

UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2022

Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(D) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Commission File Number 001-39217

**THE GREENROSE HOLDING COMPANY INC.**  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

**Delaware**

(State or Other Jurisdiction  
of Incorporation)

**84-2845696**

(I.R.S. Employer  
Identification No.)

**111 Broadway  
Amityville, NY**

(Address of principal executive offices)

**11701**

(zip code)

**(516) 346-5270**

(Issuer's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

**Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:**

<b>Title of Each Class</b>	<b>Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered</b>
Units, each consisting of one share of common stock and one redeemable warrant	OTC Pink
Common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share	OTCQX
Redeemable warrants, exercisable for shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$11.50 per share	OTCQB

**Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:** None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes  No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act. Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act of 1934 during the past 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirement for the past 90 days. Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report. Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes  No

As of May 10, 2022, there were 17,585,249 shares of common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share issued and outstanding.

**THE GREENROSE HOLDING COMPANY INC.**  
**FORM 10-Q**  
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## PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

### Item 1. Financial Statements.

The accompanying interim consolidated financial statements of The Greenrose Holding Company Inc. (the “Company”) should be read in conjunction with the 10-K that was filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”). The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”) for interim financial information and in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 8 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, since they are interim statements, the accompanying consolidated financial statements do not include all the information and notes required by GAAP for complete financial statement presentation. In the opinion of management, the interim consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments (consisting of normal, recurring adjustments) that are necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position, results of operations, and cash flows for the interim periods presented. Interim results are not necessarily indicative of results for a full year.

In the opinion of management, the consolidated financial statements contain all material adjustments, consisting only of normal adjustments considered necessary to present fairly the financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows of the Company for the interim periods presented.

**The Greenrose Holding Company Inc.**  
**Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets**  
**March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021**  
*(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)*

	<u>March 31,</u> <u>2022</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2021</u>
	(Unaudited)	
<b>Assets</b>		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,864	\$ 7,240
Restricted Cash	1,678	1,817
Marketable Security	1,475	1,694
Accounts Receivable, net	1,866	1,197
Inventories	11,732	12,513
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,783	3,031
Total current assets	<u>20,398</u>	<u>27,492</u>
Intangible assets, net	109,734	113,684
Property and equipment, net	25,053	25,209
Goodwill	66,038	71,658
Other assets	1,201	1,050
Total assets	<u>\$ 222,424</u>	<u>\$ 239,093</u>
<b>Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity</b>		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 18,670	\$ 18,916
Current Tax Payable	519	38
Current Portion of Note Payable	107,205	106,015
Convertible Promissory Note - Related Parties	-	2,000
Promissory Notes - Related Parties	-	641
Due to Related Parties	846	846
Due to Prior Members	1,021	1,130
Other Current Liabilities	674	1,340
Total current liabilities	<u>128,935</u>	<u>130,926</u>
Contingent Consideration	15,260	20,880
Private Warrants Liabilities	968	436
Warrant Liabilities	16,830	16,601
Derivative Liability	-	1,167
Total liabilities	<u>161,993</u>	<u>170,010</u>
Commitments and contingencies		
<b>Stockholders' Equity</b>		
Common stock, \$0.0001 par value; 150,000,000 shares authorized; 17,585,249 and 16,061,190 shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2022 December 31, 2021, respectively.	2	2
Preferred stock, \$0.0001 par value; 1,000,000 shares authorized; none issued and outstanding	-	-
Additional paid-in capital	76,775	70,859
Accumulated deficit	(16,346)	(1,778)
Total Stockholders' Equity	<u>60,431</u>	<u>69,083</u>
<b>Total liabilities and Stockholders' Equity</b>	<u>\$ 222,424</u>	<u>\$ 239,093</u>

*The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.*

**The Greenrose Holding Company Inc.**  
**Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations (Unaudited)**  
**For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021**  
*(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)*

	<b>Successor</b>	<b>Predecessor</b>
	<b>For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2022</b>	<b>For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2021</b>
<b>Revenue</b>	\$ 8,189	\$ 7,150
<b>Cost of Goods Sold</b>	6,353	2,698
<b>Gross Profit</b>	1,836	4,452
<b>Expenses from Operations</b>		
Selling and Marketing	26	4
General, and Administrative	4,976	1,361
Depreciation and Amortization	3,961	11
<b>Total Expenses from Operations</b>	8,963	1,376
<b>Income (Loss) From Operation</b>	(7,127)	3,076
<b>Other income (expense):</b>		
Other income (expense), net	(811)	-
Interest Expense, net	(6,619)	(33)
Change in Fair Value in Financial Instruments	470	-
Total other income (expense), net	(6,960)	(33)
<b>Income (Loss) Before Provision for Income Taxes</b>	(14,087)	3,043
<b>Provision for Income Taxes</b>	(481)	(251)
<b>Net Income (Loss)</b>	\$ (14,568)	\$ 2,792
<b>Successor earnings per share</b>		
<b>Earnings (Loss) per common share</b>		
Basic and diluted	\$ (0.92)	
<b>Weighted average shares outstanding</b>		
Basic and diluted	15,897,861	
<b>Predecessor earnings per share</b>		
Net Income per share – basic and diluted – attributable to:		
Angel Founder Units		\$ 13.50
Series A Units		\$ 13.50
Series R Units		\$ 13.50
Weighted average shares – basic and diluted – attributable to:		
Angel Founder Units		110,000
Series A Units		42,761
Series R Units		54,000

*The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.*

**The Greenrose Holding Company Inc.**  
**Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity/Members' Equity (Unaudited)**  
**For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021**

	Successor				Total Stockholder's Equity
	Common Stock	Amount	Additional Paid In Capital	Accumulated (Deficit)	
<i>(in thousands except share and per share amount)</i>					
<b>Balance at December 31, 2021</b>	16,061,190	\$ 2	\$ 70,859	\$ (1,778)	\$ 69,083
Issuance of stock options	-	-	225	-	225
Settlement of Investor Shares released from lockup	-	-	1,390	-	1,390
Issuance of shares in settlement of promissory note	685,289	-	2,864	-	2,864
Issuance of shares to board members	73,700	-	387	-	387
Issuance of shares to Investor	753,165	-	1,000	-	1,000
Issuance of shares to vender	11,905	-	50	-	50
Net Loss	-	-	-	(14,568)	(14,568)
<b>Balance at March 31, 2022</b>	<u>17,585,249</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 76,775</u>	<u>\$ (16,346)</u>	<u>\$ 60,431</u>

	Predecessor Total Members' Equity
<i>(in thousands except share and per share amount)</i>	
<b>Balance, December 31, 2020</b>	<u>\$ 12,245</u>
Distributions to Members	-
Net Income	2,792
<b>Balance, March 31, 2021</b>	<u>\$ 15,037</u>

*The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.*

**The Greenrose Holding Company Inc.**  
**Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows (Unaudited)**  
**For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021**  
*(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)*

	<u>Successor</u> <u>March 31,</u> <u>2022</u>	<u>Predecessor</u> <u>March 31,</u> <u>2021</u>
<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>		
Net income (loss)	\$ (14,568)	\$ 2,792
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	4,526	11
Change in Fair Value in Financial Instruments	340	-
Share Based Compensation	662	-
Amortization of debt discount & issuance fees	1,356	-
Interest Expense - PIK	2,247	-
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(669)	22
Prepaid expenses and other assets	1,096	(173)
Inventories	782	(113)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	85	529
Deferred Tax Liabilities	481	1
<b>Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities</b>	<u>(3,662)</u>	<u>3,069</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>		
Purchases of property and equipment	(419)	(1,389)
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>	<u>(419)</u>	<u>(1,389)</u>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities:</b>		
Proceeds from notes payable	-	408
Principal repayments of notes payable	(1,434)	(17)
Distributions to members	-	(170)
<b>Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities</b>	<u>(1,434)</u>	<u>221</u>
<b>Net increase (decrease) in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash</b>	(5,515)	1,901
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, beginning of period	9,057	2,263
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, end of period	<u>3,542</u>	<u>4,164</u>
<b>Reconciliation of cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,864	4,164
Restricted cash	1,678	-
<b>Total cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, end of period</b>	<u>\$ 3,542</u>	<u>\$ 4,164</u>
<b>Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information</b>		
Cash paid for interest (net of interest capitalized)	\$ 2,870	
<b>Supplemental disclosure of non-cash investing and financing activities</b>		
Investor shares released from lockup	\$ 1,390	
Investor share settled liabilities	1,000	
Settlement of Sponsor Notes	2,641	
Goodwill measurement period adjustment	5,620	
Capital expenditures payable	253	

*The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.*

**The Greenrose Holding Company Inc.**  
**Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements**  
**(Unaudited)**

**1. Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

The Company was originally incorporated in Delaware on August 26, 2019 as a special purpose acquisition company. The Company was formed for the purpose of entering into a merger, share exchange, asset acquisition, stock purchase, recapitalization, reorganization or similar business combination with one or more businesses or entities as completed on the Closing Date

On November 26, 2021 (the “Closing Date”) The Greenrose Holding Company Inc. (“Greenrose”, the “Company”, or “Successor”), formerly known as Greenrose Acquisition Corp., consummated its business combination (the “Theraplant Merger” or “Theraplant Business Combination”) with Theraplant, LLC, a Connecticut limited liability company (“Theraplant” or “Predecessor”), a private operating company. The Theraplant Business Combination was consummated pursuant to the Agreement and Plan of Merger dated March 12, 2021 (as amended pursuant to that certain Amendment No. 1, dated as of August 10, 2021, to the Agreement and Plan of Merger (“Amendment No. 1”), and that certain Amendment No. 2, dated as of November 26, 2021, to the Agreement and Plan of Merger (“Amendment No. 2”), collectively, the “Theraplant Merger Agreement”), pursuant to which GNRS CT Merger Sub, a Connecticut limited liability company and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Greenrose (“TPT Merger Sub”) was merged with and into Theraplant, with Theraplant surviving the Merger as a wholly owned subsidiary of Greenrose. The financial results described herein for the dates and periods prior to the Theraplant Business Combination relate to the operations of the Predecessor prior to the consummation of the Theraplant Business Combination. The Consolidated Financial Statements after the Closing Date include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries including Theraplant.

On December 31, 2021, the Company and True Harvest Holdings, Inc., a Delaware corporation and a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company (“TH Buyer”), and True Harvest, LLC, an Arizona limited liability company (“True Harvest”), consummated the acquisition of substantially all of True Harvest’s assets and the assumption of certain of True Harvest’s liabilities (the “True Harvest Acquisition”), pursuant to that certain Asset Purchase Agreement dated March 12, 2021, as amended by that Amendment No. 1 to the Asset Purchase Agreement dated July 2, 2021, that certain Amendment No. 2 to the Asset Purchase Agreement dated October 28, 2021, and that certain Amendment No. 3 to the Asset Purchase Agreement dated December 31, 2021 (as it may be amended from time to time, the “Asset Purchase Agreement”).

The Company, through its wholly owned subsidiaries (Theraplant and True Harvest) is a multi-state grower and producer of cannabis products dedicated to providing patients options to improve their wellbeing. Theraplant is a Connecticut State licensed marijuana producer that hand selects premium cannabis genetics grown in a controlled, clean environment, under the watch of an award-winning cultivation team, and tested by a third-party laboratory for pesticides and microbiologics. True Harvest cultivates, manufactures, and sells medical marijuana in the State of Arizona, under a cultivation agreement with a third-party licensor, and holder of a medical marijuana dispensary registration certificate from Arizona Department of Health Services and is authorized to operate an off-site cultivation facility.

Following the transactions stated above, the Company has authorized; 150,000,000 shares of common stock with a par value of \$0.001 per share, Preferred stock, \$0.0001 par value; 1,000,000 shares authorized. The rights of the holders of Class A common stock and Class B common stock are identical, except for voting and conversion rights. See Note 13- Stockholders’ Equity/Members’ Equity, for additional details

## **COVID-19**

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared the coronavirus (COVID-19) a global pandemic. The COVID-19 outbreak and the response of governmental authorities to try to limit it are having a significant impact on the private sector and individuals, including unprecedented business, employment and economic disruptions. Management has been closely monitoring the impact of COVID-19, with a focus on the health and safety of the Company's employees, business continuity and supporting the communities where the Company operates. The Company has implemented various measures to reduce the spread of the virus, including implementing social distancing measures at its cultivation facilities, manufacturing facilities, and dispensaries, enhancing cleaning protocols at such facilities and dispensaries and encouraging employees to adhere to preventative measures recommended by local, state, and federal health officials.

It is not possible for the Company to predict the duration or magnitude of the adverse results of the outbreak and its effects on its business or results of operations at this time.

### ***Liquidity and Going Concern***

The Company's primary sources of liquidity are cash from operations, cash and cash equivalents on hand. The Company's primary requirements for liquidity are to fund its working capital needs, debt service, operating lease obligations, capital expenditures and general corporate needs. Theraplant is generating cash from sales and is deploying its capital reserves to acquire and develop assets capable of producing additional revenues and earnings over both the immediate and near term to support its business growth and expansion. With the True Harvest Acquisition, on December 31, 2021, we expect to be further generating cash from sales over the next 12 months. As of March 31, 2022, we maintained a cash and cash equivalents balance of \$1,864 thousand, and \$1,678 thousand of restricted cash with \$108,537 thousand working capital deficit.

Based on forecasted expenditures related to the Company's debt service and following the completion of the True Harvest Acquisition on December 31, 2021, after taking into account the Company's cash flow projections, the Company does not believe it will have sufficient cash on hand or available liquidity to meet its obligations through the twelve months from the date of issuance of the consolidated financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2022. The Company has incurred significant expenses in relation to its acquisitions. The Company expects cash flows to increase over time, but not in sufficient quantities in the short term to pay for expenses, without additional capital, or Connecticut adult use legalization. As a result, substantial doubt exists regarding the going concern assumption on the consolidated financial statements. Therefore, these conditions raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

As a result of the substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern, the Company has violated a debt covenant with one of its lenders. While no event of default has been declared nor has acceleration of indebtedness been triggered by our senior lender pursuant to the Credit Facility, the potential for such eventualities and potential cross defaults requires us to classify our long-term obligations as current liabilities. Upon the occurrence of such an event of default, if not timely cured, all amounts outstanding under our Credit Facility could be declared to be immediately due and payable, which is how our financial statements are presented. If indebtedness under our Credit Facility is accelerated, there can be no assurance that we will have sufficient assets to repay the indebtedness. The Company is actively working with the lender to cure the default; however, no assurances can be given as to the success of these actions. As reflected in more detail in Note 8, all debt has been classified as current given the event of default.

The Company has certain debt obligations to sellers, our lender, and vendors which will require cash to meet their requirements. The Company's ability to continue meeting these contractual obligations will be reliant upon its ability to secure significant additional capital funding or revise the contracts.

In 2022, the Company intends to revise its agreements with sellers and seek significant additional capital funding to stabilize its cash flow. However, there can be no assurance that such efforts will be successful or that, in the event that they are successful, the terms and conditions of such financing will be favorable.

The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or the amounts and classification of liabilities that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

### ***Emerging Growth Company***

The Company is an “emerging growth company,” as defined in Section 2(a) of the Securities Act, as modified by the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012 (the “JOBS Act”), and it may take advantage of certain exemptions from various reporting requirements that are applicable to other public companies that are not emerging growth companies including, but not limited to, not being required to comply with the independent registered public accounting firm attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation in its periodic reports and proxy statements, and exemptions from the requirements of holding a nonbinding advisory vote on executive compensation and stockholder approval of any golden parachute payments not previously approved.

Further, Section 102(b)(1) of the JOBS Act exempts emerging growth companies from being required to comply with new or revised financial accounting standards until private companies (that is, those that have not had a Securities Act registration statement declared effective or do not have a class of securities registered under the Exchange Act) are required to comply with the new or revised financial accounting standards. The JOBS Act provides that a company can elect to opt out of the extended transition period and comply with the requirements that apply to non-emerging growth companies but any such election to opt out is irrevocable. The Company has elected not to opt out of such extended transition period, which means that when a standard is issued or revised and it has different application dates for public or private companies, the Company, as an emerging growth company, can adopt the new or revised standard at the time private companies adopt the new or revised standard. This may make comparison of the Company’s financial statements with another public company which is neither an emerging growth company nor an emerging growth company which has opted out of using the extended transition period difficult or impossible because of the potential differences in accounting standards used.

### ***Basis of Presentation***

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (“GAAP”) for interim financial information, and (ii) the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. In the opinion of our management, our unaudited consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes (the “Consolidated Financial Statements”) include all normal recurring adjustments that are necessary for the fair statement of the interim periods presented. Interim results of operations are not necessarily indicative of results for the full year, or any other period. The Financial Statements should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements (and notes thereto) in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021 (the “Annual Report”), as filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”).

As a result of the Theraplant Business Combination, the Company is the acquirer for accounting purposes and Theraplant is the acquiree and accounting predecessor. Theraplant was determined to be the accounting predecessor as the activity and operations of Theraplant will constitute substantially all the activity of the consolidated company in the period following the Theraplant Business Combination. The Company’s financial statement presentation distinguishes the Company’s financial performance into two distinct periods, the period up to the Closing Date/(labelled “Predecessor”) and the period after that date (labelled “Successor”).

The Theraplant Business Combination was accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting, and the Successor financial statements reflect a new basis of accounting that is based on the fair value of the net assets acquired.

Determining the fair value of certain assets and liabilities assumed is judgmental in nature and often involves the use of significant estimates and assumptions. See Note 2 - Business Combinations for a discussion of the estimated fair values of assets and liabilities recorded in connection with the Company’s acquisition of Theraplant.

As a result of the application of the acquisition method of accounting as of the Closing Date of the Theraplant Business Combination, the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements include a black line division which indicates that the Predecessor and Successor reporting entities shown are presented on a different basis and are therefore, not comparable.

The historical financial information of Greenrose Acquisition Corp. (a special purpose acquisition company, or “SPAC”) prior to the Theraplant Business Combination has not been reflected in the Predecessor financial statements which are the only reflective of the financial position and operating results of Theraplant. Accordingly, no other activity of the SPAC was reported for any period prior to November 26, 2021. We round amounts in the Financial Statements to thousands, except per unit or per share amounts or as otherwise stated. We calculate all percentages, per-unit, and per-share data from the underlying whole-dollar amounts. Thus, certain amounts may not foot, cross foot, or recalculate based on reported numbers due to rounding. Unless otherwise indicated, all references to years are to our fiscal year, which ends on December 31.

***Basis of Consolidation***

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries, Theraplant and True Harvest as well as their wholly owned subsidiaries. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

***Cash and Cash Equivalents***

Cash and cash equivalents include cash deposits in financial institutions, other deposits that are readily convertible into cash, with original maturities of three months or less, and cash held at retail locations. The Company maintains its cash in bank deposit accounts, which, at times, may exceed federally insured limits. At March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 the Company had balances of cash totaling approximately \$1,864 thousand and \$7,240 thousand, respectively. As of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, we did not hold any cash equivalents.

***Restricted Cash***

The Company is required to maintain cash collateral for two months of payments of the deferred cash payment incurred in connection with the Theraplant Business Combination discussed in Note 2. Accordingly, this balance contains restrictions as to the availability and usage and is classified as restricted cash in the consolidated balance sheet. The reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash reported within the applicable balance sheet that sum to the total of the same such amounts shown in the consolidated statements of cash flows is as follows:

	<u>Successor</u> <u>March 31,</u> <u>2022</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,864
Restricted cash	1,678
Total cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash	<u>\$ 3,542</u>

***Marketable Securities***

As of March 31, 2022, the Company designated its only marketable security as equity securities and classified it as trading. The Company determines the appropriate classification of marketable securities at the time of purchase and re-evaluates such designation as of each balance sheet date.

The Company’s marketable securities are classified as trading and reported at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized through the Change in Fair Value of Financial Instruments on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Fair value is based on quoted prices for identical assets in active markets. Realized gains and losses are determined on the basis for the actual cost of the securities sold. Dividends on equity securities are recognized in income when declared. No dividends from Marketable Securities were received during the period.

