

December 2022 FTC Solar Overview





Forward-Looking Statements and Non-GAAP Financial Measures

This presentation contains forward-looking statements that involve substantial risks and uncertainties. All statements, other than statements of historical facts, contained in this presentation, including statements regarding the Company's strategy, future operations, future financial position, future revenues, projected costs, prospects, plans and objectives of management, are forward-looking statements. The words "anticipate," "believe," "continue," "could," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may," "might," "plan," "potential," "predict," "project," "should," or "would," or the negative of these terms, or other comparable terminology are intended to identify forward looking statements, although not all forward-looking statements contain these identifying words. The Company may not actually achieve the plans, intentions or expectations disclosed in these forward-looking statements, and you should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Actual results or events could differ materially from the plans, intentions and expectations disclosed in these forward-looking statements. In addition, the forward-looking statements included in this presentation represent the Company's views as of the date of this presentation. The Company anticipates that subsequent events and developments will cause its views to change. However, while the Company may elect to update these forward-looking statements at some point in the future, it specifically disclaims any obligation to do so. These forward-looking statements should not be relied upon as representing the Company's views as of any date subsequent to the date of this presentation.

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This presentation contains non-GAAP financial measures relating to our performance. You can find the reconciliation of these measures to the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure in the Appendix at the end of this presentation. The non-GAAP financial measures disclosed by the Company should not be considered a substitute for, or superior to, the financial measures prepared in accordance with GAAP. Please refer to the notes to reconciliation of non-GAAP financial measures in FTC Solar's quarterly earnings release for a detailed explanation of the adjustments made to the comparable GAAP measures, the ways management uses the non-GAAP measures, and the reasons why management believes the non-GAAP measures provide investors with useful supplemental information.





- Company Overview
- Market Overview
- Technology & Positioning
- Growth Drivers
- Financial Overview
- Q&A

Appendix





Introductions



Sean Hunkler



- Appointed CEO September 2021, Previously EVP of Global Operations at Western Digital 2018-2021
- Former EVP Operations, NXP Semiconductor, then COO of Nexperia Semiconductor following spin-off from NXP (2012-2018);
- Multiple leadership roles at Freescale Semiconductor, SunEdison and Motorola.
- MBA University of Texas, BS Chemical Engineering Johns Hopkins.



Patrick Cook

Chief Commercial Officer

- FTC Solar CFO 2019-2021
- 10+ years of experience in the renewable energy industry
- Former VP, Capital Markets and Corporate
 Finance for SunEdison along with multiple other leadership positions
- · VP, Structured Finance, Bank of America
- BS degree in Finance and Quantitative Methods from Bradley University



T.J. Rodgers

Chairman of the Board

- Founder of Cypress Semiconductor and CEO for 34 years (1982-2016)
- Serves on Boards of Enphase Energy and Enovix
- Former Chairman of SunPower and Semiconductor Industry Association
- Former Director at Bloom Energy, Deca Technologies, Waterbit, Agiga
- Trustee Emeritus Dartmouth, Masters Ph.D.
 Stanford University, Sloan Scholar Dartmouth



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About Us

FTC Solar is a fast-growing provider of tracker systems, software and engineering services to the solar energy industry

Tracker Systems

- Custom-designed, nextgeneration, two-panel inportrait ("2P") tracker systems
- Optimized for new technologies
- Industry-leading install speeds

Software

 Proprietary solutions to boost energy production, design projects and manage project portfolios

• Up to 6% project energy gain¹







Engineering Services

- Includes site analysis, array design services, foundation development and other valueadded capabilities
- Expert assistance, valueadded services

Key	Metrics

Installed Base²: >4GW

Customers²: 140+

Employees: 245

Patents (Granted or Pending)

Countries

Partners 33

'20 Revenue: \$187m

'21 Revenue: \$271m









^{1.} As compared to Voyager systems without SunPath enhancement software

^{2.} Cumulative since inception.



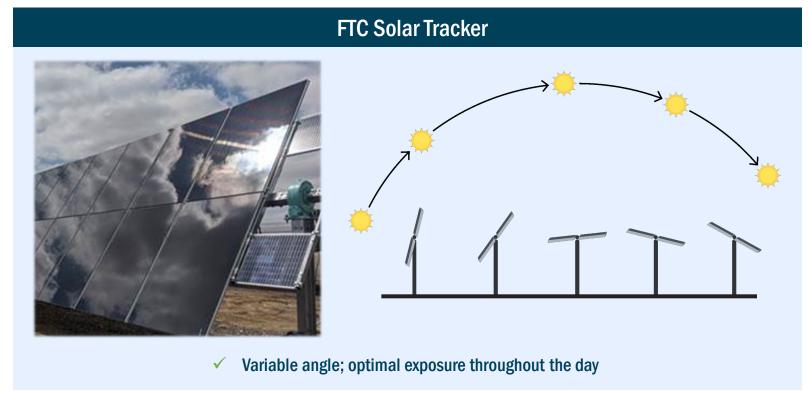
What is a Solar Tracker?

