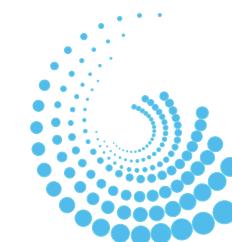




Investor Presentation – November 2022



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Mine to Wellsite Solutions®

Disclaimer

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 (including the adoption of regional sand), (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, pandemics, 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) our ability to collect our accounts receivable, (xvi) the effects of current and 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 U.S Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) on March 8, 2022.

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 “Disclaimer Regarding Forward-looking Statements and Risk Factor Summary” in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021. 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. The Company reserves the right to change any or all of the estimates 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.



Disclaimer (cont'd)

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 defines "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 contribution margin, 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, 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, (iii) equity compensation, (iv) acquisition and development costs, (v) non-recurring cash charges related to restructuring, retention and other similar actions, (vi) earn-out, contingent consideration obligations and other acquisition and development costs, (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.

We also use contribution margin, which we define as total revenues less costs of goods sold excluding depreciation, depletion and accretion of asset retirement obligations, to measure our financial and operating performance. Contribution margin excludes other operating expenses and income, including costs not directly associated with the operations of our business such as accounting, human resources, information technology, legal, sales and other administrative activities. Gross profit is the GAAP measure most directly comparable to contribution margin. We believe contribution margin is a meaningful measure because it provides an operating and financial measure of our ability to generate margin in excess of our operating cost base.

You should not consider contribution margin, EBITDA, or Adjusted in isolation or as substitutes for an analysis of our results as reported under GAAP. Because contribution margin, EBITDA, and Adjusted EBITDA may be defined differently by other companies in our industry, our definitions on these non-GAAP financials measures may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies, thereby diminishing their utility.

Company Highlights

- **The Right Operating Model**

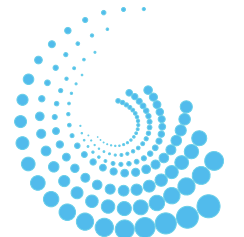
- High quality Northern White Sand mining and processing facilities located on Class 1 rail lines
 - Oakdale, WI: 250 million tons of reserves, 5.5 million tons processing capacity, unit train capable access to CP and UP rail lines
 - Utica, IL: 129 million tons of reserves, 1.6 million tons processing capacity, unit train capable access to BNSF rail line
 - Blair, WI: Recently acquired idle mine, 2.9 million tons processing capacity, unit train capable access to CN rail line
- Low operating cost structure
 - Mining, processing, and shipping primarily done in close proximity to ensure efficient and low-cost operations
 - Large single mine sites on rail dominate other bulk commodity business models
- Sustainable long-term supply and logistics advantage
 - Combination of large, high quality reserve base, low-cost operations, and ability to ship large quantities of sand efficiently and sustainably to all operating basins
- Mine to wellsite solutions capabilities offer sustainable, efficient sand supply chain support for our customers
 - Company controlled terminals at Van Hook, ND and Waynesburg, PA
 - Quality network of third-party terminal partners
 - SmartSystems™ wellsite storage solutions
- Ability to leverage existing assets to support diversification into Industrial Products Solutions
 - Existing reserve base and processing locations well positioned to support sales into the Industrial Products market

- **The Right Sand**

- The majority of the reserves at our operating mines are fine mesh (40/70 and 100 Mesh)
 - Fine mesh raw frac sand represents over 80% of the current demand for raw frac sand
- Quality Matters
 - Northern White Sand vs regional sand is a higher quality product that we believe can lead to better long-term well results for oil and gas producers
 - Higher crush strength
 - Better conductivity
 - Cleaner / less turbidity

- **The Right Capital Structure**

- Prudent capital structure with lowest leverage levels in the proppant industry
- High insider ownership that aligns management with investors (~15% owned by CEO, ~42% owned by insiders)





Company Overview

Summary of Initiatives/Opportunities

Smart Sand's Business Offerings

Premium Northern White Reserve



Large Finer Mesh Northern White Reserve

Consistent high-quality proppant

Up to approximately 10 million tons annual production capability

Gigantic Rail Capacity



Class 1 rail (CP, UP, BNSF, CN)