***Accounts Receivable and Allowance for doubtful accounts***

Trade accounts receivable are recorded at the invoiced amount and do not bear interest. Allowances for doubtful accounts reflect the Company’s estimate of amounts in its existing accounts receivable that may not be collected due to customer claims or customer inability or unwillingness to pay. The allowance is determined based on a combination of factors, including the Company’s risk assessment regarding the credit worthiness of its customers, historical collection experience and length of time the receivables are past due. Though infrequent, if ever, account balances are charged off against the allowance when the Company believes it is probable the receivable will not be recovered. No allowance for doubtful accounts was required as of March 31, 2022 or December 31, 2021.

### ***Prepaid and Other Current Assets***

Prepaid and other current assets consist of prepaid insurance premiums, other receivables, and packaging supplies. The Company pays for packaging and other similar products used to finish inventory well in advance of receipt of the goods.

### ***Inventories***

The Company's inventories include the direct costs of seeds, labor, and growing materials, indirect costs such as utilities, labor, depreciation and overhead costs, and subsequent costs to prepare the products for ultimate sale, which include direct costs such as materials and direct labor, and indirect costs such as utilities and indirect labor. All direct and indirect costs related to inventory are capitalized when they are incurred, and they are subsequently classified to Cost of goods sold in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. Inventories purchased from third parties, which include work in process, finished goods, and packaging and supplies, are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Costs incurred during the growing and production process are capitalized as incurred to the extent that cost is less than net realizable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average costing method. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs to sell. The Company reviews inventories for obsolete, redundant, and slow-moving goods and any such inventories identified are written down to net realizable value. As of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 no reserve for inventories was required.

On February 8, 2020, one of the Theraplant's grow rooms had a fire, destroying the plants housed within that room. The inventory was immediately adjusted down to account for the loss of plants. The insurance company paid for the repairs to the room, and a claim is still pending for lost revenues of \$1,000 thousand the policy limit.

### ***Property and Equipment, net***

Property and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Expenditures that materially increase the life of the assets are capitalized. Ordinary repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred. Land and construction in process are not depreciated. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset using the following terms and methods:

Land Improvements	5 Years
Buildings and Improvements	10 – 39 Years
Furniture and Fixtures	1 – 7 Years
Computer Equipment and Software	2 – 3 Years
Vehicles	3 – 8 Years
Production and Processing Equipment	1 – 7 Years
Controls	3 – 14 Years
Leasehold Improvements	Shorter of 10 Years or Lease term

### ***Income Taxes***

Deferred taxes are provided using an asset and liability method whereby deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences and operating loss carryforwards and deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences. Temporary differences are the differences between the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax basis. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. A valuation allowance is recorded to reduce the carrying amount of a deferred tax asset to its realizable value unless it is more likely than not that such asset will be realized. We recognize interest and penalties associated with tax matters as part of the income tax provision, if any, and include accrued interest and penalties with the related tax liability in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet, if applicable.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted taxes rates. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax law or tax rates is recognized in income in the period that enactment occurs. As discussed further in Note 11—Income Taxes, the Company is subject to the limitations of Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (“IRC”) Section 280E. Prior to the Theraplant Business Combination, the Predecessor’s members had elected to have the Predecessor treated as a partnership for income tax purposes. As such, the items of income, loss, deduction, and credit are passed through to, and taken into account by, the Predecessor’s members in computing their own taxable income.

The Predecessor is subject to the limits of IRC Section 280E under which it is only allowed to deduct expenses directly related to sales of product. This results in permanent differences between ordinary and necessary business expenses deemed non-allowable under IRC Section 280E.

The deferred tax amounts contained within Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets arise from timing differences between federal and state depreciation regulations. There are no deferred tax liabilities on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

### Revenue Recognition

For the period ended March 31, 2022 and the period ended March 31, 2021, the Company has adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Audit Standards Update (“ASU”) 2014-09, “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” and all the related amendments, which are also codified into Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 606, “Revenue from Contracts with Customers”.

Through application of this standard, the Company recognizes revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to the customer in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

In order to recognize revenue under ASC 606, the Company applies the following five (5) steps:

- Identify a customer along with a corresponding contract;
- Identify the performance obligation(s) in the contract to transfer goods or provide distinct services to a customer;
- Determine the transaction price the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer;
- Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligation(s) in the contract;
- Recognize revenue when or as the Company satisfies the performance obligation(s).

Under Topic 606, revenue from the sale of cannabis products is a single performance obligation and revenue is recognized at the point in time when control of the product transfers and the Company’s obligations have been fulfilled. This generally occurs upon delivery and acceptance by the customer. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of allowances, discounts, and rebates. Payment is typically due upon transferring the goods to the customer or within a specified time period permitted under the Company’s policy. Sales discounts were not material during the period ended March 31, 2022 and the period ended March 31, 2021.

A significant customer is defined to be those that individually comprise 10% or more of the Company’s revenues or accounts receivable. The following table reflects the revenues and accounts receivable for customers determined to be significant for the three months ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 and as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively.

	Accounts Receivable		Revenue	
	As of		For the Periods Ended	
	Successor March 31, 2022	Successor December 31, 2021	Successor March 31, 2022	Predecessor March 31, 2021
Customer A	16%	25%	17%	28%
Customer B	22%	20%	15%	17%
Customer C	12%	16%	*	16%
Customer D	*	*	*	10%
Customer F	14%	17%	13%	14%

### ***Fair Value of Financial Instruments***

The carrying amounts of financial instruments, including accounts receivable, marketable securities, accounts payable, accrued liabilities, and short-term borrowings, approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments. The carrying amounts of long-term debt approximate fair value because the interest rates fluctuate with market interest rates, or the fixed rate are based on current rates received by the Company for instruments with similar terms and maturities.

It is the Company's policy, in general, to measure nonfinancial assets and liabilities at fair value on a nonrecurring basis. These items are not measured at fair value on an ongoing basis but are subject to fair value adjustments in certain circumstances (such as evidence of impairment) which, if material, are disclosed in the accompanying notes to these consolidated financial statements.

Financial instruments recorded at fair value are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs to fair value measurements. The three levels of hierarchy are:

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

### ***Use of Estimates***

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes and related disclosures. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions the Company may undertake in the future, actual results ultimately may differ from the estimates.

The Company is subject to a number of risks similar to those of other companies of similar size and having a focus on serving the cannabis industry, including limited number of suppliers, acquisitions and integration, and government regulations.

### ***Impairment of Long-Lived Assets***

The Company accounts for its long-lived assets such as property and equipment in accordance with FASB ASC Topic No. 360, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-lived Assets" ("ASC 360").

Management reviews long-lived assets for impairment whenever changes in events or circumstances indicate the assets may be impaired, but no less frequently than annually. Pursuant to ASC 360, an impairment loss is to be recorded when the net book value of an asset exceeds the undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated from the use of the asset. If an asset is determined to be impaired, the asset is written down to its realizable value, and the loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of operations in the period when the determination is made. No impairment charges for long-lived assets have been recorded for the period ended March 31, 2022 and the period ended March 31, 2021.

### ***Concentration of Credit Risk***

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist of cash accounts in a financial institution, which, at times may exceed the Federal Depository Insurance Coverage of \$250 thousand. The Company has not experienced losses on these accounts and management believes the Company is not exposed to significant risks on such accounts.

### ***Advertising***

Advertising amounts are expensed as incurred. Advertising expense for the period ended March 31, 2022 and the period ended March 31, 2021, totaled \$26 thousand and \$4 thousand, respectively.

### ***Earnings Per Share***

Basic and diluted earnings per share (“EPS”) are calculated in accordance with ASC 260, Earnings Per Share (“ASC 260”). Basic EPS is calculated by dividing net income (loss) attributable to the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is calculated, if applicable, by adjusting net income (loss) attributable to the Company and the weighted average number of common shares, taking into effect all potential dilutive common shares. Shares of restricted stock granted by us are considered to be legally issued and outstanding as of the date of grant, notwithstanding that the shares remain subject to the risk of forfeiture if the vesting conditions for such shares are not met, and are included in the number of shares outstanding disclosed on the cover page of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Weighted-average common shares outstanding excludes time-based and performance-based unvested shares of restricted Class A common stock, as restricted shares are treated as issued and outstanding for financial statement presentation purposes only after such shares have vested and, therefore, have ceased to be subject to a risk of forfeiture.

### ***Segment Reporting***

Operating segments are identified as components of an enterprise where separate discrete financial information is available for evaluation by the chief operating decision maker in making decisions on how to allocate resources and assess performance. The Company operates in a single segment which is its only reportable segment: the production and sale of cannabis products. The Company has determined that its Chief Operating Decision Maker (“CODM”) is its Chief Executive Officer, and the CODM makes decisions based on the Company as a whole. In determining the Company’s segment, Management considered differences in products, geographic regions for which it operates in, and the differing regulatory environments.

### ***Goodwill and Indefinite Life Intangible Assets***

Goodwill, represents the excess of purchase price over the fair value of net assets acquired, is carried at cost in a transaction accounted for as a business combination in accordance with ASC 805. Goodwill is not amortized; rather, it is subject to a periodic assessment for impairment by applying a fair value-based test. The Company is organized in one reporting unit and evaluates the goodwill for the Company as a whole. Goodwill is assessed for impairment on an annual basis as of November 1st of each year or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset might be impaired. Under the authoritative guidance issued by the FASB, the Company has the option to first assess the qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying amount as a basis for determining whether it is necessary to perform a quantitative goodwill impairment test. If the Company determines that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, then the goodwill impairment test is performed. The goodwill impairment test requires the Company to estimate the fair value of the reporting unit and to compare the fair value of the reporting unit with its carrying amount. If the fair value exceeds the carrying amount, then no impairment is recognized. If the carrying amount recorded exceeds the fair value calculated, then an impairment charge is recognized for the difference. There was no impairment of goodwill for the period ended March 31, 2022 and the period ended March 31, 2021.

Indefinite life intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. The Company reviews the classification each reporting period to determine whether the assessment made about the useful life is still appropriate. Any change is accounted for on a prospective basis as a change in estimate. Goodwill is currently the only indefinite lived intangible asset.

### ***Stock-Based Compensation***

The Company sponsors an equity incentive plan (the “Plan”) in which certain employees and non-employee directors participate. The Plan is administered by the compensation committee of the board of directors of the Company (the “Compensation Committee”). The Company measures the cost of services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments (typically restricted stock unit awards (“RSUs”) and stock options) based on the grant-date fair value of the awards issued under the Plan that are equity classified. Liability classified RSUs are valued based on the fair value of the stock at each reporting period until the date of settlement with changes in fair value recognized as increases or decreases in stock-based compensation expense in the accompanying consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss) each reporting period over the period during which an employee or non-employee director is required to provide service in exchange for the awards, usually the vesting period. The fair value of the stock options is calculated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, and forfeitures are accounted for as they occur. Refer to Note 14 for further details of activity related to the Plan.

### ***Derivative Liabilities***

The Company accounts for warrants as either equity-classified or liability-classified instruments based on an assessment of the instruments’ specific terms and applicable authoritative guidance in ASC 480, *Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity* (“ASC 480”) and ASC 815, *Derivatives and Hedging* (“ASC 815”). The assessment considers whether the instruments are freestanding financial instruments pursuant to ASC 480, meet the definition of a liability pursuant to ASC 480, and whether the instruments meet all of the requirements for equity classification under ASC 815, including whether the instruments are indexed to the Company’s own common shares and whether the instrument holders could potentially require “net cash settlement” in a circumstance outside of the Company’s control, among other conditions for equity classification. This assessment, which requires the use of professional judgment, is conducted at the time of warrant issuance and as of each subsequent quarterly period end date while the instruments are outstanding.

For issued or modified instruments that meet all the criteria for equity classification, the instruments are required to be recorded as a component of additional paid-in capital at the time of issuance. For issued or modified instruments that do not meet all the criteria for equity classification, the instruments are required to be recorded at their initial fair value on the date of issuance, and each balance sheet date thereafter. Changes in the estimated fair value of the instruments are recognized as a non-cash gain or loss on the statements of operations.

### ***Acquisitions***

The Company accounts for business combinations using the acquisition method of accounting. On the date of the acquisition, we allocate the purchase price to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at their estimated fair values. Goodwill on the acquisition date is measured as the excess of the purchase price over the fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed. While we use our best estimates and assumptions to accurately value assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date as well as contingent consideration, where applicable, our estimates are subject to refinement. As a result, during the measurement period, which may be up to one year from the acquisition date, we record adjustments to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed with corresponding adjustments to goodwill. We recognize subsequent changes in the estimate of the amount to be paid under contingent consideration arrangements in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations. We expense acquisition-related costs as incurred.

For acquisitions that are not deemed to be businesses, the assets acquired are recognized based on their cost to the Company as the acquirer and no gain or loss is recognized. The cost of assets acquired in a group is allocated to the individual assets within the group based on their relative fair values and does not give rise to goodwill. Transaction costs related to acquisitions of assets are included in the cost basis of the assets acquired.

### ***Contingencies and Litigation***

The Company may be subject to lawsuits, investigations, and other claims related to employment, commercial, and other matters that arise out of operations in the normal course of business. We accrue for loss contingencies when losses become probable and are reasonably estimable. If the reasonable estimate of the loss is a range and no amount within the range is a better estimate, the minimum amount of the range is recorded as a liability. We recognize legal costs as an expense in the period incurred.

### ***Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements***

In August 2020, the FASB issued ASU No. 2020-06, “Debt—Debt with Conversion and Other Options (Subtopic 470-20) and Derivatives and Hedging—Contracts in Entity’s Own Equity (Subtopic 815-40): Accounting for Convertible Instruments and Contracts in an Entity’s Own Equity” (“ASU 2020-06”), which simplifies accounting for convertible instruments by removing major separation models required under current GAAP. ASU 2020-06 removes certain settlement conditions that are required for equity contracts to qualify for the derivative scope exception, and also eliminates the treasury stock method to calculate diluted earnings per share for convertible instruments and requires the use of the if-converted method. ASU 2020-06 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023 for private companies, including interim periods within those fiscal years, with early adoption permitted. The Company has elected to early adopt ASU 2020-06 as of the Closing Date. The adoption of the standard did not have a material impact on the Company’s financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

### ***New Accounting Pronouncements***

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842) (“ASC 842”), which will replace ASC 840, “Leases”. This standard requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than twelve months unless the underlying asset is of low value. A lessee is required to recognize a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. For emerging growth companies adopting under the private company timeline, the standard will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after December 15, 2021, with earlier application permitted. The standard requires a modified retrospective approach for leases that exist or are entered into after the beginning of the earliest comparative period in the financial statements. Management does not believe that this pronouncement, if currently adopted, would have a material effect on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASC 2016-13, Financial Instruments — Credit Losses (Topic 326), Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments. ASU 2016-13 requires entities to measure all expected credit losses for most financial assets held at the reporting date based on an expected loss model which includes historical experience, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts. Companies will now use forward-looking information to better form their credit loss estimates. ASU 2016-13 also requires enhanced disclosures to help financial statement users better understand significant estimates and judgements used in estimating credit losses, as well as the credit quality and underwriting standards of a company’s portfolio. For emerging growth companies, ASU 2016-13 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2022. Management does not believe that this pronouncement, if currently adopted, would have a material effect on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

In November 2018 and April 2019, the FASB issued ASU 2018-19, Codification Improvements to Topic 326, Financial Instruments – Credit Losses and ASU 2019-04, Codification Improvements to Topic 326, Financial Instruments – Credit Losses, Topic 815, Derivatives and Hedging, and Topic 825, Financial Instruments, respectively. These amendments add clarity to certain areas within ASU 2016-13. In May 2019, the FASB issued ASU 2019-05, Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326), Target Transition Relief, which provided transition relief for entities adopting ASU 2016-13 by allowing the election of the fair value option on certain financial instruments. The effective date and the transition methodology for the amendments in these updates are the same as in ASU 2016-13. Management does not believe that this pronouncement, if currently adopted, would have a material effect on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

In November 2019, the FASB issued ASU 2019-11, Codification Improvements to Topic 326, Financial Instruments – Credit Losses. This ASU addresses issues raised by stakeholders during the implementation of ASU No. 2016-13, Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments. Among other narrow-scope improvements, the new ASU clarifies guidance around how to report expected recoveries. “Expected recoveries” describes a situation in which an organization recognizes a full or partial write-off of the amortized cost basis of a financial asset, but then later determines that the amount written off, or a portion of that amount, will in fact be recovered. While applying the credit losses standard, stakeholders questioned whether expected recoveries were permitted on assets that had already shown credit deterioration at the time of purchase (also known as purchased credit-deteriorated (“PCD”) assets). In response to this question, the ASU permits organizations to record expected recoveries on PCD assets. In addition to other narrow technical improvements, the ASU also reinforces existing guidance that prohibits organizations from recording negative allowances for available-for-sale debt securities. The ASU includes effective dates and transition requirements that vary depending on whether or not an entity has already adopted ASU 2016-13. Management does not believe that this pronouncement, if currently adopted, would have a material effect on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

In March 2020, the FASB issued ASU 2020-04, Reference Rate Reform (Topic 848): Facilitation of the Effects of Reference Rate Reform on Financial Reporting (“ASU 2020-04”), which provides companies with optional financial reporting alternatives to reduce the cost and complexity associated with the accounting for contracts and hedging relationships affected by reference rate reform. This guidance is effective as of March 12, 2020 through December 31, 2022. Subsequently in January 2021, the FASB issued ASU 2021-01, Reference Rate Reform (Topic 848), which clarifies ASU 2020-04 and provides certain optional expedients that allow derivative instruments impacted by changes in the interest rate used for margining, discounting or contract price alignment to qualify for certain optional relief. ASU 2021-01 is effective in the same timeframe as ASU 2020-04. The relief offered by this guidance, if adopted, is available to companies for the period March 12, 2020 through December 31, 2022. Management does not believe that this pronouncement, if currently adopted, would have a material effect on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

In May 2021, the FASB issued ASU 2021-04, “Earnings Per Share (Topic 260), Debt-Modifications and Extinguishments (Subtopic 470-50), Compensation-Stock Compensation (Topic 718), and Derivatives and Hedging-Contracts in Entity’s Own Equity (Subtopic 815-40)”. ASU 2021-04 reduces diversity in an issuer’s accounting for modifications or exchanges of freestanding equity-classified written call options (for example, warrants) that remain equity classified after modification or exchange. ASU 2021-04 provides guidance for a modification or an exchange of a freestanding equity-classified written call option that is not within the scope of another Topic. It specifically addresses: (1) how an entity should treat a modification of the terms or conditions or an exchange of a freestanding equity-classified written call option that remains equity classified after modification or exchange; (2) how an entity should measure the effect of a modification or an exchange of a freestanding equity-classified written call option that remains equity classified after modification or exchange; and (3) how an entity should recognize the effect of a modification or an exchange of a freestanding equity-classified written call option that remains equity classified after modification or exchange. ASU 2021-04 will be effective for all entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021. An entity should apply the amendments prospectively to modifications or exchanges occurring on or after the effective date of the amendments. Early adoption is permitted, including adoption in an interim period. Management does not believe that this pronouncement, if currently adopted, would have a material effect on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

## 2. Business Combinations

### Theraplant, LLC

On November 26, 2021, the Company consummated the Theraplant Business Combination. Under the terms of the acquisition, the Company paid consideration of \$153,040 thousand at close, consisting of \$91,196 thousand in cash, \$43,500 thousand in fair value of shares issued of the Company’s common stock, \$9,616 thousand in the form of a convertible note, paid down \$6,754 thousand of outstanding debt and agreed to pay an incremental \$1,975 thousand based upon the sale of an investment and certain tax reimbursements on the date of the transaction.

