



# Fourth Quarter 2021 Earnings Presentation

## March 2022



(Nasdaq: RGF)

# Disclaimer



## Forward-Looking Statements

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, which statements are subject to considerable risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements are intended to qualify for the safe harbor from liability established by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. All statements other than statements of historical fact or relating to present facts or current conditions included in this presentation are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements give The Real Good Food Company, Inc.’s (the “Company,” “we,” “us,” or “our”) current expectations and projections relating to our financial condition, results of operations, plans, objectives, future performance and business. You can identify forward-looking statements by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts. These statements may include the words “anticipate,” “believe,” “continue,” “could,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intend,” “may,” “plan,” “potential,” “predict,” “project,” “will continue,” “will likely result,” “will,” and similar expressions, as they relate to our Company, our business and our management, are intended to identify forward looking statements.

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Forward-looking statements contained within this presentation include statements regarding our projected financial results and future financial performance; our future sales growth; new customer relationships; the price of our products; our expanding production capabilities, including commencing operations at our Bolingbrook, IL facility; and our ability to drive future growth and success. Any forward-looking statement made by us in this presentation speaks only as of the date on which it is made. We undertake no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise, except as may be required by law.

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## Non-GAAP Financial Measures

We present adjusted gross profit, adjusted gross margin, adjusted EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA margin, which are non-GAAP financial measures and should not be considered alternatives to measures calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP. Adjusted gross profit means, for any reporting period, gross profit adjusted to exclude the impacts of costs and adjustments identified by management as affecting the comparability of our gross profit from period to period. Adjusted gross margin means adjusted gross profit as a percentage of net sales. Adjusted EBITDA means, for any reporting period, net income (loss) before depreciation and amortization, income taxes, and interest expense, and adjusted to exclude the impact of transaction expenses, as well as other costs and adjustments identified by management as affecting the comparability of our operating results from period to period. Adjusted EBITDA margin represents adjusted EBITDA divided by net sales. Adjusted gross profit, adjusted gross margin, adjusted EBITDA, and adjusted EBITDA margin should not be considered as alternatives to gross profit, gross profit margin, net loss or any other measure of financial performance calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP. There are a number of limitations related to the use of adjusted gross profit, adjusted gross margin, adjusted EBITDA, and adjusted EBITDA margin rather than gross profit, gross profit margin, and net loss, which are the most directly comparable GAAP measures, respectively. Our presentation of adjusted gross profit, adjusted gross margin, adjusted EBITDA, and adjusted EBITDA margin should not be construed as an inference that our future results will be unaffected by unusual or non-recurring items. There can be no assurance that we will not modify the presentation of adjusted gross profit, adjusted gross margin, adjusted EBITDA, and adjusted EBITDA margin in the future, and any such modifications may be material. In addition, adjusted gross profit, adjusted gross margin, adjusted EBITDA, and adjusted EBITDA margin may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other companies in our industry or across different industries.

## Additional Information

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# Today's Presenters



**Bryan Freeman**  
Executive Chairman

- 20+ years in the frozen foods industry
- Scaled and successfully exited three businesses
- Served on the senior leadership team of AdvancePierre Foods (TKR: APFH) that IPO'd at \$2.2B in 2016 and eventually sold to Tyson Foods at \$4.2B in 2017



**Gerard G. Law**  
CEO

- 29+ years as an operator in the frozen foods industry
- Was part of the senior leadership team at J&J Snack Foods (TKR: JJSF) where he managed 16 manufacturing facilities and had a team of approximately 4.2K employees
- Successfully integrated over ten acquisitions
- Strong public company experience
- Part of a three-person equity road show team for JJSF



**Akshay Jagdale**  
CFO

- 15+ years of experience as a securities analyst in the food and beverage sector
- Covered ~100 public food companies with a SMID-cap focus
- Strong relationships with institutional investors



# 4Q21 Financial Summary



(\$ in thousands)

	4Q21	4Q20	\$ Chg y/y	% Chg y/y
<b>Net Sales</b>	<b>\$25,608</b>	<b>\$11,185</b>	<b>\$14,423</b>	<b>129%</b>
Cost of Sales	\$24,344	\$9,960	\$14,384	144%
<b>Gross Profit</b>	<b>\$1,264</b>	<b>\$1,225</b>	<b>\$39</b>	<b>-3%</b>
Gross Margin <sup>(1)</sup>	4.9%	11.0%		n/m
<b>Adjusted Gross Profit<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>\$4,447</b>	<b>\$1,807</b>	<b>\$2,640</b>	<b>146%</b>
Adjusted Gross Margin <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	17.4%	16.2%		120 bps
Adjusted Operating Expenses	\$8,642	\$2,740	\$5,902	n/m
<b>Adjusted EBIT</b>	<b>(\$4,195)</b>	<b>(\$933)</b>	<b>(\$3,262)</b>	<b>n/m</b>
<b>Adjusted EBITDA<sup>(2)(3)</sup></b>	<b>(\$3,868)</b>	<b>(\$792)</b>	<b>(\$3,076)</b>	<b>n/m</b>

- Net sales increased 129% to \$25.6 million primarily due to strong growth in sales volumes of the Company's core products (Entrees and Breakfast), driven by expansion in the club channel, and greater demand from existing retail customers.
  - Retail channel sales grew 105% and drove majority of the growth in the quarter
  - Club channel sales grew 158% driven by distribution gains and strong velocities
- Adjusted gross margin<sup>(2)</sup> increased 120 basis points to 17.4% primarily due to an increase in the amount of products sold that were self-manufactured, partially offset by increases in labor and raw material costs
- Adjusted EBITDA<sup>(2)(3)</sup> loss increased to \$3.9 million compared to a loss of \$0.8 million in the fourth quarter of 2020, primarily driven by driven by higher operating expenses partially offset by higher net sales and gross profit. The higher operating expenses include increased personnel expenses related to the build out of the Company's operations, finance and leadership teams, higher selling costs to support sales growth and increased investments in marketing to support brand growth.

1) Change is shown as changes to basis points.

2) Adjusted gross profit, adjusted gross margin, and adjusted EBITDA are non-GAAP financial measures. Adjusted gross profit means, for any reporting period, gross profit adjusted to exclude the impacts of costs and adjustments identified by management as affecting the comparability of our gross profit from period to period. Adjusted gross margin means adjusted gross profit as a percentage of net sales. Please see page 24 for a reconciliation of adjusted gross profit and adjusted gross margin to the most directly comparable GAAP measures, gross profit and gross margin, respectively.

3) Adjusted EBITDA means, for any reporting period, net income (loss) before depreciation and amortization, income taxes, and interest expense, adjusted to exclude the impact of transaction expenses, as well as other costs and adjustments identified by management as affecting the comparability of our operating results from period to period. Please see page 25 for a reconciliation of adjusted EBITDA to the most directly comparable GAAP measure, net loss.

