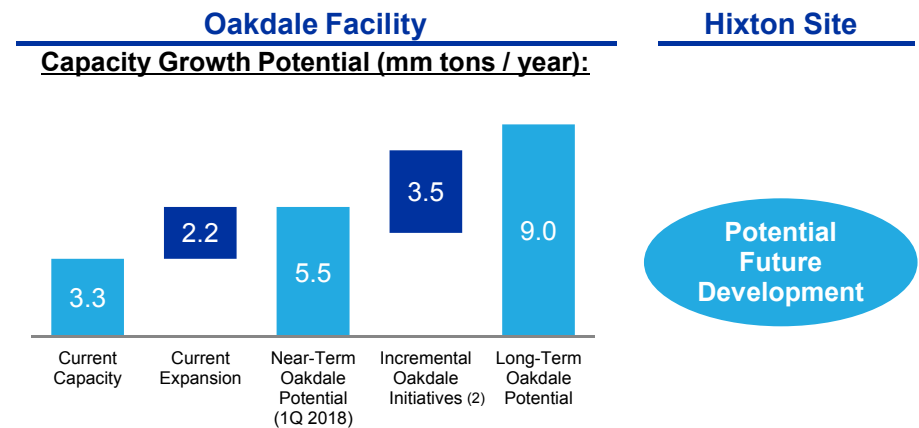
Reserve Locations



Sand Reserve Overview ⁽¹⁾



Significant Organic Growth Potential



Source: Smart Sand Management, Company disclosures.

(1) Reserves data as of December 31, 2016.

(2) Further development and permitting at the Oakdale facility could ultimately allow for production of up to 9 million tons of raw frac sand per year.

Oakdale Facility: High Quality Northern White Raw Frac Sand



Cost-Effective, Differentiated Process



Onsite Mining / Excavation



Conveyer Belt to Onsite Wet Plant



Wet Plant Cleans and Sorts



Dry Plant Dries and Sorts Product



Unit Trains Deliver Dry Sand to Basin



- Low cost operating structure results from a number of key attributes:
 - Low royalty rates (\$0.50 per ton only on 20/70 sand sold)
 - Higher mining yields due to balance of coarse and fine mineral reserve deposits
 - Minimal to no trucking required since reserves, processing plants, and primary rail facilities are in one location
 - 3Q 2017 production costs of \$10.79 per ton
- Evaluating other cost initiatives to reduce mining and operating costs