Trackers significantly increase energy production by dynamically optimizing solar panel orientation to the sun throughout the day

Traditional Fixed-Tilt



× Fixed angle; sub-optimal exposure



Tracker systems and advanced software yield, on average¹:

- √ 25% more energy
- ✓ 17% lower levelized cost of energy ("LCOE") compared to fixed-tilt mounting systems



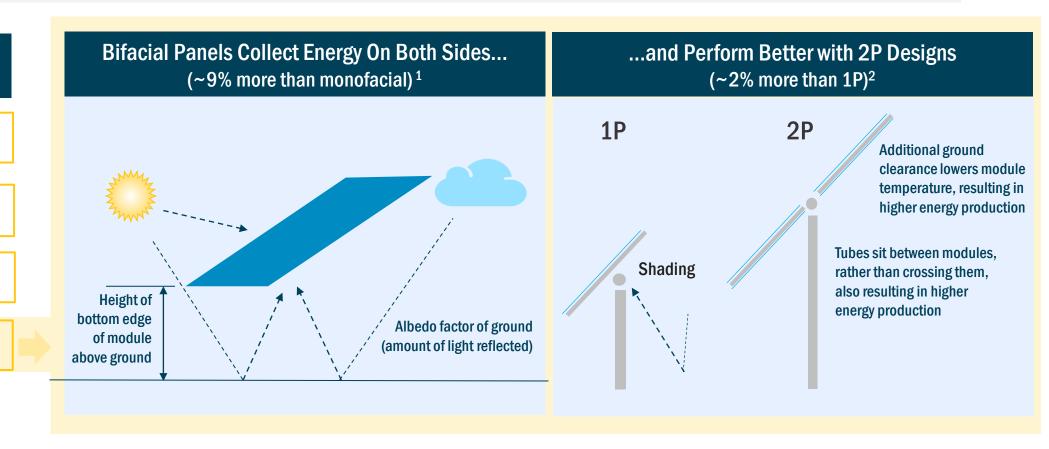


The Advantages of 2P Trackers

FTC Solar is one of the largest U.S. provider of two-panel in-portrait (2P) trackers

2P benefits vs 1P

- ✓ Higher Design Flexibility
- ✓ Better Site Accessibility
- ✓ Higher Panel Density
- ✓ Improved Energy Yield





National Renewable Energy Laboratory



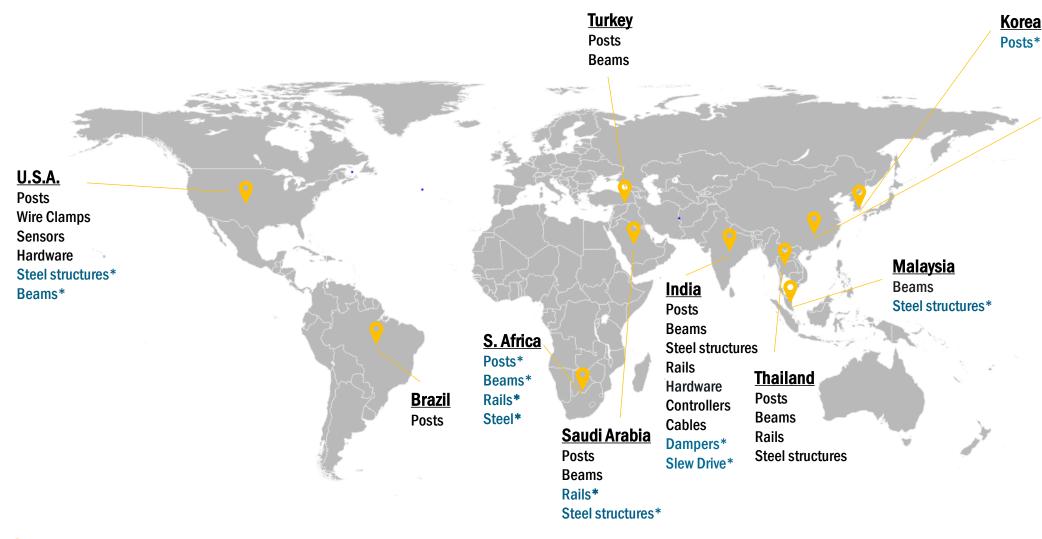
Our Competitive Differentiation in Trackers

Easier Installation Provides lowest installed cost / Enables faster installation times Install Faster installation compared to ~40% Time competing solutions (hours/MW) DC BOS **25**% Less wiring (potential) Costs Posts/ **56%** Fewer posts / MW (potential) **Piles** Connect **45% Fewer connection point (potential) Points** Does not require specialized Labor/ Tools tools for installation Reduction in average install time in 2020 32% **Efficiency** with further reductions planned

Better Performance							
Provides	Provides higher yields / Maximizes land use / Delivers more power						
	Proprietary Software	6%	Additional potential energy yield from optimized tracking				
X	Bifacial Gain	~2%	Potential gain in 2P energy production compared to 1P trackers				
	Design Flexibility	√	Independent row design allows for site flexibility				
<u></u>	Site Accessibility	2 X	Greater site accessibility at same ground coverage ratio ("GCR") for 2P trackers				
	Strings	4	Unique four-string architecture leads to higher bifacial energy capture				
_	Slope Tolerance	L7.5%	Highest in market ¹ , avoids land grading costs				



Global Supply Chain



China

Posts Beams

Rails

Steel structures

Hardware

Dampers

Slew Drives

Sensors

Controllers*



Current Manufacturing Sites



In qualification





Key Investment Highlights

A Technology Company With **Differentiated Solutions...**



A Unique Value Proposition Leading to Rapid Customer Adoption...