This acquisition qualified as a business combination in accordance with ASC 805, Business Combinations (“ASC 805”). In accordance with the ASC 805, acquisition method of accounting, the purchase price allocation of assets acquired, and liabilities assumed of Theraplant are presented based on their estimated fair values as of the Closing. ASC 805 establishes a measurement period to provide the Company with a reasonable amount of time to obtain the information necessary to identify and measure various items in a business combination and cannot extend beyond one year from the acquisition date. Accordingly, the Company recorded an allocation of the acquisition consideration to Theraplant’s identified tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their fair values as of the Closing Date. The excess of the acquisition consideration over the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed was recorded as goodwill.

### *Preliminary Purchase Price Allocation*

The following is a summary of the estimated fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed (in thousands) as of the acquisition date on November 26, 2021:

Trade receivables	\$ 1,425
Inventory	7,965
Other Current Assets	593
Fixed Assets	16,074
Leafline Industries, LLC	2,259
Intangible assets	107,000
Accounts payable and other liabilities	(1,025)
Accrued Liabilities	(1,173)
Net identifiable assets acquired	<u>133,118</u>
Goodwill	19,922
Total acquisition consideration	<u><u>\$ 153,040</u></u>

The provisional fair values allocated to identifiable intangible assets and their estimated useful lives are as follows:

	Fair Value (In Thousands)	Useful Life (In Years)
Trade name	\$ 4,000	3
Customer relationships	23,000	5
Licenses	80,000	10
Total	<u><u>\$ 107,000</u></u>	

The assessment of fair value is preliminary and is based on information that was available to management and through the date these financial statements were available to be issued. If additional information of events or circumstances that existed at the acquisition date becomes available to management related to assets acquired or liabilities assumed subsequent to this preliminary assessment of fair value but not later than one year after the date of the acquisition, measurement period adjustments will be recorded in the period in which they are determined, as if they had been completed at the acquisition date.

Acquired personal property assets primarily consist of a furniture and fixtures, computer equipment and software, vehicles and production and processing equipment ("Personal Property"), which were valued primarily using a cost approach to estimate the replacement cost of the assets and consideration of depreciation based on the effective age of the asset. Acquired real property assets consist primarily of building and improvements as well as some land and land improvements ("Real Property"), which were valued based on a combination of the cost comparison and sales approaches. The cost approach estimated the replacement cost of the assets and consideration of an appropriate allowance for depreciation based on the effective ages of the assets relative to the expected physical lives and conditions of the assets while the sales comparison approach values similar properties that have been sold within a reasonable period from the valuation date.

Identifiable intangible assets acquired consist of customer relationships, trade names and cannabis licenses. The customer relationships were valued using the lost profits method which applies a with and without key customer scenario to determine the value of such relationships to the Company. The Company determined the useful life of the customer relationships to be 5 years based on similar market participant studies and the length of historical customer relationships. The trade name was valued using the relief-from-royalty method. The Company determined the useful life of the trade name to be 3 years because of the anticipated future use of the trade name and industry norms. The cannabis licenses were valued using the multi-period excess earnings method. The Company determined the useful life of the cannabis licenses to be 10 years as similar to other market participants within the industry. The identifiable intangible assets are amortized using the straight-line method over their respective useful lives.

Goodwill is recognized as the excess of consideration over the net assets acquired of Theraplant and represents the value derived by Theraplant's market share and expected growth in the market.

### **True Harvest, LLC**

On December 31, 2021, the Company closed its previously announced acquisition of the assets of Arizona-based True Harvest, LLC. Under the terms of the acquisition, The Company paid total consideration of \$68,671 thousand, including \$12,500 thousand in cash, \$20,892 thousand in the form of a convertible note, and \$14,399 thousand in fair value of shares issued of the Company's common stock. In addition, Contingent upon True Harvest achieving a certain price point per pound of cannabis flower relative to total flower production within 36 months of the closing of the transaction, the Company will pay additional consideration of up to \$35,000 thousand in the form of an earnout, payable in shares of common stock of the Company. The fair value of such contingent consideration was \$20,880 thousand and is included in consideration transferred. Up to 1,100 thousand shares are contingently returnable to Greenrose if the Greenrose common stock price reaches \$12.50 per share for 20 consecutive trading days, and the fair value of such contingently returnable shares has been determined to be \$0 as of the date of the transaction.

This acquisition qualified as a business combination in accordance with ASC 805. In accordance with the ASC 805, acquisition method of accounting, the purchase price allocation of assets acquired, and liabilities assumed of True Harvest are presented based on their estimated fair values as of the Closing. ASC 805 establishes a measurement period to provide the Company with a reasonable amount of time to obtain the information necessary to identify and measure various items in a business combination and cannot extend beyond one year from the acquisition date. Accordingly, the Company recorded an allocation of the acquisition consideration to True Harvest's identified tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their fair values as of the Closing Date. The excess of the acquisition consideration over the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed was recorded as goodwill. During the three months ended March 31, 2022, we recorded a measurement period purchase accounting adjustment of \$5,620 thousand related to the True Harvest acquisition, with a related impact to goodwill (see note 5).

### Preliminary Purchase Price Allocation

The following is a summary of the estimated fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of the acquisition date on December 31, 2021 without consideration of any measurement period adjustments which are reflected in Note 5:

(in thousands)

Inventory	\$	4,705
Fixed assets		8,780
Other Assets		50
Intangible assets		8,000
Note Payable - Term – Long		(4,600)
Net identifiable assets acquired		16,935
Goodwill		51,736
Total acquisition consideration	\$	68,671

The provisional fair values allocated to identifiable intangible assets and their estimated useful lives are as follows:

	Fair Value (In Thousands)	Useful Life (In Years)
Trade name	\$ 2,000	3
Customer relationships	6,000	5
Total	\$ 8,000	

The assessment of fair value is preliminary and is based on information that was available to management and through the date these financial statements were available to be issued. If additional information of events or circumstances that existed at the acquisition date becomes available to management related to assets acquired or liabilities assumed subsequent to this preliminary assessment of fair value but not later than one year after the date of the acquisition, measurement period adjustments will be recorded in the period in which they are determined, as if they had been completed at the acquisition date.

Acquired personal property assets primarily consist of a furniture and fixtures, computer equipment and software, vehicles and production and processing equipment (“Personal Property”), which were valued primarily using a cost approach to estimate the replacement cost of the assets and consideration of depreciation based on the effective age of the asset.

Identifiable intangible assets acquired consist of customer relationships and trade names. The customer relationships were valued using the lost profits method which applies a with and without key customer scenario to determine the value of such relationships to the Company. The Company determined the useful life of the customer relationships to be 5 years based on similar market participant studies and the length of historical customer relationships. The trade name was valued using the relief-from-royalty method. The Company determined the useful life of the trade name to be 3 years because of the anticipated future use of the trade name and industry norms. The identifiable intangible assets are amortized using the straight-line method over their respective useful lives.

Goodwill is recognized as the excess of consideration over the net assets acquired of True Harvest and represents the value derived by True Harvest’s market share and expected growth in the market.

### 3. Inventories

At March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 the Company’s inventories include the following:

(in thousands)	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2022
Raw Materials	\$ 1,408	\$ 776
Work In Process	7,835	9,555
Finished Goods	2,489	2,182
Total Inventories	\$ 11,732	\$ 12,513

#### 4. Property and Equipment

At March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Company's property and equipment consisted of the following:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	March 31, 2022	December 31 2021
Land	\$ 700	\$ 700
Land Improvements	370	370
Buildings and Improvements	12,398	12,229
Furniture and Fixtures	323	323
Computer Equipment and Software	32	32
Vehicles	109	68
Production and Processing Equipment	5,102	5,036
Leasehold Improvements	6,473	6,444
Construction in Progress	206	91
Total Property and Equipment, Gross	<u>25,713</u>	<u>25,293</u>
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(660)</u>	<u>(84)</u>
Property and Equipment, Net	<u>\$ 25,053</u>	<u>\$ 25,209</u>

Depreciation expense for the period ended March 31, 2022 and the period ended March 31, 2021, totaled \$576 thousand and \$201 thousand, respectively, and \$565 thousand and \$191 thousand, was capitalized to inventory, respectively. In conjunction with the Theraplant Business Combination and True Harvest Acquisition, the basis of all property and equipment was recognized at fair value in purchase accounting and therefore, no assets were carried over with accumulated depreciation.

There were no fixed asset impairments for the period ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

#### 5. Goodwill and Intangible Assets, Net

During the first quarter of 2022, the Company recorded a measurement period adjustment of \$5,620 thousand to decrease the contingent consideration for the True Harvest Acquisition, with a corresponding decrease to goodwill. The adjustment is related to the reduction of the sales and production calculation for the contingent consideration. A roll forward of goodwill is as follows:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Successor
<b>Balance as of December 31, 2021</b>	\$ 71,658
Measurement Period Adjustment	(5,620)
<b>March 31, 2022</b>	<u>\$ 66,038</u>

For the period ended March 31, 2021 (Predecessor), there was no goodwill. .

Intangible assets, net, consisted of the following:

Intangible assets at March 31, 2022 (in thousands)	Successor March 31, 2022			Predecessor December 31, 2021		
	Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Value	Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Value
Trade Names	\$ 6,000	\$ 626	\$ 5,374	\$ 6,000	\$ 126	\$ 5,874
Customer Relationships	29,000	1,884	27,116	29,000	434	28,566
Licenses	80,000	2,756	77,244	80,000	756	79,244
	<u>\$ 115,000</u>	<u>\$ 5,266</u>	<u>\$ 109,734</u>	<u>\$ 115,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,316</u>	<u>\$ 113,684</u>

Amortizable trade name intangible assets stayed consistent from December 31, 2021. The weighted average amortization period for the trade name, customer relationships and licenses were three years, five years and ten years, respectively. For the Successor period, the balance of the intangible assets was recorded at fair value as a result of the Theraplant Business Combination as described in the Note 1 - Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Note 2. - Business Combinations.

Amortization expense is classified in depreciation and amortization on the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss). Amortization expense of the trade name intangible assets amounted to \$626 thousand, customer relationships amortization amounted to \$1,884 thousand and license amortization amounted to \$2,756 thousand in the three months ended March 31, 2022. Estimated future amortization expense is as follows:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	<b>Successor As of March 31, 2022</b>
Remaining 2022	\$ 11,850
2023	15,800
2024	15,674
2025	13,800
2026	13,366
Thereafter	39,244
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 109,734</b>

#### 6. Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses

Accounts Payable and current accrued expenses and other consisted of the following:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	<b>Successor As of March 31, 2022</b>	<b>Predecessor As of December 31, 2021</b>
Accounts payable	\$ 2,641	\$ 1,530
Accrued payroll liabilities	430	198
Accrued expense	15,291	17,145
Deferred revenue	160	39
Accrued interest	148	4
<b>Total accounts payable and accrued expenses</b>	<b>\$ 18,670</b>	<b>\$ 18,916</b>

As of March 31, 2022, the accrued expenses primarily consists of \$10,423 thousand in accrued expense that is related to underwriting costs and debt issuance costs that were due to Imperial Capital, LLC upon completion of the Theraplant Business Combination, \$4,200 thousand relates to closing fees owed to our Lender for our Term Loan and Delayed Draw Term Loan as further discussed in Note 8 – Long-term Debt, and other ordinary course business expenses.

## 7. Due to Prior Members

The Company acquired an investment in Leafline Industries, LLC (“Leafline”) in connection with the Theraplant Business Combination, a Minnesota-based medical cannabis cultivator, processor, and retailer. During negotiations of the final merger consideration for Theraplant, it was announced that Leafline would be acquired by GreenThumb Industries, Inc. (“GreenThumb”). The Company agreed to pay, as consideration for Theraplant, 50% of the proceeds for the investment in Leafline after receipt of the proceeds.

The Company determined the enterprise value of Leafline to be \$161 thousand. The enterprise value is based on the merger consideration for Leafline. The Company acquired 1.52% of Leafline’s equity through the Theraplant acquisition. In connection with the business combination accounting, Management recorded the Leafline investment at its fair value of \$2,259 thousand. Management included 50% of the fair value of the Leafline investment as consideration for Theraplant. Additionally, the Company has a \$1,130 thousand liability for the portion of proceeds from the Leafline investment owed to the former shareholders of Theraplant.

On December 30, 2021, Leafline shareholders, including the Company, completed a sale to GreenThumb for a combination of cash and share consideration. GreenThumb is a publicly traded cannabis company and therefore, the Company has marked its investment to market based on the publicly traded stock price which resulted \$1,475 thousand and \$1,694 thousand of investment in GreenThumb as marketable securities on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively. The GreenThumb marketable security is included as a level I financial instrument.

The Company revalued the shares in GreenThumb based on the stock price as of March 31, 2022, resulting in a decrease in value of \$219 thousand. The Due to Prior members was reduced by \$110 thousand for the former shareholders’ share of the investment. Refer to Note 9 for more information. As of March 31, 2022, the Company had received cash of \$523 thousand with deferred cash consideration of \$43 thousand still outstanding and included in Other Current Assets. Further, the Company has not remitted the consideration payment owed to the former shareholders of Theraplant including both cash and share consideration which has been included in Due to Prior Members on the consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2022.

## 8. Notes Payable

At March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 (Predecessor), note payable consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Term Loan (“Initial Term Loan”) dated November 26, 2021, in the original amount of \$88,000,000, which matures November 26, 2024. Principal payments will be required upon the first sale of recreational cannabis in the state of Connecticut. Cash interest payments will be 7.5% for the first 12 months and will be 11% for the remainder of the loan. Additionally, the Company will pay PIK interest for the first 12 months at 8.5% and the remainder of the PIK will be paid at 5%.	\$ 88,000	\$ 88,000
Convertible Promissory note dated December 31, 2021, in the original amount of \$23,000,000, which matures December 15, 2024. Interest (8% per annum) payments are due monthly through December 2024. A final balloon payment of all unpaid principal accrued unpaid interest will be due on the maturity date. The holder can elect to convert the unpaid principal and interest into shares of the Company’s common stock at \$10 per share.	23,000	23,000
Term Loan (“Delayed Draw Term Loan”) dated December 31, 2021, in the original amount of \$17,000,000, which matures November 26, 2024. Principal payments will be required upon the first sale of recreational cannabis in the state of Connecticut. Cash interest payments will be 7.5% for the first 12 months and will be 11% for the remainder of the loan. Additionally, the Company will pay PIK interest for the first 12 months at 8.5% and the remainder of the loan PIK will be paid at 5%	17,000	17,000
Three promissory notes: dated December 30, 2021, in the aggregate original amount of \$4,600,000, which mature December 30, 2023: Equal payments of principal and interest are due monthly through December 2023. The loans each incur interest at 12% of the outstanding principal balance.	4,238	4,600
Convertible Promissory (“Deferred Cash Payment”) note dated November 26, 2021, in the original amount of \$10,000,000, which matures November 26, 2022. Equal principal and interest (9%) payments are due monthly through November 2022. The holder can elect to convert the unpaid principal and interest into shares of the Company’s common stock at \$10 per share.	8,095	9,167
<b>Total Notes Payable</b>	<b>140,333</b>	<b>141,767</b>
Add: PIK Interest	2,978	731
Less: deferred finance costs	(6,476)	(6,788)
Less: discount on debt	(26,160)	(27,203)
Less: fair value adjustments (long term)	(3,130)	(2,108)
Less: current portion	(107,205)	(106,015)
Less: fair value adjustments (short term)	(340)	(384)
<b>Notes payable, net of current portion</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

## Event of default

As discussed further in Note 1, there is substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. As a result of the Company not filing its annual financial statements within 90 days from year end as well as the qualified opinion of the auditors with respect to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, the Company is in technical default of the Term Loan and Delayed Draw Term Loan. Further, the Company's Convertible Promissory Note and other Promissory Notes have cross default language which results in default of those notes due in the event of an uncured event of default on the Term Loan and Delayed Draw Term Loan; however, as of March 31, 2022 no event of default has been declared nor has acceleration of indebtedness been triggered by our senior lender pursuant to the Credit Facility. The potential for such eventualities and potential cross defaults require the company to classify long-term obligations as current liabilities. We are currently in active discussions with the lenders under our credit agreements (including certain of our related parties) for additional financing, a waiver of our compliance with covenants in and events of default under the credit agreements. As such, all of the notes payable have been classified within current liabilities as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

The principal payments reflected within this table are based on the contractual terms within the respective agreements. The future principal payments below assume that all debt will be paid based on the contractual repayment terms.

### Three Months Ending March 31\*\*

Remaining 2022	9,907
2023	2,426
2024*	128,000
2025	—
2026	—
Thereafter	—
	<u>140,333</u>

\* Quarterly principal payments on the Term Loans in the amount of \$5,000 thousand are required at the earlier of the second full fiscal quarter following the date of the introduction and implementation of the Adult Use Cannabis market in the state of Connecticut or the ninth fiscal quarter following November 26, 2021. Since the implementation of Adult Use Cannabis in the state of Connecticut has not been completed, the Company has included all such payments assuming the ninth fiscal quarter following the Closing Date. The 2024 principal payments exclude approximately \$20,835 thousand in PIK interest accrued over the life of the term loans.

\*\* The principal payments reflected within this table are based on the contractual terms within the respective agreements. Effective at the time of issuance of these financial statements, each of the debt instruments issued by the Company are in default which has triggered, each of these instruments to classified as current. The payments above do not assume that all debt will be paid in 2022 but based on the contractual repayment terms.

In connection with the closing of the Theraplant Business Combination, the Company entered into a credit agreement (the "Credit Agreement") with DXR Finance, LLC ("Lender"). The Lender provided an initial term loan ("Term Loan") in the amount of \$88,000 thousand. The funds from the Term Loan were used to fund the Theraplant Business Combination (see Note 2). Additionally, the Credit Agreement allows for a delayed draw term loan (the "Delay Draw Term Loan") in amount equal to \$17,000 thousand (together with the Term Loan "Term Loans"). The funds of the Delayed Draw Term Loan were used in the True Harvest Acquisition (see Note 2). Quarterly principal payments of \$5,000 thousand are required at the earlier of the second full fiscal quarter following the date of the introduction and implementation of the Adult Use Cannabis market in the state of Connecticut or the ninth fiscal quarter following November 26, 2021. The term loans bear interest at fixed 16% with a minimum LIBOR rate of 1%. If the London interbank offered rate, or LIBOR, ceases to be published by the intercontinental exchange, or a statement is published by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve of the United State or the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to similar effect, then for the purpose of calculating the interest rate on outstanding borrowings, the new benchmark will be determined by combining the rate of the secured overnight financings for the Federal Reserve Bank of New York with certain applicable adjustments, as determined by DXR Finance, LLC, as agent for the loan. Of the 16% interest the Company will pay cash interest at 7.5% and payment-in-kind (PIK interest) at 8.5% for the first year. Subsequent to the first twelve months, the Company will pay cash interest at 11% and PIK interest at 5% of the outstanding balance. The PIK interest payments will be accrued into the outstanding balance of the loan.

In connection with the Credit Agreement, the Company issued warrants with each of the Term Loans. Contemporaneously with the Term Loan issued on November 26, 2021, the Company issued to the Lender 2,000 thousand warrants (“Lender Warrants”) exercisable in the Company’s non-voting common stock. The warrants have an exercise price of \$0.01 and a expire 10 years from the date of issuance. The warrants have a cash election feature that allows the holder to elect cash settlement at the option of the holder.

On December 31, 2021, the Company amended the warrant agreement by adding a price floor to the cash election feature whereas the Lender can elect to net cash settle the warrants for an amount that is the greater of the fair market value of the Company’s share price or the price floor. The price floor starts at \$6.00 per share and increases \$1.00 in each subsequent year on the initial term loan anniversary date. Additionally, the expiration date of the warrants is now able to be extended by five successive one-year extensions if the sale of cannabis continues to be federally illegal at the expiration date (the fifth anniversary of the issuance date and subject to five 1-year extensions at the election of the holder).

Contemporaneously with the Delayed Draw Term Loan on December 31, 2021, the Company issued to the Lender 550,000 warrants. The terms of the warrants issued on December 31, 2021 are the same as the warrants issued on November 26, 2021, as amended.