# Q1 and Updated FY 2022 Financial Outlook



	1Q22	FY 2022
Net Sales	<b>\$33 - \$35 million</b> <i>97% - 109% growth</i>	<b>\$140 - \$150 million</b> <i>67% - 79% growth</i>
Adjusted Gross Margin <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>In line with 4Q21</b>	<b>17% - 23%</b>
Adjusted EBITDA <sup>(2)</sup>	<b>\$(2.5) - \$(4.0) million</b>	<b>\$(4.0) - \$(11.0) million</b>

1) Adjusted gross margin is a non-GAAP financial measure. Adjusted gross profit means, for any reporting period, gross profit adjusted to exclude the impacts of costs and adjustments identified by management as affecting the comparability of our gross profit from period to period. Adjusted gross margin means adjusted gross profit as a percentage of net sales. Please see page 24 for a reconciliation of adjusted gross profit and adjusted gross margin to the most directly comparable GAAP measures, gross profit and gross margin, respectively.

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# Updated Long-Term Targets



## Previous

## Current

**Net Sales**

**30%+ growth Y/Y**

**~\$500M**

**Adjusted Gross  
Margin <sup>(1)</sup>**

**30%+**

**35%**

**Adjusted  
EBITDA Margin  
<sup>(2)</sup>**

**Low-teens**

**15%**

1) Adjusted gross margin is a non-GAAP financial measure. Adjusted gross profit means, for any reporting period, gross profit adjusted to exclude the impacts of costs and adjustments identified by management as affecting the comparability of our gross profit from period to period. Adjusted gross margin means adjusted gross profit as a percentage of net sales. Please see page 24 for a reconciliation of adjusted gross profit and adjusted gross margin to the most directly comparable GAAP measures, gross profit and gross margin, respectively.

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# Path to \$500M in Net Sales



Through organic growth, Real Good Foods believes it has a clear path to achieve \$500M in Net Sales

## Net Sales Bridge

(\$ in millions)



## Commentary

1

Expansion of total distribution points (TDP) through new retail customers and new products

2

Club primarily reflects growth in current customers

3

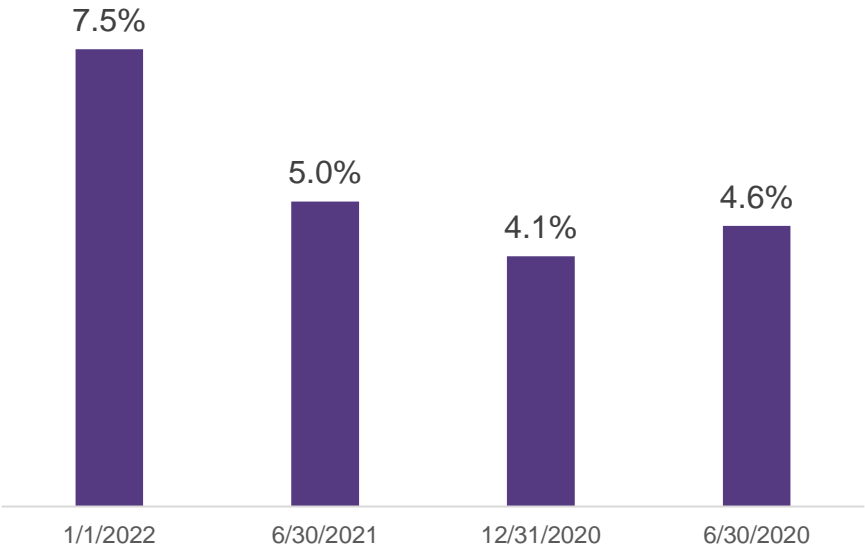
Potential in foodservice is incremental to this path