Unit train capable logistics facilities at all mine locations

Terminal & Forward Staging Management



Planning ahead reduces risks

Redundancy in the supply chain

Avoid trucking congestion

Last Mile Logistics



Safe and reliable

Helps eliminate demurrage

Smaller fleet and more turns per day

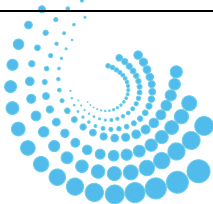
Wellsite Storage Solutions



Wellsite storage

Direct to the blender delivery

Realtime inventory control

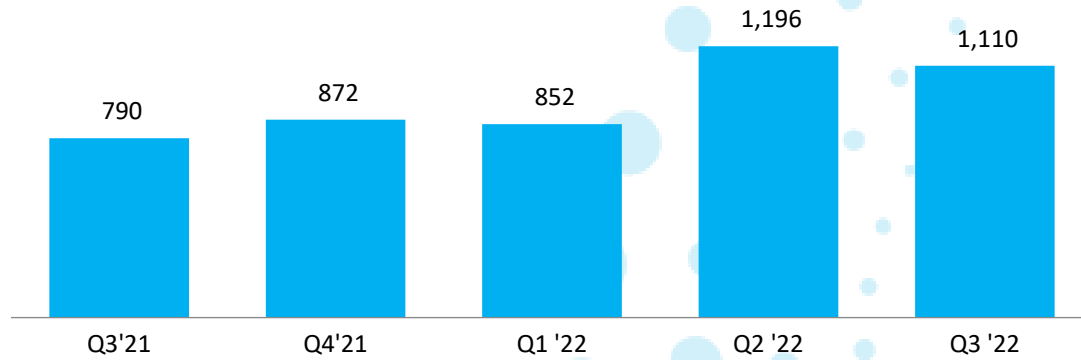


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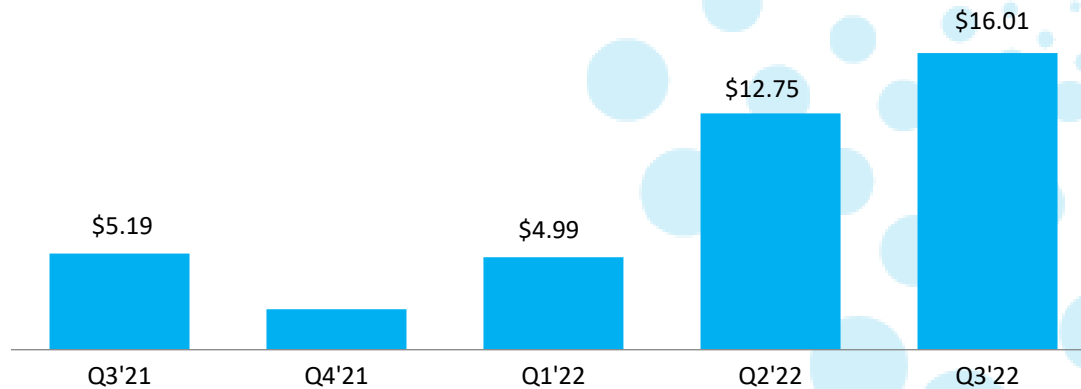
Summary Financials

Quarterly Sales Volumes

(thousands of tons)



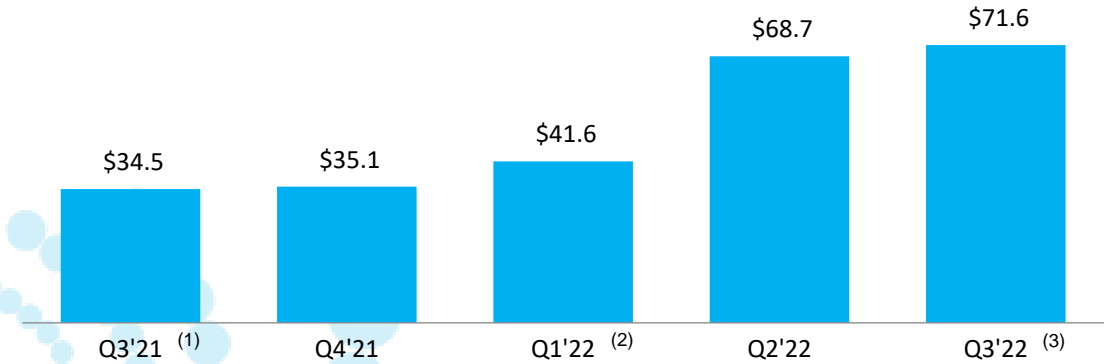
Contribution Margin/Ton



- (1) Includes monthly minimum / shortfall payments of \$2.7 million for 3Q '21
 (2) Includes monthly minimum / shortfall payments of \$1.9 million for 1Q '22
 (3) Includes monthly minimum / shortfall payments of \$2.7 million for 3Q '22

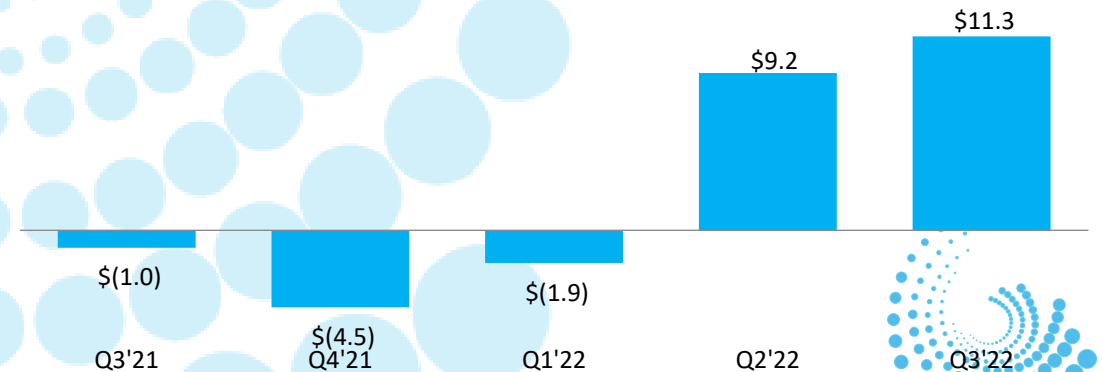
Quarterly Revenue

(\$ in millions)