In connection with the Theraplant Business Combination, the Company issued a \$10,000 thousand deferred cash payment to the former shareholders of Theraplant convertible into shares of Greenrose common stock. The deferred cash payment bears interest at 9% and will mature on November 26, 2022 and has been fully included in current portion of notes payable on the consolidated balance sheet. Equal principal and interest payments are due monthly through November 2022. The holder has the option to convert the outstanding principal into the Company’s common stock at a conversion price is \$10.00 and the number of shares to be issued will be based on the conversion price and the outstanding principal at the time of conversion. The deferred cash payment was included in consideration for the Theraplant Business Combination and was recorded at its initial fair value. There was no material change in the fair value at year end.

In connection with the True Harvest Acquisition, the Company issued a \$23,000 thousand convertible note to the former shareholders of True Harvest. The note bears interest at 9% and will mature on December 31, 2024. Interest payments of \$460 thousand are due monthly through November 2022. On December 31, 2024, the Company will make a final “balloon” payment of all unpaid principal and accrued unpaid interest. The note holder has the option to convert the outstanding principal into the Company’s common stock. The conversion price is \$10.00 and the number of shares to be issued will be based on the conversion price and the outstanding principal and accrued and unpaid interest at the time of conversion. The convertible note was included in consideration for the True Harvest Acquisition and was recorded at its initial fair value.

In connection with the True Harvest Acquisition, the Company assumed approximately \$4,600 thousand of debt. The debt consisted of three promissory notes (the “Promissory Notes”). The Promissory Notes mature December 2023 and bear interest at 12% of the outstanding loan principal. Equal interest and principal payments are due each month.

#### Interest expense, net

The components of interest expense, net (which includes interest expense incurred) recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss) for the periods indicated below consist of the following:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	<u>Successor</u> <u>March 31,</u> <u>2022</u>	<u>Predecessor</u> <u>March 31,</u> <u>2021</u>
Interest expense incurred in Term Loan	\$ 4,132	\$ -
Interest expense incurred on Delayed Draw Term Loan	361	-
Interest on promissory note	-	33
Interest expense incurred on deferred cash payment	188	-
Interest expense on Assumed Debt	569	-
Miscellaneous interest expense	14	-
Amortization of deferred financing costs	312	-
Amortization of original issue discount	1,043	-
Interest expense, net	<u>\$ 6,619</u>	<u>\$ 33</u>

## Deferred Financing Costs and Original Issue Discount

The Company incurred and deferred approximately \$6,788 thousand of deferred financing costs and approximately \$27,203 thousand of original issue discount in connection with the issuance of the Term Loans in 2021 in connection with the Theraplant Business Combination, which are included in the carrying value of the Term Loans as of March 31, 2022. The Company presents unamortized deferred financing costs and unamortized March 31, 2022. The amortization expense related to the deferred financing costs was \$312 thousand and the amortization of the original issue discount was \$1,043 thousand for the period ended March 31, 2022 which has been included within interest expense in the consolidated statement of operations.

## 9. Fair Value Measurement

The Company follows the guidance relating to fair value measurements and disclosures with respect to financial assets and liabilities that are re-measured and reported at fair value each reporting period, and with respect to non-financial assets and liabilities that are not required to be measured at fair value on a recurring basis. The guidance establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to the valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level I) and the lowest priority to unobservable pricing inputs (Level III). A financial asset or liability's level within the fair value hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

Level I - Valuations are based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities;

Level II - Valuations are based on quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets or quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active. Financial asset or liabilities which are included in this category are securities where all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly; and

Level III - Prices or valuations that are unobservable and where there is little, if any, market activity for these financial assets or liabilities. The inputs into the determination of fair value inputs for these investments require significant management judgment or estimation. The availability of observable inputs can vary depending on the financial asset or liability and is affected by a wide variety of factors. To the extent that valuation is based on inputs that are less observable or unobservable in the market, the determination of fair value requires more judgment.

The fair values of the Company's Level II derivative instruments were determined using valuation models that use market observable inputs including interest rate curves and both forward and spot prices for commodities. Derivative assets and liabilities included in Level II primarily represent debt and the Company's private warrants.

The fair values of the Company's Level III derivative instruments were determined using valuation models that use inputs not observed in the market including cannabis production and both forward and spot prices for commodities. Derivative assets and liabilities included in Level III primarily represent earnout obligation shares related to the True Harvest acquisition, warrants issued to the Lender as well as the Investor Shares.

The following table presents the Company's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis based upon the level within the fair value hierarchy in which the fair value measurements fall, as of March 31, 2022:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	<u>Level I</u>	<u>Level II</u>	<u>Level III</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>Assets:</b>				
Marketable Security	1,475	—	—	1,475
Total assets	<u>\$ 1,475</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 1,475</u>
<b>Liabilities:</b>				
True Harvest Convertible Note	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 19,870	\$ 19,870
True Harvest Earnout	—	—	15,260	15,260
Deferred Cash Payment	—	—	7,755	7,755
Lender Warrants	—	—	16,830	16,830
Private Warrants Liability	—	968	—	968
Total liabilities	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 968</u>	<u>\$ 59,715</u>	<u>\$ 60,683</u>

The Company has assessed that the fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, related party receivables, trade payables, other current liabilities, and other debt approximates their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities or recent commencement of these instruments.

The following table summarizes financial instruments carried at amortized cost with fair values that are different than their carrying amounts:

<b>Financial Assets (Liabilities) Not Measured at Fair Value</b>	<b>March 31, 2022</b>	
	<b>Carrying Amount</b>	<b>Fair Value</b>
Term Loan (see Note 8) - Level 2	\$ (90,613)	\$ (96,220)
Delayed Draw Term Loan (See Note 8) - Level 2	\$ (17,365)	\$ (18,465)
Promissory notes (See Note 8) - Level 3	\$ (4,238)	\$ (4,194)

In connection with the True Harvest Acquisition, the Company issued contingent consideration with a value of up to \$35,000 thousand (the "Earnout"). During the first quarter of 2022, the Company recorded a measurement period adjustment of \$5,620 thousand to decrease the contingent consideration for the True Harvest acquisition, with a corresponding decrease to goodwill. The adjustment is related to the reduction of the sales and production calculation for the contingent consideration. The consideration is contingent on the future performance of the acquired business and its associated activities during the three-year period following the transaction. Specifically, the Earnout will be based on the average of the Weighted Average Annual Price Points in each of the three years (the 36 Month Price Point), where Weighted Average Annual Price Point is defined as (i) the total revenue of the Company, divided by (ii) the total weight in pounds of flower product produced. The Earnout will then be satisfied with shares of Greenrose common stock and will be due on the earlier of (i) January 15, 2025 or (ii) the date upon which the Seller provides Greenrose with written notice of its acceptance of the Earnout Statement and the Earnout amount calculated therein.

The fair value of the Earnout was estimated using a Monte Carlo simulation assuming Geometric Brownian Motion (GBM) in a risk-neutral framework and is based on the present value of the average of the simulated Earnout payments across 1,000,000 simulation paths. The primary assumptions used in the Monte Carlo simulation include the company's forecast of revenue and production, the correlation between these two underlying metrics, the discount rate, volatility, credit spread, and risk-free rate. Changes to the forecasts for the achievement of the milestones, and the estimates of the borrowing rate can significantly affect the estimated fair value of the contingent consideration. The significant unobservable inputs used in the analysis are detailed in the table below. During the first quarter of 2022, the Company recorded a measurement period adjustment of \$5,620 thousand to decrease the contingent consideration for the True Harvest acquisition, with a corresponding decrease to goodwill. The adjustment is related to the reduction of the sales and production calculation for the contingent consideration. As of March 31, 2022, this contingency was measured as \$15,260 thousand.

	<b>March 31, 2022</b>
Volatility	28.10%
Discount Rate	16.10%
Term (in years)	2.75
Probability of Achievement	0 - 100%

On November 26, 2021, as part of the consideration transferred for Theraplant’s net assets, the Company issued a \$10,000 thousand Deferred Cash Payment with a one-year term to the former shareholders of Theraplant. The deferred cash payment incurs 9% interest and equal principal, and interest instalments are payable each month. Additionally, the outstanding principal is convertible into the Company’s common stock at a price per share of \$10.00 at the election of the note holder. The fair value of the Deferred Cash Payment was calculated as the sum of (i) the fair value of the contractual cash flows, absent the option to convert estimated using the discounted cash flow analysis and (ii) the fair value of a call option with the same exercise price and term as those of the Deferred Cash Payment Amount estimated using the Black-Scholes-Merton model. The primary assumptions used in the analysis include the price of Greenrose common stock at the Valuation Date, the volatility of Greenrose common stock, the risk-free rate, and the credit spread of Greenrose. The significant unobservable inputs used in the analysis are detailed in the table below.

	<b>March 31, 2022</b>
Volatility	35.9%
Credit Spread	13.7%
Risk-Free Rate	1.24%
Term (in years)	0.66
Conversion Price	\$ 10.00

On December 31, 2021, as part of the consideration transferred for True Harvests’ net assets, the Company issued a \$23,000 thousand convertible promissory note with a three-year term to the former shareholders of True Harvest. The convertible promissory note incurs 8% interest and starting on March 31, 2022, the Company will make interest payments of accrued interest each quarter. On the maturity date, the Company will make a final balloon payment of all unpaid principal, accrued unpaid interest. Additionally, the outstanding principal is convertible into the Company’s common stock at a price per share of \$10.00 at the election of the note holder.

The fair value of the Convertible Promissory Note was calculated as the sum of (i) the fair value of the contractual cash flows, absent the option to convert estimated using the discounted cash flow analysis and (ii) the fair value of a call option with the same exercise price and term as those of the Convertible Promissory Note estimated using the Black-Scholes-Merton model. The primary assumptions used in the analysis include the price of Greenrose common stock at the Valuation Date, the volatility of Greenrose common stock, the risk-free rate, and the credit spread of Greenrose. The significant unobservable inputs used in the analysis are detailed in the table below.

	<b>March 31, 2022</b>
Volatility	35.9%
Credit Spread	12.3%
Risk-Free Rate	2.41%
Term (in years)	2.75
Conversion Price	\$ 10.00

On November 26, 2021, in connection with the term loan issued for the Theraplant Business combination, the Company issued certain rights to acquire up to 2,000 thousand shares of the Company’s non-voting common stock. Further, on December 31, 2021, in connection with the Delayed Draw Term Loan issued for the True Harvest Acquisition, the Company issued certain rights to acquire up to 600 thousand shares of the Company’s non-voting common stock. These warrants were issued to DXR Holdings, collectively, referred to as the “Lender Warrants”. The Lender Warrants have an exercise price of \$0.01 per warrant (i.e., penny warrants) and the holder can exercise the right to purchase the common stock in part or in whole at any time or from time to time. The warrants are immediately exercisable from the date of the agreement and the holder of the warrants is allowed to transfer or assign the rights of the warrants to any person or party as long as the transfer would not violate U.S. federal or state securities law. On December 31, 2021, the Company amended the warrants to include a price floor to the cash election feature whereas the Holder can elect to net cash settle the warrants for an amount that is the greater of the fair market value of the Company’s share price or the price floor. The price floor starts at \$6.00 per share and increases \$1.00 in each subsequent year on the initial term loan anniversary date. Additionally, the expiration date of the warrants is now able to be extended by five successive one-year extensions if the sale of cannabis continues to be federally illegal at the expiration date (the fifth anniversary of the issuance date and subject to five 1-year extensions at the election of the holder).

The fair value of the Lender Warrants was estimated using a binomial lattice model in a risk-neutral framework. The fair value was estimated by backwards inducting values in the binomial lattice model from the final nodes to the initial node using daily time steps. The holders of the Lender Warrants have the option to extend the life of the warrant up to 5 years. The fair value of the extension option was determined to have de minimis impact on the fair value of the Lender Warrants. The significant unobservable inputs used in the analysis are detailed in the table below.

	<b>March31, 2022</b>
Common Stock Price	\$ 3.96
Risk-Free Rate	2.41%
Credit Spread	12.2%
Volatility	35.9%
Dividend Yield	0%

Refer to Note 12 – Financial Instruments for a summary of the changes in the fair value of the Company’s Level 3 financial instruments.

During the periods presented, the Company has not changed the manner in which it values liabilities that are measured at fair value using Level 3 inputs. The Company recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the end of the reporting period. There were no transfers between the hierarchy levels during the three months ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

## 10. Commitments and Contingencies

### *Contingencies*

The Company’s operations are subject to a variety of local and state regulations. Failure to comply with one or more of those regulations could result in fines, restrictions on its operations, or losses of permits that could result in the Company ceasing operations. While management of the Company believes that the Company is in compliance with applicable local and state regulations at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, medical cannabis regulations continue to evolve and are subject to differing interpretations. As a result, the Company may be subject to regulatory fines, penalties, or restrictions in the future.

On January 6, 2022 (the “Termination Date”), Futureworks LLC (“Futureworks”) notified the Company that it was terminating the Agreement and Plan of Merger (the “Merger Agreement”), dated March 12, 2021, by and between Futureworks, the Company (formerly known as Greenrose Acquisition Corp.) and Futureworks Holdings, Inc., a Delaware corporation and wholly-owned subsidiary of Greenrose (“FW Merger Sub”). Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, Futureworks was expected to be merged with and into FW Merger Sub (the “Futureworks Merger”), with FW Merger Sub surviving the Merger as a wholly owned subsidiary of Greenrose. All related ancillary agreements entered into on March 12, 2021, in connection with the Futureworks Merger and the Purchase Agreement were also terminated on the Termination Date. The material terms and conditions of the Merger Agreement were previously disclosed in the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by the Company with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 12, 2021 and are incorporated by reference herein.

## Claims and Litigation

Reference made to the Agreement and Plan of Merger dated as of March 12, 2021 between the Company and Futureworks LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, which Futureworks terminated on January 6, 2021, as disclosed in the Company's Report on Form 8-K dated January 12, 2022. In a letter dated April 13, 2022, counsel to Futureworks alleged breach of the Futureworks Agreement and Plan of Merger by the Company and threatened legal action if Futureworks' purported claims are not settled. The Company believes Futureworks alleged claims lack merit. In the event Futureworks commences an action against the Company in connection with the terminated Futureworks Agreement and Plan of Merger, the Company believes it has meritorious defenses and will defend itself vigorously.

From time to time, the Company may be involved in litigation relating to claims arising out of operations in the normal course of business. At March 31, 2022 (Successor) and 2021 (Predecessor), other than described above, there were no further pending or threatened lawsuits that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the results of the Company's consolidated operations. There are also no proceedings in which any of the Company's significant shareholders, officers, or affiliates are an adverse party or have a material interest adverse to the Company's interest.

## Leases

The Company manages and operates a facility located at 4301 W. Buckeye, Phoenix, AZ (the "Facility") to cultivate and manufacture medical marijuana since the inception of True Harvest, expanding cultivation space within the Facility over time. The Facility is under a ten-year lease since 2017 with a ten-year renewal option.

The Company leases the Facility from a third party since its inception in 2015. The Company entered into a new lease agreement for the Facility in 2017 with a lease term of 10 years and has an option to extend the lease term for a period of 10 years. Lease payments are annually escalated over the lease term and the Company recognizes lease expense on a straight-line basis. The Company recognized lease expense for the period ended March 31, 2022 of \$350 thousand, \$349 thousand of which was included in inventory. There was no lease expense for the period ended March 31, 2021, as the lease was part of the True Harvest Acquisition which was completed on December 31, 2021.

The Company operates a corporate office at 111 Broadway, Amityville, NY. The office is the Company's registered office and headquarters. The office paid for on a month-to-month basis, with no restrictions upon exiting the property. As such, there are no commitments as part of the lease and it is not included in the table, below.

Future minimum payments, to third parties, by year and in the aggregate, consisted of the following as of March 31, 2022:

Remainder 2022	\$	944
2023		1,294
2024		1,332
2025		1,372
2026		1,414
2027		1,207
	\$	<u>7,563</u>

## 11. Income Taxes

The Company has computed its provision for income taxes under the discrete method which treats the year-to-date period as if it were the annual period and determines the income tax expense or benefit on that basis. The discrete method is applied when application of the estimated annual effective tax rate is impractical because it is not possible to reliably estimate the annual effective tax rate. The Company believes that, at this time, the use of this discrete method is more appropriate than the annual effective tax rate method as the estimated annual effective tax rate method is not reliable due to the high degree of uncertainty in estimating annual pre-tax income due to the uncertainty around the timing of the full legalization in Connecticut of adult use cannabis in 2022. For the three months ended March 31, 2022, the Company's (benefit from) provision for income taxes tax rates were \$481 thousand, compared to \$251 thousand, for the three months ended March 31, 2021. The Company files income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and various state and local jurisdictions. The Company is subject to income tax examinations since inception by various tax authorities.

Income taxes for the period ending March 31, 2022 differs from the expected U.S. federal income tax rate of 21% of pre-tax earnings due to the impact of non-deductible expenses and non-taxable income related to the change in fair value of warrants. The increase in the rate of 13.6% is due to the impact of IRC Section 280E on Cannabis businesses. Under Section 280E of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC), no deduction or credit is allowed for any amount paid or incurred during the taxable year in carrying on a business if the business consists of trafficking in controlled substances (within the meaning of Schedules I and II of the Controlled Substances Act). The IRS has applied this provision to cannabis operations, prohibiting them from deducting expenses associated with cannabis businesses.

As of December 31, 2021, the Company had \$628 thousand and \$625 thousand of U.S. federal and state net operating loss carryovers, respectively, that are available to offset future taxable income. In assessing the realization of the deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion of all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which temporary differences representing net future deductible amounts become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. After consideration of all of the information available, management believes that significant uncertainty exists with respect to future realization of deferred tax assets and therefore established a full valuation allowance of \$164 thousand as of March 31, 2022.

## 12. Financial Instruments

### *Private Warrant Liabilities*

Prior to the Theraplant Business Combination, Greenrose sold 1,980 thousand private warrants to Greenrose Associates, LLC (the “Sponsor”) and Imperial Capital, LLC (“Imperial”). Each private warrant is exercisable to purchase one share of common stock at an exercise price of \$11.50 per share.

The private warrants are identical to the public warrants as further described in Note 13, except that the private warrants will be exercisable for cash or on a cashless basis, at the holder’s option, and be non-redeemable so long as they are held by the initial purchasers or their permitted transferees. If the private warrants are held by someone other than the initial purchasers or their permitted transferees, the private warrants will be redeemable by the Company and exercisable by such holders on the same basis as the public warrants.

The private warrants are measured at fair value on a recurring basis. As of November 26, 2021 and December 31, 2021, the private warrants are classified as Level 2 due to the use of an observable market quote in an active market.

The private warrants are accounted for as liabilities in accordance with ASC 815-40 and are presented within the private warrant liabilities within the consolidated balance sheet. The private warrants are measured at fair value at inception and on a recurring basis, with changes in fair value presented within change in fair value of in financial instruments within the consolidated statements of operations.

The following table presents the changes in the fair value of private warrants:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	<b>Private Warrants</b>
Fair value as of December 31, 2021	\$ 436
Change in fair value	59
Fair value as of March 31, 2022	<u>\$ 495</u>

### *Warrant Liabilities*

As discussed in Note 8, in connection with the Credit Agreement, on November 26, 2021, the Company entered into a warrant agreement (the “Warrant Agreement”) with the Lender to issue 2,000 thousand fully paid and nonassessable shares of the Company’s non-voting common stock. The Lender Warrants are immediately exercisable and have an exercise price of \$0.01 per warrant (i.e., penny warrants). The Lender can exercise the right to purchase the common stock in part or in whole at any time or from time to time. The Lender Warrants will expire and no longer exercisable on November 25, 2026. The Lender is allowed to transfer or assign the rights of the Lender Warrants to any person or party as long as the transfer would not violate U.S. federal or state securities law.

If current U.S. federal laws regarding cannabis remain unchanged or the cultivation, manufacture, distribution, or possession of cannabis otherwise remains illegal under U.S. federal law, then upon exercise of the warrant the Lender may elect to receive a cash amount equal to the fair value of such warrants (“Cash Election”). In the case of the Cash Election, the Lender will not be able to exercise such election if the impact to the Company’s capital would be insufficient to pay its obligations in the ordinary course of business. If liquidity concerns (insufficient capital to pay its obligations in the ordinary course of business) do not allow the Company to settle the warrants in cash, then the Lender Warrants will be paid in the form of a two-year secured promissory note.