# Strong Brand Health Indicators

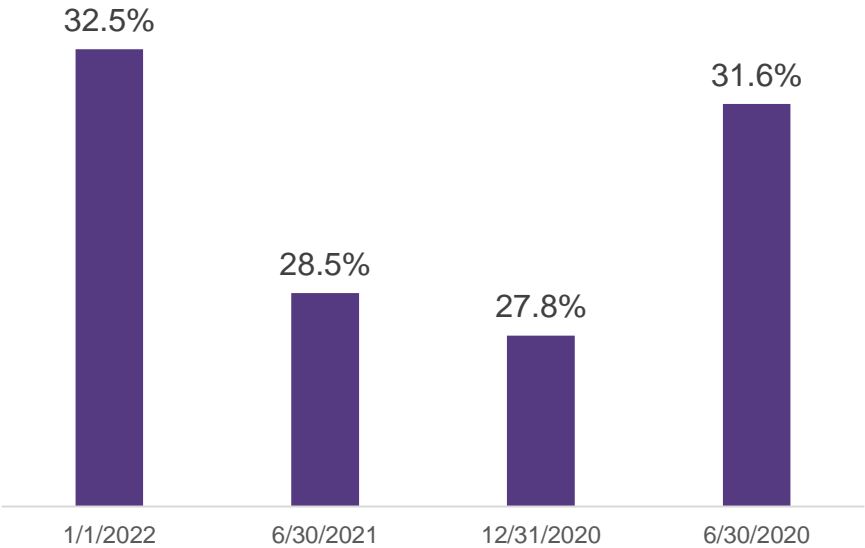


## Real Good Foods Brand Health Indicators

Household Penetration



Repeat Rates

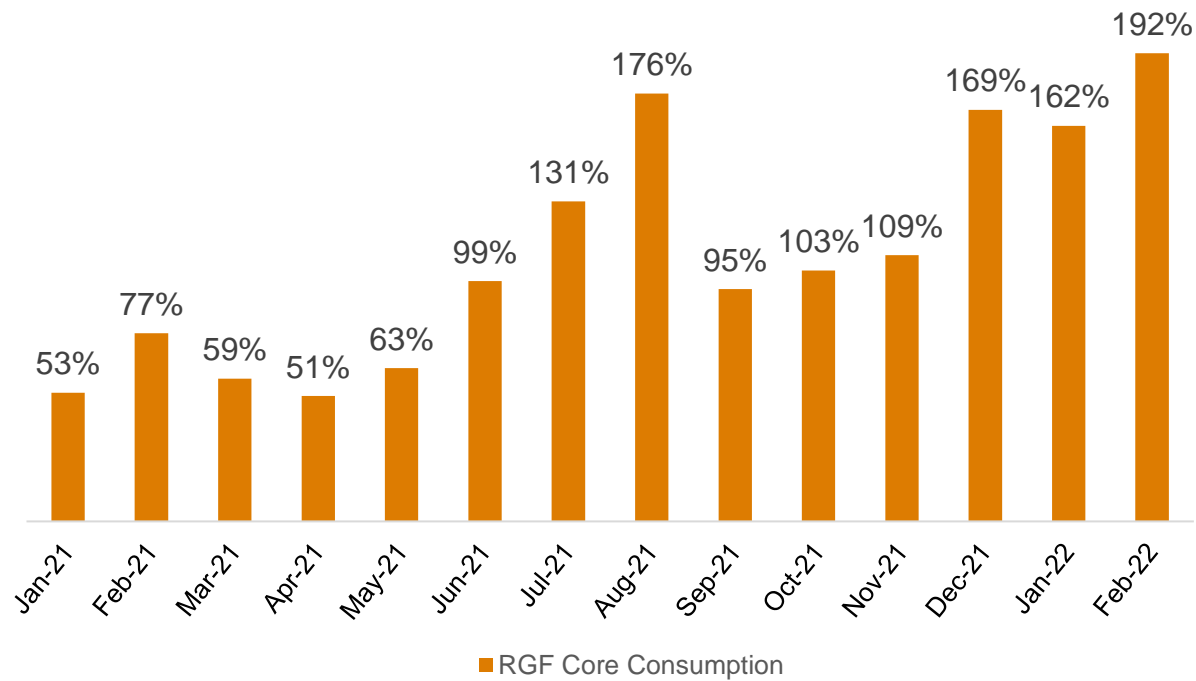




# Measured Channel Sales Growth Inflected & Expected To Accelerate



RGF Core Retail ex-Club – Consumption Trends



# Key Indicators of Brand Health & Future Growth

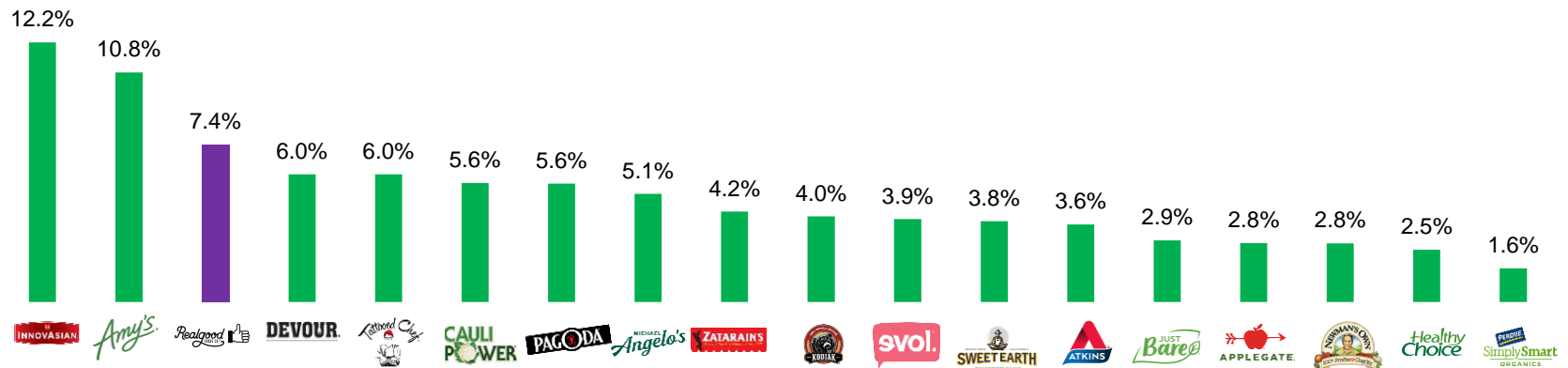


## Household Penetration points to much higher sales

Sales of Select Health & Wellness and Emerging Brands<sup>(1)</sup>



Household Penetration of Select Health & Wellness and Emerging Brands<sup>(2)</sup>






Source:

(1) Management estimates, SPINS 52 weeks ended 1/23/22

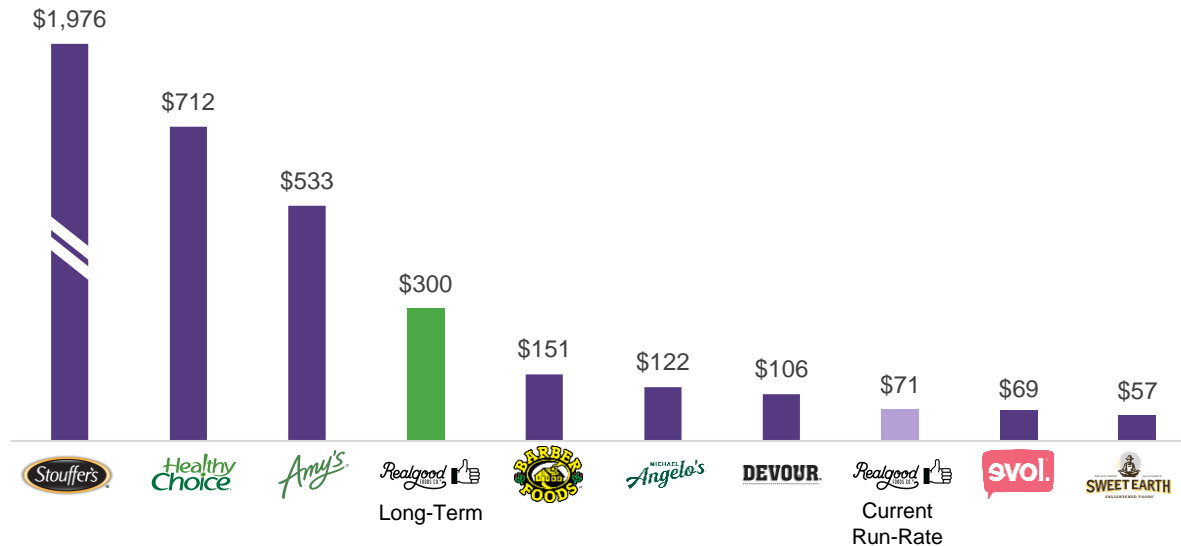
(2) Management estimates, & Numerator as of 3/9/22

# RGF Entrée



		Current RR Retails Sales	Share of Category	Brand Proxy	RGF LT Sales Potential	RGF LT Share Potential
SS Entrée - \$4.7B	Enchiladas 	\$16M	0.33%	Amy's \$75M Enchiladas	\$75M	1.6%
	Stuffed Chicken 	\$43M	0.91%	Barber SC \$150M	\$150M	3.2%
	Entrée Bowls 	\$12M	0.26%	Evol bowls \$60M and Amy's Bowls \$300M	\$75M	1.6%

(\$ in millions)