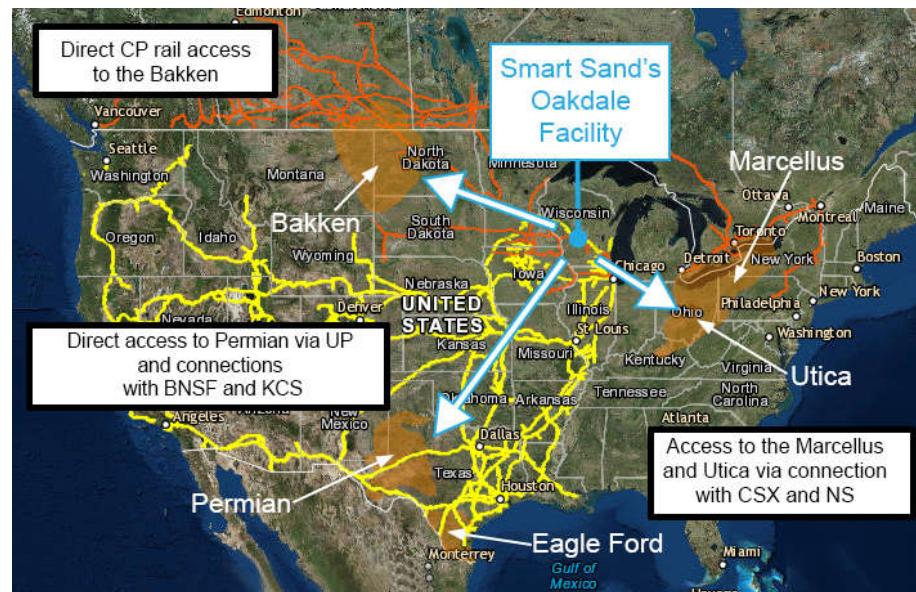
Expansive Logistics Capabilities



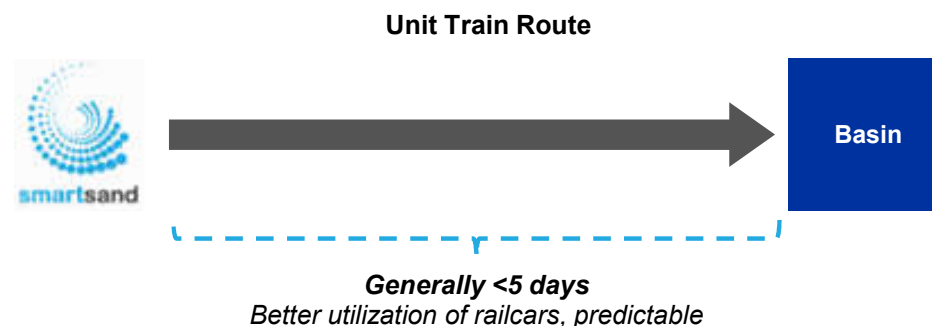
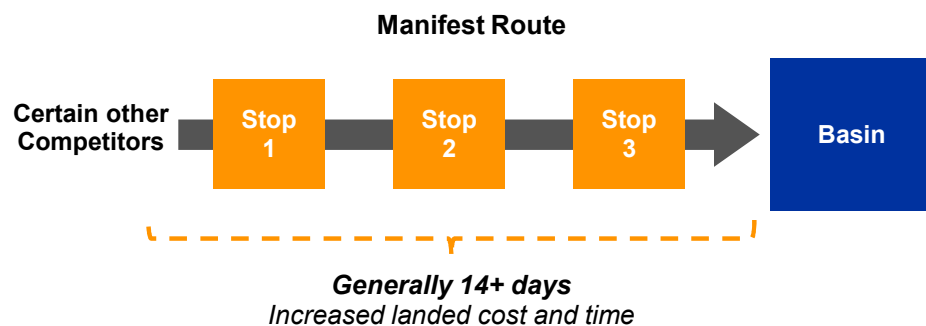
Key Logistical Advantages

- **On-site rail** – eliminates trucking to a rail load-out facility and associated costs
- **Class I access** – current location on Canadian Pacific rail line provides direct access to multiple high-growth plays and avoids interchange fees on local short-hauls
- **Rail design** – efficient rail design eliminates demurrage and optimizes load times
- **Unit train capability** – significantly reduces customer product delivery time and costs (see below)
- **Dual Source Capability** – additional Union Pacific Rail Siding allows for opportunity to reduce freight costs by providing the ability to source sand on competing Class I rail lines

Highly Competitive Delivery Capabilities



Illustrative Unit Train Economics



Unit trains require approximately a third of the time of manifest trains and significantly improve reliability

Oakdale

UP Rail Siding (Byron, WI)

- Commenced operations in June 2016
- Dual-serve rail origination capability at Oakdale
- Expanding to be a unit-train capable facility
- Expected to result in incremental sale volumes due to more competitive rail rates

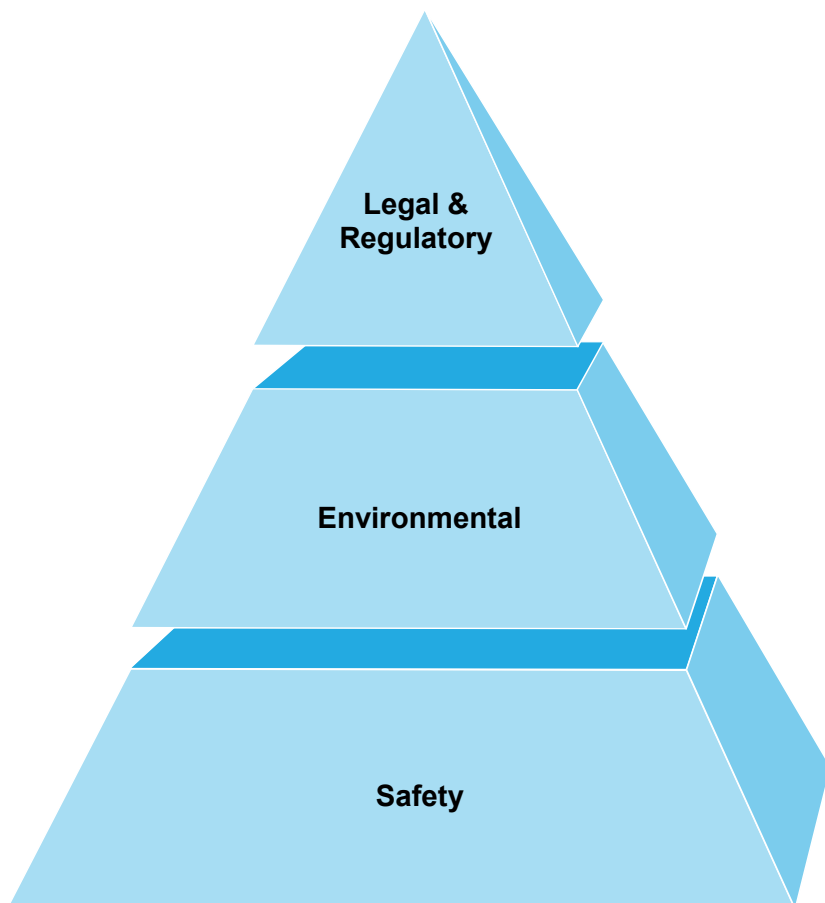
Oakdale Expansion

- Expanding to 5.5 million tons of annual nameplate capacity by Q1 2018
- Integrated plant design with new wet plant, which began operations in mid-October 2017, and dry plants enclosed for year-round processing
- Smart Sand's reserve base of ~332 million proven tons provides significant ability to ultimately increase annual production capacity at Oakdale up to ~9 million tons

In Basin and Other Potential Sites

- In-basin terminals and “last-mile” development key to long-term strategy to provide low cost, efficient product and logistics delivery to the wellhead
- Hixton
 - ~100 million tons of proven reserves at Hixton with access to third Class I rail line
 - Hixton facility is fully permitted and remains readily available for future expansion opportunities
 - Asset is well positioned to take advantage of rebound in Canadian drilling activity or additional upside in U.S demand
- Regional greenfield mine opportunities being evaluated to provide geographic diversification of our mining asset base