On December 31, 2021, the Company amended the Warrant Agreement (“Warrant Amendment”) by adding a price floor to the cash election feature whereas the Lender can elect to net cash settle the warrants for an amount that is the greater of the fair market value of the Company’s share price or the price floor. The price floor starts at \$6.00 per share and increases \$1.00 in each subsequent year on the initial term loan anniversary date. Additionally, the expiration date of the warrants is now able to be extended by five successive one-year extensions if the sale of cannabis continues to be federally illegal at the expiration date (the fifth anniversary of the issuance date and subject to five 1-year extensions at the election of the holder).

In connection with the funding of the Delayed Draw Term Loan, the Company issued another 550 thousand warrants with identical terms as the initial 2,000 thousand Lender Warrants as amended by the Warrant Amendment for total Lender Warrants of 2,550 thousand. The Lender warrants were accounted for as liabilities in accordance with ASC 815-40 and are presented within the warrant liabilities within the consolidated balance sheet. The Lender warrants are measured at fair value at inception and on a recurring basis, with changes in fair value presented within change in fair value of financial instruments within the consolidated statements of operations. The change in fair value of these Lender Warrants were estimated using the Monte Carlo simulation model.

(in thousands)	<b>Lender Warrants</b>
Fair value as of December 31, 2021	\$ 16,601
Change in fair value	229
Fair value as of March 31, 2022	<u>\$ 16,830</u>

#### *Derivative Liability*

On October 20, 2021, in order to help facilitate the closing of the Theraplant Business Combination, the Company and an investor (the “Investor”), entered into a Non-Redemption Agreement (the “Non-Redemption Agreement”), pursuant to which the Investor agreed to purchase up to 1,000 thousand shares common stock of the Company, \$0.0001 par value per share, in open market transactions or in private transactions from certain selling shareholders who are not affiliated with the Company, at a purchase price not to exceed \$10.14 per share.

In connection with the entry of the Non-Redemption Agreement, Greenrose entered into a Registration Rights Agreement with the Investor (the “Registration Rights Agreement”) pursuant to which Greenrose agrees to file a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) covering the resale of the Common Stock requested to be included in such registration statement (the “Resale Registration Statement”), and Greenrose shall use its best efforts to have the Resale Registration Statement declared effective as soon as practicable after the filing thereof, but in no event later than the 45th calendar day following the filing of the Resale Registration Statement (or, the fifth calendar day following the date on which the Company is notified by the SEC that the Resale Registration Statement will not be or is no longer subject to further review and comments.

Further, as part of the Non-Redemption Agreement, Greenrose and the Investor have agreed that Greenrose shall issue and sell to the Investor, and the Investor shall purchase from Greenrose, for the sum of \$500, an aggregate of 500 thousand newly issued shares of Greenrose Common Stock (“Investor Shares”). When issued, these shares are to be subject to a lock-up and will be released based on a contractual calculation each month for six months. Any shares not released within that six-month period shall be forfeited. During the period ended December 31, 2021, the Company released 141 thousand shares from lock-up, and as of March 31, 2022 the remaining 359,053 shares were released from lock-up (“Released Shares”).

### 13. Stockholders' Equity/Members' Equity

**Common Stock** - The Company is authorized to issue up to 150,000 thousand shares of common stock with a par value of \$0.0001 per share. Holders of the common stock are entitled to one vote for each share. After consideration redemptions of common stock, there were 6,630 thousand shares issued and outstanding on the date of the Theraplant Business Combination and 5,000 thousand shares issued on November 26, 2021, to consummate the Theraplant Business Combination for a total of 11,630 thousand shares of common stock issued and outstanding. The Company issued an additional 4,430 thousand shares on December 31, 2021 in connection with the True Harvest acquisition and had total shares of common stock outstanding of 16,061 thousand as of December 31, 2021.

On February 18, 2022, the Company granted 57 thousand stock options, all of which are vested and have a 5-year term. The options have a strike price of \$5.25. The Company also issued 74 thousand fully vested shares of common stock as stock-based compensation at \$5.25 a share.

On March 14, 2022, the Company issued an aggregate of 753,165 unregistered shares common stock to YA II PN, Ltd. 500,000 shares were issued in connection with the October 21, 2021 execution of a Non-Redemption Agreement and 253,165 shares were issued to settle \$1,000 thousand of accrued expenses related to a Standby Equity Purchase Agreement (collectively, the "YA II PN, Ltd Agreements"). The Company previously disclosed the execution of the YA II PN, Ltd Agreements on the Form 8-K filed with the US Securities and Exchange Commission on October 21, 2021.

On March 15, 2022, the Company issued an aggregate of 73,700 unregistered common shares to certain board members as consideration for services performed as members of the board of directors.

On March 16, 2022, the Company issued an aggregate of 11,905 unregistered common shares to Acorn Management Partners, LLC ("Acorn") in exchange for marketing services. This agreement requires an issuance of \$50 thousand worth of stock and \$10 thousand per month for a period of six months with the ability to extend for three month periods for an additional \$25 thousand of restricted stock and \$10 thousand per month.

**Preferred Stock** - The Company is authorized to issue up to 1,000 thousand shares of preferred stock with a par value of \$0.0001 per share with such designation, rights and preferences as may be determined from time to time by the Company's board of directors. No shares of preferred stock are issued or outstanding.

**Warrants** - Pursuant to the initial public offering, the Company sold 17,250 thousand Units, at a price of \$10.00 per Unit. Each Unit consisted of one share of common stock and one warrant ("public warrant"). Each public warrant entitles the holder to purchase one share of common stock at a price of \$11.50 per share, subject to adjustment. The public warrants will become exercisable on the later of (a) 30 days after the completion of a Business Combination or (b) 12 months from the closing of the Initial Public Offering. No warrants will be exercisable for cash unless the Company has an effective and current registration statement covering the shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of the warrants and a current prospectus relating to such shares of common stock. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if a registration statement covering the shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of the public warrants is not effective within a specified period following the consummation of a Business Combination, warrant holders may, until such time as there is an effective registration statement and during any period when the Company shall have failed to maintain an effective registration statement, exercise warrants on a cashless basis pursuant to the exemption provided by Section 3(a)(9) of the Securities Act, provided that such exemption is available. If that exemption, or another exemption, is not available, holders will not be able to exercise their warrants on a cashless basis. The public Warrants will expire five years after the completion of a Business Combination.

The Company may redeem the public warrants:

- in whole and not in part;
- at a price of \$0.01 per warrant;
- upon not less than 30 days' prior written notice of redemption;
- if, and only if, the reported last sale price of the Company's common stock equals or exceeds \$18.00 per share for any 20 trading days within a 30-trading day period ending on the third business day prior to the notice of redemption to the warrant holders; and
- if, and only if, there is a current registration statement in effect with respect to the shares of common stock underlying the warrants.

If the Company calls the Public Warrants for redemption, management will have the option to require all holders that wish to exercise the public warrants to do so on a "cashless basis," as described in the warrant agreement.

The exercise price and number of shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of the warrants may be adjusted in certain circumstances including in the event of a stock dividend, or recapitalization, reorganization, merger, or consolidation. However, the warrants will not be adjusted for issuance of common stock at a price below its exercise price. Additionally, in no event will the Company be required to net cash settle the warrants. If the Company is unable to complete a Business Combination within the Combination Period and the Company liquidates the funds held in the Trust Account, holders of warrants will not receive any of such funds with respect to their warrants, nor will they receive any distribution from the Company's assets held outside of the Trust Account with the respect to such warrants. Accordingly, the warrants may expire worthless.

In addition, if (x) the Company issues additional shares of common stock or equity-linked securities for capital raising purposes in connection with the closing of an initial Business Combination at an issue price or effective issue price of less than \$9.50 per share of common stock (with such issue price or effective issue price to be determined in good faith by the Company's board of directors, and in the case of any such issuance to the Sponsor, initial stockholders or their affiliates, without taking into account any Founder Shares held by them prior to such issuance), (y) the aggregate gross proceeds from such issuances represent more than 60% of the total equity proceeds, and interest thereon, available for the funding of an initial Business Combination on the date of the consummation of an initial Business Combination (net of redemptions), and (z) the volume weighted average trading price of the common stock during the 20-trading day period starting on the trading day prior to the day on which the Company consummates an initial Business Combination (such price, the "Market Value") is below \$9.50 per share, the exercise price of the warrants will be adjusted (to the nearest cent) to be equal to 115% of the greater of (i) the Market Value or (ii) the price at which the Company issues the additional shares of common stock or equity-linked securities.

The following is a list of the outstanding warrants as of March 31, 2022:

<b>Instrument</b>	<b>Number of Warrants Outstanding</b>	<b>Classification</b>
Public Warrants	17,250	Equity
Private Warrants	3,873	Liability
Lender Warrants	2,550	Liability
Total	23,673	

### ***Standby Equity Purchase Agreement***

On October 20, 2021, Greenrose and the Investor, entered into a Standby Equity Purchase Agreement (the “Equity Purchase Agreement”), whereby the Investor agreed to purchase from the Company up to \$100,000 thousand of the Company’s shares of common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share (the “Common Stock”), for a purchase price per share of 96% multiplied by the lowest daily volume weighted average price of shares during regular trading hours as reported by Bloomberg L.P. of the Company’s common stock during the three (3) consecutive trading days commencing on the advance notice date. As a commitment fee, the Company incurred \$1,000 thousand to establish the Equity Purchase Agreement and such fees remain unpaid as of year-end and have been included in accrued expenses. Additionally, the Company concluded these fees are direct and incremental fees to a future offering of equity securities and as such, the Company has deferred the \$1,000 thousand to be offset against future equity offering proceeds. The deferred costs are included within Other Assets on the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2021, as no such equity offering has been made.

### **Predecessor Period**

The Predecessor’s operating agreement provided for the issuance of Series A Units, Angel Founder Units, Series R Units and Service Units.

The Series A Units, Angel Founder Units and Series R Units had voting rights, whereas the Service Units are non-voting.

The operating agreement allowed for managing members to make periodic distributions to members in connection with taxable income allocated to members for income tax purposes multiplied by the assumed income tax rate of 44% (“Tax Distributions”). Other distributions, as approved by managing members, are based on each members’ unit percentage interest. Distributions to Angel founder members were subordinated to a return of the Series A members’ value of their capital interests at the time of the issuance of the Series R Units. The Series A preferred members had a preference on distributions (“Preferred Distributions”) totaling 90% of any distributions until they received their initial investment plus an additional 35%. Only Angel Founder members were entitled to the 10% distribution until the Series A members were paid off. Once the Series A members have received their initial investment plus the 35%, all distributions going forward are paid pro-rata amongst all units.

The Predecessor issued 110,000 Angel Founder Units, and 42,761 Series A Units during 2013. On September 17, 2018, the Company issued 54,000 Series R Warrants. On January 7, 2020, 29,000 Series R Warrants were exercised, and on March 12, 2020, the remaining 25,000 Series R Warrants were exercised, resulting in 54,000 Series R Units being issued in exchange for the warrants. As of December 31, 2020, the Predecessor had issued 110,000 of Angel Founder Units, 54,000 of Series R Units, and 42,761 of Series A Units. Each of these Units has equal ownership of the Predecessor and recorded income and distributions pro rata once all shares were issued and vested.

Except for Tax Distributions and Preferred Distributions as discussed above, distributions made to Members in proportion to their respective Percentage Interests as of the time of such distribution.

All Service Units were intended to constitute profit interests for U.S. federal income tax purposes. No Service Units were issued.

On September 17, 2018, the Predecessor issued 54,000 warrants to various members of management. The warrants vested immediately and had an exercise price of \$1 per unit. During the first quarter of 2020, the warrant holders exercised their options resulting in the Company issuing 54,000 Series R Units to the warrant holders.

#### 14. Stock-Based Compensation

The Company sponsors an equity incentive plan (the “Plan”) in which certain employees and non-employee directors participate. The Plan is administered by the compensation committee of the board of directors of the Company (the “Compensation Committee”). The Company measures the cost of services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments (typically restricted stock unit awards (“RSUs”) and stock options) based on the grant-date fair value of the awards issued under the Plan that are equity classified. Liability classified RSUs are valued based on the fair value of the stock at each reporting period until the date of settlement with changes in fair value recognized as increases or decreases in stock-based compensation expense in the accompanying consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss) each reporting period over the period during which an employee or non-employee director is required to provide service in exchange for the awards, usually the vesting period. The fair value of the stock options is calculated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. forfeitures are accounted for as they occur.

On February 18, 2022, the Company granted 57 thousand stock options, all of which are vested and have a 5-year term. The options have a strike price of \$5.25. The Company also issued 74 thousand fully vested shares of common stock as stock-based compensation at \$5.25 a share.

The following table is a summary of stock-based compensation expense for the periods:

	<u>Successor</u> <u>March 31,</u> <u>2022</u>	<u>Predecessor</u> <u>March 31,</u> <u>2021</u>
Stock-based compensation	225	
Equity-based compensation - other	387	-
Total equity-based compensation expense	<u>\$ 612</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

#### 15. Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is based on the weighted average number of shares of common stock issued and outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is based on the weighted average number shares of common stock issued and outstanding and the effect of all dilutive common stock equivalents and potentially dilutive securities outstanding during the period. The potentially dilutive securities that would be anti-dilutive due to the Company’s net loss are not included in the calculation of diluted net loss per share.

The following table reconciles the numerators and denominators used in the computations of both basic and diluted earnings per share for the Successor Period:

	<u>Successor</u> <u>For the three</u> <u>months ended</u> <u>March 31,</u> <u>2022</u>
Numerator:	
Net loss – basic and diluted	\$ (14,568)
Denominator:	
Weighted average shares outstanding – basic and diluted	15,897,861
<b>Basic and diluted loss per common share</b>	<u>\$ (0.92)</u>

The Company has also considered the dilutive impact of the public and private warrants, True Harvest convertible debt, contingent consideration payable in shares to the True Harvest sellers, True Harvest contingently returnable shares, Sponsor Notes, and the Deferred Cash Payment convertible into shares, Investor Shares, stock options, and Lender Warrants, each of which was determined to be anti-dilutive.

The following table reconciles the numerators and denominators used in the computations of both basic and diluted earnings per share for the Predecessor Periods. There were no securities that were determined to be dilutive.

	<u>Predecessor</u> <u>Three Months Ended</u> <u>March 31, 2021</u>		
	<u>Angel</u> <u>Founder</u> <u>Units</u>	<u>Series A</u> <u>Units</u>	<u>Series R</u> <u>Units</u>
Numerator:			
Net Income allocation	\$ 1,486	\$ 577	\$ 729
Denominator:			
Weighted averaged units - basic	110,000	42,761	54,000
Weighted averaged units - diluted	110,000	42,761	54,000
Earnings per unit - basic	\$ 13.50	\$ 13.50	\$ 13.50
Earnings per unit - diluted	\$ 13.50	\$ 13.50	\$ 13.50

## 16. Related Party Transactions

### Related Party Loans

In order to finance transaction costs in connection with a Business Combination, the Sponsor, or certain of the Company's officers and directors or their affiliates have loaned the Company funds that were required to complete the initial Business Combination.

On March 26, 2020 (Prior to the Theraplant Business Combination), the Company issued an unsecured promissory note (the "2020 Note") in the principal amount of \$1,000 thousand to the Sponsor and on January 29, 2021 (Predecessor), the Company issued an additional unsecured promissory note (the "2021 Note") in the principal amount of \$1,000 thousand to the Sponsor. The 2020 and 2021 Notes are non-interest bearing and payable upon the consummation of a Business Combination. The full amount of such loans may be convertible into units at a price of \$10.00 per unit and/or warrants at a price of \$1.00 per warrant.

In addition to the 2020 and 2021 Notes, on June 18; August 26; September 9; September 20; October 1; and November 1, 2021, the Company issued unsecured promissory notes, in the principal amount of \$300 thousand, \$450 thousand, \$180 thousand, \$65 thousand, \$100 thousand, and \$140 thousand, respectively, to the Sponsor evidencing loans in the same amount for a total of \$1,235 thousand (the "Promissory Notes" and collectively with the 2020 Note and 2021 Note, the "Sponsor Notes"). The Promissory Notes are non-interest bearing and payable upon the consummation of a Business Combination. During 2021, \$595 thousand of cash was paid out of the Company's operating cash account to fund extensions of the Company to complete the Theraplant Business Combination. These payments were made on behalf of the Sponsor and have therefore, reduced the aggregate principal owed to the Sponsors by the same amount.

On November 26, 2021, in connection with the execution of the Term Loan as discussed in Note 8, the Company agreed that none of the Sponsor Notes would be settled in cash.

On January 31, 2022, the Greenrose board of directors and the Lender have approved the final settlement amount of the Sponsor Notes. The aggregate principal amount outstanding on the date of settlement was \$2,640 thousand and was settled for 685 thousand shares of Greenrose common stock and 1,893 thousand private warrants which was determined to approximate the principal amount outstanding.

On February 2, 2022, Greenrose entered into an exchange agreement (the "Exchange Agreement") with Greenrose Associates LLC, the Company's sponsor to convert \$2,640 thousand in aggregate principal amount of promissory notes and convertible notes into (i) 685 thousand shares of common stock of the Company, par value of \$0.0001 per share, and (ii) 1,893 thousand non-callable private warrants entitling the holder thereof to purchase one share of Common Stock at \$11.50 per share for five (5) years from the date of issuance. The Sponsor Notes were non-interest bearing and did not contain a stated maturity date. The non-callable private warrants contained the same terms and conditions as the private warrants issued to the Company's Sponsor and the Company's underwriters in connection with its February 11, 2020 initial public offering.

Simultaneously with the entry of the Exchange Agreement, Greenrose issued all 685 thousand shares of common stock of the Company to the Sponsor in a private placement exempt from registration pursuant to Rule 506(b) of Regulation D under Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. Upon the issuance of the 685 thousand shares of common stock and 1,893 thousand warrants of the Company, the Sponsor Notes were cancelled and are no longer outstanding.

The terms and conditions of the conversion of the Sponsor Notes into shares of common stock and Private Warrants of the Company, including the conversion price, were approved at a meeting of a special committee of the independent members of the board of directors of the Company, in which members of the board of directors who were also members of the Sponsor were recused.

The Company assessed the provisions of the 2020 and 2021 Notes under ASC 815-15 and initially determined the conversion feature to be a derivative liability that required bifurcation from the host instrument. The conversion feature was initially valued and classified as a derivative liability with an offset to a discount on the 2020 and 2021 Notes.

The discount was amortized over the expected life of the 2020 and 2021 Notes and was fully amortized through interest expense within the Company's historical statement of operations prior to the Theraplast Business Combination. To calculate the value of the embedded derivative the Company utilized a "with" and "without" approach. In the "with" scenario we valued the convertible promissory notes using a Black-Scholes model as it was determined that on a business combination, a holder would likely convert into private warrants, which were themselves valued using a Black-Scholes model and are considered to be a Level 3 fair value Measurement (see Note 10). In the "without" scenario, the Company valued the repayment of the notional value of the convertible promissory note using a risk-adjusted discounted cash flow model. The 2020 and 2021 Notes had reached maturity with both of the conversion scenarios out of the money and the final settlement would subsequently be adjusted to settled in an agreed upon value within equity or private warrants. As such, the Company has concluded the bifurcated derivative liability had no value as of November 26, 2021 and December 31, 2021 and the final settlement would approximate the 2020 and 2021 carrying amount.

## **17. Subsequent Events**

Management has evaluated subsequent events to determine if events or transactions occurring through the filing date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q require adjustment to or disclosure in the Company's Financial Statements. There were no events that require adjustment to or disclosure in the Financial Statements, except as disclosed.