Quarterly Adjusted EBITDA

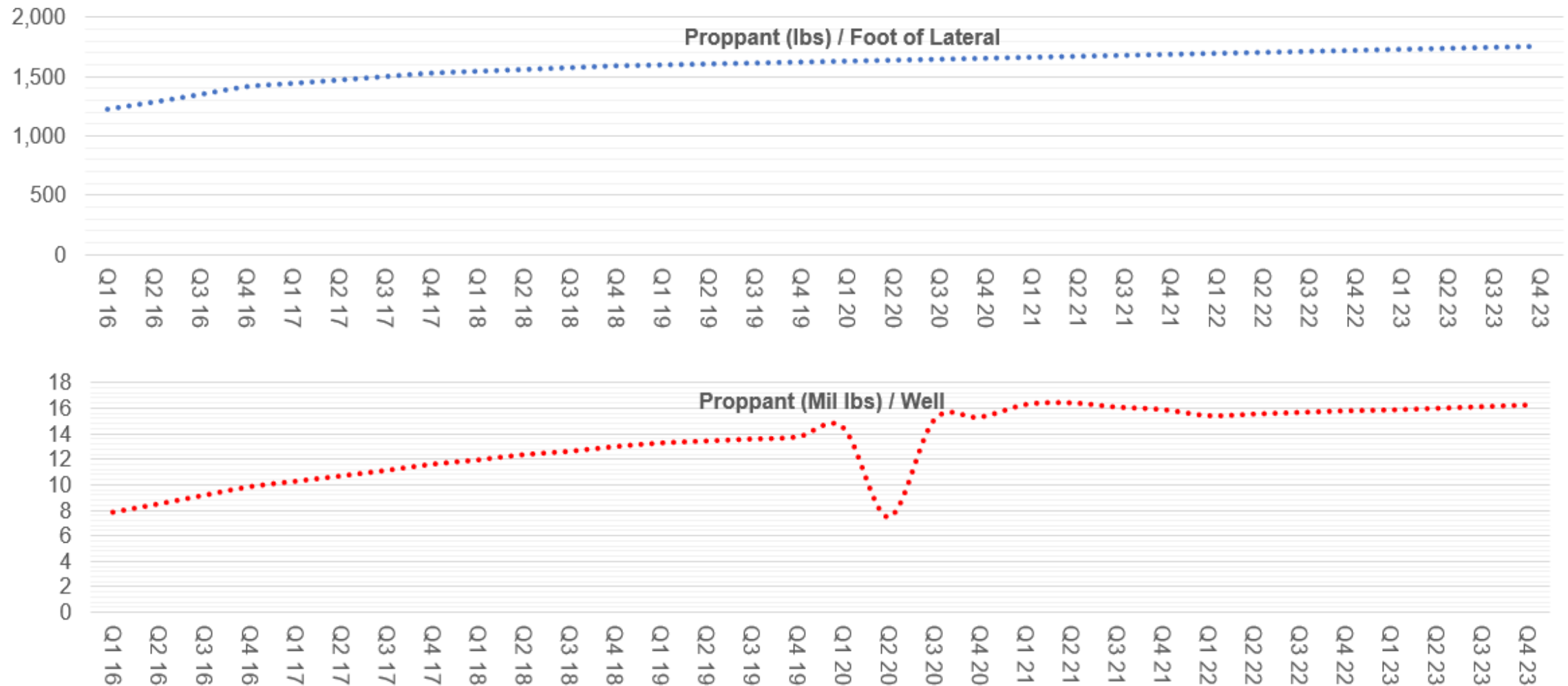
(\$ in millions)