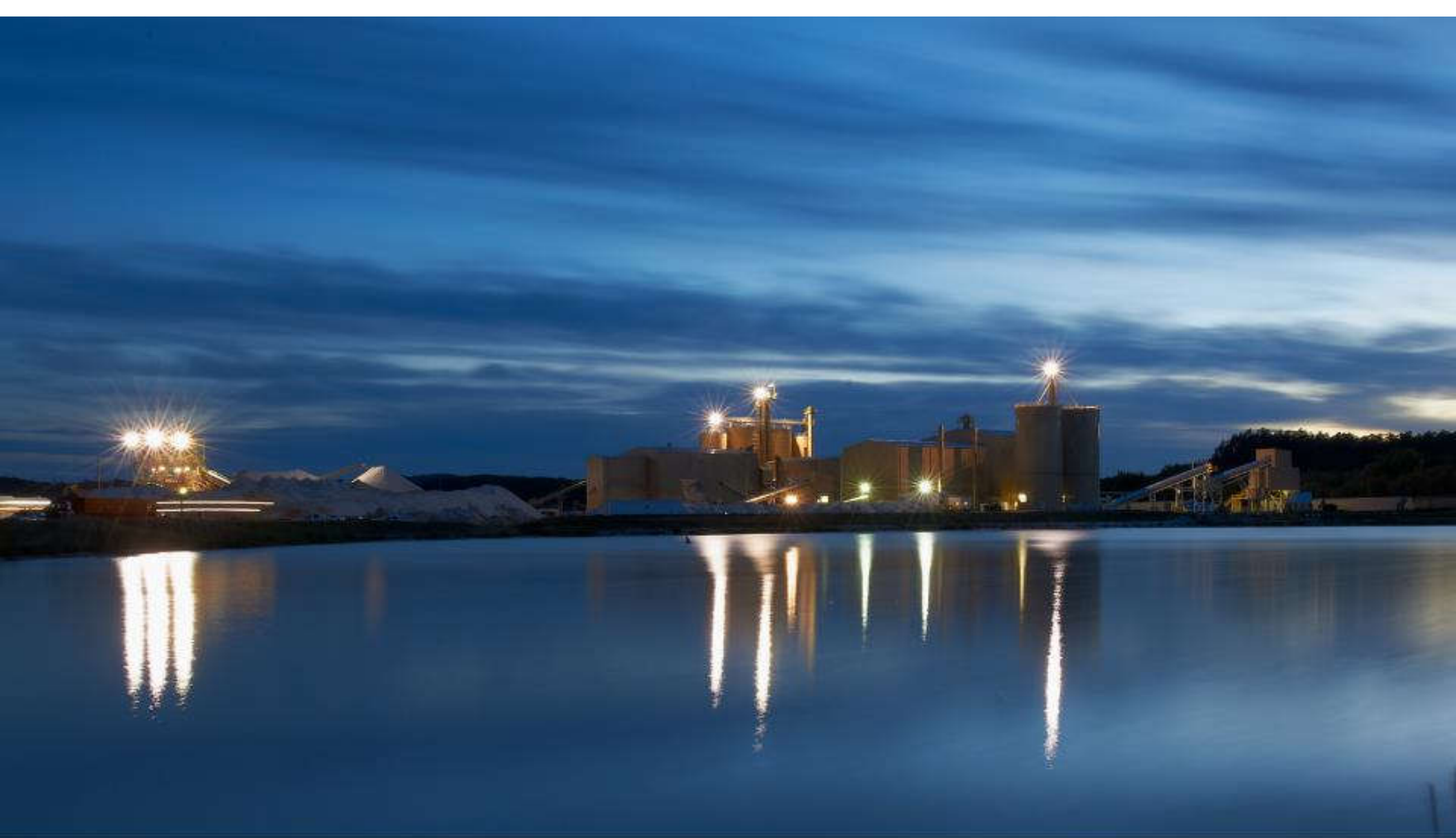
Committed to Highest Corporate Standards



- Management maintains close dialogue with its customers regarding the oil and gas industry's rigorous regulatory environment
- ISO registered Quality System and Environmental Management System in place
- Minimal environmental and community impact: on-site rail, careful mine design, moderating trucking and extensive use of conveyors
- A member of the Wisconsin Industrial Sand Association (WISA), a selective industry group promoting high standards for safety, sustainability, and environmental performance
- Participant in Wisconsin's Green Tier program, demonstrating voluntary commitment to high environmental performance through projects that improve the environment and promote good community relations
- Our first priority is a safe work environment. Dedicated safety staff, continual training, and daily inspections are part of our MSHA approved safety plan



Smart Sand is committed to providing a safe working environment and upholding the highest levels of environmental stewardship



INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

Market Growth Potential



	2016 Average	2017 Average	2018 Average	2014 Peak
Rig Count	• 484 (-48% y/y)	• 825 (+70% y/y)	• 1,120 (+36% y/y)	• 1,789 Ave Rigs
% HZ Rigs	• 83% (+344 bps y/y)	• 82% (-35 bps y/y)	• 82% (↔ y/y)	• 71% Horizontal
Ave. Rig Efficiency	• 17.3 HZ Wells per Rig-Year (+8.2% y/y)	• 17.4 HZ Wells per Rig-Year (+0.4% y/y)	• 17.0 HZ Wells per Rig-Year (-2.4% y/y)	• 14.7 HZ Wells per Rig-Year
Well Count	• 10,860 (-47% y/y)	• 16,950 (+56% y/y)	• 22,600 (+33% y/y)	• 35,375 Total Wells
Stages/Well	• 19.8 (+28% y/y)	• 22.4 (+13% y/y)	• 22.8 (+2% y/y)	• 12.4 Stages/Well
Stage Count	• 214,700 (-36% y/y)	• 372,830 (+74% y/y)	• 492,060 (+32% y/y)	• 421,500 Stages
Frac HHP Demand	• 7.3MM HHP (-30% y/y)	• 12.6MM HHP (+73% y/y)	• 16.7MM HHP (+33% y/y)	• 14.4MM HHP
Frac HHP Utilization*	• 47% (-1,465 bps y/y)	• 86% (+3,890 bps y/y)	• 97% (+1,140 bps y/y)	• 91% Utilization
Frac Sand Demand	• 38.5MM tons (-14% y/y)	• 77.4MM tons (+101% y/y)	• 96.0MM tons (+24% y/y)	• 55.3MM tons
Frac Sand Utilization	• 50% (-1,245 bps y/y)	• 94% (+4,440 bps y/y)	• 108% (+1,400 bps y/y)	• 93% Utilization

*Represents Effective Utilization, which assumes a varying 10-20% haircut to gross supply to better represent operational constraints.

Source: Jefferies estimates, Baker Hughes, NavPort, State Regulatory filings.

Raw Sand Established as Proppant of Choice

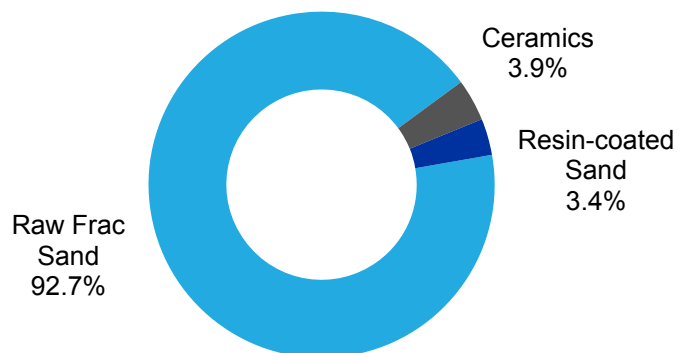


Comparison of Key Proppant Characteristics

	Brown Raw Frac Sand	Northern White Raw Frac Sand	Resin-coated	Ceramics
Product and Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural resource Quality of sand varies widely depending on source 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural resource Considered highest quality raw frac sand Monocrystalline in nature, exhibiting crush strength, turbidity and roundness and sphericity in excess of API specifications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raw frac sand substrate with resin coating Coating increases crush strength Bond together to prevent proppant Flowback 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manufactured product Typically highest crush strength
Crush Strength	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to 12,000 psi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to 12,000 psi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to 15,000 psi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to 18,000 psi
Relative Price	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Least expensive 	←—————→		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most Expensive

Source: API; Stim-Lab, Inc.; company provided information; The Freedonia Group, September 2015.

U.S. Proppant Market Share by Type



With Clear Supply Constraints

- Operating permits can be difficult to obtain
- Few remaining Northern White frac sand reserve sites which meet API specifications
- Few remaining contiguous frac sand reserves
- Local opposition has stymied the development of some new, unpermitted facilities in Wisconsin and Minnesota
- Design-build phase for facilities requires long lead time

Source: The Freedonia Group, September 2015. Figures based on weight.

Mesh Sizes

- Proppant size is characterized by mesh size which is determined by sieving the proppant through mesh screens
 - Historically, large mesh sizes used for oily / liquids rich formations
 - Historically, smaller mesh sizes were used for natural gas formations
- Generally, E&P companies have two methods to control well performance: increase frac conductivity or reservoir contact area
- Due to smaller grain size, 100 mesh enhances reservoir contact area
 - Used more prominently in oil wells with increasingly positive results
- Focus on reservoir contact area has led to an increasing number of operators achieving better yields (higher production relative to optimized cost), increasing demand for 100 mesh

Market Outlook for Fine Sand

- According to Kelrik LLC, a notable driver impacting demand for fine mesh sand is increased proppant loadings, specifically, larger volumes of proppant placed per frac stage
- Kelrik expects the trend of using larger volumes of finer mesh materials, such as 100 mesh sand and 40/70 sand, to continue
- Due to innovations in completion techniques, demand for finer grade sands has also shown a considerable resurgence