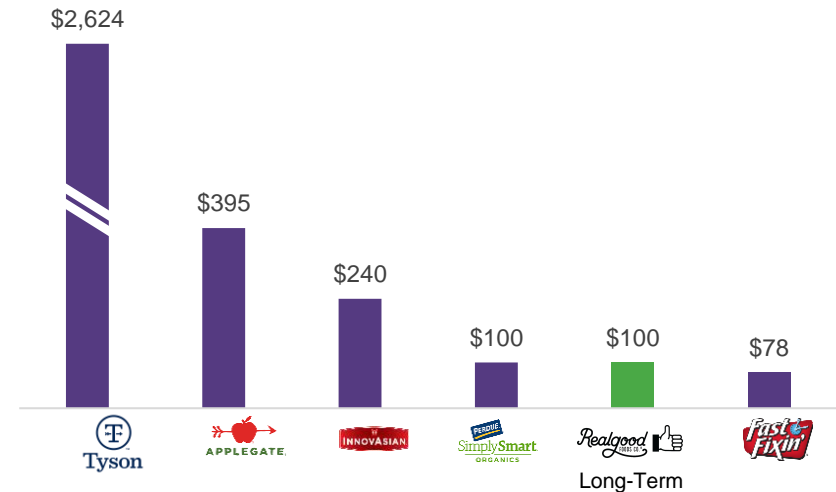
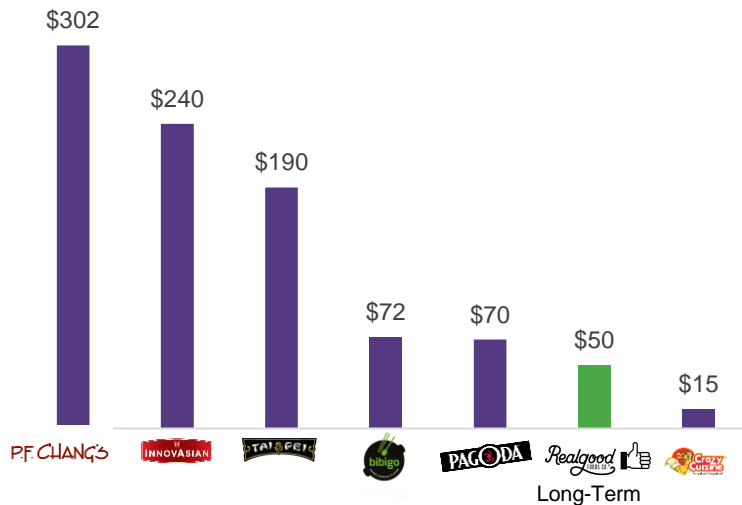


# RGF Asian & Breaded Poultry





		Current RR Retails Sales	Share of Category	Brand Proxy	RGF LT Sales Potential	RGF LT Market Share
Asian - \$1.0B	Entrees	--	--	Innovasion is a ~\$240M brand with strong SKUs and little competition	\$50M	5%
	Breaded Poultry	--	--	Fast Fixin is \$80M brand with lower HHP	\$100M	2%

(\$ in millions)

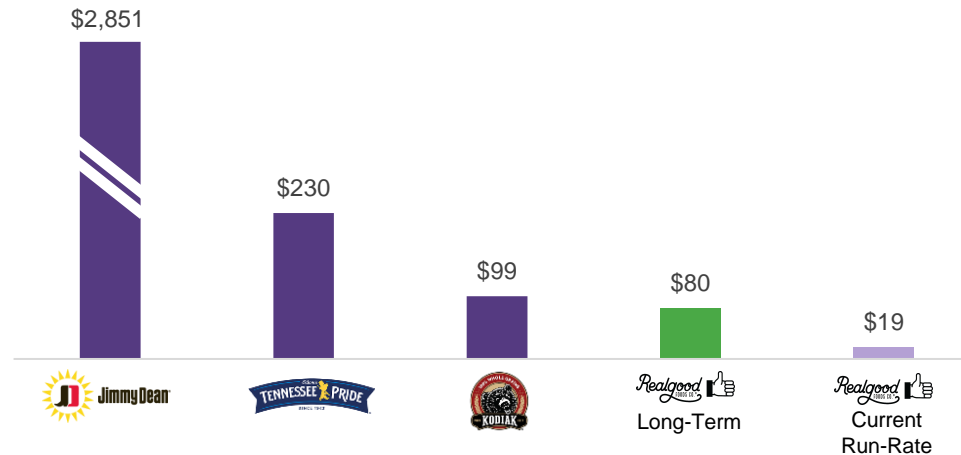


# RGF Breakfast



		Current RR Retails Sales	Share of Category	Brand Proxy	RGF LT Sales Potential	RGF LT Market Share	
Breakfast - \$4.4B	Sandwiches		\$19M	0.43%	Jimmy Dean's sandwich business is ~\$920M	\$40M	1%
	Bowls		--	--	Jimmy Dean's bowl business is between \$500-\$715M	\$40M	1%

(\$ in millions)