Industry Overview

Industry Trends Continue to Support Increasing Use of Frac Sand per Well



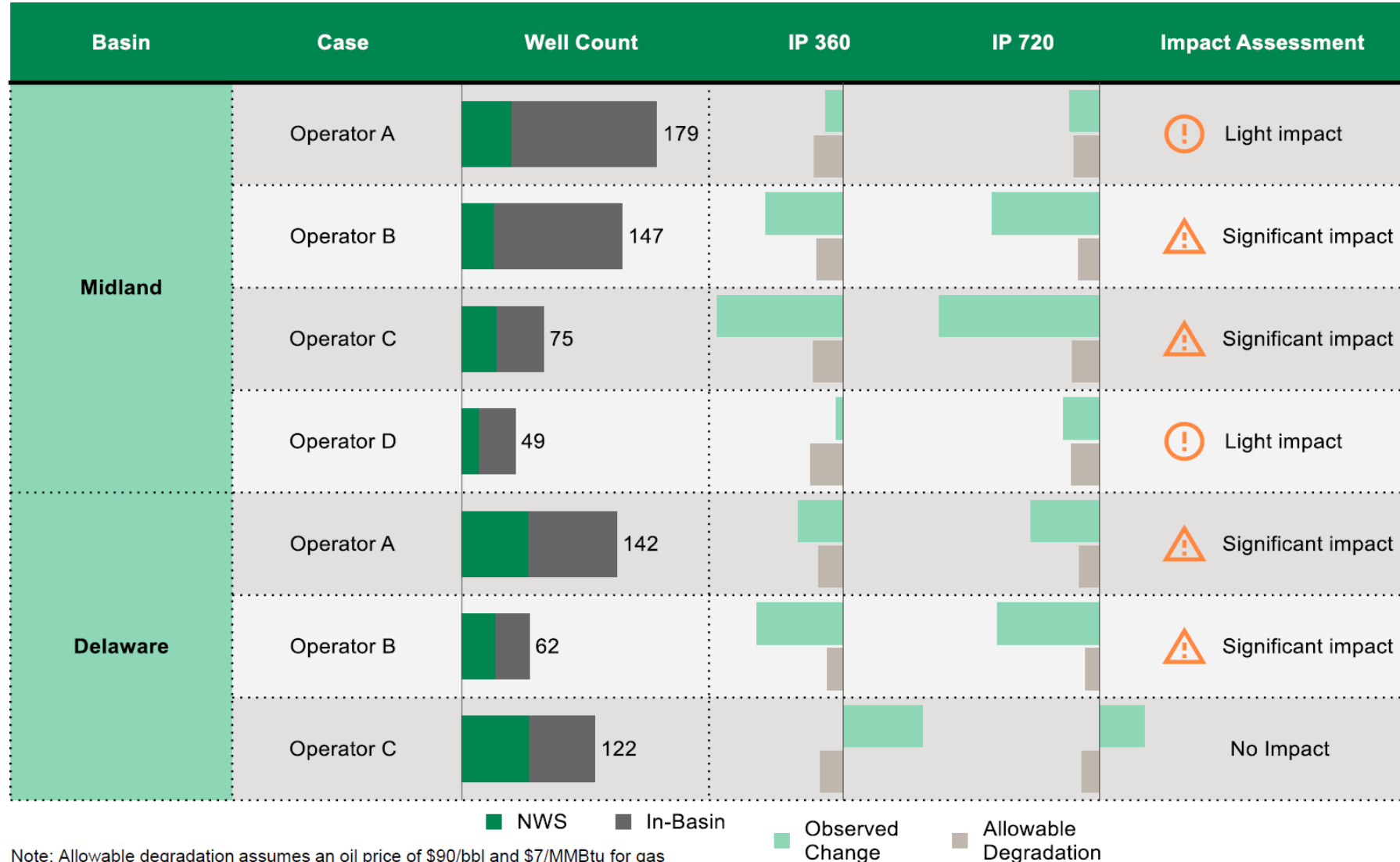
The Value of Northern White Sand

- Rystad Energy has performed a study, commissioned by Wisconsin Industrial Sand Association (WISA), which has linked proppant type to decreased production and profitability
 - The study was initially done in 2019 and has been updated in 2020 and 2022 to allow a data set of well performance from a longer period
 - Rystad utilizes the concept of “Allowable Degradation” to analyze well performance where the lower price of Regional/In-Basin sand is matched by its lower profitability
 - While Regional/In-Basin sand has been cheaper to deliver to the wellsite than Northern White Sand, the loss in cash flow from lower production as a result of using the inferior product is exceeding the cost savings
- The study examined 800 wells across seven operators in the Permian basin
 - Study has been updated to examine well productivity over two years of production data
- Six of seven operators analyzed have seen a negative economic impact using Regional/In-Basin Sand as compared to wells completed with Northern White Sand
- The impact has been seen in both the Midland and Delaware basins from using lower cost and lower quality Regional/In-basin sand rather than Northern White Sand on cash flows over a range of oil prices



The Value of Northern White Sand (continued)

Case studies generally align with the 2020 review for one-year trends, but the impact is more significant in two-year trends as 6/7 cases decline beyond allowable degradation



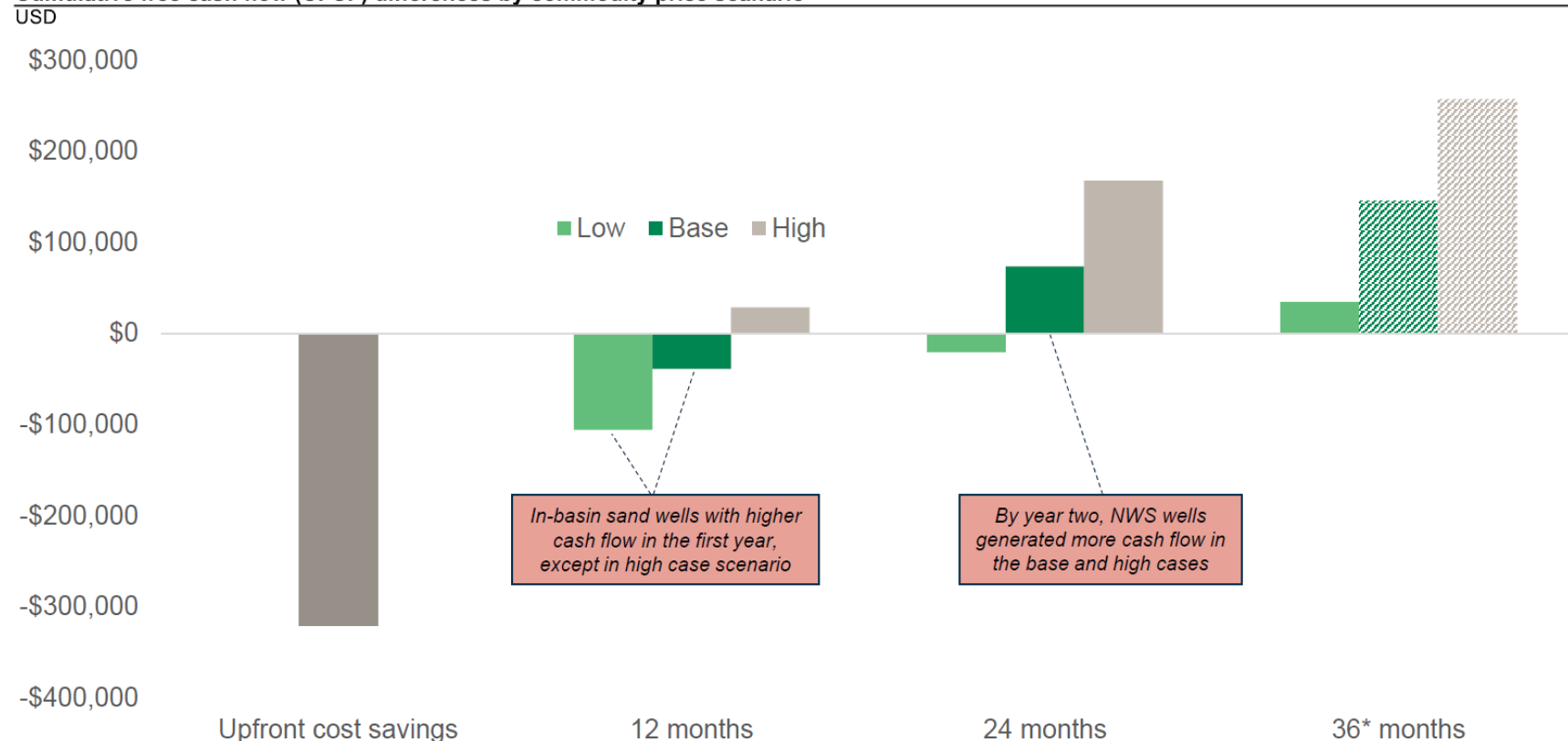
Note: Allowable degradation assumes an oil price of \$90/bbl and \$7/MMBtu for gas
Source: Rystad Energy research and analysis



The Value of Northern White Sand (continued)

Midland Operator A case study is an example where the upfront cash savings are wiped out as more production history is included

Cumulative free cash flow (CFCF) differences by commodity price scenario



- Operator saved ~\$320,000 upfront in switching from NWS to in-basin sand.
- In-basin sand wells still saw savings of ~\$106,000 for the low case and ~\$39,000 for the base at the end of year 1.
- Operator lost ~\$74,000 in the base case and ~\$168,000 in the high case by the end of year 2.