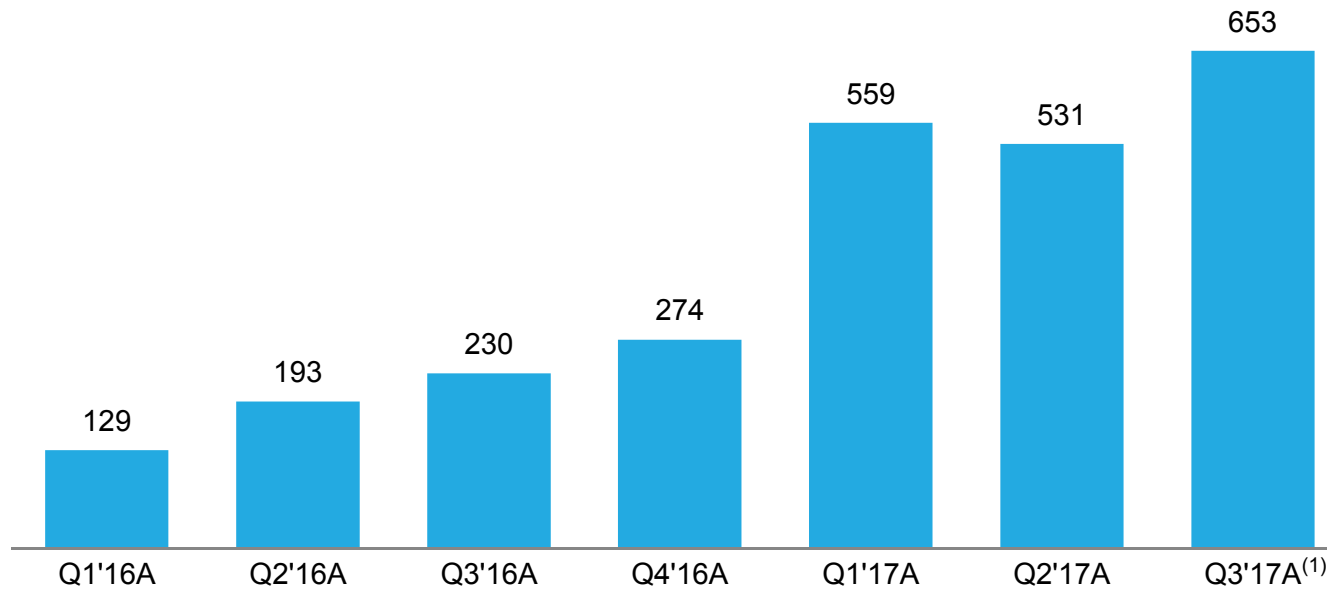
FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Summary Quarterly Sales Volumes



Quarterly Sales Volumes

(thousands of tons)



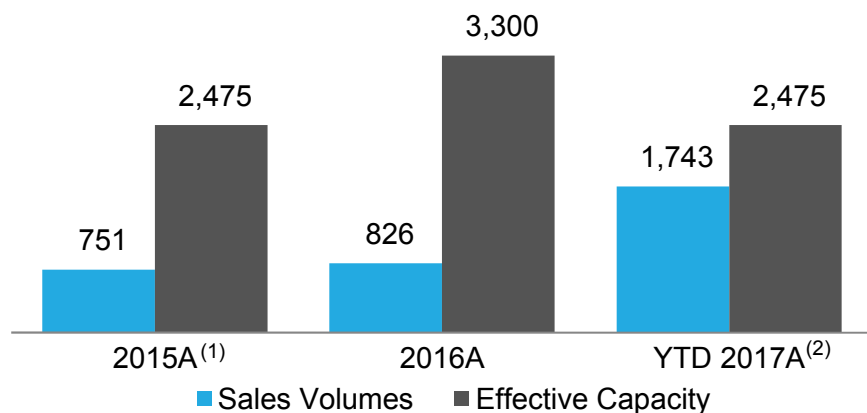
- (1) Approximately 80% of sales volume in Q3'17 were to contracted customers. Approximately 77% of sales volumes were shipped via unit train in Q3'17.

Summary Financials



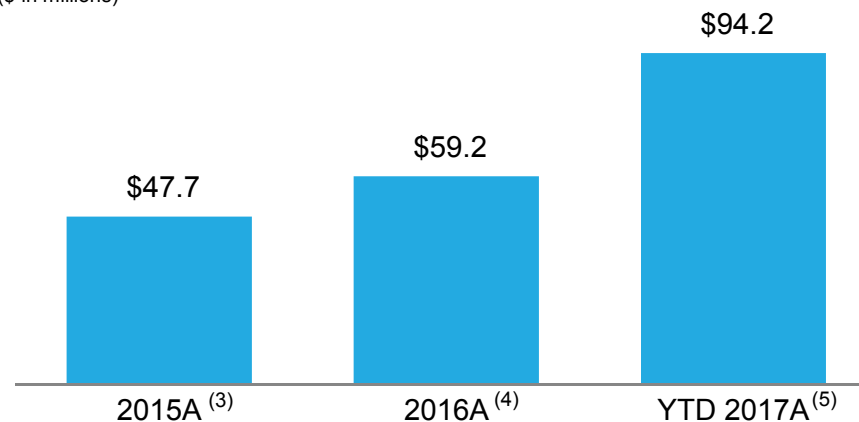
Sales Volumes

(thousands of tons)