On April 13, 2022, Greenrose entered into an amended engagement letter with Imperial, whereby the Company has engaged Imperial to serve and act as non-exclusive merger and acquisition advisor in connection with potential (i) mergers or stock or asset acquisitions or (ii) sales or other dispositions of business or assets of the Company involving one or more businesses engaged in the medical and/or adult-use recreational cannabis business. The Company had previously entered into engagement letters with Imperial on October 7, 2019 and January 14, 2020. As compensation for its services, the Company will pay Imperial a retainer of shares of common stock of the Company equivalent to \$250,000 (as determined by the five consecutive trading day volumed weighted average price of the Company's common stock as of the date of execution of this Engagement Letter); plus (ii) a quarterly fee payable in shares of common stock of the Company equivalent to \$75,000 per quarter (as determined by the five consecutive trading day volumed weighted average price of the Company's common stock as of first day of each quarter), such amount to increase to an equivalent of \$150,000 per quarter following the sixth consecutive calendar month after execution of the Engagement Letter and continuing for the term of the Engagement Letter.

Simultaneously with the entry of the Engagement Letter, Greenrose issued a non-interest bearing promissory note in the face amount of \$10,500,000 and maturing October 15, 2023 (the "Note") to Imperial. All fees earned and paid to Imperial by the Company under the Engagement Letter shall reduce the principal amount owed and payable to Imperial. The shares of common stock issued in connection with the retainer will be unregistered shares issued in a private placement exempt from registration under Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and be subject to periodic registration rights.

## **Item 2. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.**

### **MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS OF GREENROSE FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2022 AND 2021.**

*The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (this “Quarterly Report”). This discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those discussed below. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, those identified below and those discussed in Item 1A “Risk Factors” of our Quarterly Report.*

*References in this report (the “Quarterly Report”) to “we,” “us” or the “Company” refer to The Greenrose Holding Company Inc. References to our “management” or our “management team” refer to our officers and directors, and references to the “Sponsor” refer to Greenrose Associates LLC. The following discussion and analysis of the Company’s financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and the notes thereto contained elsewhere in this Quarterly Report.*

This MD&A contains both historical and forward-looking statements, within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, that involve risks and uncertainties. We make forward-looking statements related to future expectations, estimates, and projections that are uncertain and often contain words such as “anticipate,” “believe,” “could,” “estimate,” “expect,” “forecast,” “intend,” “likely,” “may,” “outlook,” “plan,” “predict,” “should,” “target,” or other similar words or phrases. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and assumptions that are difficult to predict. Factors that might cause such differences include, but are not limited to, those discussed in Part 2 of this Form 10-Q under Item 1A., “Risk Factors,” which are incorporated herein by reference. Our future results and financial condition may be materially different from those we currently anticipate, and historical results may not be indicative of future performance.

Financial information and unit or share figures, except per-unit or per-share amounts, presented in this MD&A are presented in thousands of US dollars (“\$”), unless otherwise indicated. We round amounts in this MD&A to the thousands and calculate all percentages, per-unit, and per-share data from the underlying whole-dollar amounts. Thus, certain amounts may not foot, cross foot, or recalculate based on reported numbers due to rounding. Unless otherwise indicated, all references to years are to our three months ended, which ends on March 31.

#### **Overview**

The Greenrose Holding Company Inc. is a Delaware incorporated holding company that was formed for the purpose of entering into a merger, share exchange, asset acquisition, stock purchase, recapitalization, reorganization or similar business combination with one or more businesses or entities. On November 26, 2021 (the “Closing Date”) The Greenrose Holding Company Inc. (“Greenrose”, the “Company”, or “Successor”), formerly known as Greenrose Acquisition Corp., consummated its business combination (the “Theraplant Merger” or “Theraplant Business Combination”) with Theraplant, LLC, a Connecticut limited liability company (“Theraplant” or “Predecessor”), a private operating company.

Theraplant is a cannabis producer licensed by the State of Connecticut, dedicated to providing patients options to improve their wellbeing. Theraplant was Connecticut’s first state-licensed medical cannabis producer, receiving its license on February 7, 2014, and in October 2014 became the first producer to distribute medical cannabis in the Connecticut market. Theraplant designs premium cannabis genetics to offer a wide variety of compositions to meet needs of the state’s medical cannabis cardholders for all approved treatment conditions, while making quality medical cannabis affordable to the greatest range of patients. Theraplant hand selects premium cannabis genetics grown in a controlled, clean environment, under the watch of an award-winning cultivation team, and tested by a third-party laboratory for pesticides and microbiologics. Theraplant operates out of a cultivation facility with 68,000 square feet of capacity, with an additional 30,000 square feet of capacity that was completed in the first quarter of 2022.

On December 31, 2021, the Company completed its acquisition of substantially all of the assets and certain liabilities of True Harvest, LLC (“True Harvest”) as key part of its growth strategy. True Harvest is a limited liability company established in 2015 in the State of Arizona. True Harvest cultivates, manufactures, and sells medical marijuana in the State of Arizona, under a cultivation agreement with a third-party licensor, who has a medical marijuana dispensary registration certificate from Arizona Department of Health Services and is authorized to operate an off-site cultivation facility.

### **Operational and Regulation Overview**

We believe our operations are in material compliance with all applicable state and local laws, regulations, and licensing requirements in the states in which we operate. However, cannabis is illegal under United States federal law. Substantially all of our revenue is derived from United States cannabis operations. For information about risks related to United States cannabis operation, See Risk Factors disclosure in our annual Report on Form 10-K filed April 15, 2022.

### **Theraplant Business Combination**

On November 26, 2021, we consummated the Theraplant Business Combination. Under the terms of the acquisition, we paid consideration of \$153,132 thousand at close, consisting of \$91,196 thousand in cash, \$43,500 thousand in shares of the Company’s common stock, \$9,616 thousand in the form of a convertible note, paid down \$6,754 thousand of outstanding debt and agreed to pay an incremental \$1,975 thousand based upon the sale of an investment and certain tax reimbursements on the date of the transaction. This acquisition qualified as a business combination in accordance with ASC 805, Business Combinations (“ASC 805”). We have recorded an allocation of the consideration to Theraplant’s identified tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their fair values as of the Closing Date. The excess of the acquisition consideration over the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed was recorded as goodwill.

### **True Harvest Acquisition**

On December 31, 2021, we consummated the business combination with True Harvest (the “True Harvest Business Combination”) and entered into an amendment (“Amendment No. 3”) to the APA. Pursuant to the amended APA, Greenrose paid aggregate consideration of \$68,671 thousand at close, consisting of \$12,500 thousand in cash, \$20,892 thousand in the form of a convertible note, and \$14,399 thousand in fair value of shares issued of the Company’s common stock. In addition, Contingent upon True Harvest achieving a certain price point per pound of cannabis flower relative to total flower production within 36 months of the closing of the transaction, the Company will pay additional consideration of up to \$35,000 thousand in the form of an earnout, payable in shares of common stock of the Company. The fair value of such contingent consideration was \$20,880 thousand and is included in consideration transferred. Up to 1,100 thousand shares are contingently returnable to Greenrose if the Greenrose common stock price reaches \$12.50 per share for 20 consecutive trading days, and the fair value of such contingently returnable shares has been determined to be \$0 as of the date of the transaction.

### **COVID-19**

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared the coronavirus (COVID-19) a global pandemic. The COVID-19 outbreak and the response of governmental authorities to try to limit it are having a significant impact on the private sector and individuals, including unprecedented business, employment, and economic disruptions. Management has been closely monitoring the impact of COVID-19, with a focus on the health and safety of the Company’s employees, business continuity and supporting the communities where the Company operates. The company has implemented various measures to reduce the spread of the virus, including implementing social distancing measures at its cultivation facilities, manufacturing facilities, and dispensaries, enhancing cleaning protocols at such facilities and dispensaries and encouraging employees to adhere to preventative measures recommended by local, state, and federal health officials.

It is not possible for the Company to predict the duration or magnitude of the adverse results of the outbreak and its effects on its business or results of operations at this time.

### **Key Performance Indicators and Non-GAAP Measures**

Our management uses a variety of financial and operating metrics to evaluate our business, analyze our performance, and make strategic decisions. We believe these metrics and non-GAAP financial measures provide useful information to investors and others in understanding and evaluating our operating results in the same manner as management. However, these measures are not financial measures calculated in accordance with GAAP and should not be considered as substitutes for financial measures that have been calculated in accordance with GAAP. We primarily review the following key performance indicators and non-GAAP measures when assessing our performance: (i) revenue; (ii) EBITDA; (iii) adjusted EBITDA; (iv) working capital; (v) cash flow; and (vi) return on capital employed. We believe these indicators provide us with useful data with which to measure our performance.

## Adjusted EBITDA

Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measures that represents earnings before interest expense, income taxes, depreciations, and amortization, or EBITDA, and further adjustments to EBITDA to exclude certain non- cash items and other non-recurring items that management believes are not indicative of ongoing operations. We disclose EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA because these non-GAAP measures are key measures used by our management to evaluate our business, measure its operating performance, and make strategic decisions. We believe EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA may be useful for investors and others in understanding and evaluating our operations results in the same manner as its management. However, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are not financial measures calculated in accordance with GAAP and should not be considered as a substitute for net income, income before income taxes, or any other operating performance measure calculated in accordance with GAAP. Using these non-GAAP financial measures to analyze our business would have material limitations because the calculations are based on the subjective determination of management regarding the nature and classification of events and circumstances that investors may find significant. In addition, although other companies in our industry may report measures titled EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA or similar measures, such non-GAAP financial measures may be calculated differently from how we calculate non-GAAP financial measures, which reduces their overall usefulness as comparative measures. Because of these limitations, you should consider EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA alongside other financial performance measures, including net income and our other financial results presented in accordance with GAAP. The following table presents a reconciliation of net income to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for each of the periods indicated:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	<b>For the three months ended</b>	
	<b>March 31,</b>	
	<b>Successor</b>	<b>Predecessor</b>
	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
<b>Net Income (Loss)</b>	\$ (14,568)	\$ 2,792
Provision for income taxes	481	251
Interest expense, net	6,619	33
Depreciation & amortization	4,526	202
<b>EBITDA (non-GAAP)</b>	<b>(2,942)</b>	<b>3,278</b>
Adjusting items:		
Transaction related fees <sup>(a)</sup>	588	294
Change in Fair Value of Financial Instruments <sup>(b)</sup>	(470)	-
Fair Value Step-up of Inventory <sup>(c)</sup>	2,134	-
Infrequent events <sup>(d)</sup>	811	87
Management fees <sup>(e)</sup>	-	400
<b>Adjusted EBITDA (non-GAAP)</b>	<b>\$ 121</b>	<b>\$ 4,059</b>

(a) For the three months ended March 31, 2022, transaction fees relate to the consulting legal and accounting fees related to the acquisitions of Theraplant and True Harvest and their corresponding contractual filing requirements of an S-1 to register shares. For the three months ended March 31, 2021, transaction fees relate to consulting, legal, and accounting fees in preparation for the Theraplant Business Combination.

(b) Change in Fair Value of Financial Instruments represent the (gain)/loss recognized on the Consolidated Statement of Operations. For the three months ended March 31, 2022, the Company recognized a gain of \$470 thousand on its financial instruments which resulted from fluctuations in the Company's stock price.

(c) Represents the impact to the cost of goods sold due to the fair value step up of inventory from purchase accounting.

(d) For the three months ended March 31, 2022, infrequent events relates to \$811 thousand loss on note settlement. For the three months ended March 31, 2021, the \$87 thousand is consisted of \$28 thousand related to costs related to a fire in a grow room causing repair expenses that had not yet been recovered by insurance, as well as \$58 thousand related to lobbyist fees related to Connecticut cannabis regulation proposals.

(e) Represents management fees associated with management consulting services that were not required to be paid after the closing of the Theraplant Business Combination.

## Results of Operations

For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

(in thousands)	For the Three Months Ended		Change	
	Successor	Predecessor	Increase/(Decrease)	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	\$	%
Revenues, net of discounts	\$ 8,189	\$ 7,150	\$ 1,039	15%
Cost of Goods Sold	6,353	2,698	3,655	135%
Gross Profit	1,836	4,452	-2,616	-59%
Selling and marketing	26	4	22	550%
General and administrative	4,976	1,361	3,615	266%
Depreciation and amortization	3,961	11	3,950	NM
Other income (expense), net	(6,960)	(33)	(6,927)	NM
Provision for income taxes	(481)	(251)	(230)	92%
Net Income (Loss)	\$ (14,568)	\$ 2,792	(17,360)	-622%

NM – Not Meaningful

### Comparison of the three months ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021

The following discussion represents a comparison of our results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2022, compared to the three months ended March 31, 2021. In the opinion of management, the unaudited condensed financial statements recognize all adjustments of a normal recurring nature considered necessary to fairly state our financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the periods presented.

#### Revenue, net of discounts

For the three months ended March 31, 2022, the Company's revenue, net of discounts increased \$1,039 thousand or 15% compared to the prior year. The increase is primarily a result of the current period including Theraplant and True Harvest comparing to the prior year including only Theraplant Revenue. True Harvest revenue, net of discounts, of \$2,922 thousand for the three months ended March 31, 2022, contributed to our revenue growth, which was lower than expected due to production issues at the facility as a result of construction for the expansion of the facility. Theraplant Revenue was reduced by \$1,883 thousand as compared to the prior year. The decrease is a result of a reduction in the medicinal market in Connecticut along with increased competition. The decrease in revenue is also a result of new legislation for adult-use cannabis in Connecticut. With the law, "An Act Concerning Responsible and Equitable Regulation of Adult-Use Cannabis", passed in June 2021, we believe that prospective consumers who previously obtained a medical card or considered obtaining a medical card decided to purchase cannabis outside of the medical market. This was the result of the decriminalization of cannabis as of July 1, 2021 in Connecticut, thus forgoing the cost of a doctor's visit and a state license registration. Further, the availability of black-market products for the larger new adult (non-medical) market has increased due to illegal events and delivery services, negatively impacting revenues. The new law now allows for an adult use of the product in Connecticut.

#### Cost of Goods Sold

Cost of goods sold, net for the three months ended March 31, 2022, increased \$3,655 thousand or 135% compared to the prior year. The increase is due to purchase accounting considerations in the fair value step up of inventory. The sales of inventory held at fair value resulted in an increase in cost of goods sold of \$2,134 thousand of additional cost due to purchase accounting. Additionally, True Harvest had cost of goods sold for the three months ended March 31, 2022 of \$4,041, including the fair value step up of inventory. The Company also had various increases in Cost of goods sold related to bringing additional capacity online, and the Company incurred additional costs related to initial planting and production processes in the new production facility. These start up costs are expected to decrease after Q2 2022.

#### Gross Profit

Gross Profit for the three months ended March 31, 2022, decreased 2,616 thousand or 59% compared to the prior year. The decrease is due to purchase accounting considerations in the fair value step up of inventory. The sales of inventory held at fair value resulted in an increase in cost of goods sold of \$2,134 thousand of additional cost due to purchase accounting. Additionally, the decrease is due to reduced revenue compared to expectations and increase in cost of goods sold, as discussed above.

### *Selling and Marketing Expenses*

Selling and marketing expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2022, increased \$22 thousand or 550% compared to the prior period. This increase was primarily due to larger purchases in marketing material.

### *General and Administrative Expenses*

General and administrative expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2022, increased \$3,615 thousand or 266% compared to the prior year. This increase is a result of the current period including Theraplant, Greenrose, and True Harvest comparing to the prior period that was inclusive of only Theraplant expenses. True Harvest had General and Administrative expenses of \$566 thousand and Greenrose had expenses of \$3,932 thousand. Theraplant had a decrease of \$883 thousand primarily due to a decrease consulting and professional services costs leading up to the transaction.

### *Depreciation and Amortization*

Depreciation and amortization for the three months ended March 31, 2022, increased \$3,950 thousand compared to the prior year. This increase is due to the amortization of the intangible assets for the period beginning December 31, 2021. These intangible assets acquired in connection with the Theraplant Business Combination totaled \$107,000 thousand and True Harvest Business Combination totaled \$8,000 thousand. The amortization of the acquired intangible assets was \$3,950 thousand for the period December 31, 2021 to March 31, 2022.

### *Other income (expense), net*

Other income (expense), net, which consists of interest expenses, net, and changes in fair value of financial instruments, for the three months ended March 31, 2022, decreased \$6,927 thousand compared to the prior year. As part of our acquisitions, the successor company had total notes payable of \$140,333 thousand as of March 31, 2022 compared to the predecessor company of \$1,981 thousand of total notes payable resulting in an increase in interest expense of \$6,619 thousand, offset by the change in fair value of the Company's financial instruments totaling \$470 thousand. Additionally, the Company incurred a loss on the settlement of promissory notes of \$810 thousand during the three months ended March 31, 2022.

### *Provision for Income Taxes*

Provision for income taxes for the three months ended March 31, 2022 was \$481 thousand, an increase of \$230 thousand or 92%. This is primarily due to Theraplant being an LLC in 2021, while Greenrose Holdings is a C-Corp. The statutory federal tax rate was 21% during both periods. During the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company had operations in two and one U.S. geographic market, respectively. The Company's quarterly tax provision is calculated under the discrete method which treats the interim period as if it were the annual period and determines the income tax expense or benefit on that basis. The discrete method is applied when application of the estimated annual effective tax rate is impractical because it is not possible to reliably estimate the annual effective tax rate. The Company believes, at this time, the use of this discrete method is more appropriate than the annual effective tax rate method due to the high degree of uncertainty in estimating annual pre-tax income due to the early stage of the business.

## Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our primary sources of liquidity are cash from operations, cash and cash equivalents on hand. Our primary requirements for liquidity are to fund our working capital needs, debt service, operating lease obligations, capital expenditures and general corporate needs. Theraplant is generating cash from sales and is deploying its capital reserves to acquire and develop assets capable of producing additional revenues and earnings over both the immediate and near term to support its business growth and expansion. With our True Harvest Acquisition, on December 31, 2021, we expect to be further generating cash from sales over the next 12 months. As of March 31, 2022, we maintained a cash and cash equivalents balance of \$1,864 thousand, and \$1,678 thousand of restricted cash with a working capital deficit of \$108,537 thousand. The working capital deficit is primarily due to the current portion of the notes payable of 107,205, due to the reclassification of all the debt to short term because of an event of default. Refer to Note 8 in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information on the event of default.

Based on our forecasted expenditures related to our debt service and following the completion of our True Harvest Acquisition on December 31, 2021, we determined that after taking into account our cash flow projections, we do not believe we will have sufficient cash on hand or available liquidity to meet our obligations through the twelve months from the date of issuance of the consolidated financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2022. We have incurred significant expenses in relation to our acquisitions. We expect our cash flows to increase over time, but not in sufficient quantities in the short term to pay for expenses, without additional capital, or Connecticut recreation legalization. As a result, substantial doubt exists regarding the going concern assumption on our consolidated financial statements. Therefore, these conditions raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

We have certain debt obligations to sellers, our lender, and vendors which will require cash to meet their requirements. Our ability to continue meeting these contractual obligations will be reliant upon our ability to secure significant additional capital funding or revise the contracts.

Under certain provisions of our credit agreement with our senior lender (as amended to date, the "Credit Facility"), we are in technical default. While no event of default has been declared nor has acceleration of indebtedness been triggered by our senior lender pursuant to the Credit Facility, the potential for such eventualities and potential cross defaults requires us to classify our long-term obligations as current liabilities. Upon the occurrence of such an event of default, if not timely cured, all amounts outstanding under our Credit Facility could be declared to be immediately due and payable, which is how our financial statements are presented. If indebtedness under our Credit Facility is accelerated, there can be no assurance that we will have sufficient assets to repay the indebtedness.

In 2022, we intend to revise our agreements with sellers and seek significant additional capital funding to stabilize our cash flow. We are currently in active discussions with the lenders under our credit agreements (including certain of our related parties) for additional financing, a waiver of our compliance with covenants and/or cure of any events of default under the credit agreements. However, there can be no assurance that such efforts will be successful or that, in the event that they are successful, the terms and conditions of such financing will be favorable.

Further, there are other factors which may make financing our operations more difficult, including the Cannabis industry we operate in and any other risk factors listed in Item 1A. of Part 2 of our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and Item 1A. of Part 1 of our Annual Report. In consideration of our plans, substantial doubt is not alleviated.