*Estimated as not all wells in the set have 36 months production history Low = \$70/bbl and \$5/MMBtu -- Base = \$90/bbl and \$7/MMBtu -- High = \$110/bbl and \$9/MMBtu
Source: Rystad Energy research and analysis





Mining and Production

Cost-Effective, Differentiated Process

On-site Mining / Excavation



Conveyer Belt to On-site Wet Plant



Wet Plant Cleans and Sorts Product



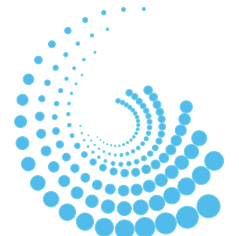
Dry Plant Dries and Sorts Product



Unit Trains Deliver Dry Sand to Basins



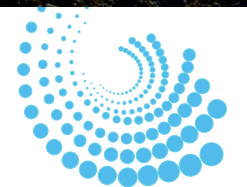
- Low-Cost Structure Due to Several Key Attributes:
 - Low royalty rates
 - Higher mining yields due to balance of coarse and fine mineral reserve deposits
 - Minimal trucking required; reserves, processing plants, and rail facilities are centralized
- Evaluating Other Initiatives to Reduce Mining and Operating Costs



Oakdale Facility: High Quality Northern White Raw Frac Sand in an Efficient Configuration



Utica Facility: Efficient Operations with enclosed wet plant to allow year round mining operations



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Blair Facility

- Equity Purchase (Facility owner became wholly-owned subsidiary of Smart Sand, Inc.)
- Facility Overview
 - Located at Blair, Wisconsin
 - Over 1,200 Contiguous Acres
 - 43,000 Feet of Track
 - 20,000 Tons of Silo Storage Capacity
 - Nameplate Capacity – Approximately 2.8MM Tons per year
 - Facility is currently idle
- Blair Facility provides direct CN access and completes our Northern White Frac Sand Class 1 Rail footprint
 - CP – Oakdale
 - UP – Oakdale
 - BN – Utica
 - CN – Blair
- Provides additional source of 40/70 Supply
 - 40/70 Northern White Sand is currently in high demand
- Adding Blair increases our ability to manage product mix with our asset base by having several mine/plants to match up better with overall product mix demand in the market
- Blair Facility provides opportunity for Industrial Products Sales in Canada and the US





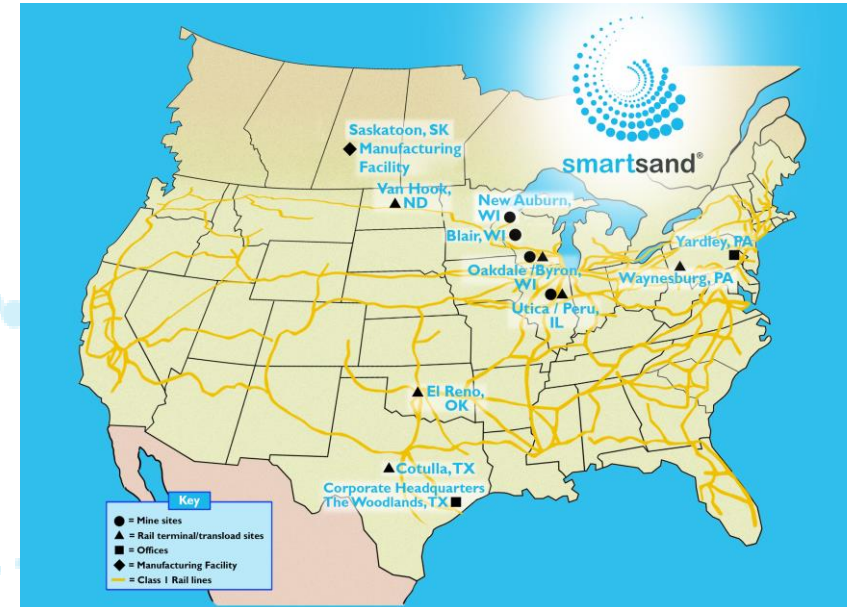
Logistics and Wellsite Solutions

Expansive Logistics Capabilities

- Key Logistical Advantages

- Dual Served Class 1 Rail Access at Oakdale** – onsite service on Canadian Pacific rail line coupled with nearby terminal on Union Pacific rail line allows access to multiple oil and gas plays, avoids interchange fees on local short-hauls and allows opportunity to reduce freight costs through competition
- Utica and Blair Add Additional Class 1 Rail Access** – Utica is connected to BNSF which allows direct access to CO/WY and TX/OK markets while Blair is connected to the CN which provides access to the Canadian markets and additional connections into the Eastern U.S. Operating basins
- Unit Train Capability** – Reduces customer product delivery time and costs (see below)
- In-Basin Terminals** – Van Hook terminal in North Dakota provides competitive advantage for delivery of frac sand into the Bakken. Our Waynesburg terminal in Southwest Pennsylvania services the Marcellus market
- Wellsite Storage Solutions** – Portable wellsite storage solutions provide customers with a proppant management system designed to help control demurrage, drive down costs and improve safety

- Highly Competitive Delivery Capabilities



- Manifest Route vs. Unit Train Route Benefits

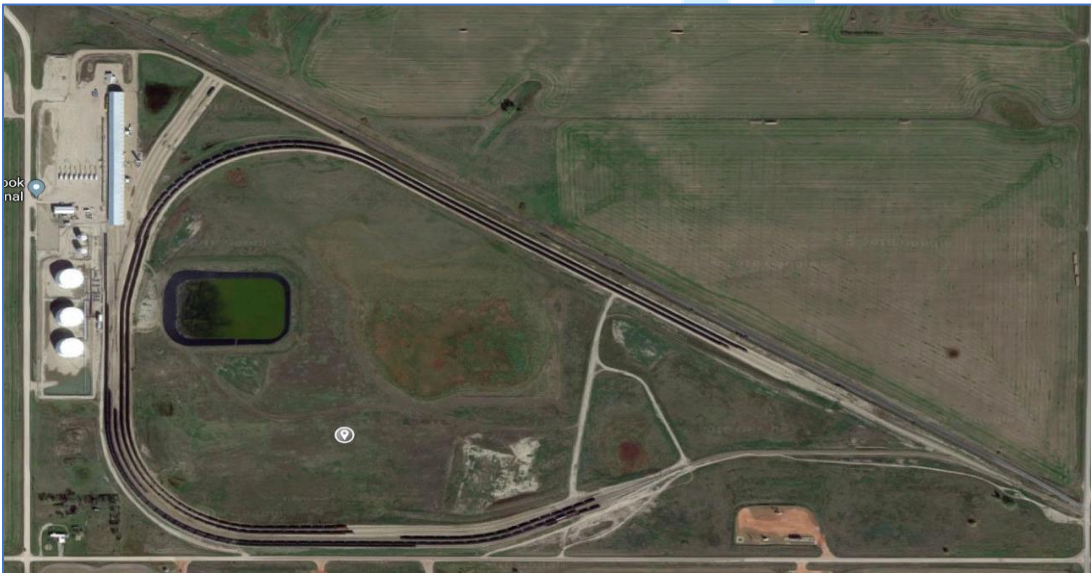


- Unit Trains Require Approximately One-third of the Time of Manifest Trains and Significantly Improve Reliability