# Bolingbrook Facility Enables Entry into Markets Valued at \$5B



Frozen Breaded Poultry  
~\$1.5-\$2.0B  
Platform<sup>(1)</sup>



Low Carb, High Protein, Grain Free Chicken Nuggets  
Expected to Launch 2022

Frozen Asian  
~\$1.0B+  
Platform<sup>(1)</sup>



Zero Sugar Asian  
Entree Platform  
Expected to Launch 2022

Frozen Potatoes  
~\$2.4B  
Category <sup>(2)</sup>



Protein Fries &  
Protein Tots  
Expected to Launch 2022

Frozen Breakfast  
~\$2.5B  
Category <sup>(2)</sup>

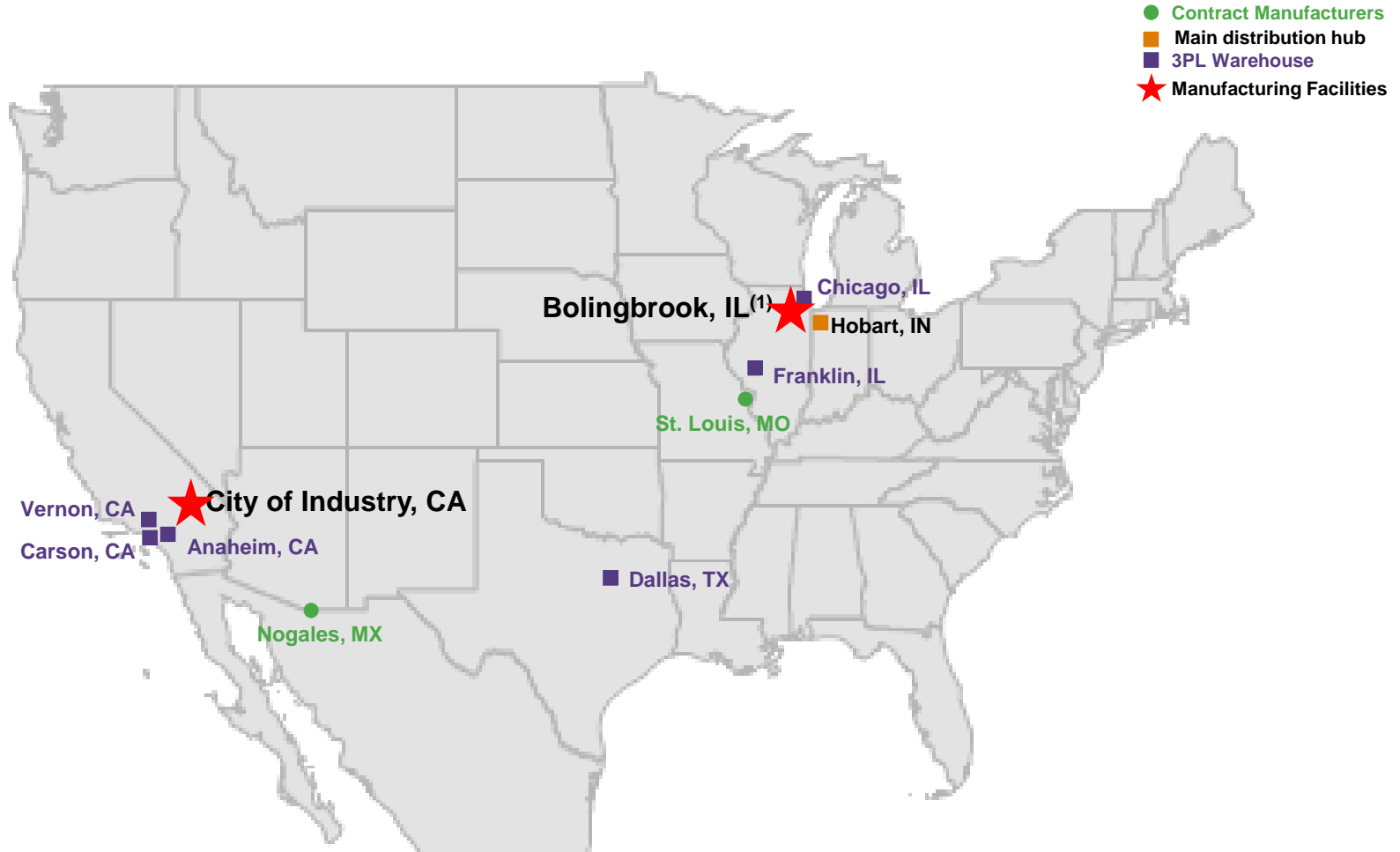


Breakfast Protein Bites  
& Breakfast Bowls  
Expected to Launch 2022

## ~\$5B Opportunity with Bolingbrook

(1) For 52wk period ending 12/27/20 per SPINS.  
(2) Front-panel claims are subject to change.

# Bolingbrook Facility Located Near Raw Materials Source & Distribution Hub Expected to Lower Costs



(1) Bolingbrook manufacturing facility operations expected to commence production in March 2022.



# Investing in Growth – Bolingbrook Plant – Building Capacity In Anticipation of Demand



## Overview

- State of the art USDA, Gluten Free certified processing facility
- New Capacity: 81,000+ sq ft facility; 2x footprint of existing City of Industry, CA facility
- Facility has the capacity to achieve \$250-\$300 million in sales
- Productivity: Highly automated facility requires lower labor costs and will increase margins and accelerate profitability
- Capabilities - high-throughput, flexible, production lines
  - Breeding and frying (Strips, Nuggets, Stuffed Chicken, Tots)
  - Assembly (Bowls, Enchiladas, Bacon Wrap)
  - Chicken logs