The following table presents Greenrose's cash and outstanding debt as of the dates indicated. Due to an event of default, all debt has been classified as current within the consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021:

## Cash Flows

The following table presents the summary cash flow information for the periods indicated:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	<b>For the three months ended</b>	
	<b>March 31,</b>	
	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(3,662)	3,069
Net cash used in investing activities	(419)	(1,389)
Net cash provided by financing activities	(1,434)	221
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(5,515)	1,901

### **Cash Flow from Operating Activities**

During the three months ended March 31, 2022, cash flows used in operating activities were \$3,662 thousand. The cash flows used in operating activities resulted from net loss of \$14,568 thousand, offset by depreciation and amortization of \$4,526 thousand and operating assets and liabilities increase of \$1,775 thousand. Our \$14,568 thousand of net loss was primarily related decreased sales in Connecticut, production issues resulting in lower sales at True Harvest, and our significant interest expense of \$6,619 thousand. The net cash used in operating activities was offset by an increase that was primarily driven by the timing of payments to suppliers and vendors, the timing and amount of debt payments, and the timing of other working capital payments, as well as an increase in inventory, accounts receivable and current tax payable, and a decrease in prepaid expenses and other assets related to prepaid insurance.

### **Cash Flow from Investing Activities**

Net cash used in investing activities was \$419 thousand for fiscal 2022 period, a decrease of \$970 thousand, compared to net cash used in investing activities of \$1,389 thousand during fiscal 2021 (Predecessor). The decrease primarily relates the Company's capital expenditures that decreased to \$419 thousand for the fiscal 2022 period compared to \$1,389 thousand during fiscal 2021 due to the expansion of the Theraplant facility.

### **Cash Flow from Financing Activities**

Net cash used in financing activities was \$1,434 thousand for fiscal 2022 period, an increase of \$1,655 thousand, compared to net cash provided by financing activities of \$221 thousand during fiscal 2021. The increase of cash used was primarily related to the principal repayments of notes payable of \$1,434 thousand compared to the prior year of \$17 thousand of principal repayments of notes payable, offset by \$408 thousand of proceeds from notes payable.

### **Financing Arrangements**

The primary objective of our financing strategy is to maintain a prudent capital structure that provides us flexibility to pursue our growth objectives. We use short-term debt as management determines is reasonable, principally to finance ongoing operations, including our seasonal requirements for working capital (generally accounts receivable, inventory, and prepaid expenses and other current assets, less accounts payable, accrued payroll, and other accrued liabilities), and a combination of equity and long-term debt to finance both our base working capital needs and our non-current assets.

## *Term Loans*

On November 26, 2021, we entered into the “Credit Agreement” with DXR Holdings where the lender (DXR Holdings) will provide an initial term loan (the “Initial Term Loan”) in an amount equal to eighty-eight million dollars (\$88,000,000). The proceeds of the term loan were used to acquire the net assets of Theraplant.

Additionally, the Credit Agreement includes a Delayed Draw Term Loan (the “Delayed Draw Term Loan” and collectively with the Initial Term Loan “the Term Loans”) in amount equal to seventeen million dollars (\$17,000,000). As detailed in the agreement, the Delayed Draw Term Loan provided funding for the acquisition of True Harvest and related transaction costs.

We are required to make principal payments on the Term Loans of \$5,000,000 on each Installment Date. The Installment Date is the last business day of each March, June, September and December, beginning with the earlier of (i) the second full fiscal quarter following the Trigger Date and (ii) the ninth fiscal quarter following the Closing Date. The Trigger Date is the date of the introduction and implementation (meaning the first day that sales are permitted whether or not the Borrower or its subsidiaries make sales on such date) of the Adult Use Cannabis market in the state of Connecticut.

The Term Loans bear interest on the unpaid principal amount thereof from the date made through repayment (whether by acceleration or otherwise) thereof at the greater of LIBOR or 1% plus the Applicable Margin (Section 2.4 (a)). Interest on each term loan attributable to the PIK Rate shall be payable on each Interest Payment Date by capitalizing the amount thereof, added to the outstanding amount. All interest and applicable fees chargeable under the Loan Documents shall be computed on the basis of a three hundred sixty (360) day year (Section 2.4(d)), in each case, for the actual number of days elapsed in the period during which the interest or fees accrue. The Applicable Margin means 16.00% per annum, provided that for the first 12 months following the Closing Date, 8.5% per annum may be payable in kind and thereafter, 5.00% per annum may be payable in kind (the amounts payable in kind, the “PIK Rate”). The PIK balance will be paid in cash at the end of the term loan. The accrued and unpaid interest on both Term Loans shall be due and payable on the earliest of maturity date, change of control, the sale of all or substantially all assets of Greenrose, or the date of the acceleration.

The Term Loans are collateralized by substantially all the assets and liabilities of the Company. The Credit Agreement contains certain affirmative and negative covenants as to operations and the financial condition of the Company. The Company was in compliance with its financial covenants as of December 31, 2021.

Refer to Note 8 in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on the Term Loans.

## *Warrant Liabilities*

In connection with the Initial Term Loan, we entered into Warrant Agreement (the “Warrant Agreement”) with the DXR Holdings to acquire 2,000 thousand fully paid and nonassessable shares of our non-voting common stock. The warrants are immediately exercisable and have an exercise price of \$0.01 per warrant (i.e., penny warrants). The holder can exercise the right to purchase the common stock in part or in whole at any time or from time to time. The warrants will expire and no longer exercisable on November 25, 2026. The holder of the warrants has the option to exercise the warrants in equity or in cash.

On December 31, 2021 the Company amended the Warrant Agreement by adding a price floor to the cash election feature whereas the Lender can elect to net cash settle the warrants for an amount that is the greater of the fair market value of the Company’s share price or the price floor. The price floor starts at \$6.00 per share and increases \$1.00 in each subsequent year on the initial term loan anniversary date. Additionally, the expiration date of the warrants is now able to be extended by five successive one-year extensions if the sale of cannabis continues to be federally illegal at the expiration date (the fifth anniversary of the issuance date and subject to five 1-year extensions at the election of the holder).

In connection with the funding of the Delayed Draw Term Loan, the Company issued another 550 thousand warrants with identical terms as the other 2,000 thousand warrants as amended by the Warrant Amendment for total Lender warrants of 2,550 thousand.

We accounted for the warrants as liabilities in accordance with ASC 815-40 and are they are presented within the warrant liabilities within the consolidated balance sheet. The warrants are measured at fair value at inception and on a recurring basis, with changes in fair value presented within change in fair value of in financial instruments within the consolidated statements of operations.

#### *Derivative Liability*

In order to help facilitate the closing of the Theraplant Business Combination, on October 20, 2021, Greenrose and an investor (the “Investor”), entered into a Non-Redemption Agreement (the “Non-Redemption Agreement”), pursuant to which the Investor agreed to purchase up to 1,000 thousand shares common stock of the Company, \$0.0001 par value per share, in open market transactions or in private transactions from the certain selling shareholders who are not affiliated with the Company, at a purchase price not to exceed \$10.14 per share.

In connection with the entry of the Non-Redemption Agreement, Greenrose entered into a Registration Rights Agreement with the Investor (the “Registration Rights Agreement”) pursuant to which Greenrose agrees that to file a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) covering the resale of the Common Stock requested to be included in such registration statement (the “Resale Registration Statement”), and Greenrose shall use its best efforts to have the Resale Registration Statement declared effective as soon as practicable after the filing thereof, but in no event later than the 45th calendar day following the filing of the Resale Registration Statement (or, the fifth calendar day following the date on which the Company is notified by the SEC that the Resale Registration Statement will not be or is no longer subject to further review and comments.

Further, as part of the Non-Redemption Agreement, Greenrose and the Investor agreed that Greenrose shall issue and sell to the Investor, and the Investor shall purchase from Greenrose, for the sum of \$500,000, an aggregate of 500,000 newly issued shares of Greenrose Common Stock (“Investor Shares”). When issued, these shares are to be subject to a lock-up and will be released based on a contractual calculation each month for six months. Any shares not released within that six-month period shall be forfeited. During the period ended December 31, 2021, the Company released 140,947 shares from lock-up, and as of March 31, 2022 the remaining 359,053 shares were released from lock-up (“Released Shares”).

The Investor Shares are considered derivative liabilities in accordance with ASC 815-40, due to certain settlement provisions in the corresponding warrant agreement that do not meet the criteria to be classified in stockholders’ equity. Pursuant to ASC 815-40, the Investor Shares are classified as a liability at fair value on the Company’s consolidated balance sheet, and the change in the fair value of such liability in each period is recognized as a non-cash gain or loss in the Company’s consolidated statements of operations.

#### *Private Warrant Liabilities*

Prior to the Theraplant Business Combination, Greenrose sold 1,980 thousand private warrants to Greenrose Associates, LLC (the “Sponsor”) and Imperial Capital, LLC (“Imperial”). Each private warrant is exercisable to purchase one share of common stock at an exercise price of \$11.50 per share.

On January 31, 2022, the Greenrose board of directors and the Lender have approved the final settlement amount of the Sponsor Notes. The aggregate principal amount outstanding on the date of settlement was \$2,640 thousand and was settled for 685 thousand shares of Greenrose common stock and 1,893 thousand private warrants which was determined to approximate the principal amount outstanding.

On February 2, 2022, Greenrose entered into an exchange agreement (the “Exchange Agreement”) with Greenrose Associates LLC, the Company’s sponsor to convert \$2,640 thousand in aggregate principal amount of promissory notes and convertible notes into (i) 685 thousand shares of common stock of the Company, par value of \$0.0001 per share, and (ii) 1,893 thousand non-callable private warrants entitling the holder thereof to purchase one share of Common Stock at \$11.50 per share for five (5) years from the date of issuance. The Sponsor Notes were non-interest bearing and did not contain a stated maturity date. The non-callable private warrants contained the same terms and conditions as the private warrants issued to the Company’s Sponsor and the Company’s underwriters in connection with its February 11, 2020 initial public offering.

Simultaneously with the entry of the Exchange Agreement, Greenrose issued all 685 thousand shares of common stock of the Company to the Sponsor in a private placement exempt from registration pursuant to Rule 506(b) of Regulation D under Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. Upon the issuance of the 685 thousand shares of common stock and 1,893 thousand warrants of the Company, the Sponsor Notes were cancelled and are no longer outstanding.

The terms and conditions of the conversion of the Sponsor Notes into shares of common stock and Private Warrants of the Company, including the conversion price, were approved at a meeting of a special committee of the independent members of the board of directors of the Company, in which members of the board of directors who were also members of the Sponsor were recused.

The private warrants are exercisable for cash or on a cashless basis, at the holder’s option, and be non-redeemable so long as they are held by the initial purchasers or their permitted transferees. If the private warrants are held by someone other than the initial purchasers or their permitted transferees, the private warrants will be redeemable by the Company and exercisable by such holders on the same basis as the public warrants.

The private warrants are accounted for as liabilities in accordance with ASC 815-40 and are presented within the private warrant liabilities within the consolidated balance sheet. The private warrants are measured at fair value at inception and on a recurring basis, with changes in fair value presented within change in fair value of in financial instruments within the consolidated statements of operations.

#### *Other Notes Payable*

In connection with the True Harvest Acquisition, the Company assumed \$4,600 thousand of debt. The debt consisted of three promissory notes (the "Promissory Notes"). The Promissory Notes mature December 2023 and bear interest at 12% of the outstanding loan principal. Equal interest and principal payments are due each month.

#### **Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements**

We have no obligations, assets or liabilities which would be considered off-balance sheet arrangements as of March 31, 2022. We do not participate in transactions that create relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, often referred to as variable interest entities, which would have been established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements. We have not entered into any off-balance sheet financing arrangements, established any special purpose entities, guaranteed any debt or commitments of other entities, or purchased any non-financial assets.

#### **Contractual Obligations**

We engaged Imperial in October 2019 (pursuant to an engagement letter agreement amended in January 2020) as an advisor in connection with a business combination to assist us in holding meetings with our shareholders to discuss the potential business combination and the target business' attributes, introduce us to potential investors that are interested in purchasing our securities in connection with a business combination, assist us in obtaining shareholder approval for the business combination and assist us with our press releases and public filings in connection with the business combination. Pursuant to the terms of our engagement of Imperial, a cash fee for such services was to be payable upon the consummation of a business combination in an amount equal to 4.5% of the gross proceeds of Initial Public Offering, or \$7,763 thousand (exclusive of any applicable finders' fees which might become payable); provided that up to 20% of the fee may be allocated at our sole discretion to other FINRA members that assist us in identifying and consummating a Business Combination.

Additionally, the original terms of our engagement of Imperial included provision to pay Imperial a cash fee for assisting us in obtaining financing for the business combination in an amount equal to 5% of the face amount of any equity securities and 3% of the face amount of any debt sold or arranged as part of the business combination (exclusive of any applicable finders' fees which might become payable). Our engagement of Imperial was amended as of April 13, 2022 to reflect new agreed compensation terms. Pursuant to the April 2022 amendment we have agreed to compensate Imperial (i) a retainer of shares of common stock of the Company equivalent to \$250 thousand (as determined by the five consecutive trading day volume weighted average price of the Company's common stock following execution of the April 2022 amendment; (ii) a quarterly fee payable in shares of the Company equivalent to \$75 thousand per quarter (as determined by the five consecutive trading day volume weighted average price of the Company's common stock as of first day of each quarter), such amount to increase to an equivalent of \$150 thousand per quarter following the sixth consecutive month of the amended engagement, plus a fee payable on the closing of a business combination or business combinations as we and Imperial shall agree and consistent with industry custom and usage. All fees earned and paid to Imperial under the amended engagement shall be credited against the amount owed and payable under the \$10,500 thousand non-interest-bearing note issued by the Company to Imperial in April 2022 in satisfaction of amounts otherwise payable under the terms of the 2019 engagement, as amended.

We have also entered into an agreement with a vendor to provide investor relations services related to the Company's business combination. The agreement requires us to pay \$15 thousand upon commencement of the agreement plus reimbursement for any out-of-pocket expenses. In addition, we have agreed to pay a \$100 thousand fee only upon the consummation of a business combination. The agreement also requires the continuation of investor relations services for a minimum of six months subsequent to the consummation of a business combination at the rate of \$15 thousand per month.

We also entered into an agreement with a vendor to provide multimedia services related to the Company's business combination and virtual investor event. This agreement requires that the Company pay \$33 thousand when the current financing closes-the consummation of a business combination. The agreement will terminate on August 31, 2022.

We have entered into an agreement with Acorn Management Partners, LLC ("Acorn") to provide marketing services. This agreement requires an issuance of \$50 thousand worth of stock and \$10 thousand per month for a period of six months with the ability to extend for three month periods for an additional \$25 thousand of restricted stock and \$10 thousand per month.

#### **Related Party Transactions**

On February 2, 2022, Greenrose entered into an exchange agreement (the "Exchange Agreement") with Greenrose Associates LLC, the Company's sponsor to convert \$2,640 thousand in aggregate principal amount of promissory notes and convertible notes into (i) 685 thousand shares of common stock of the Company, par value of \$0.0001 per share, and (ii) 1,893 thousand non-callable private warrants entitling the holder thereof to purchase one share of Common Stock at \$11.50 per share for five (5) years from the date of issuance. The Sponsor Notes were non-interest bearing and did not contain a stated maturity date. The non-callable private warrants contained the same terms and conditions as the private warrants issued to the Company's Sponsor and the Company's underwriters in connection with its February 11, 2020 initial public offering.

Simultaneously with the entry of the Exchange Agreement, Greenrose issued all 685 thousand shares of common stock of the Company to the Sponsor in a private placement exempt from registration pursuant to Rule 506(b) of Regulation D under Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. Upon the issuance of the 685 thousand shares of common stock and 1,893 thousand warrants of the Company, the Sponsor Notes were cancelled and are no longer outstanding.

#### *Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements*

See Note 1 - Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies,” to the consolidated financial statements contained in Part I, Item 1 of our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

#### **Critical Accounting Policies**

The preparation of consolidated financial statements and related disclosures in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and income and expenses during the periods reported. Actual results could materially differ from those estimates. We have identified the following critical accounting policies:

#### *Derivative Instruments*

We account for the Derivative Instruments in accordance with the guidance contained in ASC 815-40-15-7D and 7F under which the Derivative Instruments do not meet the criteria for equity treatment and must be recorded as liabilities. Accordingly, we classify the Derivative Instruments as liabilities at their fair value and adjust the Derivative Instruments to fair value at each reporting period. This liability is subject to re-measurement at each balance sheet date until exercised, and any change in fair value is recognized in our consolidated statements of operations. The Private Placement Warrants for periods where no observable traded price was available are valued using a Black-Scholes model. The fair value of the convertible promissory note was estimated using a Black-Scholes model.

#### *Common Stock Subject to Possible Redemption*

We account for our common stock subject to possible redemption in accordance with the guidance in ASC Topic 480. Shares of common stock subject to mandatory redemption is classified as a liability instrument and measured at fair value. Conditionally redeemable common stock (including common stock that features redemption rights that are either within the control of the holder or subject to redemption upon the occurrence of uncertain events not solely within our control) is classified as temporary equity. At all other times, common stock is classified as stockholders' equity. Our common stock features certain redemption rights that are considered to be outside of our control and subject to occurrence of uncertain future events. Accordingly, common stock subject to possible redemption is presented at redemption value as temporary equity, outside of the stockholders' equity section of our consolidated balance sheets.

#### *Net Income (loss) Per Common Share*

Net income (loss) per common share is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Accretion associated with the redeemable shares of common stock is excluded from income (loss) per common share as the redemption value approximates fair value.

#### *Recent Accounting Standards*

In May 2021, the FASB issues ASU No. 2021-04, “Earnings Per Share (Topic 260), Debt—Modifications and Extinguishments (Subtopic 470-50), Compensation—Stock Compensation (Topic 718), and Derivatives and Hedging—Contracts in Entity’s Own Equity (Subtopic 815-40): Issuer’s Accounting for Certain Modifications or Exchanges of Freestanding Equity-Classified Written Call Options (a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force)”. The amendments in this Update clarify and reduce diversity in an issuer’s accounting for modifications or exchanges of freestanding equity-classified written call options (for example, warrants) that remain equity classified after modification or exchange. The guidance clarifies whether an issuer should account for a modification or an exchange of a freestanding equity-classified written call option that remains equity classified after modification or exchange as (1) an adjustment to equity and, if so, the related earnings per share (EPS) effects, if any, or (2) an expense and, if so, the manner and pattern of recognition. The amendments in this Update affect all entities that issue freestanding written call options that are classified in equity. The amendments do not apply to modifications or exchanges of financial instruments that are within the scope of another Topic and do not affect a holder’s accounting for freestanding call options. This update is effective after December 15, 2021. An entity should apply the amendments prospectively to modifications or exchanges occurring on or after the effective date of the amendments. Early adoption is permitted, including adoption in an interim period. Management does not believe that this pronouncement, if currently adopted, would have a material effect on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

On July 19, 2021, the FASB issued ASU 2021-05, “Leases (Topic 842): Lessors—Certain Leases with Variable Lease Payments”, which requires a lessor to classify a lease with variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate (hereafter referred to as “variable payments”) as an operating lease on the commencement date of the lease if specified criteria are met. The ASU is effective after December 15, 2021. Management does not believe that this pronouncement, if currently adopted, would have a material effect on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

On March 12, 2020, the FASB concluded its reference rate reform project and issued ASU 2020-04, Reference Rate Reform (Topic 848): Facilitation of the Effects of Reference Rate Reform on Financial Reporting. The Board undertook the reference rate reform project to address constituents’ concerns about certain accounting consequences that could result from the global markets’ anticipated transition away from the use of the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) and other interbank offered rates to alternative reference rates. Constituents feared that, without new guidance and relief, entities’ application of contract modification and hedging requirements under U.S. GAAP to modifications triggered by reference rate reform would be costly to implement and result in financial reporting that did not faithfully represent management’s intent or risk management activities. In addition, the FASB believes that such accounting treatment would not provide decision-useful information to financial statement users. Management does not believe that this pronouncement, if currently adopted, would have a material effect on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

On August 5, 2020, the FASB issued ASU 2020-06, “Debt—Debt with Conversion and Other Options (Subtopic 470-20) and Derivatives and Hedging—Contracts in Entity’s Own Equity (Subtopic 815-40): Accounting for Convertible Instruments and Contracts in an Entity’s Own Equity”, which simplifies the accounting for certain financial instruments with characteristics of liabilities and equity, including convertible instruments and contracts on an entity’s own equity. The ASU is part of the FASB’s simplification initiative, which aims to reduce unnecessary complexity in U.S. GAAP. The adoption of the standard did not have a material impact on the Company’s financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

### **Critical Accounting Estimates**

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates, and revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised.