Van Hook Terminal

- Location: Van Hook, ND
- Commenced operations in April 2018
- Tons shipped to Van Hook increased 40% in the third quarter of 2022 through this terminal as customers recognized the value of Van Hook's strategic location and efficient logistics solutions

Van Hook Terminal



Waynesburg Terminal

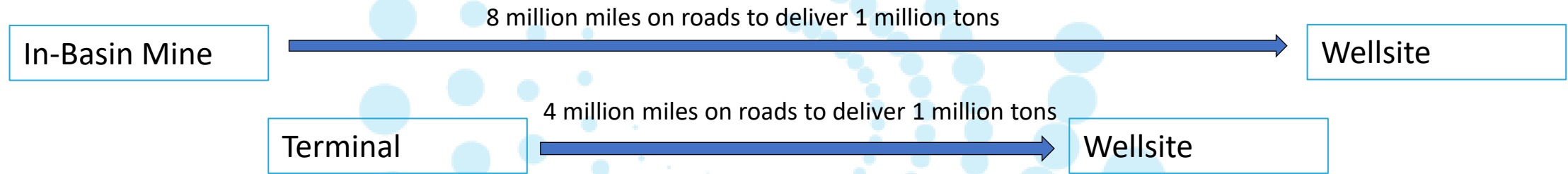
- Location: Waynesburg, PA
- Commenced operations in January 2022
- The unit train capable terminal has more than four miles of track, is located on Norfolk Southern's Class 1 rail line, services the southwestern portion of the Marcellus basin and has initial transloading capacity of one million tons of frac sand per year

Waynesburg Terminal

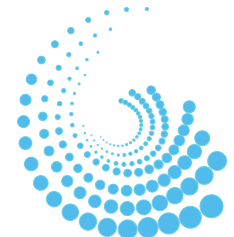


ESG Focus – Sand by Rail vs. In-Basin Sand

- Proppant customers have a choice: use in-basin sand delivered by truck from the mine or NWS sand delivered by rail into a terminal.
 - To deliver 1 million tons per year, ~40,000 truckloads required to deliver sand to the wellsite
 - In Basin sand typically is ~100 miles from the wellsite
 - Terminals to deliver sand are typically ~ 50 miles from the wellsite
 - Using NWS Sand railed into a terminal can reduce the amount of truck activity on the roads by up to 50% due to closer proximity to the wellsite than In Basin supplies



- Delivering sand from a terminal has a number of benefits:
 - It reduces the number of trucks on the road and diesel consumed due to lower total miles traveled
 - It reduces the probability for accidents and reduces traffic congestion on local roads
 - Terminals can be strategically placed on the customer's acreage to reduce truck time on public roads
 - Miles driven can be reduced further by not shipping sand in box solutions.
 - Most box solutions hold between 20 and 25 tons of sand while in the Western US, trucks can hold up to 35 tons. Therefore, the number of trucks on the road can be further reduced in some areas by as much as 50%.



SmartSystems™ Wellsite Storage Solutions Features

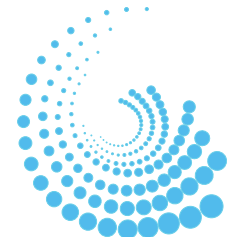
- Transported using specialized trailer for unassisted setup in five minutes.
- Tri-axle trailer design with reinforced steel frame and remote control operation.
- Direct to blender delivery, controls dust, stops and starts proppant flow.
- Passive & Active onboard positive dust collection.
- Five chute positions offering unparalleled site layout options.
- Up to five SmartDepot™ silos delivering ~1,000 tons direct to the blender hopper.
- Service platforms for safe access to service areas.
- Six external pneumatic fill pipes for simultaneous loading.
- The system is self-powered and requires no generator.
- Hydraulic stabilizers to maintain stability.



Focus on Safety
and
Environmental
Stewardship

Providing
Logistics
and Last Mile
Advantages

A Proven
& Tested
Product



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SmartPath™ Proppant Handling System

- SmartPath™ is a patented mobile transloading system, designed to work with bottom dump trailers, featuring a drive over conveyor, surge bin, dust collection system, on-board generator, and redundant conveyance circuits for transferring proppant into SmartDepot™ silos
- The SmartPath coupled with our SmartDepot portable silos will provide pressure pumpers and E&Ps a very efficient and flexible proppant delivery and storage system at the wellsite
- Key Features:
 - Self-contained - requires no external equipment in order to deploy or operate
 - Drive over conveyor is capable to unloading at a rate of up to 5 tons per minute, pneumatic to the silos at a rate of up to 2 tons per minute
 - Double tank discharge system for longer life than traditional rotary airlocks
 - Generator meets EPA Tier 4 emissions standard
 - OSHA/OHS ladders and platforms for service and maintenance
 - Controls and wiring rated for all weather operation, -40°F to 100°F temperatures
 - DOT/TC approved axles, abs brakes, running lights, and rear bumper



Our SmartSystems™ Storage vs. the Competition

Competitive Options



Silos:

- Belts Required, No Direct To Blender Offload
- Dust Can Be a Concern
- Large Footprint
- Not Fully Integrated



Box Design:

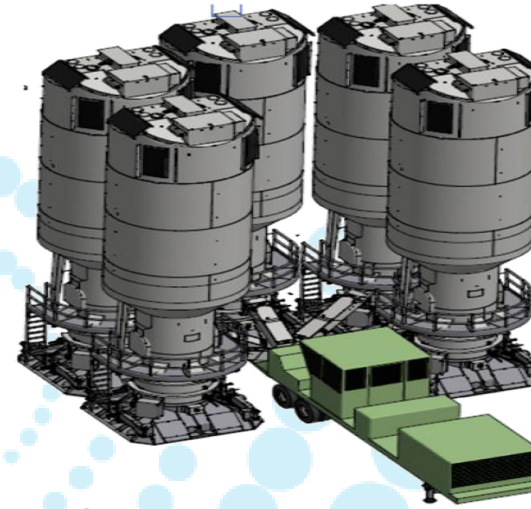
- Limited Tonnage Per Truck Resulting In Poor Optimization
- Moving Equipment Causing Safety Concerns
- Forklifts and Safe Spaces Required
- Extremely Large Footprint



Hybrid:

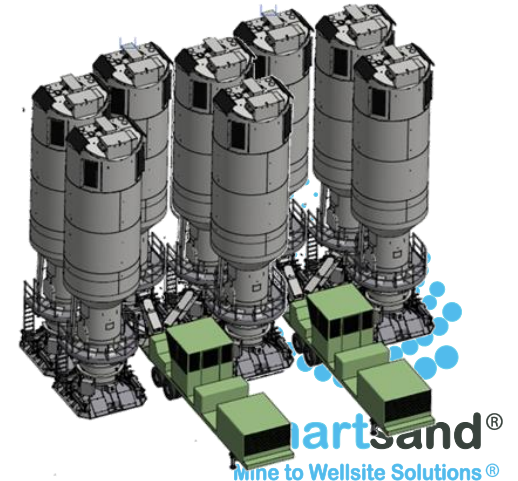
- Completion Conveyor Design With Inefficient Delivery System To The Blender
- Dust Can Be a Concern
- Large Footprint
- Not Fully Integrated

SmartSystems™ Storage Equipment



Smart Sand:

- Multiple Size Options With Custom Configurations
- Engineered and Designed Specifically For Sand Storage on the Well Site
- Smallest Footprint in the Industry
- Fast Mobilization and Demobilization Times
- Direct to Blender Offload
- Dust Control
- Single & Dual Blender Designs
- No Moving Parts





Industrial Products Solutions

Industrial Products Solutions

- Currently raising awareness and building our IPS brand in the marketplace
- Broadening our IPS service capabilities with sand cooling, custom blending as well as adding finer grade products.
- IPS has begun to build positions in several key industrial markets including foundry, glass, engineered stone, building products, sports turf, grouts, sealants, roofing, play sand, flooring, plaster and filtration.
- Smart Sand, Inc.'s quality, color, and service reliability have become competitive advantages.
- Even with a longer sales cycle, regular orders are beginning. Now receiving monthly orders from foundry customers and distributors
- Expect increased orders to build during 2022. Working towards penetrating the glass, building products, foundry and recreation markets throughout North America
- IPS is adding value by bringing diversified markets with “consistent” demand in many cases allowing us to sell frac sand “by-products”



Summary: Smart Sand Long Term Value Drivers

- **Sustainable Operating Model**

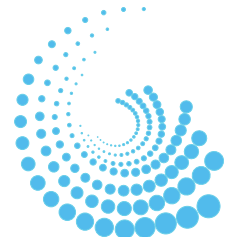
- Large, high quality reserve base
- Low-cost operations
- Unit Train capable connections to four Class 1 rail lines
- Efficient and sustainable logistics capabilities with access to all operating basins
- Last mile service offering that provides the ability to handle high volumes of sand at the wellhead with less trucking requirements to help customers reduce their carbon footprint from wellsite operations
- Ability to leverage existing asset base to diversify into Industrial Product Solutions

- **Prudent Capital Structure**

- Low leverage levels provide Company with the ability to manage through all operating cycles
- Well positioned to participate in consolidation opportunities should they present themselves
- Provides capability to opportunistically pursue selective Industrial Product Solutions product additions

- **Committed Management / Ownership**

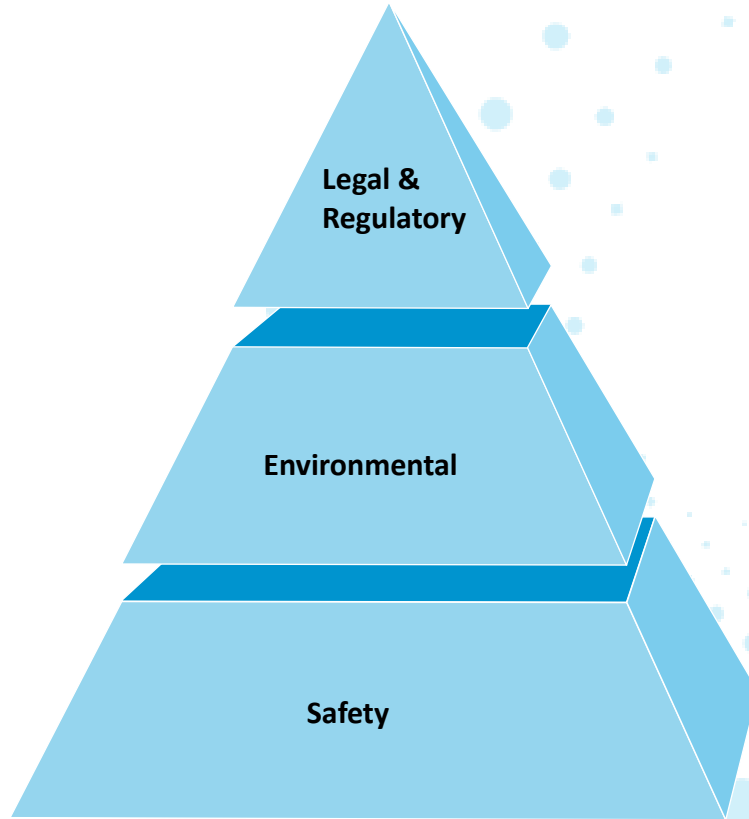
- High insider ownership that aligns management with investors (~15% owned by CEO, ~42% owned by insiders) to focus on long-term value creation