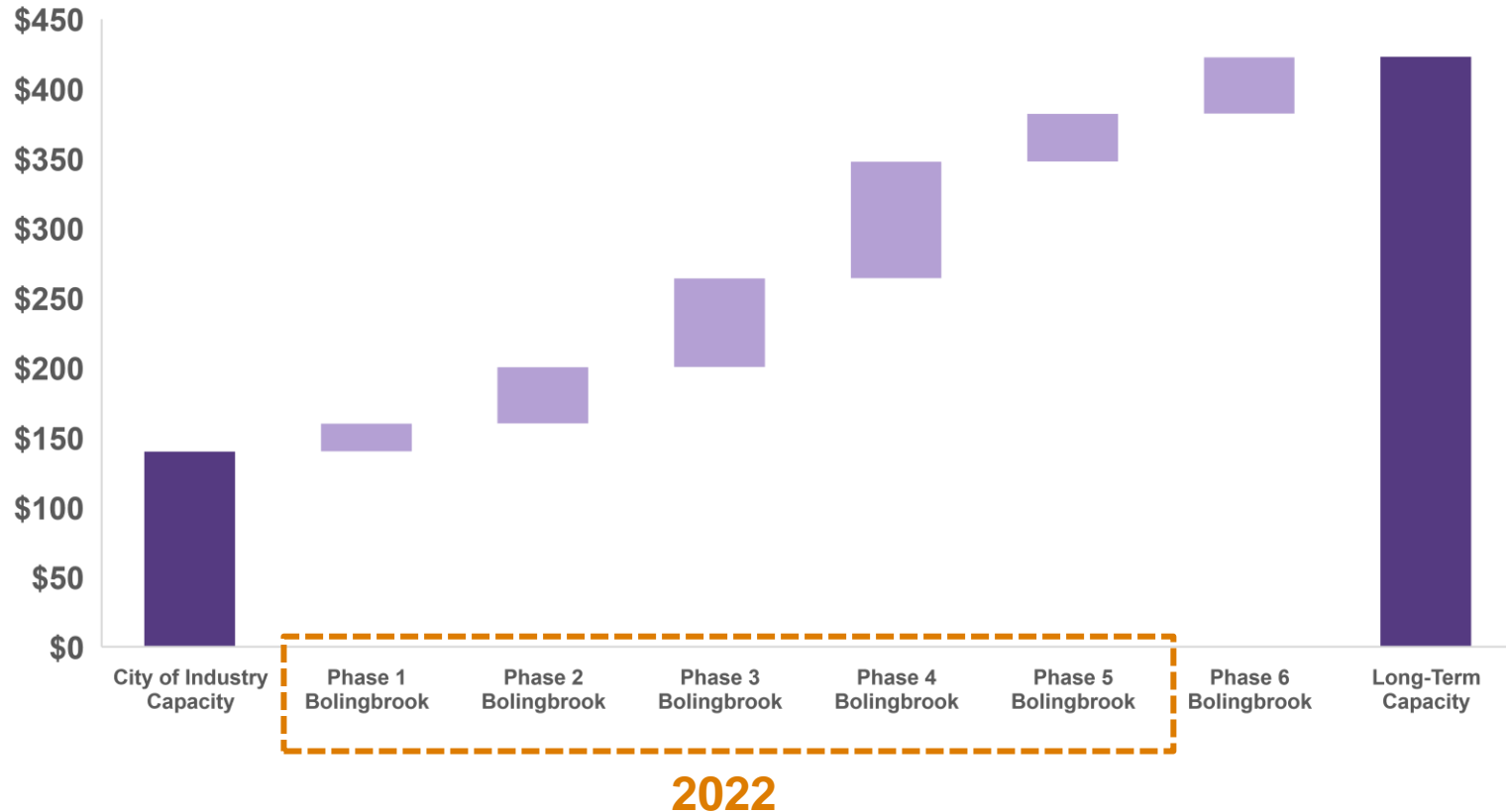


**Commencing production March 2022**

# Production Capacity Evolution



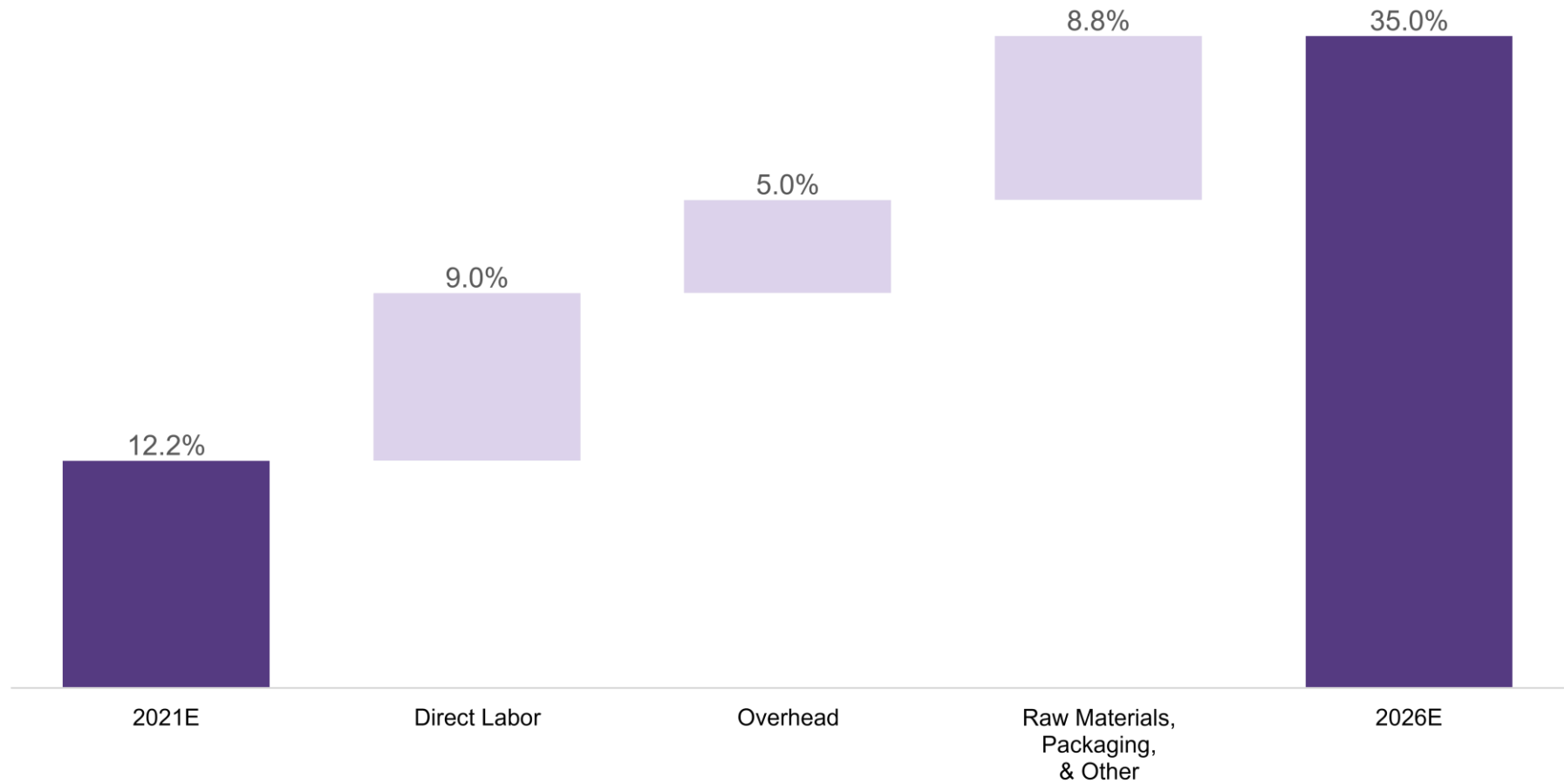
Total Real Good Foods Sales Capacity (\$ Net Sales)



# Drivers to Materially Increase of Gross Margins



## Improvements to Gross Margin<sup>(1)</sup>

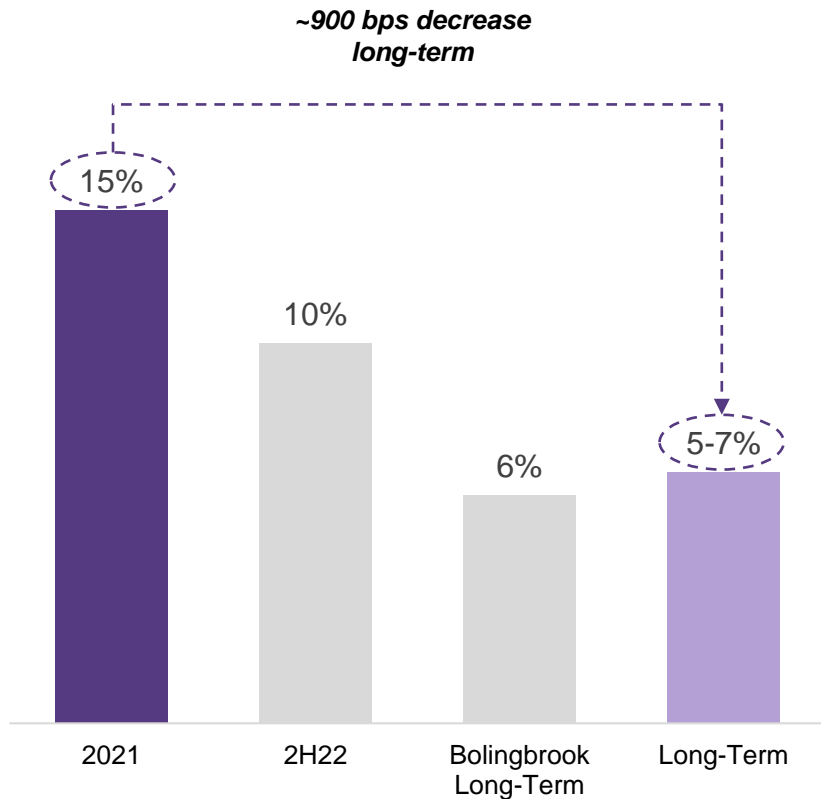


(1) Gross margin represents reported figures.

# Automation Enables Significantly Lower Labor Costs - ~900 bps margin upside



## Labor Expense as a % of Net Sales



## Commentary

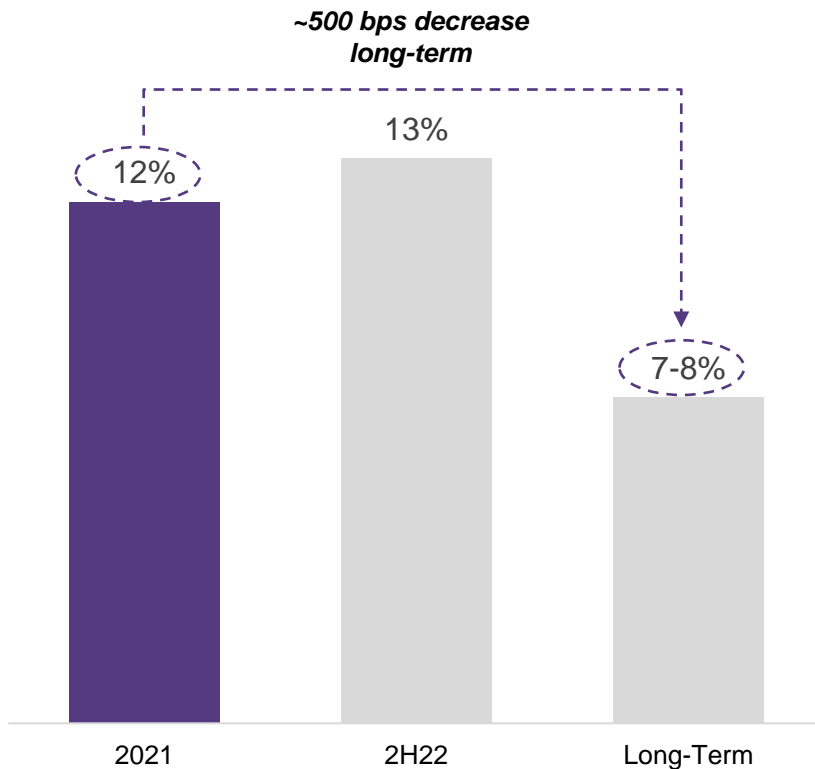
- Investment in Bolingbrook's automated set-up expected to significantly reduce our labor costs starting in 2H22
- We anticipate labor cost as % of sales should be cut in half compared to 2021 levels
- Management has identified machinery to reduce labor on one line from **55 people to 15 people**
- Relatively low cap-ex investment needed to drive significant improvements