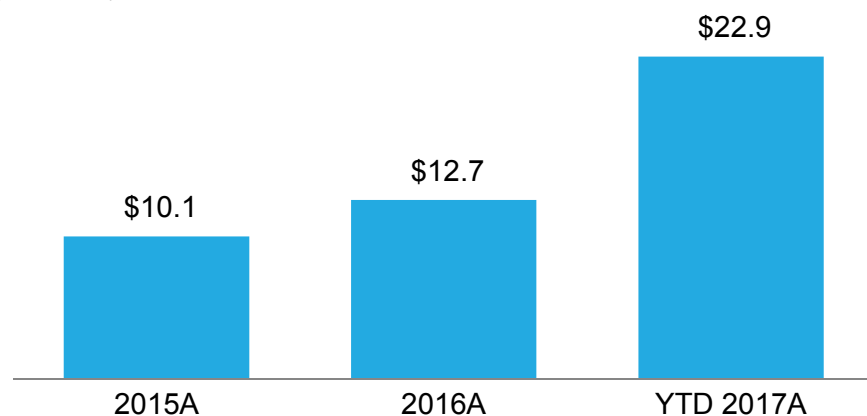
Revenue

(\$ in millions)



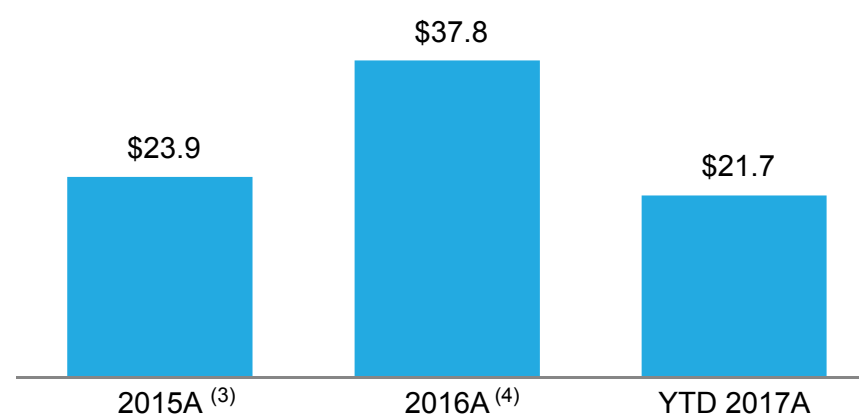
Production Costs

(\$ in millions)



Adjusted EBITDA

(\$ in millions)



(1) In September 2015, we completed an expansion project to increase our processing capacity from 2.2 million tons per year to approximately 3.3 million tons per year. Effective capacity is weighted average across full year.

(2) Effective capacity based on the nine months ended September 30, 2017 or 3.3 million tons of processing capacity per year.

(3) Includes monthly minimum / shortfall payments of \$11.1 million for 2015.

(4) Includes monthly minimum / shortfall payments of \$20.9 million for 2016.

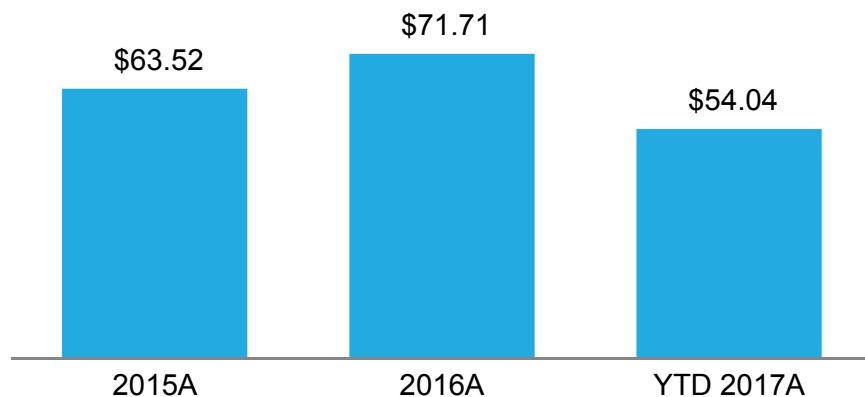
(5) Includes monthly minimum / shortfall payments of \$1.2 million for 2017.

Summary Financials Per Ton



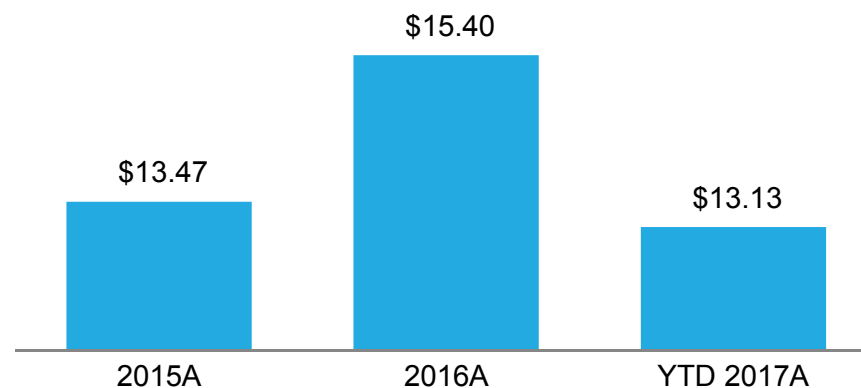
Revenue ⁽¹⁾

(\$ per ton)