That is Well Positioned in Large and Growing TAM...

- Industry-leading installation speeds (~40%) resulting in labor cost reductions
- One of largest U.S. providers of 2P trackers
- Proprietary software increases yields by up to 6%

- Grew top 15 developer and EPC penetration to 47% and 60% in '21 from 40% each in '201
- Customers include Invenergy, Kiewit and D.E. Shaw

- Trackers growing 3x faster² than fixed-tilt
- Solar growing as % of energy
- Favorable regulatory and political backdrop

With Multiple Growth Drivers...



- New U.S. customers and wallet share
- International growth
- Software, services expansion, innovation
- Operating leverage through scale



A Best-in-Class Financial Profile...

- Asset-light model positions for strong cash flow conversion
- 44% revenue growth (FY2021)
- Healthy balance sheet (no debt) to support organic and inorganic growth opportunities



And Experienced Leadership Team

- Management team comprised of experienced industry leaders
- Strong, independent board



ed Market Research 2019 Solar Energy Market report.



IHS Markit 2020 Global PV Tracker Report.

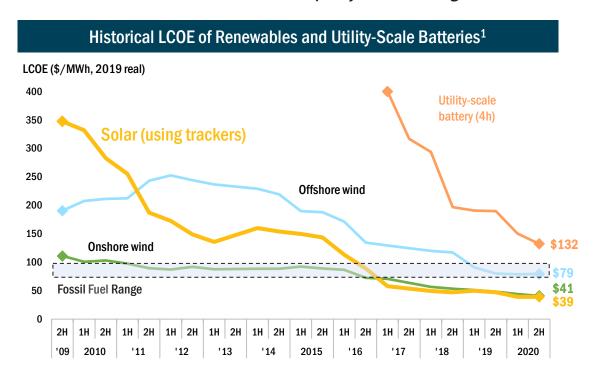


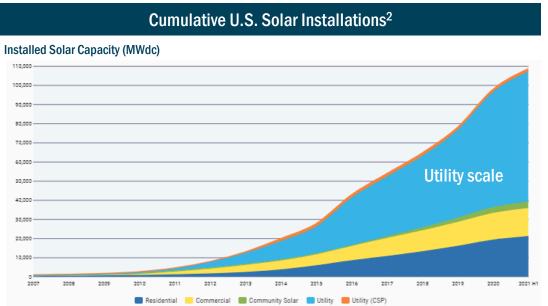


The Emergence of the Solar Market

The solar energy industry has grown as its associated costs have decreased

43% of all new electric capacity added to the grid came from solar energy in 2020, representing the largest such share in history





Over the last decade

Solar installation costs have dropped by more than 82%

Solar installations have grown at 42% per year, on average in the last decade



SEIA Solar Industry Research Data

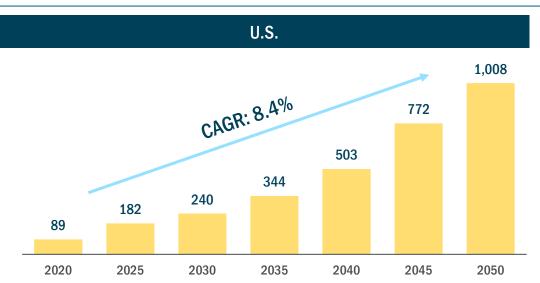


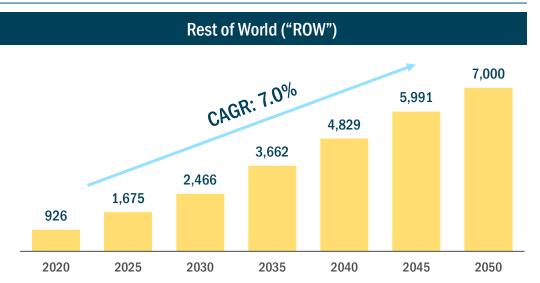
Solar Market Poised for Sustained Growth

Solar energy is expected to continue to increase its penetration in the U.S. and globally

Estimated \$220bn+ market size in in 2026, growing at a CAGR of 20%+ from 20191

Cumulative Installed Solar Capacity (GW)²





The solar industry has and, we believe, will continue to benefit from many powerful drivers of continued growth, including:

- ✓ Continued innovation and cost competitiveness with fossil-fuels
- ✓ Governmental policies and regulations supporting renewables globally
- ✓ Corporate procurement of renewable energy

- ✓ Improvement in battery storage technology
- ✓ Continued development of newly renewable use cases
- ✓ Increased capital available for green investments

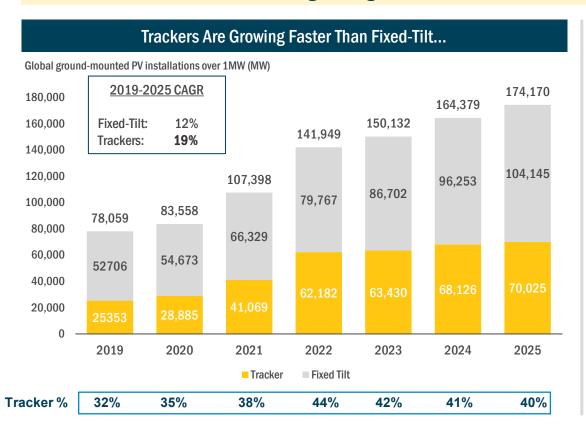


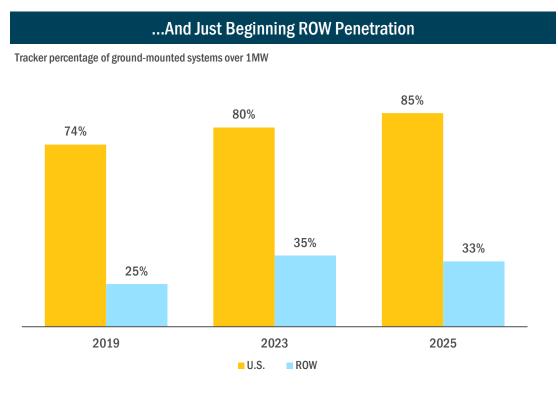
^{2.} BNEF 2020 New Energy Outlook



The Solar Market is Transitioning to Trackers

Trackers are growing faster than fixed-tilt and are still in early stages of ROW penetration





Total tracker market revenues estimated to be \$6.9bn in 2022¹, with \$3.7bn in the Americas





Further Innovation Supports the Transition to Trackers...

Monofacial to Bifacial Panels 1P to 2P Trackers (Bifacial modules perform better on trackers) (Bifacial perform even better on 2P than 1P) ~9% ~2%

> 2x Power Density **Fewer Piles Better Site Accessibility**

Higher Design Flexibility Less Land Required

~21% share³

Yield improvement on bifacial

3X faster than 1P

Standard to Large Format Panels

30% Gain in energy production per module

Emerging

Expected to be 85%+ of market by 2024¹

Market

Driver

Share

Market Growth

Growing at 30%+ CAGR² Expected to be 50% of market by 2024¹

~21% share¹

Gain in energy production



Market

Wood Mackenzie - September 2019 Global Bifacial Module Market report, FTC Solar estimates

Wood Mackenzie - Global PV Tracker Landscape 2020 and FTC Solar Estimates





FTC Solar 2P Solutions Offer Unique Advantages

A

All the Advantages of 2P

- √ Improved bifacial energy yield
- ✓ Increased design flexibility
- ✓ Higher panel density
- ✓ Better site accessibility



Reduced Part Count

- Up to 56% fewer foundations per MW
- Up to 45% fewer connection points
- Lower steel capability

Direct Current ("DC") Collections Advantage

- Unique 4 string architecture
- Up to 25% less wiring
- Higher bifacial energy capture

Industry-Leading Install Speed

- Lean assembly, fewer tools, fewer connections
- Patented self-aligning panel hanging
- ~40% faster installation

High Slope Tolerance

- Terrain flexibility
- Maximize number of rows
- Tolerant of up to a 17.5% grade

Performance Software

- Custom-tailored for each site
- Backtracking & diffused light
- Up to 6% higher yield

- ✓ Fewer labor hours
- ✓ Scale cost benefit
- ✓ Fewer labor hours
- ✓ Higher output

- ✓ Fewer labor hours
- ✓ Fewer labor hours
- Avoids land grading

- ✓ Higher output
- ✓ Lower LCOE





All the Advantages of 2P – Design Flexibility & Panel Density

(Illustrative Examples)

Example 1 Constrained Site

Competitor's 1P Solution < 2.8 MW 1,132 piles; less accessible

FTC's 2P Solution



FTC Solar Offers:

- 8% more power
- 3.2x more cost-efficient rows
- 57% fewer foundations

Example 2 Non-Standard Shape







FTC Solar Offers:

- Equivalent power
- 2.7x more cost-efficient rows
- 53% fewer foundations

Technical Advantages

All the Advantages of 2P

Reduced Part Count DC Collections Advantage Industry-Leading Install Speed

High Slope Tolerance Performance Software

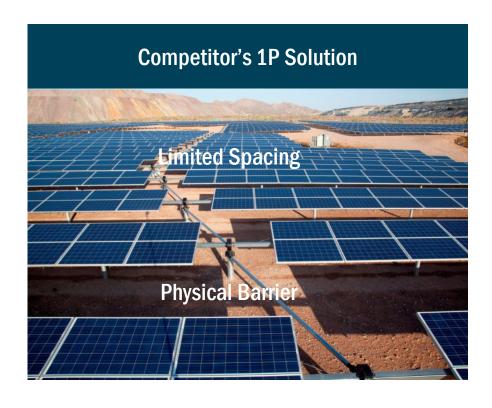




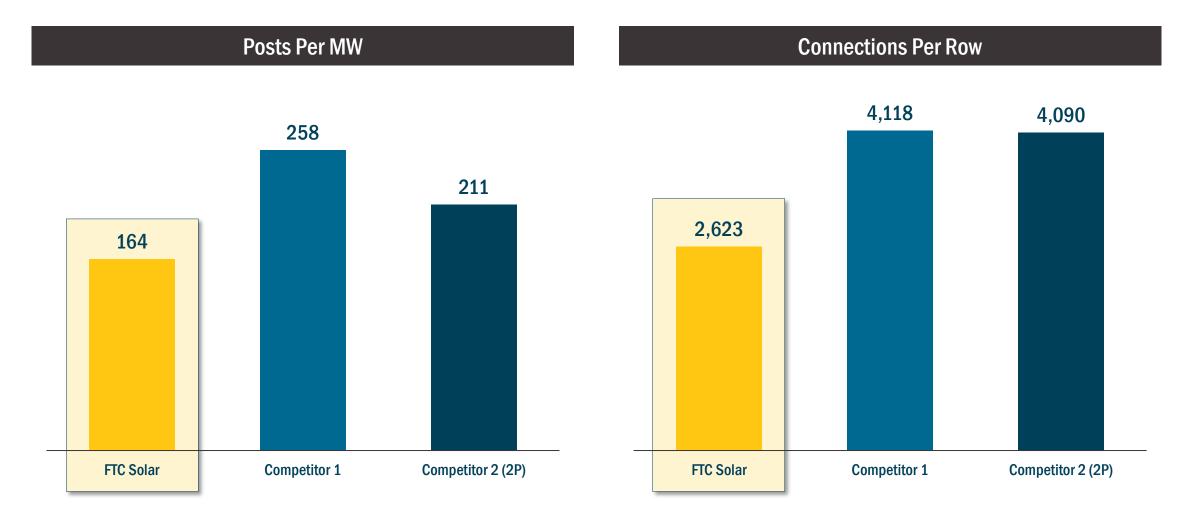
All the Advantages of 2P – Site Accessibility



- ✓ 2X row spacing for equivalent panel density and ground coverage ratio
- Ease of vehicle access and mobility on site
- ✓ No physical barriers







Technical Advantages

All the Advantages of 2P

Reduced Part Count DC Collections Advantage Industry-Leading Install Speed

High Slope Tolerance Performance Software

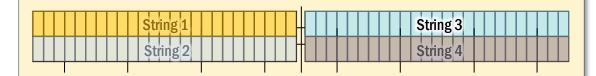




Direct Current Collections Advantage



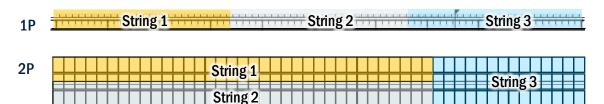
Balanced and uniform DC string architecture



- ✓ Less wire (up to 25% less)
- Less labor installing wiring
- ✓ More power collected on bifacial panels

Competitor Trackers

Unbalanced DC string architecture





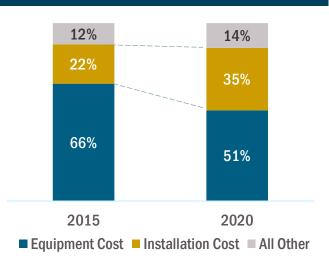




Industry-Leading Install Speed and Low Labor Costs

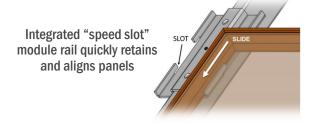
FTC's reduced installation time, together with savings on materials due to our design methodologies, can result in 1.5-2.0 cents per watt of cost savings for customers vs. leading 1P and 2P competitors¹

Labor is Significant (and Growing) Contributor to Total Project Cost ²



	FTC Solar (Voyager)	Competitor 1	Competitor 2	Competitor 3
Installation	2P	1P	2P	2P
Time ³	211	451	450	413
Special tools required?	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
# of Piles Required per MW	20-40% Fewer	-	-	-

- ✓ Fewer tools
- ✓ Fewer connection points
- ✓ Patented panel connection features
- √ 32% reduction in average install time in 2020 alone vs. 2019
- Lean installation methods