# Overhead Expense Leverage



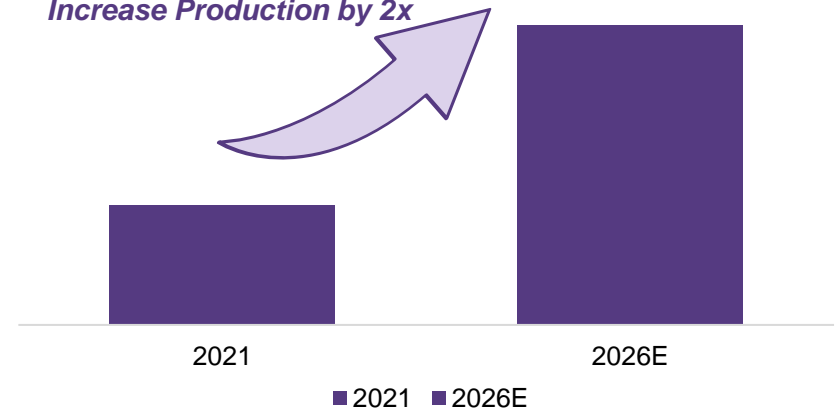
## Overhead Expense as a % of Net Sales



## Commentary

- As we increase scale and leverage our overhead costs, primarily made up of fixed costs (rent, indirect labor, D&A, equipment leases), we anticipate we will be able to significantly reduce our overhead expense per pound
- 2022 Overhead will be higher as a percentage of sales as we incur Bolingbrook Overhead while still ramping up capacity
- Included in Bolingbrook and Long-Term overhead expense is a lease expense of approximately \$4mm annually, associated with Bolingbrook

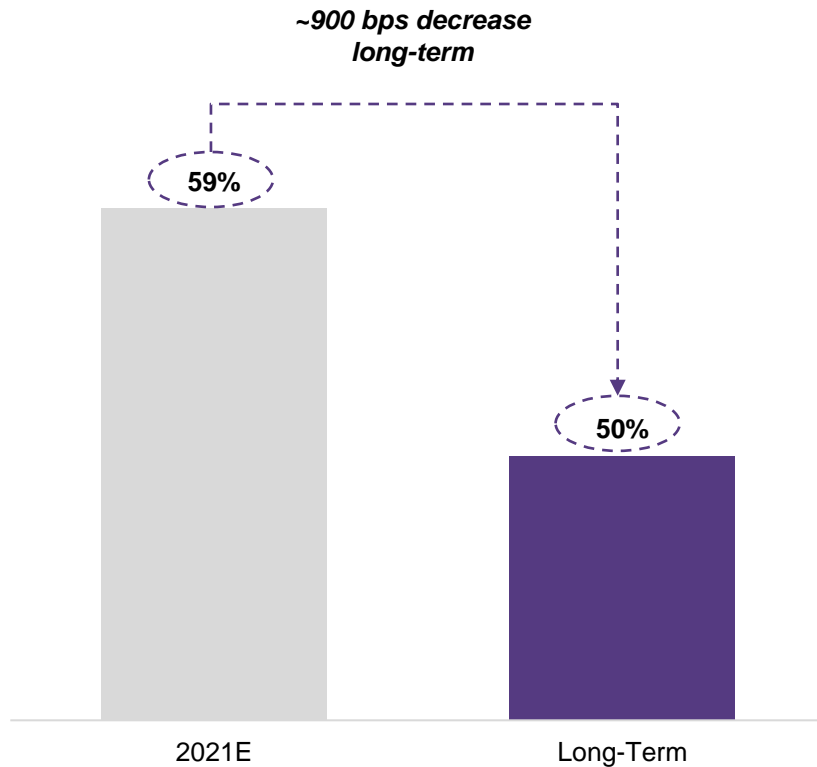
*Capacity Expected to Increase Production by 2x*



# Productivity Improvement: Raw Materials & Packaging Expense

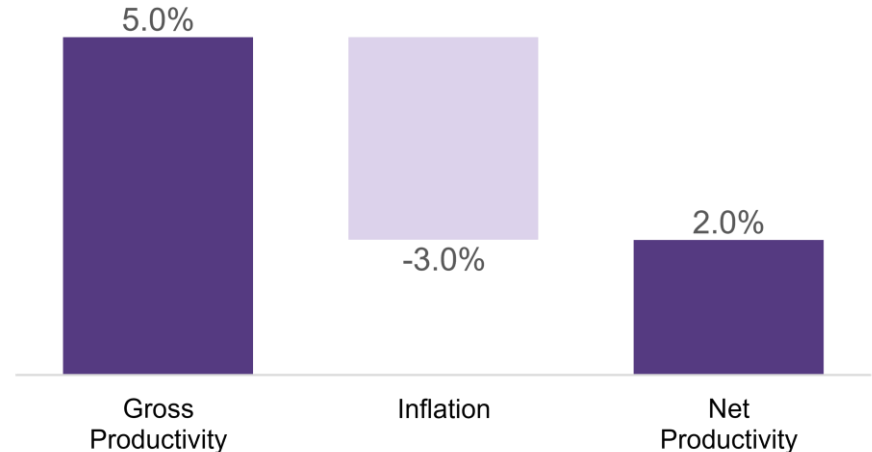


## Raw Materials Expense as a % of Net Sales



## Commentary

- Two points of net productivity, five points of gross productivity, annually planned for through the following initiatives:
  - Product reformulations
  - Strategic sourcing (specification optimization)
  - Internal production
  - Procurement savings
  - Bulk buying



# Bolingbrook Anticipated Financial Impact



	2022E	Medium-Term	Long-Term
Sales	+ At Least \$10-20M	>\$100M	~\$250-300M capacity
Product Contribution Margins	+	++	+++
Overhead Costs	--	—	+
Reported Gross Margin	—	+	+++
Adjusted Gross Margin	+	++	+++
SG&A/Sales	+	++	+~400 bps
Adjusted EBITDA	++	++	+++
Cash Flow	Neutral	++	+++

- Product contribution margins are higher owing primarily to low labor cost, better yields and product mix
- Lowers distribution costs owing to location being very close to strategic distribution hub
- Physical plant and equipment is being leased at relatively attractive rates and, as such, no cap-ex to build plant
- Expect to be EBITDA and cash flow positive a year ahead of previous schedule (2023)