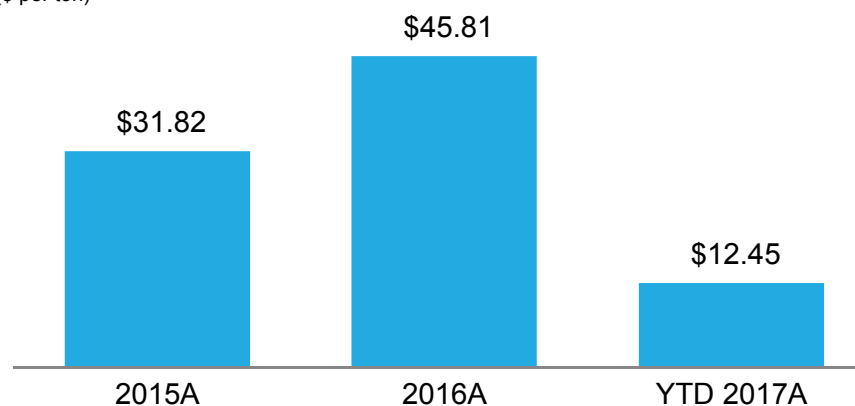
Production costs

(\$ per ton)



Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾

(\$ per ton)



On a per ton basis, our financial performance remained strong despite the energy downturn

(1) Includes monthly minimum / shortfall payments of \$11.1 million for 2015, \$20.9 million for 2016 and \$1.2 million for 2017.

- Significant balance sheet flexibility and liquidity
 - Minimal debt
 - Approximately \$52 million in cash available to support growth initiatives
- Efficient management of railcar fleet
 - 1,250 of 1,798 leased railcars assigned to customers as of October 31, 2017
 - Intend to add 625 railcars to fleet in the next six months to allow greater flexibility to pursue spot sales and have available fleet for new contract support
- Contract structure provides ongoing cash flow support
 - Monthly reservation charges and periodic shortfall payments provide some stability of cash flow through industry operating cycles
- Ability to take advantage of near term market growth potential
 - Available capacity at Oakdale to capture near term volume growth
 - Expanding Oakdale to 5.5 million tons of annual nameplate processing capacity to take advantage of current strong market demand
- Pursuing long-term growth opportunities
 - In basin terminals and last mile logistics
 - Hixton site available for future expansion
 - Evaluating regional sand mine opportunities



APPENDIX

Income Statement



	For the			
	Year ended Dec 31, 2014 (Audited)	Year ended Dec 31, 2015 (Audited)	Year ended Dec 31, 2016 (Audited)	Nine months ended Sep 30, 2017 (Unaudited)
(\$ in millions)				
Revenues⁽¹⁾	\$68.2	\$47.7	\$59.2	94.2
Cost of sales	29.9	21.0	26.6	67.4
Gross profit	38.2	26.7	32.7	26.8
Operating expenses				
Salaries, benefits and payroll taxes	5.1	5.1	7.4	5.7
Depreciation and amortization	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
Selling, general and administrative	7.2	4.7	4.5	6.6
Total operating expenses	12.5	10.1	12.3	12.7
Income from operations	25.8	16.6	20.4	14.1
Preferred stock interest expense	(5.6)	(5.1)	(5.6)	–
Other interest expense	(2.2)	(2.7)	(2.9)	(0.3)
Other income	0.4	0.4	8.9	0.2
Total other expense	(7.5)	(7.5)	0.4	(0.1)
Loss on extinguishment of debt	(1.2)	–	(1.1)	–
Income (loss) before income tax expense	17.1	9.1	19.7	14.0
Income tax expense (benefit)	9.5	4.1	9.4	3.4
Net income (loss)	7.6	5.0	10.3	10.6
Adjusted EBITDA	33.3	23.9	37.9	21.7
Capital expenditures	30.9	29.4	2.5	27.6
Sales volumes (tons)	1,255,455	750,675	826,414	1,742,844

(1) Includes monthly minimum / shortfall payments of \$0 for 2014, \$11.1 million for 2015, \$20.9 million for 2016, and \$1.2 million for 2017.

Balance Sheet



(\$ in millions)	As of			
	December 31, 2014 (Audited)	December 31, 2015 (Audited)	December 31, 2016 (Audited)	Sep 30, 2017 (Unaudited)
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$0.8	\$3.9	\$46.6	\$51.8
Accounts receivable	8.6	6.0	5.7	21.5
Inventory – ST	8.6	4.2	10.3	7.7
Prepaid expenses and other assets	4.1	1.5	1.4	2.6
Total current assets	22.2	15.6	65.0	83.6
Noncurrent assets				
PP&E, net	85.8	108.9	104.0	138.5
Inventory – LT	1.1	8.0	3.2	–
Deferred financing cost, net	0.6	0.5	1.2	1.0
Total noncurrent assets	87.5	117.4	108.4	139.6
Total assets	109.6	133.1	173.4	223.2
Current liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	8.4	4.9	4.0	23.4
Deferred revenue	–	7.1	1.6	–
Income tax payable	–	–	7.1	–
Cap. lease & notes payable – current	0.5	1.8	1.0	0.9
Preferred stock liability – current	–	34.7	–	–
Total current liabilities	8.9	48.6	13.7	24.4
Noncurrent liabilities				
Revolving credit facility, net	59.1	63.3	–	–
Deferred tax liability	11.0	14.5	15.0	18.8
Asset retirement obligation	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.4
Cap. lease & notes payable – noncurrent	1.7	1.8	0.9	0.0
Preferred stock liability – noncurrent	29.1	–	–	–
Total noncurrent liabilities	102.7	80.8	17.3	20.3
Total liabilities	111.6	129.4	31.0	44.7
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	(2.0)	3.7	142.4	178.5
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	109.6	133.1	173.4	223.2

Note: Figures may not tie due to rounding.