Technical Advantages

All the Advantages of 2P

Reduced Part Count

DC Collections Advantage Industry-Leading Install Speed

High Slope Tolerance

Performance Software



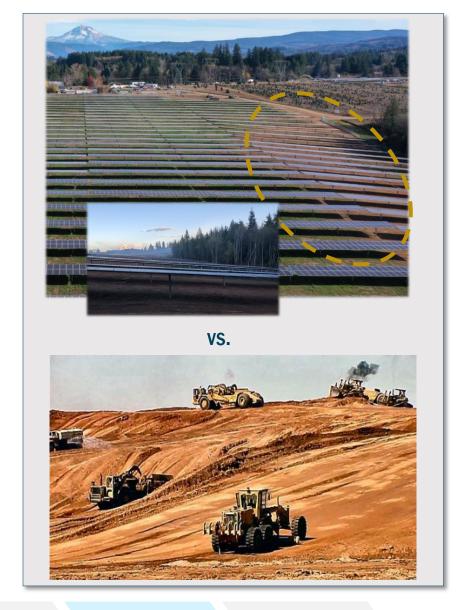
High Slope Tolerance

FTC Solar tracker's slope tolerance is among best in the industry

- ✓ Independent row design allows for simple installation on undulating and irregular site boundaries
- ✓ Minimizes or eliminates land grading expense

Slope Tolerance for Undulating Terrains

	FTC Solar	Competitor A	Competitor B	Competitor C
Slope Tolerance ¹	17.5%	15%	15%	17%





All the Advantages of 2P

Reduced Part Count

DC Collections Advantage Industry-Leading Install Speed

High Slope Tolerance Performance Software





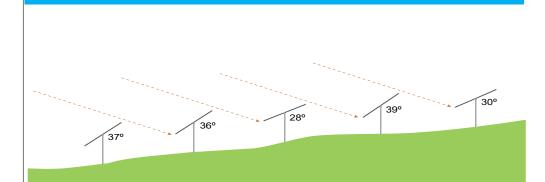
SunPath

1 Terrain-Based Backtracking

Up To 4%

Yield Improvement¹

Terrain flexibility & yield improvement accounting for elevation differences between neighboring rows



2 Diffuse Light Optimization

Up To 2%

Yield Improvement

A "smart" approach to distinguish between direct-beam and scattered light. Here the POA is adjusted to face the 'sky' to capture more scattered light







Intellectual Property Overview

Core US Patents

Protect functional aspects of Voyager mounting and cleaning systems

- Patents issued include:
 - Speed slot module attachment
 - Different drive train architectures
 - Synthetic resin bearings that can support North/South slopes
 - Diffuse light backtracking
- Pending applications include:
 - Terrain-based backtracking
 - Partially and fully locked solutions using dampers
 - Adaptive range-of-motion management for snow, sand, flood

Core International Patents

- Patents issued in Korea and Canada for
 - Voyager solar generating apparatus with mounting, tracker and bearing assemblies
- Foreign patents pending in multiple countries, including on:
 - Speed slot attachments, Different drive-train architectures, bearings
 - Adaptive range-of-motion, terrain based back-tracking and diffuse-light back-tracking
 - Partially and fully locked solutions using dampers

Other Patents

- Patents issued to protect functional aspects of SUNDAT solar design software
 - Pending applications in China, India and Mexico
- Additional patents on multiple other technologies