Appendix

Committed to Highest Corporate Standards



- Management maintains close dialogue with 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, moderated 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

EBITDA Reconciliation

(\$ in thousands)	Year ended December 31,				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Net income (loss)	\$21,526	\$18,688	\$31,623	\$37,954	(\$50,674)
Depreciation, depletion, accretion and amortization	7,300	18,165	27,135	22,536	25,495
Income tax (benefit) expense	(2,809)	5,122	7,809	(12,980)	(9,017)
Interest expense	700	2,320	3,626	2,129	2,014
Franchise taxes	339	442	285	275	290
EBITDA	\$27,056	\$44,737	\$70,478	\$49,914	(\$31,892)
(Gain) Loss on sale of fixed assets	253	321	(42)	237	555
Integration and transition costs	16	—	—	—	—
Equity compensation ⁽¹⁾	1,652	2,670	2,755	3,431	2,933
Employee retention credit ⁽²⁾	—	—	—	—	(5,026)
Acquisition and development costs ⁽³⁾	845	(218)	(3,047)	(369)	28
Non-cash impairment of goodwill and other intangible asset ⁽⁴⁾	—	17,835	15,542	5,115	2,170
Cash charges related to restructuring and retention	279	674	137	82	9
Non-cash charges ⁽⁵⁾	514	(26)	687	396	740
Gain on bargain purchase	—	—	—	(39,600)	—
Sales tax audit settlement	—	—	—	1,250	—
Loss on extinguishment of debt	—	—	561	—	—
Adjusted EBITDA	\$30,615	\$65,993	\$87,071	\$20,456	(\$30,483)

⁽¹⁾ Represents the non-cash expenses for stock-based awards issued to our employees and employee stock purchase plan compensation expense.

⁽²⁾ Employee retention credit is part of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 and is recorded in other income on the statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2021

⁽³⁾ Represents costs incurred related to the business combinations and current development project activities. The year ended December 31, 2020 includes acquisition cost of \$891, offset by \$1,410 fair value adjustment of contingent consideration. The year ended December 31, 2019 includes \$3,272 decrease in the estimated fair value of contingent consideration related to the acquisition of Quickthree and \$225 related to development project activities. The year ended December 31, 2018 includes \$1,858 decrease in the estimated fair value of our contingent consideration related to the acquisition of Quickthree, partially offset by \$1,146 of costs related to the acquisition of Quickthree and \$494 related to development project activities.

⁽⁴⁾ The \$17.8mm charge in 2018 relates primarily to the decline in our stock price in 2018 and the relationship between the resulting market capitalization and the equity recorded on our balance sheet. During the year ended December 31, 2019, we recorded impairment loss of \$15.5 million, of which \$7.6 million relates to our finite-lived developed technology intangible assets and \$7.9 million relates to our Hixton, Wisconsin property. The impairment of the finite-lived intangible assets is from our developed technology allocated to the Quickload acquired in connection with the acquisition of Quickthree in 2018. We have developed a new transload technology and no longer plan to actively market the Quickload and as such, all developed technology intangible assets related to the Quickload were fully impaired during the third quarter of 2019. In the fourth quarter of 2019, we determined that the full amount recorded on the balance sheet which relate to the Hixton, Wisconsin property may not be recoverable as we have no current plans to further develop the site. The \$5.1 million charge in 2020 related to the full impairment of our Permian basin long-lived assets.

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



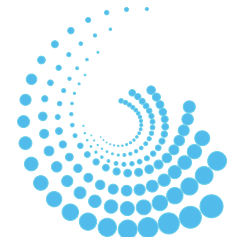
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EBITDA Reconciliation

(\$ in thousands)	Quarter ended				
	9/30/2021	12/31/2021	3/31/2022	6/30/2022	9/30/2022
Net income (loss)	(\$7,262)	(\$12,233)	(\$5,923)	(\$90)	\$2,683
Depreciation, depletion, accretion and amortization	6,165	6,554	6,568	6,658	6,705
Income tax expense (benefit)	(169)	(2,896)	(4,240)	1,127	831
Interest expense	484	460	434	417	431
Franchise taxes	42	53	60	131	77
EBITDA	(\$740)	(\$8,062)	(\$3,101)	\$8,243	\$10,727
(Gain) loss on sale of fixed assets	281	332	—	(16)	(466)
Equity compensation	784	883	674	636	713
Employee retention credit ⁽¹⁾	(1,674)	—	—	—	—
Acquisition and development costs	—	11	337	—	97
Non-cash impairment loss ⁽²⁾	—	2,170	—	—	—
Cash charges related to restructuring and retention	8	—	—	106	31
Accretion of asset retirement obligations	332	182	190	190	189
Adjusted EBITDA	(\$1,009)	(\$4,484)	(\$1,900)	\$9,159	\$11,291

(1) Employee retention credit is part of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 and is recorded in other income on the income statements for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021

(2) The impairment incurred in the fourth quarter of 2021 for \$2.2 million was related to the estimated waste product in inventory at year-end.



Contribution Margin Reconciliation

(\$ in thousands, except per ton amounts)	Quarter ended				
	9/30/2021	12/31/2021	3/31/2022	6/30/2022	9/30/2022
Revenue	\$34,479	\$35,080	\$41,605	\$68,714	\$71,592
Cost of goods sold	36,526	39,432	43,586	59,743	60,163
Gross profit	(2,047)	(4,352)	(1,981)	8,971	11,429
Depreciation, depletion, and accretion of asset retirement obligations	6,145	6,249	6,231	6,283	6,340
Contribution margin	\$4,098	\$1,897	\$4,250	\$15,254	\$17,769
Contribution margin per ton	\$5.19	\$2.18	\$4.99	\$12.75	\$16.01