# Balance Sheet and Cash Flow Plans



## Commentary

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- Cash and cash equivalents balance of \$29.7 million and total debt of \$22.0 million, net cash position of \$7.7 million
- Credit facility capacity of \$50 million
  - Currently ~\$14 million drawn, which implies \$36M in incremental borrowing capacity
- **Total liquidity of \$66 million** (\$30M cash + \$36M revolver capacity)
- Expect to be at least EBITDA break-even in 2023 on an adjusted basis
- Cap-ex is expected to be \$3 million to \$7 million over next two years
  - Bolingbrook facility and equipment is being leased with costs flowing through the P&L (no cap-ex spending associated with that plant)
- We believe we have ample liquidity to fund our current needs and execute our 2022 and long-term plan



## Appendix

# Adjusted Gross Profit and Adjusted Gross Margin Reconciliation



	THREE MONTHS ENDED		YEAR ENDED	
	DECEMBER 31,		DECEMBER 31,	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Gross Profit	\$1,264	\$1,225	\$10,294	\$2,678
Cost related to financial hardship of co-manufacturer <sup>(1)</sup>	-	-	-	967
Inventory write-downs <sup>(2)</sup>	-	255	-	720
Start-up and idle capacity costs <sup>(3)</sup>	2,043	327	4,441	327
Costs related to the COVID-19 pandemic <sup>(4)</sup>	1,140	-	2,315	308
Adjusted Gross Profit	\$4,447	\$1,807	\$17,050	\$5,000
Adjusted Gross Margin	17.4%	16.2%	20.3%	12.8%

Note: \$ in thousands.

(1) Represents costs recognized as a result of a co-manufacturer's financial hardship. These costs include the non-recurring write down of unrecoverable raw materials inventory.

(2) Represents a non-recurring write-down of obsolete inventory related to a change in strategy for certain products and customers. The amount of the write-down reflects only that portion of obsolete inventory that management estimates to be above normalized levels.

(3) Represents start-up costs associated with commencing operations at our City of Industry Facility and other costs associated with temporary manufacturing capacity at our City of Industry Facility, including indirect labor costs, utility costs, and rent.

(4) Represents direct costs incurred in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, including freight rush charges, labor costs, tolling upcharges, and storage..

# Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA Margin Reconciliation



	THREE MONTHS ENDED		YEAR ENDED	
	DECEMBER 31,		DECEMBER 31,	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Net Loss	\$(44,923)	\$(3,864)	\$(67,093)	\$(15,562)
Depreciation and amortization	349	141	1,140	590
Provision for income tax	-	9	-	22
Interest expense	1,043	1,938	5,365	5,682
Other Income	-	-	(309)	-
Change in fair value of convertible debt	2,825	-	8,925	-
Cost related to financial hardship of co-manufacturer <sup>(1)</sup>	-	-	-	967
Inventory write-down <sup>(2)</sup>	-	255	-	720
Start-up and idle capacity costs <sup>(3)</sup>	2,043	327	4,441	327
Costs related to the COVID-19 pandemic <sup>(4)</sup>	1,140	-	2,315	308
Share-based compensation <sup>(5)</sup>	28,725	82	28,725	82
Transaction expenses <sup>(6)</sup>	4,617	320	7,971	598
Bolingbrook start-up administrative costs <sup>(7)</sup>	313	-	313	-
Adjusted EBITDA	\$(3,868)	\$(792)	\$(8,207)	\$(6,266)
Adjusted EBITDA Margin	(15.1)%	(7.1)%	(9.8)%	(16.1)%

Note: \$ in thousands.

(1) Represents costs recognized as a result of a co-manufacturer's financial hardship. These costs include the non-recurring write down of unrecoverable raw materials inventory.

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(4) Represents direct costs incurred in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, including freight rush charges, labor costs, tolling upcharges, and storage.

(5) Represents equity-based compensation expense.

(6) Represents costs incurred in connection with pursuing certain strategic and financing transactions, including legal, consulting, and accounting costs.

(7) Represents administrative costs incurred in connection with start-up of the new Bolingbrook Facility.

# Summary of Adjustments – Three Months Ended



## THREE MONTHS ENDED

DECEMBER 31, 2021

	Net Sales	Gross Profit	Gross Margin	Marketing Expenses	Administrative Expenses	Income from Operations	Operating Margin
Reported	\$25,608	\$1,264	4.9%	\$17,530	\$20,115	\$(41,055)	(160.3)%
Items Affecting Comparability:							
Cost related to financial hardship of co-manufacturer (1)	-	-		-	-	-	
Inventory write-downs (2)	-	-		-	-	-	
Start-up and idle capacity costs (3)	-	2,043		-	-	2,043	
Costs related to the COVID-19 pandemic (4)	-	1,140		-	-	1,140	
Share-based compensation (5)	-	-		(15,824)	(12,901)	28,725	
Transaction expenses (6)	-	-		-	(4,617)	4,617	
Bolingbrook start-up administrative costs (7)	-	-		-	(313)	313	
Adjusted	<u>\$25,608</u>	<u>\$4,447</u>	17.4%	<u>\$1,706</u>	<u>\$2,284</u>	<u>\$(4,217)</u>	(16.5)%

## THREE MONTHS ENDED

DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Net Sales	Gross Profit	Gross Margin	Marketing Expenses	Administrative Expenses	Income from Operations	Operating Margin
Reported	\$11,185	\$1,225	11.0%	\$415	\$837	\$(1,917)	(17.1)%
Items Affecting Comparability:							
Cost related to financial hardship of co-manufacturer (1)	-	-		-	-	-	
Inventory write-downs (2)	-	255		-	-	255	
Start-up and idle capacity costs (3)	-	327		-	-	327	
Costs related to the COVID-19 pandemic (4)	-	-		-	-	-	
Share-based compensation (5)	-	-		-	(82)	82	
Transaction expenses (6)	-	-		-	(320)	320	
Adjusted	<u>\$11,185</u>	<u>\$1,807</u>	16.2%	<u>\$415</u>	<u>\$435</u>	<u>\$(933)</u>	(8.3)%

Note: \$ in thousands.

(1) Represents costs recognized as a result of a co-manufacturer's financial hardship. These costs include the non-recurring write down of unrecoverable raw materials inventory.

(2) Represents a non-recurring write-down of obsolete inventory related to a change in strategy for certain products and customers. The amount of the write-down reflects only that portion of obsolete inventory that management estimates to be above normalized levels.

(3) Represents start-up costs associated with commencing operations at our City of Industry Facility and other costs associated with temporary manufacturing capacity at our City of Industry Facility, including indirect labor costs, utility costs, and rent.

(4) Represents direct costs incurred in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, including freight rush charges, labor costs, tolling upcharges, and storage.

(5) Represents equity-based compensation expense.

(6) Represents costs incurred in connection with pursuing certain strategic and financing transactions, including legal, consulting, and accounting costs.

(7) Represents administrative costs incurred in connection with start-up of the new Bolingbrook Facility.



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