Significant judgments, estimates, and assumptions that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements are described below.

#### *Business Combinations*

Classification of an acquisition as a business combination or an asset acquisition depends on whether the assets acquired constitute a business, which can be a complex judgment. Whether an acquisition is classified as a business combination or asset acquisition can have a significant impact on the entries made on and after acquisition.

In determining the fair value of all identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired, the most significant estimates relate to contingent consideration and intangible assets. Management exercises judgement in estimating the probability and timing of when earn-outs are expected to be achieved, which is used as the basis for estimating fair value. For any intangible asset identified, depending on the type of intangible asset and the complexity of determining its fair value, an independent valuation expert or management may develop the fair value, using appropriate valuation techniques, which are generally based on a forecast of the total expected future net cash flows. Cannabis licenses are the primary intangible asset acquired in business combinations as they provide the Company the ability to operate in each market.

#### *Estimated Useful Lives and Depreciation of Property and Equipment and Intangible Assets*

Depreciation and amortization of property and equipment and intangible assets are dependent upon estimates of useful lives, which are determined through the exercise of judgment. The assessment of any impairment of these assets is dependent upon estimates of recoverable amounts that take into account factors such as economic and market conditions and the useful lives of assets.

#### *Goodwill Impairment*

The Company applies the guidance in Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2011-08 “Intangibles-Goodwill and Other-Testing Goodwill for Impairment,” which provides entities with an option to perform a qualitative assessment (commonly referred to as “Step Zero”) to determine whether further quantitative analysis for impairment of goodwill is necessary. In performing Step Zero for the Company’s goodwill impairment test, the Company is required to make assumptions and judgments including but not limited to the following: the evaluation of macroeconomic conditions as related to the Company’s business, industry and market trends, and the overall future financial performance of its reporting units and future opportunities in the markets in which they operate. If impairment indicators are present after performing Step Zero, the Company would perform a quantitative impairment analysis to estimate the fair value of goodwill.

## *Consolidation*

Judgment is applied in assessing whether the Company exercises control and has significant influence over entities in which the Company directly or indirectly owns an interest. The Company has control when it has the power over the subsidiary, has exposure or rights to variable returns and has the ability to use its power to affect the returns. Significant influence is defined as the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the subsidiaries. Where the Company is determined to have control, these entities are consolidated. Additionally, judgment is applied in determining the effective date on which control was obtained.

## *Inventories*

The net realizable value of inventories represents the estimated selling price for inventories in the ordinary course of business, less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. The determination of net realizable value requires significant judgment, including consideration of factors such as shrinkage, the aging of and future demand for inventory, expected future selling price, what we expect to realize by selling the inventory and the contractual arrangements with customers. Reserves for excess and obsolete inventory are based upon quantities on hand, projected volumes from demand forecasts and net realizable value. The estimates are judgmental in nature and are made at a point in time, using available information, expected business plans and expected market conditions. As a result, the actual amount received on sale could differ from the estimated value of inventory. Periodic reviews are performed on the inventory balance. The impact of changes in inventory reserves is reflected in cost of goods sold.

## *Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts*

Allowances for doubtful accounts reflect Greenrose's estimate of amounts in its existing accounts receivable that may not be collected due to customer claims or customer inability or unwillingness to pay. The allowance is determined based on a combination of factors, including Greenrose's risk assessment regarding the credit worthiness of its customers, historical collection experience and length of time the receivables are past due. Though infrequent, if ever, account balances are charged off against the allowance when Theraplant believes it is probable the receivable will not be recovered. No allowance for doubtful accounts was required as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

## *Stock Based Compensation*

The Company sponsors an equity incentive plan (the "Plan") in which certain employees and non-employee directors participate. The Plan is administered by the compensation committee of the board of directors of the Company (the "Compensation Committee"). The Company measures the cost of services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments (typically restricted stock unit awards ("RSUs") and stock options) based on the grant-date fair value of the awards issued under the Plan that are equity classified. Liability classified RSUs are valued based on the fair value of the stock at each reporting period until the date of settlement with changes in fair value recognized as increases or decreases in stock-based compensation expense in the accompanying consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss) each reporting period over the period during which an employee or non-employee director is required to provide service in exchange for the awards, usually the vesting period. The fair value of the stock options is calculated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. forfeitures are accounted for as they occur. Refer to Note 14 for further details of activity related to the Plan.

## *Fair Value of Financial Instruments*

The individual fair values attributed to the different components of a financing transaction, including derivative financial instruments, are determined using valuation techniques. The Company uses judgment to select the methods used to make certain assumptions and in performing the fair value calculations in order to determine (a) the values attributed to each component of a transaction at the time of their issuance; (b) the fair value measurements for certain instruments that require subsequent measurement at fair value on a recurring basis; and (c) for disclosing the fair value of financial instruments. These valuation estimates could be significantly different because of the use of judgment and the inherent uncertainty in estimating the fair value of these instruments that are not quoted in an active market.

## *Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management*

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, investments, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, notes payable, warrant liability and contingent consideration payable. Financial instruments recorded at fair value are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs to fair value measurements. The three levels of hierarchy are:

Level1—Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level2—Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

Level3—Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

## *Provision for Income Taxes*

Prior to the Theraplant Business Combination, the Predecessor's members had elected to have the Predecessor treated as a partnership for income tax purposes. As such, the items of income, loss, deduction, and credit are passed through to, and taken into account by, the Predecessor's members in computing their own taxable income.

The Company is subject to the limits of IRC Section 280E under which it is only allowed to deduct expenses directly related to sales of product. This results in permanent differences between ordinary and necessary business expenses deemed non-allowable under IRC Section 280E.

The Company has computed its provision for income taxes under the discrete method which treats the year-to-date period as if it were the annual period and determines the income tax expense or benefit on that basis. The discrete method is applied when application of the estimated annual effective tax rate is impractical because it is not possible to reliably estimate the annual effective tax rate. The Company believes that, at this time, the use of this discrete method is more appropriate than the annual effective tax rate method as the estimated annual effective tax rate method is not reliable due to the high degree of uncertainty in estimating annual pre-tax income due to the uncertainty around the timing of the full legalization in Connecticut of adult use cannabis in 2022.

## **Regulation Overview and Balance Sheet Exposure**

100% of the balance sheet is exposed to U.S. cannabis-related activities. We believe our operations are in material compliance with all applicable state and local laws, regulations, and licensing requirements in the states and locals in which we operate. However, cannabis remains illegal under U.S. federal law and substantially all our revenue is derived from U.S. cannabis operations.

## **Commitments and Contingencies**

Greenrose follows the provisions of U.S. GAAP when recording litigation related contingencies. A liability is recorded when a loss is probable and can be reasonably estimated. No litigation related contingencies have been identified.

## **Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk**

The Company is a "smaller reporting company" as defined by Regulation S-K and, as such, is not required to provide the information contained in this item pursuant to Regulation S-K.

## **Item 4. Controls and Procedures**

### **Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures**

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act, that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired objectives.

Our management, with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of March 31, 2022. Based upon that evaluation and subject to the foregoing, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that, as of March 31, 2022, the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to accomplish their objectives at the reasonable assurance level.

### **Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the quarter ended March 31, 2022, that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

## PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

### Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

On January 6, 2022 (the “Termination Date”), Futureworks LLC (“Futureworks”) notified the Company that it was terminating the Agreement and Plan of Merger (the “Merger Agreement”), dated March 12, 2021, by and between Futureworks, the Company (formerly known as Greenrose Acquisition Corp.) and Futureworks Holdings, Inc., a Delaware corporation and wholly-owned subsidiary of Greenrose (“FW Merger Sub”). Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, Futureworks was expected to be merged with and into FW Merger Sub (the “Futureworks Merger”), with FW Merger Sub surviving the Merger as a wholly owned subsidiary of Greenrose. All related ancillary agreements entered into on March 12, 2021, in connection with the Futureworks Merger and the Purchase Agreement were also terminated on the Termination Date. The material terms and conditions of the Merger Agreement were previously disclosed in the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by the Company with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 18, 2021 and are incorporated by reference herein.

Reference made to the Agreement and Plan of Merger dated as of March 12, 2021 between the Company and Futureworks LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, which Futureworks terminated on January 6, 2021, as disclosed in the Company’s Report on Form 8-K dated January 12, 2022. In a letter dated April 13, 2022, counsel to Futureworks alleged breach of the Futureworks Agreement and Plan of Merger by the Company and threatened legal action if Futureworks’ purported claims are not settled. The Company believes Futureworks alleged claims lack merit. In the event Futureworks commences an action against the Company in connection with the terminated Futureworks Agreement and Plan of Merger, the Company believes it has meritorious defenses and will defend itself vigorously.

From time to time, the Company may be involved in litigation relating to claims arising out of operations in the normal course of business. At March 31, 2022 (Successor) and 2021 (Predecessor), other than described above, there were no further pending or threatened lawsuits that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the results of the Company’s consolidated operations. There are also no proceedings in which any of the Company’s significant shareholders, officers, or affiliates are an adverse party or have a material interest adverse to the Company’s interest.

### Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Some factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those results in this report are described as risks in our Annual Report. Any of these factors could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. As of the date of this report, there have been no material changes to the risk factors previously disclosed in the Annual Report, other than what is included below.

### RISK FACTORS

*An investment in our securities involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risks described below before making an investment decision. Our business, prospects, financial condition, or operating results could be harmed by any of these risks, as well as other risks not known to us or that we consider immaterial as of the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q also contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements as a result of specific factors, including the risks described below. The trading price of our securities could decline due to any of these risks, and, as a result, you may lose all or part of your investment.*

*Unless the context otherwise requires, references in this section to “we,” “us,” “our,” “Greenrose” and the “Company” refer to The Greenrose Holding Company Inc. and its subsidiaries following the Theraplant Merger, or to Greenrose Acquisition Corp. prior to the Theraplant Merger, as the case may be.*

Below is summary of the principal factors that make an investment in Greenrose speculative or risky. This summary does not address all of the risks that we face. Additional discussion of the risks summarized in this risk factor summary, and other risks that we face, can be found below, after this summary, and should be carefully considered, together with other information in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and our other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission before making an investment decision regarding Greenrose.

Such risks and other factors may include, but are not limited to:

#### Risks Related to Credit Arrangements and possibility of Events of Default.

As described in recent developments, we are in technical default under certain provisions of our credit agreement with our senior lender (as amended to date, the “Credit Facility”). While no event of default has been declared nor has acceleration of indebtedness been triggered by our senior lender pursuant to the Credit Facility, the potential for such eventualities and potential cross defaults requires us to classify our long-term obligations as current liabilities. Upon the occurrence of such an event of default, if not timely cured, all amounts outstanding under our Credit Facility could be declared to be immediately due and payable. If indebtedness under our Credit Facility is accelerated, there can be no assurance that we will have sufficient assets to repay the indebtedness. The operating and financial restrictions and covenants in our Credit Facility and any future financing agreements may adversely affect our ability to finance future operations or capital needs or to engage in other business activities.

Our management is working with our lenders to negotiate waivers or possible means of curing technical defaults under the Credit Facility and to extent necessary, credit arrangements with other creditors. No assurance can be given that such efforts will be effective or timely to cure an event of default under our Credit Facility if and event of default is declared.

Our ability to comply with the covenants and restrictions contained in our Credit Facility may be affected by events beyond our control, including prevailing economic, financial and industry conditions. If market or other economic conditions deteriorate, our ability to comply with these covenants may be impaired. A breach of any of these covenants could result in other events of default under our Credit Facility

## Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.

### Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

On February 2, 2022, the Company entered into an Exchange Agreement with the Company’s Sponsor to convert \$2,640,500 in aggregate principal amount of promissory notes and convertible notes (the “Sponsor Notes”) into (i) 685,289 shares of common stock of the Company, par value of \$0.0001 per share, and (ii) 1,892,500 non-callable private warrants entitling the holder thereof to purchase one share of Common Stock at \$11.50 per share for five (5) years from the date of issuance. The Sponsor Notes were non-interest bearing and did not contain a stated maturity date. The non-callable private warrants contained the same terms and conditions as the private warrants issued to the Company’s Sponsor and the Company’s underwriters in connection with its February 11, 2020 initial public offering.

Simultaneously with the entry of the Exchange Agreement, Greenrose issued all 685,289 shares of common stock of the Company to the Sponsor in a private placement exempt from registration pursuant to Rule 506(b) of Regulation D under Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. Upon the issuance of the 685,289 shares of common stock and 1,892,500 warrants of the Company, the Sponsor Notes were cancelled and are no longer outstanding.

On March 14, 2022, the Company issued an aggregate of 753,165 unregistered shares common stock to YA II PN, Ltd in connection with the October 21, 2021 execution of a Non-Redemption Agreement in the amount of 500,000 shares and a related Standby Equity Purchase Agreement (collectively, the “YA II PN, Ltd Agreements”) in the amount of 253,165 shares. The Company previously disclosed the execution of the YA II PN, Ltd Agreements on the Form 8-K filed with the US Securities and Exchange Commission on October 21, 2021.

On March 15, 2022, the Company issued an aggregate of 73,700 unregistered common shares to certain board members as consideration for services performed as members of the board of directors.

On March 16, 2022, the Company issued an aggregate of 11,905 unregistered common shares to Acorn Management Partners, LLC (“Acorn”) in exchange for marketing services. This agreement requires an issuance of \$50 thousand worth of stock and \$10 thousand per month for a period of six months with the ability to extend for three month periods for an additional \$25 thousand of restricted stock and \$10 thousand per month.

The shares indicated above were issued in accordance with an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933 (the “Securities Act”) under Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act.

### Dividend Policy

The Company has never declared or paid a dividend on its common stock, and it does not anticipate paying cash or other dividends in the foreseeable future. We may retain future earnings, if any, for future operations and expansion and have no current plans to pay cash dividends for the foreseeable future. Any decision to declare and pay dividends in the future will be made at the discretion of the board of directors and will depend on, among other things, our results of operations, financial condition, cash requirements, contractual restrictions and other factors that the board of directors may deem relevant. In addition, our ability to pay dividends may be limited by covenants of any future outstanding indebtedness we or our subsidiaries incur.

### Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

In connection with the closing of the Theraplant Business Combination, the Company entered into a credit agreement (the "Credit Agreement") with DXR Finance, LLC ("Lender"). The Lender provided an initial term loan ("Term Loan") in the amount of \$88,000 thousand. The funds from the Term Loan were used to fund the Theraplant Business Combination. Additionally, the Credit Agreement allows for a delayed draw term loan (the "Delayed Draw Term Loan") in amount equal to \$17,000 thousand (together with the Term Loan "Term Loans"). The funds of the Delayed Draw Term Loan were used in the True Harvest Acquisition. Quarterly principal payments of \$5,000 thousand are required at the earlier of the second full fiscal quarter following the date of the introduction and implementation of the Adult Use Cannabis market in the state of Connecticut or the ninth fiscal quarter following November 26, 2021. The term loans bear interest at fixed 16% with a minimum LIBOR rate of 1%. If the London interbank offered rate, or LIBOR, ceases to be published by the intercontinental exchange, or a statement is published by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve of the United State or the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to similar effect, then for the purpose of calculating the interest rate on outstanding borrowings, the new benchmark will be determined by combining the rate of the secured overnight financings for the Federal Reserve Bank of New York with certain applicable adjustments, as determined by DXR Finance, LLC, as agent for the loan. Of the 16% interest the Company will pay cash interest at 7.5% and payment-in-kind (PIK interest) at 8.5% for the first year. Subsequent to the first twelve months, the Company will pay cash interest at 11% and PIK interest at 5% of the outstanding balance. The PIK interest payments will be accrued into the outstanding balance of the loan.

In connection with the Credit Agreement, the Company issued warrants with each of the Term Loans. Contemporaneously with the Term Loan issued on November 26, 2021, the Company issued to the Lender 2,000 thousand warrants ("Lender Warrants") exercisable in the Company's non-voting common stock. The warrants have an exercise price of \$0.01 and a expire 10 years from the date of issuance. The warrants have a cash election feature that allows the holder to elect cash settlement at the option of the holder.

#### Event of default

There is substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. As a result of the Company not filing its annual financial statements within 90 days from year end as well as pursuant to the qualified opinion of the auditors with respect to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, the Company is in technical default of the Term Loan and Delayed Draw Term Loan. Further, the Company's Convertible Promissory Note and other Promissory Notes have cross default provisions which results in default of those notes in the event of an uncured event of default on the Term Loan and Delayed Draw Term Loan. We are currently in active discussions with the lenders under our credit agreements (including certain of our related parties) for additional financing, a waiver of our compliance with covenants in and events of default under the credit agreements. Currently, all of the notes payable have been classified within current liabilities as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

### Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not applicable to our Company.

### Item 5. Other Information.

There is no other information required to be disclosed under this item which was not previously disclosed.

### Item 6. Exhibits.

The following exhibits are filed as part of, or incorporated by reference into, this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

No.	Description of Exhibit
31.1*	<a href="#">Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a), as adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</a>
31.2*	<a href="#">Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a), as adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</a>
32.1**	<a href="#">Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</a>
32.2**	<a href="#">Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</a>
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)

## SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Section 13 or 15 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized on the day of May 16, 2022.

### THE GREENROSE HOLDINGS COMPANY INC.

By: /s/ William F. Harley III

Name: William F. Harley III

Title: Chief Executive Officer

In accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>/s/ William F. Harley III</u> William F. Harley III	Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	May 16, 2022
<u>/s/ Scott Cohen</u> Scott Cohen	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	May 16, 2022

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER  
PURSUANT TO RULE 13A-14(A) UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934,  
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, William F. Harley III, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of The Greenrose Holding Company Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the registrant and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
  - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under my supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared; and
  - b) (Paragraph omitted pursuant to SEC Release Nos. 33-8238/34-47986 and 33-8392/34-49313);
  - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report my conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
  - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
  - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
  - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 16, 2022

By: /s/ William F. Harley III  
Name: William F. Harley III  
Title: Chief Executive Officer  
(Principal Executive Officer)

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER  
PURSUANT TO RULE 13A-14(A) UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934,  
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Scott Cohen, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of The Greenrose Holding Company Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the registrant and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
  - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under my supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared; and
  - b) (Paragraph omitted pursuant to SEC Release Nos. 33-8238/34-47986 and 33-8392/34-49313);
  - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report my conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
  - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
  - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
  - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 16, 2022

By: /s/ Scott Cohen  
Name: Scott Cohen  
Title: Chief Financial Officer  
(Principal Accounting Officer and Financial Officer)

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO  
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350  
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO  
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Quarterly Report of The Greenrose Holding Company Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2021, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Report"), I, William F. Harley III, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350, as added by §906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. To my knowledge, the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company as of and for the period covered by the Report.

Dated: May 16, 2022

By: /s/ William F. Harley III  
Name: William F. Harley III  
Title: Chief Executive Officer  
(Principal Executive Officer)

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO  
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350  
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO  
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Quarterly Report of The Greenrose Holding Company Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2021, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Report"), I, Scott Cohen, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350, as added by §906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. To my knowledge, the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company as of and for the period covered by the Report.

Dated: May 16, 2022

By: /s/ Scott Cohen  
Name: Scott Cohen  
Title: Chief Financial Officer  
(Principal Accounting Officer and Financial Officer)