Statement of Cash Flows



(\$ in millions)	For the			
	Year ended December 31, 2014 (Audited)	Year ended December 31, 2015 (Audited)	Year ended December 31, 2016 (Audited)	Nine months ended Sep 30, 2017 (Unaudited)
Operating activities				
Net income (loss)	\$7.6	\$5.0	\$10.4	\$10.6
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities				
Depreciation, depletion and amortization of asset element obligation	3.6	5.3	6.5	5.2
(Gain) loss on disposal of assets	0.1	0.1	(0.1)	0.2
Loss on derivatives	–	0.5	–	–
Loss on adjustment of debt	1.2	–	1.1	–
Revenue reserve	–	(0.1)	–	–
Amortization of deferred financing cost	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3
Accretion of debt discount	0.2	0.5	0.3	–
Deferred income taxes	8.3	3.7	0.5	3.8
Stock-based compensation, net	0.4	0.8	1.4	1.4
Non-cash interest expense on revolving credit facility	1.9	0.7	–	–
Non-cash interest expense on Series A preferred stock	5.6	5.1	5.6	–
Changes in assets and liabilities				
Accounts and unbilled receivables	(4.4)	2.6	0.3	(15.8)
Inventories	0.3	(2.5)	(1.4)	5.8
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(3.5)	2.4	0.1	(1.2)
Deferred revenue	(0.2)	7.1	(5.5)	(1.6)
Accounts payable	0.8	(0.1)	0.8	4.6
Accrued and other expenses	0.3	(0.7)	(0.5)	2.3
Income taxes payable	(0.2)	–	7.0	(7.1)
Net cash provided by operating activities	22.1	30.7	26.7	8.6
Investing activities:				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(30.8)	(29.4)	(2.5)	(27.6)
Proceeds from disposal of assets	–	–	–	–
Net cash used in investing activities	(30.8)	(29.4)	(2.5)	(27.6)
Financing activities				
Repayment of line of credit	(9.2)	–	–	–
Repayments of notes payable	(0.1)	(0.5)	(1.4)	(0.3)
Payments under equipment financing obligators	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.3)
Payment of deferred financing and amendment costs	(0.7)	(0.4)	(1.2)	(0.2)
Proceeds from revolving credit facility	61.2	12.8	1.1	–
Repayment of revolving credit facility	(3.5)	(9.6)	(65.3)	–
Proceeds from equity issuance	–	–	138.3	26.3
Payment of equity transaction costs	–	–	(11.0)	(2.1)
Repayment Series A preferred stock	(40.0)	–	(40.3)	–
Purchase of treasury stock	–	–	(0.4)	(0.1)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	7.4	1.8	19.4	23.3
Net (decrease) increase in cash	(1.3)	3.1	43.6	4.3
Cash at beginning of period	2.1	0.8	3.9	47.5
Cash at end of period	0.8	3.9	47.5	51.8

EBITDA Reconciliation



(\$ in thousands)	Year ended December 31,			Nine months ended
	2014	2015	2016	September 30, 2017
Net income (loss)	\$7,556	\$4,990	\$10,379	\$10,648
Depreciation, depletion, accretion and amortization	3,642	5,318	6,445	5,116
Income tax expense (benefit)	9,518	4,129	9,394	3,354
Interest expense	7,832	7,826	8,436	526
Franchise taxes	139	35	21	308
EBITDA	\$28,687	\$22,298	\$34,675	\$19,952
Loss (gain) on sale of fixed assets ⁽¹⁾	57	39	(59)	187
Integration and transition costs	2,687	221	725	16
Equity compensation ⁽²⁾	420	792	1,426	1,157
Development costs ⁽³⁾	249	76	–	79
Cash charges related to restructuring and retention ⁽⁴⁾	–	–	–	239
Non-cash charges ⁽⁵⁾	–	455	21	61
Loss on extinguishment of debt ⁽⁶⁾	1,230	–	1,051	–
Adjusted EBITDA	\$33,330	\$23,881	\$37,839	\$21,691

⁽¹⁾ Includes gains related to the sale and disposal of certain assets in property, plant and equipment.

⁽²⁾ Represents the non-cash expenses for stock-based awards issued to our employees and employee stock purchase plan compensation expense.

⁽³⁾ Represents costs incurred related to current development project activities.

⁽⁴⁾ Represents costs associated with the retention and relocation of employees.

⁽⁵⁾ Represents accretion of asset retirement obligations and loss on derivatives.

⁽⁶⁾ Reflects the loss on extinguishment of debt related to our November 2016 and March 2014 financing transactions, respectively.

Production Cost Reconciliation



(\$ in thousands)	Year ended December 31,			Nine months ended
	2014	2015	2016	September 30,
				2017
Cost of goods sold	\$29,934	\$21,003	\$26,569	\$67,360
Depreciation, depletion, and accretion of asset retirement obligations	(3,481)	(4,930)	(6,076)	(4,799)
Freight charges	(5,763)	(5,959)	(7,765)	(39,675)
Production costs	\$20,690	\$10,114	\$12,728	\$22,886
Production costs per ton	\$16.49	\$13.47	\$15.40	\$13.13