Multiple Growth Drivers for Further Upside



Market and Sector Tailwinds

Fossil fuels \rightarrow solar energy

Fixed-tilt → trackers

1P tracker → 2P trackers

Monofacial \rightarrow bifacial



Broaden and Deepen Customer Relationships



New U.S. customers

Growth with existing U.S. customers

New international customers



Expand Value per Unit



Build on software offerings

Develop new products and services

Explore M&A opportunities



Increase Operating Leverage from Scale



Scalable corporate infrastructure in place

Grow in low-cost regions

Achieve purchasing leverage



Long-term
Sustainable
Income & FCF
Growth

Market Drivers

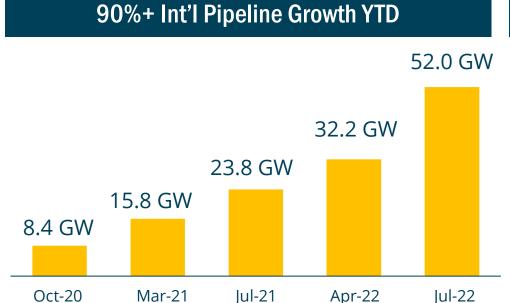
Share Drivers

Unit Economic Drivers

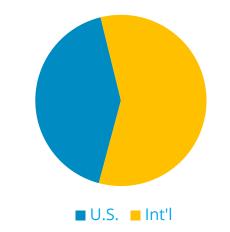




International: Strong Pipeline Growth, Continued Expansion



International Now >50% of Pipeline



Awards in New Countries 2022

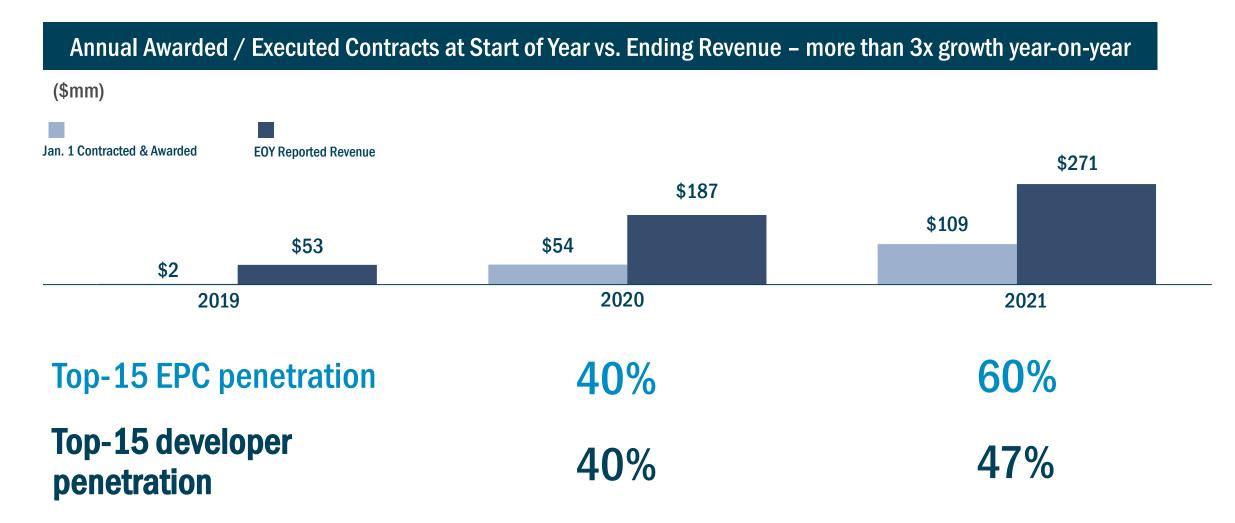








U.S.: Strong Backlog, Revenue Growth; Progress w/Key Customers





Margin Improvement - Cost Roadmap

Example Initiatives/highlights

- Design to value initiatives that reduce material needed to produce Voyager tracker systems
 - Dynamic modeling to identify materials reduction opportunities
 - Design optimization to reduce manufacturing costs
 - R&D to improve damping capacity to reduce overall structure cost
- Procurement initiatives to optimize supply chain costs
 - Expand supplier base
 - Improve manufacturing efficiency
 - Avoidance of tariffs
- High volume manufacturing creates purchasing leverage as we continue to scale production, driven by steel and other components





Four Key Takeaways

1. Total backlog approaching \$1 billion mark (\$961m), growing nicely

- \$203m added since August 9
- Continued international growth, including announcing largest project to-date in Australia (128mw)

2. \$165m of \$203m recent backlog additions not impacted by UFLPA

- New solution for U.S. thin-film modules, filling gap in offering
- Launched new 1P tracker, Pioneer, along with 500mw initial order

3. Continue to expect gross margin in 12%-18% range when revenue at \$150m run-rate

- Design-to-Value 20%+ cost reduction
- Now focus on manufacturing cost, supported by HX expertise
- Building high-margin DG business, two new portfolios in recent wins

4. Stable liquidity position

- \$50m in cash on balance sheet, \$100m undrawn revolver, zero debt
- Expect ~cash neutral in Q4



(in thousands, except per share data and percentages)

	GAAP				Non-GAAP			
	Three months ended September 30,							
(in thousands, except per share data)		2022		2021		2022		2021
Revenue	\$	16,572	\$	52,989	\$	16,572	\$	52,989
Gross margin percentage		(57.4%)	(15.2%)	(49.8%)	(14.5%)
Total operating expenses	\$	17,179	\$	14,731	\$	9,147	\$	8,412
Loss from operations ^(a)	\$	(26,694)	\$	(22,770)	\$	(17,734)	\$	(16,091)
Net loss	\$	(25,636)	\$	(22,915)	\$	(17,748)	\$	(16,313)
Diluted loss per share	\$	(0.25)	\$	(0.24)	\$	(0.17)	\$	(0.17)

⁽a) Adjusted EBITDA for Non-GAAP







Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Gross Margin and Operating Expenses

The following table reconciles Non-GAAP gross margin for the three months ended September 30, 2022, and 2021, respectively:

	Three months ended September 30.					
(in thousands, except percentages)		2022			2021	
GAAP revenue	9	5 16,57	72	\$	52,989	
GAAP gross profit (loss)	\$	(9,51	.5)	\$	(8,039)	
Depreciation expense		11	6		31	
Stock-based compensation		1,15	53		342	
Severance		-	_		_	
Other costs		-	_		_	
Non-GAAP gross profit (loss)	\$	(8,24	16)	\$	(7,666)	
Non-GAAP gross margin percentage		(49.89	%)		(14.5%)	

The following table reconciles GAAP operating expenses to Non-GAAP operating expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2022, and 2021, respectively:

	Three months ended September 30,						
(in thousands)		20	22		2021		
GAAP operating expenses		\$	17,179	\$	14,731		
Depreciation expense			(66)		(22)		
Amortization expense			(135)		_		
Stock-based compensation			(6,354)		(5,039)		
Non-routine legal fees			(842)		(988)		
Severance			(311)		_		
Other (costs) credits			(324)		(270)		
Non-GAAP operating expenses		\$	9,147	\$	8,412		





Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Loss from Operations

The following table reconciles GAAP loss from operations to Adjusted EBITDA for the three months ended September 30, 2022, and 2021, respectively:

	Three months ended September 30,					
(in thousands)		2022			2021	
GAAP loss from operations		\$	(26,694)	\$	(22,770)	
Depreciation expense			182		53	
Amortization expense			135		_	
Stock-based compensation			7,507		5,381	
Non-routine legal fees			842		988	
Severance			311		_	
Other costs			324		270	
Other income (expense)			(341)		(13)	
Adjusted EBITDA		\$	(17,734)	\$	(16,091)	





Reconciliation of Net Loss to Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Loss

The following table reconciles Net loss to Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Loss for the three months ended September 30, 2022, and 2021, respectively:

	Three months ended September 30,								
	20	22	2021						
(in thousands, except shares and per share data)	Adjusted EBITDA	Adjusted Net Loss	Adjusted EBITDA	Adjusted Net Loss					
Net loss per GAAP	\$ (25,636)	\$ (25,636)	\$ (22,915)	\$ (22,915)					
Reconciling items -									
Provision (benefit) for income									
taxes	(151)	_	41	_					
Interest expense, net	160	_	301	_					
Amortization of debt issue									
costs in interest expense	_	177	_	173					
Depreciation expense	182	_	53	_					
Amortization of intangibles	135	135		_					
Stock-based compensation	7,507	7,507	5,381	5,381					
Gain from disposal of									
investment in unconsolidated									
subsidiary ^(a)	(1,408)	(1,408)	(210)	(210)					
Non-routine legal fees (b)	842	842	988	988					
Severance ^(c)	311	311	_	_					
Other costs ^(d)	324	324	270	270					
Adjusted Non-GAAP amounts	\$ (17,734)	\$ (17,748)	\$ (16,091)	\$ (16,313)					
GAAP net loss per share:									
Basic	N/A	\$ (0.25)	N/A	\$ (0.24)					
Diluted	N/A	\$ (0.25)	N/A	\$ (0.24)					
Adjusted Non-GAAP net loss									
per share (Adjusted EPS):									
Basic	N/A	\$ (0.17)	N/A	\$ (0.17)					
Diluted	N/A	\$ (0.17)	N/A	\$ (0.17)					
Weighted-average common									
shares outstanding:									
Basic	N/A	102,164,455	N/A	94,596,519					
Diluted	N/A	102,164,455	N/A	94,596,519					

- (a) Our management excludes the gain from current year collections of contingent contractual amounts arising from the sale in 2021 of our investment in our unconsolidated subsidiary when evaluating our operating performance.
- (b) Non-routine legal fees represent legal fees and other costs incurred for matters that were not ordinary or routine to the operations of the business.
- (c) Severance costs were incurred related to agreements with certain executives due to restructuring changes.
- (d) Other costs include installment payments in both periods relating to a CEO transition event that occurred in 2021, as well as professional services associated with our IPO and a registration statement filing.





Notes to Reconciliations of Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Notes to Reconciliations of Non-GAAP Financial Measures to Nearest Comparable GAAP Measures

We utilize Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted Net Loss, and Adjusted EPS as supplemental measures of our performance. We define Adjusted EBITDA as net loss plus (i) provision (benefit) for income taxes, (ii) interest expense, net, (iii) depreciation expense, (iv) amortization of intangibles, (v) stock-based compensation, (vi) non-routine legal fees, severance and certain other costs (credits) and (vii) the loss (income) from our unconsolidated subsidiary. We also deduct the gains from the disposal of our investment in unconsolidated subsidiary and from extinguishment of our debt from net loss in arriving at Adjusted EBITDA. We define Adjusted Net Loss as net loss plus (i) amortization of debt issue costs and intangibles, (ii) stock-based compensation, (iii) non-routine legal fees, severance and certain other costs (credits), (iv) the loss (income) from our unconsolidated subsidiary and (v) income tax expense (benefit) of adjustments. We also deduct the gains or add back the losses from the disposal of our investment in unconsolidated subsidiary and from extinguishment of our debt from net loss in arriving at Adjusted Net Loss. Adjusted EPS is defined as Adjusted Net Loss on a per share basis using the weighted average diluted shares outstanding.

Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted Net Loss, and Adjusted EPS are intended as supplemental measures of performance that are neither required by, nor presented in accordance with, U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). We present Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted Net Loss and Adjusted EPS, because we believe they assist investors and analysts in comparing our performance across reporting periods on an ongoing basis by excluding items that we do not believe are indicative of our core operating performance. In addition, we use Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted Net Loss and Adjusted EPS to evaluate the effectiveness of our business strategies.

